

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1352

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Carmel Valley Road-Boronda Road Eucalyptus Tree Row

other names/site number Boronda Road Eucalyptus Trees Row

2. Location

street & number Carmel Valley Road and Boronda Road N/A not for publication

city or town Unincorporated part of Monterey County, west of Carmel Valley Village vicinity

state California code CA county Monterey code 053 zip code 93924

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 28 Nov 2007
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

California Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

[Signature] 1-10-08
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | buildings |
| 1 | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 1 | | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE/Trees

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE/Trees

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

roof N/A

walls N/A

other N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance

1874-1881

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Personal holdings; Sutro Library, San Francisco; Monterey City Library; Internet; (continuation sheet)

Carmel Valley Road-Boronda Road Eucalyptus Tree Row
Name of Property

Monterey/California
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 1 acre (.998) of public right-of-way

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|------|---------|----------|---|------|---------|----------|
| 1 | 10 | 612300 | 4039320 | 3 | — | — | — |
| 2 | — | — | — | 4 | — | — | — |

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ricahrd H. & Elizabeth R. Barratt

organization Carmel Valley Historical Society, Founding Members date 16 July 2007

street & number 8 Paso Del Rio telephone (831) 659-2751

city or town Carmel Valley state CA zip code 93924-9448

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name Darlene Drain, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, County of Monterey

street & number 168 West Alisal Street, 1st Floor telephone (831) 755-5066

city or town Salinas state CA zip code 93901

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Summary:

The tree row along Boronda Road *per se*, but for one hollow stump on the west side and one on the east side, plus one tree removed on the east side to accommodate construction of a residential driveway, remains nearly intact. However the trees' extension along both the east and west sides of Carmel Valley Road at the entrance to Boronda Road has been altered over time. One large Eucalyptus tree at the west corner of the intersection of Carmel Valley and Boronda Roads was removed by Monterey County Public Works in 2004.

Description:

The site consists of 33 historic (130(+) year old) Eucalyptus globulus trees of between 36 & 120 inches in diameter, measured 2 feet above the ground, with an average girth of 22 feet. There are 6 *E. globulus* along the 317-foot Carmel Valley Road leg; 14 *E. globulus* along the 370-foot north side of Boronda Road; and 13 along the 581-foot south side of Boronda Road. All of the trees are located on the public right-of-way and stand in their original positions. Adjacent to the site, however not included in this application, are an additional two trees located on private land at APN# 189-151-001, owned by the Nancy Porter/Patricia Hoover Trusts, and one tree located on private land at APN# 189-071-005 (the historic Boronda Adobe) owned by the Millard Trust (Monterey County Assessor's Map, Book 189, Pages 7 & 15). In addition to the 33 living trees making up the site, there are two stumps, one on each side of Boronda Road (see sketch map). One tree at the immediate intersection of Carmel Valley Road and Boronda Road was removed in 2004 by Monterey County Public Works.

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Carmel Valley Road-Boronda Road Eucalyptus Tree Row
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Summary

The Carmel Valley Road-Boronda Road Eucalyptus Row is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of landscape architecture as a prominently recognized landscape feature which has existed since its planting, and for the past 130 years, at the intersection of Carmel Valley and Boronda Roads, in Carmel Valley, California.

History and Influence of the Eucalyptus Tree in California

The Carmel Valley Road-Boronda Road Eucalyptus Row was planted at the beginning of an era in which statewide propagation of the species reached overwhelming popularity, promoted by botanist Ellwood Cooper who arrived in California in 1870 and published Forest Culture and the Eucalyptus Tree, in 1876ⁱ and later by Eucalyptus promoter Abbot Kinney, Chairman of the California Board of Forestry (1886-1888), whose 1895 work, Eucalyptus, became the "Bible" for Eucalyptus growers.ⁱⁱ

The Eucalyptus is a member of the myrtle family (Myrtaceae). Cultivation of the Eucalyptus tree in California enjoyed increasing popularity from the time of its introduction from Australia in approximately 1853, reaching a height of popularity during the second half of the 19th Century. Of about 600 species of the tree found in its native Australia, approximately 100 species have been introduced in California. Varieties of the Eucalyptus tree were initially introduced and sold in San Francisco and East Bay nurseries as garden ornamentals. Soon, Eucalyptus plantings began to appear near homes, along country roads and next to barns throughout the area, where they provided shade and landscape decoration. As an easily replenishable resource due to its rapid growth and large size, the Eucalyptus, by the 1860s, was quickly perceived as an answer to the increasing demand for both fuel and timber in California's quickly expanding population.

The most common Eucalyptus planted in California was the *E. globulus*, or Blue Gum, a species which can reach heights of 150-200 feet. Due to its enormous size when mature, plus the massive reach of its branches, the Blue Gum has been described as a "Tall, solemn tree of grandeur."ⁱⁱⁱ Due to its characteristic proportions, the Blue Gum was promoted as a windbreak for large unprotected, wind-swept farmlands such as those in the Salinas Valley. In Monterey County, large clusterings of Blue Gum from the era remain in locales such as the Cooper ranch house environs at Garland Ranch Regional Park in Carmel Valley, the Carmelite Monastery area along Highway 1 south of Carmel-by-the-Sea, and parts of Prunedale bordering today's US Highway 101. A vast Blue Gum grove east of Aromas at Highway 129 which stretches all the

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way to the San Juan Rocks at US Highway 101 was planted between 1911-1920 as a source of furniture wood.^{iv}

The Eucalyptus tree was also considered an invaluable asset in the prevention of certain diseases. During the 1870s and 1880s, a period in which malaria was a major cause of illness in California, the Eucalyptus leaves' aromatic properties, in the release of pungent antiseptic, volatile oils into the air, were believed to provide certain health benefits. Growing Eucalyptus trees near one's home was thought to ward off malarial infections, purify the air, and relieve asthmatic symptoms. Eucalyptol, an essential oil derived from the leaves of numerous species of the tree, was, and still is, used in the manufacture of certain patent medicines.^v In bloom, Eucalyptus provided an abundant nectar source for bees, thus the trees were promoted for commercial honey production.^{vi}

The Eucalyptus tree's shape, height, and coloration against the landscape influenced the California-based "Eucalyptus School" of Impressionist art (1915-1930). As an arboreal landscape feature along roads, on hillsides and against the skyscape, Eucalyptus artistic subject matter, for example, is seen in many works of Monterey Peninsula artist, Arthur Hill Gilbert (1894-1970).^{vii}

The Eucalyptus tree's appeal as landscape decoration continued into the 20th Century as seen in Sydney B. Mitchell's 1925 volume, Gardening in California, "The Eucalyptus, best known of importations from Australia, has become one of the most characteristic features of the California landscape."^{viii}

An economic boom in Eucalyptus "farms" lasted until 1912, when heavily promoted uses of the wood, such as in furniture-making, and railroad ties, failed to meet public expectation. After languishing in popularity for the next several decades, the tree again gained some interest during the 1950s for its potential use in fiberboard production. During the 1970s and 1980s interest grew briefly in the tree as source for biomass fuel and paper pulp.^{ix} The Eucalyptus has continued in use throughout the decades in California as a farmland windbreak and in landscape decoration.

In more recent years, popularity for the Eucalyptus has risen and fallen, with some groups and government entities considering the Australian transplant a "weed" and a firetrap, and promoting its removal. An article in the January 22, 2007 Oakland Tribune referred to Acterra, a Palo Alto environmental group which aroused public ire in 2004 over a plan to girdle, thus kill, an old Eucalyptus in the 609-acre Arastradero Preserve.^x A similar outcry among Burlingame residents occurred in 2007 when the city announced plans to remove a venerable Eucalyptus, part of a street tree row. The plan itself was axed by the city council. "Few, if any, plant species arouse such passion among residents...The controversial blue gum Eucalyptus on Easton Drive is one of

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more than 80 Eucalyptus of roughly the same size and age that line the street...the trees were planted under the guidance of famed 19th-Century landscape designer, John McLaren, a lead designer of Golden Gate Park in San Francisco.^{xii} Yet other Eucalyptus proponents have recommended a revived use of the species for its potential as a drought-resistant source of shade and landscape ornamentation which requires little care. Preservationists claim that, after more than 150 years of existence in California, and given its statewide proliferation, continued categorization of the tree as a non-native is by now a moot point.

Early History of the Rancho los Laureles in Carmel Valley

The Eucalyptus Trees which wrap around the corner from Carmel Valley Road and march in orderly procession from the intersection, heading down Boronda Road, are of the *E. globulus*, or Blue Gum species. Since the row was first planted, this Eucalyptus tree row has remained a consistent and significant feature of roadside decor in this area. The row leads to and stops at the entrance drive leading to the historic Boronda adobe, once home to José Manuel Boronda, owner-grantee of Rancho los Laureles.

Nathan W. Spaulding, under whose ownership the Eucalyptus tree row was planted, was the third owner of the renamed "Los Laureles Ranch" after the Borondas sold it. The ranch, which was named after the California Bay Laurel trees which grow in the area, originally comprised about 6,625 acres in Carmel Valley.

The Rancho los Laureles grantees were José Manuel Boronda (the son of Manuel Boronda, a former Spanish Army corporal who had settled in Monterey in the 1790s), José Manuel's son, Juan de Mata Boronda, and Vicente Blas Martinez. They were granted the Rancho Los Laureles in 1839. In 1840, the Boronda family, including José Manuel, his wife, Juana Cota de Boronda, and their 15 children, became the first permanent white settlers in Carmel Valley. They were farmers and raised horses and livestock. The Boronda's adobe home is recognized as the site where Monterey Jack Cheese was first introduced to the area, both manufactured and sold by Mrs. Juana Cota de Boronda.^{xiii} In 1851, the rancho's co-owner, Vicente Blas Martinez, sold his share to the Borondas, for the asking price of "eight horses, one mare, four tame milch cows, and two tame milch cows with calves."^{xiii}

Function and Aesthetic Purpose of Tree Planting

After 1868, when the Borondas sold the property, it quickly passed through two brief partner-ownerships until Oakland's fifteenth Mayor, Nathan Spaulding, purchased a half-ownership, on April 27, 1874.^{xiv} Spaulding became a full owner on August 3, 1878^{xv} and owned the property until February 23, 1881.^{xvi} During the period of Spaulding's ownership of the Los Laureles

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Ranch, his brother-in-law, Kinzea S. Clinkinbeard, lived on and managed the Los Laureles Ranch. According to historian Augusta Fink in Monterey County-The Dramatic Story of its Past, "Klinkenbeard (*sic.*) and his family resided briefly in the Boronda adobe until they could build the more modern dwelling which eventually became the nucleus of Los Laureles Lodge."^{xvii} The property, which became the Los Laureles Lodge, was located directly across Carmel Valley Road, and slightly to the east, of Boronda Road.

The Spaulding ownership (1874-1881) as the period in which the Eucalyptus tree row at Carmel Valley Road and Boronda Road was planted is stated in Joseph J. Hitchcock's Memoirs of Carmel Valley and the Monterey Peninsula. Hitchcock, for many years a local history columnist for the Carmel Valley News, was born on January 9, 1881 at the Hatton Ranch in Carmel Valley.^{xviii} He was the third generation of his family to reside in Carmel Valley, the first being his grandfather, Lt. Isaac Hitchcock, who had been a navy officer aboard the *Warren*, a frigate of war that accompanied Commodore John Drake Sloat in the 1846 seizure of Monterey. Following his discharge, Lt. Hitchcock purchased property in Carmel Valley and married Madalena Peralta Meadows, a Mission Indian. They had one child, a son, Joseph Hitchcock.

Isaac and Madalena's son, Joseph Hitchcock, Sr., with his wife and two-year-old son, Joseph Hitchcock, Jr., came to work and live at the Rancho los Laureles in 1883. The Pacific Improvement Company (the holding company of the Big Four, representing Crocker, Stanford, Huntington and Hopkins, their Central Pacific Railroad, and their new undertaking, the Del Monte Hotel in Monterey) had purchased the Los Laureles Ranch on August 17, 1882.^{xix}

Joseph Hitchcock, Jr. grew up on the ranch. According to his 's memoirs, "A date written in my father's handwriting, June 22, 1883...was on the door of the house we first moved into when my father came to the Valley to stock the ranch with cattle for the Pacific Improvement Company under the supervision of William Hatton."^{xx} Joseph Hitchcock Jr.'s memoirs add "The Los Laureles Rancho ...comes closest to my heart because it is where I called home during my early years."^{xxi} The Hitchcock family moved to a different ranch residence when Joseph was age five, "In 1886, Mr. Hatton had my father move to the house east of the Los Laureles Lodge because the dairy was conducted at the old Boronda Adobe at that time."^{xxii}

The second Hitchcock home's location would have been across Carmel Valley Road at a point just east of Boronda Road. Thus, the Eucalyptus tree row along Carmel Valley Road, as well as a portion of the row heading down Boronda Road, would have been visible from the family home. Joseph Hitchcock Jr.'s memoirs state, "Mr. Klinkenbeard (*sic.*) planted the Eucalyptus trees that border Boronda Road and which are now giants. His wife Ellen and he raised their family in the Boronda Adobe"^{xxiii} Since the Hitchcock family lived at the Los Laureles Ranch until Joseph, Jr. was age thirteen, he would have been old enough to recollect the Eucalyptus

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trees' existence. According to his memoirs, "In January of 1894, the Pacific Improvement Company sent my father to the El Pescadero Ranch to work."^{xxiv}

Further claim for the tree row's time of planting is found in the November 9, 1876 *Salinas City Index*, where mention of the Boronda Road tree row appears in a detailed report of writer Bernie Harold's visit to "The Laureles Rancho." He notes that the Boronda Adobe is by then inhabited by Mr. A.B. Reed, the ranch blacksmith, because the Clinkenbeard family has moved into its new home on Carmel Valley Road. He notes, "The old ranch house, picturesque in shape and color and commanding a glorious view...of the Carmel River...will shortly become a dairy house, as a new ranch house is about to be erected. Leading to the [old] ranch house is a grand avenue of green trees, and it is with greatest of difficulty that Spaulding can be induced to part with such trees as necessity compels to cut down. His exertions on behalf of the oak trees of Oakland are gratefully remembered by its citizens."^{xxv}

Verification for the tree's existence during the period can also be found in an 1898 Charles Wallace Jacob Johnson photograph. Johnson (1833-1903) operated a photography studio at the Del Monte Hotel in Monterey. He was well-known for his photographs, which captured moments in the Victorian period. The 1898 photograph caption, according to Joseph Hitchcock, Jr.'s memoirs, shows "the old lumber wagon parked about where the real estate office [now] is across from the Los Laureles Lodge. Sitting in the wagon is Flora Steffani. The little girl on the left is Sarah Hatton. The men in the picture are Joseph Steffani, [my father] Joseph Hitchcock, Sr., and Alex Escobar, a nephew of Mrs. James Meadows."^{xxvi} The Eucalyptus tree row along Boronda Road can be seen directly behind the men, in the far right-hand corner of the photograph.

During Spaulding's ownership of Los Laureles Ranch, when Hitchcock states the Eucalyptus row was planted, promotion of the tree itself was reaching a surge of popularity across the state. The East Bay, where Spaulding had been living, was a leader in the Eucalyptus movement due to its agreeable soil and climate conditions.^{xxvii} Plant nurseries were doing a thriving business in Eucalyptus, and large numbers of the trees were seen on private estates in Oakland, Alameda, and Hayward. Eucalyptus species were also growing on the campus of the University of California, Berkeley. Across the bay, in San Francisco, parks and streets were planted with Eucalyptus. The popular tree was also proliferating at such notable spots as the Presidio of San Francisco, Golden Gate Park, and to the south along El Camino Real.

In Monterey itself, an exuberant report, "Farm and Garden: Something More on the Eucalyptus," appeared in the December 5, 1874 Monterey Weekly Herald, nine months following Spaulding's purchase of a half-interest in the ranch. The report noted the trees' growing worldwide appeal as an antidote to malarial fever and other illnesses. The leaves, besides being distilled into a camphor-like oil, could be made into a cigar-like product to address bronchial and pulmonary com-

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plaints. Besides the bloom's potential in honey production, there was some scientific query into development of the tree's resin into a type of gas. "The properties and attributes of the Eucalyptus are being discussed all over the world and there seems to be no end to the virtue ascribed to this wonderful tree...actual experience in California has demonstrated sufficient concerning it to encourage its extensive planting."^{xxviii}

Riding the crest of the trend, beginning in 1874, advertisements for Paul Romie's Cypress Nursery in Monterey offered ornamental trees for sale, with "Australian Gums" featured as a specialty. "Buy your Ornamental Trees at the Cypress Nursery: Cypress Trees, Australian Gums, Pine Trees. Inventory large quantity at low rates. All orders promptly attended to."^{xxix} Thus, shortly after he occupied Los Laureles Ranch, Spaulding, and his manager, Clinkinbeard, would have had a local source to purchase the Eucalyptus trees.

Spaulding had brought to his Carmel Valley ranch a publicly recognized love of trees. As mentioned in *The Daily Alta* of San Francisco, during Spaulding's term on the Oakland City Council, and later as Mayor, his insistence had forced the young city to keep many fine old oak trees slated to be removed during major street construction. The *Daily Alta* praised his efforts, on March 8, 1871, "To his unyielding persistency in defending them, is due the preservation of the ancient and grand and classic oaks... Under other administrations, Oakland has been led to part with traces of its valuable real estate, but the old oaks in the streets have been spared, to be tenderly cared for and protected by Mr. Spaulding against the axe of the vandal. Mr. Spaulding is a practical business man and highly successful withal."^{xxx}

At the time Spaulding purchased the Los Laureles Ranch, Carmel Valley was scantily populated, according to Hitchcock, "The Valley had only a few ranch houses...There were only 5 or 6 all the way from what is now the [Carmel Valley] Village to the junction of the road [U.S. Highway 1] to Carmel."^{xxxi} The large ranch tracts were given over to farming, dairying, cattle raising and a few orchards and vineyards. Major Carmel Valley products were described in an 1881 History of Monterey County as "beef, butter, cheese, potatoes and pork, whale oil and dried fish."^{xxxii}

The Valley's ranch lands, such as Spaulding's, were described as "...a region of fine large oak openings, splendid parks of beauty, or of lovely small prairie scenes green with rich native grasses, or of more beautiful views of fields of grain, or meadows, or pasturage, or orchards, with ornamental yards and gardens around pleasant dwellings."^{xxxiii}

Given the remoteness of Los Laureles Ranch, little mention of Valley life appeared in the local newspapers, outside of farm reports and visits by hunters or camping parties. Occasionally, the Monterey newspaper's Brevities section noted brief business visits into Monterey by Valley residents, such as Spaulding and Clinkinbeard. An entry on December 17, 1878 noted a visit to

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Monterey, "N.W. Spaulding, the enterprising owner of the Laureles Ranch, is still actively engaged in making improvements on his extensive domains. He seems determined to make it the star ranch of the county..."^{xxxiv}

When not attending to his government duties in Oakland, Spaulding lived at Los Laureles Ranch. His manager, brother-in-law Kinzea Clinkinbeard, lived on the property full-time with his wife and family.

According to both historian Augusta Fink and writer Joseph Hitchcock, Jr., the Clinkinbeard family at first lived at the Boronda adobe. Hitchcock states that the Eucalyptus row was planted by Clinkinbeard. The Boronda Road portion of the Eucalyptus tree row comes to a stop at the entrance drive into the Boronda Adobe, forming a decorative and welcoming aspect upon the landscape. The tree row layout follows the landscaping style of the time, using a tree which was extremely popular and in demand during the era.

Given that the Oakland Tribune credited Spaulding's efforts in preserving many of Oakland's oak trees, and that Eucalyptus trees were growing in many Oakland environs, it can be inferred that he was also interested in cultivating the Eucalyptus Tree Row as a decorative feature at his Los Laureles Ranch.

Today, the Carmel Valley Road-Boronda Road Eucalyptus Row remains unique in that it is the only known Eucalyptus tree row of its kind in Carmel Valley, both in age and in species. There are no other landscaped Eucalyptus tree rows of this type in Carmel Valley. Although a number of other Carmel Valley properties contain plantings of a variety of Eucalyptus tree types including Blue Gum, they are planted near homes for shade trees or for garden ornamentation, planted singly or in clusters of three to six on larger parcels. A large stand of Blue Gum Eucalyptus is randomly grouped around the Cooper Ranch House at Garland Ranch Regional Park.

Evaluation and Integrity

The Carmel Valley Road-Boronda Road Eucalyptus Row is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under Criterion A, the criterion that recognizes properties associated with historic trends and patterns of events that are important within the associated context. The historic resource is significant for its association with the vast surge of popularity of the Eucalyptus tree across California, given that the trees, according to Hitchcock, were planted along the Carmel Valley Road-Boronda Road stretch during the time frame of the Nathan Spaulding ownership of Los Laureles Ranch (1874-1881). This was coincident with the Eucalyptus trees' rapid statewide rise in appeal and use. Under Criterion C, the criterion which recognizes the property as significant under landscape architecture, or, 'the practical art of

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designing or arranging the land for human use and enjoyment.” Contributing elements include 33 Blue Gum Eucalyptus trees located on the public right-of-way, beginning with 6 on Carmel Valley Road, and 27 more which continue down Boronda Road, in an evenly-spaced, orderly planting, plus the open space between each tree.

Although historically this tree row was planted during a time when the Eucalyptus was beginning its rapid rise in popularity, today the row is a unique resource in the region. The lack of other historic Eucalyptus tree rows in Carmel Valley increases the historical value of the Carmel Valley Road-Boronda Road tree row. Along the length of Carmel Valley Road, beginning at the mouth of the Valley at U. S. Highway 1, most of the Eucalyptus plantings occur as single plantings, or grouped plantings on lots or near homes, within the first 12 miles, from the mouth of the Valley to Carmel Valley Village. Beyond Carmel Valley Village and reaching to Arroyo Seco along Carmel Valley Road, there are but a few random and widely scattered Eucalyptus plantings. In the Salinas Valley itself, a number of Eucalyptus tree rows occur as windbreaks at intervals from Salinas south, particularly near Gonzales, Soledad, and Greenfield. These exist between agricultural fields and not as highway borders. As these rows grow old and die off, many are being replaced with pine trees. One somewhat unkempt roadside Blue Gum Eucalyptus tree row stretches in broken segments, with numerous empty spaces, along the west side of southbound U.S. Highway 101 just north of King City near Lagomarsino Road and Hobson Avenue. None of these resemble the Boronda Road plantings in artistic concept or design.

The Carmel Valley Road-Boronda Road Eucalyptus Row retains the historical integrity of its original design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The tree row along Boronda Road per se, but for one hollow stump on the west side and one on the east side, plus one tree removal on the east side to accommodate construction of a residential driveway, remains intact. One large Eucalyptus tree at the west corner of the intersection of Carmel Valley Road and Boronda Road was removed by Monterey County Public Works in 2004. The material integrity of the tree row is maintained because only Blue Gum Eucalyptus have been planted in the tree row. The surroundings, with the addition of one acre-plus homesites, nonetheless continue to offer a sense of spaciousness, rural atmosphere, and welcome. Boronda Road itself remains unwidened from the era of the tree’s planting, thus the tree row continues to have an association with the time frame in which the trees were planted. Overall, the historic resource maintains a high level of integrity that conveys its significance as to the time of planting which was associated with the use of the Eucalyptus tree as ornamental decoration.

Conclusion

Just as the Eucalyptus tree is admired for its gracious visual appearance upon the landscape, the species is being threatened with removal in many parts of the state. According to an article ti-

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tled, "The Lost Tree," in the July 2007 Sunset Magazine, Peter Fish writes, "Eucalypts are vanishing across California. Many have fallen to shopping centers and houses, of course, but they're also being removed from gardens and parks: Angel Island State Park, for example, and the University of California, Berkeley campus."^{xxxv} He cites the trees' size when mature as space-invading, disdain for the tree by native plant enthusiasts, and what some say is an unfair claim, that Eucalyptus trees are a fire hazard.

The tree row at Carmel Valley Road-Boronda Road maintains its significance today not only as landscape architecture, but also because it represents a historical and aesthetic setting indicative of a time when the Eucalyptus trees' appeal was popular all over California. Even today, 130 years after this tree row was planted, it remains such a visual draw that a photograph of it appeared in the April 2007 issue of Sunset Magazine, in an article featuring Carmel Valley.^{xxxvi} The Carmel Valley Road-Boronda Road Eucalyptus Tree Row, with its well-spaced, massive Eucalyptus trees, offer a perception of destination and a sense of place, a particularly distinctive theme because the row still remains largely intact from the era of its planting. The row, in its country-like setting, preserves an example of the rural character that once prevailed throughout Carmel Valley, set, as it is within a historic context indicative of the era when the trees were planted.

Endnotes

ⁱ Santos, Robert L., "The Eucalyptus of California," Section One: The Early Years," (Denair, California: Alley-Cass Publications, 1997) p.4 [HYPERLINK

<http://library.csustan.edu/bsantos/section1/htm#The%20Eucalyptus...> Accessed on June 23, 2007

ⁱⁱ *ibid.*

ⁱⁱⁱ Sunset Western Garden Book, (published by the Editors, Menlo Park, Sunset Publishing Corporation, 1995,) p.283

^{iv} Gordon, Burton L., (Monterey Bay Area: Natural History and Cultural Imprints), Pacific Grove, The Boxwood Press, 1987) p.81

^v *ibid.*, p. 78

^{vi} *ibid.*, p. 80

^{vii} Moure, Nancy Dustin Wall, "Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, and The Eucalyptus School in Southern California," in Westphal, Ruth Lilly, Plein Air Painters of California: The Southland, (Irvine, Westphal Publishing, 1982) p. 5 [HYPERLINK: <http://www.tfaoi.com/aa/2aa/2aa638.htm>] Accessed on June 23, 2007.

^{viii} Mitchell, Sydney B., Gardening in California: A Guide for the Amateur on the Pacific Slope, (New York: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1925) p. 6

^{ix} Santos, Robert L., ("The Eucalyptus of California," Section Three: Problems, Cares, Economics and Species," Denair, Alley-Cass Publications, 1997) p. 7 [HYPERLINK

<http://library.csustan.edu/bsantos/section3/section3/htm>] Accessed on June 23, 2007

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⁹ Bohan, Suzanne, "Threats to Majestic Trees Often Inflamm Residents," (Oakland Tribune, January 22, 2007) HYPERLINK: http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qn4176is_20070122/ai_n17149024, p. 2 Accessed on July 3, 2007

¹⁰ *ibid.*

¹¹ Fink, Augusta, (Monterey County: The Dramatic Story of its Past, Santa Cruz: Western Tanager Press, 1982) p. 194

¹² Deed of Sale, Vicente Blas Martinez to Jose Manuel Boronda, Book G, page 353, Recorder's Office, Monterey County Courthouse, March 19, 1851.

¹³ Deed of Sale, Sold one-half interest by Ezekiel Tripp to Nathan W. Spaulding, Book P, page 400, Recorder's Office, Monterey County, Salinas, California, Monterey County Deeds. March 1, 1874, date of conveyance April 27, 1874.

¹⁴ Deed of Sale, Sold one-half interest by Abner Doble to Nathan W. Spaulding, Book X, page 413, Recorder's Office, Monterey County, Salinas, California, Monterey County Deeds, August 3, 1878, recorded September 5, 1878.

¹⁵ Deed of Sale, Sold by Nathan Spaulding to Frederick Getchell and David Ayers "Plus all water rights and water ditch bringing water to Rancho Los Laureles and extending across portion of Los Tularcitos to Carmel River," Book 2, page 168, also page 277, Monterey County Deeds. February 23, 1881.

¹⁶ Fink, Augusta, (Monterey County: The Dramatic Story of its Past, Santa Cruz: Western Tanager Press, 1982) p. 194

¹⁷ Hitchcock, Joseph J., (Memoirs of Carmel Valley and The Monterey Peninsula, compiled by Marion Crush, (typewritten manuscript, undated, circa 1960) p.2

¹⁸ Deed of Sale, Sold Fredereck Getchell and Frank Kinckley, et al, to Pacific Improvement Company, August 16, 1882, date of record August 17, 1882, (Book 4, page 243, Monterey County Deeds). Sale: \$40,000.

¹⁹ *ibid.*, p. 35

²⁰ *ibid.*, p.22

²¹ *ibid.*, p. 38

²² *ibid.*, p. 26

²³ *ibid.*, p. 60

²⁴ Harold, Bertie, "The Laureles Rancho" (The Salinas City Index, November 9, 1876) Local Intelligence, p. 3

²⁵ Hitchcock, Memoirs, photo caption number 5

²⁶ Santos, Robert L., "The Eucalyptus of California," Section One: The Early Years, *op.cit.*, p.8

²⁷ "Something More on the Eucalyptus," The Monterey Weekly Herald, December 5, 1874, p. 4

²⁸ Advertising Section, Monterey Weekly Herald, November 21, 1874, p. 2

²⁹ Daily Alta Californian, March 8, 1871, *ibid.*

³⁰ Hitchcock, Memoirs, p. 2

³¹ History of Monterey County, California with Illustrations, (Elliott and Moore, Publishers, 1881, Facsimile reproduction, Fresno, Valley Publishers, CA 1979) p. 75

³² *ibid.*

³³ Local Intelligence, The Monterey Californian, December 17, 1878, p. 3

³⁴ Fish, Peter, "The Lost Tree," (Sunset Magazine, Menlo Park, July 2007) p. 40D

³⁵ Peterson, Abigail, "Carmel Valley Spring," (Sunset Magazine, Menlo Park, April 2007) p. 36

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the .17-mile Carmel Valley Road-Boronda Road Eucalyptus Tree Row linear site extends 317 feet on a magnetic azimuth of 114° from a point 28 feet east of the 10.2-mile marker of Carmel Valley Road (a county designated scenic road) to the junction of Boronda Road (a rural access road with no outlets, providing only ingress and exit for local residents), then southwesterly on a magnetic azimuth of 225° along Boronda Road for approximately 581 feet to a point Southwest of the driveway of the historic 1839 Boronda Adobe (see sketch map). The 317-foot Carmel Valley Road segment is along the southern portion of the road consisting of a single 12-foot travel lane, a three-foot shoulder, and an additional 15 feet of county right-of-way. The 581-foot Boronda Road segment consists of two 10-foot travel lanes with no shoulder. The right-of-way along Boronda Road is 60 feet. (Boundaries are indicated on accompanying sketch map).

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries encompass the remaining 6 trees located along the southern side of Carmel Valley Road, as well as the 14 trees on the northwest side, and the 13 trees on the northeast side of Boronda Road that make up the Boronda Road Eucalyptus Tree Row. The area is historically associated with the trees, as noted in section 8, in their original location.

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Section number Photo Page 1 Carmel Valley Road-Boronda Road Eucalyptus Tree Row
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Photographs:

#1

Photographer: Richard H. Barratt
Date of Photo: 24 May 2007
Location of original Negative: N/A – Digital
Description: Carmel Valley Road segment of the Eucalyptus Tree Row facing NE on a magnetic azimuth of 114° from the 10.2 mile-marker on Carmel Valley Road.

#2

Photographer: Richard H. Barratt
Date of Photo: 24 May 2007
Location of original Negative: N/A – Digital
Description: Carmel Valley Road segment of the Eucalyptus Tree Row facing SW at a point immediately opposite the junction with Boronda Road.

#3

Photographer: Richard H. Barratt
Date of Photo: 24 May 2007
Location of original Negative: N/A – Digital
Description: Junction of Carmel Valley Road and Boronda Road showing the NE segments of the Eucalyptus Tree Row as it turns onto Boronda Road.

#4

Photographer: Richard H. Barratt
Date of Photo: 24 May 2007
Location of original Negative: N/A – Digital
Description: View of the Boronda Road segment of the Eucalyptus Tree Row facing SW on a magnetic azimuth of 225° from the junction with Carmel Valley Road.

#5

Photographer: Richard H. Barratt
Date of Photo: 24 May 2007
Location of original Negative: N/A – Digital

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Description: View of the Boronda Road segment of the Eucalyptus Tree Row facing SW on a magnetic azimuth of 225° from the junction with Carmel Valley Road showing the 33 trees in this segment.

#6

Photographer: Richard H. Barratt
Date of Photo: 7 October 2007
Location of original Negative: N/A – Digital
Description: Current view of approximately the same scene as depicted in photo #7 comparing the Boronda Road segment of the Eucalyptus Tree Row today with 1898. The row can be seen on the right of the photo extending SW on both sides of the road toward Boronda Adobe.

#7

Photographer: C. W. J. Johnson
Date of Photo: 1898
Location of original Negative: California Views Historical Photo Collection
469 Pacific Street
Monterey, CA 93940-2702
Description: Los Laurels Rancho near the Boronda Adobe, Carmel Valley. The Boronda Road segment of the Eucalyptus Tree Row can be seen in the lower right-hand portion of the photo extending SW on both sides of the road toward the Boronda Adobe. This is a copy of the photo and is printed on a Continuation Sheet.

#8

Photographer: Unknown
Date of Photo: 22 August 1889
Location of original Negative: Unknown; photo copy by Marcia DeVoe
Description: Scene in front of Los Laureles Rancho approximately 164 feet NE of photo 7 across Carmel Valley Road showing the use of Eucalyptus globulus for landscaping on the ranch. William Hatton, mentioned in Section 8, is at the far right of the photo. This is a copy of the photo and is printed on a Continuation Sheet.

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Photo No. 7 – Copy of 1898 photo

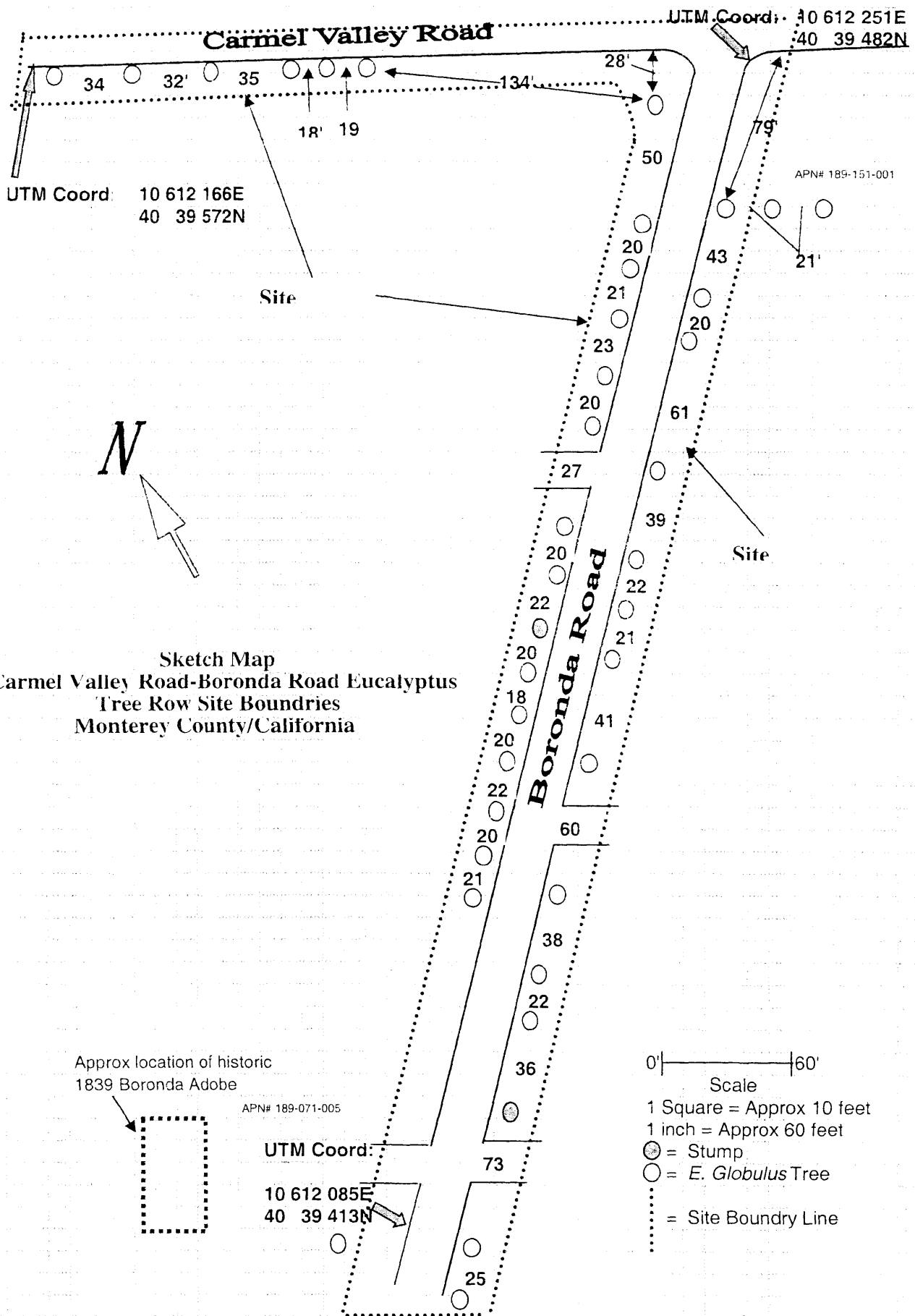
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Photo No. 8 – Copy of 1889 photo



Sketch Map
 Carmel Valley Road-Boronda Road Eucalyptus
 Tree Row Site Boundries
 Monterey County/California

Approx location of historic
 1839 Boronda Adobe
 APN# 189-071-005

UTM Coord:
 10 612 085E
 40 39 413N

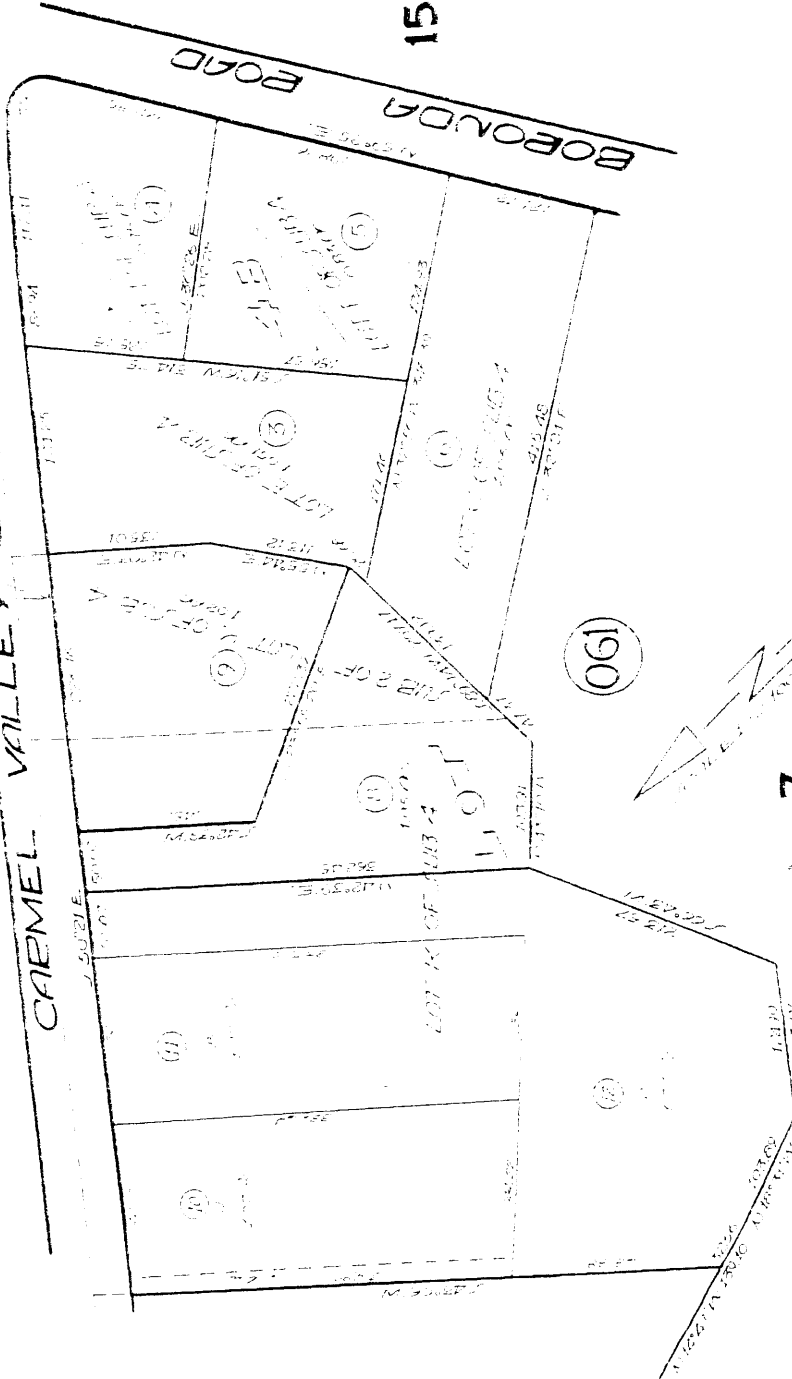
0' |-----| 60'
 Scale
 1 Square = Approx 10 feet
 1 inch = Approx 60 feet
 ⊙ = Stump
 ○ = *E. Globulus* Tree
 = Site Boundry Line

187-15

187-20

CARMEL VALLEY ROAD

BOBONDA ROAD



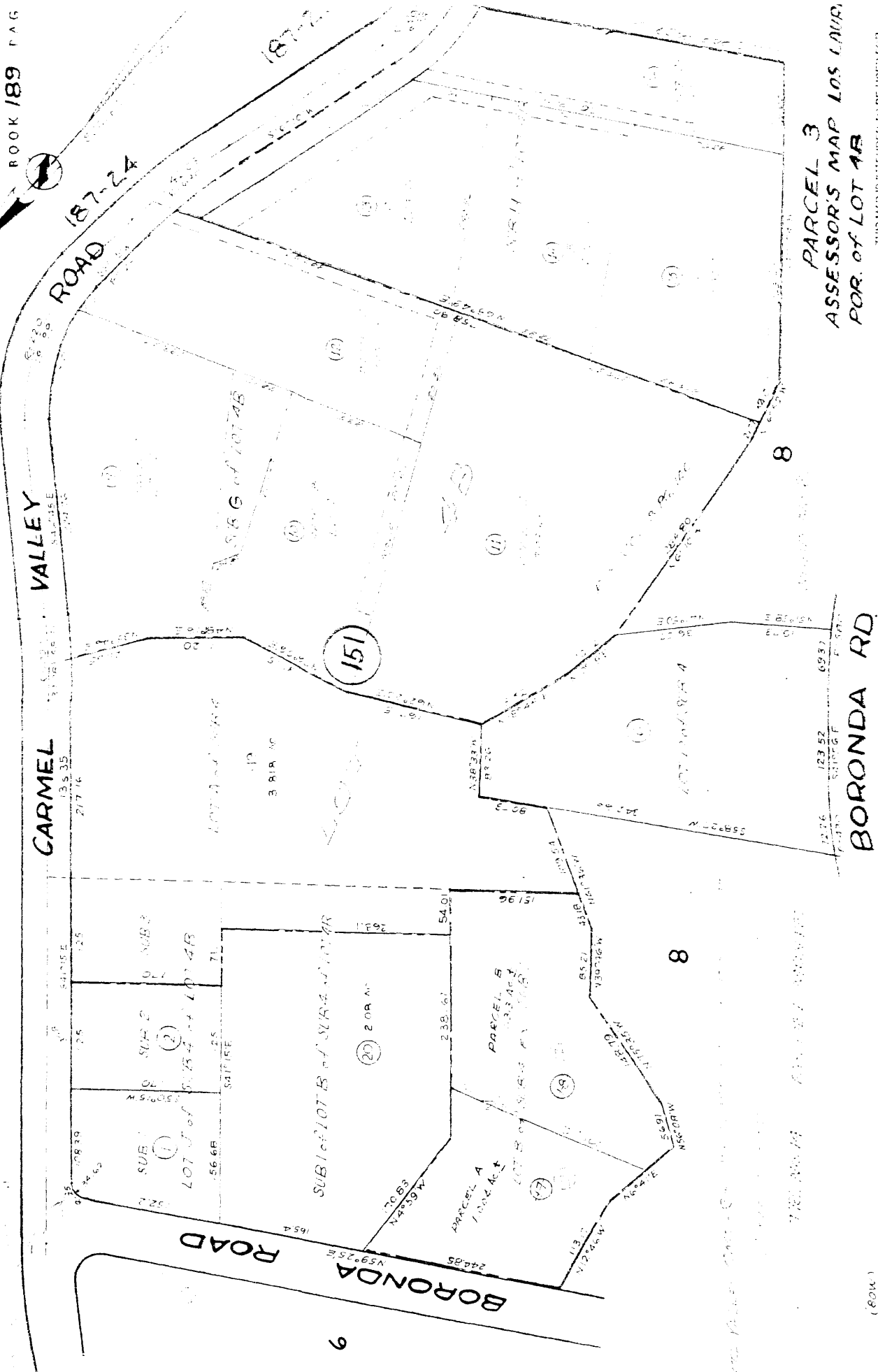
15

5

7

TE No. 142 Eo. DEL MONTE No. 2

PARCEL 3



PARCEL 3
ASSESSOR'S MAP LOS LAUN
POR. of LOT 4B

BORONDA RD

THIS MAP IS HEREBY DECLARED TO BE CORRECT
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE

TAX CODE AREA



SCALE 1" = 100'

TTR. NO. 142
R. DEL MONTE SUB/D No. 2
LOTS 1 THRU 15 BLK. 1

THIS MAP IS LIMITED TO THE USE OF
PROPERTY TAX ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY

