



age Trail History Interest

the foothills of the Santa Ynez
ocks (mostly sandstone) thrown
plate movement along the Santa
range to run from west to east
rican west coast), providing
ed Mediterranean climate.

Arroyo Pedregoso” (stony creek)
Creek drains the Santa Ynez
stream until about 1910, the
water to Chumash Indians
beyond it. The creek was a
led into the mountains in
nto the municipal water supply.
becomes a raging torrent during

of the topography of many
ornia South Coast, Mission
ized by steep walls on both
per end. Box canyons often
ds” in the late afternoons and
dry season.

g hills directly to the north of
h was uplifted by geologic forces
ig forced Mission Creek to
straight course toward the sea to

iant sandstone boulders are
ilt of a “debris flow” about
rent brought about 10 million
he Santa Ynez Mountains and
we are walking on.

ve oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) is
y leaves, adapted to the long
roduces abundant acorns that
dians and an important resource
animals.

e Western Sycamore (*Platanus*
nd along water courses. Its
o reddish-brown in the fall

H Steelhead Trout – In the past, when Mission Creek ran year-round, it was alive with steelhead trout, an anadromous form of the coastal rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus m. irideus*). The fish still occasionally migrate up from the ocean during the winter rainy season and persist for some months in deep pools and may spawn in gravelly shallows.



Coast Live Oak.
Photo courtesy Kathy Bryant.

I Chaparral – Before Western settlement, most of this area and the surrounding hills were covered by chaparral, a shrubby community of highly fire adapted plants. Its coastal variety includes scrub oak, manzanitas, several species of ceanothus, lemonade berry, holly-leaf berry, buckwheat, various sages, and others.

J Riparian Woodland –The riparian corridor of the creek maintains a diverse plant community that includes shrubby species like Mulefat, sedges, and poison oak along its sloping banks and trees including White Alder, Black Cottonwood, Western Sycamore, and Coast Live Oak on top of the bank.

K Olive Trees – Olive trees (*Olea europaea*) are Mediterranean cultivars that were introduced to Santa Barbara in the late 18th century by Franciscan missionaries to supply the Mission and its dependents with oil.

L Pepper Trees – Sometimes called the California Pepper Tree (*Schinus molle*) this tree is native to the Peruvian Andes and was introduced to Santa Barbara probably in the 19th century. It is found as an ornamental in many gardens, though its fruits are edible and sometimes mixed with black or white pepper.

M Mission Water System – The Mission water system was constructed between 1806 and 1808. The upper structure is a sandstone Reservoir, with a water-powered Grist Mill and Lower Storage Reservoir located downslope. North is the filter house. Clay pipes carried filtered water underground to the fountains and lavanderia at the Mission.

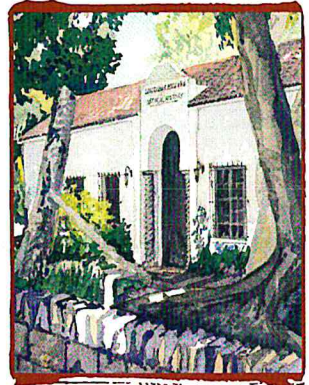
Remnants of the two dams that were built remain visible. One is 2 1/4 miles upstream in what is now called Rattlesnake Canyon; the other, 1 1/2 miles up Mission Creek, is contained within what is now the property of the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden. Water flowed by gravity from the dams in stone and tile-lined aqueducts to the reservoirs. Unfiltered water that bypassed the filter house and reservoirs passed over the road in an open channel on a sandstone arch. Portions of that aqueduct remain, including one near the cemetery wall, and another in the Park, as well as on private property.

Mission Heritage Trail A Walking Guide



12 Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History

Construction of the museum’s main campus began in 1922 on land donated by Miss Caroline Hazard, with construction financed by her sister-in-law Mrs. Rowland G. Hazard II. The institution itself began in 1916 as the Museum of Comparative Oology (the study of birds’ eggs). Architects for the early portions included Floyd Brewster, Carleton Winslow, Sr., and Chester Carjola. More recent portions were designed by Arendt, Mosher and Grant and by Edwards-Pitman. The museum is within the Santa Barbara City Limits and its property contains a Scottish picket wall. The museum is open daily and its main entrance is on Puesta del Sol.



Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. Watercolor by Peter W. Ehlen.

13 Rocky Nook Park

This County park is outside of the Santa Barbara City Limits. In 1892 the Oliver family made its home on the land. The creekside portion of the property was purchased from Mrs. Oliver’s estate in 1928 by Samuel J. Stanwood. A few months later he and his wife Carolyn transferred it to a local bank which then deeded it to the County of Santa Barbara. The gift was made in memory of Mrs. Oliver from her friends. This beautiful park is known for its tree-shaded picnic areas, its boulder-strewn location along historic Mission Creek, and a walking trail that begins at Mission Canyon Road. A building formerly used for County Parks Department offices is at the border with the Rockwood property.

14 Santa Barbara Woman’s Club

In 1913 the E.J. Marsh family built a handsome partial-stone residence on its Mission Canyon property. Thereafter, the structure became the Rockwood Inn or Rockwood Hotel and Bungalows. The property was sold in 1921, continuing as a hotel. In early 1927 the main building burned, although a few bungalows were saved. The Santa Barbara Woman’s Club purchased the property and commissioned architects Edwards,



Plunkett and Howell to design a new clubhouse. This Spanish Revival structure was built in 1927-1928 and serves the community with distinction.


MISSION HERITAGE TRAIL ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 30545 Santa Barbara, CA 93130



1 Mission Santa Barbara

Mission Santa Barbara was founded in 1786. It is owned by the Franciscan Order. While this Catholic missionary group first entered Florida and Georgia in 1573, all their earlier properties were lost and this Mission remains their oldest land holding in the U.S. It has been in continuous use. Today the buildings house an active parish, a novitiate and Archive-Library as well as a museum open to the public. The church façade has undergone extensive repair and reconstruction due to 1925 earthquake damage. The stone church

Mission Santa Barbara in 1872 showing the former Mayordomo's house, tanner's house and the Chumash Village in the far background. Photo courtesy of the Santa Barbara Mission Archive-Library.

dates from 1820, while the long, 2 story convento is older, with walls dating back to the 1790s and a portico added in 1811. This church and its grounds of several acres continue to be the site of many community gatherings such as the annual Old Spanish Days Fiesta.

2 Mission Cemetery

Adjacent to the church is the 1787 walled cemetery which contains the graves of many Indigenous Chumash who built the Mission and lived in its village, as well as Franciscan missionaries and notable citizens of early California. It is still an active cemetery.

3 Moorish Fountain and Lavanderia

Facing the convento portico is the 1808 Moorish fountain, once fed by an aqueduct coming 1.5 miles down Mission Canyon from a dam located in what is now the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden. The aqueduct also fed the lavanderia or clothes washing trough in front of the fountain. A bear's head spout (original in the museum) fed it water. The outfall was through the mountain lion spout on the east end. It was carved by the Ventureño Chumash artist Paciano Guilajahichet.

4 Chumash Village

To the left (west) of the driveway is the site of the village occupied into the 1840s by Indigenous Chumash who worked here. In the 1840s this Mission was seized and secularized (sold) by the Mexican government and most of the Chumash dispersed to homes and jobs elsewhere. The United States acquired California in 1848. Several years later the site was returned to the Catholic Church by President Lincoln. The Chumash built the mission structures and water systems that fed agricultural fields they farmed. Today many of their descendants still live in the area. The Barbareño Chumash community often meets here for cultural and language revitalization events.

5 La Huerta Historic Gardens

Adjacent to the parking lot and Stations of the Cross garden is La Huerta, a garden repository of authenticated early Mission era plantings, including original cloned citrus varieties, sugar cane, grafted original mission peaches and original olives and grapes. This repository has provided historic plants to all the California Missions in keeping with National Park Service requests to restore the historic landscape of National Landmarks.

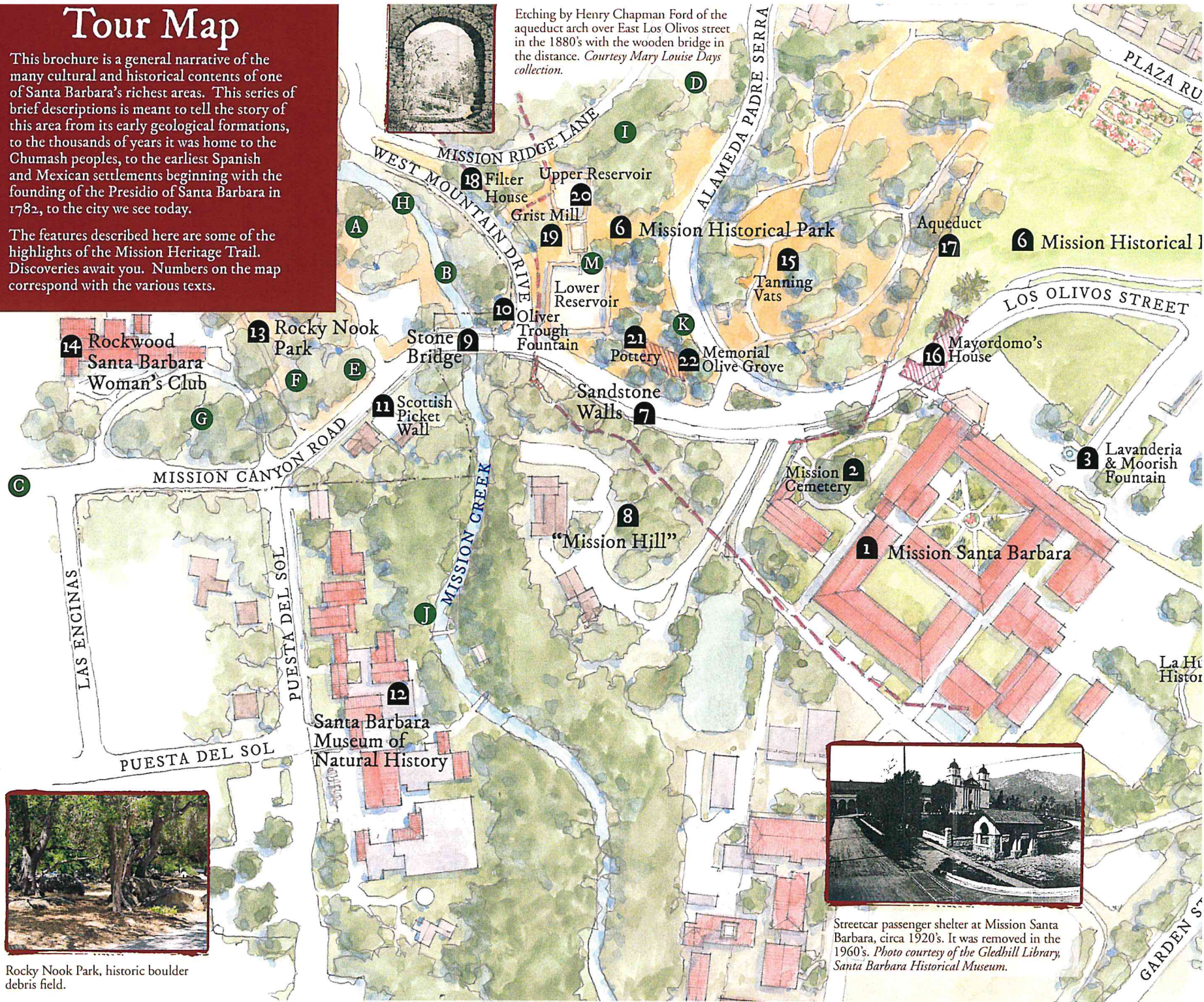
Tour Map

This brochure is a general narrative of the many cultural and historical contents of one of Santa Barbara's richest areas. This series of brief descriptions is meant to tell the story of this area from its early geological formations, to the thousands of years it was home to the Chumash peoples, to the earliest Spanish and Mexican settlements beginning with the founding of the Presidio of Santa Barbara in 1782, to the city we see today.

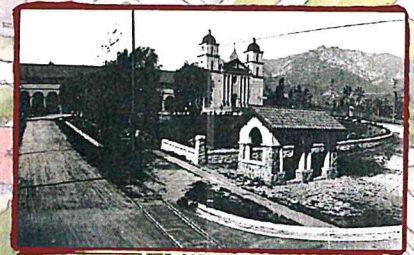
The features described here are some of the highlights of the Mission Heritage Trail. Discoveries await you. Numbers on the map correspond with the various texts.



Etching by Henry Chapman Ford of the aqueduct arch over East Los Olivos street in the 1880's with the wooden bridge in the distance. Courtesy Mary Louise Days collection.



Rocky Nook Park, historic boulder debris field.



Streetcar passenger shelter at Mission Santa Barbara, circa 1920's. It was removed in the 1960's. Photo courtesy of the Gledhill Library, Santa Barbara Historical Museum.

Writers' contributions by: Mary Louise Days, historian • Kristina W. Foss, Dept. of Ethnic Studies, Santa Barbara City College

• Michael H. Imwalle, archaeologist, Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation • Karl Hutterer, PhD, Emeritus Director, Santa Barbara Natural History Museum. Unless otherwise noted, all illustrations are by