



City of Santa Barbara
Planning Division

Memorandum

DATE: June 11, 2008

TO: Planning Commission

FROM: Planning Division (805) 564-5470
Jan Hubbell, AICP, Senior Planner *JH*
Melissa Hetrick, Environmental Analyst *MH*
Irma Unzueta, Project Planner *IU*

SUBJECT: 800 Santa Barbara Street – Mixed Use Project (MST2006-00129)

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide the Planning Commission with additional information regarding the issue of archaeological resources associated with the project. As indicated in the Planning Commission Staff Report dated May 15, 2008, A Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey was prepared for this project by Stone Archaeological Consulting in January 2007 and accepted by the HLC on February 7, 2007.

The 2007 report concluded that the potential to encounter unknown, but potentially significant subsurface prehistoric remains (intact and not subject to previous ground disturbance) is unlikely. However, the report did acknowledge that there is the potential for unknown intact isolated historic trash pits dating to the Spanish-Colonial era to be present on the project site. These resources would be considered potentially historic under state and local criteria if they were found, and impacts to such resources would be potentially significant. Based on this, the report identified measures intended to reduce potential significant impacts, including inspection of the entire improvement area by a City-qualified historic archaeologist after removal of all structures and pavement. The report also recommended monitoring by an archaeologist of all grading until a depth is reached below potential remains disturbance. Following completion of this report, the applicant incorporated these measures into their proposed project description in order to protect and avoid any cultural resources that could be present on the site.

On April 16, 2008, City Staff was contacted by the Trust for Historic Preservation (Trust) and informed of their concern that the Phase 1 Archaeological Report, which was reviewed and accepted by the HLC in 2007, has errors and omissions. The Trust was concerned about the presence of substantial trash deposits that have been found approximately 300 feet away from the project site and the correct depiction and discussion in the report of recorded site CA-SBA-133, the location of the Spanish Presidio and chapel site. The Trust requested that the project archeologist consider information they had presented on the location of CA-SBA-133 and that an additional

subsurface investigation be conducted on the project site to further determine the presence or absence of cultural materials. In response to this request, the project archaeologist performed the subsurface excavation exactly as recommended by Michael Imwalle, Archaeologist for the Trust.

The results of the shovel test pit investigation are documented in a Supplemental Subsurface Phase 1 Archaeological Report dated May 30, 2008. The report prepared by David Stone of Dudek, concluded that none of the characteristics associated with recorded Presidio-era trash pits, including developed soil strata, and substantial accumulations of animal bone, shellfish, ceramics or tile, were encountered at the project site. Very low and diffuse densities of cultural remains, primarily animal bone and tile fragments, were identified in the shovel test pits. However, the dispersed, low concentrations of the remains, without any association with a developed soil stratum, clearly contrasted with the extensive cultural deposits and stratigraphy associated with Presidio-era trash deposits found in other Presidio-era sites. Additionally, the low density of cultural remains found on the project site have no specific association with a specific person, activity, or event that would make them capable of addressing important research questions about activities in history. Therefore, the additional archaeological investigation did not identify substantial subsurface archaeological resources that would be considered potentially significant. Further, David Stone clarified what measures he had taken to investigate site CA-SBA-133, the Presidio and Chapel site, and found no new information from the Trust that would change any information or conclusions previously contained in the Phase I report approved by HLC.

Dr. Michael Glassow, the City's Cultural Resources Advisor, has reviewed the supplemental subsurface report. Dr. Glassow acknowledged the project's proximity to the Presidio and the potential for important historical resources to exist on the property. He believes that the additional investigation undertaken by the applicant increased the information available about the prospect of buried archaeological resources, although the number and size of the shovel test pits may not have been adequate to be certain that significant cultural resources are absent. However, he does agree that ***"the close monitoring of earthmoving by a qualified historical archaeologist would be an appropriate measure to ensure that any significant resources that may be present are identified so that proper treatment may occur."***

The Trust has requested that the Supplemental Subsurface Phase 1 Archaeological Report be reviewed by the HLC before consideration of the project by the Planning Commission. It is Staff's position that the ten shovel test pits analyzed by David Stone address the Trust's previous request that subsurface archaeological excavations be undertaken prior to ground disturbance in order to further reduce the potential for encountering undisturbed trash pits associated with the Presidio-era during construction. Additionally, the shovel test pit investigation did not identify substantial subsurface cultural resources that would be considered potentially significant. The content and findings of the previously approved Phase 1 Archeological Report have not changed and the monitoring measures identified in the 2007 report continue to apply. Based on this, it is Staff's opinion that this supplemental information does not require further review by the HLC.

Unzueta, Irma

From: Michael Glassow [glassow@anth.ucsb.edu]
Sent: Tuesday, June 03, 2008 6:27 PM
To: Unzueta, Irma
Subject: Re: 800 Santa Barbara Street

Irma,

I reviewed Dudek's May 30th report concerning supplemental Phase 1 investigation at 800 Santa Barbara Street. I found that the report contains descriptions of findings consistent with standard archaeological practice. Furthermore, the findings adequately support the report's interpretations and recommendations.

Because of the proximity of the project area to the Presidio and to significant archaeological resources discovered on the Historical Society property, I continue to be concerned that important historical resources may exist on the property. The results of the new investigation increase the information available about the prospect of buried archaeological resources, but the size and number of the STPs is not adequate to be completely confident that significant cultural resources are absent. However, I agree that close monitoring of earthmoving by a qualified historical archaeologist would be an appropriate measure to ensure that any significant resources that may be present are identified so that proper treatment may occur.

--Mike Glassow

--On Tuesday, June 3, 2008 1:09 PM -0700 "Unzueta, Irma"
<IUnzueta@SantaBarbaraCA.gov> wrote:

>
> Dr. Glassow,
>
> A Phase 1 Arch. Report was prepared by David Stone in January 2007 and
> was accepted by the HLC on February 7, 2007 with monitoring conditions.
> In April 2008, a request was made by the Trust for Historic
> Preservation that subsurface archaeological excavations be undertaken
> prior to ground disturbance. In response to this request, 10 shovel
> test pits (location identified by Mike Imwalle, Archeologist) were
> performed at the project site under the direction of David Stone.
>
> A report with the results of the shovel test pits was prepared and
> submitted to City Staff. Low densities amounts of animal bone
> fragments, small pottery shreds, and several brick or Mission-Period
> tile fragments were recovered, however no evidence of a concentration
> of historic artifacts or soil development associated with an historic
> trash pit or refuse area was identified in any of the STP excavations."
>
> I am attaching for your review and comment the report prepared by
> David Stone regarding the results of the STP excavation. Also
> attached are the approved 2007 Phase 1 Arch. Report, letters from the
> State and the Trust, and responses to the Trust's letter from David
> Stone. Please comment as to the adequacy of the report and whether
> the previous conclusions of the Phase 1 continue to stand for this project site.
>
> Thank you in advance for your assistance with this review. If you
> have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.
>
> Irma Unzueta
> Project Planner
>
> <<800 Santa Barbara Street Supp- Ph 1 Letter Report 2.pdf>> <<800
> State Street Phase 1 Report Final 2007.pdf>> <<Letters fro State and
> Trust for Historic Preservation.pdf>> <<800 Santa Barbara Street
> Phase 1 Archaeological Report, Trust for Historic Preservation>>

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DUDEK

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May 30, 2008

Ms. Trish Allen
Suzanne Elledge Planning & Permitting Services
800 Santa Barbara Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

RE: *Supplemental Subsurface Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation
800 Santa Barbara Street, Santa Barbara
APN 031-012-028*

Dear Ms. Allen:

The following presents the results of a Supplemental Subsurface Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation conducted at the proposed mixed use development, 800 Santa Barbara Street, Santa Barbara (Figure 1). Ten shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated to determine the potential for trash deposits associated with occupation during the Spanish Colonial and Mexican Period (1782-1849) and/or the Hispanic to American Transition Period (1848-1870), as defined in the City of Santa Barbara Master Environmental Assessment (MEA) Guidelines for Archaeological Resources and Historic Structures and Sites (Revised 2002).

Summary

Very low and diffuse densities of cultural remains, primarily animal bone and tile fragments, were identified in the ten STPs. No evidence of a substantial trash deposit was identified by either the amount of cultural remains recovered, or observed in the soil profile of the STPs. The remains appear to date to the Spanish Colonial and Mexican Period, and the Spanish Presidio that existed within the project site vicinity. The dispersed, low concentrations of remains, without any associated with a developed soil stratum, clearly contrast with the extensive cultural deposits and stratigraphy associated with Presidio-era trash deposits previously encountered on the Santa Barbara Historic Society property, over 300 feet (90 meters) to the southwest of the project site. The diffuse remains found at 800 Santa Barbara Street are not potentially significant under California Environmental Quality Act, as they: 1) do not have the potential to address any events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage; 2) are not associated with the lives of persons important in our past; and 3) are not likely to yield information important in history. The proposed project description, including that a city-qualified historic archaeologist monitor ground disturbances, will ensure that the low potential for encountering a substantial Presidio-era trash deposit outside of those areas evaluated during the Supplemental Subsurface Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation is properly addressed.

Background

The Phase 1 Archaeological Resources Report prepared for this project (Stone Archaeological Consulting, January, 2007), as approved by City Historic Landmarks Committee (HLC), concluded the following:

- The project site is outside of the recorded Presidio walls, but in an area where occupation from this time period has been documented.
- Though no evidence of substantial cultural remains existed on the project site ground surface, there was a potential for encountering sub-surface historical remains associated with the Presidio-era, given the location of substantial trash deposits dating from this period at the Santa Barbara Historical Society property, approximately 300 feet (90 meters) to the southwest of the project site.
- Potential project impacts on unknown, buried Presidio-era cultural deposits would be mitigated to less than significant by retaining a city-qualified historic archaeologist to monitor these disturbances.

Over 15 months after the approval of the Phase 1 Archaeological Resources Report by the HLC, concerns were raised by the Trust for Historic Preservation regarding the adequacy its conclusions and recommendations. The concerns included the following:

- The presence of substantial Presidio-era trash deposits in the project vicinity at the Santa Barbara Historical Society property over 300 feet away increased the likelihood that similar significant cultural remains could be present within the proposed project site area.
- A program of 10 shovel test pits, distributed throughout the proposed project site, was necessary to sufficiently evaluate the potential for intact, potentially significant Presidio-era subsurface deposits within the proposed project site area.

Supplemental Subsurface Phase 1 Field Methods

The proposed STP excavation program requested by the Trust for Historic Preservation was precisely implemented (Figure 2). The STPs were spaced approximately 15 to 20 feet (5 to 7 meters) along three arrays. The STPs were excavated with an 18-inch diameter. Soils from the excavations were recorded in 8-inch (20-centimeter [cm]) increments, and were screened through 1/8-inch mesh. STP depths ranged from 16 to 32 inches (40 to 80 cm) deep and were excavated at least 20 cm below the deepest collection of cultural material.

Excavations were undertaken under my supervision. I was assisted by Ken Victorino, M.A., RPA, who has over 19 years of experience, 8 within Santa Barbara County. The field crew consisted of Jason Toohey, M.A. and Ph.D. candidate at the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB), Elizabeth Sutton, M.A. and Ph.D. candidate at UCSB and Fred Schaeffer, B.A., UCSB. All crew members have between 5 and 10 years experience in the Santa Barbara area.

Supplemental Subsurface Phase 1 Field Results

Results of the STP excavations are presented below. STP forms are included in their entirety in Appendix A. Artifact tables are included as Appendix B.

Stratigraphy

Representative soil horizons encountered in the STPs are illustrated in Figures 3, 4, and 5.

The stratigraphy of project soils throughout the project site was relatively simple. The top stratum (called Horizon A) was a brown silty loam between 30 and 50 cm (12 and 20 inches) deep. These soils are consistent with the description of Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loam that is mapped in this location (USDA 1981). Below this stratum (Horizon B), a yellowish-brown sandy clay hardpan was encountered. This clay is consistent with the "dark yellowish brown clay" described for soils in this area, commonly found at between 25 to 33 inches below surface (USDA 1981). The organization of the topsoil and clay hard pan was uniform throughout all the STPs. STP excavations indicated that Horizon A soils containing cultural materials were deepest in the northwest corner of the project area, and became shallower heading towards the south and east.

Cultural Remains

Cultural material was only found in the top Horizon A soils, while the Horizon B clays were culturally sterile. All STPs were excavated a minimum of 20 to 30 cm (8 to 12 inches) through the Horizon B clay soils, to ensure that no deeply buried cultural deposits were present. A representation of all cultural materials recovered from the 10 STPs is included in Appendix A.

Cultural remains were recovered in extremely low densities throughout all the STPs, but were uniformly low to very low in number and density. These cultural materials all were associated with the Spanish Colonial and Mexican Period (1782-1849), or the Hispanic to American Transition Period (1848-1870).

Animal Bone: Medium to large mammal bone was the cultural constituent with the highest overall count from the ten STPs. Of the 77 pieces of bone, cut marks observed on several of the larger bone fragments. Larger, identifiable pieces are cow, while most pieces are quite fragmentary and unidentifiable. The highest frequency of bone was recovered in STP 3 (35 pieces amounting to 193 grams [less than 0.1 pounds], near the northwest corner of the project site, where Horizon A soils were deepest. The next highest concentration of bone is in STP 7 and 9, though the counts are far less (9 and 10 grams, respectively). Though the highest number of bone items and weights were within STP 3, the soil profile in this excavation area did not represent a substantial accumulation

of human bone within a developed cultural soil matrix (i.e., a midden soil) (see Figure 3). The absence of substantial numbers of bone in a developed cultural soil horizon contrasts with the nature and extent of trash pit features recorded at the Santa Barbara Historical Society, where thousands of grams of animal bone were recovered in Phase 2 testing (Applied Earthworks 2002) and construction monitoring (Applied Earthworks 2002). The relatively sparse concentrations of bone are also not associated with a particular activity locus or area, unlike the clearly defined, high density Presidio-era trash deposits identified at the Santa Barbara Historical Society. They therefore cannot be associated with any particular individual, such as Teodoro Arrellanes, the owner of the nearest Presidio-era adobe to the northeast.

Tile and Brick: The cultural material with the next highest component represented consisted of fragments of Mission-Period tile or brick. None of the tile fragments, however, could be clearly identified as a roof or floor tile. Extremely few numbers of tile fragments were found in any one STP; the highest number, five (weighing 36 grams, or 0.16 pounds), were recovered in STP 1. Three fragments were each recovered in STPs 3, 9, and 10. This reflects a diffuse distribution of waste materials associated with Presidio-era occupation throughout the project site. Similar to the results for animal bone, the tile fragments, recovered in the absence of any cultural soil development or in association with substantial accumulations of other refuse, do not reflect a specific activity undertaken at the project site, or the potential for a structural feature including a floor, wall, or roof. The relatively sparse concentrations of tile fragments, similar to the bone remains, contrast with the clearly defined, high density Presidio-era trash deposits identified with at the Santa Barbara Historical Society.

Ceramics: Ceramics are an integral component of any significant historic trash pit feature, as patterns are extremely diagnostic, and capable of providing a chronological indication of the feature's deposition. The variety in ceramic ware, both in its origin of manufacture and commercial value, can address important research issues relative to patterns of social stratification (the presence of higher value ceramics indicative of greater wealth and status), and increasing economic interdependence with European markets. Only nine pieces of ceramics were recovered from all ten STPs. The highest number was found in STP 3 (three pieces). The small size of the fragments precluded any clear identification of ceramic ware type, except for one small, flat piece of blue-on-white Majolica ware (perhaps a plate fragment) recovered from STP 3 associated with Spanish Colonial occupation. This piece of ceramic is capable of demonstrating that at least some of the diffuse cultural remains recovered throughout the STPs are associated with Presidio-era occupation. The ceramic fragments, similar to animal bone and tile fragments, were not associated with concentrations of artifacts or soil development associated with a trash pit.

This sole piece of Majolica ware indicates that there is extremely little potential for the low density cultural remains to address potential research questions regarding social stratification and economic relationships of the Spanish Colonial populations with European influences.

Shellfish: Along with animal bone, shellfish remains are commonly observed in substantial accumulations of refuse within historic archaeological sites. This cultural component was identified in extremely high densities (thousands of grams/cubic meter) in the Presidio-era trash deposits identified at the Santa Barbara Historical Society (Applied Earthworks 2002, 2006). Importantly, shellfish was nearly non-existent within the ten STPs excavated. Only one piece of California mussel (*Mytilus californianus*), was recovered from STP 10. This piece of shell, found without any association with a developed soil horizon (a midden), provides no statistically significant information to address issues of Presidio-era diet at the project site. The absence of substantial numbers of shellfish in a developed cultural soil horizon contrasts with the nature and extent of trash pit features recorded at the Santa Barbara Historical Society, where thousands of grams of shellfish were recovered in Phase 2 testing (Applied Earthworks 2002) and construction monitoring (Applied Earthworks 2006).

Modern Debris: Like the historic cultural components recovered, very little modern refuse including metal and glass were recovered within the ten STPs. Though these materials were found throughout excavated soil levels, in some cases as deep as 60 cm (24 inches) in STP 4, the presence of the materials can be attributed to gopher burrowing (known to result in the movement of soils as deep as 60 cm [24 inches]). The relatively small number of materials (the greatest being six pieces in STP 4) suggests that the project soils appear to be relatively intact.

Conclusions

Excavation of ten STPs, with spacing identified by a Trust for Historic Preservation archaeologist, was capable of providing a reasonable assessment of the potential to encounter a substantial trash deposit associated with Presidio-era occupation. Such features have been identified during excavations at the Santa Barbara Historical Society property 300 feet away. Extensive archaeological excavations and construction monitoring of soil disturbances at that site indicate that historic trash pits have highly developed soil stratigraphy, midden soil horizons resulting from repeated deposition of organic food wastes including shellfish and bone. Cultural constituents recovered in these extensive trash pits include substantial quantities of animal bone, shellfish, and ceramics.

The spacing of the ten STPs of between 15 to 20 feet (5 to 7 meters), as requested by a Trust for Historic Preservation archaeologist, was sufficient to evaluate the variability of cultural deposits within the project site. None of the cultural characteristics associated with recorded Presidio-era trash pits, including developed soil strata, and substantial accumulations of animal bone, shellfish, ceramics, or tile, were encountered at the 800 Santa Barbara Street project site. The diffuse, low density distribution of archaeological remains is in stark contrast to trash pits found and analyzed at the Santa Barbara Historical Society.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15064.5.a3 criteria states:

Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which 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 to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

- a. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- b. is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- c. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work on an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- d. has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The lack of any discernable feature or discrete concentration of historic artifacts and soil development within any of the ten STPs excavated during this investigation indicate that there remain no known potentially significant historic resources within the proposed project site impact areas that are capable of fulfilling California Register of Historical Resources criteria.

The proposed project description includes the provision for systematic monitoring of all ground disturbances onsite by a city-qualified historic archaeologist. In the event that an unknown artifact concentration were to be identified between the STP locations, the resource would be assessed consistent with City of Santa Barbara Master Environmental Assessment (MEA) Guidelines for Archaeological Resources and Historic Structures and Sites (Revised 2002). As originally designed, this project component would ensure that any impact on unknown, potentially significant historic resources would be mitigated to less than significant.

Ms. Trish Allen
May 30, 2008
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If you or any City staff have any questions regarding this report, please do not hesitate to give me a call at (805) 963-0651, ext. 3525. I may also be e-mailed at dstone@dudek.com.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "David Stone". The signature is written in black ink on a white background.

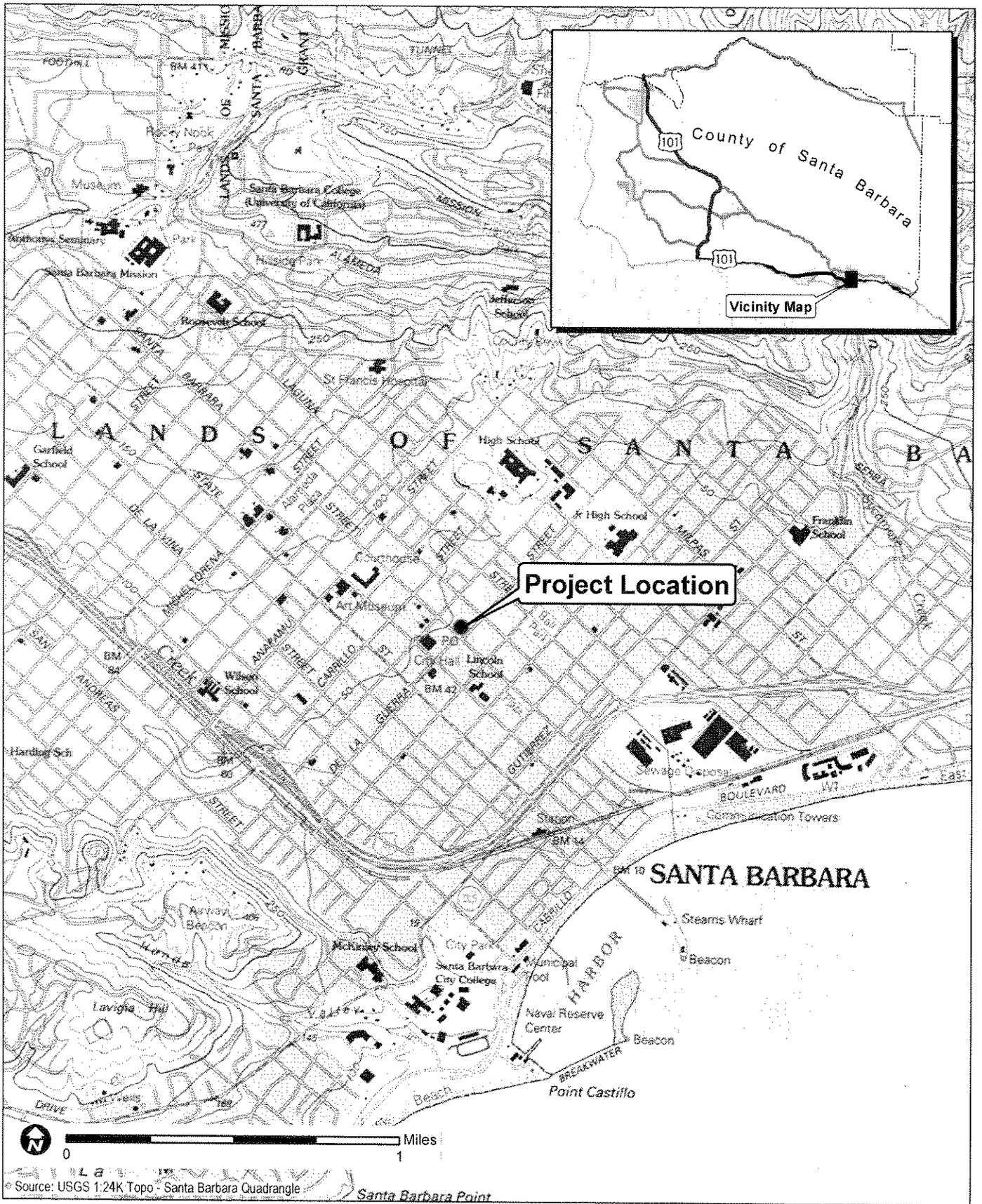
David Stone, M.A., RPA
Cultural Resources Manager

References

Applied Earthworks. 2006. Results of Construction Monitoring at the Santa Barbara I Manufactured Gas Plant Site Remediation Project. Prepared for Southern California Edison

_____. 2002. Test Excavations and Evaluation of Historical Archaeological Resources: Santa Barbara I Manufactured Gas Plant Site Remediation Project. Prepared for Southern California Edison

Stone Archaeological Consulting. 2007. Phase 1 Archaeological Resources Report, 800 Santa Barbara Street, Santa Barbara, CA APN 051-012-028. Prepared for 800 Santa Barbara Street LLC.



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Supplemental Subsurface Phase I Report, 800 Santa Barbara Street
Project Vicinity Map

FIGURE
I

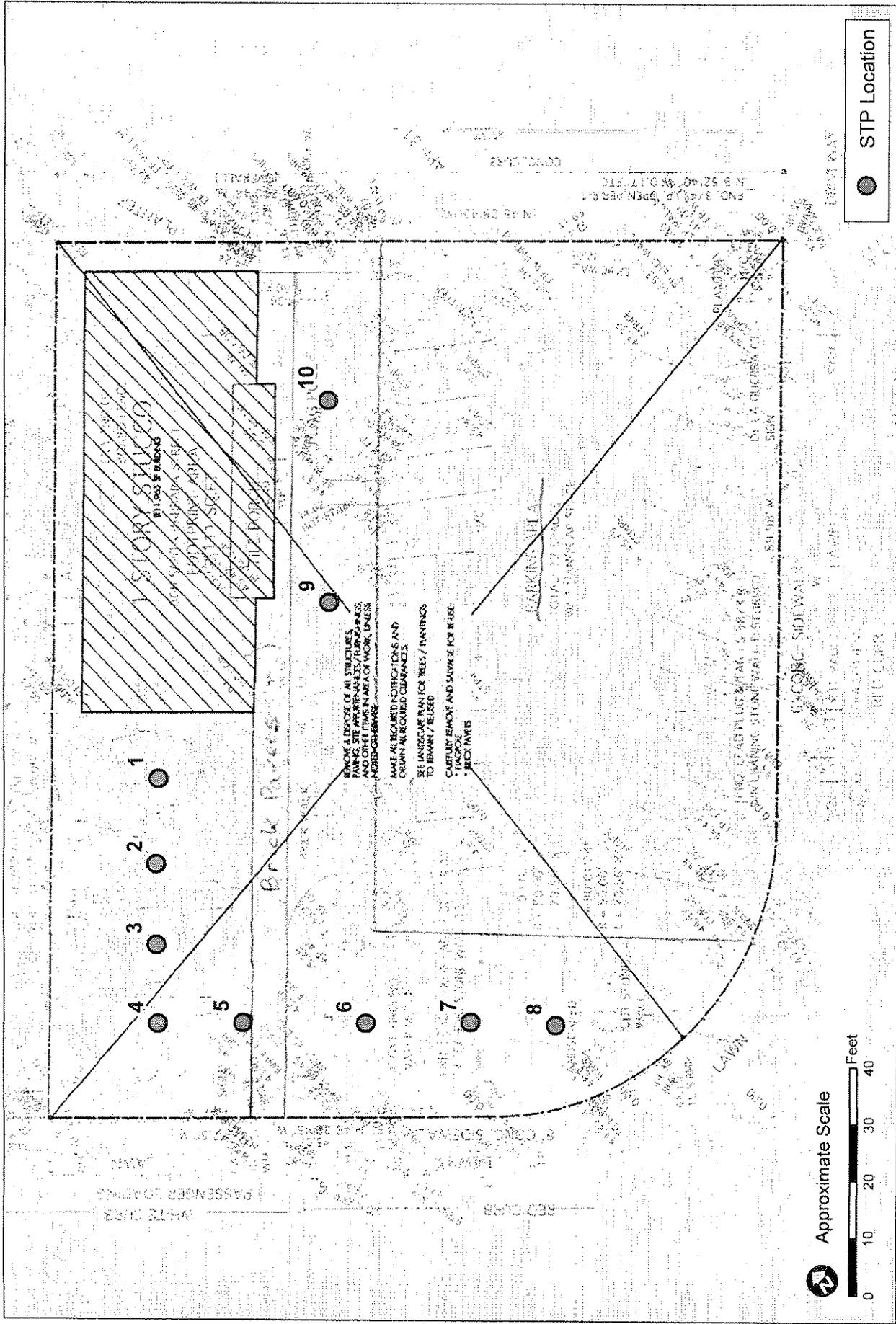


FIGURE 2

**Supplemental Subsurface Phase I Report, 800 Santa Barbara Street
Subsurface Phase I Shovel Test Pit Locations**



STP 2



STP 3

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Supplemental Subsurface Phase I Report, 800 Santa Barbara Street
Shovel Test Pit Profiles

FIGURE
3



STP 4



STP 5

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Supplemental Subsurface Phase I Report, 800 Santa Barbara Street
Shovel Test Pit Profiles

FIGURE
4



STP 6



STP 7

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Supplemental Subsurface Phase I Report, 800 Santa Barbara Street
Shovel Test Pit Profiles

FIGURE
5

APPENDIX A
SHOVEL TEST PIT FORMS

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SHOVEL TEST PIT/AUGER FORM

Project Name: Supplemental Subsurface Phase 1 Investigation

Site: 800 Santa Barbara Street, Santa Barbara, CA

STP/Auger: STP 1

Date Opened: 5/9/08

Brief Description of Each Level: (for each soil change, please note Munsell color, soil type, compaction, moisture, type & degree of disturbance, type & amount of cultural material, etc.)

This STP is closest to the west side of the existing 800 Santa Barbara Street building.

Level 1 (0-20cm) – This is a loose, dark brown loam with many roots from a nearby tree. A hand saw was necessary to remove many of these roots. Materials collected included; one tile fragment, and one possible Monterey chert flake. The chert does not have well-developed flake scars, shows cortex, and could very well be imported gravel, particularly being in this top level.

Level 2 (20-40cm) – The soil has more and more of the hard clay content as we get deeper in this level. The hard packed clay layer begins at ~30cm). Only small, eroded tile fragments were recovered.

Level 3 (40-60cm) – This level was exclusively the very hard packed tan/brown clay material. It was excavated with a breaker bar and no cultural materials were collected. The STP was terminated at 50cm.

Diameter of STP/Auger: 30cm

Termination Depth: 50cm

Total Volume:

Justification for Closing STP/Auger:

1) Bedrock 2) Below Project Impacts 3) Sterile Level 4) Cave In 5) Other Sterile clay hard pan level _____

Special Samples (Pollen, Flotation, C-14, Soil): _____

Cultural Materials Present (Y or N): Y_____ Amount (Number of Bags/Buckets): 2_____

Excavator: Fred Schaffer_____ Screener: Jason Toohey_____ Crew Chief: Jason Toohey_____

Cultural Materials Present (Y or N): Y_____ Amount (Number of Bags/Buckets): 2_____

Excavator: Mixed_____ Screener: Mixed_____ Crew Chief: Jason Toohey_____

Special Samples (Pollen, Flotation, C-14, Soil): _____

Cultural Materials Present (Y or N): Y _____ Amount (Number of Bags/Buckets): 3 _____

Excavator: Mixed _____ Screener: Mixed _____ Crew Chief: Jason Toohey _____

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SHOVEL TEST PIT/AUGER FORM

Project Name: Supplemental Subsurface Phase 1 Investigation

Site: 800 Santa Barbara Street, Santa Barbara, CA

STP/Auger: STP 4

Date Opened: 5/8/08

Brief Description of Each Level: (for each soil change, please note Munsell color, soil type, compaction, moisture, type & degree of disturbance, type & amount of cultural material, etc.)

Level 1 (0-20cm) – This is a loose, loamy, very organic top soil just below a bed of ivy. Materials collected included 1 modern glass marble, and two modern glass bottle fragments.

Level 2 (20-40cm) – This level is a loose, sandy loam of a slightly lighter brown color than above. The level also contained a high density of roots.

Level 3 (40-60cm) – This is a dark brown, loose sandy loam with fewer roots than above (10YR3/4). Materials collected include: Two modern green glass fragments, and one white ceramic fragment.

There is an important soil change at ~53cm – a change to a lighter, tan/brown compacted dry clay (mottled) (10YR5/4).

Level 4 (60-80) – Dry medium compacted clay of a light tan color (10YR6/6). We are excavating with the breaker bar within this level. This clay is culturally sterile.

Diameter of STP/Auger: 30cm

Termination Depth: 80cm

Total Volume:

Justification for Closing STP/Auger:

1) Bedrock 2) Below Project Impacts 3) Sterile Level 4) Cave In 5) Other; Sterile clay hard pan level _____

Special Samples (Pollen, Flotation, C-14, Soil): _____

Cultural Materials Present (Y or N): Y _____ **Amount (Number of Bags/Buckets):** 4 _____

Excavator: Mixed _____ Screener: Mixed _____ Crew Chief: Jason Toohey _____

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SHOVEL TEST PIT/AUGER FORM

Project Name: Supplemental Subsurface Phase 1 Investigation

Site: 800 Santa Barbara Street, Santa Barbara, CA

STP/Auger: STP 5

Date Opened: 5/9/08

Brief Description of Each Level: (for each soil change, please note Munsell color, soil type, compaction, moisture, type & degree of disturbance, type & amount of cultural material, etc.)

Level 1 (0-20cm) – This level is a very loose, dark brown loam top soil just below the ivy. It contains many roots and leaves from above. Materials collected here include one bone fragment and one tile fragment.

Level 2 (20-40cm) – This is the dry, sandy clay mottled hardpan. It is culturally sterile. No materials were collected.

Level 3 (40-60cm) – This is a continuation of the very compacted sandy clay hardpan (10YR4/6). One small bone fragment was recovered (between 40-45cm), but I strongly suspect that it fell from a sidewall above.

Diameter of STP/Auger: 30cm

Termination Depth: 60cm

Total Volume:

Justification for Closing STP/Auger:

1) Bedrock 2) Below Project Impacts 3) Sterile Level 4) Cave In 5) Other Sterile clay hard pan level _____

Special Samples (Pollen, Flotation, C-14, Soil): _____

Cultural Materials Present (Y or N): Y_____ Amount (Number of Bags/Buckets): 2_____

Excavator: Fred Schaffer_____ Screener: Jason Toohey_____ Crew Chief: Jason Toohey_____

Cultural Materials Present (Y or N): Y_____ Amount (Number of Bags/Buckets): 2_____

Excavator: Fred_____ Screener: Liz Sutton_____ Crew Chief: Jason Toohey_____

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SHOVEL TEST PIT/AUGER FORM

Project Name: Supplemental Subsurface Phase 1 Investigation

Site: 800 Santa Barbara Street, Santa Barbara, CA

STP/Auger: STP 7

Date Opened: 5/9/08

Brief Description of Each Level: (for each soil change, please note Munsell color, soil type, compaction, moisture, type & degree of disturbance, type & amount of cultural material, etc.)

0-10 cm Sod (removed and replaced)

Level 1 (10-30cm) – This was a loose, wet sandy loam top soil of medium brown color (10YR3/2). Materials collected included one white glazed ceramic fragment, bone fragments, and clear glass fragments.

Level 2 (30-50cm) – This soil is still relatively loose but it is getting into the more compact mottled clay hard pan. There is a definite color change to 10YR4/6. From higher in this level we collected one large mammal, cut bone femur fragment and several smaller fragments. One fragment of clear glass as well.

Level 3 (50-70cm) – This level is composed of the same light brown clay layer. It was excavated by breaker bar to 60cm. This level was culturally sterile.

Diameter of STP/Auger: 30cm

Termination Depth: 60cm

Total Volume:

Justification for Closing STP/Auger:

1) Bedrock 2) Below Project Impacts 3) Sterile Level 4) Cave In 5) Other Sterile clay hard pan level _____

Special Samples (Pollen, Flotation, C-14, Soil): _____

Cultural Materials Present (Y or N): Y_____ Amount (Number of Bags/Buckets): 2_____

Excavator: Jason Toohey_____ Screener: Fred Schaffer_____ Crew Chief: Jason Toohey_____

DUDEK
SHOVEL TEST PIT/AUGER FORM

Project Name: Supplemental Subsurface Phase 1 Investigation

Site: 800 Santa Barbara Street, Santa Barbara, CA

STP/Auger: STP 8

Date Opened: 5/8/08

Brief Description of Each Level: (for each soil change, please note Munsell color, soil type, compaction, moisture, type & degree of disturbance, type & amount of cultural material, etc.)

This is the STP in the far SW corner of the project area.

Level 1 (0-20cm) – This is a relatively loose medium brown sandy loam top soil. Brown glass and bone fragment collected.

Level 2 (20-40cm) – This level sees increasing compaction and humidity. The soil is increasingly clayey. The transition is not as obvious here, but it is clear that the tan clay level begins within this level. The clay hard pan begins at approximately 25cm in this STP. Monterey chert small chunk, unmodified, two small bone fragments.

Level 3 (40-60cm) – This level consists of the compacted tan/brown clay hard pan layer. It is culturally sterile. Due to the moistness of the clay here, the breaker bar is only putting holes in the clay – no breaking. Due to this, the STP was closed at 42cm. No materials were collected.

Diameter of STP/Auger: 30cm

Termination Depth: 42cm

Total Volume:

Justification for Closing STP/Auger:

1) Bedrock 2) Below Project Impacts 3) Sterile Level 4) Cave In 5) Other Sterile clay hard pan level _____

Special Samples (Pollen, Flotation, C-14, Soil): _____

Cultural Materials Present (Y or N): Y_____ Amount (Number of Bags/Buckets): 1_____

Excavator: Fred_____ Screener: Liz Sutton_____ Crew Chief: Jason Toohey_____

DUDEK
SHOVEL TEST PIT/AUGER FORM

Project Name: Supplemental Subsurface Phase 1 Investigation

Site: 800 Santa Barbara Street, Santa Barbara, CA

STP/Auger: STP 9

Date Opened: 5/9/08

Brief Description of Each Level: (for each soil change, please note Munsell color, soil type, compaction, moisture, type & degree of disturbance, type & amount of cultural material, etc.)

This STP is on the lawn just southwest of the main building entrance.

0-10 cm Sod (removed and replaced)

Level 1 (10-30cm) – This a relatively loose, sandy loam top soil. We encountered a PVC pipe at approximately 15cm depth – so we expanded the STP to the west to avoid it.

Level 2 (30-50cm) – In this level, we began to encounter the lighter colored sandy clay hard pan (10YR4/6). The layer was culturally sterile. The unit was excavated to approx 35cm.

Diameter of STP/Auger: 30cm

Termination Depth: 35cm

Total Volume:

Justification for Closing STP/Auger:

1) Bedrock 2) Below Project Impacts 3) Sterile Level 4) Cave In 5) Other Sterile clay hard pan level _____

Special Samples (Pollen, Flotation, C-14, Soil): _____

Cultural Materials Present (Y or N): Y _____ **Amount (Number of Bags/Buckets):** 1 _____

Excavator: Fred Schaffer _____ **Screeners:** Jason Toohey _____ **Crew Chief:** Jason Toohey _____

DUDEK
SHOVEL TEST PIT/AUGER FORM

Project Name: Supplemental Subsurface Phase 1 Investigation

Site: 800 Santa Barbara Street, Santa Barbara, CA

STP/Auger: STP 10

Date Opened: 5/8/08

Brief Description of Each Level: (for each soil change, please note Munsell color, soil type, compaction, moisture, type & degree of disturbance, type & amount of cultural material, etc.)

This STP is on the lawn just southeast of the main building entrance.

0-10 cm Sod (removed and replaced)

Level 1 (10-30cm) – A medium brown, damp sandy loam. Little compaction. No cultural materials.

Level 2 (30-50cm) – The clay content of soil matrix is increasing with depth in this level. The soil color is also becoming lighter. Cultural material includes two brick fragments. Also a heated mammal bone fragment.

Level 3 (50-70cm) – This level is a mottled yellow sandy clay (10YR4/4). This matrix is well compacted and humid clay. This clay level is culturally sterile – no materials were observed or collected.

Diameter of STP/Auger: 30cm

Termination Depth: 70cm

Total Volume:

Justification for Closing STP/Auger:

1) Bedrock 2) Below Project Impacts 3) Sterile Level 4) Cave In 5) Other Sterile clay hard pan level _____

Special Samples (Pollen, Flotation, C-14, Soil): _____

Cultural Materials Present (Y or N): Y_____ Amount (Number of Bags/Buckets): 2_____

Excavator: Fred Schaffer_____ Screener: Liz Sutton_____ Crew Chief: Jason Toohey_____

APPENDIX B
ARTFACT TABLES

800 Santa Barbara Street Supplemental Subsurface Phase 1 Excavations

800 Santa Barbara Street
Santa Barbara, CA

STP	Level	Lithic		Ceramic Pottery		Tile		Brick		Shell		Metals		Glass		Faunal		Notes
		cnt	wt	cnt	wt	cnt	wt	cnt	wt	cnt	wt	cnt	wt	cnt	wt	cnt	wt	
STP1	L1 (0-20)	1	3.7															
STP1	L2 (20-40)			1	4.6											6	13.1	2.18
STP2	L1 (0-20)			1	55.4											4	15.7	3.92
STP3	L3 (40-60)															1	1.1	1.1
STP3	L1 (0-20)			1	23.9			2	84.7							2	90.5	45.25
STP3	L2 (20-40)			2	51.6											24	76.7	3.19
STP3	L3 (40-60)															9	25.5	2.83
STP4	L1 (0-20)																	
STP4	L2 (20-40)			1	7.9													
STP4	L3 (40-60)																	
STP4	L4 (60-80)			2	4.8													
STP5	L1 (0-20)																	
STP5	L3 (40-60)			1	4.3													
STP6	L1 (0-20)																	
STP6	L2 (20-40)																	
STP6	L3 (40-60)			1	3.6													
STP7	L1 (0-20)			1	2.2													
STP7	L2 (20-40)			1	2.3													
STP8	L1 (0-20)																	
STP8	L2 (20-40)			1	4.3													
STP9	L1 (10-30)			2	2.7													
STP10	L2 (30-50)			3	38													
TOTALS:		2	8	9	20.3	20	278.6	3	92.9	1	0.6	2	26.2	14	23.9	77	370.2	

Memorandum

To: Irma Unzueta, Project Planner
Community Development Department
City of Santa Barbara

Trish Allen, Project Planner
Suzanne Elledge Planning & Permitting Services

From: David Stone

Date: May 13, 2008

Subject: Results of Subsurface Archaeological Investigations
800 Santa Barbara Street, Santa Barbara
APN 031-012-028

This memo summarizes the results of subsurface archaeological investigations completed at 800 Santa Barbara Street, Santa Barbara, on May 8, and 9, 2008. Ten shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated under my direction throughout the proposed building envelope associated with a proposed commercial structure. The investigation was undertaken at the request of Community Development Department staff in order to evaluate the potential for sub-surface trash deposits dating to the Spanish Colonial and Mexican Period (1782-1849) and/or the Hispanic to American Transition Period (1848-1870), as defined in the City of Santa Barbara Master Environmental Assessment (MEA) Guidelines for Archaeological Resources and Historic Structures and Sites (Revised 2002).

Low densities amounts of animal bone fragments, small pottery sherds, and several brick or Mission-Period tile fragments were recovered. However, no evidence of a concentration of historic artifacts or soil development associated with an historic trash pit or refuse area was identified in any of the STP excavations. The general low density of historic materials indicates that it is unlikely the trash pits associated with either the occupation of the Presidio located to the northwest, or the Teodoro Arrellanes adobe, located to the northeast, exist on the project site. Monitoring of controlled grading, as identified in the approved Phase 1 Archaeological Report (Stone Archaeological Consulting, 2007), will ensure that this low likelihood is assessed consistent with the City of Santa Barbara Master Environmental Assessment (MEA).

The location of the ten shovel test pits is indicated on the attached sketch map. Their distribution was suggested by Michael Imwalle, Trust for Historic Preservation archaeologist, in order to assess any spatial variability in the distribution of sub-surface

artifacts. The STPs were excavated with an 18-inch diameter. Soils from the excavations were recorded in 20-centimeter (8-inch) increments, and were screened through 1/8-inch mesh.

STP depths ranged from 40 to 80 cm (16 to 32 inches) deep. The stratigraphy of project soils was relatively simple. The top stratum (called Horizon A) was a brown silty loam between 30 and 50 cm (12 and 20 inches) deep. These soils are consistent with the description of Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loam that is mapped in this location (USDA 1981). Below this stratum (Horizon B), a yellowish-brown sandy clay hardpan was encountered. This clay is consistent with the "dark yellowish brown clay" described for soils in this area, commonly found at between 25 to 33 inches below surface (USDA 1981).

Cultural material was only found in the top Horizon A soils, while the Horizon B clays were culturally sterile. All STPs were excavated a minimum of 20 to 30 cm (8 to 12 inches) through the Horizon B clay soils, to ensure that no deeply buried cultural deposits were present.

The organization of the topsoil and clay hard pan was uniform throughout all the STPs. STP excavations indicated that Horizon A soils containing cultural materials were deepest in the northwest corner of the project area, and became shallower heading towards the south and east.

Cultural remains were recovered throughout all the STPs, but were uniformly low to very low in number and density. These cultural materials all were associated with the Spanish Colonial and Mexican Period (1782-1849), or the Hispanic to American Transition Period (1848-1870). By far the material with the greatest number and volume was small to medium mammal bone, with cut marks observed on several of the larger bone fragments. The next highest cultural component represented were fragments of Mission-Period tile or brick. None, however, were clearly identified as a roof or floor tile. The only discernable piece of ceramics was a piece of blue-on-white Majolica ware, associated with Spanish Colonial occupation. The highest frequency of bone was recovered in STP 3, near the northwest corner of the project site, where Horizon A soils were deepest. The Majolica ceramic fragment was recovered from this STP. This STP, like all others, did not reveal evidence of any concentrations of artifacts or soil development associated with a trash pit.

Michael Imwalle graciously visited the project at the end of the first day of excavations, after 6 STPs had been completed spaced throughout the site. It is our understanding that he agreed with our conclusions that the STPs had not indicated the presence of a potentially significant feature or trash deposit associated with the Spanish Colonial and Mexican Period (1782-1849), or the Hispanic to American Transition Period (1848-1870).

Dudek is preparing a final report of these investigations in the next week. Please let me know if you have any questions regarding this summary.

References

Stone Archaeological Consulting. 2007. Phase 1 Archaeological Report, 800 Santa Barbara Street, Santa Barbara, California. APN 031-012-028.

United States Department of Agriculture. 1981. *Soil Survey of Santa Barbara County, California, South Coastal Part*. Soil Conservation Service.

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PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT

**800 SANTA BARBARA STREET
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA
APN 031-012-028**

Prepared For:

**800 Santa Barbara Street LLC
800 Santa Barbara Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101**

Prepared By:

David Stone, M.A.

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(805) 682-6768**

January, 2007

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JAN 18 2007
CITY OF SANTA BARBARA
PLANNING DIVISION

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1.0 Executive Summary

This report presents an evaluation of potential archaeological resources and impacts resulting from proposed development at 800 Santa Barbara Street, Santa Barbara, California (Figure 1), and satisfies the requirements of the Santa Barbara City Master Environmental Assessment (MEA) Guidelines for Archaeological Resources and Historic Structures and Sites (January 2002) for a Phase 1 investigation within the Spanish Colonial and Mexican Period (1782-1849), Hispanic to American Transition Period (1848-1870), American Period (1870-1900), and Early Twentieth Century (1900-1920) sensitivity zones. This investigation consisted of background research at the California Archaeological Inventory Central Coast Information Center, University of California, Santa Barbara, the Santa Barbara Public Library, City of Santa Barbara Community Development Department, and fieldwork.

Historic research indicates that 800 Santa Barbara Street was developed as early as 1916-1917 or perhaps earlier; the area is outside of the historic Santa Barbara Presidio walls. Few historic and no prehistoric cultural remains were observed.

The potential for the proposed project to encounter unknown but potentially significant subsurface prehistoric remains is considered very unlikely. Therefore, project impacts on prehistoric resources are considered to be less than significant. There is, however, the potential for encountering unknown, but potentially significant historic resources associated with the Spanish Colonial Period within the project site. Construction monitoring would be required for the duration of ground disturbing activities to address this potentially significant impact. Residual impacts on archaeological resources would be less than significant.

2.0 Project Description

Proposed improvements to the lot are associated with the following (Figure 2):

- Demolition of approximately 1,965-square feet (s.f.) of existing office space;
- Construction of mixed use structures including;
 - A commercial office space totaling approximately 2,281-s.f.;
 - Eight condominium units totaling approximately 15,997-s.f.; and
 - An underground parking garage of 14,560-s.f.

Excavation for construction is expected to extend up to 12 feet below the present grade of intact soils to include the removal of approximately 5,076-cubic yards (c.y.).

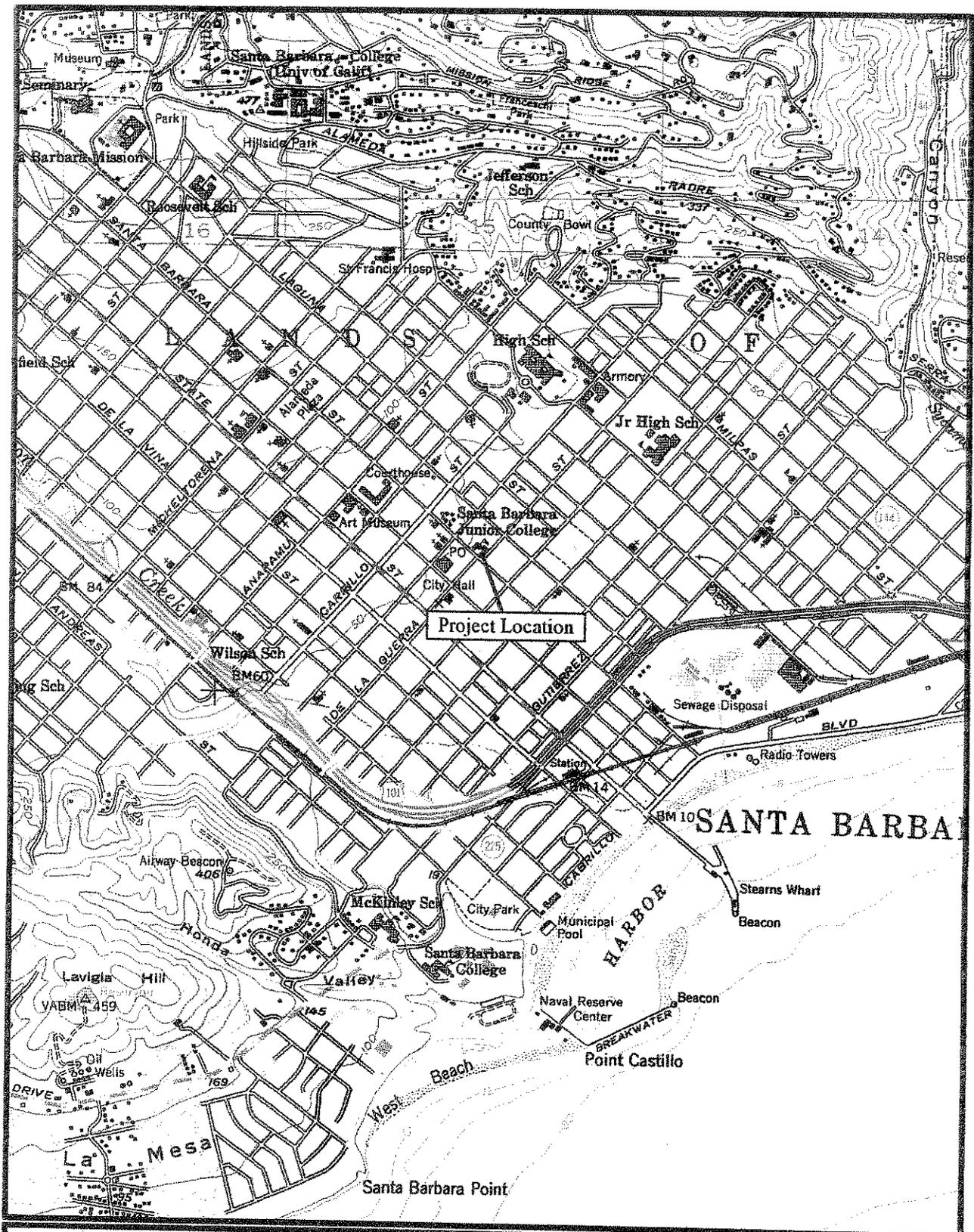
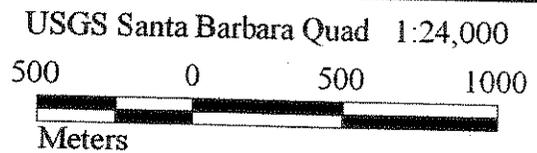


Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map
 800 Santa Barbara Street
 Santa Barbara, CA



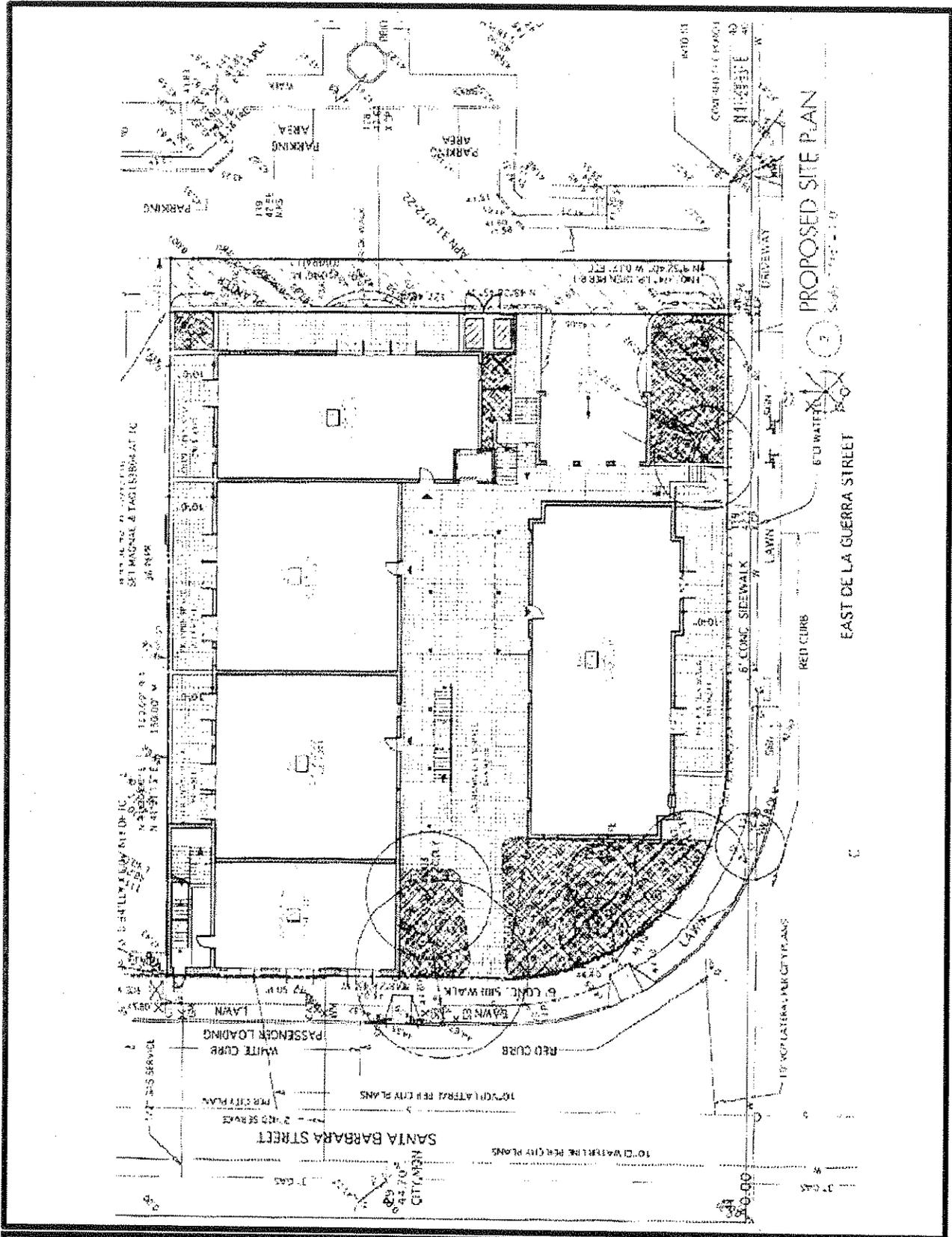


Figure 2: Project Site Plan & Survey Area
 800 Santa Barbara Street
 Santa Barbara, CA



25 Feet

3.0 Archaeological and Ethnographic Background

The project site is located within the Santa Barbara Channel cultural area. Evidence of cultural activity along the coastline extends over 9,000 years and indicates an increasing level of complexity and technological development through time. The prehistoric cultural development has been characterized in three stages: the Early Period (ca. 8,000 to 5,000 years ago) has traditionally been identified as a time of dependence on seed grinding, based on the presence of complexity and technological development through time. More recently, however, the importance of shellfish gathering in Early Period subsistence practices has been identified (Erlandson 1988, 1992). The Middle or Intermediate Period (ca. 5,500 to 900 years ago) was a time of diversification, with the introduction of acorn processing (mortar and pestle grinding implements appear) and hunting of large terrestrial game and sea mammals. The Late Period (ca. 900 to 200 years ago) marked the culmination of prehistoric cultural development with greater dependence on a variety of shellfish, smaller land game (introduction of the bow and arrow) and open sea fishing. Many consider the overall trend of cultural complexity in the Santa Barbara Channel as having resulted from increasing population pressure and/or environmental change that resulted in greater demands on the available resources, leading to a reliance on subsistence activities requiring greater energy (Glassow and Wilcoxon, 1988; Arnold, Colten, and Pletka 1997; Raab and Larson 1997).

The indigenous populations encountered by the Spanish in the late 1700s were the Barbareño Chumash. Populations associated with these peoples are considered to have been some of the highest in California. Brown (1967:79) estimates a population of 7,000 Barbareño Chumash living along the Santa Barbara Channel coastline. The Barbareño Chumash developed a highly sophisticated hunting and gathering subsistence, extensive trading, an exchange system based on shellfish beads, and a chiefdom level of social organization (Grant 1978).

4.0 Documents Review and Identification of Previously Recorded Resources

4.1 *Archaeological Records Search*

Records of the California Archaeological Inventory Central Coast Information Center, University of California, Santa Barbara, were accessed within 1/8-mile of the project site (see-attached letter). The records search provided a list of all previous archaeological investigations

that have been undertaken, and all recorded archaeological sites within this distance from the project site. The Information Center records indicate that no prior surveys have been undertaken within the proposed project site, but one archaeological site, CA-SBA-133 and one historic property are recorded. Within 1/8-mile of the project site, 37 previous archaeology studies and five archaeological sites have been recorded.

CA-SBA-133 is the location of the Spanish Presidio and chapel site. The site is approximately one block square, and extends over several city blocks within the area of Santa Barbara and Canon Perdido Streets, between Carrillo and De La Guerra and Garden and Anacapa Streets. The archaeological deposit in some locations is extensive, but is variable in its depth and its diversity of artifacts. Several excavations have taken place in the past several years within the site, identifying much of what we know about the Mission/Spanish occupation of Santa Barbara. An attachment to the CA-SBA-133 site record (see attached) provides a map prepared by noted historians Richard Whitehead and Russell Ruiz that shows the Presidio walls more than 50 feet west of the project site area. An additional map prepared by E.S. Spaulding and J.E. Loman (no date) attached to the CA-SBA-133 site record (see attached) also locates the eastern Presidio corner well over 75 feet from the project site boundary. Based on this more rigorous cartography prepared by professional historians, the Presidio walls appear to have been located well outside of the project area.

4.2 *Historic Archival Research*

All historic archival resources required to be consulted for the Spanish Colonial and Mexican Period 1782-1849, Hispanic to American Transition Period 1848-1870, American Period 1870-1900, and Early Twentieth Century 1900-1920 sensitivity zones as specified in the City MEA Guidelines for Archaeological Resources and Historic Structures and Sites (January 2002) Section 1.4 and Appendix A, pages A-8 through A-11, were reviewed to determine the nature of previous land uses on the project site. These are listed in Section 12.0, Resources Utilized in Report Preparation.

5.0 Field Survey Inventory

The proposed improvement area was inspected on October 22, 2006. All exposed ground surfaces on the property were intensively inspected in 2-meter (6-foot) parallel transects. The project site is located on a gentle south-facing slope. The proposed development areas will be built in graded areas previously leveled during construction of the existing office structure. Based on observation of the slope, the amount of excavation that occurred within the proposed addition area is between six inches to one foot deep. This indicates that the proposed improvement areas would be constructed within somewhat disturbed ground surfaces.

Ground surfaces within the perimeter of the building envelopes provided fair to excellent surface visibility (15 to 100 percent), with the exception of the area covered by the existing office building, lawn, parking lot, and walkways which afforded no visibility. The landscaped areas adjacent to the existing structure were sparsely planted with ornamental shrubs and trees, providing very good to excellent visibility (85 to 100 percent). The overall reliability of the survey in the areas of potential impact is considered good.

Sparse cultural remains were identified within areas of exposed landscaped soil on the north side of the existing building, adjacent to the property fence line. These cultural remains included two fragments of glazed earthenware pottery, and one fragment of a medium mammal rib bone. The pottery appeared to date from the early 20th century, while the mammal rib bone did not appear weathered or yellowed. This condition suggested a relatively recent origin rather than a historic or prehistoric date, possibly having been deposited by a domesticated animal.

6.0 Site History

The 1853 Wackenrueder Map indicates that one of the Presidio wings extended through the proposed improvement area (Figure 3a) (Preservation Planning Associates, 2006). However, the alignment of the Presidio room walls appear to be outside the project site, with the exception of the northeastern corner. As stated in section 4.1 above, recent mapping prepared by professional historians contradicts the Wackenrueder Map based on the Haley Survey responsible for the city grid superimposed on the 1853 map. The Teodoro Arrellanes adobe, built in 1795 (Preservation Planning Associates, 2006), was named after Don Teodoro Arrellanes, a prominent rancho owner who with his family moved in some years after its construction (Cullimore, 1948). Arrellanes, his children's family, and his grandchildren's family apparently occupied the adobe (Cullimore, 1948).

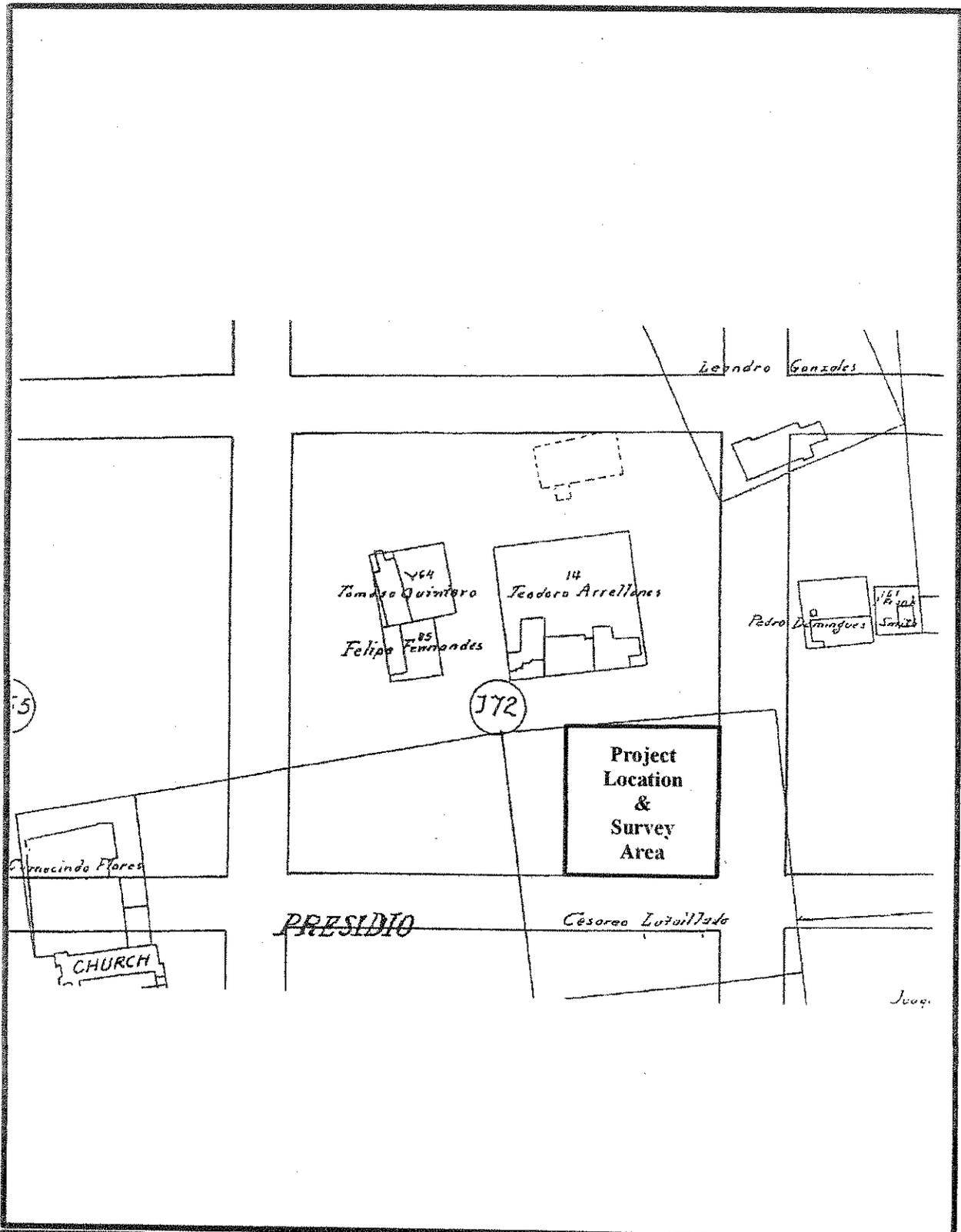


Figure 3a: Wackenreuder Map No. 2 1853
 800 Santa Barbara Street
 Santa Barbara, CA



No Scale

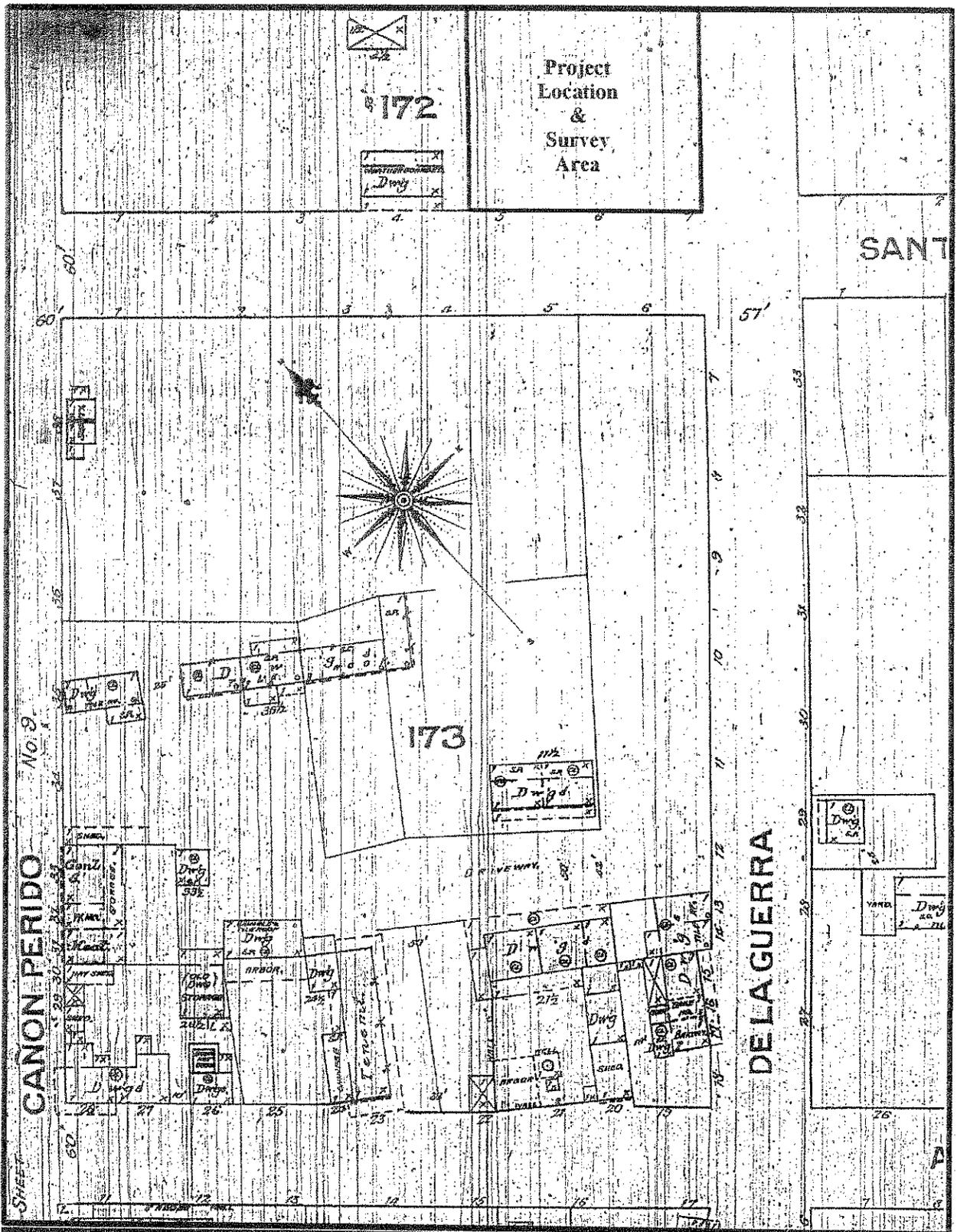


Figure 3b: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1886
 800 Santa Barbara Street
 Santa Barbara, CA



No Scale

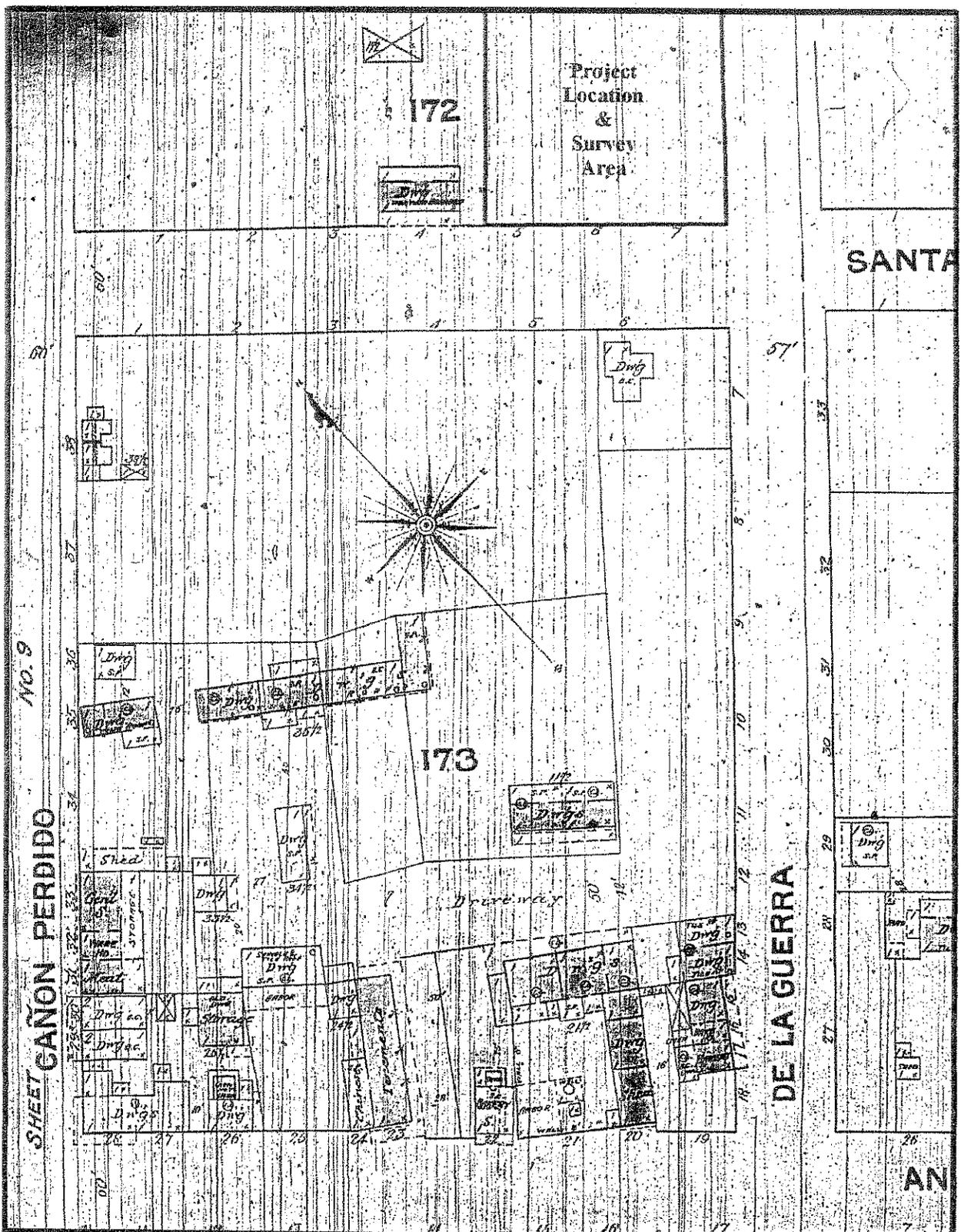


Figure 4: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1888
 800 Santa Barbara Street
 Santa Barbara, CA



No Scale

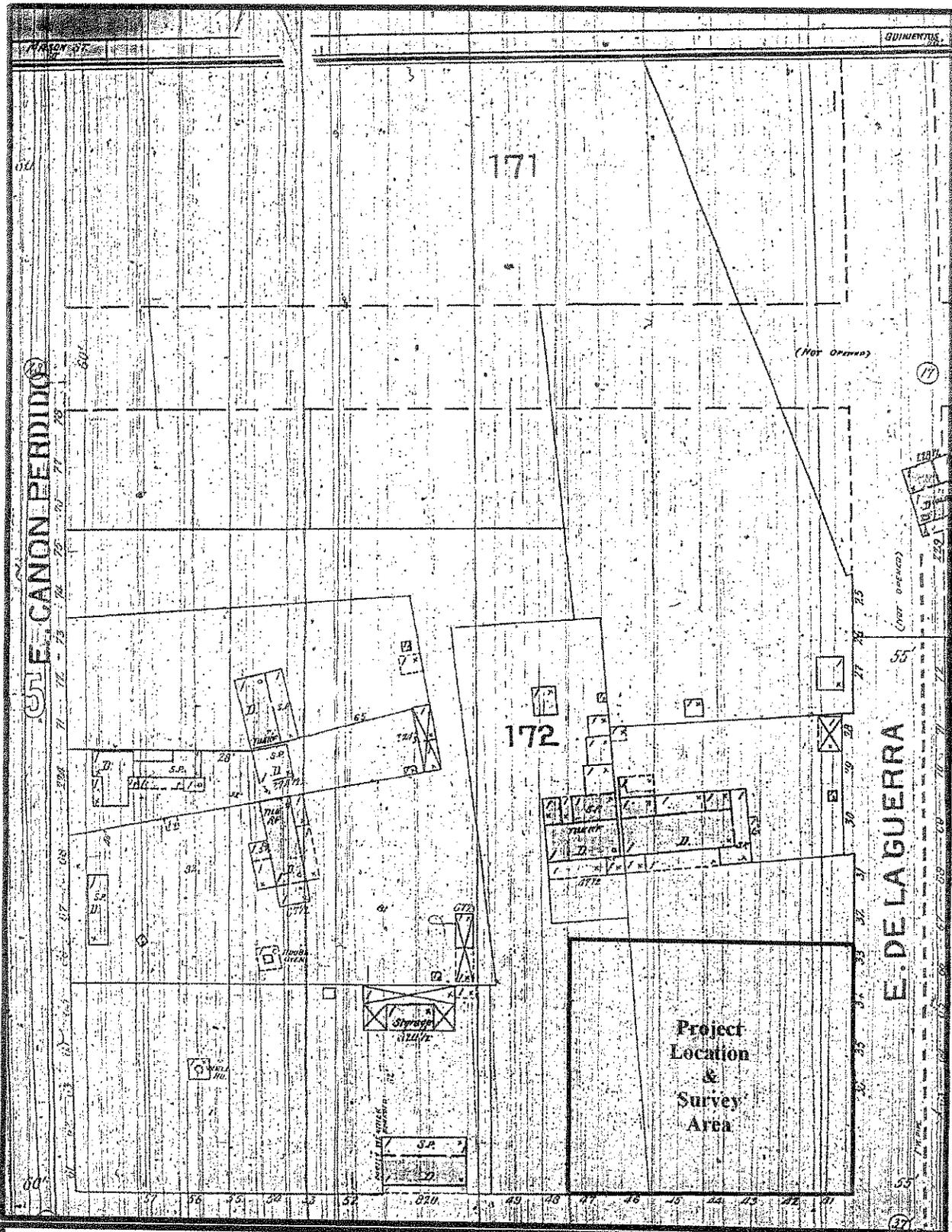


Figure 5: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1892
 800 Santa Barbara Street
 Santa Barbara, CA



No Scale

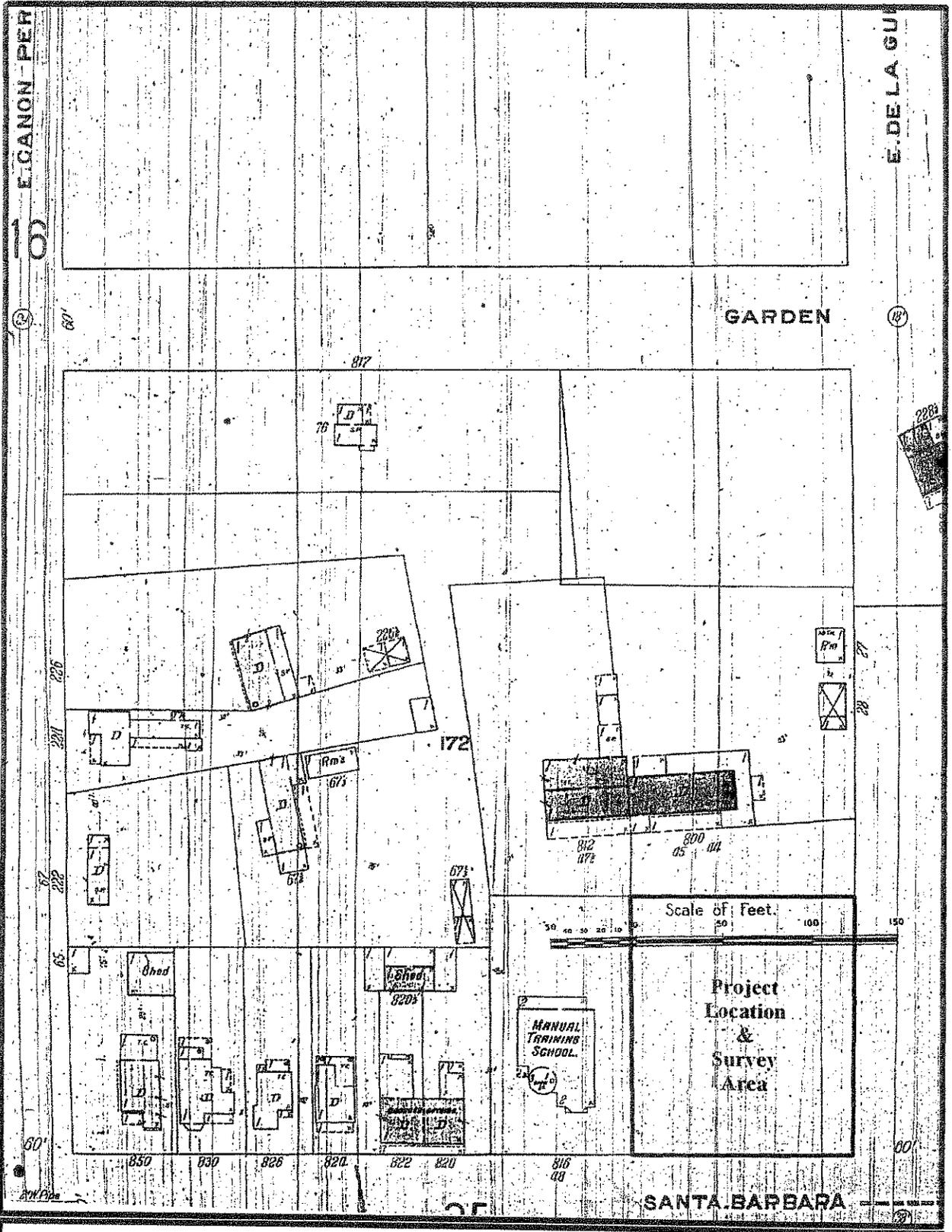


Figure 6: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1907
 800 Santa Barbara Street
 Santa Barbara, CA



The adobe was within the vicinity of the proposed improvement area, but to the northeast.

Subsequent maps from the mid-19th century (i.e., U.S. Coast Survey Maps from 1852, 1853, and 1870) identify the presence of the structure. The adobe remained in its location until 1925, when it was substantially damaged in the Santa Barbara earthquake, and subsequently razed (Belsher 1978; Cole 2006).

The project site is partially mapped on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from the years 1886 and 1888 (Figures 3b and 4). The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from the years 1892 and 1907 (Figures 5 and 6) indicate that city block #172 had been further developed by this time, however the proposed project site improvement area was still undeveloped.

Telephone directory information for the property at 800 State Street suggests that the project site was developed by 1916. Based on the dates indicated, it appears that this address related to the former Arrellanes Adobe, owned by Associated Charities (Cole 2006):

- 1916-1917: Associated Charities
- 1917-1919: Public Market & Associated Charities
- 1920-1931: Associated Charities of Santa Barbara

Building permits for 800 Santa Barbara Street on file with the City Community Development Department available for review are as follows:

- 1925 Building Application. Owner: Associated Charities. Erect a 656-s.f. garage.
- 1925 Building Application. Owner: Associated Charities. Erect a 768-s.f. shed.
- 1927 Building Application. Owner: Associated Charities. Construction of a 19,046-s.f. office building.
- 1927 Building Application. Owner: Associated Charities. Erect a 1,100-s.f. garage and shop.
- 1927 Building Application. Owner: Associated Charities. Erect a work shed.

A construction date of 1927 for the existing structure at 800 Santa Barbara Street is also suggested by the Historic Resources Inventory Form (Belsher 1978). By 1930, the present configuration of the existing office building was depicted on the Sanborn Map (labeled as 802 Santa Barbara Street) (Figure 7).

Other building permits after this time indicate a variety of land use changes:

- 1948 Building Application. Neighborhood House. Construction of a 2,250-s.f. office building.
- 1962 Building Application. Associated Charities. Demolition of a shed.

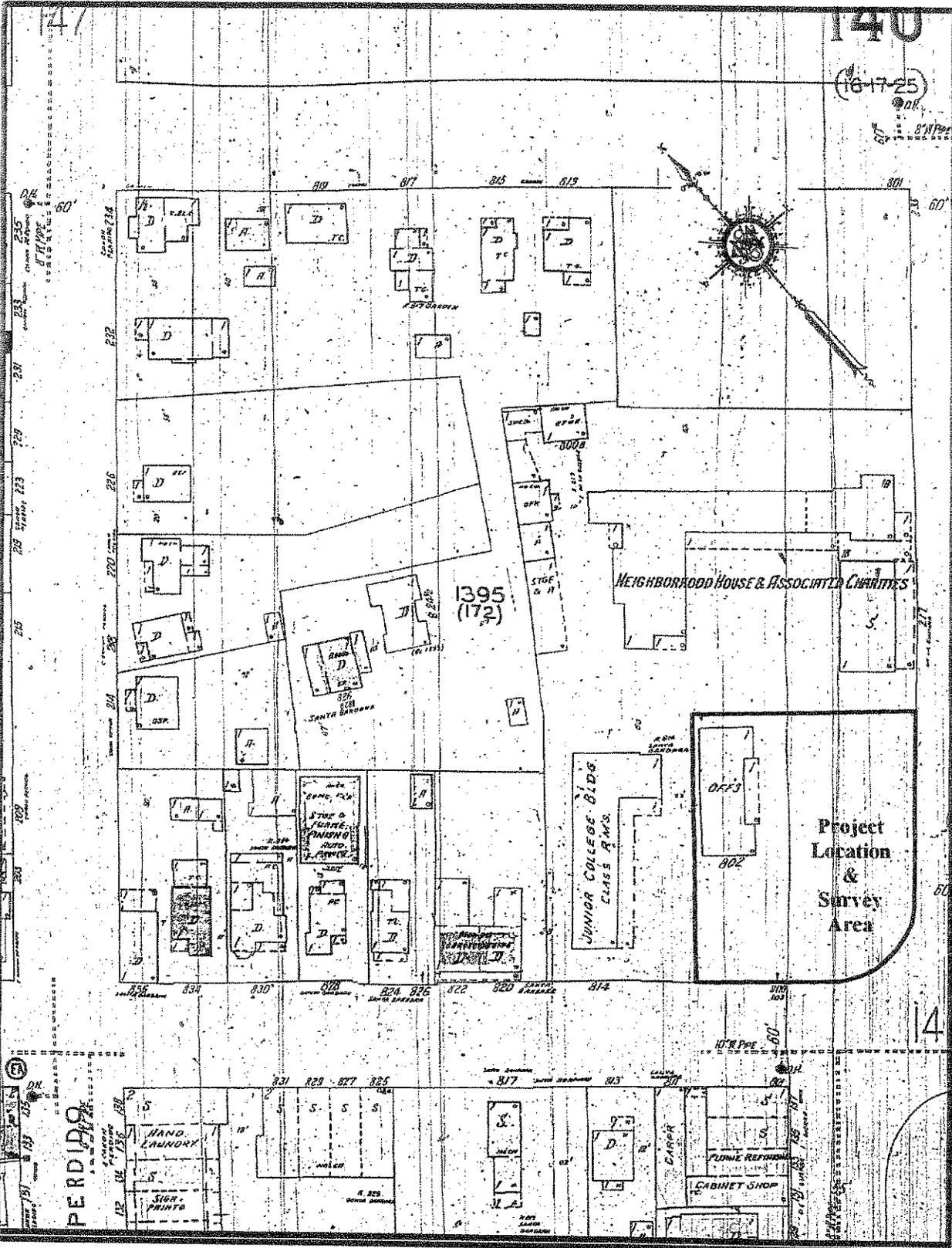


Figure 7: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map 1930
 800 Santa Barbara Street
 Santa Barbara, CA



No Scale

- 1964 Building Application. Family Service Agency. Demolition of a 600-s.f. garage.
- 1964 Letter to the Family Service Agency. Discussion of the demolition of an old building and construction of a new proposed 800-s.f. building.
- 1965 Building Application. Family Service Agency. Erect a new 800-s.f. two car garage/storage building.
- 1998 Building Permit. Kurt W. Cox Communications. Installation of a utility cabinet for Cox Cable.
- 2004 Same as above.

This review of historic background information indicates that the project site was originally within the footprint of the Spanish Presidio, but after the decline of this military presence, the proposed improvement areas remained vacant until 1927 when the existing structure was built southwest of the original adobe. A series of structures including the Family Service Agency structure have been constructed within the footprint of the Arrellanes Adobe, and been the original adobe location and the proposed improvement areas. Between 1948 and 1965, several structures have been built and subsequently demolished, most probably resulting in ground disturbance when heavy equipment removed foundations and debris.

7.0 Assessment of Potential for Unrecorded Archaeological Resources

Based on the overall good ground surface visibility and absence of any prehistoric cultural remains identified during the field survey, the potential for buried prehistoric archaeological resources within the project site is considered relatively low. The potential for encountering historical structural remains, particularly associated with the Spanish Presidio, is also low as the structure's walls are mapped outside of the project area (see CA-SBA-133 site record and attachments). It is possible, however, that trash pits associated with the Presidio occupation could be located within the project site. Excavations at the Santa Barbara Historical Museum property, approximately 300 feet northeast of the project site, identified a substantial trash pit of butchered animal bone that is considered to date to the Spanish Colonial Period, recorded as historic archaeological site CA-SBA-3505/H (Price, *et al.*, 1999). Other examples of these historic resources may be present within the proposed project site, given its proximity to the Presidio.

Historic background research suggests that the existing structure at 800 Santa Barbara Street was not developed until 1927. Therefore, the potential to encounter historical foundations

of structures below the existing building dating to the late 19th century or early 20th century is remote. As a result, the potential for buried, intact historic archaeological resources dating from the late 19th or early 20th century within the project site is considered relatively low.

Grading associated with preparation of the land surface for the existing structure and landscaping at 800 Santa Barbara Street in 1927, and for other ancillary buildings associated with a series of structures constructed and then demolished during the first half of the 20th century, could have had an adverse effect on any unknown, sub-surface cultural resources within the project area.

8.0 Assessment of Archaeological Resources

Based on the background research completed, the potential for substantial subsurface prehistoric archaeological resources to exist within the project site is low. Though it would be possible to encounter a smaller temporary camp or limited activity area, the potential for the resource to be potentially significant would be highly unlikely, considering that the ground surface visibility adjacent to areas covered by the existing building was good and revealed no potentially significant cultural remains or substantial soil changes. In the unlikely event that intact prehistoric remains were encountered, they would be potentially capable of meeting the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §§5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852; California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines 15064.5[3]), including the following:

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory.

The Presidio walls as mapped by professional historians appear to be completely outside of the proposed improvement areas (see CA-SBA-133 site record and attachments). Therefore, the potential to encounter foundation walls within the project site is considered low.

The only surface cultural remains that were identified during the intensive survey were isolated ceramic fragments of undetermined age, and a piece of mammal bone of unknown origin. There is, however, a potential for unknown, subsurface historical features including trash pits associated with occupation of the Spanish Colonial Presidio to be located within the project site area. The potential for these isolated trash pits to be intact is lessened due to the intensive series of construction and demolition of structures in the vicinity of the proposed improvement areas between 1948 and 1965. However, if intact historic trash remains were to exist below the existing building footprint dating from the Presidio, they would have the potential to help interpret

the early lifestyles and the understanding the lifeways of people during the Spanish-Colonial era in Santa Barbara. These resources would potentially provide unique information capable of meeting the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §§5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852; California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines 15064.5[3]), including the following:

- (B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past; or
- (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history.

Therefore, there is the potential for significant historic archaeological resources dating to the Spanish Colonial era to be encountered during grading.

9.0 Evaluation of Potential Project Effects

As stated in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b), a project causing a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is that which could result in the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings, such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired (i.e., altering those physical characteristics that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency [the City of Santa Barbara] for purposes of CEQA; or its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code).

The potential for the proposed project to encounter unknown but potentially significant subsurface prehistoric remains (intact and not subject to previous ground disturbance) is considered highly unlikely. Therefore, project impacts on prehistoric resources are considered to be less than significant. Modern historic documentation indicates that the Presidio walls were well outside of the project site area. In spite of modern ground disturbances, the potential remains for intact isolated historic trash pits dating to the Spanish-Colonial era to be present within the project site. These resources would be considered potential historic resources under state and local criteria, such that impacts on historical resources would be potentially significant, as defined in the CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b).

10.0 Required Action/Mitigation Measures

The following measures would reduce the potential for significant impacts on unknown,

intact historic archaeological features such as trash pits associated with the Santa Barbara Presidio.

1. After removal of all structures and pavement, construction shall be temporarily suspended and a City-qualified historic archaeologist shall be retained to inspect the ground of the entire improvement area to ensure the absence of any historic archaeological foundations or artifacts such as roof or floor tiles, etc. Any cultural materials associated with the Presidio era shall be recorded.
2. A city-qualified historic archaeologist shall be present to monitor grading until a depth is reached below any potential to disturb potential remains as determined by the archaeologist (i.e., approximately 3 feet), pursuant to the City MEA Guidelines for Archaeological Resources and Historic Structures and Sites criteria. In the unlikely event that intact features such as trash pits are identified, they shall be isolated under the direction of the archaeologist, while project excavations are redirected elsewhere. A Phase 2 significance assessment program funded by the applicant shall be undertaken by a city-qualified historic archaeologist to evaluate the potential of the resources pursuant to City MEA Guidelines for Archaeological Resources and Historic Structures and Sites (2002) criteria. If these remains are found to be significant, it may be necessary to undertake a Phase 3 Data Recovery program funded by the applicant by a city-qualified historic archaeologist to recover and analyze an additional sample of cultural materials considered significant. The Phase 2 and Phase 3 excavations shall be documented in reports prepared pursuant to City MEA Guidelines for Archaeological Resources and Historic Structures and Sites (2002) criteria.
3. In the highly unlikely event that prehistoric cultural remains are identified on the ground surface during the inspection, a city-qualified Native American representative shall be retained to monitor all subsequent construction excavations along with the archaeologist until a depth is reached below any potential to disturb the remains, pursuant to the City MEA Guidelines for Archaeological Resources and Historic Structures and Sites (2002) criteria. The archaeologist shall determine the need for any other actions, including collecting a representative

sample of prehistoric remains, consistent with a Phase 3 Data Recovery excavation as defined in City MEA Guidelines for Archaeological Resources and Historic Structures and Sites (2002) criteria.

11.0 Residual Impacts

Incorporation of the Measures Nos. 1 and 2 will ensure that the potential to encounter unknown, intact, potentially significant, historical archaeological cultural resources will be addressed consistent with the City MEA Guidelines for Archaeological Resources and Historic Structures and Sites (2002) criteria, including appropriate levels of Phase 2 significance testing, and if required, Phase 3 Data Recovery investigations.. Therefore, the proposed project would have less than significant residual impacts on the potential to encounter unknown, intact, potentially significant, historic archaeological resources.

Incorporation of Measure No. 3 will ensure that a highly unlikely potential to encounter unknown prehistoric cultural resources will be addressed consistent with the MEA Guidelines for Archaeological Resources and Historic Structures and Sites (2002) criteria. Therefore, the proposed project would have a less than significant residual impact on the highly unlikely potential to encounter unknown, intact prehistoric resources.

12.0 Resources Utilized in Report Preparation

Section 3.0 Archaeological and Ethnographic Background

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Price, Barry, Carole Denardo, and Joyce Gerber. 1999. Phase 1 Cultural Resources Inventory and Phase 2/3 Mitigation Plan. Santa Barbara 1 Manufactured Gas Plant Site Remediation Project, Santa Barbara, CA.

Section 4.2 Historic Archival Research, City MEA Guidelines for Archaeological Resources, Appendix A, Pages A-8 through A-11

1. U.S. Coast Survey Maps for 1852, 1853, and 1870.
2. Wackenreuder Maps Nos. 1 and 2.
3. Bird's Eye View of Santa Barbara, California. Drawn and published by E. S. Clover. Oblique drawing, Santa Barbara Historical Society, Gledhill Library. 1877.
4. Sketch of the City of Santa Barbara, California. Showing Part of the Survey of 1870 and Changes and Improvements to January 1878. U.S. Coastal Survey. M. Section X. 43a. University of California Santa Barbara Library, Map and Imagery Laboratory. 1878.

5. Santa Barbara. Reproduced from an original 1888 lithograph as a supplement to the 1971 Fiesta Edition of the Santa Barbara News-Press. Oblique drawing, Santa Barbara Historical Society, Gledhill Library. 1888.
6. Presidio Map from the Vischer Papers;
7. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for 1886, 1888, 1906, 1930, and 1931;
8. Santa Barbara City telephone directories circa late 19th century through 1925.
9. Santa Barbara Public Library, Central Branch. The Smith Collection of Historic Photographs.
10. Community Development Department Building Permit Street file and Historical Resources Survey forms.

Belsher, Elizabeth S. 1978. Historic Resources Inventory Form, 800 Santa Barbara Street. Central Coast Archaeological Inventory, University of California, Santa Barbara.

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Cullimore, Clarence. 1948. *Santa Barbara Adobes*.

Holmes, Marie S. and John R. Johnson. 1998. *The Chumash and Their Predecessors: An Annotated Bibliography*. Santa Barbara; Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.

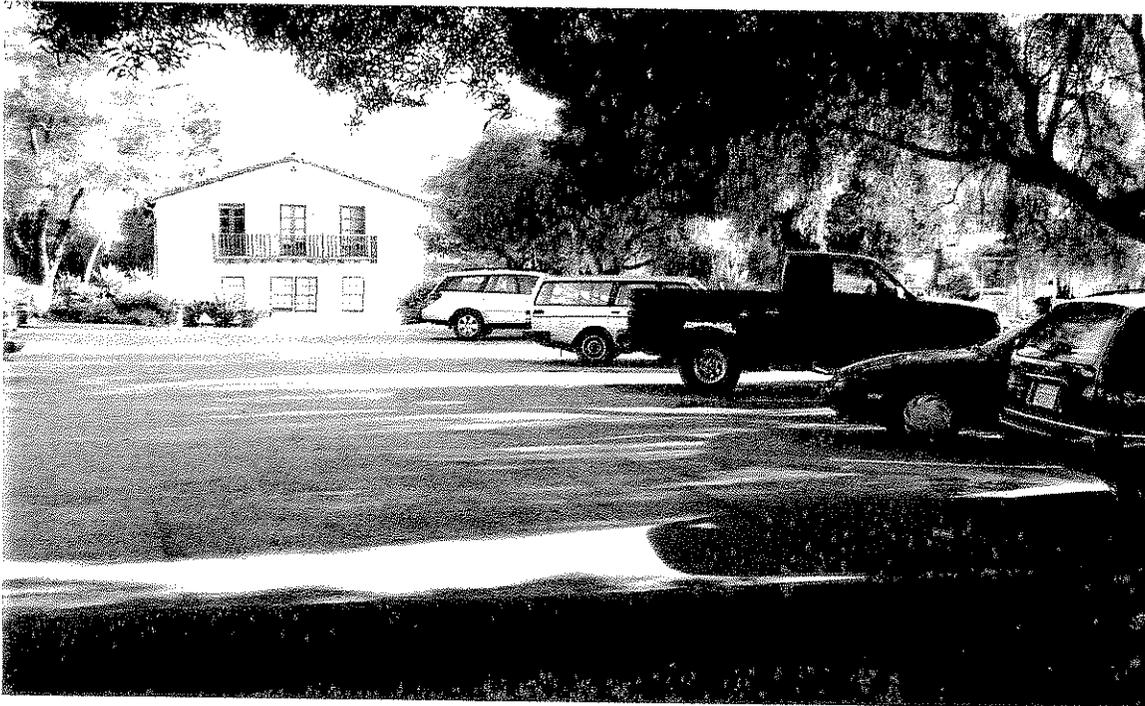
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800 Santa Barbara Street - Looking Northwest from De La Guerra Street



800 Santa Barbara Street - Looking North from Santa Barbara Street

CENTRAL COAST INFORMATION CENTER

California
Archaeological
Inventory



SAN LUIS OBISPO AND
SANTA BARBARA COUNTIES

Department of Anthropology
University of California, Santa Barbara
Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210
(805) 893-2474
FAX (805) 893-8707

10/18/2006

Laurie Pfeiffer
David Stone Archaeological Consultants
P.O. Box 8022
Goleta, CA 93118-8022.

Dear Ms. Pfeiffer,

Recently I was asked by another of David Stone's associates, Izaak Sawyer, to always address letters to David Stone. I understood the request to have originally come from David so I took the chance that it would apply in this case as well. If I am mistaken and the letters should be addressed to you please contact me and I will re-generate them with your name.

Please contact me if you have any questions about this search.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mark Neal'.

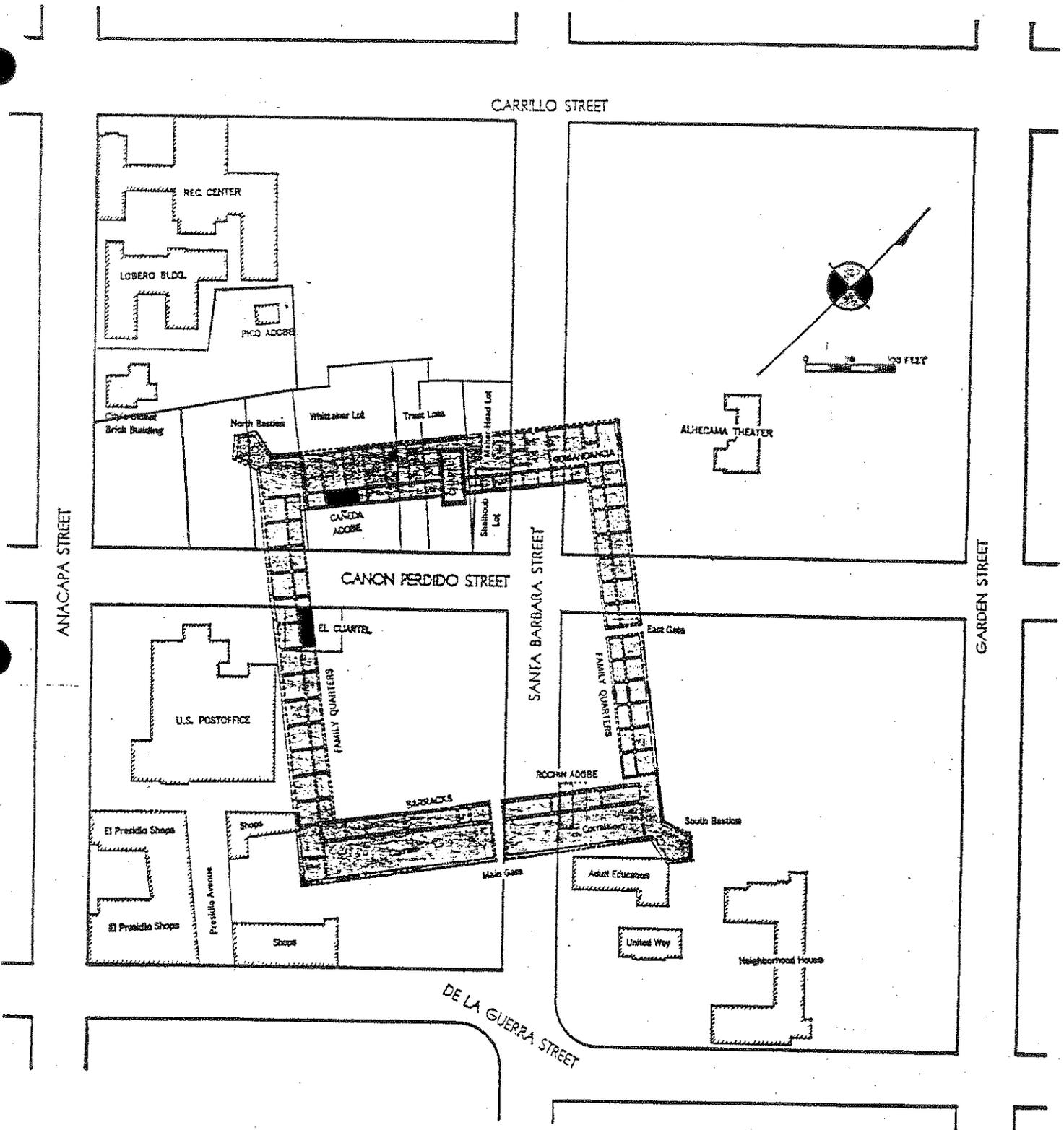
Mark Neal
Assistant Coordinator

MAPPED

University of California, Department of Anthropology

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site SBA 133 2. Map ^{Santa Barbara County} SBA 7.5' 3. County SBA
4. Twp. _____ Range _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec. _____
5. Location Block NE of intersection of Anacapa & Canon Perdido Sts. in
Santa Barbara. UTM 252160 E / 3812150 N
6. On contour elevation _____
7. Previous designations for site El Presidio
8. Owner _____ 9. Address _____
10. Previous owners, dates _____
11. Present tenant _____
12. Attitude toward excavation _____
13. Description of site Spanish presidio and chapel site, with some adobes
restored.
14. Area ca. 1 block 15. Depth _____ 16. Height _____
17. Vegetation _____ 18. Nearest water _____
19. Soil of site _____ 20. Surrounding soil type _____
21. Previous excavation UCSB, Santa Barbara Historical Society
22. Cultivation _____ 23. Erosion _____
24. Buildings, roads, etc. Highly built-up area
25. Possibility of destruction _____
26. House pits _____
27. Other features Foundations, grave cysts
28. Burials Several excavated in 1967 by SBHS & UCSB
29. Artifacts Brass buttons, rosary beads, spikes, coffin fragments, glass,
china (sherds), cloth or leather frags.
30. Remarks See UCSB Limited Excavation Binder.
31. Published references Noticias--SBHM Periodical, 1968 Hillebrand 1967, Walker 1969
Costello 1977, Wilcox & King 1982
32. UCMA Accession No. 149, 1166 33. Sketch map _____
34. Date _____ 35. Recorded by _____ 36. Photos _____



PRESIDIO LOCATION, superimposed on modern four-block area map, shows Goycoechea's building plan of 1788. Solid black indicates existing buildings; heavy black lines indicate foundations excavated to date; dotted lines indicate 1790 perimeter. This chart, researched for the News-Press by Richard S. Whitehead and Russell A. Ruiz, is the first ever published that shows the Presidio's correct location. All previously published maps were based on the 1850 Haley Survey or the O'Neil 1925 map and were found to be as far as 50 feet out of true. The cartography is by Whitehead.

LABORATORY INFORMATION SHEET

Site Number SBa.133 Accession Number 149 Name El Presidio de la Santa Barbara

Excavator Deetz, James J.F. UCSB Date Spring 1962

- 1. Amateur excavator (F).....
- 2. Artifact loan (F).....
- 3. Chemical analysis (F).....
- 4. Correspondence (F).....
- 5. Fauna (F).....
- 6. Flora (F).....
- 7. Geology (F).....
- 8. History (F).....
- 9. Illustration (F).....
- 10. Manuscript (F).....
- 11. Maps (F)..... see history file, & Item 26 below
- 12. Missing material (F).....
- 13. Museum accession cards.....
- 14. Museum accession records (B).....
- 15. Museum artifact (B).....
- 16. Negative catalogue (B).....
- 17. Negative and print (F).....
 - 35mm.....
 - 4X5.....
 - Polaroid.....
 - 8X10 (B).....
- 18. Publicity (F).....
- 19. Published material (F).....
- 20. Radio carbon (F).....
- 21. Site (B).....
- 22. SBa. limited excavation (B).....
- 23. State contracted archaeology (F).....
- 24. State highway survey (F).....
- 25. Summer field school (F).....
- 26. Field note (F).....
- 27.
- 28.
- 29.
- 30.
- 31.
- 32.
- 33.
- 34.
- 35.

Remarks:

an exploratory trench to locate old presidio foundation. nothing was saved in the way of artifactual material.

F= filing cabinet B= three hole binder SBa.= Santa Barbara

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site SBA 133 2. Map SANTA BARBARA 7.5' 3. County S.B.
4. Twp. _____ Range _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec. _____
5. Location BLOCK NE OF INTERSECTION OF ANACAPA & CANON PERDIDO STS. IN SANTA BARBARA
6. On contour elevation _____
7. Previous designations for site EL PRESIDIO
8. Owner _____ 9. Address _____
10. Previous owners, dates _____
11. Present tenant _____
12. Attitude toward excavation _____
13. Description of site SPANISH PRESIDIO & CHAPEL ^{SITE} W/
SOME RESTORED ADOPES
14. Area Ca 1 BLOCK 15. Depth _____ 16. Height _____
17. Vegetation _____ 18. Nearest water _____
19. Soil of site _____ 20. Surrounding soil type _____
21. Previous excavation UCSB, SANTA BARBARA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1967
22. Cultivation _____ 23. Erosion _____
24. Buildings, roads, etc. _____
25. Possibility of destruction _____
26. House pits _____
27. Other features FOUNDATION, GRAVE CYSTS
28. Burials SEVERAL EXCAVATED IN 1967 BY SBHS
& UCSB -
29. Artifacts BRASS BUTTONS, ROSARY BEADS, SPIKES,
COFFIN FRAGS, GLASS & CHINA SHEDS, CLOTH
OR LEATHER FRAGS -
30. Remarks _____
31. Published references NOTICIAS - SBHM PERIODICAL, 1968
32. Accession No. _____ 33. Sketch map _____
34. Date _____ 35. Recorded by _____ 36. Photos _____

The Royal Presidio OF SANTA BARBARA

Santa Barbara was founded on April 21, 1782, not as a pueblo, but as El Presidio Real de Santa Barbara, the last of four outposts set up in the then wilderness of Alta California by order of Don Carlos III, King of Spain. Others had already been established at San Diego, Monterey and San Francisco when the occupation of this part of the Pacific Coast was threatened by England and by Russia.

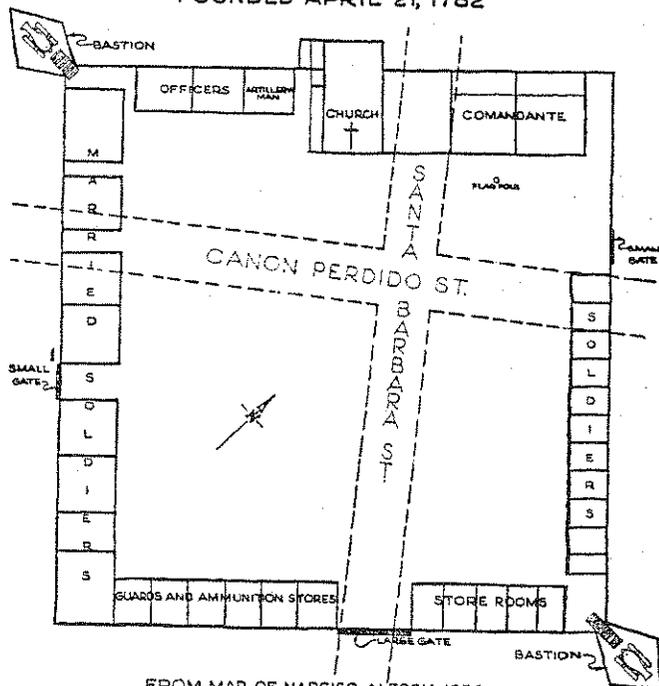
Here, on a sunny Sunday morning, that April of 1782, near where now Canon Perdido and Santa Barbara Streets meet, natives, dark-skinned Chumash Indians, watched as leather jacketed soldiers formed a square about a roughly hewn wooden Cross. Beside a brush-thatched enramada and a crude altar waited Padre Junipero Serra, Father President of the California Franciscan Missions. Riding into the scene came El Gobernador of California, Don Felipe de Neve.

ANCIENT RITES

This was an important occasion, for the founding of Santa Barbara on the Channel had waited long for Church and State to unite in completing this last link of Spanish outposts in Alta California. In reverent silence the soldiers watched Father Serra conduct his first Mass, bless the site and the Cross, as the Emblem of Christianity was firmly planted in the earth.

Then El Gobernador, hand upon his sword, took possession of all this land in the name of the King of Spain, swearing to defend its possession against all comers. Ceremoniously El Gobernador cast handfuls of earth to the four points of the compass, had stones moved from place to place, broke branches from oak trees and poured water upon the ground—signifying that all components of this site belonged to His Majesty, Don Carlos III. The Royal Standard of Spain was raised, and the Commandante, Lieutenant Jose Francisco Ortega, took

EL PRESIDIO REAL DE SANTA BARBARA FOUNDED APRIL 21, 1782



FROM MAP OF NARCISO ALEGRIA 1856

Map: E. S. Spaulding and J. E. Loman



El Presidio Church from an 1853 watercolor by J. N. Alden.
(Reproduced by permission of Mission Santa Barbara and W. M. Finley).

charge of El Presidio Real de Santa Barbara, established to protect the missionary settlements of San Fernando, San Buenaventura, Santa Barbara, and La Purisima. Later Santa Ines was included in the district.

Through the years many changes came to El Presidio de Santa Barbara, where first dwelt the families of Spanish soldiers in mud-daubed houses of poles with thatched roofs. By 1800 all temporary structures had been replaced by neat, white washed adobe buildings with red-tiled roofs and surrounded by a high wall with two corner bastions. Travelers dubbed Santa Barbara's Presidio the most orderly place in all California.

But in the two decades which followed, Spain's power in the New World was contested. Busy with wars at home the Mother Country no longer sent supply ships to her outposts in California. Unpaid Spanish soldiers, without tools and materials, could do little toward the upkeep of the Presidio. Mexican rule brought only continued neglect in the years following 1822, and in July 1846 when United States forces raised the Stars and Stripes over Santa Barbara's Presidio much of it was deserted and in ruins. The Presidio Chapel continued services until about 1855. The new parish church, Our Lady of Sorrows, at East Figueroa and State, was built in 1857. Only a few soldiers' families occupied the houses granted them in lieu of their pay. Chinese laundrymen and merchants took over the old houses and, as the great outer wall crumbled back to the adobe from which it had come, modern buildings encroached upon its domain and wide streets bisected the Plaza de Armas. The military use, for nearly seventy years, of Santa Barbara's old Presidio was only a memory.

In 1922, a renaissance of interest in Santa Barbara's Spanish background began. Some adobe houses that were in good condition were saved, but the earthquake of 1925 destroyed many whose roofs and walls had been neglected. Part of the soldiers' quarters were preserved in "El Cuartel" by the Mission Council, Boy Scouts of America, in 1940; and the Caneda Adobe was later incorporated by Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Whittaker in "Casa del Presidio."

Francis Price, Sr., in *Noticias*, quarterly of the Santa Barbara Historical Society, has said, "Let us, from our city's 175th birthday onward, resolve that we will preserve our enviable heritage of colorful tradition—an unique inheritance which sets Santa Barbara apart from ordinary communities. We shall grow bigger as surely as we grow older. But let us grow old gracefully, and without losing our traditions."

Compiled and distributed by
Community Arts Association
Plans and Planting Committee
912 Santa Barbara Street
Santa Barbara, California

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

State use only

UTM _____ Q _____ NR _____ SHL _____
 Lat _____ Lon _____ Era _____ Sig _____
 Adm _____ T2 _____ T3 _____ Cat _____ HABS _____ HAER _____ Fed _____

IDENTIFICATION

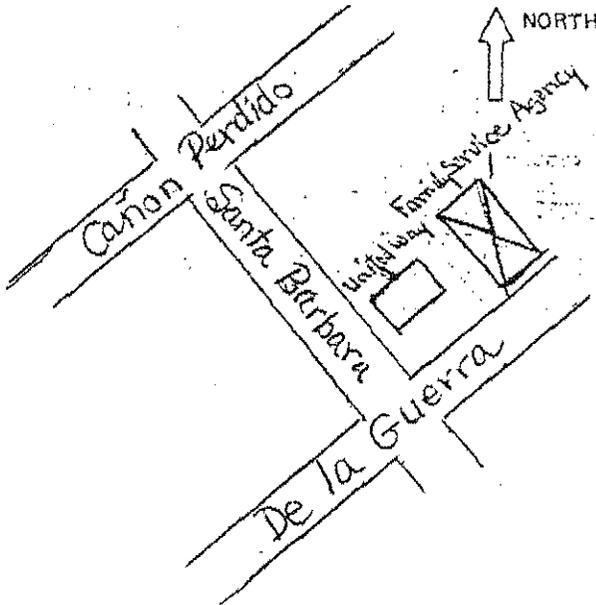
1. Common name: Family Service Agency
2. Historic name, if known: Neighborhood House
3. Street or rural address: 800 Santa Barbara Street
 City: Santa Barbara ZIP: 93101 County: Santa Barbara
 Santa Barbara County
4. Present owner, if known: Associated Charities of A Address: 800 Santa Barbara Street
 City: Santa Barbara, Ca ZIP: 93101 Ownership is: Public Private
5. Present Use: instruction and charitable Original Use: same
 Other past uses: hospital, craftsplace ^{causes} under the auspices of the Associated Charities

DESCRIPTION

6. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition:

This building is a one-story adobe-style stucco structure with two wings at either end. A long brick porch runs the length of the building. There are many fluted wooden pillars along the porch. Other features include double sash windows and a gabled mission tile roof. The site is well landscaped on a large lot with the United Way Building situated at the front north side of the property.

7. Locational sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



8. Approximate property size: 731-012-22

Lot size (in feet) Frontage _____
 Depth _____;
 or approx. acreage _____

9. Condition: (check one)

a. Excellent b. Good c. Fair
 d. Deteriorated e. No longer in existence

10. Is the feature a. Altered? b. Unaltered?

11. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary)

a. Open land b. Scattered buildings
 c. Densely built-up d. Residential
 e. Commercial f. Industrial
 g. Other

12. Threats to site:

a. None known b. Private development
 c. Zoning d. Public Works project
 e. Vandalism f. Other



NOTE: The following (Items 14-19) for structures only.

14. Primary exterior building material: a. Stone b. Brick c. Stucco d. Adobe e. Wood
f. Other
15. Is the structure: a. On its original site? b. Moved? c. Unknown?
16. Year of initial construction 1927 This date is: a. Factual b. Estimated
17. Architect (if known): John F. Murphy of Soule, Murphy, and Hastings
18. Builder (if known): Alex MacKellar
19. Related features: a. Barn b. Carriage house c. Outhouse d. Shed(s) e. Formal garden(s)
f. Windmill g. Watertower/tankhouse h. Other United Way Building i. None

SIGNIFICANCE

20. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site when known):

This building was constructed in 1927 after the adobe on the same property was destroyed by the 1925 earthquake. The original adobe had been built in 1795 by the Arrellanes family. In 1910 it was sold to the Neighborhood House Association, who had it remodeled and added the fluted wood columns from the Aguirre House. The columns were then transferred to the new building. A column at the entrance porch to the north wing differs from the others and was probably one of the front portales columns of the Aguirre adobe. "The design and detail of both types of columns are of especial interest as they are an unique example of carved columns." The columns were most likely brought to Santa Barbara by boat.

In 1916 the Neighborhood House Association sold the adobe to the Associated Charities of Santa Barbara County. This organization moved into the new building and is still operating there by fulfilling its purpose of aiding the needy.

21. Main theme of the historic resource: (Check only one): a. Architecture b. Arts & Leisure
c. Economic/Industrial d. Exploration/Settlement e. Government f. Military
g. Religion h. Social/Education

22. Sources: List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews, and their dates:

Santa Barbara Adobes - Clarence Cullimore - 1948, pg. 15 Building Permits
Santa Barbara News-Press Article - August 5, 1973

50 Years Ago - Santa Barbara News-Press - November 11, 1977

23. Date form prepared: 11-30-78 By (name): Elizabeth S. Belscher
History of Family Service Agency - published by the Associated Charities.

Address: 4395 Via Esperanza City: Santa Barbara ZIP: 93110

Phone: 805-967-0659 Organization: Architectural and Historic Resources Survey

(State Use Only) CITY OF Santa Barbara



CASA ARRELLANES

At 800 Santa Barbara Street on the corner of De la Guerra Street formerly stood the Arrellanes adobe house. This was probably the first house of consequence built in Santa Barbara outside of the confines of the presidio. It was begun by a Spaniard in 1795 and for many years was used as a residence combined with a general store where merchandise and liquors were sold. Several additions were made by subsequent owners before it became the home of Don Teodoro Arrellanes, a large, fine-looking ranchoero, and his wife, Dona Josefa Rodriguez Arrellanes. Don Teodoro was the grantee of several neighboring ranchos. Their three children were raised here and still another generation of the Arrellanes family occupied it.

On March 5, 1910, it was sold to the Neighborhood House Association and was almost immediately remodeled. This is one of the first restorations in Santa Barbara of an historic old house converted to public use. It was during this remodeling that the original columns of the Arrellanes adobe were replaced by the elaborately carved and fluted ones that had formerly graced the corridors of the patio and the portales of the palatial Aguirre house. These columns were unearthed by Charles Edwards from a pile of old lumber, roofing tile and debris at the rear of the property once occupied by the Aguirre home, which stood a few yards east of the present Casa Carrillo. Roof tile from the same pile of discarded material was salvaged and re-used on the Arrellanes adobe restoration.

In the earthquake of 1925 the old Neighborhood House of adobe was badly damaged; as a result it was taken down and the present stucco house built in its place. The central portion of this building is reminiscent of the old adobe, although it is about fifty feet northeast of the original site. In the new building, two wings were added. The open porch columns were taken from the Neighborhood House, which had acquired them when remodeled in 1910, and were incorporated in the present stucco structure. A column of the entrance porch to the north wing differs from the columns on the main porch of the central portion and probably was one of the front portales columns of the old Aguirre adobe. The design and detail of both types of columns are of especial interest, as they are a unique example of carved columns. About two and one-half feet of the original columns have been sawed off at the bottom to make them fit their present position on the Neighborhood House. They are shown on page 87.



Aguirre Adobe, 1880s

By Walker A. Tompkins

News-Press Historian

The Casa Aguirre at 27 E. Carrillo St. was Santa Barbara's largest and most elegant Spanish-period residence from 1841 until the mid-1880s.

This elegance is not evident in today's rare picture from the past, reproduced from a stereoscope slide by Hayward and Muzzall, prominent photographers during the 1880s, who took it from atop the Clock Building at State and Carrillo Streets, looking north.

UNUSUAL for Spanish adobes, it was built as a quadrangle enclosing a square patio, with a roofed and pillared veranda fronting Carrillo Street. Today's view shows the white-plastered west wall. The original tile roof had been replaced with shingles.

Before going into the history of the Aguirre adobe, let's examine other details in the picture. The domed county courthouse, built in 1872, is at left center, fronting on Figueroa Street. The east end of the Carrillo Adobe, still standing at 11 E. Carrillo St., is at lower left.

Note that the slopes of Mission Ridge (Riviera) in the background are devoid of trees. Grand Avenue is the only street. The trapezoidal area on the hillside at right center was the white-fenced Catholic Cemetery, declared a health hazard by the city in 1874 and closed to further burials. St. Francis Hospital

now occupies the site of the cemetery, most of the burials having been transferred to a newer Catholic burying ground at Modoc Road and Hollister Avenue, and still later, in 1912, to Calvary Cemetery on Hope Avenue.

GETTING back to the Casa Aguirre:

Don Jose Antonio Aguirre was a wealthy French merchant with headquarters in San Diego, from whence he sent his trading ships to the Sandwich (Hawaiian) Islands and China. It was one of Aguirre's vessels which brought Bishop Garcia Diego y Moreno, California's first Bishop, to Santa Barbara in 1842.

Aguirre built the adobe, starting in 1839 and completing it in 1841, for his bride, Dona Francisco Estrudillo, daughter of a prominent San Diego family.

The roof was of red tile; the front porch was supported by 10 carved pillars supporting the eaves of the inner courtyard veranda were 12 imported hand-carved pillars in a spiral fluted design. Each window had tiny glass panes, matched only by the glazed windows of the Casa de la Guerra.

Aguirre imported hardwood from abroad for flooring, instead of the glazed tile in vogue among most wealthy Dons. There were 19 rooms opening on the patio, and the furnishings — antique mahogany pieces, crystal chandeliers, oil paintings and wall tapestries, were fit for a queen.

BUT ALAS, Don Jose's young wife died in childbirth. He later married her sister, Rosario, and they made the Casa Aguirre the social center of Spanish Santa Barbara.

In 1847 it became the headquarters of Stevenson's regiment. The soldiers stuck a flagpole in the drain hole of the patio's stone-paved floor, plugging it, and accumulated rainwater gradually seeped into the adobe walls and began the deterioration of the adobe. Later Augustine Janssens ran a store in the adobe.

The Sisters of Charity ran their St. Vincent's school for orphans there briefly in the late 1850s. Sheriff Charles Fernald, later a county judge, had his office and courtroom there. The adobe was occupied by Sheriff W. W. Twist when outlaw Jack Powers' gang staged a big gunfight in front of the Casa.

ONE OF Santa Barbara's first postoffices and election polling places was in the Casa Aguirre in the 1860's. Jose Lobero's orchestra rehearsed in the patio on star-lit evenings in the 1870s.

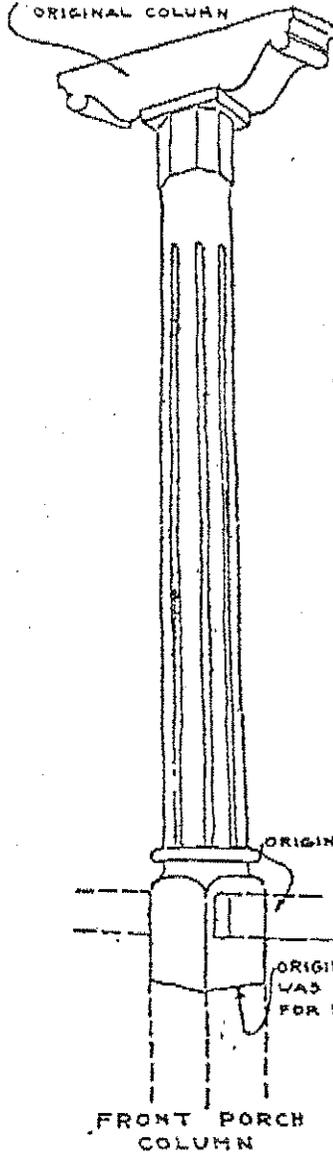
But the walls began to crumble, and in 1886 the once-elegant Aguirre Adobe was torn down. The wooden porch columns were thrown on a trash pile in the rear.

Today, the Little Town Club occupies the site of the Aguirre Adobe. The only physical traces of the house may be seen at 800 Santa Barbara Street — a few porch columns which some history-minded person salvaged in the 1900s.

One of the 10 square pillars from the casa's front porch may be seen today directly in front of the entrance of the Information Center, Santa Barbara branch of the National Council on Alcoholism, building 804 in the rear of the United Way headquarters. Seven of the 12 spiral-fluted wooden columns from Casa Aguirre's inner courtyard now support the porch of the Family Service Agency in Neighborhood House, 800 Santa Barbara Street, entrance off East De la Guerra Street.



DOLSTER NOT A PART OF ORIGINAL COLUMN



COLUMNS OF THE AGUIRRE ADOBE

The column with straight fluting is the only remaining example of the ones that graced the main portales facing the street. The inner patio was surrounded with columns with the twisted design. Several of these are in use on the porch of the Neighborhood House.



THE Directors of the Neighborhood House Association of Santa Barbara beg to call your attention to the historic interest of the adobe building, recently purchased by them, to be used as a club house for the boys and girls of the neighborhood in which it is situated.

The house was built in 1786 by Teodoro Arellanes, owner at that time of the Guadalupe Ranch and a large portion of the Santa Maria valley. In choosing a building site he was doubtless influenced by the beauty of the situation near the De la Guerra Gardens, and by the fact that the land was just inside the Presidio walls, and only a short distance from the Parish Church, at the corner of Canon Perdido and Santa Barbara streets. He took for his architect, if we may dignify him by that term, the same Franciscan brother who planned the Old Mission, and the Indians who built the Mission erected also this town residence of Teodoro Arellanes. After one hundred and twenty years it is still in an almost perfect state of preservation, and the tiles on the roof, also well preserved, have, with time, acquired a deep rich coloring, which gives them a picturesqueness beyond what they originally possessed. The walls, three feet thick, differ from those of the usual adobe buildings in being formed of pulverized sand-stone mixed with adobe mud and water set in a mould, thus forming a construction similar to the concrete of the present day. The doors are large and of Spanish design, with lock and heavy keys, hand-wrought, and in the wall of one room is a niche, where in former days stood the patron saint.

The verandah, one hundred and eight feet long, must have sheltered many men and women who were prominent in the old days, for Gov. Pio Pico was a near neighbor, and in the vicinity were the homes of such families as the De la Guerras, the Reynas, the Morenos, the Romeros, and the Elizalde.

Teodoro Arellanes willed one-half of this house to his son Luis, and the other half to his daughter Maria Ignatia Elizalde, who in her turn willed her half of it to her son Julius J. Elizalde. The house has now been purchased from the widows of Luis Arellanes and Julius J. Elizalde, to whom their respective husbands conveyed their interests in their lifetimes.

Luis Arellanes married a daughter of Captain Carlos Ruiz of the Presidio, and was one of the first children whose birth is recorded in the books of the Old Mission, it being Thanksgiving day, ninety-three years ago. This Dona Josefa Arellanes, with the exception of the time spent on her ranch, has lived all her married life in this house, and had expected to die in it, but being assured it would be preserved and the name of Arellanes honored by the sale, she has agreed to part with her portion, which is now in the possession of the Neighborhood House Association of Santa Barbara.

From time to time there have been made wooden additions which the Association will remove, and, while making a few alterations necessary to adapt it to its present use, they intend to restore it as nearly as possible to its original lines.

The Association finds its resources taxed to the utmost to meet the current Neighborhood House expenses, but have already received substantial aid for a part of the work of restoration and adaptation.

The services of an architect will be given for planning and supervising the work, and two ladies have generously assumed the expense of remodelling and equipping two rooms, one to be used as a library and the other for the loom used in rug-weaving, while a third has donated a sum sufficient to furnish the kitchen. Still another lady is fitting a room exclusively for girls, where they may meet for social recreation as well as for their class work.

Much still remains to be done and we appeal to other friends for aid. The roof of the house, which was raised some years ago, should be lowered, an assembly and game room is to be equipped, a stage built, a small reception room furnished, and the grounds put in order for such games as baseball, tennis, and basket ball.

Any donations could be sent to the president, Mrs. A. B. Higginson, or to the treasurer, Miss Ednah Rich. In asking your aid, we feel that we are asking it for the common good, as well as for our Association, since the work the boys and girls are doing at the club is expected to fit them for useful lives in the community.

DIRECTORS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE ASSOCIATION

Santa Barbara, California, March 23, 1910.

