

## APPENDIX D- CULTURAL RESOURCES

This report presents the results of a cultural resources investigation conducted by Padre Associates, Inc. for the Santa Barbara County Water Works Department's San Jose Creek Watershed Project (Project). The watershed is located within the City of Goleta, Santa Barbara County. The goal of the investigation was to identify published records of cultural resources within creek corridor of the project area. The cultural resources investigation involved a literature and records search at the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC) at the University of California, Santa Barbara, as well as literature/area background research.

The CCIC records search identified 16 archaeological sites directly along San Jose Creek and numerous other sites within one-half-mile of the creek. The creek begins near the Winchester Gun Club off West Camino Cielo in the Santa Ynez Mountains and terminates at the Goleta Slough in the City of Goleta.

### 2.6.1 Regional Prehistoric Overview

The San Jose Creek Watershed is primarily within what is now the City of Goleta, extending from the Pacific Ocean north into the Santa Ynez Mountains and the Los Padres National Forest (LPNF). The Chumash occupied the region from San Luis Obispo County to Malibu Canyon on the coast, and inland as far as the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley, and the four northern Channel Islands (Grant 1978). The Chumash are subdivided into factions based on six distinct dialects: Barbareño, Ventureño, Purisimeño, Ynezeño, Obispeño, and Island. The Barbareño, Ventureño, and Ynezeño comprise the Coastal Chumash, of which the project area is a part of. All three factions shared a similar culture. The project site falls within the historic territory of the Barbareño, whose name is derived from the mission with local jurisdiction, Santa Barbara. The Barbareño occupied the narrow coastal plain from Point Conception in Santa Barbara County to Punta Gorda in Ventura County (Grant 1978).

It is generally believed that California was occupied by 13,000 to 10,000 years ago although populations were sparse and centuries of alluvial deposition makes detection of earlier sites difficult. Archaeological data are increasing to support the hypothesis that prehistoric occupation of the California central coast dates to at least 9,500 years before the present (B.P.) (Erlandson and Colten 1991). Such data include the recent dating of human bones from Santa Rosa Island at 13,000 years old (Ritsh 1999). The archaeological record indicates that sedentary populations occupied the coastal regions of California more than 9,000 years ago. Several chronological frameworks have been developed for the Chumash region including Rogers (1929), Wallace (1955), Harrison (1964), Warren (1968), and King (1990). One of the most definitive works on Chumash chronology is that of King (1990). King postulates three major Chumash periods -- Early, Middle, and Late. Based on artifact typologies from a great number of sites, King discerned numerous style changes within each of the major periods.

King's Early Period extends from approximately 8000 to 3350 years before present (B.P.). This time frame roughly corresponds with Rogers' Oak Grove Culture and Wallace's Millingstone Horizon. The Early Period has been divided into three phases, X, Y, and Z, with a gap in time between Phases X and Y. This gap, from 7000 to 5500 B.P., represents a period of time about which little is known, due to a lack of sites dating to this period. It corresponds in time to the peak of the Xerothermic, a warm, dry climatic episode in the western United States

(Axelrod 1981). The X Phase of the Early Period, which precedes the peak of the Xerothermic, is characterized by the use of large flake and core tools, millingstones and handstones, combined with a lack of bone and shell tools, ornamentation, and refuse. Millingstones indicate grinding of hard seeds, probably gathered from sage plants. Mortars and pestles, which indicate acorn grinding, were not widely used until the beginning of Phase Y after the peak of the Xerothermic (Glassow et al. 1985). Early Period settlements appear to represent the remains of residential base camps and were usually located on hilltops or knolls (Glassow and Wilcoxon 1988).

King's Middle Period extends from approximately 3350 to 800 B.P. This period correlates with Rogers' and Harrison's Hunting People, and Wallace's Intermediate Horizon. This period is characterized by a shift in the economic/subsistence practices. Plant gathering and the use of hard seeds is replaced by a more generalized hunting-maritime-gathering adaptation. The shift to the predominance of mortar and pestle for milling tools indicates increased exploitation and dependence on acorns (Glassow and Wilcoxon 1988). Inherited leadership and status differentiation with religious specialists, as evidenced by mortuary data, were all social aspects of the Middle Period. Villages of this period were more permanently occupied and some satellite sites became differentiated in size and purpose.

Middle Period sites are distinguishable into sub-phases by different types of bead and projectile points along with other diagnostic artifacts. Middle Period sites tend to be small and often contain artifacts that are lighter in weight and more portable than those from earlier sites.

King's Late Period extends from approximately 850 to 150 B.P. and corresponds with Rogers' Canalino/Chumash and Wallace's Late Prehistoric Horizon. The Late Period is marked by a dramatic increase in population. The development of a highly effective maritime subsistence pattern during this period, comprised of exploitation of fish, shellfish, sea mammals, and waterfowl enabled villages of nearly 1,000 individuals to cluster in areas along the coast. These were the most populous aboriginal settlements west of the Mississippi River (Morrato 1984). Permanent inland settlements subsisted from a variety of resources including an abundance of acorns, seed plants, rabbits, and deer. The smaller inland villages were economically allied with the larger coastal villages. The Chumash villages, also known as rancherias, were usually situated near the confluence of several watercourses and/or habitats. The full development of Chumash culture, one of the most socially and economically complex hunting and gathering groups in North America, occurred during the Late Period (Arnold 1987).

Previous studies by Chester King in 1969 have located 26 Chumash rancherias and estimate the Barbareño Chumash population at 4,200 to 6,700 people in 1770 (Grant 1978). The same study estimates the total Chumash population for all areas at 10,700 to 17,250 people. Villages typically consisted of several houses, a sweathouse, store houses, a ceremonial enclosure, a gaming area, and a cemetery set apart from the living area. Several village sites have been located by ethnographic and archaeological data at the Goleta Slough: *Helo* ("Mescalitan Island"), *Saxpilil*, *Geliec*, and *Alcas*. The accumulated population of these villages was estimated by the Gaspar de Portolá Expedition in 1769 at 2,000 with over 100 houses (Grant 1978).

The Chumash were very advanced in their culture, social organization, religious beliefs, and art and material object production (Morrato 1984). Class differentiation, inherited chieftain-

ship, and intervillage alliances were all components of Chumash society. Still today many people proudly claim Chumash ancestry and take an active interest in promoting their culture and protecting archaeological evidence of their ancestors.

## **2.6.2 Regional Historic Overview**

As with most areas of California, the immediate Project area's recorded history can be divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769-1822), the Mexican Period (1822-1848), and the American Period (1848-present).

### **Spanish Period**

The end of Chumash aboriginal practices began with Spanish colonization. Spain claimed Alta California in 1542 with Cabrillo's voyage. In the mid-1700s, the Spanish established defensive settlements along the coast of Alta California to deter encroachment from Russian and British interests. An army garrison and the first Indian mission were established in San Diego in 1769 and another in Monterey in 1770. The first Franciscan mission in Chumash territory was built in San Luis Obispo in 1772. Four additional missions were built in the cultural area at San Buenaventura (1782), Santa Barbara (1786), La Purísima Concepción (1787), and Santa Ynez (1804). Spanish government policy was to found presidios, missions, and secular towns with land held by the Crown. Later, Mexican policy stressed individual ownership of the land. The entirety of the Chumash population, with the exception of those who had fled to the Santa Ynez Mountains and valleys, had been integrated into the mission system by the early 1800s and were being transformed from hunter-gatherers into agriculturalists and artisans by the Spanish missionaries. Exposed to diseases they had no resistance to, the Chumash population was decimated by disease and declining birthrates by the end of the Mission Period in 1834. Population loss as a result of disease and economic deprivation continued into the next century.

### **Mexican Period**

The newly created Mexican government had to deal with secularization of the missions. Of the 21 missions, 10 were released in 1834, five in 1835, and the remaining six in 1836 (Beck and Williams, 1972:79). The intent of the mission secularization was to incorporate the Chumash into pueblos as Mexican citizens. Parcels of land were intended to be allotted to former neophytes. However, the Secularization Proclamation of 1834 had not provided for the manner in which Mission properties could be disposed. Instead, in the Santa Barbara area, the commandant of the Presidio confiscated the land around Goleta and distributed the small parcels to military families by lot. Most Chumash fled or refused to work for the Mexican rancheros, but others did stay in the area to work. Those who attempted to farm for themselves were harassed and administrators enslaved those who remained at the missions. Chumash were thus left to provide for themselves and there is no record that the promised land was ever given to the Indians. The Chumash population continued to diminish during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The City of Goleta, like many California coastal towns, originated with a harbor and Spanish land grants. In the 1820s two men, Daniel Hill and Nicholas A. Den, settled in the Santa Barbara area and became the beneficiaries of the two original land grants in the Goleta area. Hill's Los Dos Pueblos Rancho extended from Goleta Slough north to Refugio Canyon and Den's La Goleta Rancho extended from today's Fairview Avenue to the present boundary

of Hope Ranch. Both men used their land to raise cattle, probably from the former Mission herds, for their hides and tallow.

By 1845, most of the land holdings were in the form of large ranches. Increasingly bad relations between the United States and Mexico led to the Mexican-American War of 1847, which resulted in Mexico releasing California to the United States under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848.

### **American Period**

Throughout the Spanish and Mexican Periods, land was abundant and settlers were few in number resulting in minimal land value. It was not until the American takeover of California in 1846 that land was coveted and valued.

By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, most of the rancho and pueblo lands in California were subdivided as the result of population growth and the American takeover. In 1855 a reserve of 120 acres (now reduced to 75 acres) was established near the Santa Ynez Mission, the smallest official Indian reservation in the state. California's rapid growth was attributed to the Gold Rush (1848), the completion of the transcontinental railroad (1869), and construction of local railroads. Later, the development of the refrigerated railroad car (ca. 1880s), which was used to transport local agricultural produce to distant markets, had a major impact on population growth (Hart, 1978).

In 1856 T. Wallace More purchased a 400-acre parcel from Daniel Hill that was bounded on the north by what is now Hollister Avenue, on the east by Maria Ygnacio Creek, on the south by Atascadero Creek, and on the west by San Jose Creek. More established small scale asphaltum mining on this land, exploiting the natural tar seeps and outcroppings of the area. He purchased an additional 1,000-acres from Hill in 1864, extending his territory on the east to Hope Ranch, establishing what is now known as More Mesa. More's Landing was built in 1874 to assist in the transport and trade of More's mined asphalt. The wharf is generally accepted as the economic foundation for Goleta's growth, as farmers began taking advantage of the wharf to ship their own goods and produce. The wharf was subsequently destroyed by a storm in 1904 or 1905. Trade was further supported by the introduction of direct steamship and train services in Santa Barbara and Goleta in the 1880s.

Scottish and Italian immigrants are prominent characters in the history of Goleta creating a unique culture in the area. Many of these immigrants climbed the ladder from farm labor to ranch ownership once settled in the area. Numerous cattle grazing lands were converted to wheat fields, fruit orchards, and vegetable farms. Joseph Sexton, an early resident of Goleta, developed the softshell walnut and within a short time dozens of area farmers had planted their land with walnuts and formed a grower's association. The Stow Ranch, another early family in Goleta, enjoyed success as well with lemon crops. Lima beans and tomatoes were also popular crops in the area with avocados ensuing post-war. Both the Kellogg Dairy (Goleta Creamery), across from Sexton's mansion, and the Potter Dairy Farm, near today's airport, became Goleta landmarks before their destruction or removal. Their role for the community was important as they allowed farmers to bring their own milk to have processed there.

Following the Second World War, the rate of development in the Goleta Valley rose exponentially. The established pattern of community settlement was supplemented by the

establishment of the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) at Goleta Point, the building of Cachuma Dam in 1956, and the activation of Vandenburg Air Force Base (VAFB) in Lompoc as a major missile center which brought leading technological and space engineering firms to Goleta.

### **2.6.3 Records and Literature Search Results**

Padre Associates, Inc. conducted a record search at the CCIC at UCSB in Santa Barbara. The searches covered the San Jose Creek corridor and included examination of archaeological (prehistoric and historic) records, historical maps, and pertinent literature. The records search determined that only minor portions (approximately 30%) of the creek corridor have been previously surveyed for cultural resources, primarily in developed City lands.

The CCIC record search reported 16 recorded sites adjacent to the length of San Jose Creek, four of which are historic (denoted by an H following the site number): SBA-2455H, SBA-509, SBA-2728H, SBA-2685H Feature Z, SBA-1313, SBA-562, SBA-1569, SBA-1570, SBA-2702, SBA-1556, SBA-1567, SBA-1702, SBA-1568, SBA-2153, SBA-2204H, and SBA-46 with associated secondary deposits. Eighteen investigation reports covering the project area are on file at the CCIC: E-363, E-246, E-1066, E-1067, E-2187, E-714, E-715, E-1746, E-730, E-213, E-1406H, E-2541, E-153, E-183, E-929, E-1601, E-1600, and E-1948. The surveyed areas of the creek are predominantly in the developed areas of the City of Goleta. Survey coverage of the creek in the LPNF territory has been focused at the head of the creek near the Winchester Gun Club and historic Knapp's Lodge.

### **2.6.4 Prehistoric Cultural Resources Overview**

The majority of the prehistoric cultural resources along the creek corridor are small to large middens with lithic waste in various densities, suggestive of campsites. Associated cemeteries are present at some sites. Urban development, agricultural practices, dredging, and the filling and recontouring of drainages have affected most of the sites, some to the point of complete destruction. These factors along with the public's recreational use of the areas have contributed to accelerated erosion and the dilapidation of most of the recorded sites.

Two notable prehistoric sites along the San Jose Creek corridor are SBA-509, "Indian Cave," at the head of the creek and SBA-46, "Mescalitan Island," at the Goleta Slough. SBA-509 is a large north facing sandstone rock shelter associated with a smaller rock shelter, both containing rock art depictions of stylized human figures, chains of circles, anthropomorphic figures, curves, crosses, and other abstract elements. This site has extensive previous damage by modern human activity including historic debris, campfires within the rock shelter, graffiti, gunfire, and looting. The LPNF Heritage Resource Center has instituted a monitoring program for the site and installed signs and a visitor register to create an official presence at the site.

SBA-46 includes the prehistoric Chumash village site Helo on Mescalitan Island. The island is a remnant of what it once was. At one time it was 64 acres, but in 1942 the majority of the material was used as fill for the Goleta Slough to establish a US Marine Base, raising the Slough level 12 feet (Ruhge 1991). The island originally was comprised of a very large shell midden occupation site with a historic component in the Goleta Slough. It was once considered to have been one of the richest sites for miles. It has been drastically affected by the use as fill during the construction of what is now the Santa Barbara Municipal Airport and Ward Memorial

Boulevard. What is left of the site itself and its associated secondary deposit(s) is still susceptible to erosion and looting.

### **2.6.5 Historic Cultural Resources Overview**

Recorded historic cultural resources in the vicinity of the San Jose Creek Corridor are SBA-2455H (“Knapp Lodge”), SBA-2728H (Mission/Fremont Trail), SBA-2685H (“San Marcos Road”), and SBA-2204H (“Sexton House/Place”).

Knapp Lodge is located in the LPNF near the source of San Jose Creek and adjacent to SBA-509, discussed above. The present-day Winchester Gun Club operates as a shooting range that is located within the boundaries of this historic site. The site is composed of historic cabin ruins constructed by George O. Knapp, a prominent and economically affluent member of the Santa Barbara community. The site was a replica of a pioneer western trading post. This cabin was one of five mountain retreats constructed by Knapp between San Marcos Pass and Refugio. The only remnants of the site today are milled lumber, carved sandstone steps in bedrock, pipes, plumbing parts, asphalt, dressed rock, and broken historic bottles and cans. It is attributed to the Depression and World War II periods. This site has also been severely degraded by human behavior.

The Mission/Fremont Trail and San Marcos Road are interrelated, with portions of one overlying the other. The Mission/Fremont Trail (ca. 1800) connected the Santa Barbara Mission with the Santa Ynez Valley. Researchers have reconstructed the trail from physical survey and documentary research. The mission route is thought to have been laid out following an old Chumash trail and to have been followed by Fremont when he marched into Santa Barbara in 1846. This would support the established notion that Chumash villages in the Goleta area were socially and economically connected to villages in the upper Santa Ynez Valley. The mission trail was referred to as *Arrastra Dera* (Hauling Road) apparently due to its use in hauling timbers to the mission. Fleeing Mission Period Chumash most likely used this trail.

San Marcos Road functioned as an early stagecoach road between the Santa Ynez Valley and the Goleta/Santa Barbara area in the 1800s. In 1901 both the last stagecoach and first automobile traveled over San Marcos Pass. In 1931 the San Marcos Pass Road was included in the state highway system as State Route 80 and known to the public as Highway 150. Major improvements were done to the road in the 1930s including bridges, straightening of the route, and alignment alterations on the southern slopes of the pass into Santa Barbara. Before the construction of Lake Cachuma in 1951 the road actually passed through the now submerged area. The road is now known as Highway 154. The entire road system was evaluated in 1993 as ineligible for the National Historic Register. Abandoned sections, however, may be evaluated as significant sites.

Sexton House/Place is the 1869 site of Joseph Sexton’s two-story home which is no longer existing. When Sexton’s family outgrew their original home the same site was used in 1880 to build a larger home 150 feet to the southeast of the first house and is still extant. The original house was moved across Hollister Road and used as a bunkhouse on the Kellogg Farm. The grounds contain surface and subsurface features associated with a historic plant nursery (see discussion above). Some of these features have been disturbed by the installation of leaching fields and rehabilitation and redevelopment of the house and grounds. Sexton Hall

was built in 1890 to the east of the house for use by the Sexton family and for general public entertainment. In 1951 the house and arboretum were offered to Santa Barbara County as an historic landmark, but was declined. The property was then sold to Robert and Margaret Seaton in 1954 and again in 1977 to Jonathan and Juliette Eymanns. In 1979, it was again sold to a development group. By this time, the property was severely run down by renters and vandals. In 1991 restoration and modern upgrades to the house and property, including the development of a hotel, were completed.

### **2.6.6 Recommendations for Management of Cultural Resources Within the San Jose Creek Watershed**

Further investigation into the surveyed areas and recorded cultural resources of the entire San Jose Creek Watershed is needed to fully assess the significance of the area. Areas that have not been previously surveyed within the watershed should be examined. It is obvious, based on this preliminary assessment, that survey of the watershed within the LPNF boundaries is certainly needed. This work should be coordinated with Joan Brandoff-Kerr, Forest Archaeologist for the LPNF (805-967-3481, ext. 215). Any modifications to the creek itself or the watershed, such as installation of wells or grading, should be assessed for and designed to avoid impacts to cultural resources.

---

## REFERENCES

Arnold, Jean

1987 Craft Specialization in the Prehistoric Channel Islands. In *California, University of California Publications in Anthropology 18*, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Axelrod, Daniel

1981 Holocene Climatic Changes in Relation to Vegetation Disjunctions and Speciation. In *The American Naturalist 117*: 847-870.

Beck, W.A. and D.A. Williams

1972 *California: A History of the Golden State*. Doubleday, Garden City, New York.

Carpinteria Valley Water District and Padre Associates, Inc.

2002 Draft Environmental Impact Report: Carpinteria Valley Water District's Water Storage Tank Project and Rancho Monte Alegre Annexation. Ventura.

Conejo Archaeological Consultants

2002 CVWD Rancho Monte Alegre Annexation and Water Storage Tank Project, Phase I Archaeological Survey. Conejo.

County of Santa Barbara.

2002, November 4<sup>th</sup> Project Clean Water. [Webpage] Available at [http://www.countyofsb.org/project\\_cleanwater/sanjose.htm](http://www.countyofsb.org/project_cleanwater/sanjose.htm).

Erlandson, Jon and Roger Colten

1991 Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California. In *Perspectives in California Archaeology, Volume I*. Edited by Jon M. Erlandson and Roger Colten. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Glassow, Michael, Larry Wilcoxon, and Jon Erlandson

1985 Cultural and Environmental Change During the Early Period of Santa Barbara Prehistory. Manuscript on file, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara.

Glassow, Michael and Larry Wilcoxon

1988 Coastal Adaptation Near Point Conception, California, with Particular Regard to Shellfish Exploitation. In *American Antiquity 53*: 36-51.

Grant, Cambell

1978 Chumash: Introduction. In *Handbook of North American Indians, California, Vol. 8*. Edited by Robert F. Heizer, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

--- Eastern Coastal Chumash. In *Handbook of North American Indians, California, Vol. 8*. Edited by Robert F. Heizer, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Harrison, William

1964 *Prehistory of the Santa Barbara Coast, California*. Doctoral Dissertation, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Hart, J.D.

1978 *A Companion to California*. Oxford University Press, New York.

King, Chester

1990 *The Evolution of Chumash Society: A Comparative Study of Artifacts Used in the Social Maintenance of the Santa Barbara Channel Islands Region Before A.D. 1804*. Garland Publishing, Inc., New York.

Kroeber, A.L.

1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Dover Publications, New York.

Lavender, D.

1976 *California: A Bicentennial History*. W.W. Norton, New York.

Morrato, Michael

1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, San Diego, California.

NOAA.

2002, February 17<sup>th</sup> Santa Barbara Climate Page. [Webpage] Available at <http://www.nwsla.noaa.gov/climate/sba.html>.

Ritsh, Massie

1999 Cat Scan Digs, Finds No More Ice Age Bones. In *The Los Angeles Times*. Section B, Page 1, May 1, 1999.

Rogers, David Banks

1929 *Prehistoric Man on the Santa Barbara Coast*. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.

Ruhge, Justin.

1984 *Pueblo de las Islas – In the Land of the Isla People: A Pictorial History of the Goleta Valley*. Justin Ruhge, Goleta.

1991 *Looking Back: A History of Goleta's Historic Structures and Sites and the Pioneer Families Who Made Them*. Quantum Imaging Associates, Goleta.

Tompkins, Walter A.

1966 *Goleta the Good Land*. Goleta Amvets Post 55, Goleta.

Wallace, William

1955. A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. In *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11 (3): 59-77.

Warren, Claude

1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Eastern New Mexico University, Contributions in Anthropology* 1 (3): 1-15.

Wilcoxon, L., J. Erlandson, D. Stone

1982 Final Report: Intensive Cultural Resources Survey for the Goleta Flood Protection Program, Santa Barbara County, California. Goleta.