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Draft Cultural Resource Technical Report for the Humboldt Transit Authority Hydrogen Re-Fueling Station Project, Eureka, California

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Executive Summary

Chronicle Heritage completed a Cultural Resource Technical Report supporting the proposed Humboldt Transit Authority Hydrogen Re-Fueling Station Project (Project) at 104 W Street, Eureka, California. The proposed facility is a hydrogen fueling station with liquid hydrogen storage and gaseous hydrogen compression, storage, and dispensing. In addition, a temporary hydrogen fueling station will be on site. The Project proposes demolishing a residential building at 104 W Street. The Project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Eureka is the lead CEQA agency. Chronicle Heritage completed this work under contract with Whitchurch Engineering of Eureka, California.

Chronicle Heritage completed a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System at the Northwest Information Center, conducted archival research and a search of the Sacred Land Files (SLF) with the Native American Heritage Commission, and sent informal Native American outreach letters. Results of the records search indicated that no previously identified cultural resources have been identified within the Project area; the SLF search was also negative for any specific site information.

Archival research involved reviewing historical maps and photographs. Several residential structures intersected the Project area by 1922. Archival research showed that the area developed overtime. Early residential buildings with the exception of 104 W Street were replaced by 2001 by the construction of the HTA facility. The Project study area is developed with buildings, structures, infrastructure, and paved surface parking lots. No exposed native soils are present in the Project study area.

An evaluation of the historic-era residential building was conducted. The building on the subject property does not meet one or more eligibility criteria and does not possess integrity. Therefore, it is ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, and the Local Register of Historic Resources. Therefore, the building is not a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. Demolition of the building would not result in a substant adverse change to a historical resource (Section 15064.5(b) of the CEQA Guidelines).

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1 Introduction

Humboldt Transit Authority (HTA) is seeking to demolish a residential building assigned to the address 104 W Street, Eureka in support of the HTA Hydrogen Re-Fueling Station Project (Project), Eureka, California. The building is within HTA's Administrative and Maintenance Facility property boundary at 133 V St. The building was constructed in 1896, is a wood-frame two-story building, and is serviced with electricity, natural gas, water, sewer, and communication utilities. The building was converted from residential to office use by 1985 based upon a review of the permit record.

The demolition of 104 W Street is part of a larger HTA Project and is subject to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of this investigation is to determine whether historical resources as defined in Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines are located within the Project study area and if the Project could result in a substantial adverse change to a historical resource (Section 15064.5(b) of the CEQA Guidelines).

1.1 Project Location

The Project site is 104 W Street in Eureka, Humboldt County, California (Figure 1-1). The Project site is at the northeastern corner of the intersection of 1st Street and W Street. The property is on a 0.19-acre lot (Assessor Parcel Number [APN] 002-091-008-000; Figure 1-2). The parcel is within the northeastern corner of the HTA Administrative and Maintenance Facility complex (Figure 1-3). The Project Site is generally bound to the north by 1st Street, to the east by W Street, to the south by the HTA buildings, and to the west by commercial buildings. The Project site has a General Plan land use designation of General Commercial.

1.2 Project Description

This project involves the design/build construction of a liquid hydrogen fueling station. The proposed facility is a hydrogen fueling station with liquid hydrogen storage and gaseous hydrogen compression, storage, and dispensing. In addition, a temporary hydrogen fueling station will be on site. This station will be capable of fueling HTA's entire fleet, which is planned for conversion to fuel cell technology by 2040. In addition, this station will have a public-access dispenser capable of fueling light and medium duty vehicles, providing a service to the general public and local fleets interested in pursuing hydrogen vehicles. This project supports HTA's compliance with the Innovative Clean Transit regulation and supports the state's goals to transition the statewide on-road fleet of all vehicles to battery electric or hydrogen vehicles (HTA 2025).



Figure 1-1. Project location map for HTA Hydrogen Re-Fueling Station Project (Project), Eureka, California.

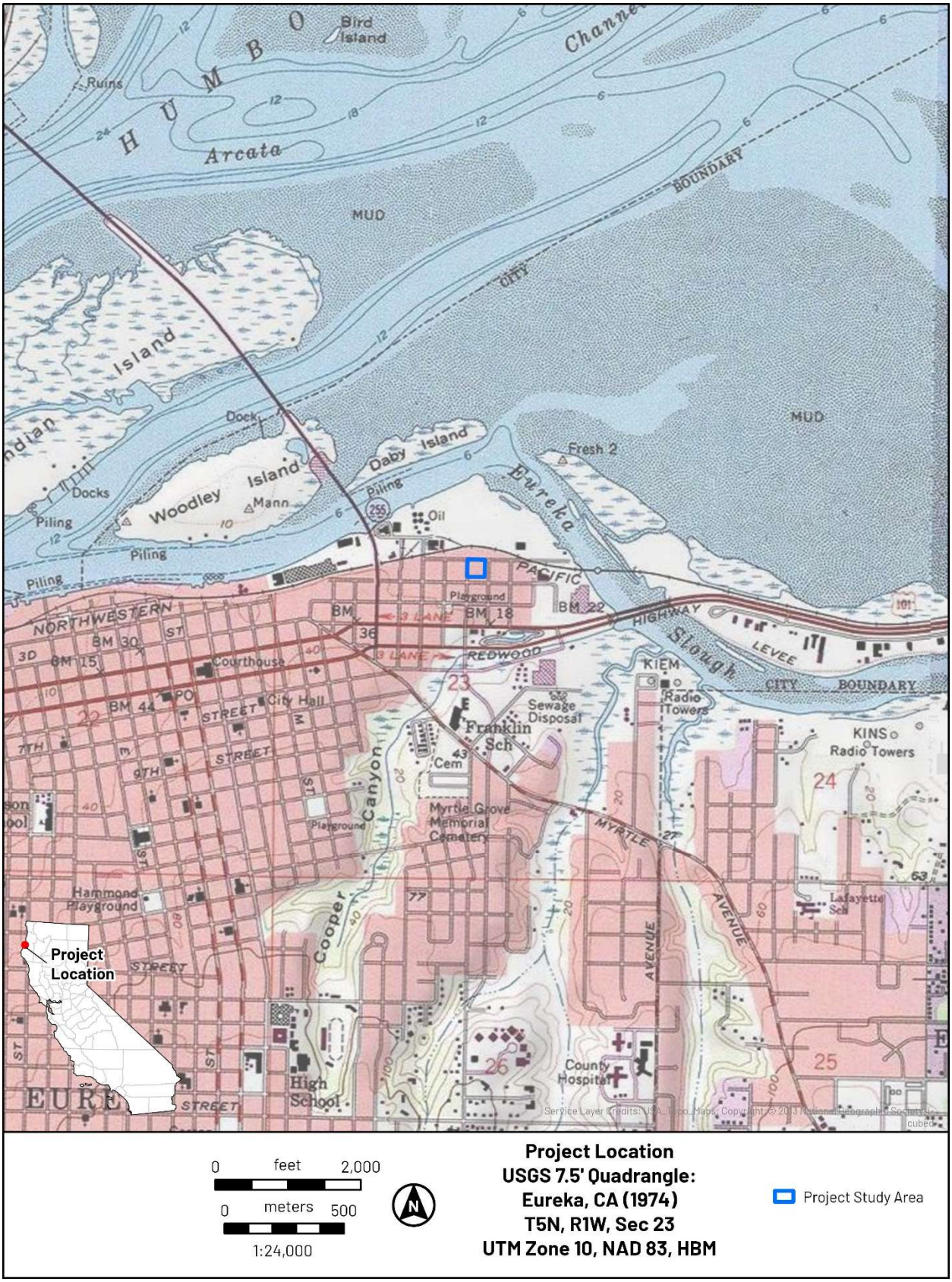

Figure 1-2. Project area map for HTA Hydrogen Re-Fueling Station Project (Project), Eureka, California.

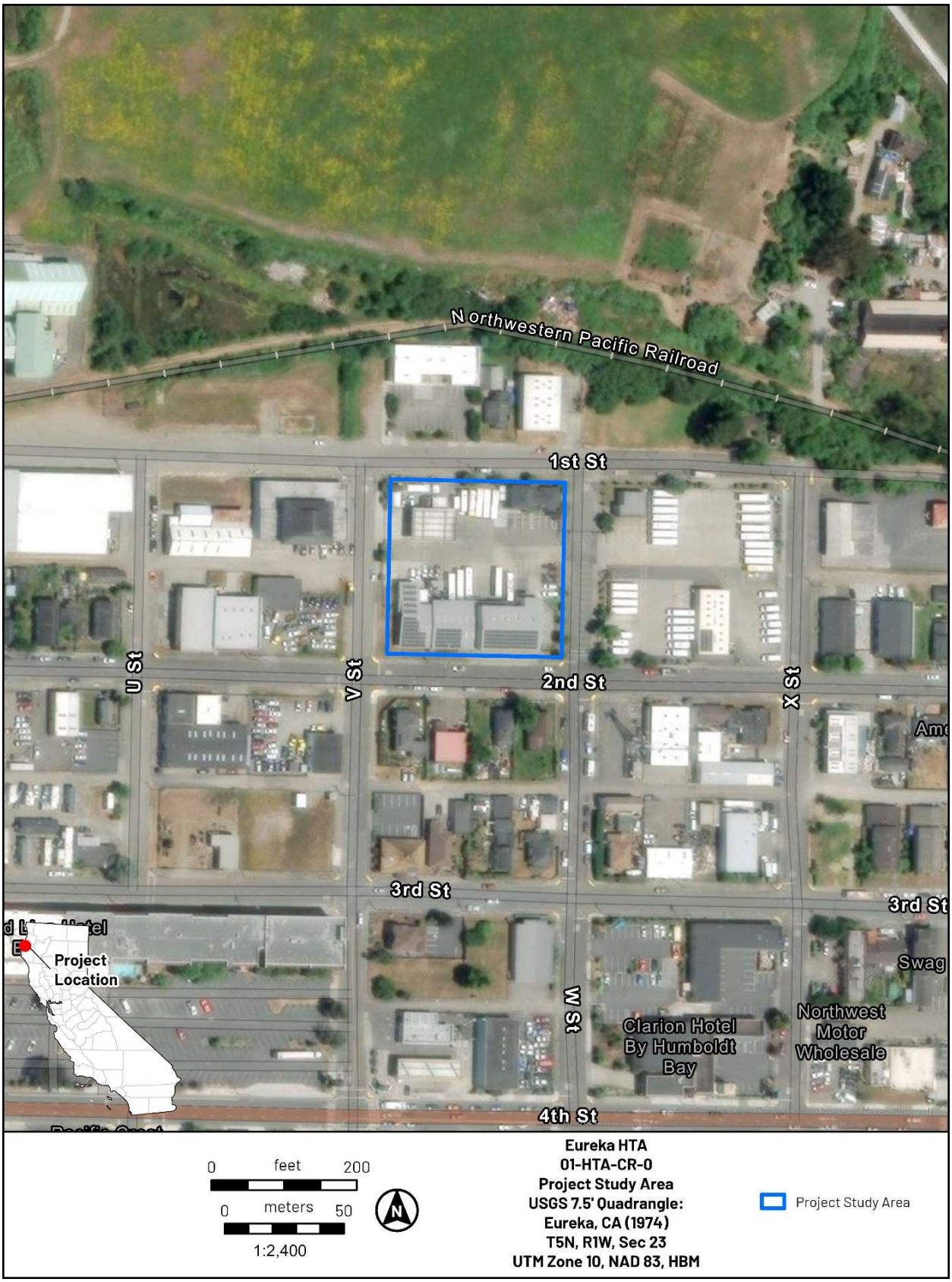

Figure 1-3. Project study area detail map for HTA Hydrogen Re-Fueling Station Project (Project), Eureka, California.

2 Regulatory Framework

The Project is subject to compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines and requires approval from the Coastal Commission. The City of Eureka is the lead agency under CEQA.

2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

The Project is subject to compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines, which require both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code [PRC] Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). Specifically, under PRC Section 201084.1, a "project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." The first step in the CEQA compliance process regarding historical resources is to identify any that may be affected by the project.

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, human-modified landscaped areas, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance based on established criteria. CEQA states that if a project will significantly impact important cultural resources deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered.

"Historical resource" is a term with a defined statutory meaning (PRC Section 21084.1). The determination of significant impacts on historical and archaeological resources is described in Sections 15064.5(a) and 15064.5(b) of the CEQA Guidelines. Section 15064.5(a) states that historical resources include the following:

- A resource listed or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (PRC Section 5024.1).
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC, or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, will be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource will be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the [CRHR] (PRC Section 5024.1).
- The fact that a resource is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to PRC Section 5020.1[k]), or is not identified in a historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in PRC Section 5024.1[g]) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

2.1.1 California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under CEQA. The criteria established for eligibility for the CRHR are directly comparable to the national criteria established for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a property must meet at least one of the following four criteria:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value; or
4. It has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

For a property to qualify under the CRHR's Criteria for Evaluation, it must also retain enough of its historic character or appearance (integrity) to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey the reasons for its significance. For the purposes of eligibility for the CRHR, integrity is defined as, "the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance" (California Office of Historic Preservation [OHP] 1995). To determine if a property retains the physical characteristics corresponding to its historic context, the NRHP has identified seven aspects of integrity, which the CRHR closely follows.

1. Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.
4. Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
6. Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period.
7. Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Because integrity is based on a property's significance in a specific historic context, evaluations of integrity can only be completed after historic significance has been established.

2.1.2 Assembly Bill 52

Signed into law in September 2014, Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) created a new class of resources—tribal cultural resources—for consideration under CEQA. Tribal cultural resources may include sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, or objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, included in a local register of historical resources, or a resource determined by the lead CEQA agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant and eligible for listing on the CRHR. AB 52 requires that the lead CEQA agency consult with California Native American tribes that have requested consultation for projects that may affect tribal cultural resources. The lead CEQA agency shall begin consultation with participating Native American tribes prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report. Under AB 52, a project that has the potential to cause a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource constitutes a significant effect on the environment unless mitigation reduces such effects to a less than significant level.

2.2 Local

2.2.1 City of Eureka 1997 General Plan

The City's 1997 General Plan (ESA 2018) contains policies and implementation measures relevant to cultural and historic resources. Specifically, the 1997 General Plan includes policies that identify, protect, and enhance cultural and historic resources that are unique to the area. Upon approval of the proposed 2040 General Plan, all policies and implementation measures in the 1997 General Plan would be superseded. The following discussion of local regulations comes from the General Plan.

Historic Preservation

Goal 5.E: To preserve and enhance the historical features of the Eureka area.

Policies

5.E.1: The City shall designate historic districts for the restoration and preservation of those areas, building, and site in Eureka that are of historic, cultural, and/or architectural significance.

5.E.2: The City shall support the registration of cultural resource in appropriate landmark designations (i.e., National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or Local Landmark).

5.E.3: The City shall give the highest restoration priority to those buildings and open space areas identified as having historic, cultural, or architectural significance that are in imminent danger of decay or demolition and vulnerable to earthquake damage (e.g., unreinforced masonry buildings).

5.E.4: The City shall encourage federal and state governments as well as financial institutions and private citizens to provide loans for refurbishing historical building and restoring artifacts and memorabilia.

5.E.5: The City shall sponsor and support legislation to provide incentives for maintaining and enhancing structural stability and aesthetic value of significant structures.

5.E.6: The City shall encourage local citizens to cooperate in a campaign to identify and publicize the significance of historical sites and buildings.

5.E.7: The City shall prepare and adopt design review guidelines that provide for architectural review of new developments and of exterior alterations to existing structure in designated historical areas.

5.E.8: The City shall review all building or demolition permits for buildings either designated historic or within historical districts ensure, where feasible, the preservation of these historic facilities.

5.E.9: The City shall protect and enhance the integrity of the historical atmosphere by supporting the restoration, renovation, and quality replication of historic buildings.

5.E.10: The City shall promote re-use of historic buildings for both public and private uses.

Archeological Resources

Goal 5.F: To maintain the distinctive architecture, historic character, and landscape quality within the Core Area.

Policies

5.F.1: The City shall solicit the cooperation of the owners of cultural resources, encourage those owners to treat these resources as assets rather than liabilities, and encourage the support of the general public for the preservation and enhancement of these resources.

5.F.2: The City shall solicit the views of the Native American Heritage Commission and/or the local Native American community in cases where development may result in disturbance to sites containing evidence of Native American activity and/or to sites of cultural importance.

5.F.3: The City shall coordinate with Humboldt County to promote the preservation and maintenance of archaeological resources in the Planning Area.

5.F.4: The City shall use, where feasible, incentive programs to assist private property owners in preserving and enhancing cultural resources.

5.F.5: The City shall require that discretionary development projects identify and protect from damage, destruction, and abuse, important historical, archaeological, and cultural sites and their contributing environment. Such assessments shall be incorporated into a citywide cultural resource database.

5.F.6: The City shall require that discretionary development projects are designed to avoid potential impacts to significant cultural resources whenever feasible. Unavoidable impacts, whenever feasible, shall be reduced to a less than significant level and/or shall be mitigated by extracting maximum recoverable data. Determinations of impacts, significance, and mitigation shall be made by qualified archaeological or historical consultants, depending on the type of resource in question.

5.F.7: The City shall, within its power, maintain confidentiality regarding the locations of archaeological sites in order to preserve and protect these resources from vandalism and the unauthorized removal of artifacts.

5.F.8: Resources that are not suitable for private development. Organizations that could provide assistance in this area include, but are not limited to, the Archaeological Conservancy and the Nature Conservancy.

2.2.2 City of Eureka Historic Preservation Element

The City of Eureka achieved Certified Local Government (CLG) status in 1999. Using a CLG grant awarded by the State OHP, the City funded the preparation of the Historic Preservation Element of the 1997 General Plan, which establishes a context for Eureka's historic resources and establishes goals and strategies for their preservation. The Historic Preservation Element was adopted on July 1, 2008, by Resolution 2008-31.

2.2.3 City of Eureka Historic Preservation Code

Under California Government Code section 37361, the City of Eureka provides broad local authority to impose conditions to protect and enhance places, buildings, structures, works of art, and other objects having a special character or special historical or aesthetic interest or value. The City initiated a historic preservation program in 1996 through legislative action to adopt the Historic Preservation Ordinance (Eureka Municipal Code, Title 15, Chapter 157). This ordinance established the Local Register of Historic Places (LRHP), criteria for inclusion on the LRHP, and created an administrative body, the Historic Preservation Commission, to review projects subject to the ordinance.

2.2.4 Core Area Design Guidelines

Eureka adopted the Core Area Design Guidelines in 1997. The intent of the guidelines is to maintain and enhance the Victorian Seaport theme of the Core Area. The Core Area consists of approximately 50 blocks within the traditional grid street stem focused on F Street and 2nd Street. This area captures most of the City's historically significant commercial and industrial structures. The guidelines not only strive to find compatibility between new buildings and the historic, but also to maintain the pedestrian friendly streets, storefronts, and public spaces.

2.2.5 Historic Preservation Plan

Eureka adopted the Historic Preservation Plan in 2004. The Historic Preservation Plan outlines the context of Eureka's many historic resources and establishes detailed goals and strategies for preserving these resources. Beyond identifying local resources, the Plan's goal is to document, maintain, preserve, and acknowledge public buildings, historic right of ways and public work projects, cemeteries, prehistoric places, and the natural environment to acknowledge their importance to the well-being of Eureka's community. In doing so, the City would hope to benefit from increased investment in rehabilitation and increased tourism through heritage tourism.

3 Setting

This section describes the environmental, ethnographic, precontact, and historic cultural setting of the general Project region to provide a context for understanding the types, nature, and significance of archaeological resources that could be identified within the Project area. Several factors, including topography, climate, geology, and availability of water and biological resources, have affected the nature and distribution of precontact and historic human activities in the region. As such, a summary of the environmental setting of the general Project study area is presented below, preceding a discussion of the cultural setting.

3.1 Environment

The Eureka area has a mild, coastal Mediterranean climate, with most rain falling during winter months. The summer months of June through September experience, on average, less than 1 inch (in) of rain each (Weather Spark 2024). The rainiest month is December, with an average of 8.9 in of rain. The area is known for foggy, cloudy winters. Temperatures do not fluctuate greatly; the hottest month is September, with a daily high temperature average of 65 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), and the coldest month is December, with a daily high temperature average of 55 °F. Night time lows are also moderate, ranging between an average of 43–52 °F over the course of the year (Weather Spark 2024).

The environment around the Project study area is considered coastal lowlands (Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] 2024). It is a moist environment characterized by frequent fog. Landforms consist of beaches, dunes, and marine terraces. Plant environments include dune communities, grasslands, scrub, and forest. Trees include beach pine, bishop pine, sitka spruce, and redwoods; however, redwoods are not as dominant as the area further inland. In riparian environments, red alder, conifers, bigleaf maple, salmonberry, rhododendron, and willows can be found. Water bodies include lakes, estuarine marshes, and tannic streams (EPA 2024). Within the immediate vicinity of the Project study area, marine resources would have been available due to proximity to the ocean, and riverine resources available due to proximity to Freshwater Creek (Kovalyov and Garrett 2025).

3.2 Geology

The City of Eureka is on the coast of northern California, approximately 100 miles (mi) south of the Oregon border. A large majority of the California coast is included as part of the Coast Ranges geomorphic province, which is divided into the Northern and Southern Coast Ranges; the City of Eureka is included in the Northern portion. It is bordered on the west and northwest by Humboldt Bay. The underlying geology of the area is mostly marine terrace deposits, which are comprised of both consolidated and unconsolidated muds and sands. The areas closest to the Bay are at or near sea-level, gaining only about 200 feet of elevation inland, which characterizes the area as having relatively low and unchanging topography (ESA 2018).

Surface soils are mapped and classified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service. Depending on localized conditions, these general classifications are grouped into more specific soil types by location, climate, and slope (ESA 2018). The Project study area includes alluvial soils, upland soils, marshland soils, and coastal dune sands. For much of the Project study area, there is no digital data available. In particular, surface materials within much of the City limits consist of imported fill and soils disturbed from their original conditions. From the limited available information, most of the urban area is mapped as disturbed materials with less disturbed soils outside of the developed areas, consisting of a variety of silty to clayey loams (ESA 2018).

3.3 Precontact Setting

Fredrickson's (1974, 1975, 1994) bipartite framework is based on sociopolitical complexity, trade networks, population, and the appearance of artifact types and variations within those types. It is the most common chronological and material culture framework applied to the precontact archaeology of the North Coast and North Coast Ranges. The bipartite framework divides precontact archaeology into three major time periods; these include the Paleoindian Period; the Archaic Period, including the Lower Middle, and Upper Archaic; and the Emergent Period

(Fredrickson 1974; White and Fredrickson 2002). The absolute dates for these time periods are adjusted as new research emerges, but the basic structure of this chronology persists.

The other half of the bipartite system establishes five material culture patterns within major time periods, defined as general modes of living or basic adaptations shared by different cultures within a geographic region that can be characterized archaeologically by technology, particular artifacts, economic systems, trade, burial practices, and other aspects of culture. These include Post, Borax Lake, Mendocino, Berkeley, and Augustine patterns (Fredrickson 1984). Other researchers (see Elliott 2011a; Hildebrandt 2007; Hildebrandt et al. 2018) suggest a currently unknown or undefined pattern existed between the Post and Borax Lake patterns, as well as between the Borax Lake and Mendocino patterns. Aspects or regional expressions are defined within the broader material culture patterns (Fredrickson 1974:118, 1994:21).

3.3.1 Paleoindian Period (13,500–10,500 B.P.)

The Paleoindian Period follows the glacial retreat from the higher elevations of northern California (Elliott 2011a; Erlandson et al. 2007; Jones and Klar 2007; West et al. 2007). As the climate became progressively warmer and wetter during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene transition (ca. 12,000 B.P.), most of California's megafauna (e.g., mammoths, bison, horses, and ground sloths) went extinct (Elliott 2011a). Archaeological research in the north coast region of California has identified evidence of Native American occupation for at least 8,000 years. This date comes from a site approximately 30 mi east of Eureka at Pilot Ridge, which dates to 7945 cal B.P. (Fitzgerald and Hildebrandt 2002). However, given recent dates from New Mexico that support human presence in North America as early as 20,000–23,000 years ago, human occupation of this region may extend much earlier (Pigati et al. 2023).

Further south at Clear Lake, an obsidian hydration date of 10,500 cal B.P. has been returned (White et al. 2002). Fluted, Clovis-like projectile points and crescents known as the Post Pattern are some of the earliest known artifacts for this period, found in the Clear Lake area as well as Mendocino and Siskiyou counties (Fredrickson 1974, 1994; Hildebrandt et al. 2018:37; Meighan and Haynes 1968, 1970). Most of these materials are represented at the Borax Lake Site (CA-LAK-36); however, the stratigraphic integrity of the site was previously called into question, and the lack of well-defined assemblages in other areas add to the confusion (White 2013; White et al. 2018). The Post Pattern has not been identified in Humboldt County at present (Kovalyov and Garret 2025).

3.3.2 Archaic Period (10,500–1200 B.P.)

The Archaic Period (10,500–1200 B.P.) follows the Paleoindian Period and is divided into the Lower, Middle, and Upper Archaic. There are multiple cultural patterns used during the Archaic Period, with the Borax Lake Pattern associated with the Lower Archaic, followed by the Mendocino Pattern in the Middle and Upper Archaic periods (Hildebrandt 2007; Hildebrandt et al. 2018; King et al. 2016).

Lower Archaic (10,500–6300 B.P.)

The Lower Archaic is associated with an altithermal, a postglacial period of rising temperatures and diminishing precipitation (Elliott 2011a; West et al. 2007). This warming trend would have allowed higher elevations to be occupied for a longer portion of the year. Palynological studies demonstrate that regional upland environments were affected by the mid-Holocene warm period and resulting upward migration of the oak-woodland environment (Hildebrandt and Hayes 1983).

The dominant material culture tradition, the Borax Lake Pattern, appears to have first arisen in the southern part of the region near Clearlake before spreading to the northern areas of California

(Elliott 2011a; Harrington 1948; Hildebrandt 2007). Provisional dates of 10,000–6300 cal B.P. years were assigned to Borax Lake Pattern sites, which are distributed from Sonoma north to Del Norte County, and east to the Upper Sacramento River canyon (King et al. 2016:48; Sundahl and Henn 1993).

The earliest Archaic sites in Humboldt County are CA-HUM-245 and CA-HUM-246 on Pine Ridge (Danco 1977; Flynn and Roop 1975). Hildebrandt and Hayes documented artifact assemblages associated with this pattern at sites along Pilot Ridge, south of the Pine Ridge area (Hildebrandt and Hayes 1984). The Borax Lake Pattern within northern California also includes locations in lowland riverine environments, as identified by Sundahl and Henn (1993) at CA-TRI-1008 on the Trinity River and in Shasta County at CA-SHA-475 along a tributary of the Pitt River. Although hypotheses regarding environmental change and subsequent highly mobile montane adaptations have been advanced, they had not been tested on a broad scale within the North Coast Range (Clewett and Sundahl 1983; Fredrickson 1974; Hildebrandt and Hayes 1984; West 1984; White 2000), until Angeloff's (2011) analysis of existing collections from Pilot Ridge, Squaw Creek and Cox Bar. Angeloff (2011) identifies special use sites at CA-HUM-577 and CA-HUM-367, while CA-HUM-537, CA-SHA-475, and CA-TRI-1008 reflect stable seasonal village areas. Angeloff (2011) argues for differing residential mobility strategies in response to local ecological conditions, in contrast to Hildebrandt and Hayes' (1983) highly mobile interpretation of Borax Lake pattern in this area.

Aside from the above archaeological investigations, artifacts diagnostic of the Borax Lake Pattern have also been identified in the coastal setting of Dows Prairie, 15 mi north of Eureka (Roscoe 1995) and on Tip Top Ridge, northeast of Arcata (Whiteman 2007).

Middle and Upper Archaic (6300–1200 B.P.)

During the Middle Holocene (6300–3200 B.P.), climate shifted to more moderate conditions, similar to the modern climate (West et al. 2007). The Middle Period is represented by the Mendocino Pattern as originally proposed by Hildebrandt and Hayes (1983, 1984) based on their research at Pilot Ridge and South Fork Mountain, and Bickel's (1979) work in the Bald Hills of Redwood National Park. The Mendocino Pattern dates to at least 4800 B.P. but does not appear on the North Coast before 2500 cal B.P., based on evidence from Point St. George, Humboldt Bay, and southern Humbold County (King et al. 2016:49).

Hildebrandt (2007) notes that the transition from the Borax Lake Pattern to the later Mendocino Pattern is not well understood. There is almost no visible record dating between 5000 and 3000 cal B.P., although it is unclear whether this represents a reduction in human population at the time or simply a lack of well-dated archaeological remains from the region corresponding with this time period. Some coastal sites provide evidence of occupation during this period, indicating to Hildebrandt (2007) that materials may not be recognized from this period. King and others (2016:49–50) hypothesize that an additional pattern may be present near the end of the Lower Archaic, from circa 5700 to 4500 cal B.P., replacing the Borax Lake Pattern. If supported by future investigations, they hypothesize that this pattern will be similar to the Squaw Creek Pattern that is widespread throughout Shasta County. For now, they consider the putative presence of this pattern on the north coast "provisional," as no securely dated single-component assemblage has yet been identified (Kovalyov and Garrett 2025).

Sites in the region associated with this period are specialized hunting camps on ridgetops at higher elevations that generally include concave-base, side-notched, and corner-notched dart points; handstones and milling slabs; flake tools; and occasionally mortars and pestles (Elliott 2011b; Hildebrandt 2007). Hildebrandt and Hayes (1983, 1984) argue that these camps reflect

logistical forays by lowland people living in villages along the major river valleys, and that the subsistence pattern of fish and acorn storage supported a more sedentary lifeway. Near the coast, excavations at Jedediah Smith State Park near Crescent City offer evidence of intensive riverine occupation during the Mendocino Pattern time period, supporting this hypothesis (Tushingham 2009). Further south along the coast and along the Mattole River, Hildebrandt and Levulett (2002) also found evidence of reduced mobility. While these studies largely support Hildebrandt and Hayes' hypothesis, they also found that salmon was not yet a critical resource. In addition, Cassidy's (1992) study of McKee Uniface artifacts at the Doe Peak site in the Shasta Cascades, dating to between 2500 and 3300 B.P., found evidence of a residentially mobile subsistence strategy, suggesting that there may have been variation in residential mobility between groups.

3.3.3 Emergent Period (1500–200 B.P.)

The Emergent Period's climate closely resembled that of the Upper Archaic Period (West et al. 2007). The early Emergent Period in northern California is marked by the gradual replacement of the Berkeley and Mendocino Patterns with the Tuluwat/Augustine Pattern (Elliott 2011b). Based on data from CA-HUM-67 at the Wiyot village of Tuluwat on Tuluwat Island in Humboldt Bay, the Tuluwat Pattern has been dated from circa 1100 years B.P. to historic contact (Basgall and Hildebrandt 1989; Loud 1918). The date of 1307 years B.P. from site CA-HUM-321 provisionally corrects the initial date for this pattern on Humboldt Bay by two centuries. Some of the most socially complex Indigenous populations in California emerge at this time (Fredrickson 1984; Kroeber 1925; Loud 1918).

Tuluwat/Augustine Pattern assemblages indicate a substantially more sedentary residential base than previously hypothesized, as well as reliance on marine and riverine resources. Material culture consists of bow-and-arrow technology, including Tuluwat Barbed projectile points; shaped mortars and pestles; bowl and hopper mortars and pestles; advanced fishing implements including toggle harpoons; charmstones; Olivella sequin beads and clam shell disk beads; shell and steatite ornaments; tubular pipes; and large village sites composed of house pits, large semisubterranean dance houses and sweat lodges, and human burials (Hildebrandt et al. 2018). Woodworking tools (such as adzes, mauls, and wedges) are present and used for constructing plank houses as well as canoes (King et al. 2016:51). There is evidence for social stratification in burial items (Hildebrandt and Levulett 2002). In addition, trade is documented both archaeologically (Hildebrandt and Levulett 2002; Hughes 1978) and ethnographically (Kroeber 1925; Loud 1918; Nomland 1935, 1938; Powers 1877), with exchange relationships reaching north to Vancouver Island for Dentalium shells, east to the Warner Mountains and Medicine Lake Highlands for obsidian, and south to the San Francisco Bay region for clam shell disc beads.

Evidence of permanent villages is visible in the archaeological record for the first time in some locations, although some logistical mobility took place (Whitaker and Tushingham 2014). During annual salmon runs, people lived along the rivers, while in the summer, people would break down into smaller groups and move into smaller residential bases in coastal or upland areas (Whittaker 2006). Hildebrandt (2007) notes that the details of occupation for this period are not as clear for inland riverine areas as for the coast, due to the lack of excavated sites.

Golla (2007) suggests that the archaeological signature of this time likely relates to the migration of Algic and Athabaskan groups into the area between cal A.D. 100 and cal A.D. 800. These migrations likely pushed the Yuki out of portions of their more northern territory into an area similar to the boundaries noted at European contact. This period also fits into the estimated time depth for the differentiation of southern Athabaskan dialects.

3.4 Ethnographic Setting

The Project study area is in the ethnographic territory of the Wiyot, who traditionally occupied several hundred square miles extending from the Bear River Mountains in the south to the Little River in the north and the first mountain range crest to the east (Baumhoff 1963; Loud 1918; Nomland and Kroeber 1936). The territory was divided into three regions, with the inhabitants of each speaking a mutually intelligible language—lower Mad River (batwat), Humboldt Bay (wiki), and lower Eel River (wiyot) (Kroeber 1925). The name of the Eel River division (wiyot) is now used exclusively in accounts pertaining to the entire group.

The Wiyot language differs markedly from the Athapascan languages to the east and south, and the Yurok language to the north. Although linguists consider both Yurok and Wiyot to be Algic languages, they are not closely related. Archaeological and linguistic evidence suggest the Wiyot entered the area around 1050 B.P. from the Columbia River Plateau (Fredrickson 1984; Hildebrandt and Roscoe 2003); however, the Wiyot state that they have lived on their homeland since time immemorial (Wiyot 2024a). Given the difficulties of identifying and dating the earliest human occupation of the Americas, as well as known earlier dates in other parts of North America (Pigati et al. 2023), this date may be extended earlier with additional research. Archaeological and linguistic evidence suggest the Yurok probably entered the region roughly 200 years later, taking up residence north of the Wiyot territory, and that the Tolowa, Chilula, and Hupa (Athapascan group) followed in 650 B.P. (Fredrickson 1984).

3.4.1 Settlement Patterns

With a population numbering somewhere between a low estimate of 1,000 by Kroeber (1925) and a high estimate of 3,300 by Cook (1956), the Wiyot traditionally lived in villages along Humboldt Bay and near the mouths of the Eel and Mad Rivers. Elsasser's (1978:Figure 1) map of archaeological and modern village sites shows villages concentrated along Humboldt and Arcata Bays. The Wiyot were predominantly gatherers and hunters despite their sedentary lifestyle, due to the great natural wealth of the region.

Villages consisted of permanent dwellings, which were rectangular in plan, made from split redwood planks with a smoke hole at the top. The entranceway typically consisted of a round hole in a corner of the house leading to a partitioned passageway (Loud 1918). A fire pit was in the center of the house with a small hole in the two or three-pitch roof for smoke to escape. Two or more families frequently occupied such dwellings. Associated with most Wiyot villages was a sweathouse used by Wiyot men for sleeping, gambling, and ceremony. Sweathouses usually included a stone-lined fire pit and a wooden drum. The basic social and economic group for the Wiyot was the family or household unit. The nuclear and/or extended family formed a corporate unit (Elsasser 1978). Family residence was patrilocal unless a man could not pay the full bride price, in which case residence was matrilocal (Elsasser 1978). Descent was patrilineal and social stratification was based on differential wealth.

3.4.2 Subsistence Patterns

With villages as their base, the Wiyot were able to seasonally hunt and gather a wide variety of plant and animal resources within their territory, which is comprised of four ecological zones, including oceans, bays, rivers, and forests. The majority of the territory is redwood forest combined with a mosaic of sand dunes, tidal marsh, open prairie, and chaparral (Baumhoff 1963; Kroeber 1925). Baumhoff (1963) estimates the territory to encompass 125 mi of linear coast and salmon streams. Along the coast, mollusks, sea lions, and stranded whales were among the marine

resources used by the Wiyot, while deer, elk, acorn, and berries constituted more important inland resources (Loud 1918). Perhaps the most important protein source for the Wiyot were the yearly anadromous fish runs on the Eel and Mad Rivers, during which the Wiyot were able to smoke and store enough salmon to last through the winter when other food resources were not as abundant (Elsasser 1978). The Wiyot shared many fishing technologies with their neighbors, the Yurok, which included use of large redwood dugout canoes, weirs, traps, nets, and platforms (Elsasser 1978; Kroeber and Barret 1960). Because many bodies of still water were in their territory, the Wiyot used fish poisons that were not commonly employed by other groups in the Northwest (Elsasser 1978).

Camps were established in the late summer and early fall to collect highland resources such as acorns, buckeyes, pine nuts, and hunt animals such as deer. Acorns were a significant part of the Wiyot diet, as represented by the frequency of pestles and hopper mortar slabs that were found at the village of Tuluwat on Tuluwat Island. Because pine nuts were not readily available, they comprised a lesser extent of the diet and were often used as beads to decorate women's skirts (Loud 1918). Loud (1918) also notes that temporary camps were established on the northern and southern peninsulas of Humboldt Bay to gather huckleberries and strawberries.

3.4.3 Technology and Material Culture

Wiyot stone technology included flaked stone knives, projectile points, and other tools made from obsidian, basalt, and cryptocrystalline silicates. Ground stone tools included club heads, pipes, charms, and mortars with a shallow grinding basin and long cylindrical pestles used for grinding foods like acorns. Beads manufactured from bone, shell, and steatite were used for ornamentation. Steatite was also often used for making ornaments, toys, and bowls. Wood and bone were used for a variety of tools and weapons including bows, arrow shafts and points, hide preparation tools, fishhooks, pipes, musical instruments, food serving utensils, gaming pieces, hairpins, awls, and punches. Dugout canoes and paddles were routinely made with redwood (Kovalyov and Garrett 2025).

Baskets were used for a variety of tasks such as baby-carrying baskets and acorn-hopper baskets, as well as other baskets used for storage, cooking, serving and processing foods, carrying burdens, traps, and personal adornment, including hats (Eidsness 1993). Basket manufacturing techniques included openwork twining (coarse work) and weaving (fancy work).

Humboldt Bay attracted seafarers and large populations of Euro-American settlers. However, because the Wiyot territory was outside of the Franciscan Mission's sphere of influence, which extended as far north as Sonoma, displacement of the Wiyot occurred much later than the group's Native counterparts to the south. Displacement of this group did not begin until the mid-1850s and continued through the 1860s, when individuals were forcibly removed to the Mendocino Coast, Klamath, Smith River, and Hoopa reservations (Loud 1918). Before this period, numerous Wiyot had been killed during skirmishes with Euro-American settlers and from diseases brought by the settlers (Kovalyov and Garrett 2025).

On February 25, 1860, medicine people and others gathered on Tuluwat Island for annual world-renewal ceremonies. During the night, while everyone was sleeping, white settlers paddled silently across Humboldt Bay to Tuluwat Island and massacred up to 250 people, mainly women, children, and elders. This devastating event has remained fresh in the minds of the Wiyot, and since 1992, the event has been commemorated by local community members by a candlelit vigil on the night of the anniversary (Bloom 2023; Heffner-McClellan 1994). Through efforts detailed below, the tribe has been able to resume world renewal ceremonies in their traditional location in recent years.

3.4.4 Wiyot Today

Today, the Wiyot are actively recovering and reclaiming their culture and rights. Tribal members live on three rancherias—Rohnerville, Trinidad, and Blue Lake—and two reservations—the Old Reservation and the newer Table Bluff Reservation. Many have also been forced to live off tribal lands for various reasons. Tribal membership today is approximately 1,000 individuals (Kovalyov and Garrett 2025).

Tribal efforts to heal and build a thriving community are directed through multiple avenues, including language and cultural education, reclaiming land, and housing initiatives, among others. The Wiyot efforts to reclaim land and act as environmental stewards have been extensive and successful. Beginning with only 1.5 ac, the Tribe now owns slightly over 240 ac of Tuluwat Island, a central sacred location in Wiyot cosmology (Kovalyov and Garrett 2025). They also launched a cleanup of a contaminated site on Tuluwat Island, which has now received a Superfund grant from the EPA (Bloom 2023). Tribal environmental stewardship efforts also include work with Friends of the Dunes in Humboldt to aid in dune habitat restoration (Friends of the Dunes 2024). Recognizing the need for more affordable housing in Eureka, including for tribal members who cannot afford to live in their own homeland, the Tribe have launched their Dishgamu program, the first tribal Community Land Trust. Dishgamu also creates opportunities for workforce development and environmental and cultural restoration, as well as services for unhoused or foster youth (Goodluck 2023; Wiyot 2024b). Through these efforts and others, the Wiyot continue to better their tribal community as well as the community of Eureka.

3.5 Historical Background

3.5.1 Early Settlement

The northern coast of California has historically been much less populated than the San Francisco Bay area to the south. The density of forest vegetation along the north coast made early travel to the region difficult (Coy 1929). The first recorded European presence in the Humboldt Bay area is the 1806 expedition of the O'Cain, a Russian-American ship chartered out of Sitka, Alaska (Tahja 2013). However, the first Euro-American frontier settlement in the Humbolt Bay area was not established until 1850 by the expedition of Josiah Gregg (Coy 1929; Loud 1918). In November 1849, Josiah Gregg and his men began the journey across the Coast Range Mountains towards the Pacific Ocean in search of a sheltered bay on the coast that had been described to them by Native communities along the North Fork Trinity River. Gregg's expedition aimed to identify a new location to establish a settlement that could serve miners on their journeys inland (Levy 2018). During the 1850s, Humboldt Bay grew rapidly as a popular supply port serving incoming prospectors on their journey in search of placer gold deposits along both the Trinity and Klamath Rivers. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) original survey map of 1855 depicts the entire region as fully subdivided into separate lots but does not indicate ownership.

3.5.2 Logging Industry

In addition to supplying goods to incoming miners, during the mid-nineteenth century, Humbolt Bay became a shipping port for incoming redwood lumber harvested from the surrounding Pacific Northwest region. In 1852, one of the first lumber mills in Eureka was established by the Ryan and Duff Company. Their mill was along the shore of Humbolt Bay where the Eureka Slough meets the Pacific Ocean. The location allowed for logs to be floated from upstream and gathered at the mill site (Carranco 1982).

Lumber surrounding Humbolt Bay was rapidly exploited. Logging efforts soon had to move inland to exploit uncut forests. The distance made the traditional method of transporting harvest lumber via oxen impractical, creating a need for a more efficient and cheaper method (Tahja 2013). The invention of the steam donkey in 1881, which was designed by John Dolbeer of the Dolbeer and Carson Lumber Company in Eureka, solved this issue. It used a steam powered winch system that could drag felled trees to a designated landing or mill (Wilma 2003).

In 1888, the McKay Company established the Occidental Mill along Ryan Slough. The mill was strategically constructed between A and B Streets along the Eureka waterfront where logs could be floated down Eureka Slough directly to the mill. The company constructed a narrow-gauge logging railroad along Ryan Slough with the terminus at the Eureka Slough to support the logging effort. Five miles of track were constructed in 1889, which was later expanded in 1911. The Occidental Mill prospered, allowing the McKay Company to purchase an additional 2,400 ac of timberland from the Pacific Lumber Company (Carranco and Sorensen 1988). The mill suffered during the Great Depression and ultimately ceased production in 1932. Two years later, the mill burned down, forcing the McKay Company to shut down their business indefinitely (Carranco and Sorensen 1988). In 1967, the land owned by the mill was purchased by Geogia Pacific who demolished the logging railroad to make way for logging truck access roads (Walters 2009).

4 Cultural Resource Inventory

4.1 Records Search Results

On May 1, 2025, Chronicle Heritage staff requested a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) on the campus of Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park. The NWIC is an affiliate of the California OHP and the official state repository of cultural resource records and reports for Humboldt County. The records search included the Project site and a surrounding 0.25-mi buffer. The records search aims to identify previously recorded cultural resources within and in the vicinity of the Project study area.

The results from the NWIC, received on May 22, 2025, identified four previously recorded cultural resources within the search area, none of which are in the Project area. Of the four previously recorded resources, two are precontact sites and two are historical sites (Table 4-1). None of the four sites directly intersect the Project study area. Record search results also indicate that 25 cultural resource studies have been conducted within the search area. Of the 25 studies, 12 directly intersect the Project area (

Table 4-2).

Table 4-1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within the 0.25-mi Radius

Site No.	Resource Name	Age	Description	Recording Events
P-12-000119	CA-HUM-000061	Prehistoric	Unknown	1918 (Loud, [none])
P-12-000120	CA-HUM-000062	Prehistoric	Unknown	1918 (Loud, [none])
P-12-000677	CA-HUM-000686H	Historic	Thomas McDonald's Shingle Mill & Shipyard	1983 (Katie Roscoe, Cultural Resources Facility, Sonoma State University); 2019 (Tad Schwennesen, Transcon Environmental, Inc.)
P-12-000717	CA-HUM-000726H	Historic	Northwestern Pacific Railroad	1983 (D. Fee, C. McNutt, Woodward-Clyde Consultants); 2002 (Sean David Dexter, Sally Salzman Morgan, Armando Cuellar, URS Corporation); 2003 (Amanda Blosser, Susan Hotchkiss, JRP); 2004 (Patricia Ambacher, Rand F. Herbert, JRP); 2006 (Kimberly Wooten, [none]); 2009 (Joseph Freeman, Greg Rainka, JRP); 2009 (Joseph Freeman, Greg Rainka, JRP); 2013 (James Roscoe, Roscoe and Associates); 2013 (Karen Raskin, Cultural Resources Facility Humboldt State University); 2014 (William Rich, Roscoe and Associates); 2014 (Chandra Miller, Heather Miller, JRP); 2016 (Wiliam Rich, Wiliam Rich and Assoc.); 2019 (Tad Schwennesen, Transcon Environmental, Inc.); 2022 (Tim Slowik, California State Parks)

Table 4-2. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations Within the Project Area

Report No.	Authors	Year	Title	Company/Agency
S-000129	Gary Berg	1974	Archeological Impact Evaluation, Arcata-Eureka Regional Sewage Facility: A Report on Field Investigations Undertaken Pursuant to the Preparation of an Environmental Impact Report	Archaeological Resource Service
S-000847	**David A. Fredrickson**	**1978**	**Recent Archaeological Studies by Sonoma State College in Coastal Northern California.**	**Sonoma State College**

Report No.	Authors	Year	Title	Company/Agency
S-000848	**David A. Fredrickson**	**1976**	**A Summary of Knowledge of the Central and Northern California Coastal Zone and Offshore Areas, Vol. III, Socioeconomic Conditions, Chapter 7: Historical & Archaeological Resources**	**The Anthropology Laboratory, Sonoma State College; Winzler & Kelly Consulting Engineers**
S-000886	**James R. Benson, David A. Fredrickson, and Karen C. McGrew**	**1977**	**Humboldt Bay Wastewater Authority, Regional Water Pollution Control Board Facility, Archaeological Resource Analysis: Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Humboldt Bay Area**	**Northwest Indian Cemetery Protective Association; Anthropology Department, California State College, Sonoma; Winzler & Kelly Laboratory**
S-002047	Roger A. Cook	1975	An Assessment of the Archaeological Resources in the Proximity of the Proposed Eureka Freeway from the Elk River to Eureka Slough	--
S-002458	**Neil Ramiller, Suzanne Ramiller, Roger Werner, and Suzanne Stewart**	**1981**	**Overview of Prehistoric Archaeology for the Northwest Region, California Archaeological Sites Survey: Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Lake, Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, Alameda**	**Northwest Regional Office, California Archaeological Sites Survey, Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University**
S-005911	Kathleen Stanton Roscoe and James Roscoe	1983	An Archaeological Study of the Community Conference Center and Halvorsen Village Development Along the Northern Eureka Waterfront, Humboldt County, California	Cultural Resources Facility, Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University
S-007532	Charles Simpson, Barry Douglas, and Thomas Sibbet	1985	Final Report: Archaeological Monitoring of the North Waterfront Development Project, City of Eureka, CA	Rising Sun Enterprises
S-007888	**David Allen Fredrickson**	**1973**	**Early Cultures of the North Coast Ranges, California.**	**University of California, Davis**
S-008226	**E. Breck Parkman**	**1986**	**Status of Archeological Resources in the Northern Region, California Department of Parks and Recreation**	**California Department of Parks & Recreation**
S-011185	**Glenn J. Gmoser**	**1988**	**Boundary Development in Northwestern California, an Ecological Approach to Culture History**	**Sonoma State University**

Report No.	Authors	Year	Title	Company/Agency
S-014557	Eric Hedlund	1978	An Historic Resources Inventory: The Old Arcata Road-Myrtle Avenue Corridor	Natural Resources Division, Humboldt County Department of Public Works
S-015452	Andrew J. Malovos	1972	Marine Disasters off the Humboldt County Coastline and in the Vicinity of Humboldt Bay	Humboldt State College
S-015529	**Robert L. Gearhart II, Clell L. Bond, Steven D. Hoyt, James H. Cleland, James Anderson, Pandora Snethcamp, Gary Wesson, Jack Neville, Kim Marcus, Andrew York, and Jerry Wilson**	**1993**	**California, Oregon, and Washington: Archaeological Resource Study**	**Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.; Dames & Moore**
S-017469	Carroll W. Pursell, Jr.	1981	Historical and Technological Significance of the Humboldt Bay Jetties, Humboldt Bay, California	Far Western Anthropological Research Group; JRP Historical Consulting, LLC; Foothill Resources Ltd.
S-020395	**Donna L. Gillette**	**1998**	**PCNs of the Coast Ranges of California: Religious Expression or the Result of Quarrying?**	**California State University, Hayward**
S-024571	**Glenn Simpson**	**2001**	**Evaluating Shipwreck Significance in the Humboldt Bay Region**	**Sonoma State University**
S-030202	Quentin Bliss, Kristin Byrd, Laura Cholodenko, Janet Frentzel, Rob Greene, Morgan Griffin, Robin Plutchok, and Wendy Weber	2000	Draft Environmental Assessment, Restoration of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, Humboldt, Trinity, and Mendocino Counties	URS Greiner Woodward Clyde
S-030204	**Donna L. Gillette**	2003	The Distribution and Antiquity of the California Pecked Curvilinear Nucleated (PCN) Rock Art Tradition.	University of California, Berkeley
S-038865	Laura Leach-Palm, Paul Brady, Pat Mikkelsen, Libby Seil, Darla Rice, Bryan Larson, Joseph Freeman, and Julia Costello	2011	Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 1 Rural Conventional Highways in Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino and Lake Counties, Contract No. 01A1056, Expenditure Authorization No. 01-453608	Far Western Anthropological Research Group; JRP Historical Consulting, LLC; Foothill Resources Ltd.

Report No.	Authors	Year	Title	Company/Agency
S-042393	--	2002	Cultural Resources Assessment, Target Store (former Montgomery Ward Store), 2525 Fourth Street, City of Eureka, Humboldt County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-04398	Lorna Billat	2008	Collocation Submission Packet, FCC Form 621, Eureka, SF-40894B	EarthTouch, Inc.
S-045101	Lorna Billat	2008	Collocation Submission Packet, FCC Form 621, Eureka, SF-40898B, 2212 2nd Street, Eureka, Humboldt County	EarthTouch, Inc.
S-053803	Gary Berg	1974	Archaeological Study for Eureka-Arcata Regional Sewage Facility	Environmental Research Consultants, Inc.
S-054338	**Milton M. Marks, Sylvia S. White, James R. Benson, and Orley Lindgren**	**1977**	**A Preliminary Proposal For the Application of Remote Sensing for the Protection of Cultural Resources in Northwest California**	**Northwest Indian Cemetary Protective Association, Inc, Consortium for the Protection and Enhancement of Northwest California Cultural Resources**

*Bold denotes reports within the project footprint

4.2 Archival Research Results

Chronicle Heritage examined United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps, BLM GLO maps, and aerial images to understand the specific area.

4.2.1 Historical Maps

This assessment included a review of historical maps and aerial images of the Project study area to identify the potential for historic-period (45 years and older) cultural resources that Project activities may affect. Historical USGS topographic map coverage of the area began in 1922, the earliest BLM GLO survey covered the Project area in 1890. According to historic maps, the city street grid surrounding the Project area has been in place since at least 1922. Historical maps also indicate that structures have stood within the Project area since at least 1922. In the figures below, the Project area is outlined in blue.

The earliest USGS topographic map covering the project area dates to 1922. The map depicts 104 W Street in its modern location bounded by 1st Street to the north, 2nd Street to the south, W Street to the east, and V Street to the west (Figure 4-1; USGS 1922). According to this map, a building existed in the northwest section of the Project area with other developed buildings in the surrounding city blocks.



Figure 4-1. 1922 map showing the approximate location of 104 W Street (USGS 1922).

The 1933 topographic map shows the growing development near the Project study area (Figure 4-2; USGS 1889). According to the USGS 1933 Eureka, CA topographic map, two buildings existed in the Project study area in the northwest and northeast corners of the city block between V Street and W Street. Several additional buildings are depicted directly north of the Project area on the northern extent of 1st Street.



Figure 4-2. 1933 map showing development within the Project study area (USGS 1933).

4.2.2 Historical Aerials

A review of historical aerial photographs dating from 1931 was also completed as part of the literature review. In 1931, the Project study area and surrounding 0.25-mi search buffer was characterized by a mix of residential and commercial use (Figure 4-3; University of California, Santa Barbara [UCSB] 1931). Aerial images did not cover the project area again until 2001. 1931 images depict several residential buildings and associated open spaces in the southern and western extents of the Project study area. Sometime prior to 2001 these buildings were replaced by the HTA complex at 133 V St and 2137 2nd St.



Figure 4-3. 1931 aerial image of the Project study area development (UCSB 1931).

Aerial images from 1931 show several buildings, likely residential, in the southern extent of the Project study area. In the northeast section of the Project study area, aerial images show a fenced-in residence with ancillary buildings and open space. The northeast section of the Project study area also includes open space and several buildings (Figure 4-3; UCSB 1931).

Aerial images of the project area were not taken between the years 1931 and 2001. The 2001 image depicts the Project study area in its modern state of development with the buildings located at 104 W St and 133 V St constructed (Figure 4-4; UCSB 2001).



Figure 4-4. 2001 aerial image depicting the Project study area in its current state of development (UCSB 2001).

4.3 Native American Heritage Commission Outreach

Chronicle Heritage contacted the NAHC on May 1, 2025, to request a search of the Project area in the Sacred Lands File (SLF). The NAHC responded on the same day, indicating that SLF search results were negative and provided a list of 10 contacts representing four tribes with traditional affiliations to the area to contact for any additional findings.

On March 12, 2025, Chronicle Heritage sent letters to 10 tribal contacts to notify representatives of the Project plans and to request any information on known Native American cultural resources in the Project study area or vicinity. Chronicle Heritage received responses from the Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) for the Bear River Band and from Ted Hernandez of the Wiyot Tribe. The Bear River Band THPO responded on May 14, 2025, requesting that an inadvertent discovery protocol be put in place before any ground disturbance activities take place associated with the Project. Ted Hernandez responded on June 6, 2025, stating that the project does not appear to pose significant impacts on cultural resources but also requested protocols for inadvertent archaeological discoveries be put in place prior to the start of work. As of June 17, 2025, no other responses have been received.

Native American outreach conducted for the Project is solely a request for information regarding cultural resources within and in the vicinity of the Project study area. Outreach letters, follow-up calls, and emails do not constitute formal consultation and are not meant to replace consultation by the Lead Agencies under AB 52.

5 House at 104 W Street in Eureka

104 W Street is listed in the Eureka Heritage Society's *Green Book (Eureka: An Architectural View)* and is featured on the organization's website.[1]

5.1 Description

104 W Street in Eureka is on the northeast corner of the HTA complex (Figure 5-1). It is a two-story building constructed in an irregular footprint on a raised concrete base with a pronounced basecourse sided in T1-11 siding. The building features varying roof types, including two hipped-pyramid portions and a side-gabled portions, as well as various pent roofs and awnings, all of which are sheathed in composition shingles, with minor overhangs from the main roof portions. The building appears to be sided mostly in wood shingles.

[1] https://eurekahistory.com/history_post/eurekahistory5066/



Figure 5-1. Overview of building from the center of the HTA complex, facing northeast.

The primary (eastern) elevation features an enclosed brick porch (Figure 5-2). The porch is accessed by a six-step staircase flanked by ADA safety rails on both sides. The porch is enclosed by iron bars and accessed by a metal door, and features wood columns as well as a pent above the porch (Figure 5-3). The primary elevation includes a single wood door and two pairs of windows, each that has a vertical sliding window flanked by narrow vertical windows. The ceiling of the porch appears to be constructed of tongue-and-groove wood.



Figure 5-2. Eastern elevation, facing west.



Figure 5-3. Enclosed porch and primary entrance, facing southwest.

The southern elevation features the most variety in the rooflines, exhibiting the hipped pyramid and side gabled roof as well as two pent roofs. The southern elevation features one entrance that includes a single wood door accessed by a three-step staircase or an ADA-accessible ramp and covered by a large pent roof (Figure 5-4). Windows are primarily aluminum and vary in size and sliding orientation. The western-most portion features a vertical sliding window on both the first and second floor, and a smaller vertical sliding window on the first floor closer to the entrance. The eastern portion of the building features horizontal sliding windows.



Figure 5-4. Southern elevation, exhibiting entrance, facing north.

The western elevation is dominated mostly by windows and lacks any other features (Figure 5-5). Windows on the eastern elevation appear to be aluminum vertical sliding windows, with a pair on both the first and second floor.



Figure 5-5. Southwest oblique of building, facing northwest.

The northern elevation faces 1st Street, with half of the building covered by a chain link fence (Figure 5-6). The northern elevation prominently features a raised concrete base and T1-11–sided base course. Windows are located on every portion of the northern elevation and are primarily aluminum vertical sliding windows. The northern elevation features a pent roof on the center of the building, which is the side-gabled portion. The building is in good condition overall. Permitted alterations include wood shingles, second floor addition, and reconstructed primary entry porch (Figure 5-7). Other alterations include modern aluminum windows and an ADA ramp.

The interior of the building remains in good condition, with varying floor materials, primarily carpet and wood. Siding materials of the interior walls are primarily smooth stucco. The interior includes a main corridor that goes through the building and ends at the two-story addition with a partially enclosed staircase (Figure 5-8). The staircase includes an ADA rail on one side and is open at the bottom half.



Figure 5-6. Northern elevation, facing southwest.



Figure 5-7. Example primary entrance from interior, facing east.



Figure 5-8. Staircase to second story, facing west.

5.2 Site History

The subject property is noted as being constructed in 1896. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1900 depicts a one-story building with a T-shaped footprint (Figure 5-9). The narrower rear section of the building had porches on the northern and southern facades; neither or which is extant. A second smaller one-story building was located in the southern portion of the Project site; however, this is not the location of HTA's maintenance building.

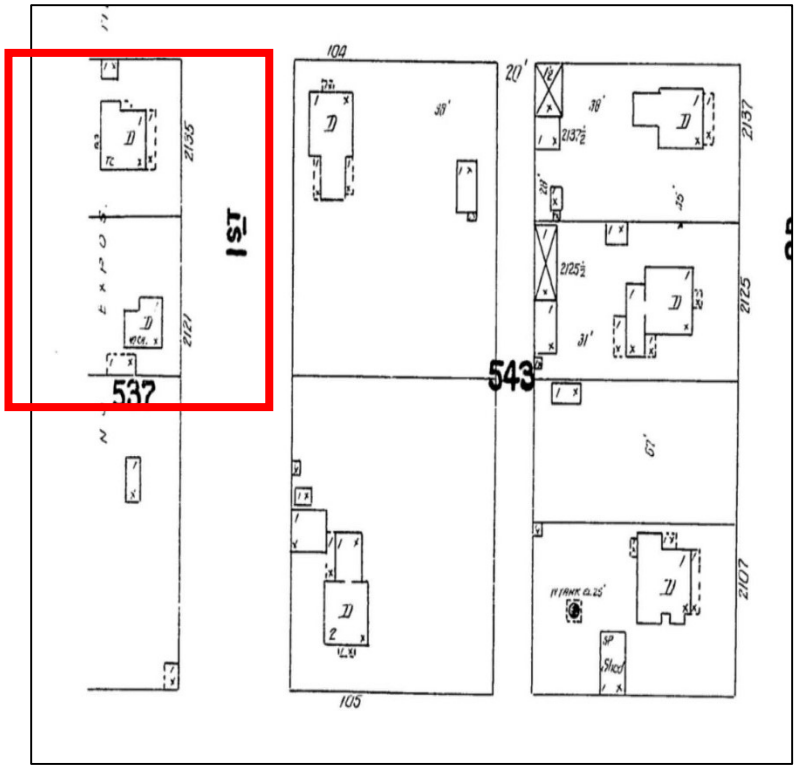

Figure 5-9. 104 W Street, Highlighted in Red.

The original building permit is not available; therefore, the original architect, if any, and builder are unknown. Based upon a review of historic newspapers, Bertha and William Long owned the residence as early as 1930 (*The Times Standard* 1930). William Long was a barber in the City of Eureka (*The Times Standard* 1961). No information regarding Bertha Long was available in Census records, city directories, or other online sources (ancestry.com). A permit was issued in 1959 to William Long to repair the front porch (City of Eureka 1959). In 1973, a permit was issued to Bertha Long to demolish the accessary garage, shed, and chicken coop (City of Eureka). In 1985, a permit was issued to Utility Tree Service for alterations to the foundation, installation of shingle siding, and to replace with the front porch deck (City of Eureka). In 1991, a permit was issued for the construction of a second-floor addition. The owner at that time was Utility Tree Service (City of Eureka). Based upon the permit record, by 1985, the building was converted from a residential to a commercial use.

5.3 Evaluation

The development of the subject property as a residence reflects a real estate boom associated with the arrival of the railroad and the early expansion of the timber industry. This period of development is a distinctive pattern of development in the early history of Eureka; however, the building has been substantially altered with additions, new siding, new windows, and a new porch, and does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building does not retain sufficient integrity to convey an association with this early period of development in Eureka. Persons who made demonstrably significant contributions to the history of the nation, state, or region are not known to be associated with the subject property. The building is vernacular and does not possess high artistic value. As described above, the building has been substantially altered and does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or

method of construction. No architect is known to be associated with the design of the building; therefore, the building is not the work of a master. The building on the subject property does not meet one or more eligibility criteria and does not possess integrity. Therefore, it is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, the CRHR, and the LRHR. Therefore, the building is not a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. Demolition of the building would not result in a substant adverse change to a historical resource (Section 15064.5(b) of the CEQA Guidelines; Attachment C, DPR Forms).

6 Summary and Recommendations

Chronicle Heritage completed a standard literature review and archival research in support of the Project in Eureka, Humboldt County, California.

One historic-period built environment resource is identified in the Project area. The building on the subject property does not meet one or more eligibility criteria and does not possess integrity. Therefore, it is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, the CRHR, and the LRHR. Therefore, the building is not a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. Demolition of the building would not result in a substant adverse change to a historical resource (Section 15064.5(b) of the CEQA Guidelines).

Results of the CHRIS records search, the SLF search, the city database search, and the archaeological pedestrian survey were all negative for the presence of precontact or historic resources in the Project study area, although such resources are documented in the near vicinity of the Project parcel. The Project study area consists of buildings, structures, infrastructure, and paved surface parking lots. No exposed native soils are present in the Project study area.

Chronicle Heritage recommends the following:

A. A qualified archaeologist should be retained to oversee implementation of an archaeological monitoring program that includes archaeological monitoring and cultural resource sensitivity training for construction personnel (i.e., Worker Environmental Awareness Program [WEAP]). The WEAP training should be provided to all construction personnel prior to the start of any ground disturbing activities. The WEAP training should notify them of the possibility of exposing historical or precontact archaeological resources within the Project area. The training should address the type of historical and archaeological objects that could be exposed, the need to stop excavation at the discovery, and the procedures to follow regarding discovery protection, and notification of the proposed Project proponent and archaeological team.

B. In the event that cultural materials are discovered during ground disturbance, all work within 50 ft of the discovery will cease until a qualified archaeologist can assess the discovery and provide recommendations for treatment, if necessary. Construction within the area(s) of the find shall not commence until the assessment is complete.

C. In the event that human remains are discovered during presence/absence testing or excavation and/or grading of the site, all activity within a 50-ft radius of the discovery will be stopped. The Humboldt County Coroner will be notified and shall determine whether the remains are of Native American origin or whether an investigation into the cause of death is required. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner will notify NAHC immediately. Once NAHC identifies the most likely descendants, the descendants will make recommendations regarding proper burial, which will be implemented in accordance with Section 15064.5(e) of the CEQA Guidelines. All actions taken under this mitigation measure shall comply with Health and Human Safety Code § 7050.5(b).

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Appendix A:
Records Search Results

(Confidential: on file at Chronicle Heritage)

Appendix B: Native American Heritage Commission

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of Luiseño Indians

Commissioner
Vacant

ACTING EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
STEVEN QUINN

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

May 1, 2025

Ashley Garrett
Chronicle Heritage

Via Email to: agarrett@chronicleheritage.com

Re: Eureka HTA Monitoring Project, Humboldt County

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: melina.carlos@nahc.ca.gov

Sincerely,

Melina Carlos

Melina Carlos
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHRONICLE™ HERITAGE

T: (925) 253-9070
F: (602) 254-6280
info@chronicleheritage.com

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
2501 Capitol Avenue, Suite 200
Sacramento, California 95816

May 12, 2025

Executive Manager Amy Atkins-Kelley
Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria
P.O. Box 630
Trinidad, CA, 95570

RE: Archaeological Services for the Eureka Humboldt Transit Authority (HTA) Monitoring Project, City of Eureka, Humboldt County, California

Dear Executive Manager Amy Atkins-Kelley,

Chronicle Heritage is seeking any information or concerns you may have regarding Native American cultural resources in the vicinity of the Eureka HTA Monitoring Project in the City of Eureka, Humboldt County, California. The project site is depicted on the USGS Eureka, CA topographic quadrangle, and on the enclosed maps. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), with Cal Trans District 1 acting as the lead agency. AB 52 consultation under CEQA has been conducted separately and formal consultation remains with Cal Trans District 1, please contact Tina Fulton with any consultation requests or needs, tina.fulton@dot.ca.gov.

This letter is part of an informal outreach effort. The proposed project involves the demolition of a residential structure, known as the Cedar House, located at 104 W Street, Eureka, CA.

A search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) has been requested, as well as a search of the California Historic Resource Information System (CHRIS) database at the Northwestern Information Center (NWIC). Results of the SLF were received from the NAHC on May 1, 2025, and were negative for specific site information pertaining to cultural resources. Results of the CHRIS have not yet been received from the NWIC. A Chronicle Heritage archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Professional Archaeologists will conduct archaeological monitoring for the duration of the project.

If you are aware of any Native American cultural resources or traditional cultural properties within or in the vicinity of the project area shown on the enclosed maps, or if you have any concerns related to the overall project, please contact Nick Angeloff at the email address below. The information you provide will be used to assess the cultural sensitivity within the project area, and any confidential information provided will be respected and protected. We appreciate your time and assistance, and we greatly value any information you may provide. Sincerely,



Nick Angeloff (M.A.)
Chronicle Heritage | Regional Principal
nangeloff@chronicleheritage.com

SAMPLE


101
Six Rivers National Forest
Eureka
Project Location
Trinity National Forest
36
Six Rivers National Forest
Project Location
Service Layer Credits: World Street Map: Esri, HERE, Garmin, NGA, USGS, NPS
SAMPLE
CHRONICLE™
HERITAGE
0 feet 100,000
0 meters 35,000
1:1,000,000
Project Vicinity Map
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Eureka, CA (1974)
T5N R1W, Secs 22-23
UTM Zone 10, NAD 83, HB&M


SAMPLE
Project Location
CHRONICLE™
HERITAGE
0 feet 2,000
0 meters 500
1:24,000
Records Search Request
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Eureka, CA (1974)
T5N, R1W, Sec 23
UTM Zone 10, NAD 83, HBM
Project Area
Records Search Buffer (0.25mi)

From: THPO Bear River Band
To: Ashley Garrett
Cc: Nick Angeloff; Ashley Long; Max van Rensselaer; Ana Canter; Josefina Frank
Subject: Re: [External Sender] Eureka Humboldt Transit Authority (HTA) Monitoring Project
Date: Wednesday, May 14, 2025 5:53:12 AM
Attachments: image001.png

External sender - Think before you click

Ashley,

Good morning. Please have in place the inadvertent discovery protocol before any work begins.

THPO Bear River Band
Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria
266 Keisner Road, Loleta, CA 95551
707-298-9563

CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT: This message, together with any attachments, is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed. It may contain information that is confidential and prohibited from disclosure. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any review, dissemination or copying of this message or any attachment is strictly prohibited. If you have received this item in error, please notify the original sender and destroy this item, along with any attachments. Thank you.

On Mon, May 12, 2025 at 4:24 PM Ashley Garrett <agarrett@chronicleheritage.com> wrote:

> Hello Tribal Historic Preservation Office Director Melanie McCavour,
>
> I am reaching out as a courtesy to notify you of a new project that will involve the demolition of a residential structure located at 104 W Street, Eureka in Humboldt County, CA. Attached to this email is a letter detailing the project. Please let us know if you wish to share information about cultural resources that could be affected by the project, and we will notify the responsible entity of your request.
>
> Thank you,

Ashley Garrett | Associate Archaeologist

Chronicle Heritage

O: 916.384.0251

C: 209.251.9124
ChronicleHeritage.com

Sacramento Office

2501 Capitol Avenue, Suite 200

Sacramento, CA, 95816

Chronicle Heritage: Breaking new ground

(Formerly PaleoWest/Commonwealth)

Outlook

Re: [External Sender] Eureka Humboldt Transit Authority (HTA) Monitoring Project

From Ted Hernandez <ted@wiyot.us>
Date Fri 6/6/2025 9:56 AM
To Ashley Garrett <agarrett@chronicleheritage.com>

External sender - Think before you click

The Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO) has reviewed the proposed projects and is satisfied that the activities outlined do not appear to pose significant impacts on cultural resources.
However, this office requests that protocols for inadvertent archaeological discoveries be implemented for any future ground-disturbing activities. This recommendation aligns with the following:

- Humboldt County General Plan policies CU-P1 through CU-P5, Section 7050.5(b) of the California Health and Safety Code.
- Sections 5097.94(k) and (i), and 5097.98(a) and (b) of the Public Resources Code (PRC).
- Sections 15064.5(d-f) and 15126.4(b)(3) of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines.

We appreciate your attention to these considerations and look forward to your compliance with the outlined protocols.

Rra'dutwas (I think highly of you = respectfully),

Ted Hernandez
Wiyot Tribe Public Works Director/THPO
Gaa'muluk Haqua'n (Building and Working)
ted@wiyot.us
(707)733-5055
1000 Wiyot Dr
Loleta, CA., 95551

"If you want to change the world, go home and love your Family." Mother Teresa

Wiyot ancestral territory, including all that area from Plhut Gasamuli`m (Little River) to the north, tsakiyuwit (Bear River Ridge) to the south, and from the Shou`r(Pacific Coast) out to as far as Berry Summit in the northeast and Chalk Mountain in the southeast.

This communication, including any attachments, may contain privileged or confidential information intended for a specific individual and purpose and is protected by law. If you are not the intended recipient, you should delete this communication and shred the materials and any attachments. You are notified that any disclosure, copying, or distribution of this communication or taking any action based on it is strictly prohibited. Hou' (thank you).

From: Ashley Garrett <agarrett@chronicleheritage.com>
Sent: Monday, May 12, 2025 4:34 PM
To: Ted Hernandez <ted@wiyot.us>
Cc: Nick Angeloff <nangeloff@chronicleheritage.com>; Ashley Long <along@chronicleheritage.com>; Max van Rensselaer <mvanrensselaer@chronicleheritage.com>
Subject: Eureka Humboldt Transit Authority (HTA) Monitoring Project

Hello THPO Ted Hernandez,

I am reaching out as a courtesy to notify you of a new project that will involve the demolition of a residential structure located at 104 W Street, Eureka in Humboldt County, CA. Attached to this email is a letter detailing the project. Please let us know if you wish to share information about cultural resources that could be affected by the project, and we will notify the responsible entity of your request.

Thank you,

CHRONICLE™ HERITAGE

Ashley Garrett | Associate Archaeologist
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Appendix C:
DPR Forms

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

 ***Resource Name or #:** 104 W Street

P1. Other Identifier: None

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted**

***a. County:** Humboldt **and** (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Eureka **Date**: 1974 **T; R; ___ of__ of Sec** ; **B.M.**

c. Address: 104 W Street **City:** Eureka **Zip:** 95501

d. UTM (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone:** _____ **mE**/ mN**e.**

Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 002-091-008-000

***P3a. Description** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

104 W Street in Eureka is on the northeast corner of the HTA complex (Figure 5-1). It is a two-story building constructed in an irregular footprint on a raised concrete base with a pronounced basecourse sided in T1-11 siding. The building features varying roof types, including two hipped-pyramid portions and a side-gabled portions, as well as various pent roofs and awnings, all of which are sheathed in composition shingles, with minor overhangs from the main roof portions. The building appears to be sided mostly in wood shingles. (*See Continuation Sheet page 4*)

***P3b. Resource Attributes** (List attributes and codes)**:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building

***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #):
Primary façade
View west
April 8, 2025

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1896 City of Eureka

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Humboldt Transit Authority

***P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, and address):
Carrie Chasteen
Chronicle Heritage
55 E. Huntington Dr., #238
Arcadia, CA 91006

***P9. Date Recorded:** April 8, 2025

***P10. Survey Type** (Describe)**:**
Intensive
CEQA Compliance
P—Project Review

***P11. Report Citation** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none")**:** *Cultural Resource Technical Report for the Humboldt Transit Authority Hydrogen Re-Fueling Station Project, Eureka, California.*

Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

B1. Historic Name: 104 W Street
B2. Common Name: 104 W Street
B3. Original Use: Single-family Residence **B4. Present Use:** Office Building
***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular
***B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The original building permit is not available; therefore, the original architect, if any, and builder are unknown. Based upon a review of historic newspapers, Bertha and William Long owned the residence as early as 1930 (The Times Standard 1930). William Long was a barber in the City of Eureka (The Times Standard 1961). No information regarding Bertha Long was available in Census records, city directories, or other online sources (ancestry.com). A permit was issued in 1959 to William Long to repair the front porch (City of Eureka 1959). In 1973, a permit was issued to Bertha Long to demolish the accessary garage, shed, and chicken coop (City of Eureka). In 1985, a permit was issued to Utility Tree Service for alterations to the foundation, installation of shingle siding, and to replace with the front porch deck (City of Eureka). In 1991, a permit was issued for the construction of a second-floor addition. The owner at that time was Utility Tree Service (City of Eureka). Based upon the permit record, by 1985, the building was converted from a residential to a commercial use.

***B7. Moved?** ☒ **No** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:** N/A
***B8. Related Features:** N/A
B9a. Architect: Unknown **b. Builder:** Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme:** Early Residential Development **Area:** Eureka
Period of Significance: 1896 **Property Type:** Residence **Applicable Criteria:** N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The development of the subject property as a residence reflects a real estate boom associated with the arrival of the railroad and the early expansion of the timber industry. This period of development is a distinctive pattern of development in the early history of Eureka; however, the building has been substantially altered with additions, new siding, new windows, and a new porch, and does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building does not retain sufficient integrity to convey an association with this early period of development in Eureka. Persons who made demonstrably significant contributions to the history of the nation, state, or region are not known to be associated with the subject property. The building is vernacular and does not possess high artistic value. As described above, the building has been substantially altered and does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. No architect is known to be associated with the design of the building; therefore, the building is not the work of a master. The building on the subject property does not meet one or more eligibility criteria and does not possess integrity. Therefore, it is ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources and the Local Register of Historic Resources. Therefore, the building is not a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5(a) of the CEQA Guidelines. Demolition of the building would not result in a substant adverse change to a historical resource (Section 15064.5(b) of the CEQA Guidelines.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes): None.

***B12. References:** See Continuation Sheet page 7.

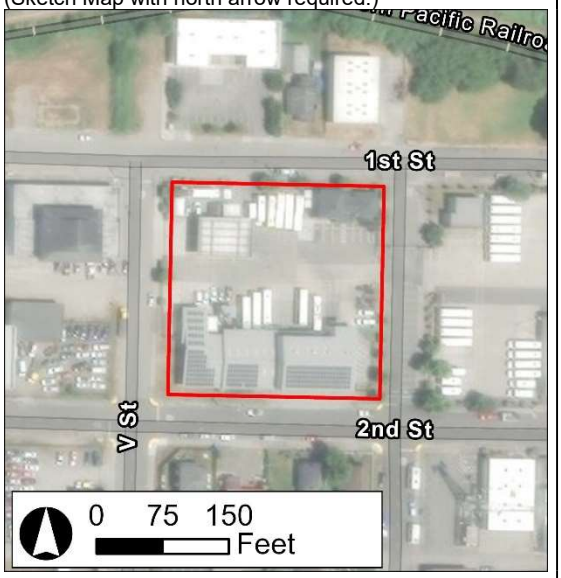
***B13. Remarks:** None.

***B14. Evaluator:**
Carrie Chasteen
Chronicle Heritage
55 E. Huntington Dr., #238
Arcadia, CA 91006

***Date of Evaluation:** June 20, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



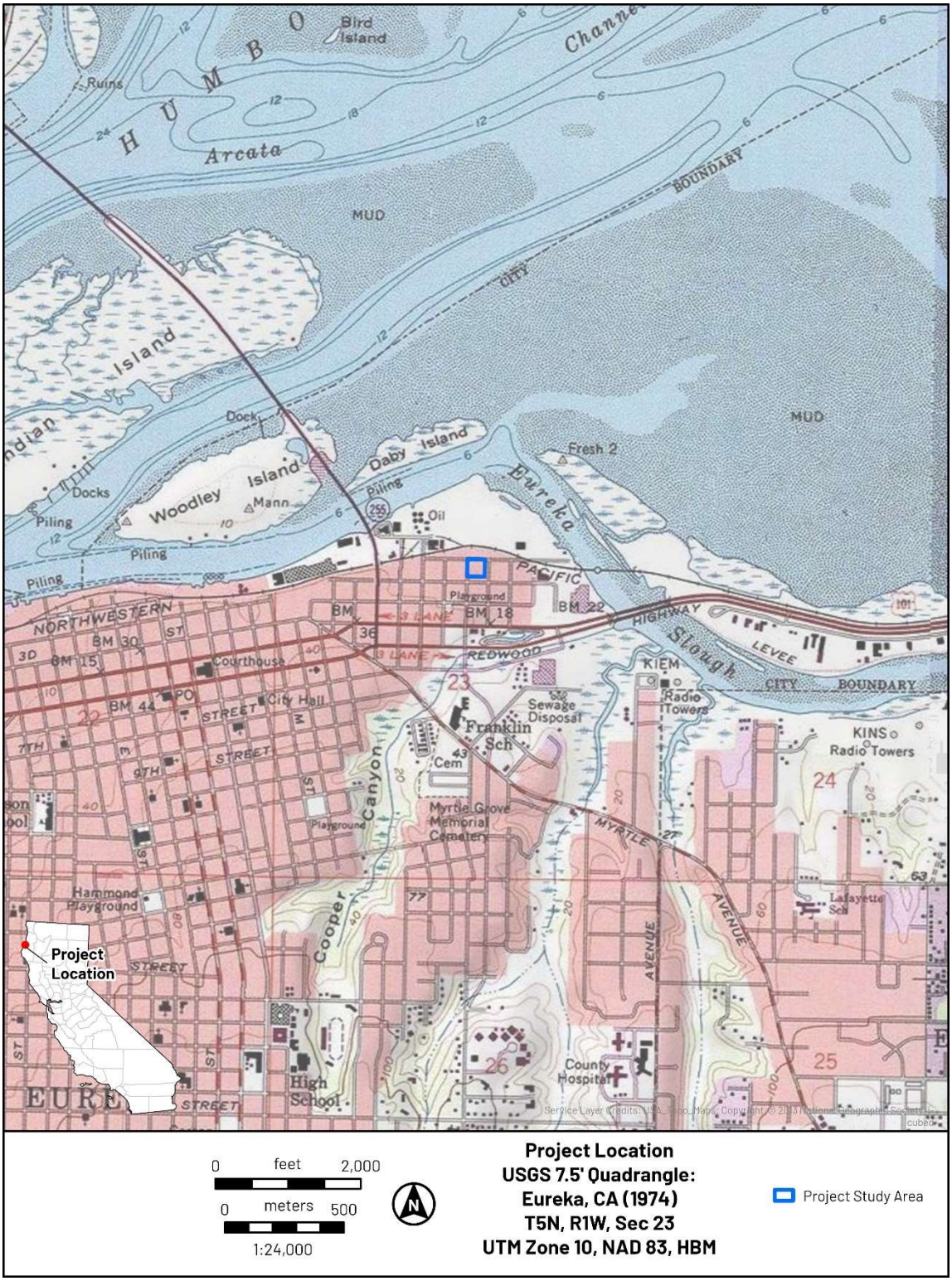
State of California — Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

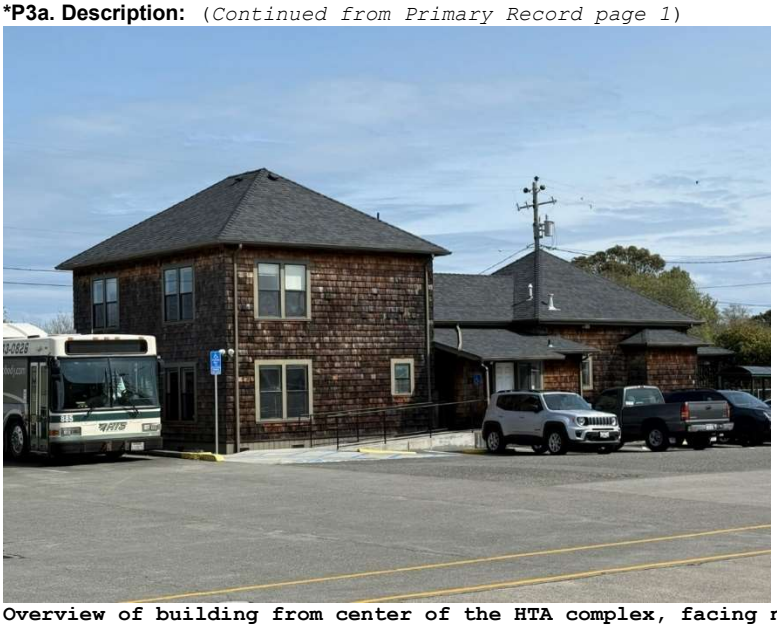
*Resource Name or #: 104 W Street

*Map Name: Eureka *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of map: 1974



* Required information

***P3a. Description:** (*Continued from Primary Record page 1*)



Overview of building from center of the HTA complex, facing northeast.

The primary (east) elevation features an enclosed brick porch. The porch is accessed by a six-step staircase flanked by ADA safety rails on both sides. The porch is enclosed by iron bars and accessed by a metal door, and features wood columns as well as a pent above the porch (Figure 5-3). The primary elevation includes a single wood door and two pairs of windows, each that has a vertical sliding window flanked by narrow vertical windows. The ceiling of the porch appears to be constructed of tongue-and-groove wood.



Enclosed porch and primary entrance, facing southwest.

The south elevation features the most variety in the rooflines, exhibiting the hipped pyramid and side gabled roof as well as two pent roofs. The south elevation features one entrance that includes a single wood door accessed by a three-step staircase or an ADA-accessible ramp and covered by a large pent roof. Windows are primarily aluminum and vary in size and sliding orientation. The western-most portion features a vertical sliding window on both the first and second floor, and a smaller vertical sliding window on the first floor closer to the entrance. The eastern portion of the building features horizontal sliding windows.



South elevation, exhibiting entrance, facing north.

The west elevation is dominated mostly by windows and lacks any other features. Windows on the east elevation appear to be aluminum vertical sliding windows, with a pair on both the first and second floor.



Southwest oblique of building, facing northwest.

The north elevation faces 1st Street, with half of the building covered by a chain link fence. The north elevation prominently features a raised concrete base and T1-11-sided base course. Windows are located on every portion of the north elevation and are primarily aluminum vertical sliding windows. The north elevation features a pent roof on the center of the building, which is the side-gabled portion. The building is in good condition overall. Permitted alterations include wood shingles, second floor addition, and reconstructed primary entry porch. Other alterations include modern aluminum windows and an ADA ramp.

The interior of the building remains in good condition, with varying floor materials, primarily carpet and wood. Siding materials of the interior walls are primarily smooth stucco. The interior includes a main corridor that goes through the building and ends at the two-story addition with a partially enclosed staircase. The staircase includes an ADA rail on one side and is open at the bottom half.



North elevation, facing southwest.



Example primary entrance from interior, facing east.



Staircase to second story, facing west.

***B12. References:** (*Continued from Building, Structure, Object Report page 2*)

The Times Standard
1930 "Bullet Hail Narrowly Misses Eureka Family; One Held After One-Act Wild West Program." Wednesday, December 3, Page 1
1961 "Golden Wedding of Eureka Couple Marked." Monday, December 11, Page 16

City of Eureka
1959 Permit No. 24052. Issued August 18 to William Long
1973 Permit No. 7389. Issued August 14 to Bertha Long
1985 Permit No. 3740. Issued September 25 to Utility Tree Service
1991 Permit No. 90-1169. Issued August 6 to Utility Tree Service

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