

MISSION SANTA CRUZ  
(Misión la Exaltacion de la Santa Cruz)  
(Holy Cross Church)  
(Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park)  
(Native American Family Housing)  
Emmet and School Streets  
Santa Cruz  
Santa Cruz County  
California

HALS CA-88  
*HALS CA-88*

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington, DC 20240-0001

## HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY

### MISSION SANTA CRUZ

(Misión la Exaltacion de la Santa Cruz, Holy Cross Church, Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park, Native American Family Housing, Neary-Rodriguez Adobe)

**HALS NO. CA-88**

Location: Emmet and School Streets, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California

Lat: 36.974386 Long: - 122.029317 (Fountain in the garden behind the *galeria*, Google Earth, Simple Cylindrical Projection, WGS84)

Significance:<sup>1</sup> The site is the location of the first permanent European settlement in Santa Cruz County and is significant for its associations with the twelfth mission established in California. Until the Gold Rush of 1849, Mission Santa Cruz was the religious, commercial, industrial, and agricultural center of the Santa Cruz area, possessing local importance during the Mexican and early American periods in the area's history. From the Gold Rush to the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, Mission Hill developed from a commercial and industrial center to a historic residential neighborhood, centered on Mission Plaza (also referred to as central plaza park or the upper plaza); it is significant as such.

The Native American Family Housing<sup>2</sup> of 1824, comprising seven dwelling units sharing party walls, is significant as the most intact or perhaps the only building of this type remaining among the California missions and the only construction surviving from Mission Santa Cruz. Further, as an adobe building from the 1790s, it is an important example of a now rare and early building type; only two adobes remain in the city and few remain in the county.

The mission reconstruction is significant for its association with the movement to repair and rebuild the California missions that began during the second quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The landscapes documented for this form are either less than 50 years old and, as such, were evaluated under National Register Criteria Consideration G or have lost historic integrity.

#### Designations:

The Native American Family Housing was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (#75000484) as the Neary-Rodriguez Adobe on February 24,

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<sup>1</sup> The mission site appears to be significant for Native American (prehistoric) habitation; however, no archeological research was conducted for the preparation of this form.

<sup>2</sup> The term Native American Family Housing appears to have succeeded the name used previously for the building—the Neary-Rodriguez Adobe.

1975.

All three of the buildings cited above are included in the Mission Hill Area Historic District which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (#76000530) in 1976 and were de facto listed in the California Register of Historical Places.

The mission reconstruction was documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS No. CA-1552; HABS CAL, 44-SACRU) and is California State Historical Landmark #342.

The two *Araucaria bidwillii*, located in the Holy Cross Church yard, were nominated as heritage trees in 1978; this is a city designation.

Description: This narrative documents the landscapes associated with three interrelated structures located on Mission Hill in Santa Cruz, California: the 1931-1932 mission reconstruction on the east side of the plaza,<sup>3</sup> Holy Cross Church<sup>4</sup> built in 1889 on the north side of the plaza; and the only remaining portion of a 1824 adobe that originally housed Native American families at Mission Santa Cruz.<sup>5</sup> This dwelling is located on School Street, southeast of the mission reconstruction. The form does not document in detail the portion of the state park containing staff housing, the parking lot and the lower portion of the site (south and east of the chain link fence) nor does it document the plaza that the Holy Cross Church and the mission reconstruction face.

#### Mission Reconstruction:

The mission reconstruction consists of the church proper and a wing, called the *galeria*, designed to suggest a *convento* or a portion of a quadrangle building. The building fronts on the east side of Mission Plaza, facing west. A shallow grassy lawn, crossed by two concrete paths, wraps around the building on the north, west and south. There is a palm tree (*Washingtonia filifera*) between the sidewalk on School Street and the church's south wall, a tree in front of the *galeria* on the west and a garden, confined by a concrete block wall, behind the *galeria*. The garden is organized around a central concrete basin containing

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<sup>3</sup> To avoid confusion between the original mission building and the 1931-1932 one-third scale reconstruction, the former will be referred to in this narrative as the mission church building and the latter as the mission reconstruction. In other documents, both structures are referred to as Mission Santa Cruz.

<sup>4</sup> Holy Cross Church is located at 126 High Street. Mission Santa Cruz uses the same mailing address as Holy Cross Church.

<sup>5</sup> The mission reconstruction and Holy Cross Church are owned by the Diocese of Monterey. The mission-era dwelling and surrounding park land are owned by the State of California (California State Parks) and operated as Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park.

water lilies (*Nymphaea*).<sup>6</sup> Around the fountain there are red concrete paths, scored to simulate stone paving. At the periphery, adjacent to the *galeria* and church and garden walls, are beds containing *Impatiens sodenii*, *Acanthus mollis*, *Dietes*, Camellias, palms (*Washingtonia robusta* and *Washingtonia filifera*), *Strelitzia reginae*, *Prunus cerasifera*, *Ligustrum*, ferns and agapanthus (*Agapanthus africanus*). Statues of Mary and Junipero Serra are located in the planting beds. A second walled enclosure lies behind the sanctuary to the east of the church building. Two olive trees (*Olea europaea*) and a *Ginkgo biloba* tree are visible above this enclosure.

#### Holy Cross Church:

The church grounds are defined at the sidewalk by a low rock-faced granite retaining wall interrupted by a concrete walk and steps and a Sierra white granite arch. The lawn, bisected by the walk, contains paired bunya pine (*Araucaria bidwillii*) and small crape myrtles (*Lagerstroemia indica*) flanking the stairs leading to the narthex. Scattered throughout the grounds are a dawn redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*) to the east and a Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*) and pink jasmine (*Jasminum polyanthum*) near the parish office to the west. There is a walled garden—the Holy Cross Church Memorial Garden—between the east wall of the church and the adjacent parking lot. Although significantly smaller than the original mission burial grounds, it was designed to mark the site of the mission cemetery. The garden is contained within low concrete walls topped by metal fencing. It is sparsely planted. A comparison of the existing plants and trees to the original garden plant list shows that many of the original plantings have not survived. The garden is organized around enormous volcanic stones with a sinuous gold decomposed granite path threading through the long, narrow space. The trees and plants are spaced far apart; the distances between vegetation are perhaps the result of plant losses. The remaining plants include a Mexican elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), manzanitas (*Archtostaphalis pajaroensis*), salvia (*Salvia sonomensis*), mugwort or sagebrush (*Artemisia powis castle*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), California coffeeberry (*Rhammus californica*), rushes (*Juncus patens*), deergrass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*), fortnight lilies (*Dietes*), pink winter currents (*Ribes sanguinium*), red twig dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), jade plant (*Crassula ovata*) and other succulents (*Echeveria elegans*).

Approximately 40% of the Holy Cross Church site has been substantially regraded since the mission era and the mission cemetery was relocated decades ago. Except for the retaining wall and 1891 arch at the sidewalk, the bunya pines (*Araucaria bidwillii*), a fragment of a mission-era adobe wall located behind (north) the church and not seen by the HALS surveyors and possibly the concrete walk (the date of the walk is unknown), all of the landscaping appears

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<sup>6</sup> California Missions Resources Center, <http://www.missionscalifornia.com/keyfacts/santa-cruz.html>.

to date to or after the 1960s; the garden may date to the 1990s or later.

Native American Family Housing (Neary-Rodriguez Adobe):

The street in front of the adobe is at a lower elevation than the floor of the adobe, indicating significant re-grading occurred for street construction. The adobe fronts on the sidewalk at the northwest corner of the park. Directly east of the adobe is a low stuccoed wall, wood gate and planting bed containing *Ceanothus*, *Arctostaphylos*, and *Mimulus aurantiacus*. Farther to the east is a parking lot for the park staff and visitors. It is bordered on the west by the rear wall of the visitor center, south by state parks staff housing and north and east by a fence. There is a small vegetable garden at the north side of the parking lot, just inside the low stuccoed wall. To the rear of the visitor center, a line of fruit trees (including *Prunus*) in half barrels screen the rear wall of the visitors' center.<sup>7</sup>

Directly inside the wood gate that marks the public entrance to the park is a raised bed containing peppers, tomatoes, squash and onions, suggesting the type of gardens planted by neophytes at the mission. Behind the raised bed are tulle, and currents, also used by park interpreters to illustrate aspects of mission life to the public. Directly south of the raised bed is the visitor center. The beds in front of the visitor center (west) contain native plants, including *Ceanothus*, *Fragaria*, *Mimulus aurantiacus*, *Eschscholzia californica*, *Zauschneria californica*, *Ribes sanguineum*, salvia and native coastal strawberry on the north and flowering current (*Ribes sanguineum*), California poppies and sticky monkey flower on the south.

At the south end of the concrete walk, beyond the visitor center, there is a walled garden containing picnic tables for public use. The garden contains an olive tree (*Olea europaea*) roughly in the center of the space with peripheral beds containing apple and plum trees, wisteria, roses, lilies, lavender and rosemary. The fruit trees and Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium* 'Compacta'), planted at the rear of the adjacent service building (to the east), suggest a Spanish era orchard. To the south, beyond the chain link fence at the edge of the bluff overlooking Mission Street, is a prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia ficus-indica*). This type of cactus was not uncommon at missions during the early American era.<sup>8</sup>

To the west, occupying the area behind the adobe, is a yard covered with grasses and small mounds of dirt unearthed by gophers. Mature coast redwood trees (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and cypress trees (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) are scattered

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<sup>7</sup> The preparers of this HALS short form would like to thank Julie Sidel, Interpreter I, and Sean Keenan, Interpreter, for generously providing information on the State Park for this document.

<sup>8</sup> In an email from Tom Brown, he indicated prickly pear cactus was planted at California missions by the 1850s. An 1853 sketch, drawn by Charles Koppel, shows a woman harvesting prickly pear cactus fruit near Mission San Fernando Rey de España. Koppel was a German-born artist employed by the Congressional Transcontinental Railroad Survey Party.

across the lawn and the bluff beyond (south) the chain link fence. One or two examples of other species are located among the redwoods, cypress trees and stumps, including persimmon, monkey puzzle (*Araucaria araucana*),<sup>9</sup> Chilean wine palm (*Jubaea chilensis*),<sup>10</sup> bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), hawthorn (*Crataegus*) and olive (*Olea europaea*) trees. An avocado tree (*Persea Americana*)—one of the oldest of its species in California—is located at the northeast corner of the lawn.<sup>11</sup> Interpretive features are aligned along the western edge of the yard, including a borrow pit for making adobe blocks, a *horno* for baking bread, a tiled *comal* (here, a tiled counter instead of a griddle) for making tortillas and a *ramada*.

A chain link fence separates the yard from the steeply sloped southern portion of the site. Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) trees, *Ceanothus*, *Umbellularia californica*, in addition to tall dry grasses, cypress trees (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) and the prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia ficus-indica*) and palm tree (*Jubaea chilensis*) mentioned above are located on the slope.

Integrity of the Mission Reconstruction landscape:

The lawn surrounding the mission reconstruction on three sides retains integrity of location but has lost integrity of setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship and materials. The mission garden appears to be less than 50 years old and has not been evaluated under National Register Criteria Consideration G for this form.

Integrity of Holy Cross Church landscape:

Similarly, the lawn south of Holy Cross Church retains its overall organization from at least the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, including the 1891 arch, retaining wall and two early 20<sup>th</sup> century Bunya Pine trees (*Araucaria bidwillii*); as such, it retains integrity of location, but has lost integrity of setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship and materials. The garden to the east of the church appears to be less than 50 years old and has not been evaluated under National Register

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<sup>9</sup> This tree may be an *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Bunya) instead of an *Araucaria araucana* (Monkey Puzzle Tree).

<sup>10</sup> These palms are said to have been commonly planted at missions and elsewhere by *Californio* settlers.

<sup>11</sup> Anecdotal information provided to the HALS surveyors indicates the avocado tree in the park is the second oldest in the state but one at the University of California Berkeley. Jim Horner, Campus Landscape Architect at the University of California Berkeley, indicated this tree, located near the west campus entrance and cited by some sources as the oldest in the state, may no longer exist or may remain in a reduced form, cut back after being damaged by a fallen limb from a nearby tree. An article entitled “A History of the Avocado Industry in California” in the *California Avocado Society 2001 Yearbook*, however, suggests there are other avocado trees in the state that are older than the park tree. Nonetheless, the park tree is probably one of the oldest in the state.

Criteria Consideration G for this form.

Integrity of the landscape associated with the Native American Family Housing (Neary-Rodriguez Adobe):

The avocado tree located in Mission Santa Cruz State Historic Park was planted during the late Victorian era and is significant locally as such.<sup>12</sup> The park contains mature trees from the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and plants common during the mission era, including a mission or prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia ficus-indica*), Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*), and olive tree (*Olea europaea*); the significance and context of the former (mature trees) is unknown at present and the latter were planted by State Parks after 1985 to recall mission era plants for interpretive purposes. Although the park landscape retains integrity of location, it has lost integrity of setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship and materials.

History: Mission Santa Cruz and, to a lesser extent, the Holy Cross Church complex were or are still large complexes of buildings, structures and site features that were built and evolved over decades in natural and designed landscapes. To achieve the brevity desired for the HALS short form, the narrative below focuses on three structures and their related landscapes within these larger contexts.

The landscape designers of all three sites are unknown at present. Further research may reveal this information.

Mission Reconstruction and Holy Cross Church:

Present-day Mission Santa Cruz was built in 1931-1932 as a one-third scale reconstruction of the twelfth California mission church.<sup>13</sup> It is sited approximately 200' southeast of the original mission site, which is now occupied by Holy Cross Church. Whereas the original mission church faced south onto the plaza, the reconstruction faces west.

The mission was founded by the mouth of the San Lorenzo River in Santa Cruz by Fr. Lasuén on August 28, 1791. Because of flooding, the mission was moved to a bluff—the existing site—overlooking the river in about 1793. A *convento*, presumably containing a reception room, two bed rooms for friars and a granary, were the first buildings completed, followed by the first permanent mission church building in 1793-1794. During the next 46 years, the mission developed as a vast religious, agricultural, commercial and military complex, laid out as a traditional quadrangle with outlying buildings, garden and orchard. Mission Santa Cruz was one of the smallest missions in California; its peak population—523 people—was reached in 1796. Ultimately, the mission buildings and structures included a second granary, quadrangle buildings housing single

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<sup>12</sup> In an email from Tom Brown, he indicated this tree probably dates after c. 1880.

<sup>13</sup> Several sources indicate the building is a one-half scale replica.

neophyte women and widows, single men and families, housing for soldiers and missionaries, cook houses, a lime kiln, corral, adobe walls, cemetery (east of the mission church), garden and orchard.<sup>14</sup> Archeological excavations discovered mission period roots and other plant remains, including evidence of gardens and orchards containing watermelons, barley, peas, fava beans, squash, pumpkin, corn, grapes and walnut, almond, hazelnut, olive and peach trees.<sup>15</sup>

The Governor of California drew an end to the secularization of the missions in 1840; the same year marked the collapse of the church bell tower. By 1857, the mission church was ruins and, by 1858, a new wood church was built adjacent to the adobe remains.<sup>16</sup> In spite of the loss of church building materials from looting, the remains were rebuilt as a school. The mission was returned to the Catholic Church in 1859.

In 1885, the school (the reconstructed mission church building) was demolished and, in 1889, it was replaced by a new masonry church, designed by architect T. J. Welch, at the same location. The granite arch marking the entrance to the forecourt of Holy Cross Church was designed by Welch and built in 1891 to commemorate the centennial of the founding of Mission Santa Cruz.

Efforts to reconstruct the mission church began in the late 1910s or early 1920s but did not reach fruition until 1932, with the completion of a one-third scale replica of the original building on the site of an early parochial school building.<sup>17</sup> The mission reconstruction was designed by architects Ryland, Estey and McPhetres and funded largely by Gladys Sullivan Doyle. The design was based on a painting of the mission church by Trouset, created after the 1857 Fort Tejon Earthquake.

By the 1930s there were still fruit and nut trees—pears and apples—behind Holy Cross Church and portions of the adobe wall behind the church remained then as they do today. A HABS photograph dating to c. 1940 shows a variety of trees in front of the church, including palms and the existing *Araucaria bidwillii*.

A HABS photograph of the mission reconstruction, dating to c. 1930, shows what appears to be two *Cycas revolute* (sago palms) planted in the lawn to the west of the mission reconstruction and a *Cupressus sempervirens* (Italian

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<sup>14</sup> *Construction Chronology of the Site of Holy Cross Church, Santa Cruz, California*. A mission orchard map dating to 1876 is referenced on page 11.

<sup>15</sup> “Misleading Mission Gardens—Beautiful as they are, today California's mission grounds belie a homelier past.”

<sup>16</sup> The ruinous condition of the adobe church was the result of the effects of rising damp, damaged caused by the Ft. Tejon Earthquake of January 9, 1857 and its aftershocks and looting of building materials from the ruins.

<sup>17</sup> The groundbreaking occurred on October 23, 1931.

Cypress) at the entrance to the church. A slightly later photograph, dated c. 1940, shows these plants as more mature specimens, a tree in front (west) of the tower and various shrubs along the south wall of the church and at the southwest corner of the lawn and the north end of the covered arcade. A photograph on Flickr, which dates to 2006, shows a second tree in the west lawn, in front of the *galleria*; it has since been removed. Until 2012, the baptismal font from the mission church was located in the northeast corner of the walled garden. Because it was severely damaged by vandals, it was subsequently removed. A photograph of the baptismal font, as it appeared in 1940 before its placement in the garden, is located in the HABS collection.<sup>18</sup>

The mission reconstruction and Holy Cross Church are administered by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Monterey.

Native American Family Housing (Neary-Rodriguez Adobe):

The easternmost portion of a long, linear dwelling built in 1824 to house seven neophyte families remains as the best or only example of Native American family housing surviving from the mission era in California. This structure is at the right of the lower of the two linear buildings show in the site model photograph that follows.

Early neophytes at Mission Santa Cruz were predominantly members of the Awaswas tribelet of the Costanoan family; later, other Costanoans and Yokuts joined the Awaswas as neophytes. The neophytes fled after secularization of the mission.

On October 21, 1839, at the end of the Mission era, civil administrators granted the east portion of the adobe to Roman Rodriguez and the building was occupied by a member of the Rodriguez family—Cornelia Lunes Hopcroft—under a life tenancy agreement with the State until May 1983.

From 1848 to 1852, Felipe Armas bought individual dwelling units on the west side of the existing adobe, consolidating ownership of this portion of the building. In 1865, the consolidated dwellings were sold to Patrick Nolan and, in 1866 and 1870, Nolan sold this portion of the building to his brother-in-law, Patrick Neary. The Neary family occupied the adobe until shortly before its sale to the state in 1958. Many modifications to the building and site were made over time and most were removed by California State Parks after 1985.

In 1860, a two-story building was built behind Armas' dwelling; it remained until it was moved elsewhere in Santa Cruz in the 1870s. Apparently, during this period, the Armas yard contained a well near the porch, decorative garden with trimmed hedges and paths and a bull and bear pen. Outbuildings, privies, trash

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<sup>18</sup> The photograph number is HABS CAL,44-SACRU,1-17.

pits, drainage systems and cuss pools may have been located in the yard as well.<sup>19</sup>

Photographs included in the HABS documentation for the adobe show the condition of the building and surrounding landscape during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century; there was a vertical board fence and tall tree directly west of the building and a wire fence and shrubbery east of the building and the south elevation was covered by vines. A California State Parks photograph, dating to about the 1970s and available on the Internet, shows a view of the rear yard before the visitor center was constructed; there was a vertical board fence roughly where the rear wall of the visitors' center is today, lined with shrubbery and plants. The yard appears to be grass and weeds with dirt paths.

Remnants of the Armas garden design, including an old fig tree, and old wood fences (dating to the Armas era or later) remained until at least 1985.<sup>20</sup> The 1985 site plan of the yard which follows in the photograph section shows a garage in the location of the existing service shed and a drive along the east side of the adobe. The existing designed landscape behind the adobe and the parking lot, staff housing and visitor center appear to date to the period 1985-2005.

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- Giffen, Guy J. Photographs of the Neary-Rodriguez Adobe in Santa Cruz, California, mid-1900s. [http://e-humanity.org/artifact.php?artifact\\_id=42285](http://e-humanity.org/artifact.php?artifact_id=42285).
- Horner, Jim, Campus Landscape Architect, University of California Berkeley, to Jill Johnson (email), July 17, 2012.
- Library of Congress. Historic American Buildings Survey. Mission Santa Cruz, Emmet & School Streets, Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, CA.

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<sup>19</sup> Julie Sidel, Interpreter I, California State Parks, indicated the garden was called Nearyland; however, no documentation on Nearyland could be found on the Internet.

<sup>20</sup> *Story of the Mission Santa Cruz*, p. 8; *General Plan*, p. 18.

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/search/?q=mission+santa+cruz+ca&sp=1>.

Neary-Rodriguez Adobe Photograph, Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park, c. 1970s. [http://www.wildernet.com/pages/area.cfm?areaID=CASPSANTA CRUZMISS&CU\\_ID=1](http://www.wildernet.com/pages/area.cfm?areaID=CASPSANTA CRUZMISS&CU_ID=1).

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University of California Berkeley, Bancroft Library. *Views Related to Water Supply Methods in California Missions*. Adams, Frank. "Infra red photo of old pear tree near Santa Cruz Mission," 1942.

University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, California. Map Room, University Library. *Aero Service Corp. for USDA Commodity Stabilization Service*, August 13 1956.

University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, California. Map Room, University Library. *George E. Russell for California Joint Highway District #9*,

1928.

Historian: Jill Johnson  
HALS Volunteer  
2234 Russell Street  
Berkeley, CA 94705  
jill\_r\_johnson@sbcglobal.net  
510/848-9006

Linda Van Fossen  
HALS Volunteer  
171 La Serena Avenue  
Alamo, CA 94507  
lindavanfossen@msn.com  
510/220-8309

The form was completed on July 30, 2012.



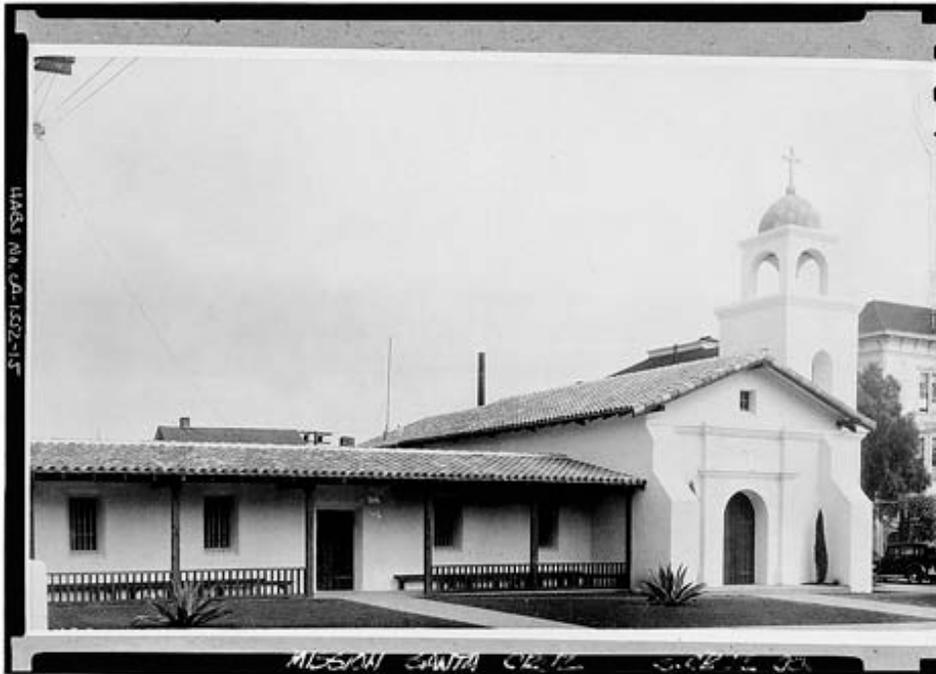
Model illustrating Mission Santa Cruz probably during the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The original mission church—the site of present day Holy Cross Church—is pictured at the center, top of the image. The Native American Family Housing is the easternmost (right) portion of the long structure at the center right of the image. The model does not clearly show the cemetery east (right) of the church nor does it show all of the mission lands, including the orchard located to the north (above) and east (right) of the church. (Jill Johnson, July 14, 2012.)



View of the north (left) and west lawns of the mission reconstruction, looking southeast. The church is at the right and the *galeria* is at the left. The walled courtyard is behind the *galeria* at the left. (Jill Johnson, July 14, 2012.)



View of the courtyard adjacent to the eastern portion of the mission reconstruction (right) and behind the *galeria*, looking northeast. (Jill Johnson, July 14, 2012.)



Mission Reconstruction, c. 1940. This photograph and the one that follows are dated c. 1940 in HABS. A comparison of the maturity of the landscape suggests this photograph is earlier in date than the one below. (HABS CAL,44-SACRU,1--15 | HABS CAL,44-SACRU,1—15)



Mission Reconstruction, c. 1940. (HABS CAL,44-SACRU,1--14 | HABS CAL,44-SACRU,1—14)



View of Holy Cross Church, looking northwest. This photograph shows the 1891 arch, low retaining wall and the *Araucaria bidwillii*. The walled garden is to the right of the church, near the light standards. (Jill Johnson, July 14, 2012.)



View of the garden adjacent to the east wall of Holy Cross Church, looking north. (Jill Johnson, July 14, 2012.)



Holy Cross Church, c. 1940. (HABS CAL,44-SACRU,1--12 | HABS CAL,44-SACRU, 1—12)



View of the entrance to Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park, looking southeast. (Jill Johnson, July 14, 2012.)



View of the raised bed containing plants grown by the neophytes at the mission. The raised bed is located inside the entrance gate, shown in the photograph above. Tules, not appropriate to this location but planted for interpretive purposes (to illustrate materials used in basket weaving), are shown at the right, next to the visitors' center. (Jill Johnson, July 14, 2012.)



View looking south past the visitors' center (at the left) toward the walled garden at the southeast corner of the upper portion of the site. (Jill Johnson, July 14, 2012.)



View from the path above looking east toward the wall and gate that separate the yard from the parking lot and staff housing. The visitors' center is at the left, the staff residence is at the right in the distance and a park service building is at the far right. (Jill Johnson, July 14, 2012.)



View of the walled garden, looking east at the olive tree—the central organizing feature of the walled garden. The visitor's center is visible in the distance at the left and the service building is at the right. (Jill Johnson, July 14, 2012.)



View of the south side of the walled garden, looking southeast. The service building is at the left, the prickly pear cactus at the center and the chain link fence separating the upper and lower portions of the site and a palm tree are at the right. (Jill Johnson, July 14, 2012.)



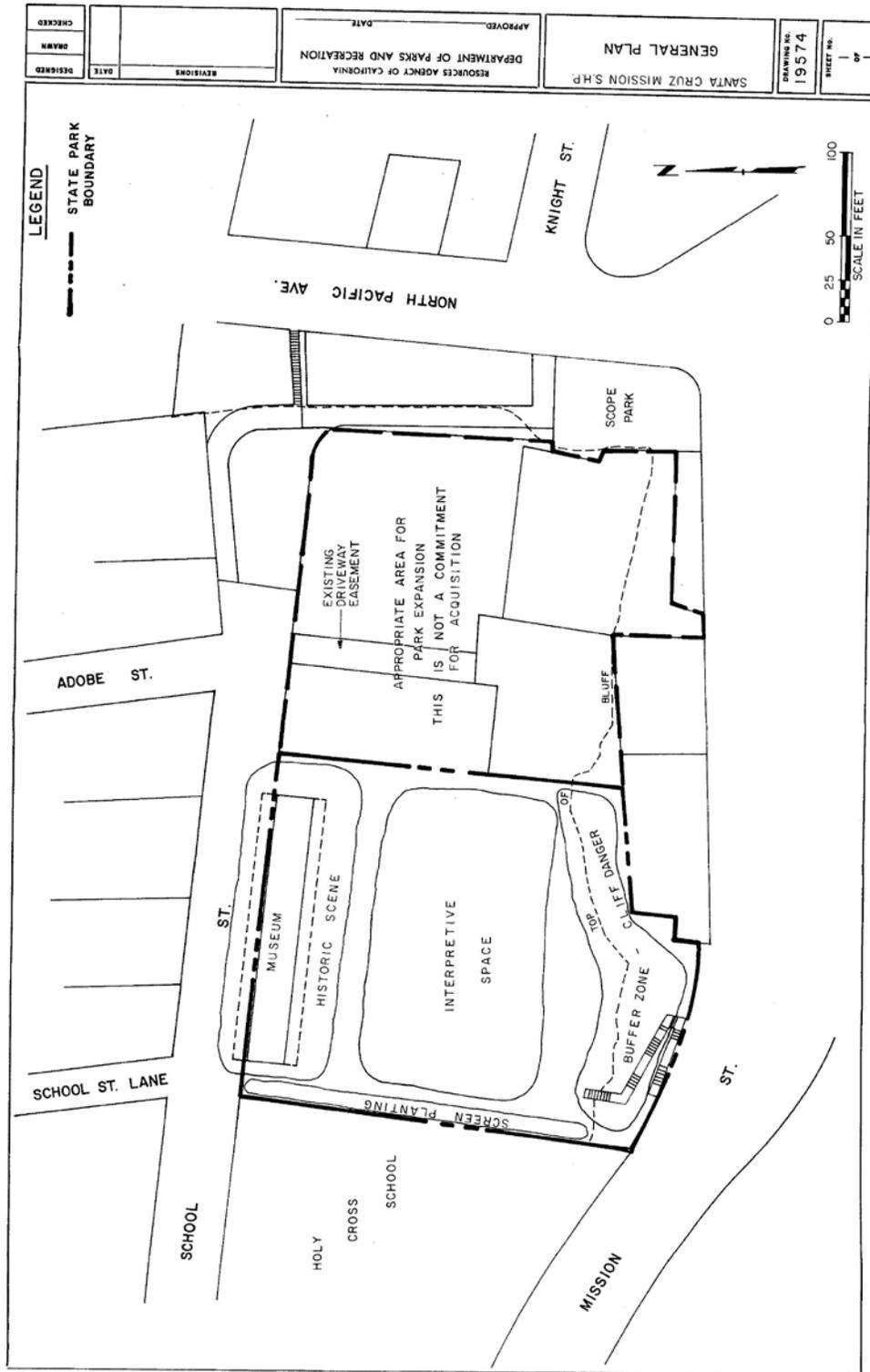
View of the interpretive area in the western portion of the yard, looking south. The *horno* is at the right, the *comal* is to the right of the picnic table and the borrow pit is at the rear in this view. (Jill Johnson, July 14, 2012.)



Native American Family Housing looking southwest, September 1936 or 37  
(HABS CAL,44-SACRU,1--18 | HABS CAL,44-SACRU,1—18)



Native American Family Housing looking northeast, September 1936 or 37  
(HABS CAL,44-SACRU,1--19 | HABS CAL,44-SACRU,1—19)



Park interpretive plan, 1985. (Santa Cruz Mission State Historic Park General Plan.)

