

LAS VARAS RANCH PROJECT

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

TECHNICAL REPORTS

VOL. 2 OF 4

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**REVISED
PHASE 1-2 HISTORIC RESOURCES AND
RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE STUDY
LAS VARAS RANCH
GOLETA, CALIFORNIA**

APN Nos. 079-080-009, 079-080-022

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**REVISED
PHASE 1-2 HISTORIC RESOURCES AND RURAL
HISTORIC LANDSCAPE STUDY
LAS VARAS RANCH
GOLETA, CALIFORNIA**

1. INTRODUCTION

The following Revised Phase 1-2 Historic Resources and Rural Historic Landscape Study for the Las Varas Ranch in Goleta was requested by Susan Petrovich of Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP to assess the significance of the buildings on the property, determine if the property qualifies as a Rural Historic Landscape and assess any potential impacts posed by the proposed project. This report meets the County of Santa Barbara requirements for a Phase 1-2 Historic Resources Study and National Park Service guidelines for a Rural Historic Landscape Study. Ronald L. Nye, architectural historian, and Alexandra C. Cole of Preservation Planning Associates, collaborated in the preparation of this report.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is under review by the County of Santa Barbara for a potential lot line adjustment and land division. The project currently includes the designation of seven (7) development envelopes within the boundaries of the 1,800-acre Las Varas Ranch. This assessment will focus on one portion of the ranch: the area between Highway 101 on the north and the Pacific Ocean on the south, consisting of approximately 520 acres. This area contains five proposed building envelopes. One, No. 5, is situated in the southeast portion of the study area and has already been developed with a modern single-family dwelling. Envelope No. 4, located near the eastern bank of Gato Creek and Canyon, contains a group of older ranch buildings within its boundaries. No buildings or structures are located in the remaining three proposed envelopes. The proposed development envelopes would each allow for a single family dwelling and accessory buildings.

3. SITE DESCRIPTION

The rural project site is located in the unincorporated area of Santa Barbara County west of the City of Goleta. The project study area features two small groups of ranch buildings surrounded by agricultural land. The irregularly-shaped study area is bounded on the north by Highway 101 and on the south by the Pacific Ocean. The western boundary is Las Llagas Canyon and the eastern boundary is Las Varas Canyon. Gato Canyon and Creek traverse the site on a generally north-south axis in the western portion of the study site. (See Project Boundary and Vicinity Map, Appendix 1)

One of the building clusters, located on the west side of Las Varas Canyon, will be designated Area 1, although it and the land extending approximately three-quarters of a mile to the west is known historically as "Las Varas Ranch." The other cluster, which is found on the east side of Gato Canyon and includes the land that extends west to Las Llagas Canyon, will be designated Area 2, although it is traditionally referred to as "Edwards Ranch." For purposes of this inventory and assessment report, the study property as a whole will be called simply Las Varas Ranch. (See Rural Historic Landscape Boundaries Map, Appendix 2)

4. BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Area 1

This area is located in the northeastern corner of the study site, approximately one-quarter mile south of Highway 101. It contains nine buildings: four that were inventoried and assessed for significance and five that were not surveyed due to their recent construction or utilitarian materials or style.

1. Staff Cottage No. 1

This is an irregular-shaped, vernacular style building built between 1910 and 1920. The original portion of the single story, wood frame building is side-gabled with parallel gables that are moderately-sloped and covered with composition shingles. The eaves are open with moderate overhangs. Additions to the north and west elevations have shed roofs covered with rolled composition roofing, while a carport addition on the west elevation has corrugated metal roofing. The original portion and an addition on the north have post and pier foundations, while the addition on the west side sits on a continuous concrete footing. The siding throughout is board and batten. The southeast corner of the cottage contains a cutaway porch that has been enclosed with board and batten siding and a screened door and window.

The east elevation features two windows with aluminum sliding sashes and wood frames and moldings; a wood-sashed casement window; a screened door leading into a wood plank porch with wood steps; and a metal smokestack on the roof slope. A window with sliding aluminum sashes is found on the north side, and moving right, on one of the additions, a fixed, ten-light wood-framed window, followed by a boarded over, wood-framed window at the northwest corner. A four-post, wood frame carport with a concrete driveway dominates the west elevation. In addition to the carport, the elevation includes a double door entrance containing two wood, five-paneled doors; two twelve-light, fixed wood-framed windows separated and bracketed by blank wood panels; and a small bathroom addition whose window has been removed. The south elevation features two windows with aluminum sliding sashes and wood frames and moldings, a porch window with no glazing and vents below the gables. The building is in good condition.

2. Staff Cottage No. 2

This cottage is located a few feet to the southwest of Staff Cottage No. 1. Although it is smaller than the first cottage, it retains the same vernacular style and materials, and was built between 1910 and 1920. It is side-gabled with a moderately-sloped roof topped with composition shingles and has overhanging, open eaves. The cottage's walls are board and batten and its foundation is post and pier. There is a cutaway porch at the northeast corner that includes a wood plank landing, a wood railing and wood steps. The north elevation features a wood door with a ten-light window; two sliding wood-framed windows, one with two four-light sashes and one with two single-light sashes; a small, paneled wood door accessed by wood steps; and a metal smokestack on the roof slope. A small bathroom addition with v-board siding, a shed roof and small window extends from the west elevation. The remaining fenestration on the cottage includes double hung windows on the west and south elevations, metal-sashed sliding windows on the west, south and east elevations, and casements on the south elevation. The building is in good condition.

3. Storage Shed No. 1

This small metal shed is located a few feet to the southeast of Staff Cottage No. 2. Due to its recent construction and utilitarian purpose, it was not surveyed.

4. Foreman's House

This vernacular style house, which was built about 1910, is located east of the two staff cottages. The single-story building is side-gabled with a moderately-sloped roof, open eaves and composition roofing. It has wood shingle siding. The foundation is a combination of post and pier and continuous concrete footing. The house is irregularly-shaped, with additions on its west, east and north elevations. A flat-roofed addition extends from the west elevation, containing a single doorway and adjacent wood-sashed casement window, followed by an aluminum-sashed sliding window. The original portion of the west elevation features a wood-framed, triple window with a single plate glass pane in the middle flanked by aluminum-sashed sliders. To the right is a wraparound ribbon window with wood frames and molding, and four two-light, fixed-sashes on the west side and two of the same type on the south side. A red brick chimney protrudes from the west slope of the roof near its ridge. The south elevation contains a vent with louvers below the gable, a small window with an aluminum sliding sash and a large two-light, fixed-sash window with wood framing and molding.

A partial-width, shed-roofed porch on the southeast corner of the building features post-and-beam supports with a wood plank landing, steps, railing and spindles. Below the porch, facing east, are two wood-framed, 1/1 double hung windows, followed by a doorway, facing south. Adjacent to the door is a wood-framed wraparound window with fixed, four-light sashes, and facing east, a wood-framed sliding window. To the right of the porch on the east elevation is a shed-roofed addition with a wood-framed, ribbon window containing four sashes with single fixed lights. A prominent feature on the north elevation is a centered, shed-roofed bay addition containing wood-framed wraparound windows on each corner. Concrete steps to the left of the bay indicate that

an entrance was once located above the steps. To the east of the bay, on the east-extending addition, there is a doorway with an adjacent window containing two single-pane, fixed sashes. There are windows on both sides of the bay with aluminum, sliding sashes, followed by a casement window on the west-extending addition. The louvered vent below the gable is partially obscured by an exterior-mounted air conditioner. The building is in good condition.

5. Repair Garage

This is a vernacular one-story, rectangular-shaped building built between 1910 and 1920. It is located south of the Foreman's House. Set on a concrete foundation, it has board and batten siding, and a side-gabled roof covered with corrugated metal. There are two double, board and batten sliding doors on the west elevation. The doorway in the center is significantly larger than the one to its right. The north elevation contains a single, double-sized sliding board and batten door. An open shed with a metal roof and posts extends from the east side, and a lean-to is located on the south elevation. Identical windows, containing fixed, 10-pane sashes, have been installed on the east and south elevations. The building is in good condition.

6. Horse Barn

This is a metal barn that is located to the northwest of the Repair Garage. Due to its recent construction and utilitarian purpose, it was not surveyed.

7. Storage Shed No. 2

Located a few feet north of the Horse Barn, this plywood-sided building, due to its recent construction and utilitarian purpose, was not surveyed.

8. Cattle Shed

This is another plywood-sided building. It is located among the cattle corrals, southeast of the Repair Garage. Due to its recent construction and utilitarian purpose, it was not surveyed.

9. Residence

This residence, which does not qualify for assessment due to its relatively recent date of construction, is located approximately one-quarter mile southwest of the Staff Cottages. It was not surveyed.

Area 2

This area is located in the western half of the study site, approximately one-half mile west of Area 1 and, with the exception of one structure, lies one-quarter mile south of Highway 101. It contains eight buildings and structures: five buildings and one structure that were inventoried and assessed for significance and two buildings, due to their recent construction or utilitarian materials or style, that were not surveyed.

1. Water Tank Tower

This structure is located approximately 125 feet south of Highway 101 on the mesa west of Gato Canyon. It consists of a wood tower approximately twenty feet in height topped by a rectangular-shaped, wood platform about 16' by 18' in dimension. The platform is supported by nine 6" by 6" posts that are resting on concrete piers and cross-braced with wood planks. The wood stave water tank that once rested on the platform is missing. A wood plank ladder is attached on the north side. The structure appears to have been built by the U.S. Army in 1944 to provide water for a short-lived prisoner of war camp erected a short distance to the west.¹ The structure is in poor condition.

2. Staff Cottage

This is a one-story, irregularly-shaped building in a vernacular style that likely dates to the 1880s. At least four additions have been made to the original building over the years. It is wood-framed, sided with a mix of board and batten, clapboard, and plywood, and has composition roofing. The original portion, at its southern end, is side-gabled with a moderately steep roof pitch, while the additions are shed-roofed. The south elevation has board and batten siding and a full-width porch roof; but only a small landing on its east end. The porch landing accesses a single entry wood door containing a single-pane window above three panels. To the left of the porch landing is a small, single-paned window with wood sash and frame. Plywood sheaths the original cottage skirting and post and pier foundation. The west elevation features board and batten siding below the gable with a sawtooth design cut on the bottom of the boards at the base of the gable. Clapboard siding is found below the gable base, where it extends seamlessly northward onto the first shed-roof addition. A plywood-sided wing with a collapsed roof extends to the west. Fenestration on the west elevation includes an aluminum-sashed sliding window in a wood frame on the original cottage element; a small casement on the first addition; and a fixed, two-light aluminum-sashed window on the derelict west-extending wing.

The north elevation reveals three of the cottage's four additions. The west-extending wing addition has a window that is partially boarded and lacks glazing, and moving east, another addition contains tongue and groove siding with a small casement window and collapsing shed roof. On the east, the third visible addition has board and batten siding, a shed roof with badly-deteriorated composition roofing, and a centered door bracketed by windows. The wood door resembles that on the south elevation and contains a single light above three panels. Each window has wood frames and moldings, and their fixed sashes contain six wavy-patterned lights. Extending overhead from this addition is a derelict patio cover with a wood frame and corrugated fiberglass roofing. The east elevation contains the board and batten-sided addition, and moving south, a clapboard-sided addition followed by the original gabled cottage, also with clapboard siding. Exposed vertical board siding on the oldest cottage segment indicates that the clapboards were probably placed over initial board and batten siding. All three elements have aluminum-sashed, sliding windows. The largest window is found on the original cottage, and it is offset to the right. A small, derelict outbuilding with gabled

¹ Justin M. Ruhge, *Looking Back* (Goleta, CA: Quantum Imaging Associates, 1991), 100-103.

roof that dates to the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries is located close to the cottage on its west side. Overall, the two buildings are in very poor condition.

3. Utility Building

This is a metal utility and storage building that is located south of the Staff Cottage. Due to its recent construction and utilitarian purpose, it was not surveyed.

4. Barn No. 1

This is the largest of three older barns in Area 2. Probably built in the 1920s and used for storing baled hay, it is front-gabled with a moderately-pitched roof and slightly overhanging eaves. The barn is wood-framed, and its walls and roofing are made of corrugated metal. Its foundation consists of poured in place concrete footing. The door arrangement is identical on its gable ends: a large double sliding door in the center with smaller single sliding doors on both sides. The double doors on the east elevation are corrugated metal, while the double doors on the west side are board and batten. Both smaller doors are corrugated metal on the east side, while on the west side the door on the north end is corrugated metal and its opposite is wood plank. Hinged, corrugated metal hay doors are found in the gables above the double doors on the east and west elevations. Five square openings designed to open as sliding windows have been cut into the corrugated siding of the south elevation. The barn was built on a south-sloping gradient, exposing a significant portion of its foundation on its south elevation. The building is in good condition.

5. Barn No. 2

Located a few feet to the southeast of Barn No. 1, this small building was also likely built in the 1920s. It is front-gabled with raised seam metal roofing and overhanging eaves. Its walls are made of board and batten (with twelve-inch wide boards) on its north and south sides, and corrugated metal on its east and west sides. The barn has a concrete foundation. The only openings in its walls are a wood plank door on its north elevation, a plywood door on its south elevation and louvered vents in both gables. The building is in poor to moderate condition.

6. Barn No. 3

This barn is located a few feet east of Barn No. 2. It is smaller and older than the prior building, and probably dates to the late nineteenth century. The barn is gabled with a steeply-pitched roof that is covered with corrugated metal roofing. The eaves have a wide overhang. The siding consists of board and batten with a varying board width that ranges generally between fifteen and eighteen inches, with a few that are narrower. There are numerous wood and tin patches on the walls. The building has no foundation. There is a wood plank door on its north elevation with saw cuts indicating that the doorway was once larger. The west side features a standard wood door with six panels and a window opening covered by a crude wood grating. The building is in poor condition.

7. Garage

Located to the southwest of the three barns, this is an all metal domestic garage. Due to its recent construction and utilitarian purpose, it was not surveyed.

8. Main House

This is a wood-framed building that is located to the southeast of the three barns. It is a high style ranch house, dating to the late nineteenth century, which features decorative elements inspired by the Italianate, Queen Anne and Classical styles. The northern portion of the single story building was built first and has a hipped roof. Subsequent additions were made on the south and east elevations of the original cottage. The addition on the south has a gabled roof, while the one to the east is hipped. The eaves have a wide overhang, although they are boxed on the original cottage and east addition, and open on the south addition. Roofing throughout is composition shingle. Wood siding on the oldest portion is drop siding, board and batten is featured on the south addition and shiplap is found on the east extension. A wide architrave band is found below the eaves on the oldest portion of the house, which rests on vernacular-style Italianate pilasters located at the northwest and southwest corners. The pilaster on the original northeast corner has been removed and the one on the southeast corner has been shortened.

A partial-width porch with a hipped roof is the prominent element on the north elevation. The porch is supported by four Italianate-inspired, chamfered posts and two matching pilasters. The posts and pilasters include Queen Anne style decorative scrolled brackets. Three of the brackets have been removed. The porch landing and steps are made of concrete. Centered below the porch is a single doorway with matching windows on either side. The door is wood with a single light above three recessed panels and the windows are wood-framed, with 2/2 vertically-oriented double hung sashes. The door and windows have identical wide board trims with a Classical molding at the top. Sill brackets are found below the windows.

To the left of the porch is the east addition which matches the original main block in roof pitch and style, fascia board, and window style, yet is recognizable as an addition because the grooves in its shiplap siding boards do not align with the main block's drop siding.

The original portion of the west elevation contains an exact duplicate of the two double hung windows on the north elevation, and a smaller window with sliding aluminum sashes. Saw cuts above the window indicate that a larger one, no doubt replicating the one to the left, was removed. The south-extending addition includes two more sliding aluminum-sashed windows and a lean-to shed. The south elevation includes a flat-roofed porch with three support posts and a wood-spindled crest railing on its roof perimeter. A wood-planked deck with railing extends from the porch. The deck is suspended on a post and pier foundation and is accessed via wood plank steps on either side. Below the porch are a modern door and two multi-pane windows. The south addition's east elevation contains a sliding aluminum-sashed window and two lean-tos. On the east elevation of the original cottage, there is another sliding window with saw

cuts above it revealing that the historic window was removed. The short east wing addition contains two original windows: a window with a fixed, single pane on the south-facing side with wide trim and Classical top molding, but lacking sill brackets; and another window matching the two on the porch and west elevation, although the lower sash contains only one light. Overall, the building is in good condition.

5. SITE AND BUILDING HISTORY

The first known occupants of the area encompassing the Las Varas Ranch were the Native Americans known as Chumash. They are thought to have settled on the coast thousands of years before European exploration. The navigator Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, sailing under the Spanish flag, encountered them at present-day Dos Pueblos Creek, about three-quarters of a mile southeast of the study property, in 1542. He recorded that they resided in two *rancherías* known by the Chumash as "Kuyamu" and "Mikiw," which were located near the shore at the mouth of the creek. The Spanish dubbed the settlement *los dos pueblos*, or "the two villages." Don Gaspar de Portolá, leading a Spanish land expedition in 1769, observed that the Native Americans numbered over 1,000 at Dos Pueblos.² Approximately six miles southeast of the study property, at the present-day Goleta Slough, there were four *rancherías*, whose Chumash population numbered 1,500 at the time of de Portolá's expedition.³ The Spanish also identified *rancherías* to the west of the Las Varas property, including one at Refugio and a settlement at Gaviota known as "Onomgio," which contained about 300 Chumash in 1792.⁴

De Portolá was in the vanguard of Spain's effort to fortify and colonize its vast territory known as Alta California. The pacification and conversion of its potentially hostile Indian tribes, a critical element of the plan, was to be accomplished through a system of missions. Mission Santa Barbara, established in 1786, was granted five royal *ranchos*, one of which, Dos Pueblos, included the Las Varas Ranch study site. Missionaries enticed most of the Chumash to move to the Mission where, as a result of cultural repression and disease, their numbers dwindled rapidly. A few recalcitrant Indians remained or escaped to Dos Pueblos, and are said to have totaled 210 in 1796 before eventually disappearing. The same fate befell the Goleta Chumash. Cattle-raising for the hide and tallow trade, meanwhile, became the Mission fathers' major agricultural pursuit on Dos Pueblos and their other far-flung *ranchos* lands.⁵

The history of the Dos Pueblos *ranchito* took a major turn in 1821 when Mexico achieved its independence from Spain. Mexico, which now governed California, stripped the missions of their lands, and during the 1820s, following Spain's precedent, began issuing numerous large land grants to well-connected individuals. One such individual was

² Walker A. Tompkins, *Santa Barbara's Royal Rancho* (Berkeley: Howell-North, 1960), 1-9.

³ *Ibid.*, *Goleta: The Good Land* (Goleta, CA: Goleta Amvets Post No. 55, 1966), 3-13.

⁴ Merlyn Chesnut, *The Gaviota Land* (Santa Barbara: Fithian Press, 1993), 21-35.

⁵ Tompkins, *Santa Barbara's Royal Rancho*, 16-23, and *Goleta: The Good Land*, 13-14; R. B. Rice, W. A. Bullough, R. J. Orsi, *The Elusive Eden: A New History of California* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988), 76-95.

Nicolás A. Den, who in 1842 was granted 15,500 acres by the governor of California. The property, named Rancho Los Dos Pueblos, stretched generally from Llagas Canyon on the west to present-day Turnpike Road, in Goleta, on the east, and from the coast on the south to the foothills on the north. Den, a naturalized Mexican, achieved additional prominence by marrying Rosa Hill, daughter of his mentor, Don Daniel Hill, and by his election to *alcalde* of Santa Barbara. He went on to acquire additional land grants in Santa Barbara County, own thousands of head of cattle, and beginning in 1849, earn a small fortune selling cattle at inflated prices during the Gold Rush.⁶

Den began building an adobe home on the west side of the canyon, overlooking Dos Pueblos Creek, in 1842, and enlarged it in increments until 1854. Other features situated near the main house included a cookhouse, laundry, garden and fruit orchard. El Camino Real, at that time a dirt pathway, passed a short distance to the west of the Den house. Later, after California statehood, a stage coach relay station was built in the canyon, just east of Dos Pueblos Creek, to service the growing passenger and mail traffic along the coast. Den died a well-off man in 1862, just prior to the Great Drought of 1862-1864, which decimated the cattle herds in California that were the *rancheros'* main source of wealth. Rosa Den was forced to sell large portions of the family's land holdings to make ends meet. She remarried, and following her death in 1884, her widowed husband, Greenleaf C. Welch, sold in piecemeal fashion the remaining approximate 7,000 acres of the original land grant.⁷

John S. Edwards was one of those who acquired a portion of the old *ranchos* at this time. It is unclear whether this acquisition occurred in the 1870s or 1880s, but according to an official county map from 1888, by this date Edwards owned 1,138 acres of land that included the study site as well as extensive adjoining acreage that stretched north into the foothills.⁸ Edwards arrived in Santa Barbara in 1869 and within a short time rose to prominence in the community as a businessman and landowner. He established the hardware firm of Edwards, Boeseke & Dawe and in the 1870s became a director of each of Santa Barbara's first two banks. During that same decade Edwards joined other leading businessmen in advocating a railroad connection for Santa Barbara. He was also a director of one of the first public libraries in the city; a founding stockholder of Santa Barbara College; and an investor in the Arlington Hotel project. In addition to the Las Varas Ranch, he established a ranch on a 70-acre parcel at the intersection of San Marcos Road and Hollister Avenue in the Goleta Valley. Edwards died in 1890.⁹

Edwards' three sons, George S., Alfred and Charles inherited their father's vocation for banking, each becoming president of banks in Santa Barbara. One son, George S., exceeded his father's stature as a businessman and community leader. Following

⁶ Tompkins, *Santa Barbara's Royal Rancho*, 100; 107-111; 160-165.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 166-172; 188-199; 216-224.

⁸ *Approved and Declared to be Official Map of Santa Barbara County*, November 1888, Map and Imagery Laboratory (MIL), UCSB.

⁹ Owen H. O'Neill, ed. *History of Santa Barbara County* (Santa Barbara: H. M. Meier, 1939), 219-248; Tompkins, *Santa Barbara History Makers* (Santa Barbara: McNally & Loftin, 1983), 209-210; Thompson and West, *History of Santa Barbara County...* (Oakland, CA: Thompson and West, 1883), 327; *Daily Independent* (Santa Barbara), August 18, 1890.

graduation from the University of California at Berkeley in 1879, George S. returned to Santa Barbara to join the family's hardware firm. He married Anna McLaren in 1881, whereupon the couple moved to his father's Goleta Valley ranch where they lived for a number of years. George S. was named president of Commercial Bank 1890, a position he held for over forty years. By this time he had apparently assumed management of his father's two ranches, as in the same year he hired John Troup to oversee the Las Varas and Goleta Valley properties. In 1902 George S. was elected mayor of Santa Barbara, a position he held until 1905. During his tenure as mayor he is remembered for appointing the city's first park commission, headed by A. B. Doremus, who was responsible for enhancing Alameda Park and Plaza Del Mar. He also appointed the city's first chief of police, James Ross. Edwards went on to chair the city's water commission, laying the groundwork for municipal water service; help organize the Cottage Hospital Association; serve on the County road commission when the Coast Highway was being laid out; give to the County in 1912 the Goleta property that came to be named Tucker's Grove County Park; and serve on the executive committee to restore the Old Mission after the 1925 earthquake. George S. died in 1930.¹⁰

A real estate map published in 1900 indicates that by this time the study property was probably operating as two separate ranches. The map shows a property line running generally north and south at the approximate center of the project study area. It ran from the ocean bluffs in the south, through a drainage ravine, northward across the terrace, over the County road and climbed into the foothills. The eastern half, according to the map, contained 550 acres and was owned by Annie Edwards, John S. Edward's only daughter. The western half, also 550 in size, was owned by his widow, Elizabeth Edwards.¹¹

The first available map that shows buildings on the project site was issued in 1903. It depicts three buildings east of Area 1, within Las Varas Canyon and near the old County road. The County road looped southerly into the canyon as it continued generally westward from Santa Barbara. An unpaved road ran from the County road and the three buildings up to the terrace where Area 1 is now located although none of the present ranch buildings in Area 1 are shown on the map. The three buildings in the floodplain no longer exist. The 1903 map depicts two buildings in Area 2, one of which appears to be the present Main House. The second, located on the west side of Gato Canyon, no longer exists.¹²

An official County map, dated 1909, does not depict buildings, but enhances the supposition that the study property was probably operated as two separate ranches. The map shows the same property line, running generally north and south at the approximate center of the project study area, as is shown in the 1900 map. By this time,

¹⁰ *Noticias* (Winter 1965), 3-16; Edmondson Scrapbook, c. 1940s, 35, Gledhill Library; Tompkins, *Santa Barbara History Makers*, 209-211, and *Goleta: The Good Land*, 175-176, 252; O'Neill, ed., *History of Santa Barbara County*, 303, 312, 327-329; "G. S. Edwards Loses Valiant Fight For Life," *Santa Barbara Morning Press*(?), 1930, on file, Gledhill Library.

¹¹ W. W. Burton & Co., *Map of Santa Barbara and Vicinity*, January 1900, on file at the Goleta Valley Historical Society.

¹² U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Goleta Quadrangle, 1903, MIL, UCSB.

however, according to the map, the eastern half is owned by George and C. A. Edwards and is 564 acres in size. The western half, now reportedly 574 acres in size, is still owned by Elizabeth Edwards.¹³

The three maps and subsequent aerial photographs, beginning with the 1928 flight, appear to confirm the existence of two separate ranches, each owned by Edwards family members. The foregoing evidence also lends credence to the tradition, which is still adhered to, of referring to the eastern portion of the study property as "Las Varas Ranch" and the western half as "Edwards Ranch." The building clusters in their respective halves had their own access roads to the County road, and beginning in 1928, aerial photographs reveal differing field crop patterns and field boundaries on the two sides of the property line. The property line that is depicted in the 1900 map is clearly visible on all subsequent aerial photographs and is present today in the form of a wire fence and faint vehicle track marks in the soil on both sides. An existing well-worn unpaved road running generally east and west across the terrace and a vehicle gate provides circulation across the old boundary line.

By 1928, as revealed by an aerial photograph of that date, all of the historical buildings presently found in Areas 1 and 2 had been erected. In Area 1, the photograph clearly shows Staff Cottage Nos. 1 and 2, the Foreman's House and the Repair Garage. Also shown are two or three buildings that no longer exist: a large barn located between the Foreman's House and the Repair Garage and one or two smaller buildings situated west of the barn. In Area 2, the photograph shows the Staff Cottage, Barn Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and the Main House. Two buildings are shown that have been demolished since the photograph was taken: a barn, smaller than Barn No. 1 but larger than the other two barns, located between Barn No. 1 and the Staff Cottage, and a building on the west side of Gato Canyon, approximately 500 feet south of the Coast Highway. There also appears to be a garage near the southeast corner of the Main House, although the quality of the photograph prevents certainty. Readily identifiable ranching activities in Area 1 include two orchards in the floodplain on the west side of Las Varas Creek, one east of the Foreman's House and one south of it. Field crops, probably hay, grain or lima beans, are visible on the terraces south and west of the building compound, as well as pasture, as far west as the boundary with "Edwards Ranch." The same agricultural activities, with the exception of orchards, are discernable in Area 2's half of the study property at this time.¹⁴

The "Las Varas Ranch" owners intensified their crop-growing methods during the next two decades. Archie Edwards, the son of C. A. Edwards, and his cousin, John S. Edwards owned it by the late 1940s. According to a contemporary magazine article, the 550-acre "Las Varas Ranch" featured forty-five acres of lemon trees, as well as areas planted to lima beans, tomatoes, peas, hay and grain.¹⁵ The operators retained the orchards, which were probably lemon, lying east and south of the Foreman's House, as

¹³ Santa Barbara Abstract and Guaranty Co., *Official Map of Santa Barbara County, California*, November 1909, MIL, UCSB.

¹⁴ Aerial photograph, Flight C-307A, Frame 62, 1928, MIL, UCSB.

¹⁵ "Las Varas Ranch," *Santa Barbara Home Life*, April 1949, n.p., on file in the Gledhill Library, Santa Barbara.

shown in an aerial photograph taken in 1947. By this time they had been joined by another larger orchard to the west between the ranch entry road and the first water drainage trough. A fourth orchard stretches northwesterly on the north side of the freeway. The adjacent ranch operation to the west known as "Edwards Ranch" was at this time still owned by other members of the family. Its agricultural practices appear to have remained dry farming and cattle grazing. No orchards are visible in the photograph. All of the buildings in both building clusters identified in the 1928 aerial photograph are shown in the 1947 photograph.¹⁶

A small portion of the study site was also briefly used as a World War II prisoner of war camp for Germans captured in Europe and North Africa. The camp was operated by the U.S. Army and was located on the west side of the Water Tank Tower in Area 2. Following the Allied armies' successful campaign in 1943 in which they captured hundreds of thousands of enemy combatants the American military established an internment camp program in the United States. This was considered a more cost-effective method of internment than battlefield retention and provided the U.S. government with an opportunity to introduce the prisoners to local civic institutions and to possibly "denazify" the hardcore believers. The Army operated 135 major camps across the country and most if not all oversaw several smaller branch camps. California was assigned five major camps, including Camp Cooke in Lompoc. Camp Cooke, in turn, supervised 16 branch camps, including the Goleta camp (Edwards Ranch), the only branch camp built in Santa Barbara County.

The Goleta camp was activated in October 1944 and the following month received its first prisoners, numbering 250. The prisoner population at the camp fluctuated between a low of 212 and a high of 302, and reportedly consisted mostly of professionally-trained men such as doctors, dentists, teachers and paymasters. The square-shaped compound was surrounded by barbed wire and six guard towers, and included approximately twenty Quonset huts and canvas-covered buildings. At least two buildings were located outside the compound to the east. The camp was staffed by two officers and 30 enlisted men and received provisions from Camp Cooke. One of the purposes of the branch camp system was to provide desperately-needed labor to the local agricultural growers. In Goleta the Coast Farm Labor Association facilitated the assignment of prisoners to growers to work as contract laborers at reduced wages. A group of 50-60 prisoners harvested and packed walnuts while others were hired out as lemon pickers. When the Goleta branch camp closed in December 1945 it had 226 prisoners under guard. One harmless prisoner is said to have escaped and walked to Goleta "to see what the town was like." Aside from their farm labor overseers, however, there was apparently little or no contact on the part of the internees with the larger community. It is said that following deactivation of the camp the buildings were used by ranch laborers. Nearly all physical remains of the facility, with the exception of the Water Tank Tower, were removed in the 1970s.¹⁷

¹⁶ Aerial photograph, Flight GS-EM, Frame 6-34, 1947, MIL, UCSB.

¹⁷ Ruhge, *Looking Back*, 100-103; "Nazi POWs Worked Fields in Goleta," *Santa Barbara News Press*, March 20, 1989; Ruhge, *The Western Front: The War Years in Santa Barbara County, 1937-1946* (Goleta: Quantum Imaging Assoc., 1989), 5-1-5-20; Aerial photograph, Flight GS-EM, Frame 6-34, 1947, MIL, UCSB.

A review of aerial photographs and maps from the 1950s reveals that Area 1 contained the present-day Staff Cottage Nos. 1 and 2, Foreman's House and Repair Garage. In addition, historical buildings that have since been removed were still in use: the large barn south of the Foreman's House and the two smaller buildings west of it that were identified in the 1928 photograph and a small garage northwest of the Foreman's House that may have been built prior to this time but was not visible on earlier photographs. A new structural improvement is an irrigation reservoir in Las Varas Canyon, approximately one-quarter mile southeast of the Foreman's House. A new orchard adjacent to the reservoir extends to its east and south within the bench land of the creek. The existing historical buildings in Area 2 are visible in the photographs from the 1950s. There are four buildings visible in the 1950s that have since been demolished: one on the mesa, west of Gato Canyon, which was visible in the 1928 photograph; the large barn north of the Barn No. 1; a low, narrow building between the now demolished large barn and Barn No. 1; and a garage at the south east corner of the Main House. Agricultural uses in Area 2 in the 1950s appear on the whole unchanged since the 1940s.¹⁸

At some time in the late 1950s or early 1960s the Edwards descendants who owned the "Las Varas" and "Edwards" ranches ceased dry farming field crops and leased their terrace land to a neighboring rancher for cattle grazing. The "Las Varas Ranch" operators continued to maintain their existing lemon orchards themselves. The Edwards family retained ownership of the two ranches that comprise the study property until 1967, when it was purchased by Timothy M. Doheny. The study property has been operated as a single ranch since that time.¹⁹

6. BROAD HISTORICAL THEMES

The broad historical theme in Goleta's history is agriculture and its development from passive activities, such as cattle grazing, in the eighteenth century, to more intensive activities, such as growing dry-farmed and irrigated crops, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Agriculture was the chief economic activity in the Goleta area during this time, and the study property has been directly associated with agricultural production from the outset. During the Mission Period of California's history (1760-1820), the property was a part of one of Mission Santa Barbara's five royal *ranchos*, which were used primarily for cattle grazing. Following Mexican independence and the secularization of the missions, Nicolás A. Den's vast Rancho Los Dos Pueblos encompassed the study site. Den's tenure overlapped the late Rancho Period (1820-1845) and the transitional Anglo-Mexican Period (1845-1880). A typical *ranchero* of his time, he raised cattle for the hide and tallow trade, although during the Gold Rush he briefly adapted to the growing Anglo economy by selling cattle for meat. During the ownership of John S. Edwards and succeeding generations of his family, which

¹⁸ USGS, Dos Pueblos Canyon Quadrangle, 1951, MIL, UCSB; Aerial photographs, Flight BTM-1954, Frame 11K-103, 1954 and Flight HA-AN, Frame 1-153, 1956, MIL, UCSB.

¹⁹ Interviews with Paul Van Leer, study property manager, February 25 and March 9, 2009, by Ronald L. Nye and Alexandra C. Cole; "Ranch Here Sold For \$1,300,000," *Santa Barbara News-Press*, November 30, 1967.

coincided with the Americanization (1880-1915), Regional Culture (1915-1945) and Suburban (1945-1965) periods, the project site was devoted to cattle raising, as well as a succession of field and orchard crops, including grain, lima beans, hay, tomatoes, walnuts and lemons.

7. SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

As required by CEQA regulations, the historical significance of the buildings on the Las Varas Ranch were evaluated in terms of their eligibility as a County of Santa Barbara landmark or place of historic merit and for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and National Register of Historical Places (NRHP). CEQA defines a significant historical resource, for the purposes of review, as a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or included in a local register of historic resources (Section 15064.5(a)). By definition, the CRHR also includes properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places, as well as selected State Historical Landmarks.

However, the fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources, or identified in a historical resources survey, does not preclude the County from determining that the resource may be an historical resource (Section 15064.5(a)(4)).

Because the buildings at Las Varas Ranch have not yet been evaluated for significance through a prior survey, the purpose of this report was to determine whether this property contains what CEQA identifies as significant historical resources.

County of Santa Barbara Significance Criteria

The criteria for evaluating the significance of the buildings at Las Varas Ranch are found in the "County of Santa Barbara Resource Management Department Cultural Resource Guidelines Historic Resources Element" (rev. 1993). To be considered significant a resource must possess integrity of location, design, workmanship, materials, and/or setting, and be at least 50 years old or if not, be unique and in possession of extraordinary elements of integrity, design, construction or association.

In addition the resource must demonstrate one or more of the following:

1. Is associated with an event, movement, organization, or person that/who has made an important contribution to the community, state or nation;
2. Was designed or built by an architect, engineer, builder, artist, or other designer who has made an important contribution to the community, state, or nation;
3. Is associated with a particular architectural style or building important to the community, state, or nation;
4. Embodies elements demonstrating (a) outstanding attention to design, detail, or craftsmanship, or (b) outstanding use of a particular structural material, surface material, or method of construction or technology;

5. Is associated with a traditional way of life important to an ethnic, national, racial, or social group, or to the community at large;
6. Illustrates broad patterns of cultural, social, political, economic, or industrial history;
7. Is a feature or a cluster of features which conveys a sense of time and place that is important to the community, state, or nation;
8. Is able to yield information important to the community or is relevant to scholarly studies in the humanities and social sciences.

To evaluate a resource, each of the above elements is assessed and given a significance ranking, from 1 through 3 and E, corresponding to the terms low (1), good (2), high (3), and exceptional (E). Each element is ranked separately. The overall level or threshold of significance is determined by the average of its individual rankings.

The resultant level of significance is used to determine what treatment a resource should be given within the planning process. An exceptional rating in any element indicates that the resource should receive special consideration, usually preservation, in the planning process. A good or high rating indicates that the resource is significant, and should be recognized, but not necessarily through preservation. A low rating indicates that the resource is not considered significant for planning purposes.

California Register of Historical Resources Criteria

The significance criteria for determining eligibility for the CRHR, as defined in Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, are as follows:

- 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 of 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 (PRC Section 5024.1).

The resource must also retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Additionally the resource must be over fifty years to qualify for the CRHR, unless of exceptional importance.

National Register of Historic Places Criteria

The significance criteria for determining eligibility for the NRHP, as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60, are as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

8. SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

Analysis

Area 1 ("Las Varas Ranch")

1. Staff Cottage No. 1

County of Santa Barbara Guidelines

Integrity - 3 (high)

The cottage has retained its integrity of location. Although the original gable-roofed portion of the building has been altered, the additions typify in materials and design those of vernacular ranch buildings. Thus, it has retained a good integrity of design. The cottage is one of a remaining group of historical buildings in Area 1 that convey a sense of a bygone era of ranching, and hence retains a good integrity of setting. The cottage has retained a good level of integrity of materials because most of materials found in the additions are compatible with the original ones. The building was constructed in a vernacular style using common materials and building techniques, and thus earns a low rating for its integrity of workmanship.

Age - 2 (good)

The building rates a 2 for its approximate age of 75 years or older.

Association with an event, movement, organization, or person important to the community, state, or nation - 2 (good)

The "Las Varas Ranch" was owned and operated by the Edwards family from the late nineteenth century until 1967. Two family members, John S. Edwards and his son, George S. Edwards, were important persons in Santa Barbara County history. The cottage was built after the death of John S. and towards the end of the life of George S., and it is unlikely that the latter lived in it. The building thus has an indirect association with the two family members.

Architect/Designer - 1 (low)

This vernacular ranch building probably did not have an architect, and no designer or builder was identified.

Architectural Style or Building Type - 3 (high)

The cottage is a vernacular building typical of those erected on ranches during the period 1910-1920. It has retained nearly all of the elements that are representative of its type, such as the board and batten siding, cutaway porch, post and pier foundation and plank skirting. The cottage has retained its integrity as a vernacular working class home typically found on ranches during this era.

Construction and Materials - 2 (good)

Although the building features standard construction methods and materials, it merits a good rating as a representative example of a vernacular, working class cottage, albeit with alterations, which is a type that is dwindling in number in Goleta.

Traditional Lifeways - NA

Association with Broad Themes of Local, State or National History - 3 (high)

The cottage was constructed sometime during the late Americanization Period (1880-1915) or early Regional Culture Period (1915-1945) of county history. This was an era when ranching practices were evolving toward more intensive types of agricultural production, which included the application of irrigation for field and orchard crops. The "Las Varas Ranch," which introduced lemon orchards during this time, was a part of this trend. The building, which housed ranch workers, has a direct association with the broad theme of agriculture in Goleta's history.

Conveys an Important Sense of Time and Place - 3 (high)

Although some of its context has been lost with the removal of some buildings, the cottage and its setting retains a sense of time and place representative of an agricultural landscape 75 or more years of age.

Able to Yield Information - NA

California Register of Historic Resources

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the state's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The cottage possesses historical integrity and is representative of a type of vernacular agricultural building that, when assessed within the context of its rural setting as a whole, meets Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is considered eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion C.

National Register of Historic Places

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the nation's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The cottage possesses historical integrity and is representative of a type of vernacular agricultural building that is found locally. Its significance, however, does not rise to the level of national prominence. Hence, it does not meet Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Summary for Staff Cottage No. 1

The overall significance rating for Cottage No. 1 under the County criteria is good to high, resulting from its retention of historical integrity, building type, association with the agriculture theme in Goleta history and its ability to evoke a sense of time and place. The cottage meets Criterion C of the CRHR as a good example of a vernacular agricultural building but does not qualify for listing on the NRHP.

2. Staff Cottage No. 2

County of Santa Barbara Guidelines

Integrity - 3 (high)

Because this building was built at the same time, in the same style and with the same materials as Cottage No. 1, the assessment will parallel that made for the first cottage. The building has retained its integrity of location. Because only one small addition has been made to the cottage, it has retained its integrity of design. The cottage is one of a remaining group of historical buildings, trees and orchards in Area 1 that convey a sense of a bygone era of ranching, and hence retains a good integrity of setting. The cottage has retained a good level of integrity of materials because most of the original materials exist as originally used. The building was constructed in a vernacular style using common materials and building techniques, and thus earns a low rating for its integrity of workmanship.

Age - 2 (good)

The building rates a 2 for its approximate age of 75 years or older.

Association with an event, movement, organization, or person important to the community, state, or nation - 2 (good)

The "Las Varas Ranch" was owned and operated by the Edwards family from the late nineteenth century until 1967. Two family members, John S. Edwards and his son, George S. Edwards, were important persons in Santa Barbara County history. The cottage was built after the death of John S. and towards the end of the life of George S.,

and it is unlikely that the latter lived in it. The building thus has an indirect association with the two family members.

Architect/Designer - 1 (low)

This vernacular ranch building probably did not have an architect, and no designer or builder was identified.

Architectural Style or Building Type - 3 (high)

The cottage is a vernacular building typical of those erected on ranches during the period 1910-1920. It has retained nearly all of the elements that are representative of its type, such as the board and batten siding, cutaway porch, post and pier foundation and plank skirting. The cottage has retained its integrity as a vernacular working class home typically found on ranches during this era.

Construction and Materials - 2 (good)

Although the building features standard construction methods and materials, it merits a good rating as a representative example of an agricultural working class cottage, a type that is dwindling in number in Goleta.

Traditional Lifeways - NA

Association with Broad Themes of Local, State or National History - 3 (high)

The cottage was constructed sometime during the late Americanization Period (1880-1915) or early Regional Culture Period (1915-1945) of county history. This was an era when ranching practices were evolving toward more intensive types of agricultural production, including the application of irrigation for field and orchard crops. The "Las Varas Ranch," which introduced lemon orchards during this time, was a part of this trend. The building, which housed ranch workers, has a direct association with the broad theme of agriculture in Goleta's history.

Conveys an Important Sense of Time and Place - 3 (high)

Although some of its context has been lost with the removal of some buildings, the cottage and its surrounding landscape of surviving buildings, trees and orchards, retains a sense of time and place representative of an agricultural landscape 75 or more years of age.

Able to Yield Information - NA

California Register of Historic Resources

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the state's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The cottage possesses historical integrity and is representative of a type of vernacular agricultural

building that, when assessed within the context of its rural setting as a whole, meets Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is considered eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion C.

National Register of Historic Places

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the nation's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The cottage possesses historical integrity and is representative of a type of vernacular agricultural building that is found locally. Its significance, however, does not rise to the level of national prominence. Hence, it does not meet Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Summary for Staff Cottage No. 2

The overall significance rating for Cottage No. 1 under the County criteria is good to high, resulting from its retention of historical integrity, building type, association with the agriculture theme in Goleta history and its ability to evoke a sense of time and place. The cottage meets Criterion C of the CRHR as a good example of a vernacular agricultural building but does not qualify for listing on the NRHP.

4. Foreman's House

County of Santa Barbara Guidelines

Integrity - 3 (high)

The building has retained its integrity of location. In general, the additions made to the original building are compatible, and represent a typical example of alterations made to vernacular ranch houses. It therefore retains a good level of design integrity. The building is one of a remaining group of historical buildings, trees and orchards in Area 1 that convey a sense of a bygone era of ranching, and hence retains a good integrity of setting. The cottage has retained a good level of integrity of materials because most of materials found in the additions are compatible with the original ones. The building was constructed in a vernacular style using common materials and building techniques, and thus earns a low rating for its integrity of workmanship.

Age - 2 (good)

The building rates a 2 for its approximate age of 75 years or older.

Association with an event, movement, organization, or person important to the community, state, or nation - 2 (good)

The "Las Varas Ranch" was owned and operated by the Edwards family from the late nineteenth century until 1967. Two family members, John S. Edwards and his son, George S. Edwards, were important persons in Santa Barbara County history. Both individuals managed extensive business affairs in Santa Barbara. John S. probably died before the building was erected. It is known that George S. lived at the family's Goleta Valley ranch for a period of time before building a new home in Santa Barbara. It is unlikely that either of them lived in the Foreman's House. The building thus has an indirect association with the two family members.

Architect/Designer - 1 (low)

This ranch building probably did not have an architect, and no designer or builder was identified.

Architectural Style or Building Type - 3 (high)

The cottage is a vernacular building typical of those erected on ranches during the period 1910-1920. Although several alterations have been made, the changes, which include the use of shed roofs, shingle siding and wood-framed windows and doors to match existing materials, have not diminished its recognizable vernacular building type.

Construction and Materials - 1 (low)

The building features standard construction methods and materials.

Traditional Lifeways - NA

Association with Broad Themes of Local, State or National History - 3 (high)

The house was constructed sometime during the late Americanization Period (1880-1915) or early Regional Culture Period (1915-1945) of county history. This was an era when ranching practices were evolving toward more intensive types of agricultural production, including the application of irrigation for field and orchard crops. The "Las Varas Ranch," which introduced lemon orchards during this time, was a part of this trend. The building, which was probably the residence of the ranch superintendent, has a direct association with the broad theme of agriculture in Goleta's history.

Conveys an Important Sense of Time and Place - 3 (high)

As part of a surviving group of buildings, landscaping and orchards in Area 1, the building conveys a sense of time and place representative of an agricultural landscape 75 or more years of age.

Able to Yield Information - NA

California Register of Historic Resources

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the state's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The dwelling, although it has been altered, possesses historical integrity and is representative of a type of vernacular agricultural building that, when assessed within the context of its rural setting as a whole, meets Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is considered eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion C.

National Register of Historic Places

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the nation's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The cottage possesses historical integrity and is representative of a type of vernacular agricultural building that is found locally. Its significance, however, does not rise to the level of national prominence. Hence, it does not meet Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Summary for Foreman's House

The overall significance rating for the Foreman's House under the County criteria is good to high, resulting from its retention of historical integrity, building type, its association with the agriculture theme in Goleta history and its ability to evoke a sense of time and place. The building meets Criterion C of the CRHR due to its ability, within the setting of Area 1, to evoke a period of agricultural history but does not qualify for listing on the NRHP.

5. Repair Garage

County of Santa Barbara Guidelines

Integrity - 3 (high)

The building has retained its integrity of location. The vernacular garage has generally retained its integrity of design, despite the attached open metal shed. Although its original setting has been somewhat compromised by the loss of the adjacent large barn and agricultural buildings and by the addition of modern metal-clad ones, it contributes to the sense of an old ranch environment as one of the surviving buildings, trees and orchards in Area 1. The building's original materials, including board and batten siding and corrugated metal roofing, are intact, and it thus has retained its integrity of materials. Because the building was constructed in a vernacular style using common materials and building techniques, it earns a low rating for its integrity of workmanship.

Age - 2 (good)

The building rates a 2 for its approximate age of 75 years or older.

Association with an event, movement, organization, or person important to the community, state, or nation - 2 (good)

The "Las Varas Ranch" was owned and operated by the Edwards family from the late nineteenth century until 1967. Two family members, John S. Edwards and his son, George S. Edwards, were important persons in Santa Barbara County history. The garage was built after the death of John S. and towards the end of the life of George S., and it is unlikely that the latter spent a great deal of time in it. The building thus has an indirect association with the two family members.

Architect/Designer - 1 (low)

This vernacular ranch building probably did not have an architect, and no designer or builder was identified.

Architectural Style or Building Type - 3 (high)

The garage is a vernacular building typical of those erected on ranches during the period 1910-1920. It has retained nearly all of the elements that are representative of its type, such as the board and batten siding, sliding double doors and board and batten siding. The garage has retained its integrity as a vernacular utility building found on ranches during this era.

Construction and Materials - 2 (good)

Although the building features standard construction methods and materials, it merits a good rating as a representative example of an agricultural service building, a type that is dwindling in number in Goleta.

Traditional Lifeways - NA

Association with Broad Themes of Local, State or National History - 3 (high)

The garage was constructed sometime during the late Americanization Period (1880-1915) or early Regional Culture Period (1915-1945) of county history. This was an era when ranching practices were evolving toward more intensive types of agricultural production, including the application of irrigation for field and orchard crops. The "Las Varas Ranch," which introduced lemon orchards during this time, was a part of this trend. The building, which was used to repair ranch machinery and vehicles, has a direct association with the broad theme of agriculture in Goleta's history.

Conveys an Important Sense of Time and Place - 3 (high)

Although some of its context has been lost with the removal of some buildings, the garage and its setting, including the other surviving buildings and landscape in Area 1, retains a sense of time and place representative of an agricultural landscape 75 or more years of age.

Able to Yield Information - NA

California Register of Historic Resources

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the state's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The garage possesses historical integrity and is representative of a type of vernacular agricultural building that, when assessed within the context of its rural setting as a whole, meets Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is considered eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion C.

National Register of Historic Places

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the nation's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The cottage possesses historical integrity and is representative of a type of vernacular agricultural building that is found locally. Its significance, however, does not rise to the level of national prominence. Hence, it does not meet Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Summary for Repair Garage

The overall significance rating for the Repair Garage under the County criteria is good, resulting from its retention of historical integrity, building type, its association with the agriculture theme in Goleta history and its ability to evoke a sense of time and place. The building meets Criterion C of the CRHR due as a good example of a vernacular agricultural building but does not qualify for listing on the NRHP.

Area 1 Significance Evaluation Summary

Four of the buildings in this area, Staff Cottage Nos. 1 and 2, Foreman's House and Repair Garage rate good to high under County significance criteria and are eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources. They are therefore considered historic resources under CEQA. None of the four buildings qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Area 2 ("Edwards Ranch")

1. Water Tank Tower

County of Santa Barbara Guidelines

Integrity - 1 (low)

The tower has retained its integrity of location, but has lost its integrity of design, since it no longer has its water tank, as well as its integrity of setting, since the prisoner of war facility that it once served has been demolished. Likewise, the removal of its water tank resulted in the loss of an essential part of its historical materials. The remaining rough-timbered tower is devoid of any qualities of workmanship.

Age - 1 (low)

The building rates a 1 for its age of 50 years or older.

Association with an event, movement, organization, or person important to the community, state, or nation - 1 (low)

The structure was part of a prisoner of war facility that was built by the U.S. Army during World War II. It was part of the Army's larger effort to house captured enemy combatants in various locations throughout the state and nation. World War II was a pivotal event in both local and national history. America's full engagement in World War II, triggered by Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, brought momentous changes to the lives of its citizens. Santa Barbara and Goleta residents' experiences reflected the same wartime challenges encountered throughout the nation. The demands of war mobilization resulted in food and gasoline rationing, scrap metal, cloth and kitchen grease collection drives and a housing shortage. Hundreds of local young men, and some women, joined the military services, inflicting a nagging emotional weight on families who remained at home while also leaving a labor shortage in their wake. Physical evidence of the war was seemingly everywhere: Navy ships dominated Santa Barbara's harbor moorings; the civic airport in Goleta was transformed into a Marine Corps Air Station; a huge U.S. Army training camp, Camp Cooke, was created in Lompoc, releasing thousands of GIs onto the streets of Goleta and Santa Barbara; and Hoff General Hospital, built by the military on the western outskirts of Santa Barbara, became a major treatment facility for wounded servicemen. The immediacy of the war, and for some, outright terror, was visited upon South Coast residents when a Japanese submarine shelled an oil installation in Ellwood in February 1942.²⁰

The Goleta branch internment camp was another example of the war's intrusion into the lives of local citizens. The camp's impact, however, was minimal because it was isolated from the main community, its prisoners had limited contact with residents and it was active only for approximately 14 months. Due to the water tank tower's lack of physical

²⁰ Hattie Beresford, "1943: The Homefront," *Montecito Journal*, October 12, 2006.

integrity and historical setting, the result of losing its tank and adjacent prisoner facility, the structure has little or no ability to convey an association with World War II.

Architect/Designer - 1 (low)

The tower probably did not have an architect, and no designer or builder was identified.

Architectural Style or Building Type - 1 (low)

Because the structure lacks its water tank, it is impossible to attribute a style or type to it, and as an incomplete structure, it cannot be said to represent either a rare, uncommon or common surviving type of structure.

Construction and Materials - 1 (low)

The tower features common construction methods and materials typical of structures intended for short-term uses.

Traditional Lifeways - NA

Association with Broad Themes of Local, State or National History - 1 (low)

The structure is associated with the broad theme of war mobilization and military response resulting from World War II. The mobilization for war was multi-faceted and permeated all aspects of local, state and national culture. In the Santa Barbara-Goleta area, which mirrored communities across the nation, there were food and gasoline rationing, a housing shortage and the military draft. Militarization infused local public facilities, from the Santa Barbara harbor to the airport in Goleta, and created new ones as well, including Hoff Hospital in Santa Barbara and Camp Cooke in Lompoc. The prisoner of war camp on the "Edwards Ranch" was typical of war mobilization programs that originated at the federal level, spread to an intermediate management level in the states and then finally dispersed into many small units within the states. The U.S. Army operated 135 major camps across the country and most if not all oversaw several smaller branch camps. California was assigned five major camps, including Camp Cooke in Lompoc. Camp Cooke, in turn, supervised 16 branch camps, including the Goleta camp ("Edwards Ranch"), the only branch camp built in Santa Barbara County.

Due to the water tank tower's lack of physical integrity and historical setting, the result of losing its tank and adjacent prisoner facility, the structure has little or no ability to convey an association with the war mobilization programs of World War II.

Conveys an Important Sense of Time and Place - 1 (low)

The structure's lack of historical integrity, as discussed above, prevents it from conveying a sense of time and place dating to the World War II era.

Able to Yield Information - NA

California Register of Historic Resources

The structure does not have a strong association with events important to the state's history or cultural heritage. Due to the water tank tower's lack of physical integrity and historical setting, the result of losing its tank and adjacent prisoner facility, the structure has little or no ability to convey an association with the war mobilization programs of World War II. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A. Likewise, it does not have a strong association with any persons that were significant to the state's history or culture. No such individuals were identified during this assessment. The structure therefore does not qualify under Criteria B. The structure does not possess distinctive characteristics of a type of building, method of construction or architectural style, and therefore does not meet Criterion C. Finally, since it would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, it does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is not considered eligible for listing on the CRHR.

National Register of Historic Places

The structure does not have a strong association with events important to the nation's history or cultural heritage. Due to the water tank tower's lack of physical integrity and historical setting, the result of losing its tank and adjacent prisoner facility, the structure has little or no ability to convey an association with the war mobilization programs of World War II. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A. Likewise, it does not have a strong association with any persons that were significant to the nation's history or culture. No such individuals were identified during this assessment. The structure therefore does not qualify under Criteria B. The structure does not possess distinctive characteristics of a type of building, method of construction or architectural style, and therefore does not meet Criterion C. Finally, since it would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, it does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Summary for Water Tank Tower

The overall significance rating for the Water Tank Tower under the County criteria is low, resulting from its lack of physical and contextual integrity. Likewise, for the same reasons, it does not meet the significance criteria established for listing on the CRHR or NRHP.

2. Staff Cottage

County of Santa Barbara Guidelines

Integrity - 1 (low)

The cottage has retained its integrity of location. Although elements of the building's original vernacular style are distinguishable, it has not retained its integrity of design or materials. The significant additions and renovations have introduced different styles and new materials. Original aspects of vernacular workmanship, such as the sawtooth

pattern on the west elevation gable, have been retained, but so much of the building has been changed or has deteriorated that it earns a low rating for its integrity of workmanship. The extensive alterations have also compromised the cottage's original context, thus earning it a low rating in integrity of setting.

Age - 2 (good)

The building rates a 3 for its approximate age of 100 years or older.

Association with an event, movement, organization, or person important to the community, state, or nation - 2 (good)

The Las Varas Ranch was owned and operated by the Edwards family from the late nineteenth century until 1967. From at least 1900, however, the ranch was divided into the "Las Varas" and "Edwards" ranches that were owned and operated separately by different family members. Two family members, John S. Edwards and his son, George S. Edwards, were important persons in Santa Barbara County history. The cottage was probably built near the end of John S. Edwards' life, but during the active period of George S. Edwards' life. In any case, as a ranch workers' home it is unlikely that either of them lived in it. The building thus has an indirect association with the two family members.

Architect/Designer - 1 (low)

This vernacular ranch building probably did not have an architect, and no designer or builder was identified.

Architectural Style or Building Type - 2 (good)

The original cottage was a vernacular building typical of those erected in rural areas during the late nineteenth century. It has retained some of the elements that are representative of its type, such as the board and batten siding, post and pier foundation and sawtooth-patterned planks. The additions and alterations, however, have compromised the integrity of the original prototype.

Construction and Materials - 1 (low)

The original vernacular style building featured standard construction methods and materials that have been compromised by the wear of time and alterations. It is not a good, representative example of an agricultural working class cottage.

Traditional Lifeways - NA

Association with Broad Themes of Local, State or National History - 1 (low)

The cottage was constructed sometime during the Americanization Period (1880-1915) of county history. This was an era when ranching practices were evolving toward more intensive types of agricultural production, which included the growing of field and

orchard crops. Due to its poor integrity, however, the building, which housed ranch workers, does not have the ability to convey a strong association with the broad theme of agriculture in Goleta's history.

Conveys an Important Sense of Time and Place - 1 (low)

Although the original portion of the cottage may be 100 years or more old, its poor integrity prevents it from conveying an important sense of time and place.

Able to Yield Information - NA

California Register of Historic Resources

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the state's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The cottage does not possess a representative type of architectural style or method of construction, and thus does not meet Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is not considered eligible for listing on the CRHR.

National Register of Historic Places

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the nation's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The cottage does not possess a representative type of architectural style or method of construction, and thus does not meet Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Summary for Staff Cottage

The overall significance rating for Staff Cottage under the County criteria is low, due mostly to its poor physical condition and significant alterations. For the same reasons the cottage does not qualify for listing on the CRHR or NRHP.

4. Barn No. 1

County of Santa Barbara Guidelines

Integrity - 3 (high)

The building has retained its integrity of location. The vernacular barn has also retained its integrity of design. No structural additions have been made, and the only changes to its original fabric are the board and batten and wood plank doors on the east elevation and cut out windows on the south elevation. Neither change diminishes the integrity of the building, as they are compatible with the original plan and are not visually intrusive. The barn is one of four surviving historical buildings in Area 2 that, along with the surrounding natural landscape, retain a sense of the old ranch setting. The building's

original materials are intact, and it thus has retained its integrity of materials. The building was constructed in a vernacular style using common materials and building techniques, and thus earns a low rating for its integrity of workmanship.

Age - 2 (good)

The building rates a 2 for its approximate age of 75 years or older.

Association with an event, movement, organization, or person important to the community, state, or nation - 2 (good)

The Las Varas Ranch was owned and operated by the Edwards family from the late nineteenth century until 1967. From at least 1900, however, the ranch was divided into the "Las Varas" and "Edwards" ranches that were owned and operated separately by different family members. Two family members, John S. Edwards and his son, George S. Edwards, were important persons in Santa Barbara County history. The barn was probably built after the death of John S. and towards the end of the life of George S., and the latter's association with it is unclear. The building thus has an indirect association with the two family members.

Architect/Designer - 1 (low)

This vernacular ranch building probably did not have an architect, and no designer or builder was identified.

Architectural Style or Building Type - 3 (high)

The barn is a vernacular building typical of those erected on ranches during the 1920s. It has retained all of the elements that are representative of its type, such as the corrugated metal siding, roofing and sliding double doors. The barn has retained its integrity as a vernacular utility building found on ranches during this era.

Construction and Materials - 2 (good)

Although the building features standard construction methods and materials, it merits a good rating as a representative example of an agricultural service building, a type that is dwindling in number in Goleta.

Traditional Lifeways - NA

Association with Broad Themes of Local, State or National History - 3 (high)

The barn was constructed during the early Regional Culture Period (1915-1945) of county history. This was an era when ranching practices were evolving toward more intensive types of agricultural production, including the growing of field and orchard crops. The "Edwards Ranch" was a part of this trend. The building, which was used to store baled hay and shelter ranch animals and machinery, has a direct association with the broad theme of agriculture in Goleta's history.

Conveys an Important Sense of Time and Place - 3 (high)

The barn is one of four surviving historical buildings in Area 2 that, along with the surrounding natural landscape, retain a sense of the old ranch setting. Although some of its context has been lost with the removal of the large barn to the north, the barn and its nearby small barns and home retain a sense of time and place representative of an agricultural landscape 75 or more years of age.

Able to Yield Information - NA

California Register of Historic Resources

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the state's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The barn possesses historical integrity and is representative of a type of vernacular agricultural building that, when assessed within the context of its rural setting as a whole, meets Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is considered eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion C.

National Register of Historic Places

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the nation's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The cottage possesses historical integrity and is representative of a type of vernacular agricultural building that is found locally. Its significance, however, does not rise to the level of national prominence. Hence, it does not meet Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Summary for Barn No. 1

The overall significance rating for Barn No. 1 under the County criteria is good to high, resulting from its retention of historical integrity, building type, association with the agriculture theme in Goleta history, and its ability to evoke a sense of time and place. The building meets Criterion C of the CRHR as a good example of a vernacular agricultural building but does not qualify for listing on the NRHP.

5. Barn No. 2

County of Santa Barbara Guidelines

Integrity - 3 (high)

The building has retained its integrity of location. The vernacular barn has also retained its integrity of design, as no apparent changes have been made to its original plan. The

barn is one of four surviving historical buildings in Area 2 that, along with the surrounding natural landscape, retain a sense of the old ranch setting. The building's original materials are generally intact, with the exception of the plywood door on its south elevation, which reflects a later change. The building was constructed in a vernacular style using common materials and building techniques, and thus earns a low rating for its integrity of workmanship.

Age - 2 (good)

The building rates a 2 for its approximate age of 75 years or older.

Association with an event, movement, organization, or person important to the community, state, or nation - 2 (good)

The Las Varas Ranch was owned and operated by the Edwards family from the late nineteenth century until 1967. From at least 1900, however, the ranch was divided into the "Las Varas" and "Edwards" ranches that were owned and operated separately by different family members. Two family members, John S. Edwards and his son, George S. Edwards, were important persons in Santa Barbara County history. The barn was probably built after the death of John S. and towards the end of the life of George S., and it is unlikely that the latter spent a great deal of time in it. The building thus has an indirect association with the two family members.

Architect/Designer - 1 (low)

This vernacular ranch building probably did not have an architect, and no designer or builder was identified.

Architectural Style or Building Type - 3 (high)

The barn is a vernacular building typical of those erected on ranches during the 1920s. It has retained nearly all of the elements that are representative of its type, such as the corrugated metal and board and batten siding and raised seam metal roofing. The barn has retained its integrity as a vernacular utility building found on ranches during this era.

Construction and Materials - 2 (good)

Although the building features standard construction methods and materials, it merits a good rating as a representative example of an agricultural service building, a type that is dwindling in number in Goleta.

Traditional Lifeways - NA

Association with Broad Themes of Local, State or National History - 3 (high)

The barn was constructed sometime during the early Regional Culture Period (1915-1945) of county history. This was an era when ranching practices were evolving toward

more intensive types of agricultural production, including growing field and orchard crops. The "Edwards Ranch" was a part of this trend. The building, which was used to shelter ranch animals and machinery, has a direct association with the broad theme of agriculture in Goleta's history.

Conveys an Important Sense of Time and Place - 3 (high)

The barn is one of four surviving historical buildings in Area 2 that, along with the surrounding natural landscape, retain a sense of the old ranch setting. Although some of its context has been lost with the removal of the large barn to the north, the barn and the nearby two barns and home retain a sense of time and place representative of an agricultural landscape 75 or more years of age.

Able to Yield Information - NA

California Register of Historic Resources

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the state's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The barn possesses historical integrity and is representative of a type of vernacular agricultural building that, when assessed within the context of its rural setting as a whole, meets Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is considered eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion C.

National Register of Historic Places

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the nation's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The cottage possesses historical integrity and is representative of a type of vernacular agricultural building that is found locally. Its significance, however, does not rise to the level of national prominence. Hence, it does not meet Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Summary for Barn No. 2

The overall significance rating for Barn No. 2 under the County criteria is good to high, resulting from its retention of historical integrity, building type, association with the agriculture theme in Goleta history and its ability to evoke a sense of time and place. The building meets Criterion C of the CRHR due to its representative architectural type as a vernacular agricultural building but does not qualify for listing on the NRHP.

6. Barn No. 3

County of Santa Barbara Guidelines

Integrity - 3 (high)

The building has retained its integrity of location. The vernacular barn has also retained its integrity of design. Although it appears as though the door and window on the west elevation as well as the door on the north elevation are not original, they are typical of alterations made to agricultural buildings, and do not diminish the barn's integrity of design or materials. The barn is one of four surviving historical buildings in Area 2 that, along with the surrounding natural landscape, retain a sense of the old ranch setting. The building was constructed in a vernacular style using common materials and building techniques, and thus earns a low rating for its integrity of workmanship.

Age - 3 (high)

The building rates a 3 for its approximate age of 100 years or older.

Association with an event, movement, organization, or person important to the community, state, or nation - 2 (good)

The Las Varas Ranch was owned and operated by the Edwards family from the late nineteenth century until 1967. From at least 1900, however, the ranch was divided into the "Las Varas" and "Edwards" ranches that were owned and operated separately by different family members. Two family members, John S. Edwards and his son, George S. Edwards, were important persons in Santa Barbara County history. The barn was probably built near the end of John S. Edwards' life or just after his death in 1890, so it is unlikely that he spent a significant amount of time in or around it. George S. Edwards, who built a new home for his family in Santa Barbara in 1887, was also not likely to have spent time in or around the building. The building thus has an indirect association with the two family members.

Architect/Designer - 1 (low)

This vernacular ranch building probably did not have an architect, and no designer or builder was identified.

Architectural Style or Building Type - 3 (high)

The barn is a vernacular service building typical of those erected on ranches during the period 1880-1900. It has retained elements that are representative of its type, such as the wide board and batten siding, corrugated metal roofing and soil foundation. The barn has retained its integrity as a vernacular utility building found on ranches during this era.

Construction and Materials - 2 (good)

Although the building features standard construction methods and materials, it merits a good rating as a representative example of an agricultural service building, a type that is dwindling in number in Goleta.

Traditional Lifeways - NA

Association with Broad Themes of Local, State or National History - 3 (high)

The barn was constructed sometime during the late Americanization Period (1880-1915) of county history. This was an era when ranching practices were evolving toward more intensive types of agricultural production, including growing field and orchard crops. The "Edwards Ranch" was a part of this trend. The building, which was used as a farm work residence or equipment storage, has a direct association with the broad theme of agriculture in Goleta's history.

Conveys an Important Sense of Time and Place - 3 (high)

The barn is one of four surviving historical buildings in Area 2 that, along with the surrounding natural landscape, retain a sense of the old ranch setting. Although some of its context has been lost with the removal of the large barn to the north, the barn and the nearby two barns and home retain a sense of time and place representative of an agricultural landscape 75 or more years of age.

Able to Yield Information - NA

California Register of Historic Resources

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the state's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The barn possesses physical integrity and is representative of a type of vernacular agricultural building that, when assessed within the context of its rural setting as a whole, meets Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is considered eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion C.

National Register of Historic Places

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the nation's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The cottage possesses historical integrity and is representative of a type of vernacular agricultural building that is found locally. Its significance, however, does not rise to the level of national prominence. Hence, it does not meet Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Summary for Barn No. 3

The overall significance rating for Barn No. 3 under the County criteria is good to high, resulting from its retention of historical integrity, age, building type, association with the agriculture theme in Goleta history and its ability to evoke a sense of time and place. The building meets Criterion C of the CRHR due to its representative architectural type as a vernacular agricultural building but is not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

8. Main House

County of Santa Barbara Guidelines

Integrity - 3 (high)

The building has retained its integrity of location. Although additions have been made to the house, its design integrity has also been retained. This is because the additions for the most part are of a style and materials that typify those made to agricultural buildings over time. The initial addition to the west features shiplap siding and extends the hipped roof, while the later south addition contains board and batten siding and a gabled roof, thus reflecting the different preferences of their eras. The Main House is one of four surviving historical buildings in Area 2 that, along with the surrounding natural landscape, retain a sense of the old ranch setting. Despite certain losses and changes in the setting, the house retains its historical context. The building has retained sufficient integrity of its materials, although some losses have occurred to its stylized architectural embellishments, to convey its sense of history. The building reflects a good level of integrity of workmanship where the simplified Italianate, Queen Anne and Classical elements on the original portion have been retained.

Age - 3 (high)

The building rates a 3 for its approximate age of 100 years or older.

Association with an event, movement, organization, or person important to the community, state, or nation - 2 (good)

The Las Varas Ranch was owned and operated by the Edwards family from the late nineteenth century until 1967. From at least 1900, however, the ranch was divided into the "Las Varas" and "Edwards" ranches that were owned and operated separately by different family members. Two family members, John S. Edwards and his son, George S. Edwards, were important persons in Santa Barbara County history. The house's high style architectural elements that are derivative of Italianate, Queen Anne and Classical motifs indicate that it was probably built for the ranch owner. Typical vernacular ranch houses lacked this building's architectural sophistication. It is likely that John S., the original ranch owner, erected the dwelling in the 1880s prior to his death in 1890. It is known that his son George S. lived elsewhere at the family's Goleta Valley ranch and after 1887 at a new home in Santa Barbara, where he engaged in an active business career. It is not known the extent to which John S. or George S. occupied the house and it therefore earns a good level of association.

Architect/Designer - 1 (low)

This ranch building probably did not have an architect, and no designer or builder was identified.

Architectural Style or Building Type - 3 (high)

The house is a late-nineteenth century high-style dwelling, with distinctive Italianate, Queen Anne and Classical style elements which are highly unusual for a ranch residence, being more commonly found on houses in downtown Santa Barbara. Rural vernacular buildings generally do not contain this level of Victorian decorative detailing. Although a few elements have been lost over time, the dwelling retains its integrity of design. The house's building type is relatively rare in Goleta.

Construction and Materials - 3 (high)

The original portion of the building, particularly the main façade, has retained features, such as the Victorian decorative elements, that represent a good example of craftsmanship of a bygone era. The house merits a high rating as an example of an agricultural dwelling in an elaborated high style that is not common in rural Goleta.

Traditional Lifeways - NA

Association with Broad Themes of Local, State or National History - 3 (high)

The cottage was originally constructed sometime during the early Americanization Period (1880-1915) of county history. Agriculture was the main economic activity in Goleta at this time. This was an era when ranching practices were evolving toward more intensive types of agricultural production, including growing field and orchard crops. The original Las Varas Ranch and its successors, the "Las Varas" and "Edwards" ranches, typified this evolution. Only the "Las Varas Ranch," however, cultivated orchards prior to 1959. The building, which was probably the residence of the ranch owner, has a direct association with the broad theme of agriculture in Goleta's history.

Conveys an Important Sense of Time and Place - 3 (high)

The house is one of four surviving historical buildings in Area 2 that, along with the surrounding natural landscape, retain a sense of the old ranch setting. Although some of its context has been lost with the removal of the large barn to the north and small outbuildings, the home and its neighboring ranch buildings retain a sense of time and place representative of an agricultural landscape 75 or more years of age.

Able to Yield Information - NA

California Register of Historic Resources

The building does not have a strong association with events important to the state's history or cultural heritage, and thus it does not meet Criterion A. It does have a good association with persons important to our past, and meets Criterion B. The dwelling, although it has been altered, possess an unusual type of Italianate ranch building that, when assessed within the context of its setting as a whole, meets Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is considered eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criteria B and C.

National Register of Historic Places

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the nation's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The cottage possesses historical integrity and is representative of a type of high style agricultural building that is not often found locally, but its significance does not rise to the level of national prominence. Hence, it does not meet Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Summary for the Main House

The overall significance rating for the Main House under the County criteria is high, resulting from its retention of historical integrity, its age, its association with important persons in history, its uncommon building type, its association with the agriculture theme in Goleta history and its ability to evoke a sense of time and place. The building meets Criterion B and C of the CRHR due to its association with important persons and its ability, within the context of its setting in Area 2, to evoke a period of agricultural history. The building does not qualify for listing on the NRHP.

Area 2 Significance Evaluation Summary

Three of the buildings in this area, Barn Nos. 1, 2 and 3 rate good to high under County significance criteria and are eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources. One building, the Main House, rates a high level of significance and is also eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources. All four are therefore considered historic resources under CEQA. None of the four buildings are eligible for listing on the NRHP.

9. RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

Rural Historic Landscape Definition

According to the National Park Service, a Rural Historic Landscape is a geographical area that historically has been "shaped or modified" by human occupancy and that "possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features." Small-sized rural landscapes with no buildings or structures, such as orchards, are classified as "sites" while landscapes with extensive acreage and containing numerous buildings, structures and sites, such as ranches, are classified as "districts."²¹

Assessment Methodology

This assessment followed the methodology outlined in the National Park Service guidelines for determining the existence of a Rural Historic Landscape. The guidelines require a consideration of the following eleven landscape characteristics, established by the National Park Service as "tangible evidence" of the activities of the people who occupied and developed the land to serve human needs: land uses; patterns of spatial organization; responses to the natural environment; cultural traditions; circulation networks; boundary demarcations; vegetation related to land use; buildings, structures and objects; clusters; archeological sites; and small-scale elements. The property's eligibility for Rural Historic Landscape status is then determined by evaluating the landscape characteristics data in three steps: define significance by applying the County of Santa Barbara, CRHR and NRHP criteria to the property; assess its historic integrity with reference to its period of significance; and establish landscape boundaries.²²

Landscape Characteristics

1. Land Uses and Activities

The study area consists of a coastal plain that slopes gently southward from its northern boundary (Highway 101) and terminates at the steep ocean cliffs that form its southern boundary. The plain is traversed by a series of watercourses, most of which originate north of the property, that snake south before emptying into the Pacific Ocean. The draining water has eroded swales and ravines over the millennia that have resulted in a terrain that alternates between large, relatively level terraces and narrow troughs.

Agricultural production is the predominant land use activity. Cattle grazing may have occurred during the Spanish Mission era and later as part of the Rancho Dos Los Pueblos. After John S. Edwards acquired the property in the 1870s or 1880s dry-farmed field crops were grown and cattle were grazed. Succeeding Edwards family members also dry-farmed field crops, introduced irrigated orchard crops, and eventually

²¹ U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, 1999, 1-2.

²² *Ibid.*, 4-6; 12-28.

eliminated dry-farming operations in favor of pasture land. Ranching activities are ongoing at the present time.

Cattle are grazed on all of the terraces except where lemon and avocado orchards have been planted. Lemon orchards are located on the northern portions of the terraces between Las Varas Creek and the drainage trough to the west that marks the approximate center of the property. Two avocado orchards are also located on the west side of Gato Creek north of the railroad tracks. Lemon and avocado orchards are located as well on the bench land on the west side of and adjacent to the Las Varas Creek bed. Building clusters are located on the west side of Las Varas Creek (Area 1) and on the east side of Gato Creek (Area 2). There are cattle corrals and loading chutes on the south side and adjacent to agricultural out buildings in the Area 1 building cluster.

The areas of major importance include the terraces and the bench land in the Las Varas Creek floodplain. The terraces and floodplain are historic because they have supported agricultural activities for many decades and continue to do so at the present time. The windrows that were planted in the drainage troughs and elsewhere are also important because they reflect a period when field crops need protection from coastal winds.

2. Patterns of Spatial Organization

The property is spatially organized around the terraces because they are portions of the land best suited for agricultural activities and for locating buildings and structures. The terraces are demarcated on their east and west sides by the creeks and drainage courses which are situated in troughs and filled with trees. Their southern boundary is the steep cliffs overlooking the Pacific Ocean and their northern boundary is marked by a combination of a paved ranch road, Highway 101 and lines of trees and other vegetation. The terraces are mostly dedicated to grassland used as pasture. There are four large orchards on the terraces that are visually distinguished from their adjacent pasture land by their raw soil, elevated height and regimented rows. Ranch roads traverse the perimeter of some terraces and cross the mid-sections of others. The roads that enter the property from the main highway, access buildings and extend along the northern boundary east of Gato Creek and through the center of the property west of the creek, are paved with asphalt. The remaining roads are unpaved. Wire fences are used throughout the study area to enclose grasslands and separate livestock from water drainage troughs, orchards and railroad tracks. The orchards that are planted in the Las Varas Creek floodplain represent a secondary pattern of spatial organization. This is because the narrow floodplain is lower in elevation than the terraces and is a distinct natural environment typical of creek drainage corridors.

3. Response to the Natural Environment

The study area consists of over 520 acres of undulating coastal plain that slopes gently southward from its northern boundary (Highway 101) and terminates at the steep ocean cliffs that form its southern boundary. The property's highest elevation is approximately 200 feet and its lowest is approximately 25 feet (excluding the low-lying drainage channels) although a substantial portion of the area historically used for agricultural production lies between approximately 150 and 50 feet. The plain is

traversed by a series of watercourses that, with two exceptions, originate north of the property and snake south before emptying into the Pacific Ocean. The draining water has eroded swales and ravines over the millennia that have resulted in a terrain that alternates between large, relatively level terraces and narrow troughs. Las Varas Creek, located along the property's eastern boundary, has the largest beneficial seasonal flow of the property's watercourses. The creek's raised bench land, subject to inundation during severe flooding, adjoins the creek bed on the west. The somewhat narrower Gato Creek and Canyon are found nearly one mile to the west in the western portion of the project site. Between the two creeks are two seasonal waterways that convey runoff between terraces. A shorter ravine that originates within the property north of the railroad tracks is located west of Gato Creek. The western boundary of the property is marked by an arroyo that drains westward into Las Llagas Creek and Canyon. The Union Pacific Railroad tracks, which are variously elevated above, at grade and below the property surface gradient, cut diagonally on a northwesterly axis across the southern portion of the study area.

The vegetation on the terrace lands consists primarily of grasses interspersed with chaparral that are used for cattle grazing. A smaller number of acres are devoted to lemon and avocado orchards on the terraces. Lemon orchards are located on the northern portion of the property between Las Varas Creek and the first seasonal drainage channel to the west and between the first drainage channel and the second drainage channel to its west. Two avocado orchards were planted on the terrace adjoining Gato Creek on its west side. The bench land on the west side of Las Varas Creek, a floodplain that lies at an intermediate elevation between the creek bed on its east and the terrace on its west, contains a lemon orchard on its north end and avocado orchards on its remaining length. Windrows of mature eucalyptus trees planted by prior ranch operators occupy the banks of the two intermittent drainage courses located between Las Varas and Gato creeks. A variety of trees, at times forming dense stands, are found in the creek riparian corridors, and to a lesser extent, in the two ravines located in the western portion of the property. Trees species include willow, sycamore, oak and eucalyptus, and in Las Varas Canyon only, palm. Chaparral grows in profusion on canyon and ravine slopes and ridges, in intermittent expanses along the coastal bluffs and in scattered clumps on terraces south of the railroad tracks. Human occupants of the study area have cultivated several types of ornamental vegetation near the two building clusters and elsewhere. Pine, eucalyptus, palm, olive, citrus, avocado, coral and jacaranda trees, among others, were planted near buildings. Two stands of cypress trees are located south of the railroad tracks in the western portion of the property and tamarisk trees line the north side of the northern ranch road between the two seasonal drainage troughs.

The study area and the remaining portion of the Las Varas Ranch lying north of the freeway have been used for ranching since the late nineteenth century. Human occupants of the land have responded to the natural environment in tangible ways. The two building clusters, for example, were located on terraces, safe from potential flood damage, yet near each of the property's two creeks, and hence accessible to water supplies. The first orchards were planted in the bench land or floodplain adjacent to Las Varas Creek where irrigation water was readily available and soils were superior. Eucalyptus windrows to shield crops from strong coastal winds were planted

extensively along the two intermittent drainage courses and on the north side of the railroad tracks. The materials and design of the property's historical buildings, except for the high style main house in Area 2, are typical of vernacular ranch construction. None reflect a particular response to the study area's natural environment.

4. Cultural Traditions

The main cultural tradition evident on the study property is Goleta ranching. Land use practices in this tradition began with the Spanish and Mexican eras of the nineteenth century when the Spanish Missions and Mexican *rancheros* pursued primarily cattle grazing on their vast estates. New, more intensive, agricultural practices were introduced in the late nineteenth century when the *ranchos* were split apart and their smaller yet still sizable parcels were acquired by Americans. Dry farming of field crops, which ranged from grains to vegetables, was a widespread practice that continued into the post-World War II era. A major new facet in the American market-driven approach to ranching occurred near the end of the nineteenth century when the irrigation of crops, particularly orchards, developed into a common practice. The Americans retained the practices of cattle grazing and horse raising, meanwhile, as holdovers from the Mission and Mexican eras. Land division patterns reflected the American diversified approach to ranching. Fencing was employed to mark property boundaries. Within properties, fencing shielded one practice, such as cattle pastures, from another, such as field crops or orchards. Windrows were planted to protect crops from wind damage as well as to establish property divisions. In contrast to the Spanish tradition of using mostly adobe and clay, American building design, materials and methods of construction followed the folk vernacular, and occasionally high style, motifs made possible by the wide availability of milled lumber.

The project property's cultural practices reflect those of the Goleta ranching tradition. Cattle grazing may have occurred during the Spanish Mission era and later as part of the Rancho-Dos Los Pueblos. Dry-farmed field crops were grown and cattle were grazed after John S. Edwards acquired the property in the 1870s or 1880s. Succeeding Edwards family members also dry-farmed field crops until at least the 1950s, including hay, grains and vegetables like tomatoes, peas, lima beans and garbanzo beans. The practice of cattle grazing was continued as well and is a present-day activity. Irrigated orchard crops, very likely lemons, were in place by the 1920s but were probably introduced before that time. Avocado orchards, also irrigated, were introduced alongside lemons in the second half of the twentieth century. Eventually dry-farming operations were eliminated in favor of pasture land and orchards. Extensive eucalyptus windrows were planted along drainage courses and elsewhere and fencing was installed throughout. The project property's two building clusters feature mostly vernacular ranch styles although Italianate, Queen Anne and Classical influences exist in one of the residences.

5. Circulation Networks

The principal form of transportation on the study property is motorized vehicle. A secondary means of transportation is horse riding. Ranch roads traverse the perimeter of some terraces and cross the mid-sections of others. Roads also cross water course

ravines and circulate through the Las Varas Creek bench land. The only roads that are paved with asphalt are the ones that enter the property from Highway 101, access buildings, extend along the northern boundary east of Gato Creek and through the center of the property on an east-west axis west of the creek. The remaining roads are unpaved.

The main road into the ranch from Highway 101 dates to about 1915 when the State Highway was realigned to bridge Las Varas Canyon rather than "dogleg" through the canyon and creek bed. The prior ranch entry road originated in Las Varas Canyon and accessed the terrace area where the Area 1 cluster is located. The road on the eastern side of Gato Creek Canyon that once connected the highway directly with the Area 2 cluster has retained its same general alignment although it no longer connects with what is now Highway 101. A straight road visible on a 1928 aerial photograph led south from the highway to the western end of Area 1 and thence southwesterly along the east side of the nearby drainage trough. The portion between the highway and Area 1 no longer exists and is now an orchard. At least two roads running generally north and south and visible on the same photograph, located east and west of Gato Creek, crossed the highway to the northern portion of the ranch. Only traces of these roads remain.²³

The ranch is connected with the larger region via Highway 101, which is accessed at the main ranch entrance in the northeast corner of the property. The highway is a limited access freeway that is otherwise not directly accessible from the project property. It originated as El Camino Real in the Mission Era and was upgraded periodically by Santa Barbara County and the State of California in response to increased transportation usage. As a State Highway it remained a two-lane route, and hence more accessible and crossable from the study property, until the early 1940s when it was made a four-lane divided highway. The road bed was widened, re-graded and realigned resulting in its relocation a short distance southward between Las Varas and Gato creeks. West of Gato Creek the realigned highway straightened a northward-bending curve approximately one mile in length resulting in its movement several hundred feet to the south.²⁴ It appears from aerial photographs that for an unknown period of time ranch roads continued to access the highway and cross it to the northern portion of the ranch after the 1940s-era reconstruction. Ultimately, such access was blocked.

Another regional transportation artery was introduced when the Southern Pacific Railroad Company completed its tracks through the southern portion of the study site about 1901. Due to the site's uneven terrain portions of the track line are many feet below grade, some sections are above grade while others are at grade. The tracks thus inhibited circulation to some extent between the northern and southern parts of the study property, but did not prevent it. Two historic vehicle grade crossings, dating to at least 1928, are located on the east side of Gato Creek Canyon and on the east side of the ravine west of the canyon. These remain in use at this time. The railroad also installed arched masonry culverts in the Las Varas and Gato creek beds. These culverts, built of

²³ Aerial photographs, Flight C-307A, Frame 62, 1928 and Flight GS-EM, Frame 6-34, 1947, MIL, UCSB.

²⁴ L. H. Gibson, "Santa Barbara County Improvements Completed," *California Highways and Public Works* (March 1942), 10-11, 16; Aerial photographs, Flight C-307A, Frame 62, 1928 and Flight GS-EM, Frame 6-34, 1947, MIL, UCSB.

dressed sandstone in regular ashlar courses, were intended to convey stream flows below the track berms. They are sufficiently large to permit human foot traffic and horseback riders to travel from one side of the tracks to the other during periods of low creek flow. The railroad lengthened and fortified the Gato Creek culvert using board-formed concrete in 1944.²⁵

6. *Boundary Demarcations*

The property is spatially organized around the terraces because they are the portions of the land best suited for agricultural activities and for locating buildings and structures. The terraces are demarcated on their east and west sides by the creeks and drainage courses which are situated in troughs and filled with trees. Their southern boundary is the steep cliffs overlooking the Pacific Ocean and their northern boundary is marked by a combination of a paved ranch road, Highway 101 and lines of trees and other vegetation. The terraces are mostly dedicated to grassland used as pasture. There are four large orchards on the terraces that are visually distinguished from their adjacent pasture land by their raw soil, elevated height and regimented rows. Ranch roads traverse the perimeter of some terraces and cross the mid-sections of others. The roads that enter the property from the main highway, access buildings and extend along the northern boundary east of Gato Creek and through the center of the property west of the creek, are paved with asphalt. The remaining roads are unpaved. Wire fences are used throughout the study area to enclose grasslands and separate livestock from water drainage troughs, orchards and railroad tracks. The orchards that are planted in the Las Varas Creek floodplain represent a secondary pattern of spatial organization. This is because the narrow floodplain is lower in elevation than the terraces and is a distinct natural environment typical of creek drainage corridors.

The predominant features that mark divisions within the landscape have not changed significantly since human occupation of the land. These features include the creek canyons that form the east and west boundaries of the property as well as Gato Creek and other water drainage troughs that traverse the interior of the site. One change instigated by ranchers is the planting of windrows and other trees in the troughs of the creeks and drainages. The railroad tracks that slice through the southern portion of the property create a division within the terraces although the tracks have not prevented circulation within the property or inhibited historic ranching practices on the south side of the tracks. Highway 101, the predominant feature marking the northern boundary of the study property, is a limited access divided roadway. The southern boundary is marked by the steep bluffs overlooking the beach and ocean except where the lower elevation watercourses drain into the sea.

Historically the major boundary within the property is the wire fence that runs generally north and south on a terrace at its approximate center. From approximately 1890, when John S. Edwards died, until 1967, when the present owner acquired the property, there were two separately Edwards-family owned and operated ranches on either side of the fence: "Las Varas Ranch" in the east and "Edwards Ranch" in the west. Ranching practices were virtually the same on both ranches with the exception that irrigated

²⁵ Nan Lawler, "Closing the Gap," *Railroad History*, Bulletin 145, February 1984.

orchards were planted on the "Las Varas Ranch." Irrigated orchards were expanded on the former "Las Varas Ranch" after 1967 and were introduced on the former "Edwards Ranch" after that date.

Access to and from the ranch lands north of the state road as well as to the highway itself was more limited after it became a wider, divided highway in the 1940s although it appears that ranch vehicles continued to cross and access it for several years after this time. At some point the property's access was restricted to a single road in the northeast corner of the site.

7. Vegetation Related to Land Use

The vegetation on the terrace lands consists primarily of grasses interspersed with chaparral that are used for cattle grazing. A smaller number of acres are devoted to lemon and avocado orchards on the terraces. Lemon orchards are located on the northern portion of the property between Las Varas Creek and the first seasonal drainage channel to the west and between the first drainage channel and the second drainage channel to its west. Two avocado orchards are planted on the terrace adjoining Gato Creek on its west side. The bench land on the west side of Las Varas Creek, a floodplain that lies at an intermediate elevation between the creek bed on its east and the terrace on its west, contains a lemon orchard on its north end and avocado orchards on its remaining length. Windrows of mature eucalyptus trees planted by prior ranch operators occupy the banks of the two intermittent drainage courses located between Las Varas and Gato creeks. A variety of trees, at times forming dense stands, are found in the creek riparian corridors, and to a lesser extent, in the two ravines located in the western portion of the property. Tree species include willow, sycamore, oak and eucalyptus, and in Las Varas Canyon only, palm. Chaparral grows in profusion on canyon and ravine slopes and ridges, in intermittent expanses along the coastal bluffs and in scattered clumps on terraces south of the railroad tracks. Human occupants of the study area have cultivated several types of ornamental vegetation near the two building clusters and elsewhere. Pine, eucalyptus, palm, olive, citrus, avocado, coral and jacaranda trees, among others, were planted near buildings. Two stands of cypress trees are located south of the railroad tracks in the western portion of the property and tamarisk trees line the north side of the northern ranch road between the two seasonal drainage troughs.

Crop types and cultivation practices have changed since the advent of American ownership. Dry-farmed field crops were grown and cattle were grazed after John S. Edwards acquired the property in the 1870s or 1880s. Succeeding Edwards family members, on both the "Las Varas" and "Edwards" ranches, also dry-farmed field crops until about the late 1950s, including hay, grains and vegetables like tomatoes, peas, lima beans and garbanzo beans. The practice of cattle grazing was continued as well and is a present-day activity. Irrigated orchard crops, very likely lemons, were in place by the 1920s on the "Las Varas Ranch" but were probably introduced before that time.

Changes in vegetation have occurred since the end of the period of significance in 1959. Dry farming operations were eliminated in favor of pasture land. Irrigated avocado orchards were introduced and replaced some lemon orchards in the Las Varas

floodplain, lemon orchards were expanded on the terraces in the former "Las Varas Ranch" and two avocado orchards were planted on the terrace on the west side of Gato Creek. A long eucalyptus windrow that bordered the south end of the large terrace between Las Varas Canyon on the east and the first drainage trough on the west was chopped down. Two windrows that are visible in a 1928 aerial photograph once extended along both sides of the State Highway from the property's eastern boundary west to the second drainage trough. The windrows were significantly thinned in areas and removed in others after the highway was widened and reconstructed in the 1940s. A long row of closely-planted Japanese pittosporum trees were recently planted running east and west on the south side of the three barns in Area 2.

8. Buildings, Structures and Objects

The rural study area features two small groups of ranch buildings. One of the building clusters, designated as Area 1, is located on the west side of Las Varas Canyon in the section of the ranch historically known as "Las Varas Ranch." The other cluster, which is found on the east side of Gato Canyon, was designated Area 2, and is found in the western portion of the ranch traditionally referred to as "Edwards Ranch." Because the buildings have already been described in detail in the foregoing Sections 4 and 8 of this report this section will present only brief summaries of those discussions.

Area 1

1. Staff Cottage No. 1 - This is an irregular-shaped, vernacular style building built between 1910 and 1920. The original portion of the single story, wood frame building is side-gabled with parallel gables that are moderately-sloped and covered with composition shingles. There are shed roofed additions to the north and west elevations and a carport addition on the west elevation with corrugated metal roofing. The building is in good condition.

2. Staff Cottage No. 2 - This cottage is located a few feet to the southwest of Staff Cottage No. 1. Although it is smaller than the first cottage, it retains the same vernacular style and materials, and was built between 1910 and 1920. The building is in good condition.

3. Storage Shed No. 1 - This small metal shed is located a few feet to the southeast of Staff Cottage No. 2. Due to its recent construction and utilitarian purpose, it was not surveyed.

4. Foreman's House - This vernacular style house, which was built about 1910, is located east of the two staff cottages. The single-story building is side-gabled with a moderately-sloped roof, open eaves and composition roofing. It has wood shingle siding. The house is irregularly-shaped, with additions on its west, east and north elevations. The building is in good condition.

5. Repair Garage - This is a vernacular one-story, rectangular-shaped building built between 1910 and 1920. It is located south of the Foreman's House. Set on a concrete

foundation, it has board and batten siding, and a side-gabled roof covered with corrugated metal. The building is in good condition.

6. Horse Barn - This is a metal barn that is located to the northwest of the Repair Garage. Due to its recent construction and utilitarian purpose, it was not surveyed.

7. Storage Shed No. 2 - Located a few feet north of the Horse Barn, this plywood-sided building, due to its recent construction and utilitarian purpose, was not surveyed.

8. Cattle Shed - This is another plywood-sided building. It is located among the cattle corrals, southeast of the Repair Garage. Due to its recent construction and utilitarian purpose, it was not surveyed.

9. Residence - This single-story Spanish Colonial Revival residence, which does not qualify for assessment due to its relatively recent date of construction, is located approximately one-quarter mile southwest of the Staff Cottages. It was not surveyed.

Area 1 Significance Evaluation Summary

Four of the buildings in this area, Staff Cottage Nos. 1 and 2, Foreman's House and Repair Garage rate good to high under County significance criteria and are eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources. They are therefore considered historic resources under CEQA. All four are resources that contribute to the historic landscape. None of the buildings is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining five buildings and structures are non-contributors to the historic landscape.

Area 2

1. Water Tank Tower - This structure is located approximately 125 feet south of Highway 101 on the mesa west of Gato Canyon. It consists of a wood tower approximately twenty feet in height topped by a rectangular-shaped, wood platform about 16' by 18' in dimension. The wood stave water tank that once rested on the platform is missing. The structure appears to have been built by the U.S. Army in 1944 to provide water for a short-lived prisoner of war camp erected a short distance to the west.²⁶ The structure is in poor condition.

2. Staff Cottage - This is a one-story, irregularly-shaped building in a vernacular style that likely dates to the 1880s. At least four additions have been made to the original building over the years. It is wood-framed, sided with a mix of board and batten, clapboard, and plywood, and has composition roofing. A small, derelict outbuilding with gabled roof that dates to the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries is located close to the cottage on its west side. Overall, the two buildings are in very poor condition.

²⁶ Justin M. Ruhge, *Looking Back* (Goleta, CA: Quantum Imaging Associates, 1991), 100-103.

3. Utility Building - This is a metal utility and storage building that is located south of the Staff Cottage. Due to its recent construction and utilitarian purpose, it was not surveyed.

4. Barn No. 1 - This is the largest of three older barns in Area 2. Probably built in the 1920s and used for storing baled hay, it is front-gabled with a moderately-pitched roof and slightly overhanging eaves. The barn is wood-framed, and its walls and roofing are made of corrugated metal. The building is in good condition.

5. Barn No. 2 - Located a few feet to the southeast of Barn No. 1, this small building was also likely built in the 1920s. It is front-gabled with raised seam metal roofing and overhanging eaves. Its walls are made of board and batten on its north and south sides, and corrugated metal on its east and west sides. The building is in poor to moderate condition. The building is in poor to moderate condition.

6. Barn No. 3 - This barn is located a few feet east of Barn No. 2. It is smaller and older than Barn No. 2, and probably dates to the late nineteenth century. The barn is gabled with a steeply-pitched roof that is covered with corrugated metal roofing. The eaves have a wide overhang. The siding consists of board and batten with a varying board width. The building is in poor condition.

7. Garage - Located to the southwest of the three barns, this is an all metal domestic garage. Due to its recent construction and utilitarian purpose, it was not surveyed.

8. Main House - This is a wood-framed building that is located to the southeast of the three barns. It is a high style ranch house, dating to the late nineteenth century, which features decorative elements inspired by the Italianate, Queen Anne and Classical styles. The northern portion of the single story building was built first and has a hipped roof. Subsequent additions were made on the south and east elevations of the original cottage. Overall, the building is in good condition.

Area 2 Significance Evaluation Summary

Three of the buildings in this area, Barn Nos. 1, 2 and 3 rate good to high under County significance criteria and are eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources. One building, the Main House, rates a high level of significance and is also eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources. All four are therefore considered historic resources under CEQA. All four are resources that contribute to the historic landscape. None of the buildings is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining four buildings and structures are non-contributors to the historic landscape.

Miscellaneous Structures and Objects

1. Railroad Track Culverts - There are two railroad track culverts built by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company about 1901 when it laid its tracks through the study site. They convey water from Las Varas and Gato creeks below the tracks and embankment to the ocean. The stone culvert at Las Varas Creek is constructed of rough faced ashlar

sandstone blocks laid in a coursed pattern with raised rounded mortar. The central horseshoe-shaped opening, which has a keystone arch capped by a stone lintel, is eight feet wide and twelve to fifteen feet high. The opening is flanked by two flaring wing walls. The barrel vault is constructed of poured-in-place board-formed concrete. The second culvert, at Gato Creek, is narrower but of the same construction technique and materials as that at Las Varas Creek. The horseshoe-shaped opening is truncated by the flaring wing walls on the east side. In 1944, as indicated by the date incised on the south face of the culvert, it was widened and altered by the addition of poured-in-place concrete in the barrel vault and along the wing walls on the south side. Concrete bond beams were built on top of the sandstone wing walls on the north face.

Both culverts are in good condition. The east wing wall of the Las Varas Creek culvert is cracking and the mortar is pulling away at a few stones. There is efflorescence indicating seepage on the barrel vault. The culvert at Las Varas Creek retains integrity of materials and design and contributes to the rural landscape. The integrity of design and materials of the culvert at Gato Creek has been compromised by its lengthening, its concrete face, and the construction of new wing walls of poured-in-place concrete on the south side and the addition of concrete bond beams on the wing walls on the north side. It therefore is not a contributor to the rural landscape.

2. Ranch Machinery – There are five derelict ranch implements on the study property that qualify as objects. One is located adjacent to the Foreman's House in Area 1 and four are clustered in Area 2 a few yards north of the metal Utility Building. All five date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when field crops were dry farmed on both of the historic ranches that constitute the project property. None of the five implements were self-propelled but instead were pulled by horses or tractors in the fields. The implement in Area 1 is steel-framed with a single disc that opened furrows in the soil for planting crops like tomatoes. The object is incomplete and therefore in poor condition. The implement cluster in Area 2 includes a belt-driven thresher with wood sides that was ideally suited to lima bean threshing. It is in good condition. A steel-framed grader used to grade fields or roads is located nearby and is in good condition. Another object in the cluster is a seeder with wood seed boxes used for planting rows of field crops. It is in poor condition due to the deterioration of its materials. Finally, a steel seed bed roller that prepared the soil surface for seed planting by rendering it powdery is included in the group. It is in good condition. The implements are not contributors to the landscape because they are grouped separately from historic buildings and are no longer in a historical setting.

9. Clusters

There are two clusters of ranch buildings, Area 1 and Area 2, which have been described in detail above. Both were the headquarters of their respective ranches, "Las Varas" and "Edwards," during the approximate years 1890-1967. Each included residences for foremen and staff as well as barns and outbuildings, most of which have survived. Both were located on terraces near creeks and both for many decades enjoyed direct access to the County Road (later State Highway) via a ranch road.

10. Archeological Sites

Extensive deposits of partly exposed old red and yellow brick presently used as road base or erosion control are located on a raised unpaved road along the western edge of the Las Varas Creek floodplain southeast of the Area 1 building cluster. Smaller deposits are located in other areas of the floodplain as well. Most of the brick material is in fragments but there are many whole bricks and a substantial number are affixed with mortar. Fragments of seven-eighths-inch thick sandstone finished on three sides that may have been part of a fireplace mantel were found in the same locations. Pieces of harder stone that were finished on one side, possibly part of a hearth, were also found in the debris. No foundations or other evidence of former buildings in the immediate area were found. As discussed in another portion of this report, a map dating from 1903 depicts three buildings in the Las Varas Creek floodplain adjacent to the old County Road which crossed the creek in the canyon nearby. The deposits are a short distance south of where the old road and buildings were once located and where an orchard now stands. It is possible that the fragments are remains from brick chimneys or other elements belonging to the old roadside buildings that have long since been removed.

11. Small-scale Elements

No small-scale elements were identified in this study.

Significance Assessment

As required by National Park Service guidelines the National Register of Historic Places criteria for significance were applied to the Las Varas Ranch and the following findings were made. The property meets Criterion A because of its association with the broad historical pattern of Goleta ranching. The ranch's period of significance is c.1880-1959, which is the span of time reflected by its existing physical natural and cultural features. The ranch has retained important character-defining landscape features that reflect this association: land uses such as cattle grazing and orchard crop production; spatial organization that is arranged around terraces and drainage troughs; cultural traditions that reflect the era of American ranching, such as the planting of windrows, erection of wood sided buildings and the growing of irrigated orchards; vegetation that evokes a feeling of historical agricultural land uses; buildings that reflect their historical era and original spatial organization; and historic views and vistas. The ranch has the ability to represent the type of nineteenth and early twentieth century agricultural complexes once seen all over the larger Goleta area, but are now removed as a result of extensive suburban tract development. In summary, the Las Varas Ranch is significant at the local level under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places.

Integrity Assessment

Historic integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. According to the National Park Service, integrity is the composite effect of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. If a property possesses all or most of these qualities it will reflect those characteristics that were present during its period of significance despite changes that may have occurred since the period of

significance. The Las Varas Ranch has retained its integrity of location, design, setting and materials. This is because most of its important landscape characteristics are unchanged since the period of significance, c.1880-1959. The same terrace and floodplain land is used for agricultural production; the landscape is still organized spatially by terraces, creeks and drainage troughs; vegetation encompassing grazing grasses, orchards, windrows and chaparral remain intact; boundary demarcations such as the east and west property lines along creeks, the ocean bluffs and the regional highway have not changed; historic buildings have retained their original design and materials; and historic views of the mountains and ocean remain intact. Likewise, the ranch has retained its integrity of feeling and association. Despite the rerouting of some ranch roads, the change from dry farming to grazing, the introduction of several new ranch buildings and the removal of some windrows, the ranch retains its ability to convey a feeling of a unified historical scene and association with the Goleta ranching tradition. The Las Varas Ranch has thus retained its integrity as a rural historic landscape.

Boundary Determination

The National Park Service guidelines state that establishing the boundaries of a rural historic landscape requires the determination of the unit of land that was occupied and actively managed during the period of significance. Historic landscape characteristics must be historically continuous and distributed throughout so that the land within the boundaries has both historic significance and integrity. The property's legal boundaries encompassing the Las Varas Creek on the east, the Las Llagas Creek on the west and the high cliffs overlooking the Pacific Ocean on the south meet this requirement for historic use and the presence of historic landscape characteristics. The Union Pacific Railroad tracks do not constitute a boundary because they did not inhibit agricultural use or traffic circulation on the terraces south of the tracks during the period of significance. The northern boundary is Highway 101. This is because it is a modern divided highway that has separated the southern portion of the historic ranch from its northern portion by creating a visual barrier and by truncating roadway access between the two portions. (See Rural Historic Landscape Boundaries Map, Appendix 2)

Summary of Rural Historic Landscape Study of Findings

This study has found that the Las Varas Ranch qualifies as a Rural Historic Landscape at the local level under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places as a result of its association with the broad historical pattern of Goleta ranching. The ranch has retained its historical integrity and is able to convey its period of significance. The Rural Historic Landscape boundaries extend from Las Varas Creek in the east to Las Llagas Creek in the west and from Highway 101 in the north to the Pacific Ocean bluffs in the south. As a result of qualifying under National Register criteria, the ranch as a Rural Historic Landscape also meets Criterion A of the California Register of Historic Resources for its association with broad patterns in history. Likewise, the Las Varas Ranch meets Santa Barbara County significance criteria as a Rural Historic Landscape for its association with broad themes in local history and its ability to convey an important time and place.

10. SUMMARY OF OVERALL FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The study property features two small groups of ranch buildings. One cluster, designated as Area 1, is located in the eastern section of the ranch historically known as "Las Varas Ranch." The other, designated as Area 2, is found in the western portion of the ranch traditionally referred to as "Edwards Ranch." Four of the buildings in Area 1, Staff Cottage Nos. 1 and 2, Foreman's House and Repair Garage, rate good to high under County significance criteria and are eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources. They are therefore considered historic resources under CEQA. All four are resources that contribute to the rural historic landscape. None of the buildings is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining five buildings and structures are non-contributors to the rural historic landscape.

Three of the buildings in Area 2, Barn Nos. 1, 2 and 3 rate good to high under County significance criteria and are eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources. One building, the Main House, rates a high level of significance and is individually eligible as a County Place of Historical Merit. It is also eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources. All four are therefore considered historic resources under CEQA. All four are resources that contribute to the rural historic landscape. None of the buildings is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining four buildings and structures are non-contributors to the rural historic landscape.

This study also found that the Las Varas Ranch qualifies as a Rural Historic Landscape at the local level under Criterion A of the National Register of Historic Places. The Rural Historic Landscape boundaries extend from Las Varas Creek in the east to Las Llagas Creek in the west and from Highway 101 in the north to the Pacific Ocean bluffs in the south. As a result of qualifying under National Register criteria as a Rural Historic Landscape the ranch also meets Criterion A of the California Register of Historic Resources and Santa Barbara County significance criteria as a Rural Historic Landscape for its association with broad themes in local history and its ability to convey an important time and place.

11. EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL PROJECT EFFECTS

CEQA defines *direct impacts* as physical impacts that are caused by a project and occur at the same time and place. *Indirect impacts* are visual or contextual impacts that are reasonably foreseeable and caused by a project, but occur at a different time or place. *Cumulative impacts* are two or more individual impacts which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts. (CEQA Guidelines, Sections 15064 and 15355)

Direct Impacts

The Las Varas Ranch was found to qualify as a Rural Historic Landscape containing two clusters of historically significant buildings as well as an individual significant building. The ranch as a whole and its buildings are therefore historic resources under County, State and federal significance criteria. Under CEQA, a significant impact to a historic resource occurs when a substantial adverse change to the resource is brought about by "demolition, destruction, relocation or alteration" of the physical characteristics of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that its significance would be "materially impaired." The proposed project has the potential to result in a Significant Unless Mitigated (Class II) impact to the existing Rural Historic Landscape and its individual components. CEQA guidelines provide that if a project involving significant historical resources follows "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties," the project shall be considered to be mitigated to a level of Less Than Significant (Class III). (CEQA Guidelines 15064.5)

The following analysis will assess the potential impacts of the proposed project by applying the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties to it. The Standards are as follows:²⁷

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
2. The historic character of the property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and,

²⁷U.S. Department of the Interior, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Illustrated Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1997) pp. vi-vii.

where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
8. Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

The character-defining features of the Rural Historic Landscape are: the terraces with grazing land and citrus and avocado orchards; the creeks and drainage troughs with their windrows; vegetation encompassing grazing grasses, orchards, windrows and chaparral; the clusters of ranch buildings; the historic views of the ocean and the mountains as seen from these ranch buildings; and the rural setting as seen from Highway 101. Potential impacts are defined here as impacts of new development on historic buildings themselves and/or on the Rural Historic Landscape as viewed from Highway 101.

The proposed project would not increase the number of existing parcels but would reconfigure existing parcels and designate seven development envelopes to restrict new residential construction. Five of these envelopes are located within the boundaries of the Las Varas Ranch area considered eligible for Rural Historic Landscape listing. The development envelopes designate the sole area on each parcel that would allow for the construction of a single family dwelling and accessory buildings.

A single-story residence has already been constructed in Envelope No. 5. The envelope is located approximately 900 feet southwest of the historic building cluster known as Area 1. The developed envelope has not resulted in an adverse impact to the historic landscape as seen from Highway 101 or the cluster of historic resources in Area 1. However, additional development within Envelope No. 5 has the potential to cause substantial alteration to the historic ranch setting and result in a significant adverse impact to historic resources if the character-defining features of the Rural Historic Landscape are materially impaired. However, if the project adheres to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards 1, 2 and 9, the potential impacts would be less than significant.

Envelope No. 4 includes the historic cluster of ranch buildings known as Area 2. Open fields of grazing pasture extend to the north, east and south from the envelope. Oak tree, chaparral and other vegetation arising from Gato Canyon adjoin it on the west. Views of Highway 101 are limited by the northward rising natural grade, windrows and the below grade freeway elevation. The construction of a single family house within the cluster would cause a significant adverse impact to historic resources if the construction caused substantial alteration of character defining features, relocation or the demolition of the four significant buildings. Additionally, because the significance of the four buildings rests to a large extent on their setting as a rural landscape, the construction of a house in their midst would cause a significant adverse impact if its presence altered the integrity of this rural setting as seen from Highway 101. If the existing buildings and/or the setting were removed, the proposed project would not meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards 1, 2 and 9, and the impacts would be significant. However, if the four significant buildings and historic setting in Area 2 are retained as part of the project and if the development of a new house and accessory buildings is designed to be compatible with the existing buildings and setting, the Standards would be met and there would be no significant adverse impact to historic resources.

Envelope No. 3 is located on the terrace adjacent to and west of Gato Creek and Canyon. It is bordered on the immediate south and west by orchards. The surface gradient rises many feet in elevation to the north and rises to a lesser extent to the northeast where it leads to a copse of oak trees and chaparral. The natural terrain conceals Highway 101 from view to the north as well as views of a potential development of Envelope No. 3 from Highway 101. The terrace grassland, orchards and natural vegetation along Gato Canyon and vistas to the mountains and ocean are character defining features that contribute to the ranch's historic landscape. The construction of a residence and accessory buildings in Envelope No. 3 has the potential to adversely impact this significant setting. If, however, the project adheres to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards 1, 2 and 9 the potential impacts would be less than significant.

Envelope No. 2 is located on the south side of the railroad tracks on bench land adjacent to Gato Creek. It is several feet lower in elevation than the adjacent terrace on its west. Thick stands of mature oak and eucalyptus trees and chaparral border the envelope on its north and east. The natural elevation and vegetation conceal the view of Highway 101 and nearly all of the nearby railroad tracks, both of which lie to the north of the envelope, as well as views of a potential development of Envelope No. 2 from Highway 101. The terrace grassland, natural vegetation along Gato Canyon and historic vistas to the mountains and ocean are character-defining features that contribute to the ranch's historic landscape. The construction of a residence and accessory buildings in Envelope No. 2 has the potential to adversely impact this significant setting if the character-defining features of the Rural Historic Landscape are materially impaired. If, however, the project adheres to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards 1, 2 and 9 the potential impacts would be less than significant.

Envelope No. 1 is located on the south side of the railroad tracks on the terrace west of Gato Canyon. The envelope is bordered on the north, east and south by extended areas of grass- and chaparral-covered terrain. The grade rises slightly to the north and northeast and decreases incrementally to the south. A tall copse of eucalyptus and oak

trees originating in a ravine adjoin the envelope to the northwest and west. The natural terrain and vegetation prevent views of the nearby railroad tracks or of the more distant Highway 101 as well as views of a potential development of Envelope No.1 from Highway 101. The terrace grassland, chaparral, drainage trough vegetation and vistas to the mountains and ocean are character defining features that contribute to the ranch's historic landscape. The construction of a residence and accessory buildings in Envelope No. 1 has the potential to adversely impact this significant setting if the character-defining features of the Rural Historic Landscape are materially impaired. If, however, the project adheres to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards 1, 2 and 9 the potential impacts would be less than significant.

Indirect Impacts

The following potential indirect impacts may result from this project:

1. Existing historic buildings and structures could be visually impacted if new buildings and structures that were incompatible in style or height were built adjacent or nearby.
2. The rural historic setting as seen from Highway 101 could be visually impacted if new historically incompatible buildings and structures were introduced into the historic landscape.
3. Views from Highway 101 of character-defining historic rural landscape features could be obscured by inappropriately sited or incompatibly sized new buildings or structures.

The implementation of the mitigation measures listed in Section 12 below would ensure that the project's potential indirect impacts would be mitigated to a less than significant level (Class III).

Cumulative Impacts

The area of effect for defining cumulative impacts is the Gaviota Coast, which was identified by the National Park Service in 2003 as a nationally significant scenic area between Coal Oil Point in the south and Point Sal in the north. The rural nature of this area was compromised to some extent by the closure of the Vista del Mar School and the creation of the Chevron Processing Facility west of Las Varas Ranch near Gaviota in the 1980s. The proposed Santa Barbara Ranch development, located adjacent to the study property on its east side, is presently undergoing agency review and permit processing. The project, which would potentially develop up to 72 home sites encompassing both sides of Highway 101, is located on portions of the historic Dos Pueblos Ranch and the old Naples town site. Such a proposal has the potential to impact the views of the historic rural setting from Highway 101 but because the project and its scope of development are not final, its specific impacts cannot be addressed here.

The proposed Las Varas Ranch project has the potential to impact the view of the historic rural setting from Highway 101 and thus contribute to cumulative environmental impacts to the Gaviota Coast. The implementation of the mitigation

measures listed below in Section 12, however, would ensure that the project's contribution to a significant cumulative impact would be rendered less than cumulatively considerable, and therefore not significant (Class III).

12. REQUIRED MITIGATION MEASURES

To ensure that there would be no significant adverse impacts to the Rural Historic Landscape or its historic buildings as a result of the proposed subdivision, the following mitigation measures are required:

1. The four significant buildings in Area 1 shall be retained *in situ* as part of this subdivision. Any rehabilitation of these four buildings shall be undertaken using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.
2. The four significant buildings in Area 2 (Envelope No. 4) shall be retained *in situ* as part of this subdivision. Any rehabilitation of these four buildings shall be undertaken using the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The siting of any future house and accessory buildings in Envelope No. 4 shall not compromise the integrity of the rural setting of the four buildings and shall be compatible in size, height and style with the existing buildings.
3. Proposed residential and accessory buildings in Envelope Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 shall be compatible in size, height and style with the Las Varas Ranch's existing historic buildings.
4. Prior to the project's implementation the applicant shall provide for photographic documentation of the significant buildings in Areas 1 and 2 within their setting by a County Planning and Development Department-approved historian. Such photographic documentation includes large-format black and white archival photographs of the elevations of each building and their relationship to each other within their setting. A color Xerox copy of these photographs, with a copy of this report, shall be provided to Planning and Development and the original photographs and negatives shall be compiled in a binder, with a site map with arrows indicating the direction of each photograph, and provided to the Goleta Valley Historical Society. A letter from the Society to Planning and Development accepting receipt of this documentation shall indicate that this mitigation measure has been fulfilled.

If the above required measures are implemented the potential impacts shall be considered mitigated to a less than significant level (Class III).

13. SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Agencies

- County of Santa Barbara Assessor's Office
County of Santa Barbara Planning and Development Department
 Building and Safety Division
 Zoning Division
County of Santa Barbara Surveyor's Office

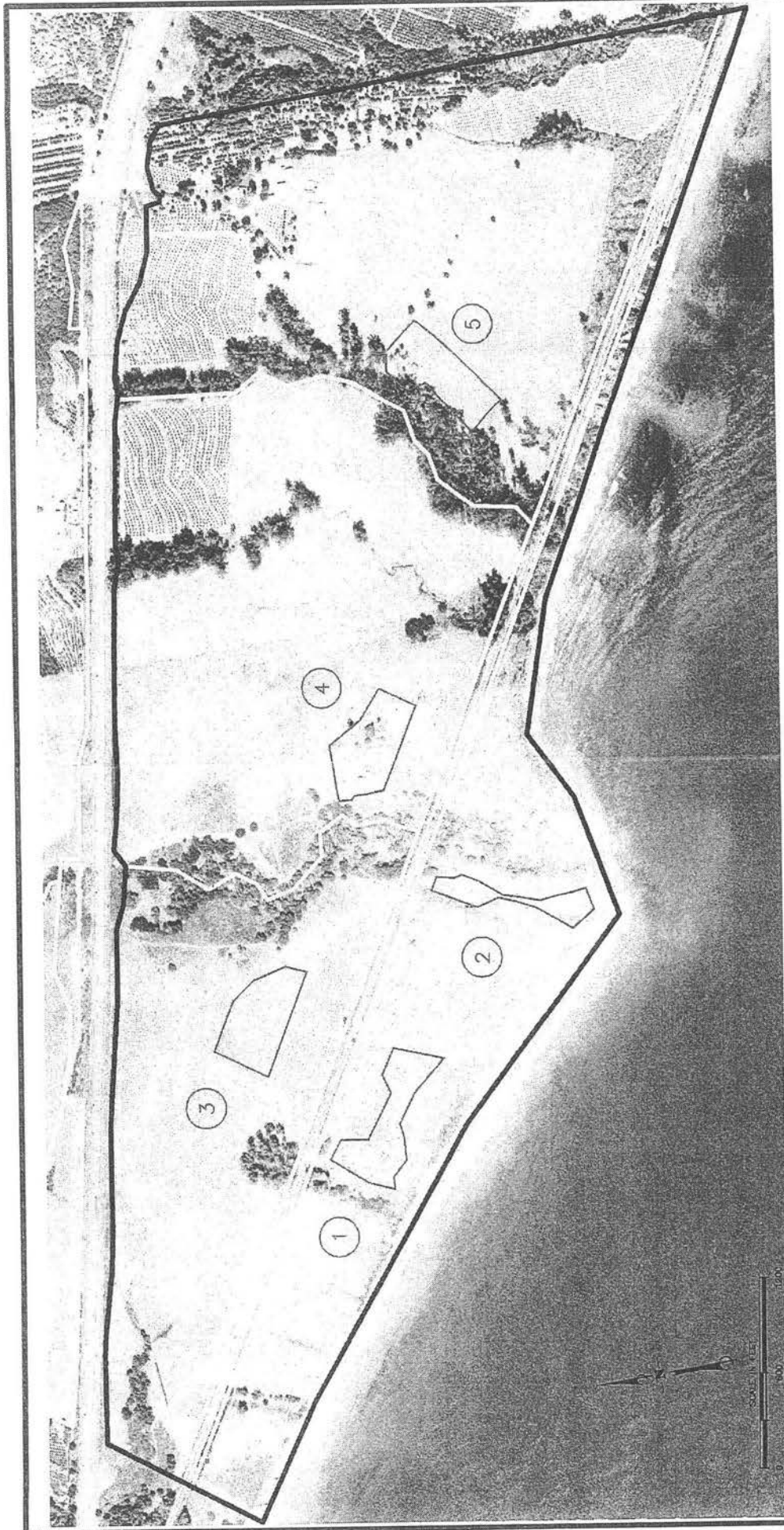
Libraries

- Goleta Valley Historical Society
Santa Barbara Historical Society, Gledhill Library
Santa Barbara Public Library
UCSB Library, Map and Imagery Laboratory and Special Collections Department

We would like to express our appreciation to Paul Van Leer, the manager of the Las Varas Ranch, for his assistance in the preparation of this report.

APPENDIX 1:

**PROJECT BOUNDARY AND
VICINITY MAP**



**APPENDIX 1
PROJECT BOUNDARY
AND VICINITY MAP
LAS VARAS RANCH**

SCALE 1" = 600' 01-022-HISTORICAL.DWG



LEGEND:
 ——— REPORT PROJECT BOUNDARY
 ——— PROPOSED LOT BOUNDARY
 ——— PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE



3 WEST CARRILLO STREET
 SUITE 205
 SANTA BARBARA, CA 93101
 (805) 962-4611

P.N. 01-022.01

APPENDIX 2:

**RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE
BOUNDARIES MAP**



APPENDIX 2
RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE
BOUNDARIES MAP
 LAS VARAS RANCH

SCALE 1" = 600'
 01-022-HISTORICAL.DWG

- LEGEND:**
- RURAL HISTORIC LANDSCAPE BOUNDARY
 - PROPOSED LOT BOUNDARY
 - PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ENVELOPE
 - EASTERLY LINE OF EDWARDS RANCH
 - HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY

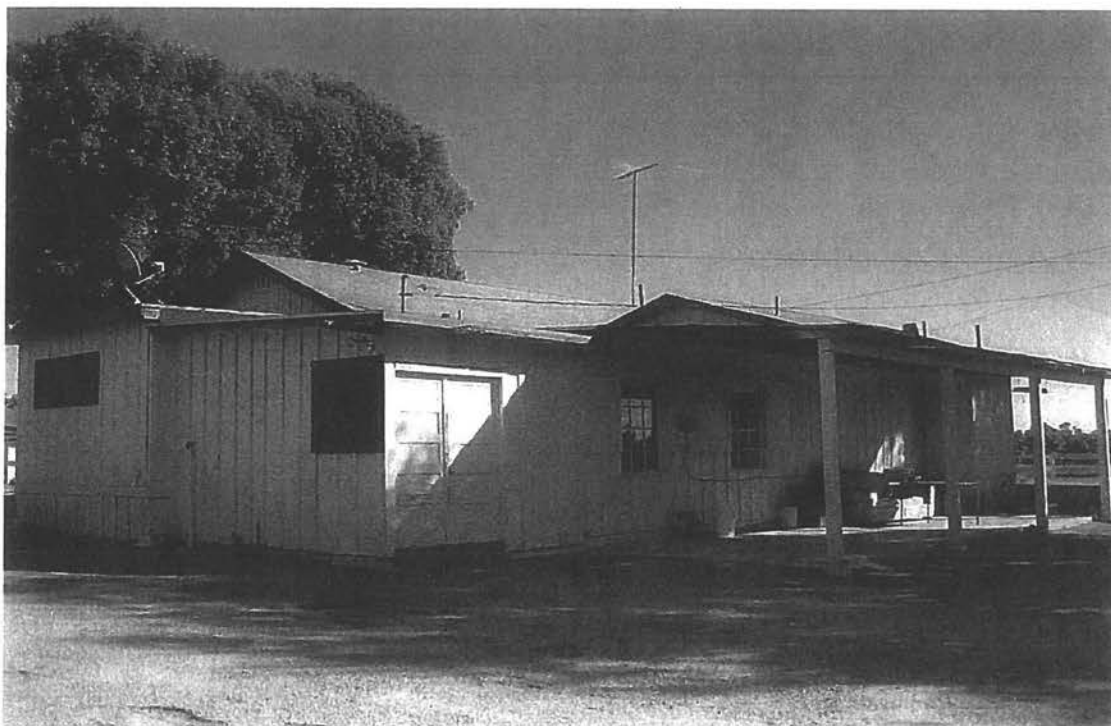
LP
CONSULTANTS
 3 WEST CARIBBEO STREET
 REDDING, CALIFORNIA 96001
 (530) 868-4111
 P.N. 01-022.01

APPENDIX 3:

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



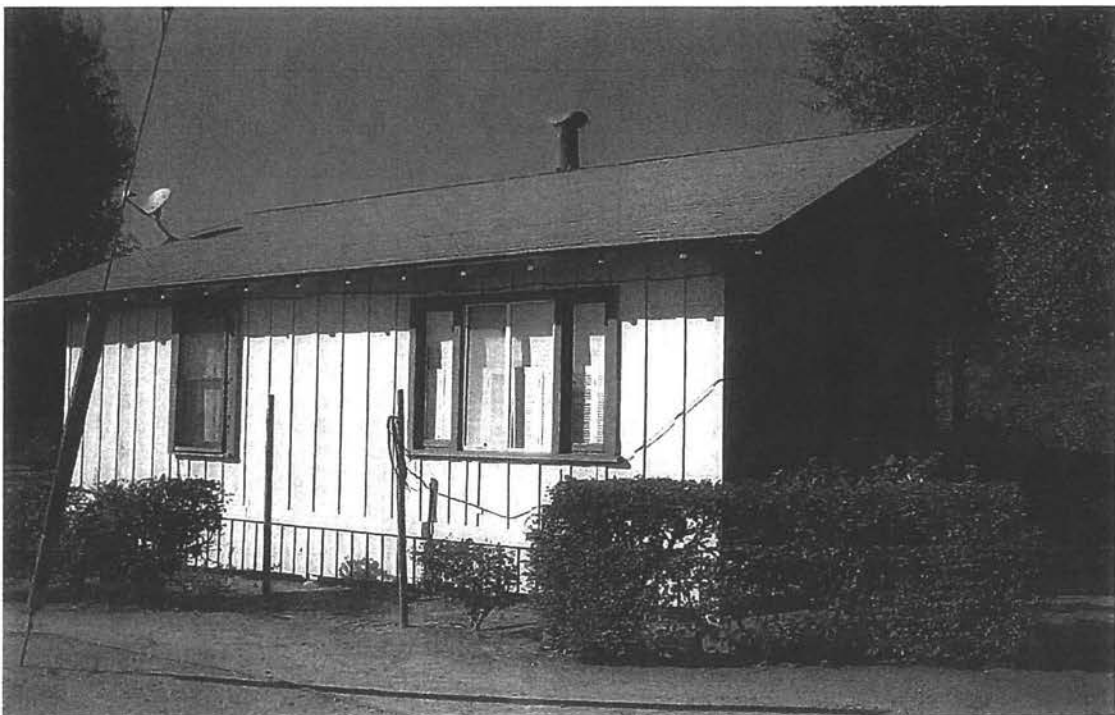
Staff Cottage No. 1, east elevation, looking west.



Staff Cottage No. 1, north and west elevations, looking southeast.



Staff Cottage No. 2, north elevation, looking south.



Staff Cottage No. 2, south and east elevations, looking northwest.



Foreman's House, west elevation, looking east.



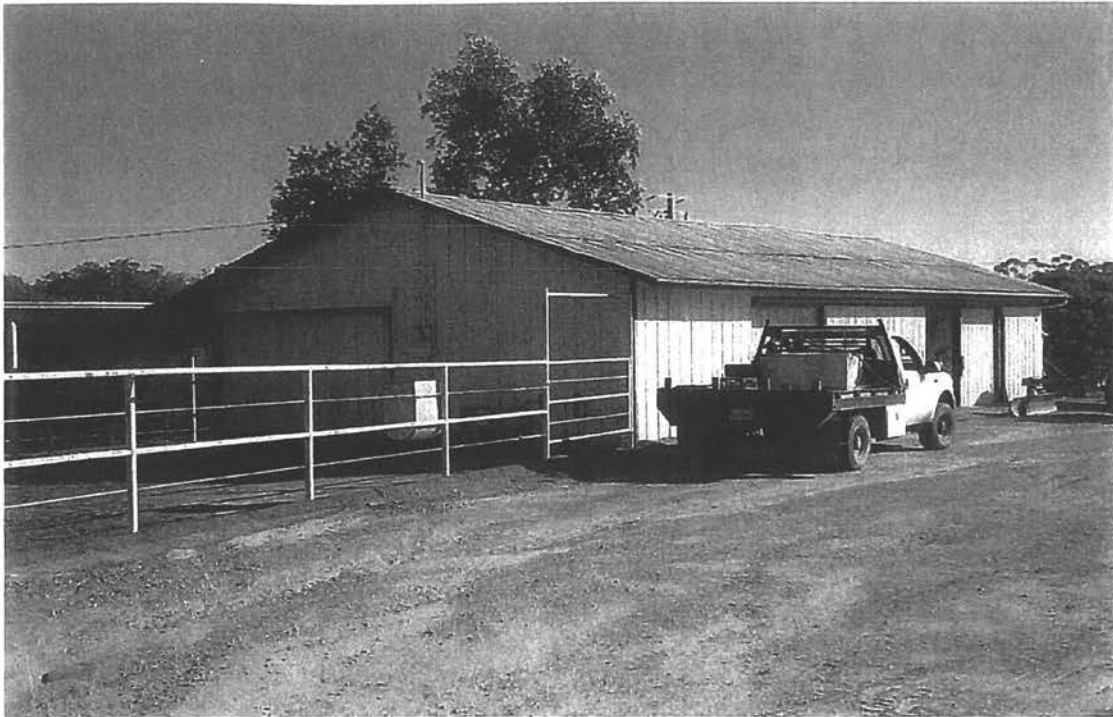
Foreman's House, south elevation, looking northwest.



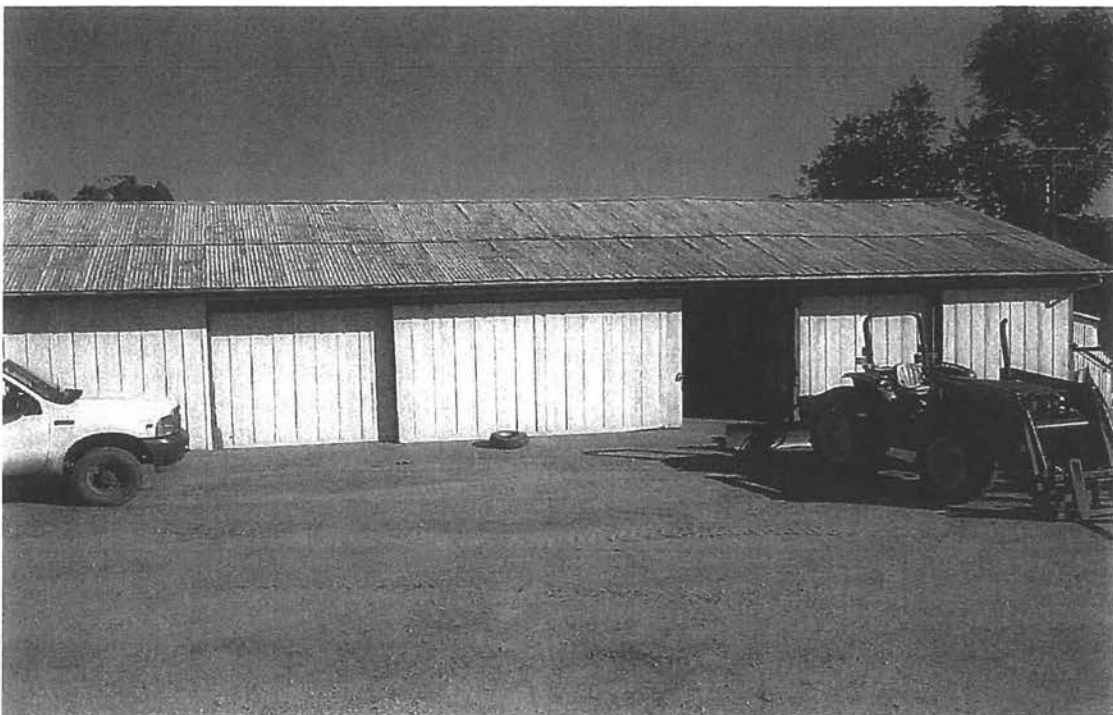
Foreman's House, partial east elevation, looking northwest.



Foreman's House, north elevation, looking southeast.



Repair Garage, north and west elevations, looking southeast.



Repair Garage, west elevation, looking east.



Water Tank Tower, north elevation, looking southeast.



Water Tank Tower, west and south elevations, looking northeast.



Staff Cottage, south elevation, looking north.



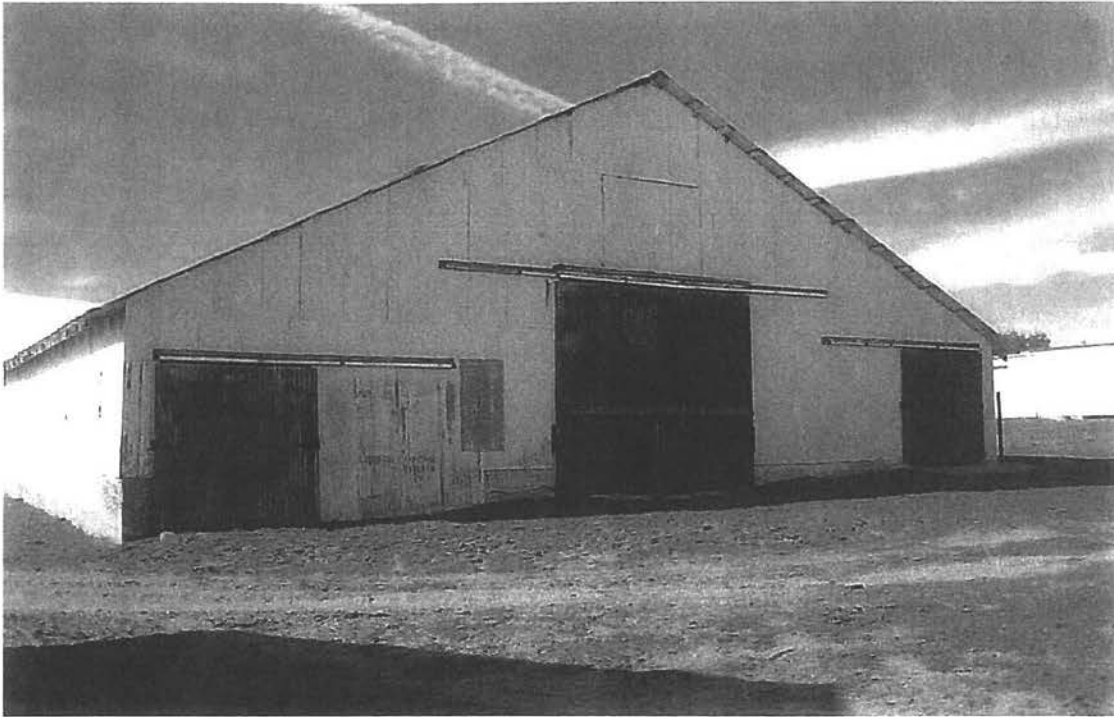
Staff Cottage, partial west elevation, looking east.



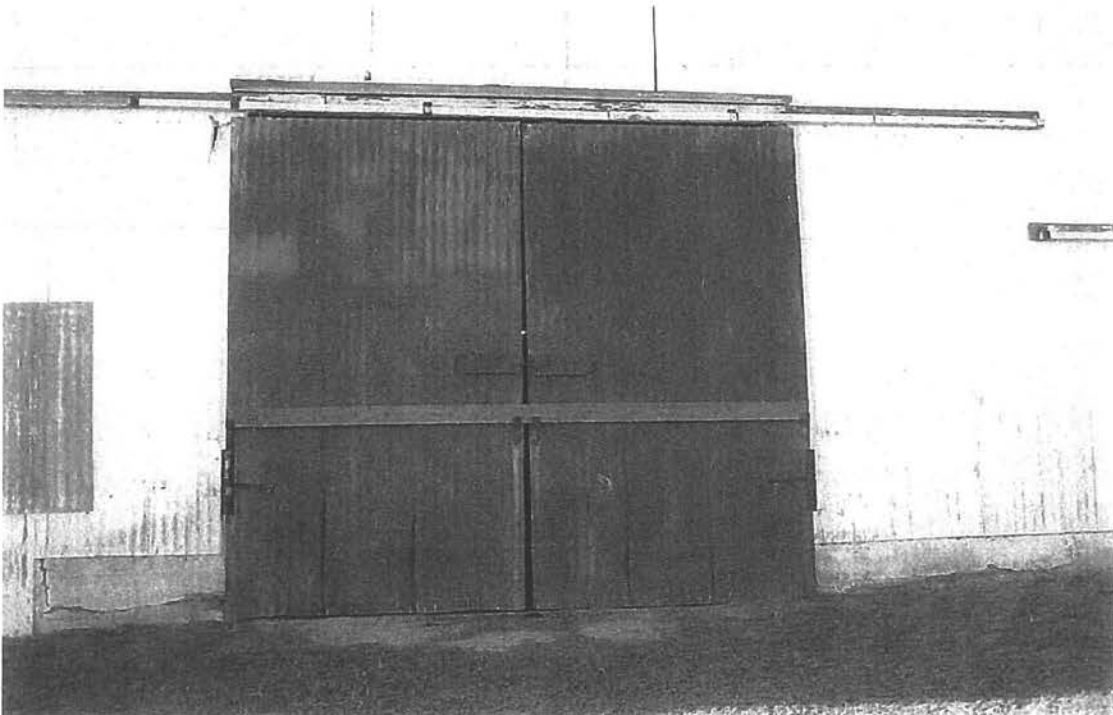
Staff Cottage, north elevation, looking southeast.



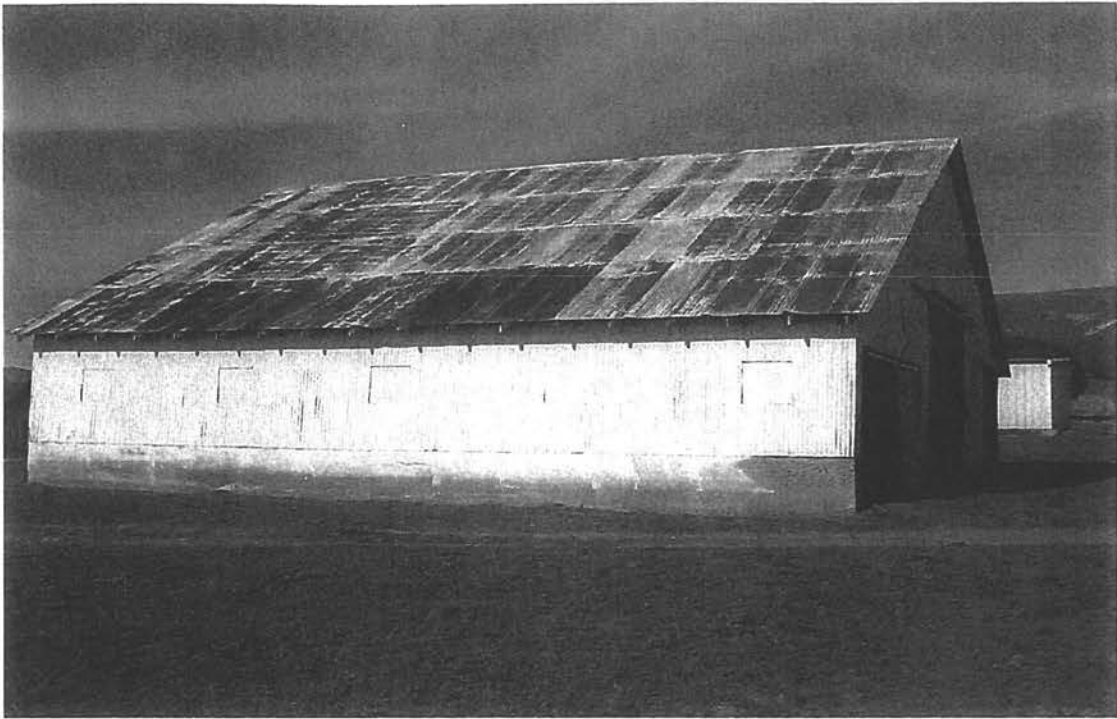
Staff Cottage, partial east elevation, looking west.



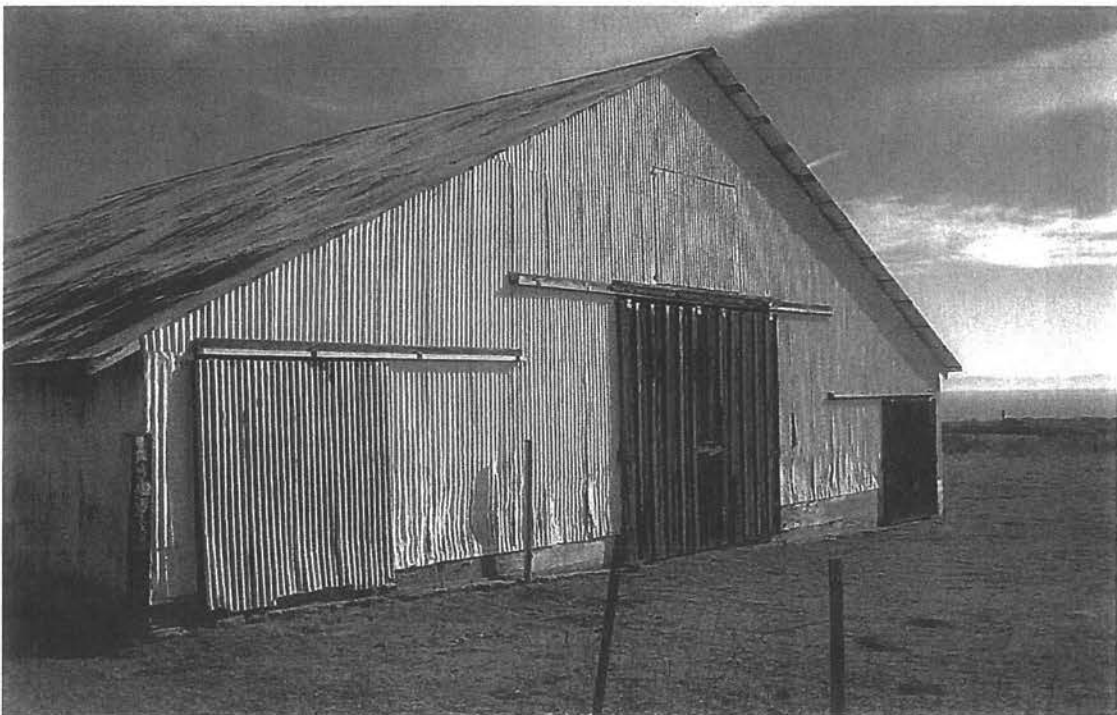
Barn No. 1, east elevation, looking northwest.



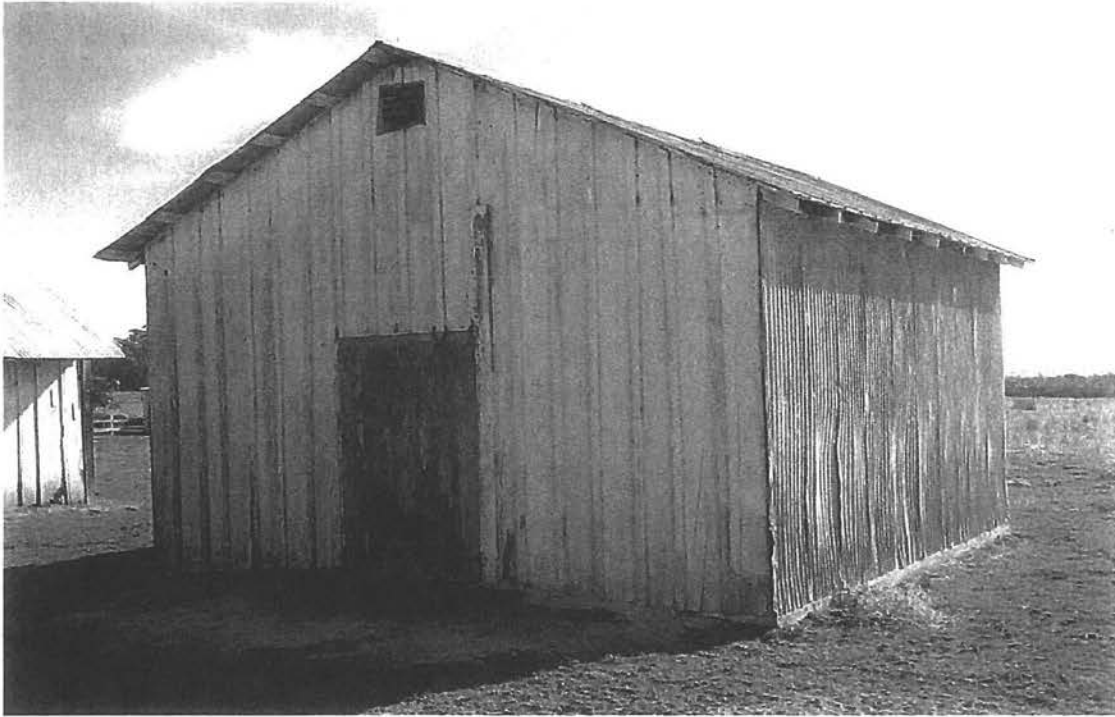
Barn No. 1, door detail, east elevation, looking west.



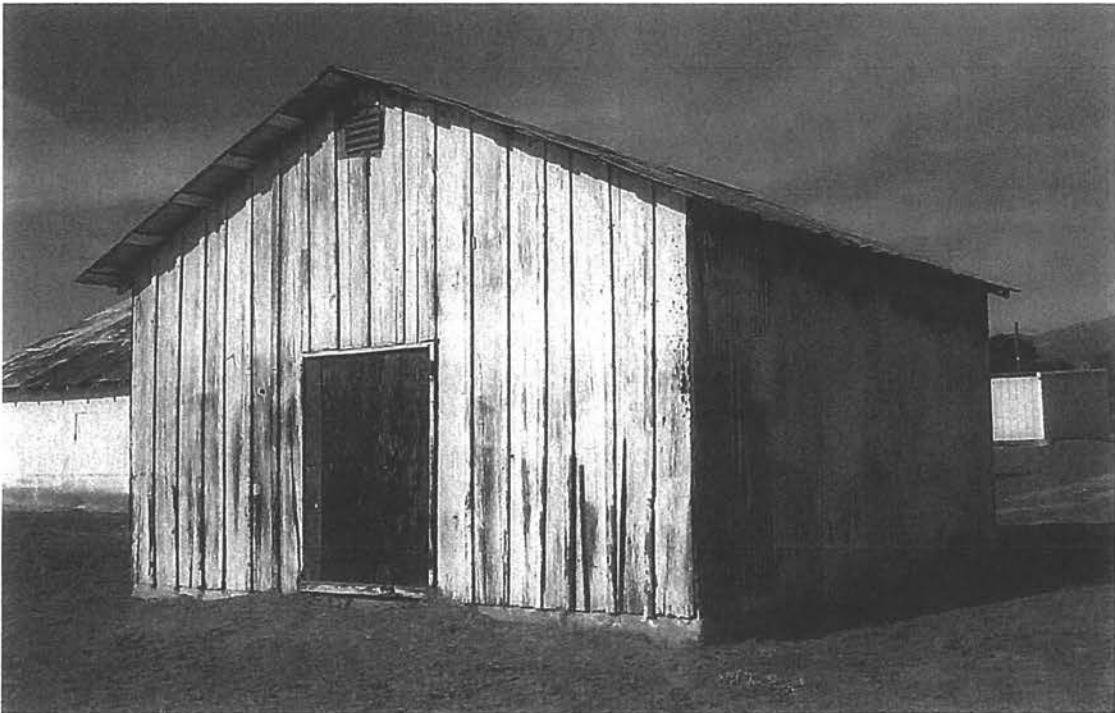
Barn No. 1, south elevation, looking northwest.



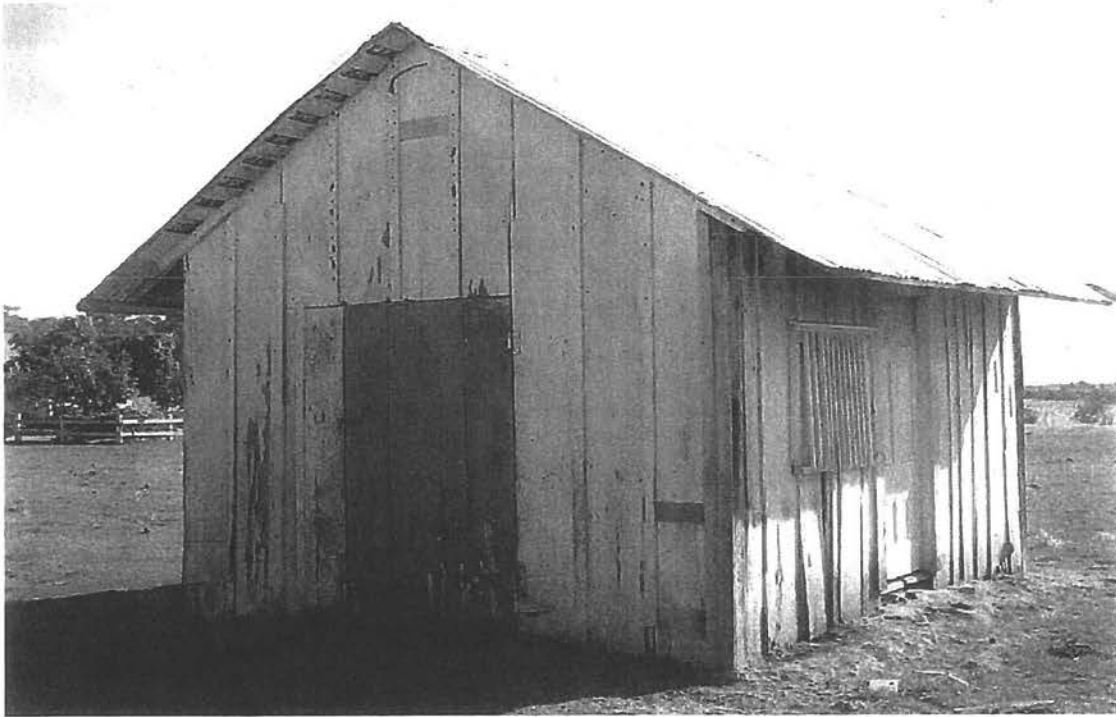
Barn No. 1, west elevation, looking southeast.



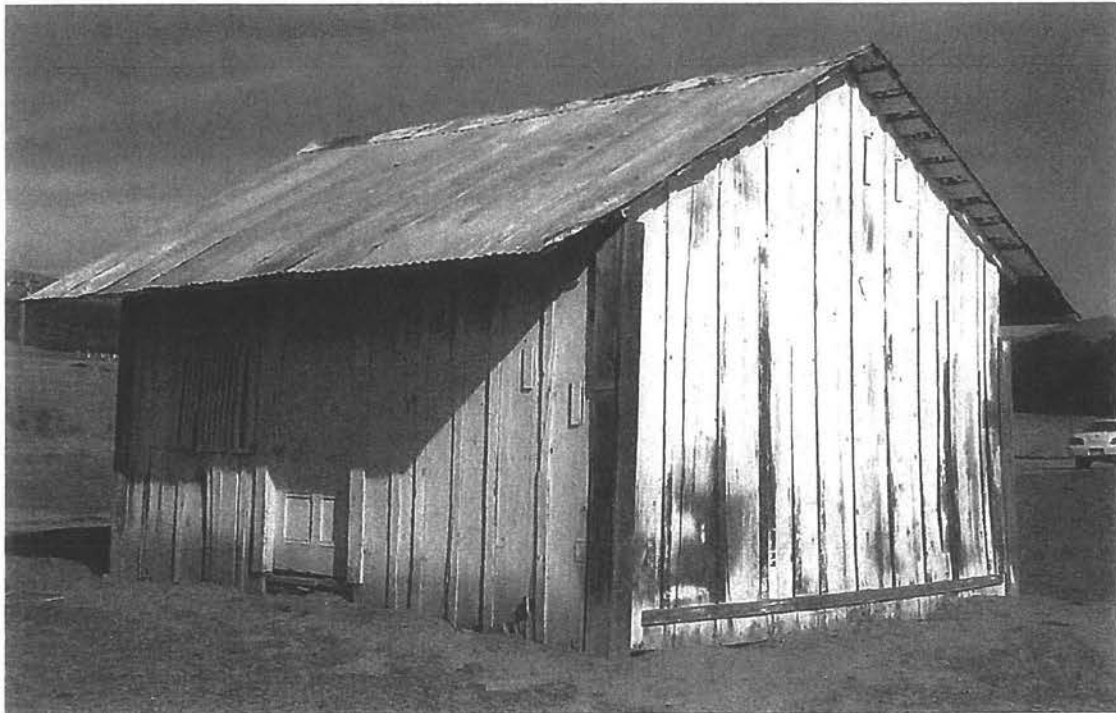
Barn No. 2, north and west elevations, looking southeast.



Barn No. 2, south and east elevations, looking northwest.



Barn No. 3, north and west elevations, looking southeast.



Barn No. 3, west and south elevations, looking northeast.



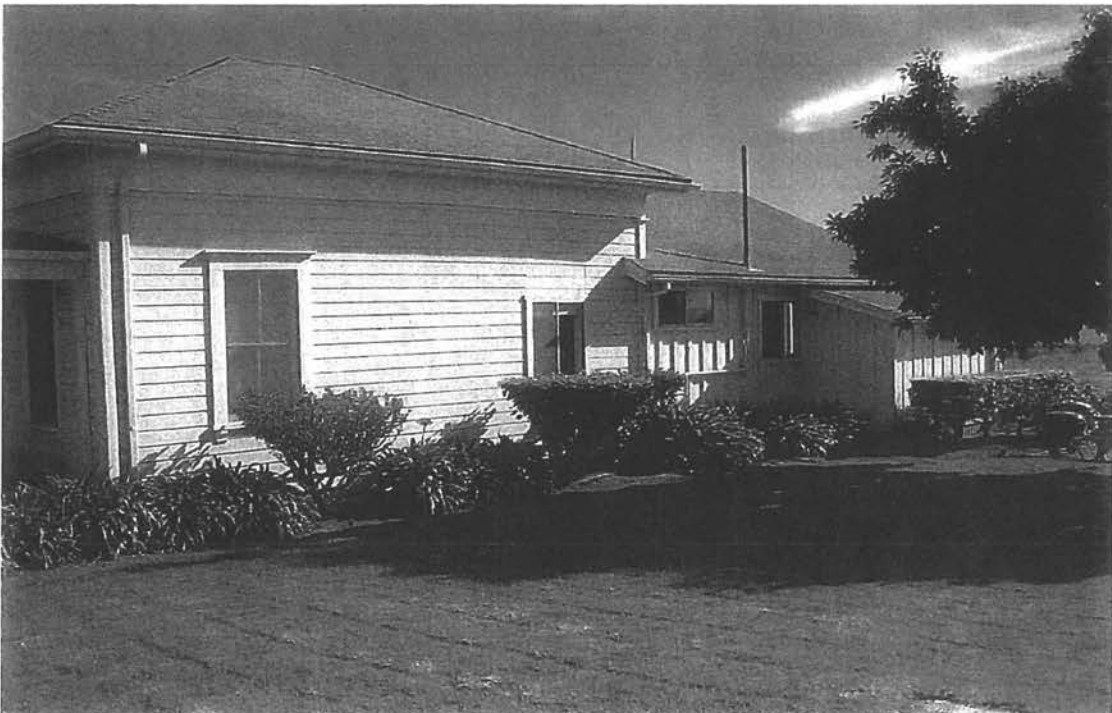
From foreground, Barn Nos. 3, 2, 1, looking northwest.



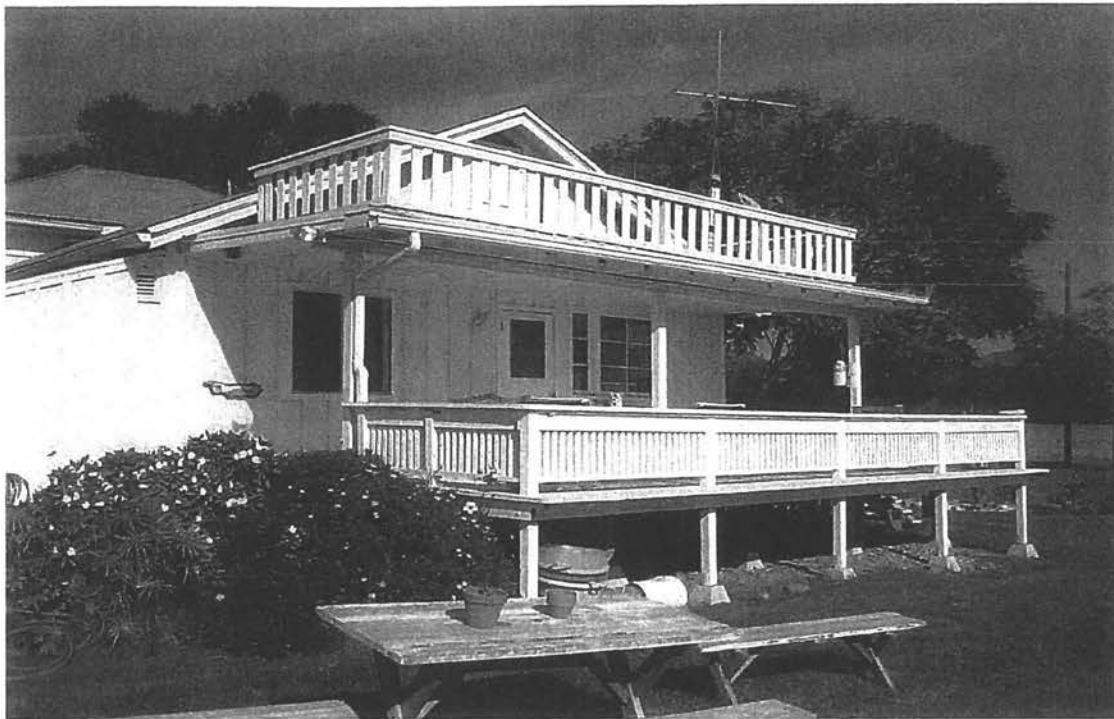
Main House, north and west elevations, and landscape, looking southeast.



Main House, north elevation, looking southeast.



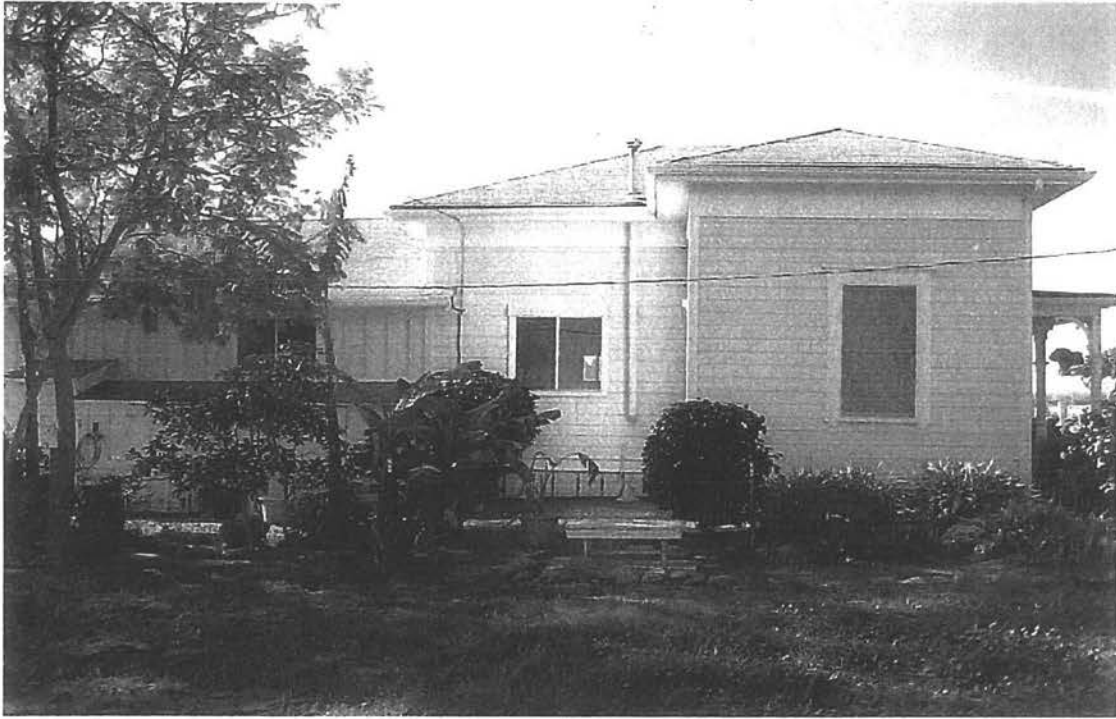
Main House, west elevation, looking southeast.



Main House, south elevation, looking northeast.



Main House, window detail, east and south elevations, looking northwest.



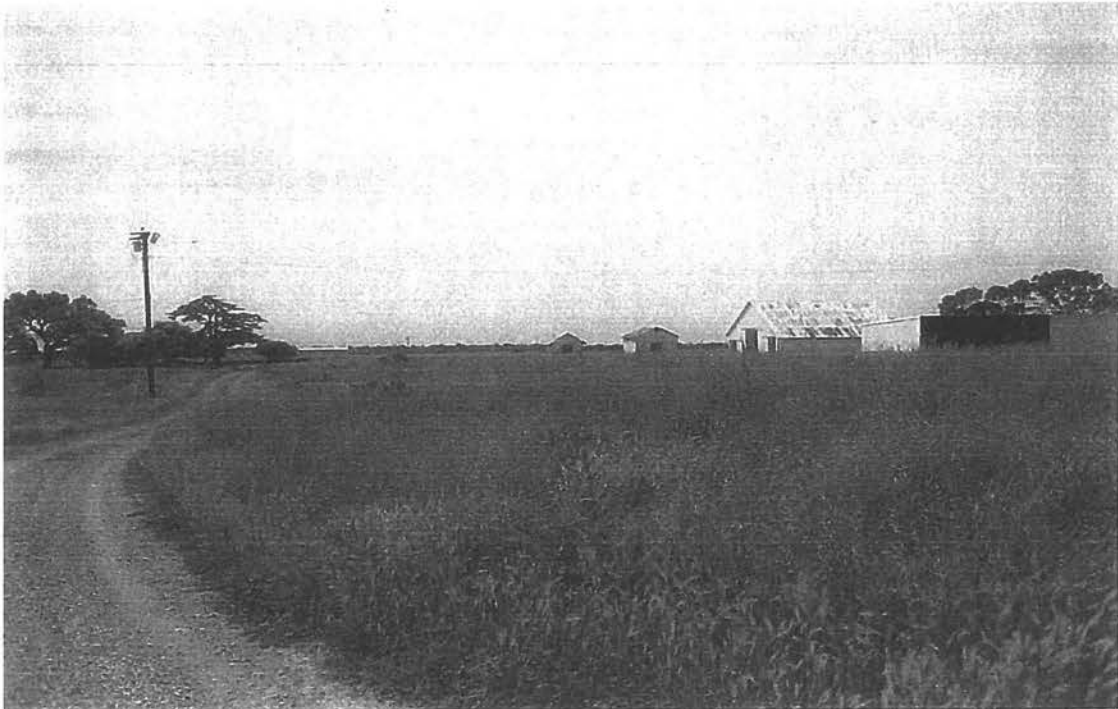
Main House, east elevation, looking west.



Main House, porch detail, north elevation, looking southwest.



Area 2 landscape view, looking southwest.



Area 2 landscape view, looking south.

**PH/SE 1-2 CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY
HISTORIC RESOURCES
LAS VARAS RANCH
GOLETA, CALIFORNIA**

APN Nos. 079-080-009, 079-080-022

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May 22, 2006

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**PHASE 1-2 CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY
HISTORIC RESOURCES
LAS VARAS RANCH
GOLETA, CALIFORNIA**

1. INTRODUCTION

The following Phase 1-2 Historic Resources Study for Las Varas Ranch in Goleta was requested by Susan Petrovich of Hatch and Parent to assess the significance of the buildings on the property and to analyze any impacts of the proposed project on them. This report meets the County of Santa Barbara requirements for a Phase 1-2 Historic Resources Study. Ronald L. Nye prepared the report in consultation with Alexandra C. Cole of Preservation Planning Associates.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is in the preliminary phases of planning. It currently includes the designation of six development envelopes within the boundaries of the 1,800-acre Las Varas Ranch. This assessment will focus on one portion of the ranch: the area between Highway 101 on the north and the railroad tracks on the south, consisting of approximately 410 acres. This area contains three envelopes. One has already been developed with a modern single-family dwelling and is situated one-quarter mile away from a group of older buildings. The second envelope contains a group of older ranch buildings within its boundaries. These two envelopes will be the focus of this assessment. The remaining undeveloped proposed building envelope in the study area and the three envelopes outside the study area would each allow for a single family dwelling and accessory buildings.

3. SITE DESCRIPTION

The project site is located in an unincorporated area west of Goleta. The study area consists of approximately 410 acres of the larger project site, and contains ranch buildings and agricultural land. The irregularly-shaped study area is bounded on the north by Highway 101 and on the south by the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks. The western boundary is Las Llagas Canyon and eastern boundary is Las Varas Canyon. Gato Canyon and Creek traverse the site on a generally north-south axis in the western portion of the study site. (See Project Location and Site Map, Appendix 1)

The study property contains two separate groups of buildings. One, located on the west side of Las Varas Canyon, will be designated Area 1, although it is known colloquially as "Las Varas Ranch." The other group, found on the east side of Gato Canyon, will be

designated Area 2, although it is sometimes referred to as "Edwards Ranch." For purposes of this inventory and assessment report, the study property as a whole will be called Las Varas Ranch.

4. BUILDING DESCRIPTION

Area 1

This area is located in the northeastern corner of the study site, approximately one-quarter mile south of Highway 101. It contains nine buildings: four that were inventoried and assessed for significance and five, due to their recent construction or utilitarian materials or style, which were not surveyed. (See Project Area Location Map, Appendix II)

1. Staff Cottage No. 1

This is an irregular-shaped, vernacular style building built between 1910 and 1920. The original portion of the single story, wood frame building is side-gabled with parallel gables that are moderately-sloped and covered with composition shingles. The eaves are open with moderate overhangs. Additions to the north and west elevations have shed roofs covered with rolled composition roofing, while a carport addition on the west elevation has corrugated metal roofing. The original portion and an addition on the north have post and pier foundations, while the addition on the west side sits on a continuous concrete footing. The siding throughout is board and batten. The southeast corner of the cottage contains a cutaway porch that has been enclosed with board and batten siding and a screened door and window.

The east elevation features two windows with aluminum sliding sashes and wood frames and moldings; a wood-sashed casement window; a screened door leading into a wood plank porch with wood steps; and a metal smokestack on the roof slope. A window with sliding aluminum sashes is found on the north side, and moving right, on one of the additions, a fixed, ten-light wood-framed window, followed by a boarded over, wood-framed window at the northwest corner. A four-post, wood frame carport with a concrete driveway dominates the west elevation. In addition to the carport, the elevation includes a double door entrance containing two wood, five-paneled doors; two twelve-light, fixed wood-framed windows separated and bracketed by blank wood panels; and a small bathroom addition whose window has been removed. The south elevation features two windows with aluminum sliding sashes and wood frames and moldings, a porch window with no glazing and vents below the gables. The building is in good condition.

2. Staff Cottage No. 2

This cottage is located a few feet to the southwest of Staff Cottage No. 1. Although it is smaller than the first cottage, it retains the same vernacular style and materials, and was built between 1910 and 1920. It is side-gabled with a moderately-sloped roof topped with composition shingles and has overhanging, open eaves. The cottage's walls are

board and batten and its foundation is post and pier. There is a cutaway porch at the northeast corner that includes a wood plank landing, a wood railing and wood steps. The north elevation features a wood door with a ten-light window; two sliding wood-framed windows, one with two four-light sashes and one with two single-light sashes; a small, paneled wood door accessed by wood steps; and a metal smokestack on the roof slope. A small bathroom addition with v-board siding, a shed roof and small window extends from the west elevation. The remaining fenestration on the cottage includes double hung windows on the west and south elevations, metal-sashed sliding windows on the west, south and east elevations, and casements on the south elevation. The building is in good condition.

3. Storage Shed No. 1

This small metal shed is located a few feet to the southeast of Staff Cottage No. 2. Due to its recent construction and utilitarian purpose, it was not surveyed.

4. Foreman's House

This vernacular style house, which was built about 1910, is located east of the two staff cottages. The single-story building is side-gabled with a moderately-sloped roof, open eaves and composition roofing. It has wood shingle siding. The foundation is a combination of post and pier and continuous concrete footing. The house is irregularly-shaped, with additions on its west, east and north elevations. A flat-roofed addition extends from the west elevation, containing a single doorway and adjacent wood-sashed casement window, followed by an aluminum-sashed sliding window. The original portion of the west elevation features a wood-framed, triple window with a single plate glass pane in the middle flanked by aluminum-sashed sliders. To the right is a wraparound ribbon window with wood frames and molding, and four two-light, fixed-sashes on the west side and two of the same type on the south side. A red brick chimney protrudes from the west slope of the roof near its ridge. The south elevation contains a vent with louvers below the gable, a small window with an aluminum sliding sash and a large two-light, fixed-sash window with wood framing and molding.

A partial-width, shed-roofed porch on the southeast corner of the building features post-and-beam supports with a wood plank landing, steps, railing and spindles. Below the porch, facing east, are two wood-framed, 1/1 double hung windows, followed by a doorway, facing south. Adjacent to the door is a wood-framed wraparound window with fixed, four-light sashes, and facing east, a wood-framed sliding window. To the right of the porch on the east elevation is a shed-roofed addition with a wood-framed, ribbon window containing four sashes with single fixed lights. A prominent feature on the north elevation is a centered, shed-roofed bay addition containing wood-framed wraparound windows on each corner. Concrete steps to the left of the bay indicate that an entrance was once located above the steps. To the east of the bay, on the east-extending addition, there is a doorway with an adjacent window containing two single-pane, fixed sashes. There are windows on both sides of the bay with aluminum, sliding sashes, followed by a casement window on the west-extending addition. The louvered vent below the gable is partially obscured by an exterior-mounted air conditioner. The building is in good condition.

5. Repair Garage

This is a vernacular one-story, rectangular-shaped building built between 1910 and 1920. It is located south of the Foreman's House. Set on a concrete foundation, it has board and batten siding, and a side-gabled roof covered with corrugated metal. There are two double, board and batten sliding doors on the west elevation. The doorway in the center is significantly larger than the one to its right. The north elevation contains a single, double-sized sliding board and batten door. An open shed with a metal roof and posts extends from the east side, and a lean-to is located on the south elevation. Identical windows, containing fixed, 10-pane sashes, have been installed on the east and south elevations. The building is in good condition.

6. Horse Barn

This is a metal barn that is located to the northwest of the Repair Garage. Due to its recent construction and utilitarian purpose, it was not surveyed.

7. Storage Shed No. 2

Located a few feet north of the Horse Barn, this plywood-sided building, due to its recent construction and utilitarian purpose, was not surveyed.

8. Cattle Shed

This is another plywood-sided building. It is located among the cattle corrals, southeast of the Repair Garage. Due to its recent construction and utilitarian purpose, it was not surveyed.

9. Residence

This residence, which does not qualify for assessment due to its relatively recent date of construction, is located approximately one-quarter mile southwest of the Staff Cottages. It was not surveyed.

Area 2

This area is located in the western half of the study site, approximately one-half mile west of Area 1 and, with the exception of one structure, lies one-quarter mile south of Highway 101. It contains eight buildings and structures: five buildings and one structure that were inventoried and assessed for significance and two buildings, due to their recent construction or utilitarian materials or style, that were not surveyed. (See Project Area Location Map, Appendix II)

1. Water Tank Tower

~~This structure is located approximately 125 feet south of Highway 101 on the mesa west of Gato Canyon. It consists of a wood tower approximately twenty feet in height~~

topped by a rectangular-shaped, wood platform about 16' by 18' in dimension. The platform is supported by nine 6" by 6" posts that are resting on concrete piers and cross-braced with wood planks. The wood stave water tank that once rested on the platform is missing. A wood plank ladder is attached on the north side. The structure appears to have been built by the U.S. Army in 1944 to provide water for a short-lived prisoner of war camp erected a short distance to the west.¹ The structure is in poor condition.

2. Staff Cottage

This is a one-story, irregularly-shaped building in a vernacular style that likely dates to the 1880s. At least four additions have been made to the original building over the years. It is wood-framed, sided with a mix of board and batten, clapboard, and plywood, and has composition roofing. The original portion, at its southern end, is side-gabled with a moderately steep roof pitch, while the additions are shed-roofed. The south elevation has board and batten siding and a full-width porch roof, but only a small landing on its east end. The porch landing accesses a single entry wood door containing a single-pane window above three panels. To the left of the porch landing is a small, single-paned window with wood sash and frame. Plywood sheaths the original cottage skirting and post and pier foundation. The west elevation features board and batten siding below the gable with a sawtooth design cut on the bottom of the boards at the base of the gable. Clapboard siding is found below the gable base, where it extends seamlessly northward onto the first shed-roof addition. A plywood-sided wing with a collapsed roof extends to the west. Fenestration on the west elevation includes an aluminum-sashed sliding window in a wood frame on the original cottage element; a small casement on the first addition; and a fixed, two-light aluminum-sashed window on the derelict west-extending wing.

The north elevation reveals three of the cottage's four additions. The west-extending wing addition has a window that is partially boarded and lacks glazing, and moving east, another addition contains tongue and groove siding with a small casement window and collapsing shed roof. On the east, the third visible addition has board and batten siding, a shed roof with badly-deteriorated composition roofing, and a centered door bracketed by windows. The wood door resembles that on the south elevation and contains a single light above three panels. Each window has wood frames and moldings, and their fixed sashes contain six wavy-patterned lights. Extending overhead from this addition is a derelict patio cover with a wood frame and corrugated fiberglass roofing. The east elevation contains the board and batten-sided addition, and moving south, a clapboard-sided addition followed by the original gabled cottage, also with clapboard siding. Exposed vertical board siding on the oldest cottage segment indicates that the clapboards were probably placed over initial board and batten siding. All three elements have aluminum-sashed, sliding windows. The largest window is found on the original cottage, and it is offset to the right. A small, derelict outbuilding with gabled roof that dates to the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries is located close to the cottage on its west side. Overall, the two buildings are in very poor condition.

¹ Justin M. Ruhge, *Looking Back* (Goleta, CA: Quantum Imaging Associates, 1991), 100-103.

3. Utility Building

This is a metal utility and storage building that is located south of the Staff Cottage. Due to its recent construction and utilitarian purpose, it was not surveyed.

4. Barn No. 1

This is the largest of three older barns in Area 2. Probably built in the 1920s and used for storing baled hay, it is front-gabled with a moderately-pitched roof and slightly overhanging eaves. The barn is wood-framed, and its walls and roofing are made of corrugated metal. Its foundation consists of poured in place concrete footing. The door arrangement is identical on its gable ends: a large double sliding door in the center with smaller single sliding doors on both sides. The double doors on the east elevation are corrugated metal, while the double doors on the west side are board and batten. Both smaller doors are corrugated metal on the east side, while on the west side the door on the north end is corrugated metal and its opposite is wood plank. Hinged, corrugated metal hay doors are found in the gables above the double doors on the east and west elevations. Five square openings designed to open as sliding windows have been cut into the corrugated siding of the south elevation. The barn was built on a south-sloping gradient, exposing a significant portion of its foundation on its south elevation. The building is in good condition.

5. Barn No. 2

Located a few feet to the southeast of Barn No. 1, this small building was also likely built in the 1920s. It is front-gabled with raised seam metal roofing and overhanging eaves. Its walls are made of board and batten (with twelve-inch wide boards) on its north and south sides, and corrugated metal on its east and west sides. The barn has a concrete foundation. The only openings in its walls are a wood plank door on its north elevation, a plywood door on its south elevation and louvered vents in both gables. The building is in poor to moderate condition.

6. Barn No. 3

This barn is located a few feet east of Barn No. 2. It is smaller and older than the prior building, and probably dates to the late nineteenth century. The barn is gabled with a steeply-pitched roof that is covered with corrugated metal roofing. The eaves have a wide overhang. The siding consists of board and batten with a varying board width that ranges generally between fifteen and eighteen inches, with a few that are narrower. There are numerous wood and tin patches on the walls. The building has no foundation. There is a wood plank door on its north elevation with saw cuts indicating that the doorway was once larger. The west side features a standard wood door with six panels and a window opening covered by a crude wood grating. The building is in poor condition.

7. Garage

Located to the southwest of the three barns, this is an all metal domestic garage. Due to its recent construction and utilitarian purpose, it was not surveyed.

8. Main House

This is a wood-framed building that is located to the southeast of the three barns. It is a high style ranch house, dating to the late nineteenth century, which features decorative elements inspired by the Italianate, Queen Anne and Classical styles. The northern portion of the single story building was built first and has a hipped roof. Subsequent additions were made on the south and east elevations of the original cottage. The addition on the south has a gabled roof, while the one to the east is hipped. The eaves have a wide overhang, although they are boxed on the original cottage and east addition, and open on the south addition. Roofing throughout is composition shingle. Wood siding on the oldest portion is drop siding, board and batten is featured on the south addition and shiplap is found on the east extension. A wide architrave band is found below the eaves on the oldest portion of the house, which rests on vernacular-style Italianate pilasters located at the northwest and southwest corners. The pilaster on the original northeast corner has been removed and the one on the southeast corner has been shortened.

A partial-width porch with a hipped roof is the prominent element on the north elevation. The porch is supported by four Italianate-inspired, chamfered posts and two matching pilasters. The posts and pilasters include Queen Anne style decorative scrolled brackets. Three of the brackets have been removed. The porch landing and steps are made of concrete. Centered below the porch is a single doorway with matching windows on either side. The door is wood with a single light above three recessed panels and the windows are wood-framed, with 2/2 vertically-oriented double hung sashes. The door and windows have identical wide board trims with a Classical molding at the top. Sill brackets are found below the windows.

To the left of the porch is the east addition which matches the original main block in roof pitch and style, fascia board, and window style, yet is recognizable as an addition because the grooves in its shiplap siding boards do not align with the main block's drop siding.

The original portion of the west elevation contains an exact duplicate of the two double hung windows on the north elevation, and a smaller window with sliding aluminum sashes. Saw cuts above the window indicate that a larger one, no doubt replicating the one to the left, was removed. The south-extending addition includes two more sliding aluminum-sashed windows and a lean-to shed. The south elevation includes a flat-roofed porch with three support posts and a wood-spindled crest railing on its roof perimeter. A wood-planked deck with railing extends from the porch. The deck is suspended on a post and pier foundation and is accessed via wood plank steps on either side. Below the porch are a modern door and two multi-pane windows. The south addition's east elevation contains a sliding aluminum-sashed window and two lean-tos. On the east elevation of the original cottage, there is another sliding window with saw

cuts above it revealing that the historic window was removed. The short east wing addition contains two original windows: a window with a fixed, single pane on the south-facing side with wide trim and Classical top molding, but lacking sill brackets; and another window matching the two on the porch and west elevation, although the lower sash contains only one light. Overall, the building is in good condition.

5. SITE AND BUILDING HISTORY

The first known occupants of the area encompassing the Las Varas Ranch were the Native Americans known as Chumash. They are thought to have settled on the coast thousands of years before European exploration. The navigator Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, sailing under the Spanish flag, encountered them at present-day Dos Pueblos Creek, about three-quarters of a mile southeast of the study property, in 1542. He recorded that they resided in two *rancherías* known by the Chumash as "Kuyamu" and "Mikiw," which were located near the shore at the mouth of the creek. The Spanish dubbed the settlement *los dos pueblos*, or "the two villages." Don Gaspar de Portolá, leading a Spanish land expedition in 1769, observed that the Native Americans numbered over 1,000 at Dos Pueblos.² Approximately six miles southeast of the study property, at the present-day Goleta Slough, there were four *rancherías*, whose Chumash population numbered 1,500 at the time of de Portolá's expedition.³ The Spanish also identified *rancherías* to the west of the Las Varas property, including one at Refugio and a settlement at Gaviota known as "Onomgio," which contained about 300 Chumash in 1792.⁴

De Portolá was in the vanguard of Spain's effort to fortify and colonize its vast territory known as Alta California. The pacification and conversion of its potentially hostile Indian tribes, a critical element of the plan, was to be accomplished through a system of missions. Mission Santa Barbara, established in 1786, was granted five royal *ranchos*, one of which, Dos Pueblos, included the Las Varas Ranch study site. Missionaries forced most of the Chumash to move to the Mission where, as a result of cultural repression and disease, their numbers dwindled rapidly. A few recalcitrant Indians remained or escaped to Dos Pueblos, and are said to have totaled 210 in 1796 before eventually disappearing. The same fate befell the Goleta Chumash. Cattle-raising for the hide and tallow trade, meanwhile, became the Mission fathers' major agricultural pursuit on Dos Pueblos and their other far-flung *ranchos* lands.⁵

The history of the Dos Pueblos *ranchos* took a major turn in 1821 when Mexico achieved its independence from Spain. Mexico, which now governed California, stripped the missions of their lands, and during the 1820s, following Spain's precedent, began issuing numerous large land grants to well-connected individuals. One such individual was Nicolás A. Den, who in 1842 was granted 15,500 acres by the governor of California.

² Walker A. Tompkins, *Santa Barbara's Royal Rancho* (Berkeley: Howell-North, 1960), 1-9.

³ *Ibid.*, *Goleta: The Good Land* (Goleta, CA: Goleta Amvets Post No. 55, 1966), 3-13.

⁴ Merlyn Chesnut, *The Gaviota Land* (Santa Barbara: Fithian Press, 1993), 21-35.

⁵ Tompkins, *Santa Barbara's Royal Rancho*, 16-23, and *Goleta: The Good Land*, 13-14; R. B. Rice, W. A. Bullough, R. J. Orsi, *The Elusive Eden: A New History of California* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988), 76-95.

The property, named Rancho Los Dos Pueblos, stretched generally from Llagas Canyon on the west to present-day Turnpike Road, in Goleta, on the east, and from the coast on the south to the foothills on the north. Den, a naturalized Mexican, achieved additional prominence by marrying Rosa Hill, daughter of his mentor, Don Daniel Hill, and by his election to *alcalde* of Santa Barbara. He went on to acquire additional land grants in Santa Barbara County, own thousands of head of cattle, and beginning in 1849, earn a small fortune selling cattle at inflated prices during the Gold Rush.⁶

Den began building an adobe home on the west side of the canyon, overlooking Dos Pueblos Creek, in 1842, and enlarged it in increments until 1854. Other features situated near the main house included a cookhouse, laundry, garden and fruit orchard. El Camino Real, at that time a dirt pathway, passed a short distance to the west of the Den house. Later, after California statehood, a stage coach relay station was built in the canyon, just east of Dos Pueblos Creek, to service the growing passenger and mail traffic along the coast. Den died a well-off man in 1862, just prior to the Great Drought of 1862-1864, which decimated the cattle herds in California that were the *rancheros'* main source of wealth. Rosa Den was forced to sell large portions of the family's land holdings to make ends meet. She remarried, and following her death in 1884, her widowed husband, Greenleaf C. Welch, sold in piecemeal fashion the remaining approximate 7,000 acres of the original land grant.⁷

John S. Edwards was one of those who acquired a portion of the old *ranchito* at this time. It is unclear whether this acquisition occurred in the 1870s or 1880s, but according to an official county map from 1888, by this date Edwards owned 1,138 acres of land that included the study site as well as extensive adjoining acreage that stretched north into the foothills.⁸ Edwards arrived in Santa Barbara in 1869 and within a short time rose to prominence in the community as a businessman and landowner. He established the hardware firm of Edwards, Boeseke & Dawe and in the 1870s became a director of each of Santa Barbara's first two banks. During that same decade Edwards joined other leading businessmen in advocating a railroad connection for Santa Barbara. He was also a director of one of the first public libraries in the city; a founding stockholder of Santa Barbara College; and an investor in the Arlington Hotel project. In addition to the Las Varas Ranch, he established a ranch on a 70-acre parcel at the intersection of San Marcos Road and Hollister Avenue in the Goleta Valley. Edwards died in 1890.⁹

Edwards' three sons, George S., Alfred and Charles inherited their father's vocation for banking, each becoming president of banks in Santa Barbara. One son, George S., exceeded his father's stature as a businessman and community leader. Following graduation from the University of California at Berkeley in 1879, George S. returned to Santa Barbara to join the family's hardware firm. He married Anna McLaren in 1881,

⁶ Tompkins, *Santa Barbara's Royal Rancho*, 100; 107-111; 160-165.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 166-172; 188-199; 216-224.

⁸ *Approved and Declared to be Official Map of Santa Barbara County*, November 1888, Map and Imagery Laboratory (MIL), UCSB.

⁹ Owen H. O'Neill, ed. *History of Santa Barbara County* (Santa Barbara: H. M. Meier, 1939), 219-248; Tompkins, *Santa Barbara History Makers* (Santa Barbara: McNally & Loftin, 1983), 209-210; Thompson and West, *History of Santa Barbara County...* (Oakland, CA: Thompson and West, 1883), 327; *Daily Independent* (Santa Barbara), August 18, 1890.

whereupon the couple moved to his father's Goleta Valley ranch where they lived for a number of years. George S. was named president of Commercial Bank 1890, a position he held for over forty years. By this time he had apparently assumed management of his father's two ranches, as in the same year he hired John Troup to oversee the Las Varas and Goleta Valley properties. In 1902 the younger Edwards was elected mayor of Santa Barbara, a position he held until 1905. During his tenure as mayor he is remembered for appointing the city's first park commission, headed by A. B. Doremus, who was responsible for enhancing Alameda Park and Plaza Del Mar. He also appointed the city's first chief of police, James Ross. Edwards went on to chair the city's water commission, laying the groundwork for municipal water service; help organize the Cottage Hospital Association; serve on the County road commission when the Coast Highway was being laid out; give to the County in 1912 the Goleta property that came to be named Tucker's Grove County Park; and serve on the executive committee to restore the Old Mission after the 1925 earthquake. George S. died in 1930.¹⁰ The Edwards family retained ownership of the study property until 1967, when it was purchased by Timothy M. Doheny.¹¹

The first available map that shows buildings on the property was issued in 1903. It depicts three buildings on the eastern boundary of Area 1, within Las Varas Canyon and near the old County road. This road looped southerly into the canyon as it continued generally westward from Santa Barbara. The three buildings no longer appear to exist, and none of the present ranch buildings in Area 1 are shown on the map. The 1903 map depicts two buildings in Area 2, one of which appears to be the present Main House. The second, located on the west side of Gato Canyon, no longer exists.¹² An official County map, dated 1909, does not depict buildings, but indicates that at this time the study property west of Gato Canyon was owned by Elizabeth Edwards and the portion east of the canyon was owned by George and C. A. Edwards.¹³

By 1928, as revealed by an aerial photograph of that date, all of the historical buildings presently found in Areas 1 and 2 had been erected. In Area 1, the photograph clearly shows Staff Cottage Nos. 1 and 2, the Foreman's House and the Repair Garage. Also shown are two or three buildings that no longer exist: a large barn located between the Foreman's House and the Repair Garage and one or two smaller buildings situated west of the barn. In Area 2, the photograph shows the Staff Cottage, Barn Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and the Main House. Two buildings are shown that have been demolished since the photograph was taken: a barn, smaller than Barn No. 1 but larger than the other two barns, located between Barn No. 1 and the Staff Cottage, and a building on the west side of Gato Canyon, approximately 500 feet south of the Coast Highway. There also appears to be a garage near the southeast corner of the Main House, although the quality of the photograph prevents certainty. Readily identifiable ranching activities in Area 1

¹⁰ *Noticias* (Winter 1965), 3-16; Edmondson Scrapbook, c. 1940s, 35, Gledhill Library; Tompkins, *Santa Barbara History Makers*, 209-211, and *Goleta: The Good Land*, 175-176, 252; O'Neill, ed., *History of Santa Barbara County*, 303, 312, 327-329; "G. S. Edwards Loses Valiant Fight For Life," *Santa Barbara Morning Press*(?), 1930, on file, Gledhill Library.

¹¹ "Ranch Here Sold For \$1,300,000," *Santa Barbara News-Press*, November 30, 1967.

¹² U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Goleta Quadrangle, 1903, MIL, UCSB.

¹³ Santa Barbara Abstract and Guaranty Co., *Official Map of Santa Barbara County, California*, November 1909, MIL, UCSB.

include an orchard east of the Foreman's House, field crops, probably hay, grain or lima beans, in the areas south and west of the building compound, and cattle grazing. It appears that grazing cattle or growing field crops were the chief activities in Area 2 at this time.¹⁴

The ranch owners intensified their crop-growing methods during the next two decades. By the late 1940s the Las Varas Ranch, now owned by Archie Edwards and his cousin, John S. Edwards, consisted of 550 acres. This property probably extended from Las Varas Canyon west to Gato Canyon south of the freeway, encompassing the eastern two-thirds of the study site, and north to the foothills above the freeway. Adjacent acreage to the west and north, part of the historical Edwards family property, was owned by other members of the family. According to a contemporary magazine article, the ranch featured forty-five acres of lemon trees, as well as areas planted to lima beans, tomatoes, peas, hay and grain.¹⁵ An aerial photograph taken in 1947 shows the orchard east of the Foreman's House in Area 1. Probably a lemon orchard, it had by this time been joined by another orchard to the south and a larger one to the west. A fourth orchard stretches northeasterly on the north side of the freeway. All of the buildings identified in the 1928 aerial photograph are shown in the 1947 photograph.¹⁶

The study site was also briefly used as a World War II prisoner of war camp, operated by the U.S. Army, during the mid-1940s. The camp, which was active from June 1944 to December 1945, was located a few yards west of the Water Tank Tower in Area 2. The Goleta facility was a branch of the Army's main war detention prison located at Camp Cooke, near Lompoc. The square-shaped compound was surrounded by barbed wire and six guard towers, and was said to include up to twenty quonset huts and canvas-covered buildings. At least two buildings were located outside the compound to the east. The prisoner population, which consisted of Germans captured in Europe, fluctuated in number from about 212 to 302. Some of them were employed picking lemons and walnuts on local ranches, while others packed walnuts at the Goleta Walnut Exchange. It is said that following deactivation of the camp in 1945 the buildings were used by ranch laborers. Nearly all physical remains of the facility, with the exception of the Water Tank Tower, were removed in the 1970s.¹⁷

A review of aerial photographs and maps from the 1950s reveals that Area 1 contained the present-day Staff Cottage Nos. 1 and 2, Foreman's House and Repair Garage. In addition, historical buildings that have since been removed were still in use: the large barn south of the Foreman's House and the two smaller buildings west of it that were identified in the 1928 photograph and a small garage northwest of the Foreman's House that may have been built prior to this time but was not visible on earlier photographs. A new structural improvement is an irrigation reservoir in Las Varas Canyon, approximately one-quarter mile southeast of the Foreman's House. The existing historical buildings in Area 2 are visible in the photographs from the 1950s. There are

¹⁴ Aerial photograph, Flight C-307A, Frame 62, 1928, MIL, UCSB.

¹⁵ "Las Varas Ranch," *Santa Barbara Home Life*, April 1949, n.p., on file in the Gledhill Library, Santa Barbara.

¹⁶ Aerial photograph, Flight GS-EM, Frame 6-34, 1947, MIL, UCSB.

¹⁷ Ruhge, *Looking Back*, 100-103; "Nazi POWs Worked Fields in Goleta," *Santa Barbara News Press*, March 20, 1989; Aerial photograph, Flight GS-EM, Frame 6-34, 1947, MIL, UCSB.

four visible buildings have since been demolished: one on the mesa, west of Gato Canyon, which was visible in the 1928 photograph; the large barn north of the Barn No. 1; a low, narrow building between the now demolished large barn and Barn No. 1; and a garage at the south east corner of the Main House. Agricultural uses on the study site appear unchanged since the 1940s.¹⁸

The broad historical theme in Goleta's history is agriculture and its development from passive activities, such as grazing, in the eighteenth century, to more intensive activities, such as growing irrigated crops, in the twentieth century. Agriculture was the chief economic activity in the Goleta area during this time, and the study property has been directly associated with agricultural production from the outset. During the Mission Period of California's history (1760-1820), the property was a part of one of Mission Santa Barbara's five royal *ranchos*, which were used primarily for cattle grazing. Following Mexican independence and the secularization of the missions, Nicolás A. Den's vast Rancho Los Dos Pueblos encompassed the study site. Den's tenure overlapped the late Rancho Period (1820-1845) and the transitional Anglo-Mexican Period (1845-1880). A typical *ranchero* of his time, he raised cattle for the hide and tallow trade, although during the Gold Rush he briefly adapted to the growing Anglo economy by selling cattle for meat. During the ownership of John S. Edwards and succeeding generations of his family, which coincided with the Americanization (1880-1915), Regional Culture (1915-1945) and Suburban (1945-1965) periods, cattle raising, as well as a succession of field and orchard crops were grown, including grain, lima beans, hay, walnuts and lemons.

6. SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

As required by CEQA regulations, the historical significance of the buildings on the Las Varas Ranch were evaluated in terms of their eligibility as a County of Santa Barbara landmark or place of historic merit and for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). CEQA defines a significant historical resource, for the purposes of review, as a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources or included in a local register of historic resources (Section 15064.5(a)). By definition, the CRHR also includes properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), as well as selected State Historical Landmarks.

However, the fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources, or identified in a historical resources survey, does not preclude the County from determining that the resource may be an historical resource (Section 15064.5(a)(4)).

¹⁸ USGS, Dos Pueblos Canyon Quadrangle, 1951, MIL, UCSB; Aerial photographs, Flight BTM-1954, Frame 11K-103, 1954 and Flight HA-AN, Frame 1-153, 1956, MIL, UCSB.

Because the buildings at Las Varas Ranch have not yet been evaluated for significance through a prior survey, the purpose of this report was to determine whether this property contains what CEQA identifies as significant historical resources.

County of Santa Barbara Significance Criteria

The criteria for evaluating the significance of the buildings at Las Varas Ranch are found in the "County of Santa Barbara Resource Management Department Cultural Resource Guidelines Historic Resources Element" (rev. 1993). To be considered significant a resource must possess integrity of location, design, workmanship, materials, and/or setting, and be at least 50 years old or if not, be unique and in possession of extraordinary elements of integrity, design, construction or association.

In addition the resource must demonstrate one or more of the following:

1. Is associated with an event, movement, organization, or person that/who has made an important contribution to the community, state or nation;
2. Was designed or built by an architect, engineer, builder, artist, or other designer who has made an important contribution to the community, state, or nation;
3. Is associated with a particular architectural style or building important to the community, state, or nation;
4. Embodies elements demonstrating (a) outstanding attention to design, detail, or craftsmanship, or (b) outstanding use of a particular structural material, surface material, or method of construction or technology;
5. Is associated with a traditional way of life important to an ethnic, national, racial, or social group, or to the community at large;
6. Illustrates broad patterns of cultural, social, political, economic, or industrial history;
7. Is a feature or a cluster of features which conveys a sense of time and place that is important to the community, state, or nation;
8. Is able to yield information important to the community or is relevant to scholarly studies in the humanities and social sciences.

To evaluate a resource, each of the above elements is assessed and given a significance ranking, from 1 through 3 and E, corresponding to the terms low (1), good (2), high (3), and exceptional (E). Each element is ranked separately. The overall level or threshold of significance is determined by the average of its individual rankings.

The resultant level of significance is used to determine what treatment a resource should be given within the planning process. An exceptional rating in any element indicates that the resource should receive special consideration, usually preservation, in the planning process. A good or high rating indicates that the resource is significant, and should be recognized, but not necessarily through preservation. A low rating indicates that the resource is not considered significant for planning purposes.

California Register of Historical Resources Criteria

The significance criteria for determining eligibility for the CRHR, as defined in Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, are as follows:

- 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 of 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 (PRC Section 5024.1).

The resource must also retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Additionally the resource must be over fifty years to qualify for the CRHR, unless of exceptional importance.

7. SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

Summary

The buildings at Las Varas Ranch were analyzed individually and as two discrete groups of buildings, each group linked by their agricultural context. The conclusion is that both Area 1 and Area 2 sites constitute rural landscapes, defined as "a geographically definable area possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of landscape components which are united by human use and past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development."¹⁹ As well, the main house at Area 2 is individually eligible as a County Place of Historic Merit for its architectural style, its historic association with the Edwards family, and its ability to convey an important sense of time and place.

Area 1 (4 out of 9 buildings significant): The period of significance for Area 1 is c. 1910-55, the cut-off date for significance, as a continuously operating ranch. This grouping of three ranch houses and repair garage possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship. The buildings were all developed between c. 1910 and 1920 as components of cattle grazing or field crop and lemon production. The houses and repair garage have high significance for building type, association with broad themes of local history, and ability to convey an important sense of time and place. As the center of the Las Varas Ranch (as it is known colloquially), they have a direct association with an agricultural tradition that spans three generations. As part of a rural landscape they define visually and historically a period that existed 75 or more years ago. Their overall significance is high.

¹⁹ Robert Z. Melnick, Daniel Sporn and Emma Jane Saxe, *Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System* (Washington, D. C.: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Park Historic Architecture Division, 1984).

Area 2 (4 out of 8 buildings significant): The period of significance for Area 2 is c. 1890 to 1955, the cut-off date for significance, as a continuously operating ranch. This grouping of ranch house and three barns possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship. The buildings were all developed between c. 1890 and 1920 as components of cattle grazing or field crop and lemon production. The house and barns have high significance for building type, association with broad themes of local history, and ability to convey an important sense of time and place. As the center of the Edwards Ranch (as it is known informally), they have a direct association with an agricultural tradition that spans three generations. As part of a rural landscape they define visually and historically a period that existed 75 or more years ago. Their overall significance is high.

Analysis

Area 1

1. Staff Cottage No. 1

County of Santa Barbara Guidelines

Integrity - 3 (high)

The cottage has retained its integrity of location. Although the original gable-roofed portion of the building has been altered, the additions typify in materials and design those of vernacular ranch buildings. Thus, it has retained a good integrity of design. The cottage is one of a remaining group of historical buildings in Area 1 that convey a sense of a bygone era of ranching, and hence retains a good integrity of setting. The cottage has retained a good level of integrity of materials because most of materials found in the additions are compatible with the original ones. The building was constructed in a vernacular style using common materials and building techniques, and thus earns a low rating for its integrity of workmanship.

Age - 2 (good)

The building rates a 2 for its approximate age of 75 years or older.

Association with an event, movement, organization, or person important to the community, state, or nation - 2 (good)

The Las Varas Ranch was owned and operated by the Edwards family from the late nineteenth century until 1967. Two family members, John S. Edwards and his son, George S. Edwards, were important persons in Santa Barbara County history. The cottage was built after the death of John S. and towards the end of the life of George S., and it is unlikely that the latter lived in it. The building thus has an indirect association with the two family members.

Architect/Designer - 1 (low)

This vernacular ranch building probably did not have an architect, and no designer or builder was identified.

Architectural Style or Building Type - 3 (high)

The cottage is a vernacular building typical of those erected on ranches during the period 1910-1920. It has retained nearly all of the elements that are representative of its type, such as the board and batten siding, cutaway porch, post and pier foundation and plank skirting. The cottage has retained its integrity as a vernacular working class home typically found on ranches during this era.

Construction and Materials - 2 (good)

Although the building features standard construction methods and materials, it merits a good rating as a representative example of a vernacular, working class cottage, albeit with alterations, which is a type that is dwindling in number in Goleta.

Traditional Lifeways - NA

Association with Broad Themes of Local, State or National History - 3 (high)

The cottage was constructed sometime during the late Americanization Period (1880-1915) or early Regional Culture Period (1915-1945) of county history. This was an era when ranching practices were evolving toward more intensive types of agricultural production, which included the application of irrigation for field and orchard crops. The Las Varas Ranch, which introduced lemon orchards during this time, was a part of this trend. The building, which housed ranch workers, has a direct association with the broad theme of agriculture in Goleta's history.

Conveys an Important Sense of Time and Place - 3 (high)

Although some of its context has been lost with the removal of some buildings, the cottage and its setting retains a sense of time and place representative of an agricultural landscape 75 or more years of age.

Able to Yield Information - NA

California Register of Historic Resources

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the state's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The cottage possesses historical integrity and is representative of a type of vernacular agricultural building that, when assessed within the context of its rural setting as a whole, meets Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is considered eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion C.

Summary for Staff Cottage No. 1

The overall significance rating for Cottage No. 1 under the County criteria is good to high, resulting from its retention of historical integrity, building type, association with the agriculture theme in Goleta history and its ability to evoke a sense of time and place. The cottage meets Criterion C of the CRHR as a good example of a vernacular agricultural building.

2. Staff Cottage No. 2

County of Santa Barbara Guidelines

Integrity - 3 (high)

Since this building was built at the same time, in the same style and with the same materials as Cottage No. 1, the assessment will parallel that made for the first cottage. The building has retained its integrity of location. Because only one small addition has been made to the cottage, it has retained its integrity of design. The cottage is one of a remaining group of historical buildings, trees and orchards in Area 1 that convey a sense of a bygone era of ranching, and hence retains a good integrity of setting. The cottage has retained a good level of integrity of materials because most of the original materials exist as originally used. The building was constructed in a vernacular style using common materials and building techniques, and thus earns a low rating for its integrity of workmanship.

Age - 2 (good)

The building rates a 2 for its approximate age of 75 years or older.

Association with an event, movement, organization, or person important to the community, state, or nation - 2 (good)

The Las Varas Ranch was owned and operated by the Edwards family from the late nineteenth century until 1967. Two family members, John S. Edwards and his son, George S. Edwards, were important persons in Santa Barbara County history. The cottage was built after the death of John S. and towards the end of the life of George S., and it is unlikely that the latter lived in it. The building thus has an indirect association with the two family members.

Architect/Designer - 1 (low)

This vernacular ranch building probably did not have an architect, and no designer or builder was identified.

Architectural Style or Building Type - 3 (high)

The cottage is a vernacular building typical of those erected on ranches during the period 1910-1920. It has retained nearly all of the elements that are representative of its type, such as the board and batten siding, cutaway porch, post and pier foundation and

plank skirting. The cottage has retained its integrity as a vernacular working class home typically found on ranches during this era.

Construction and Materials - 2 (good)

Although the building features standard construction methods and materials, it merits a good rating as a representative example of an agricultural working class cottage, a type that is dwindling in number in Goleta.

Traditional Lifeways - NA

Association with Broad Themes of Local, State or National History - 3 (high)

The cottage was constructed sometime during the late Americanization Period (1880-1915) or early Regional Culture Period (1915-1945) of county history. This was an era when ranching practices were evolving toward more intensive types of agricultural production, including the application of irrigation for field and orchard crops. The Las Varas Ranch, which introduced lemon orchards during this time, was a part of this trend. The building, which housed ranch workers, has a direct association with the broad theme of agriculture in Goleta's history.

Conveys an Important Sense of Time and Place - 3 (high)

Although some of its context has been lost with the removal of some buildings, the cottage and its surrounding landscape of surviving buildings, trees and orchards, retains a sense of time and place representative of an agricultural landscape 75 or more years of age.

Able to Yield Information - NA

California Register of Historic Resources

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the state's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The cottage possesses historical integrity and is representative of a type of vernacular agricultural building that, when assessed within the context of its rural setting as a whole, meets Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is considered eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion C.

Summary for Staff Cottage No. 2

The overall significance rating for Cottage No. 1 under the County criteria is good to high, resulting from its retention of historical integrity, building type, association with the agriculture theme in Goleta history and its ability to evoke a sense of time and place. The cottage meets Criterion C of the CRHR as a good example of a vernacular agricultural building.

4. Foreman's House

County of Santa Barbara Guidelines

Integrity - 3 (high)

The building has retained its integrity of location. In general, the additions made to the original building are compatible, and represent a typical example of alterations made to vernacular ranch houses. It therefore retains a good level of design integrity. The building is one of a remaining group of historical buildings, trees and orchards in Area 1 that convey a sense of a bygone era of ranching, and hence retains a good integrity of setting. The cottage has retained a good level of integrity of materials because most of materials found in the additions are compatible with the original ones. The building was constructed in a vernacular style using common materials and building techniques, and thus earns a low rating for its integrity of workmanship.

Age - 2 (good)

The building rates a 2 for its approximate age of 75 years or older.

Association with an event, movement, organization, or person important to the community, state, or nation - 2 (good)

The Las Varas Ranch was owned and operated by the Edwards family from the late nineteenth century until 1967. Two family members, John S. Edwards and his son, George S. Edwards, were important persons in Santa Barbara County history. Both individuals managed extensive business affairs in Santa Barbara. John S. probably died before the building was erected. It is known that George S. lived at the family's Goleta Valley ranch for a period of time before building a new home in Santa Barbara. It is unlikely that either of them lived in the Foreman's House. The building thus has an indirect association with the two family members.

Architect/Designer - 1 (low)

This ranch building probably did not have an architect, and no designer or builder was identified.

Architectural Style or Building Type - 3 (high)

The cottage is a vernacular building typical of those erected on ranches during the period 1910-1920. Although several alterations have been made, the changes, which include the use of shed roofs, shingle siding and wood-framed windows and doors to match existing materials, have not diminished its recognizable vernacular building type.

Construction and Materials - 1 (low)

The building features standard construction methods and materials.

Traditional Lifeways - NA

Association with Broad Themes of Local, State or National History - 3 (high)

The house was constructed sometime during the late Americanization Period (1880-1915) or early Regional Culture Period (1915-1945) of county history. This was an era when ranching practices were evolving toward more intensive types of agricultural production, including the application of irrigation for field and orchard crops. The Las Varas Ranch, which introduced lemon orchards during this time, was a part of this trend. The building, which was probably the residence of the ranch superintendent, has a direct association with the broad theme of agriculture in Goleta's history.

Conveys an Important Sense of Time and Place - 3 (high)

As part of a surviving group of buildings, landscaping and orchards in Area 1, the building conveys a sense of time and place representative of an agricultural landscape 75 or more years of age.

Able to Yield Information - NA

California Register of Historic Resources

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the state's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The dwelling, although it has been altered, possesses historical integrity and is representative of a type of vernacular agricultural building that, when assessed within the context of its rural setting as a whole, meets Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is considered eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion C.

Summary for Foreman's House

The overall significance rating for the Foreman's House under the County criteria is good to high, resulting from its retention of historical integrity, building type, its association with the agriculture theme in Goleta history and its ability to evoke a sense of time and place. The building meets Criterion C of the CRHR due to its ability, within the setting of Area 1, to evoke a period of agricultural history.

5. Repair Garage

County of Santa Barbara Guidelines

Integrity - 3 (high)

The building has retained its integrity of location. The vernacular garage has generally retained its integrity of design, despite the attached open metal shed. Although its original setting has been somewhat compromised by the loss of the adjacent large barn and agricultural buildings and by the addition of modern metal-clad ones, it contributes

to the sense of an old ranch environment as one of the surviving buildings, trees and orchards in Area 1. The building's original materials, including board and batten siding and corrugated metal roofing, are intact, and it thus has retained its integrity of materials. Because the building was constructed in a vernacular style using common materials and building techniques, it earns a low rating for its integrity of workmanship.

Age - 2 (good)

The building rates a 2 for its approximate age of 75 years or older.

Association with an event, movement, organization, or person important to the community, state, or nation - 2 (good)

The Las Varas Ranch was owned and operated by the Edwards family from the late nineteenth century until 1967. Two family members, John S. Edwards and his son, George S. Edwards, were important persons in Santa Barbara County history. The garage was built after the death of John S. and towards the end of the life of George S., and it is unlikely that the latter spent a great deal of time in it. The building thus has an indirect association with the two family members.

Architect/Designer - 1 (low)

This vernacular ranch building probably did not have an architect, and no designer or builder was identified.

Architectural Style or Building Type - 3 (high)

The garage is a vernacular building typical of those erected on ranches during the period 1910-1920. It has retained nearly all of the elements that are representative of its type, such as the board and batten siding, sliding double doors and board and batten siding. The garage has retained its integrity as a vernacular utility building found on ranches during this era.

Construction and Materials - 2 (good)

Although the building features standard construction methods and materials, it merits a good rating as a representative example of an agricultural service building, a type that is dwindling in number in Goleta.

Traditional Lifeways - NA

Association with Broad Themes of Local, State or National History - 3 (high)

The garage was constructed sometime during the late Americanization Period (1880-1915) or early Regional Culture Period (1915-1945) of county history. This was an era ~~when ranching practices were evolving toward more intensive types of agricultural~~ production, including the application of irrigation for field and orchard crops. The Las Varas Ranch, which introduced lemon orchards during this time, was a part of this

trend. The building, which was used to repair ranch machinery and vehicles, has a direct association with the broad theme of agriculture in Goleta's history.

Conveys an Important Sense of Time and Place - 3 (high)

Although some of its context has been lost with the removal of some buildings, the garage and its setting, including the other surviving buildings and landscape in Area 1, retains a sense of time and place representative of an agricultural landscape 75 or more years of age.

Able to Yield Information - NA

California Register of Historic Resources

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the state's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The garage possesses historical integrity and is representative of a type of vernacular agricultural building that, when assessed within the context of its rural setting as a whole, meets Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is considered eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion C.

Summary for Repair Garage

The overall significance rating for the Repair Garage under the County criteria is good, resulting from its retention of historical integrity, building type, its association with the agriculture theme in Goleta history and its ability to evoke a sense of time and place. The building meets Criterion C of the CRHR due as a good example of a vernacular agricultural building.

Area 2

1. Water Tank Tower

County of Santa Barbara Guidelines

Integrity - 1 (low)

The tower has retained its integrity of location, but has lost its integrity of design, since it no longer has its water tank, as well as its integrity of setting, since the prisoner of war facility that it once served has been demolished. Likewise, the removal of its water tank resulted in the loss of an essential part of its historical materials. The remaining rough-timbered tower is devoid of any qualities of workmanship.

Age - 1 (low)

The building rates a 1 for its age of 50 years or older.

Association with an event, movement, organization, or person important to the community, state, or nation - 1 (low)

The structure was part of a prisoner of war facility that was built by the U.S. Army during World War II. The war was an event of momentous importance to the state and nation. The camp was a part of the Army's larger effort to house captured enemy combatants in various locations in the state. Due to the water tank tower's lack of integrity, the result of losing its tank and adjacent prisoner facility, the structure has little or no ability to convey an association with World War II.

Architect/Designer - 1 (low)

The tower probably did not have an architect, and no designer or builder was identified.

Architectural Style or Building Type - 1 (low)

Since the structure lacks its water tank, it is impossible to attribute a style or type to it.

Construction and Materials - 1 (low)

The tower features common construction methods and materials typical of structures intended for short-term uses.

Traditional Lifeways - NA

Association with Broad Themes of Local, State or National History - 1 (low)

The tower was constructed during the late Regional Culture Period (1915-1945) of county history. This was an era when ranching practices were evolving toward more intensive types of agricultural production, including the application of irrigation for field and orchard crops. The Las Varas Ranch, which introduced lemon orchards during this time, was a part of this trend. The structure was built to supply water to a World War II facility located on the ranch, but was not used for ranching purposes. It therefore has a distant association with the broad theme of agriculture in Goleta's history.

Conveys an Important Sense of Time and Place - 1 (low)

The structure's lack of integrity, as discussed above, prevents it from conveying a sense of time and place.

Able to Yield Information - NA

California Register of Historic Resources

The structure does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the state's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The structure does not possess distinctive characteristics of a type of building, method of construction

or architectural style, and therefore does not meet Criterion C. Likewise, since it would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, it does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is not considered eligible for listing on the CRHR.

Summary for Water Tank Tower

The overall significance rating for the Water Tank Tower under the County criteria is low, resulting from its lack of physical and contextual integrity. Likewise, for the same reasons, it does not meet the significance criteria established for listing on the CRHR.

2. Staff Cottage

County of Santa Barbara Guidelines

Integrity - 1 (low)

The cottage has retained its integrity of location. Although elements of the building's original vernacular style are distinguishable, it has not retained its integrity of design or materials. The significant additions and renovations have introduced different styles and new materials. Original aspects of vernacular workmanship, such as the sawtooth pattern on the west elevation gable, have been retained, but so much of the building has been changed or has deteriorated that it earns a low rating for its integrity of workmanship. The extensive alterations have also compromised the cottage's original context, thus earning it a low rating in integrity of setting.

Age - 2 (good)

The building rates a 3 for its approximate age of 100 years or older.

Association with an event, movement, organization, or person important to the community, state, or nation - 2 (good)

The Las Varas Ranch was owned and operated by the Edwards family from the late nineteenth century until 1967. Two family members, John S. Edwards and his son, George S. Edwards, were important persons in Santa Barbara County history. The cottage was probably built near the end of John S. Edwards' life, but during the active period of George S. Edwards' life. In any case, as a ranch workers' home it is unlikely that either of them lived in it. The building thus has an indirect association with the two family members.

Architect/Designer - 1 (low)

This vernacular ranch building probably did not have an architect, and no designer or builder was identified.

Architectural Style or Building Type - 2 (good)

The original cottage was a vernacular building typical of those erected in rural areas during the late nineteenth century. It has retained some of the elements that are representative of its type, such as the board and batten siding, post and pier foundation and sawtooth-patterned planks. The additions and alterations, however, have compromised the integrity of the original prototype.

Construction and Materials - 1 (low)

The original vernacular style building featured standard construction methods and materials that have been compromised by the wear of time and alterations. It is not a good, representative example of an agricultural working class cottage.

Traditional Lifeways - NA

Association with Broad Themes of Local, State or National History - 1 (low)

The cottage was constructed sometime during the Americanization Period (1880-1915) of county history. This was an era when ranching practices were evolving toward more intensive types of agricultural production, which included the application of irrigation for field and orchard crops. The Las Varas Ranch, which introduced lemon orchards during this time, was a part of this trend. Due to its poor integrity, however, the building, which housed ranch workers, does not have the ability to convey a strong association with the broad theme of agriculture in Goleta's history.

Conveys an Important Sense of Time and Place - 1 (low)

Although the original portion of the cottage may be 100 years or more old, its poor integrity prevents it from conveying an important sense of time and place.

Able to Yield Information - NA

California Register of Historic Resources

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the state's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The cottage does not possess a representative type of architectural style or method of construction, and thus does not meet Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is not considered eligible for listing on the CRHR.

Summary for Staff Cottage

The overall significance rating for Staff Cottage under the County criteria is low, due ~~mostly to its poor physical condition and significant alterations. For the same reasons~~ the cottage does not qualify for listing on the CRHR.

4. Barn No. 1.

County of Santa Barbara Guidelines

Integrity - 3 (high)

The building has retained its integrity of location. The vernacular barn has also retained its integrity of design. No structural additions have been made, and the only changes to its original fabric are the board and batten and wood plank doors on the east elevation and cut out windows on the south elevation. Neither change diminishes the integrity of the building, as they are compatible with the original plan and are not visually intrusive. The barn is one of four surviving historical buildings in Area 2 that, along with the surrounding natural landscape, retain a sense of the old ranch setting. The building's original materials are intact, and it thus has retained its integrity of materials. The building was constructed in a vernacular style using common materials and building techniques, and thus earns a low rating for its integrity of workmanship.

Age - 2 (good)

The building rates a 2 for its approximate age of 75 years or older.

Association with an event, movement, organization, or person important to the community, state, or nation - 2 (good)

The Las Varas Ranch was owned and operated by the Edwards family from the late nineteenth century until 1967. Two family members, John S. Edwards and his son, George S. Edwards, were important persons in Santa Barbara County history. The barn was probably built after the death of John S. and towards the end of the life of George S., and it is unlikely that the latter spent a great deal of time in it. The building thus has an indirect association with the two family members.

Architect/Designer - 1 (low)

This vernacular ranch building probably did not have an architect, and no designer or builder was identified.

Architectural Style or Building Type - 3 (high)

The barn is a vernacular building typical of those erected on ranches during the 1920s. It has retained all of the elements that are representative of its type, such as the corrugated metal siding, roofing and sliding double doors. The barn has retained its integrity as a vernacular utility building found on ranches during this era.

Construction and Materials - 2 (good)

~~Although the building features standard construction methods and materials, it merits a~~
good rating as a representative example of an agricultural service building, a type that is dwindling in number in Goleta.

Traditional Lifeways - NA

Association with Broad Themes of Local, State or National History - 3 (high)

The barn was constructed during the early Regional Culture Period (1915-1945) of county history. This was an era when ranching practices were evolving toward more intensive types of agricultural production, including the application of irrigation for field and orchard crops. The Las Varas Ranch, which introduced lemon orchards during this time, was a part of this trend. The building, which was used to store baled hay, and shelter ranch animals and machinery, has a direct association with the broad theme of agriculture in Goleta's history.

Conveys an Important Sense of Time and Place - 3 (high)

The barn is one of four surviving historical buildings in Area 2 that, along with the surrounding natural landscape, retain a sense of the old ranch setting. Although some of its context has been lost with the removal of the large barn to the north, the barn and its nearby small barns and home retain a sense of time and place representative of an agricultural landscape 75 or more years of age.

Able to Yield Information - NA

California Register of Historic Resources

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the state's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The barn possesses historical integrity and is representative of a type of vernacular agricultural building that, when assessed within the context of its rural setting as a whole, meets Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is considered eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion C.

Summary for Barn No. 1

The overall significance rating for Barn No. 1 under the County criteria is good to high, resulting from its retention of historical integrity, building type, association with the agriculture theme in Goleta history, and its ability to evoke a sense of time and place. The building meets Criterion C of the CRHR as a good example of a vernacular agricultural building.

5. Barn No. 2

County of Santa Barbara Guidelines

Integrity - 3 (high)

The building has retained its integrity of location. The vernacular barn has also retained its integrity of design, as no apparent changes have been made to its original plan. The barn is one of four surviving historical buildings in Area 2 that, along with the

surrounding natural landscape, retain a sense of the old ranch setting. The building's original materials are generally intact, with the exception of the plywood door on its south elevation, which reflects a later change. The building was constructed in a vernacular style using common materials and building techniques, and thus earns a low rating for its integrity of workmanship.

Age - 2 (good)

The building rates a 2 for its approximate age of 75 years or older.

Association with an event, movement, organization, or person important to the community, state, or nation - 2 (good)

The Las Varas Ranch was owned and operated by the Edwards family from the late nineteenth century until 1967. Two family members, John S. Edwards and his son, George S. Edwards, were important persons in Santa Barbara County history. The barn was probably built after the death of John S. and towards the end of the life of George S., and it is unlikely that the latter spent a great deal of time in it. The building thus has an indirect association with the two family members.

Architect/Designer - 1 (low)

This vernacular ranch building probably did not have an architect, and no designer or builder was identified.

Architectural Style or Building Type - 3 (high)

The barn is a vernacular building typical of those erected on ranches during the 1920s. It has retained nearly all of the elements that are representative of its type, such as the corrugated metal and board and batten siding and raised seam metal roofing. The barn has retained its integrity as a vernacular utility building found on ranches during this era.

Construction and Materials - 2 (good)

Although the building features standard construction methods and materials, it merits a good rating as a representative example of an agricultural service building, a type that is dwindling in number in Goleta.

Traditional Lifeways - NA

Association with Broad Themes of Local, State or National History - 3 (high)

The barn was constructed sometime during the early Regional Culture Period (1915-1945) of county history. This was an era when ranching practices were evolving toward more intensive types of agricultural production, including the application of irrigation for field and orchard crops. The Las Varas Ranch, which introduced lemon orchards during this time, was a part of this trend. The building, which was used to shelter ranch

animals and machinery, has a direct association with the broad theme of agriculture in Goleta's history.

Conveys an Important Sense of Time and Place - 3 (high)

The barn is one of four surviving historical buildings in Area 2 that, along with the surrounding natural landscape, retain a sense of the old ranch setting. Although some of its context has been lost with the removal of the large barn to the north, the barn and the nearby two barns and home retain a sense of time and place representative of an agricultural landscape 75 or more years of age.

Able to Yield Information - NA

California Register of Historic Resources

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the state's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The barn possesses historical integrity and is representative of a type of vernacular agricultural building that, when assessed within the context of its rural setting as a whole, meets Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is considered eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion C.

Summary for Barn No. 2

The overall significance rating for Barn No. 2 under the County criteria is good to high, resulting from its retention of historical integrity, building type, association with the agriculture theme in Goleta history and its ability to evoke a sense of time and place. The building meets Criterion C of the CRHR due to its representative architectural type as a vernacular agricultural building.

6. Barn No. 3

County of Santa Barbara Guidelines

Integrity - 3 (high)

The building has retained its integrity of location. The vernacular barn has also retained its integrity of design. Although it appears as though the door and window on the west elevation as well as the door on the north elevation are not original, they are typical of alterations made to agricultural buildings, and do not diminish the barn's integrity of design or materials. The barn is one of four surviving historical buildings in Area 2 that, along with the surrounding natural landscape, retain a sense of the old ranch setting. The building was constructed in a vernacular style using common materials and building techniques, and thus earns a low rating for its integrity of workmanship.

Age - 3 (high)

The building rates a 3 for its approximate age of 100 years or older.

Association with an event, movement, organization, or person important to the community, state, or nation - 2 (good)

The Las Varas Ranch was owned and operated by the Edwards family from the late nineteenth century until 1967. Two family members, John S. Edwards and his son, George S. Edwards, were important persons in Santa Barbara County history. The barn was probably built near the end of John S. Edwards' life or just after his death in 1890, so it is unlikely that he spent a significant amount of time in or around it. George S. Edwards, who built a new home for his family in Santa Barbara in 1887, was also not likely to have spent time in or around the building. The building thus has an indirect association with the two family members.

Architect/Designer - 1 (low)

This vernacular ranch building probably did not have an architect, and no designer or builder was identified.

Architectural Style or Building Type - 3 (high)

The barn is a vernacular service building typical of those erected on ranches during the period 1880-1900. It has retained elements that are representative of its type, such as the wide board and batten siding, corrugated metal roofing and soil foundation. The barn has retained its integrity as a vernacular utility building found on ranches during this era.

Construction and Materials - 2 (good)

Although the building features standard construction methods and materials, it merits a good rating as a representative example of an agricultural service building, a type that is dwindling in number in Goleta.

Traditional Lifeways - NA

Association with Broad Themes of Local, State or National History - 3 (high)

The barn was constructed sometime during the late Americanization Period (1880-1915) of county history. This was an era when ranching practices were evolving toward more intensive types of agricultural production, including the application of irrigation for field and orchard crops. The Las Varas Ranch, which introduced lemon orchards during this time, was a part of this trend. The building, which was used as a farm work residence or equipment storage, has a direct association with the broad theme of agriculture in Goleta's history.

Conveys an Important Sense of Time and Place - 3 (high)

The barn is one of four surviving historical buildings in Area 2 that, along with the surrounding natural landscape, retain a sense of the old ranch setting. Although some

of its context has been lost with the removal of the large barn to the north, the barn and the nearby two barns and home retain a sense of time and place representative of an agricultural landscape 75 or more years of age.

Able to Yield Information - NA

California Register of Historic Resources

The building does not have a strong association with events or persons important to the state's history or cultural heritage. Thus, it does not meet Criteria A or B. The barn possesses physical integrity and is representative of a type of vernacular agricultural building that, when assessed within the context of its rural setting as a whole, meets Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is considered eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion C.

Summary for Barn No. 3

The overall significance rating for Barn No. 3 under the County criteria is good to high, resulting from its retention of historical integrity, age, building type, association with the agriculture theme in Goleta history and its ability to evoke a sense of time and place. The building meets Criterion C of the CRHR due to its representative architectural type as a vernacular agricultural building.

8. Main House

County of Santa Barbara Guidelines

Integrity - 3 (high)

The building has retained its integrity of location. Although additions have been made to the house, its design integrity has also been retained. This is because the additions for the most part are of a style and materials that typify those made to agricultural buildings over time. The initial addition to the west features shiplap siding and extends the hipped roof, while the later south addition contains board and batten siding and a gabled roof, thus reflecting the different preferences of their eras. The Main House is one of four surviving historical buildings in Area 2 that, along with the surrounding natural landscape, retain a sense of the old ranch setting. Despite certain losses and changes in the setting, the house retains its historical context. The building has retained sufficient integrity of its materials, although some losses have occurred to its stylized architectural embellishments, to convey its sense of history. The building reflects a good level of integrity of workmanship where the simplified Italianate, Queen Anne and Classical elements on the original portion have been retained.

Age - 3 (high)

The building rates a 3 for its approximate age of 100 years or older.

Association with an event, movement, organization, or person important to the community, state, or nation - 3 (high)

The Las Varas Ranch was owned and operated by the Edwards family from the late nineteenth century until 1967. Two family members, John S. Edwards and his son, George S. Edwards, were important persons in Santa Barbara County history. The house's high style architectural elements that are derivative of Italianate, Queen Anne and Classical motifs indicate that it was probably built for the ranch owner. Typical vernacular ranch houses lacked this building's architectural sophistication. It is likely that John S., the original ranch owner, erected the dwelling in the 1880s prior to his death in 1890, for use as an occasional retreat. It is known that his son George S. lived at the family's Goleta Valley ranch before building a new home in Santa Barbara in 1887, where he engaged in an active business career. After he assumed his father's role as manager of the ranch in 1890, George S. and his family probably made trips to the house for short periods of time. The building, thus, appears to have a direct association with the two family members.

Architect/Designer - 1 (low)

This ranch building probably did not have an architect, and no designer or builder was identified.

Architectural Style or Building Type - 3 (high)

The house is a late-nineteenth century high-style dwelling, with distinctive Italianate, Queen Anne and Classical style elements which are highly unusual for a ranch residence, being more commonly found on houses in downtown Santa Barbara. Rural vernacular buildings generally do not contain this level of Victorian decorative detailing. Although a few elements have been lost over time, the dwelling retains its integrity of design. The house's building type is relatively rare in Goleta.

Construction and Materials - 3 (high)

The original portion of the building, particularly the main façade, has retained features, such as the Victorian decorative elements, that represent a good example of craftsmanship of a bygone era. The house merits a high rating as an example of an agricultural dwelling in an elaborated high style that is not common in rural Goleta.

Traditional Lifeways - NA

Association with Broad Themes of Local, State or National History - 3 (high)

The cottage was originally constructed sometime during the early Americanization Period (1880-1915) of county history. Agriculture was the main economic activity in Goleta at this time. This was an era when ranching practices were evolving toward more intensive types of agricultural production, including the application of irrigation for field and orchard crops. The Las Varas Ranch was typical of this evolution. It was devoted to grazing and dry farming in the early years of this period, but began

introducing lemon orchards and other irrigated crops during the early twentieth century. The building, which was probably the residence of the ranch owner, has a direct association with the broad theme of agriculture in Goleta's history.

Conveys an Important Sense of Time and Place - 3 (high)

The house is one of four surviving historical buildings in Area 2 that, along with the surrounding natural landscape, retain a sense of the old ranch setting. Although some of its context has been lost with the removal of the large barn to the north and small outbuildings, the home and its neighboring ranch buildings retain a sense of time and place representative of an agricultural landscape 75 or more years of age.

Able to Yield Information - NA

California Register of Historic Resources

The building does not have a strong association with events important to the state's history or cultural heritage, and thus it does not meet Criterion A. It does have a strong association with persons important to our past, and meets Criterion B. The dwelling, although it has been altered, possess an unusual type of Italianate ranch building that, when assessed within the context of its setting as a whole, meets Criterion C. It would appear not to have the potential to yield information important to history or prehistory, and therefore does not meet Criterion D. In summary, the building is considered eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criteria B and C.

Summary for the Main House

The overall significance rating for the Main House under the County criteria is high, resulting from its retention of historical integrity, its age, its association with important persons in history, its uncommon building type, its association with the agriculture theme in Goleta history and its ability to evoke a sense of time and place. The building meets Criterion B and C of the CRHR due to its association with important persons and its ability, within the context of its setting in Area 2, to evoke a period of agricultural history.

8. POTENTIAL ADVERSE IMPACTS

CEQA defines a potential adverse effect as one that would cause a substantial change in the significance of a resource. Such a substantial change means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the physical characteristics of the resource or its immediate surroundings that justify its eligibility for the CRHR or its inclusion in a local register of historic resources (PRC Section 15064.5 (b) (1,2)).

According to the latest CEQA guidelines, if alterations to significant historical resources follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties With Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995), the project is considered to be mitigated to a

level of less than a significant impact on the historic resource (PRC Section 15064.5 (b) (3)). The Standards are as follows:

1. A property shall be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, shall not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used.
8. Archeological resources shall be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a way that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

This study found that both Area 1 and Area 2 sites constitute rural landscapes due to their geographically definable areas that possess a concentration of components which are associated with the broad theme of agricultural history. In addition, the main house in Area 2 is individually eligible as a County Place of Historic Merit for its architectural style, its historic association with the Edwards family and its ability to convey an important sense of time and place.

This study focused on the development envelopes proposed for Areas 1 and 2 of the Las Varas Ranch, as identified in this report. The development envelopes designate the area on each parcel that would allow for ground disturbance resulting from residential construction. In Area 1, a house has already been constructed and the historic resources are not affected. However, should a future proposed development cause substantial

alteration of character defining features, relocation or demolition of the four significant buildings in Area 1, there would be a significant adverse impact to historic resources. In Area 2, construction of a single family house would cause a significant adverse impact to historic resources if the construction caused substantial alteration of character defining features, relocation or the demolition of the four significant buildings. Additionally, because the significance of the four buildings rests to a large extent on their setting as a rural landscape, the construction of a house in their midst would cause a significant adverse impact if its presence altered the integrity of this rural setting. If the buildings and/or the setting were removed, the proposed project would not meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards 1, 2 and 9, and the impacts would be significant. However, if the eight significant buildings in Areas 1 and 2 and the significant setting in Area 2 are retained during the subdivision and the potential future development of a new house in Area 2, then the Standards will be met and there will not be a significant adverse impact to historic resources.

9. REQUIRED MITIGATION MEASURES

To insure that there will be no significant adverse impact to the historic buildings and settings from the proposed subdivision, the following mitigation measures are required:

1. The four significant buildings in Area 1 shall be retained *in situ* as part of this subdivision.
2. The four significant buildings in Area 2 shall be retained *in situ* as part of this subdivision.
3. The siting of any future house in Area 2 shall not compromise the integrity of the rural setting of the four buildings and shall be compatible in style and scale to the existing buildings.
4. Any rehabilitation of existing structures in Area 1 shall not compromise the integrity of the rural setting and shall be compatible in style and scale to the existing buildings.
5. Prior to the project's implementation, the applicant shall provide for photodocumentation of the four significant buildings in Area 2 within their setting by a County Planning and Development-approved historian. Such photodocumentation includes large-format black and white archival photographs of the elevations of each building and their relationship to each other within their setting. A color Xerox copy of these photographs, with a copy of this report, shall be provided to Planning and Development and the original photographs and negatives shall be compiled in a binder, with a site map with arrows indicating the direction of each photograph, and provided to the Goleta Valley Historical Society. A letter from the society to Planning and Development accepting receipt of this documentation shall indicate that this mitigation measure has been fulfilled.

If the above required mitigation measures are implemented, the residual impacts are considered reduced to a less than significant level (Class II).

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Agencies

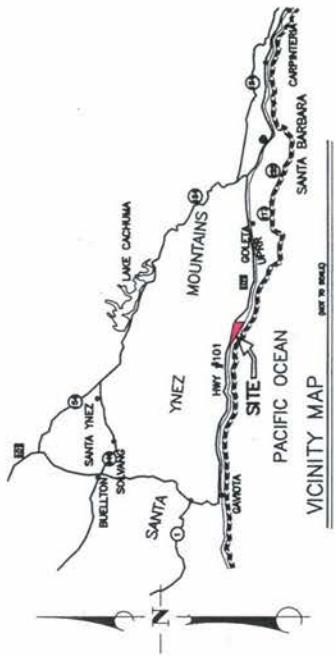
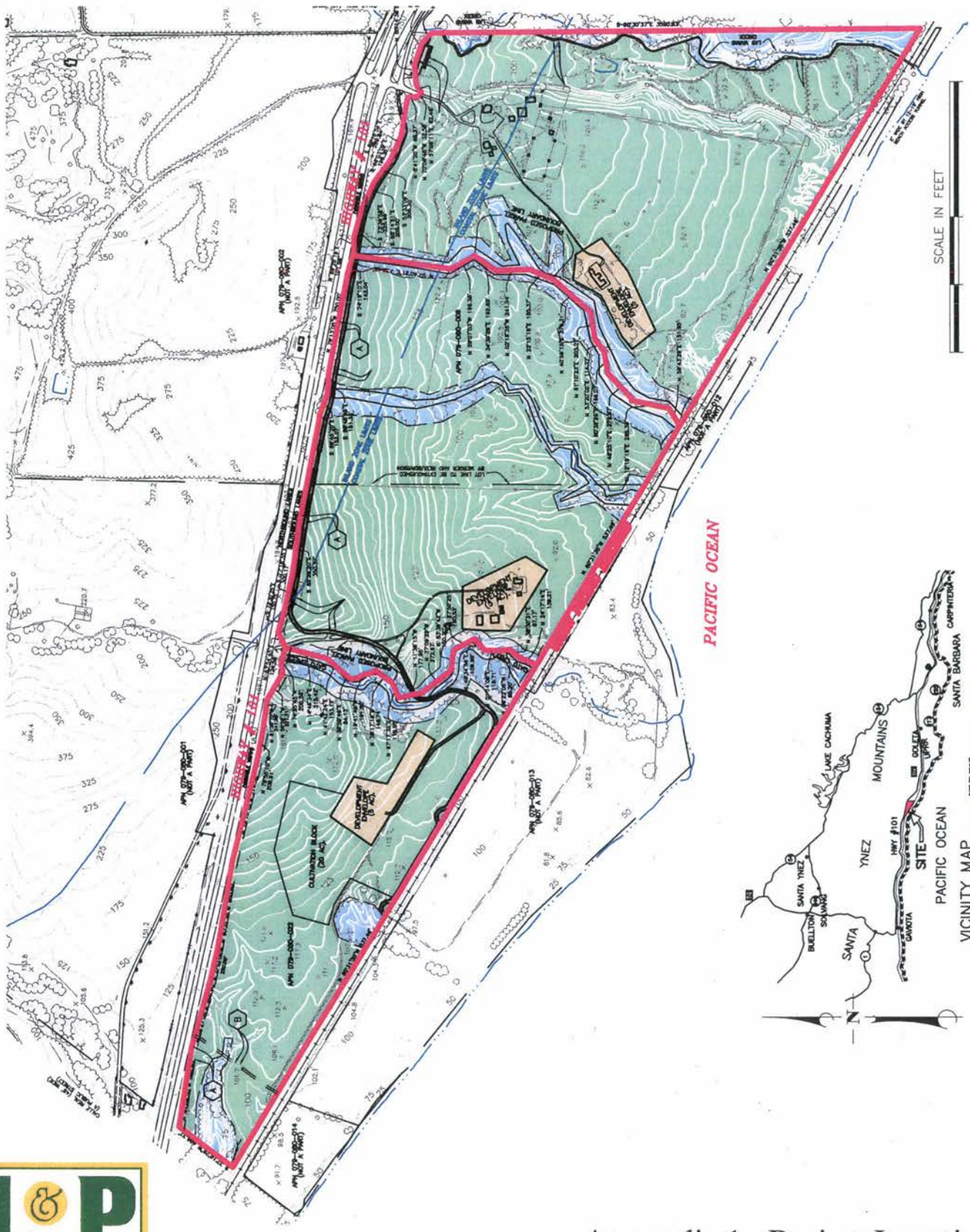
- County of Santa Barbara Assessor's Office
County of Santa Barbara Planning and Development Department
 Building and Safety Division
 Zoning Division
County of Santa Barbara Surveyor's Office

Libraries

- Goleta Valley Historical Society
Santa Barbara Historical Society, Gledhill Library
Santa Barbara Public Library
UCSB Library, Map and Imagery Laboratory and Special Collections Department

APPENDIX 1:

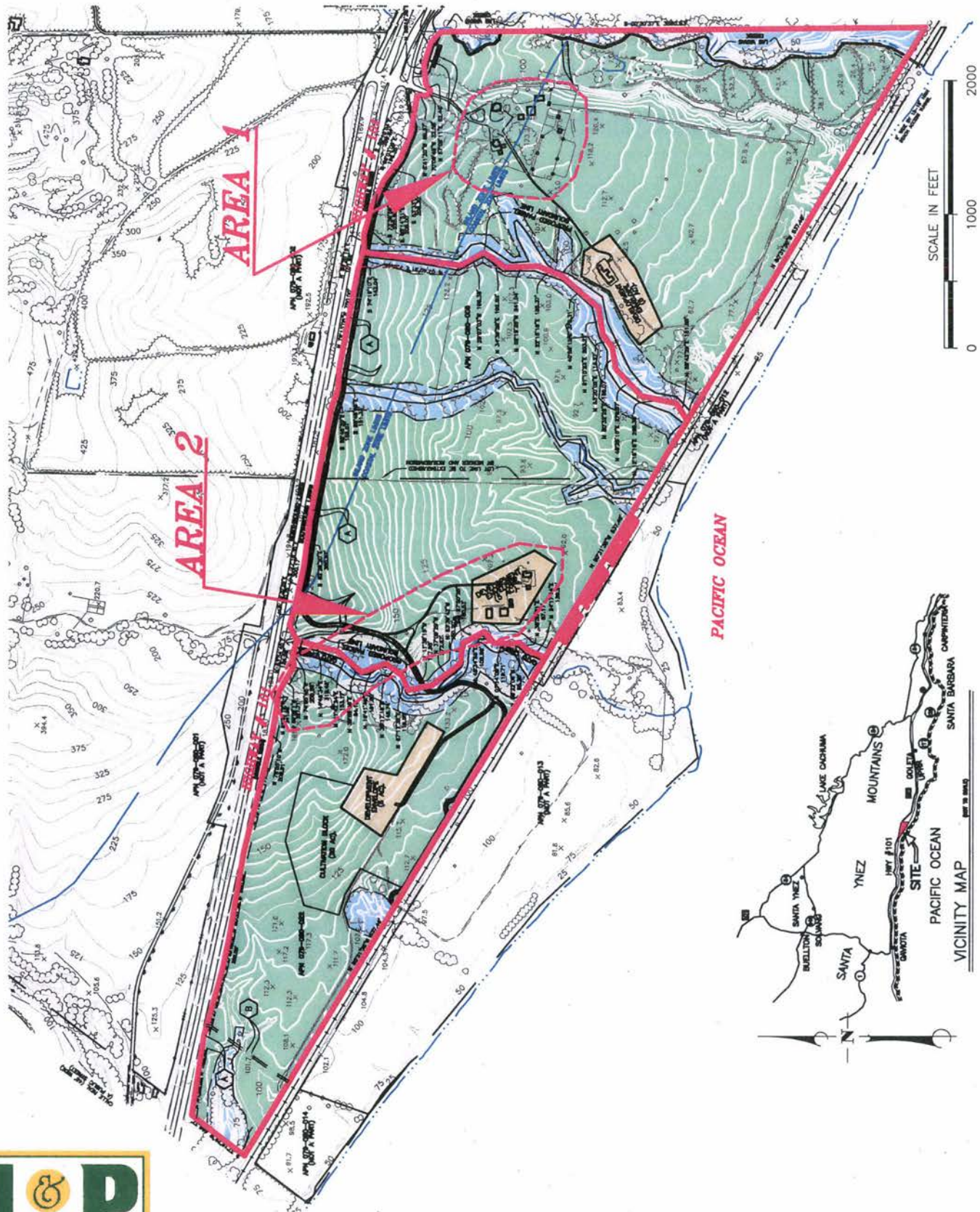
PROJECT LOCATION AND SITE MAP



3 WEST CARRILLO STREET
SUITE 205
SANTA BARBARA, CA 93101
(805) 962-4611

Appendix 1: Project Location and Site Map

APPENDIX 2:
PROJECT AREA LOCATION MAP



3 WEST CARRILLO STREET
SUITE 205
SANTA BARBARA, CA 93101
(805) 962-4611

P.N. 01-022.01 1" : 1000'

Appendix 2: Project Area
Location Map

HISTORICAL SHEETS

APPENDIX 3:

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Staff Cottage No. 1, east elevation, looking west.



Staff Cottage No. 1, north and west elevations, looking southeast.



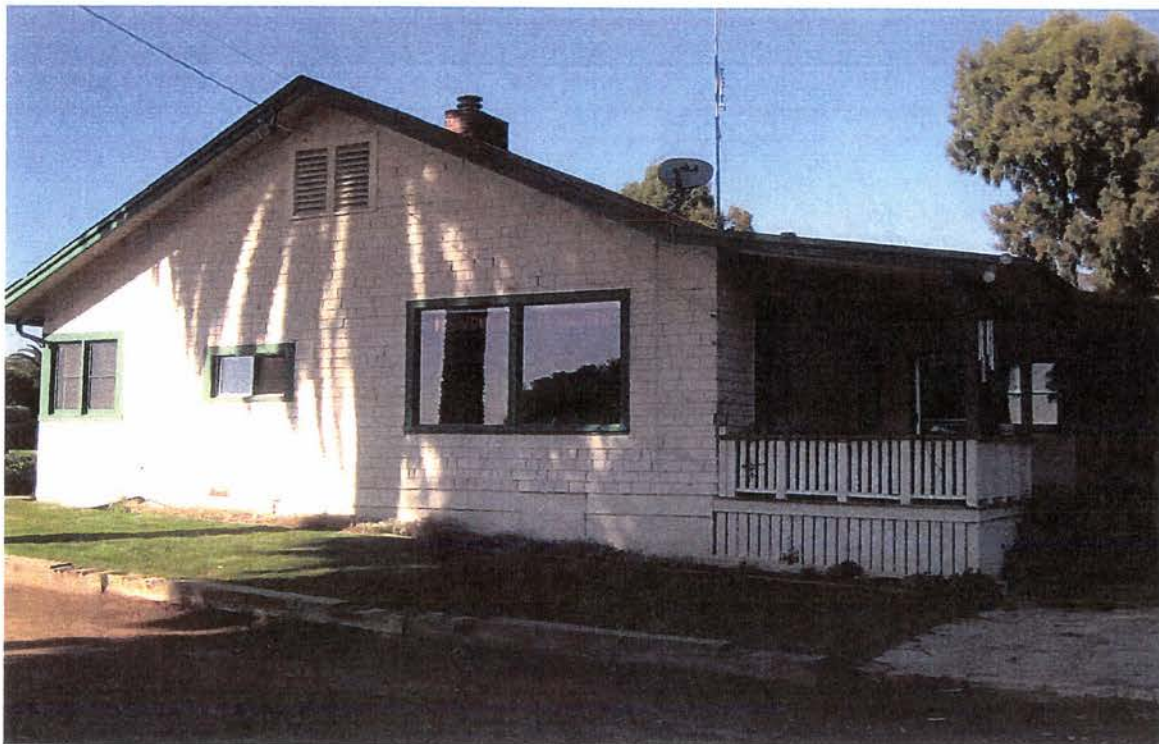
Staff Cottage No. 2, north elevation, looking south.



Staff Cottage No. 2, south and east elevations, looking northwest.



Foreman's House, west elevation, looking east.



Foreman's House, south elevation, looking northwest.



Foreman's House, partial east elevation, looking northwest.



Foreman's House, north elevation, looking southeast.



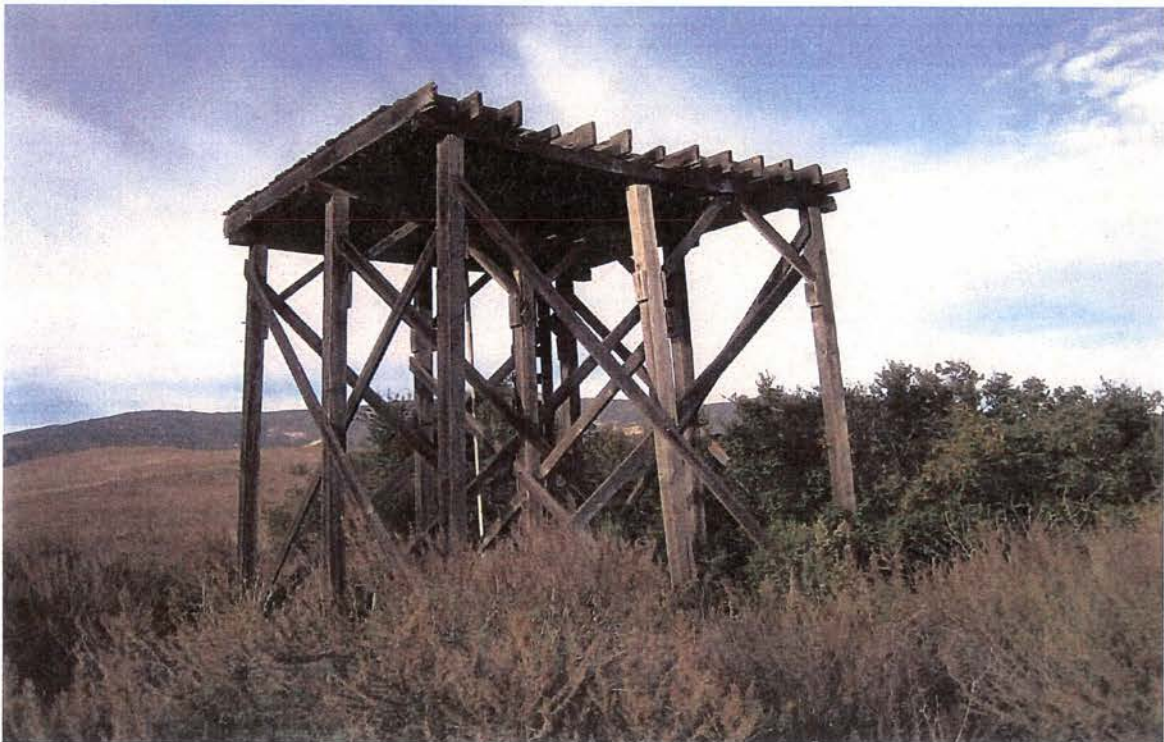
Repair Garage, north and west elevations, looking southeast.



Repair Garage, west elevation, looking east.



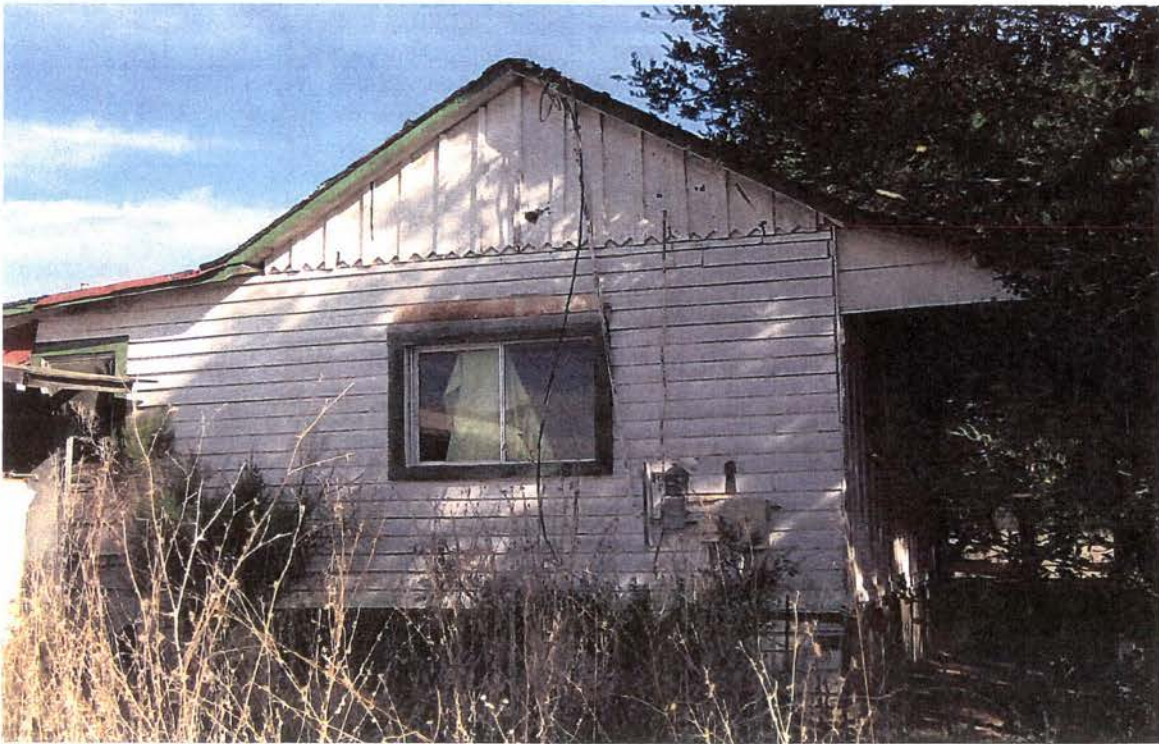
Water Tank Tower, north elevation, looking southeast.



Water Tank Tower, west and south elevations, looking northeast.



Staff Cottage, south elevation, looking north.



Staff Cottage, partial west elevation, looking east.



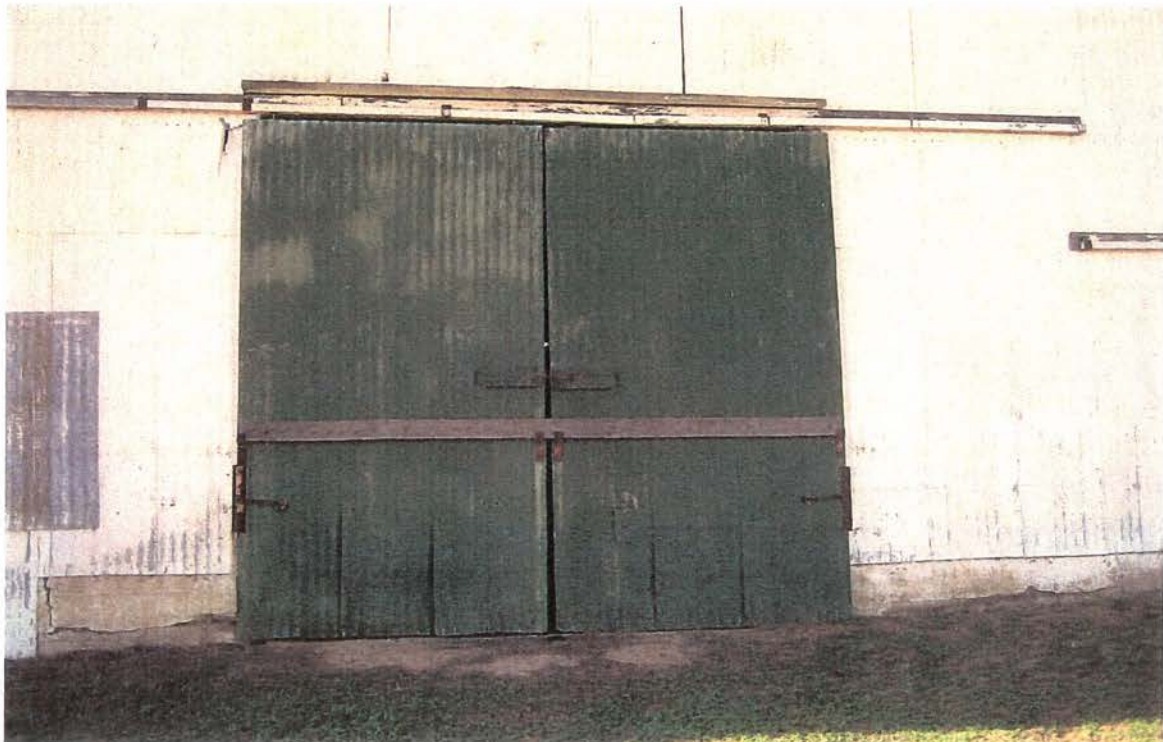
Staff Cottage, north elevation, looking southeast.



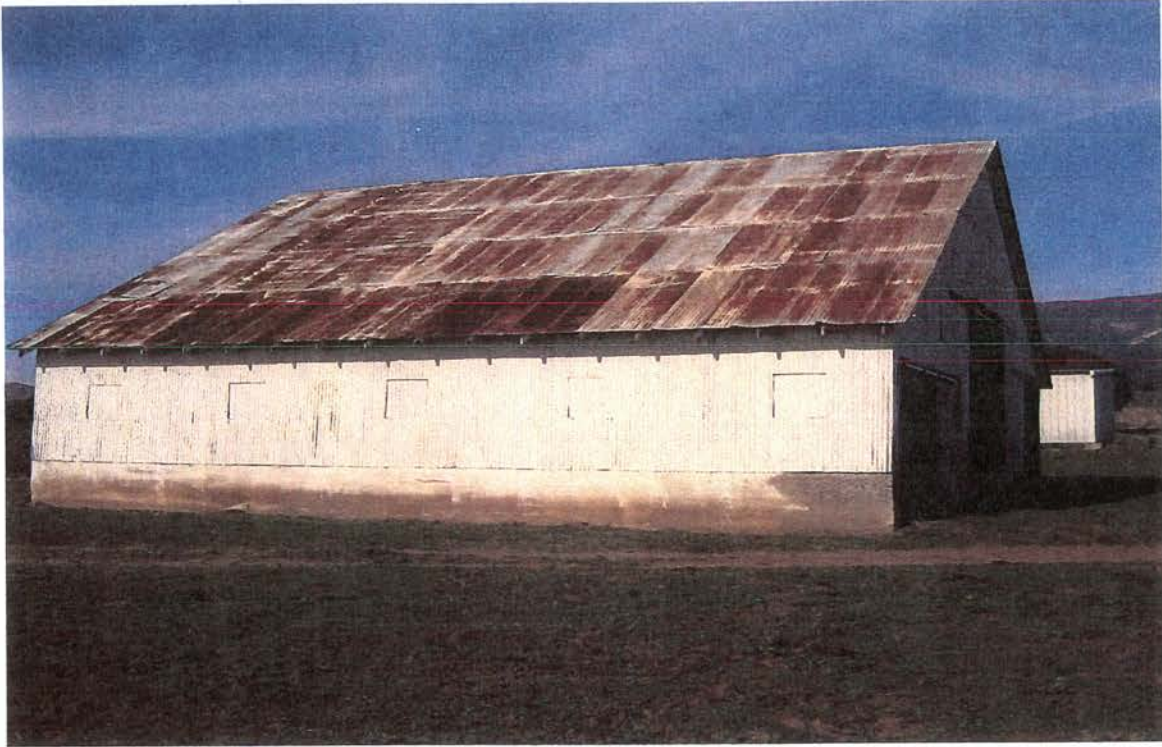
Staff Cottage, partial east elevation, looking west.



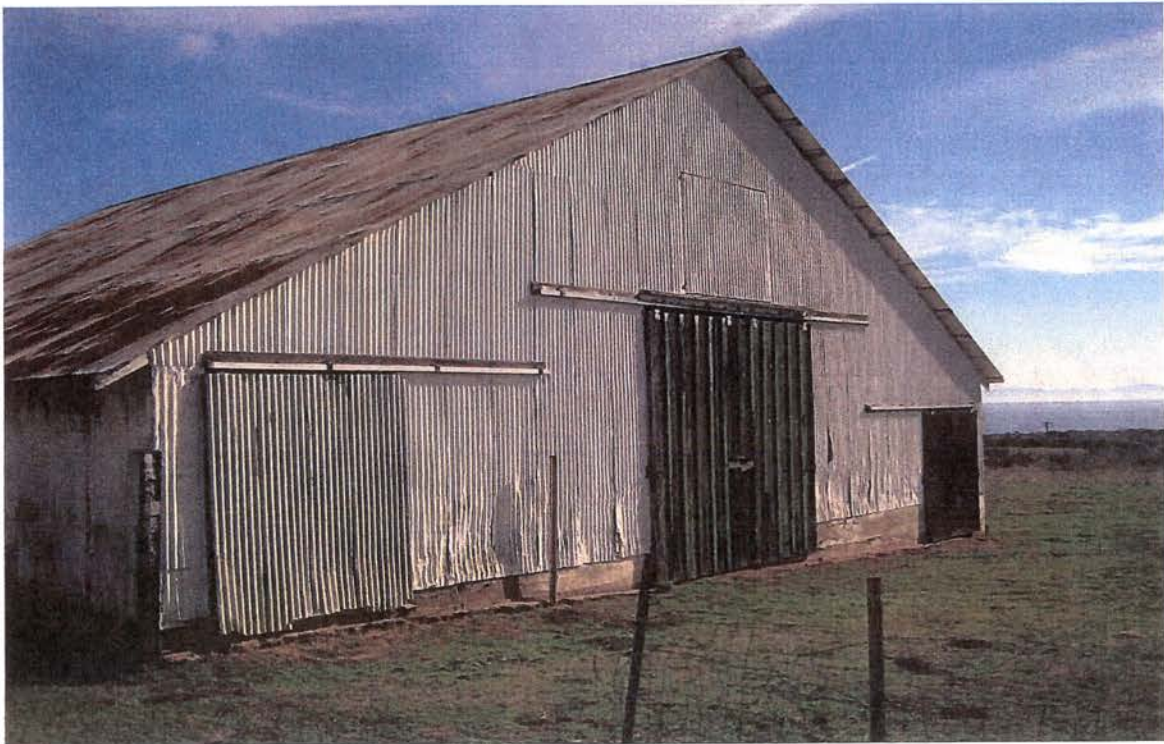
Barn No. 1, east elevation, looking northwest.



Barn No. 1, door detail, east elevation, looking west.



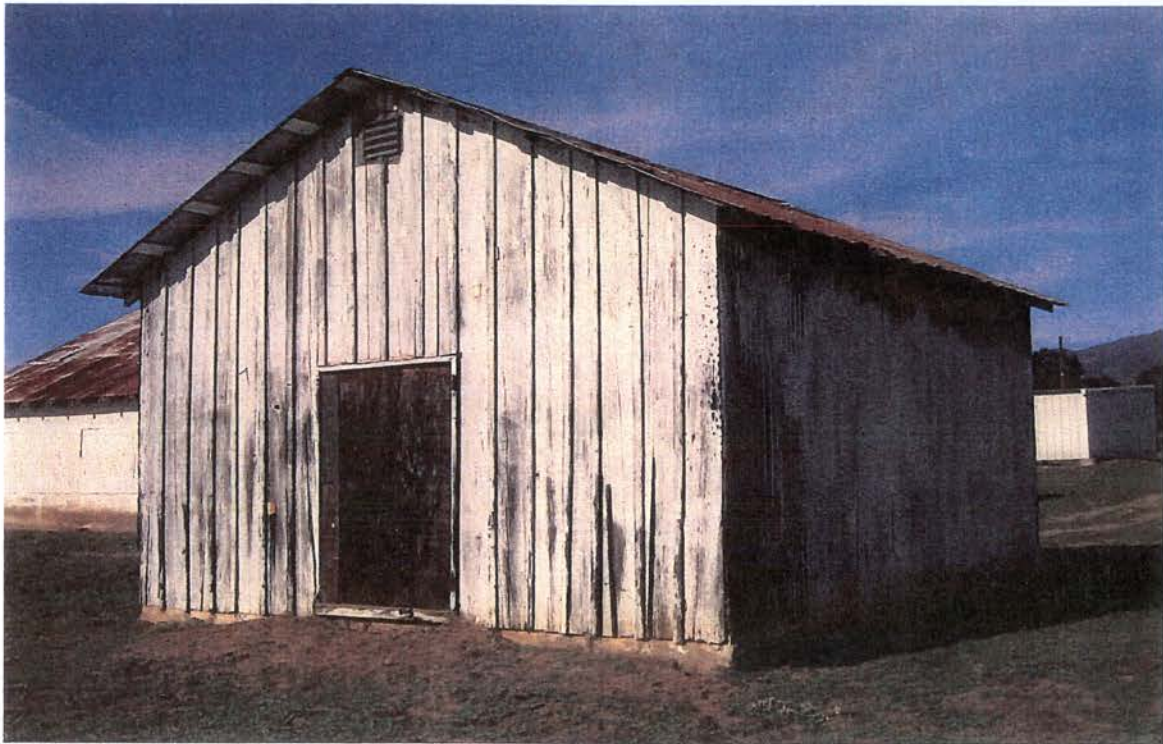
Barn No. 1, south elevation, looking northwest.



Barn No. 1, west elevation, looking southeast.



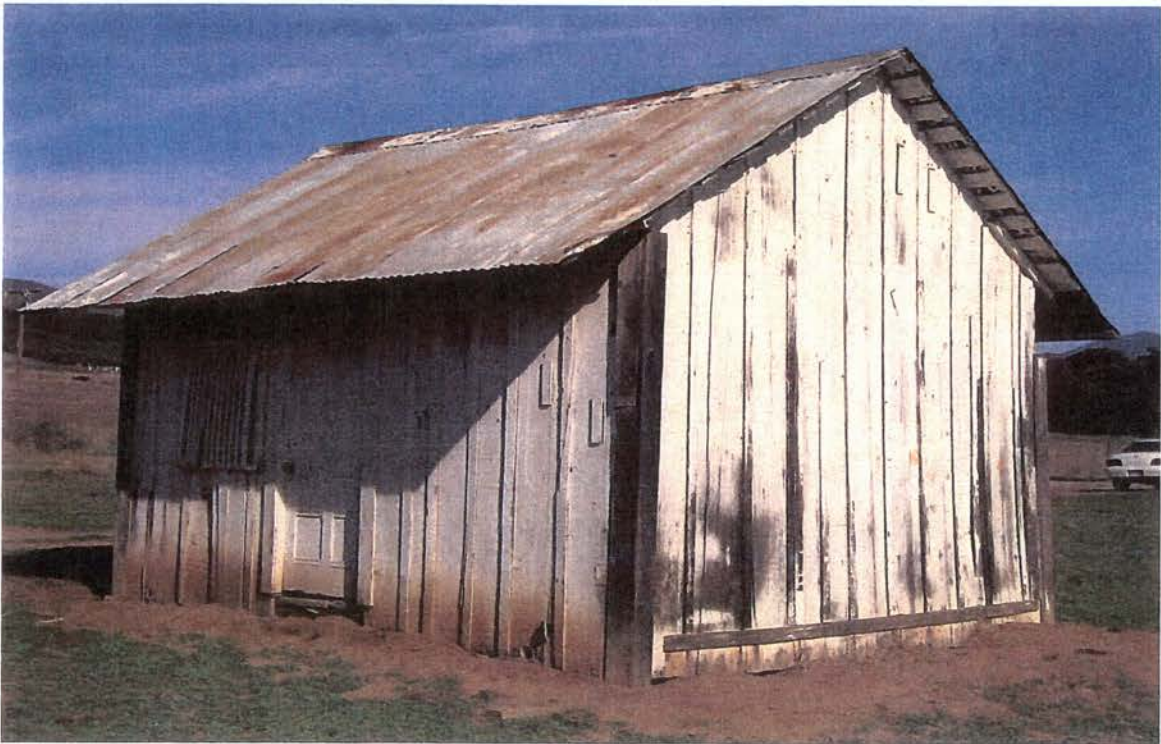
Barn No. 2, north and west elevations, looking southeast.



Barn No. 2, south and east elevations, looking northwest.



Barn No. 3, north and west elevations, looking southeast.



Barn No. 3, west and south elevations, looking northeast.



From foreground, Barn Nos. 3, 2, 1, looking northwest.



Main House, north and west elevations, and landscape, looking southeast.



Main House, north elevation, looking southeast.



Main House, west elevation, looking southeast.



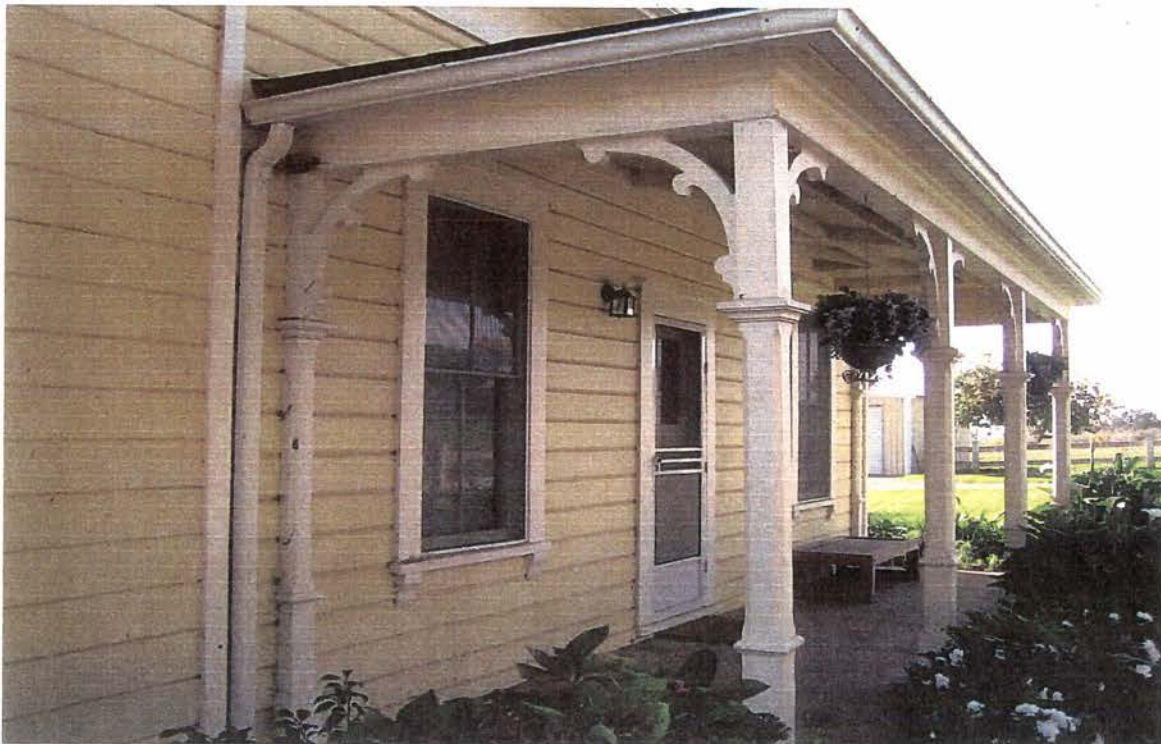
Main House, south elevation, looking northeast.



Main House, window detail, east and south elevations, looking northwest.



Main House, east elevation, looking west.



Main House, porch detail, north elevation, looking southwest.



Area 2 landscape view, looking southwest.



Area 2 landscape view, looking south.

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**PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES
AT GATO CANYON -- LAS VARAS / EDWARDS RANCHES,
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

June 10, 1996



C.A. SINGER & ASSOCIATES, Inc.

Archaeology · Cultural Resources & Lithic Studies

**PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES
AT GATO CANYON -- LAS VARAS / EDWARDS RANCHES,
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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-ABSTRACT-

Archival information on prehistoric and historic resources was compiled for a development constraints analysis of a property at the mouth of Gato Canyon. An initial review of maps, records, and other documents provided historical background, and showed that nine separate prehistoric deposits (i.e. recorded archaeological sites), and nine historic building localities are known to be within the study area. However, since only a fraction of the area (<10%) has been systematically surveyed, additional cultural sites can be expected. Known resources include remains of a World War II prisoner of war camp, turn-of-the-century ranch buildings and other features, and prehistoric deposits that date from ca. 6500 BC to ca. 1800 AD. Available information suggests that several historic locations may be CEQA significant, while at least eight prehistoric sites probably meet both state and county significance standards. However, at the present time information regarding cultural resources is incomplete and archaeological data are of variable quality. Effective future planning will depend on complete and accurate information, and such information should be generated by a comprehensive Phase I investigation of the study area.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Following a request from Victor Montgomery of RRM Design Group, San Luis Obispo, and approval from Kent Heyl and Ross Smith of Heyl Corporation, Santa Barbara, this study -- a development constraints analysis focused on cultural resources -- was prepared for the Las Varas/Edwards Ranches project in Santa Barbara County, California. The study area consists of about 1000 acres located on the Pacific coast west of the City of Santa Barbara. The property includes coastal terrace and foothills and the mouth of Gato Canyon. Map 1, a portion of the USGS Dos Pueblos, Calif. 7.5' topographic quadrangle, that shows the location and dimensions of the study area. In addition to the location map, three separate appendices are attached.

This study is concerned with prehistoric and historic cultural resources. In other words, it addresses two distinct categories of culturally produced archaeological sites: (1) prehistoric locations which have features and materials created before 1769 AD, and (2) historic locations which have features and materials created after 1769 AD. To a minor extent, the study also deals with natural resources deemed important by indigenous people of this region, namely the Chumash. The main body of this report is supplemented by three attached appendices. Appendix A is a copy of the archaeological records search prepared for the study area by the California Archaeological Inventory, Central Coast Information Center located at the University of California, Santa Barbara (10 pages). Appendix B consists of copies of Site Record Forms for the nine recorded sites within the study area (46 pages). Appendix C is an unedited critical review of maps and literary sources prepared by Macfarlane Archaeological Consultants that outlines historic events and developments that have occurred in and near the study area. NOTE: These three appendices must be considered **CONFIDENTIAL** and should not be made available for public review.

Significant changes in the way land is used are now regulated by federal, state, and local agencies. In the case of Las Varas / Edwards Ranches, proposed changes in land use would be subjected to review by [at least] the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the California Coastal Commission, Caltrans, and other state agencies, along with various branches of Santa Barbara County government. A review of the numerous statutes and policies generated for and utilized by different agencies is not within the present scope-of-work. Thus, the two objectives of this study were to identify all recorded cultural resource sites and previously completed investigations, and to identify the tasks needed to complete a comprehensive Phase I archaeological investigation of the study area.

II. CULTURAL BACKGROUND

According to Edwin G. Gudde (1969:118), the place we know as Gato Canyon got its name this way.

Gatos. The Spanish word for 'cats' (in this case wildcats) was often used in geographical names, including two land grants, Los Gatos or Santa Rita in Monterey County,...and Rinconada [corner] de los Gatos in Santa Clara County,...and Canada del Gato in Santa Barbara County.

Prior to the arrival of Spanish colonists in 1769 the region had other names and other inhabitants. Most of the Santa Barbara coast, including the subject property, falls within the area historically occupied by the Barbareño Chumash (Kroeber 1953, Heizer 1978). Archaeological evidence indicates that the ancestors of the modern Chumash Indians settled along the coastal regions of southern and central California more than 9000 years ago. Settlement of the interior valleys may have occurred soon thereafter, as several recent radiocarbon dates attest. As time passed, Chumash culture changed and society grew, changing from egalitarian bands into a stratified communities based on fishing, hunting, trapping, collecting and harvesting of a wide variety of native plants. Lifeways were linked to the exploitation of native plants and animals, not to agriculture. Ocean fishing and nearshore collection of shellfish were both important, as were hunting and trapping of large and small game, primarily deer and rabbits, but including many birds and small rodents. Many kinds of grains, seeds, tubers, bulbs, and potherbs were collected, and some were processed and stored for later use. Chumash populations extended from Los Angeles County northward to the northern edge of San Luis Obispo County, and inland (eastward) for 50 miles and more (King 1975, 1990).

Aboriginal Chumash culture underwent dramatic changes immediately after colonization by the Spanish in the late 18th Century. The introduction of Old World diseases quickly weakened and destroyed the old cultures of coastal California. Pandemics soon killed large numbers of people and most Chumash towns and villages were all but empty and abandoned by 1810. Nevertheless, large segments of the population survived and went on to build the Spanish Missions, as well as many of the Mexican and American ranches which followed. Chumash people and culture managed to survive by "going underground" and effectively blending into the Hispanic landscape. Today, approximately 3,500 Chumash people live in Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo Counties, and elsewhere. In general, they place high value on things and places associated with their past history, namely archaeological sites and artifacts from sites. Particular importance is placed on historically identified villages to which many people can trace their ancestry through mission register genealogies, and on mortuary sites, human remains, and burial associated artifacts.

Archaeological and ethnohistoric data confirm both prehistoric and historic Chumash villages in the study area. Ethnographic notes by J. P. Harrington, Catholic mission registers, and other data have been used to

identify Chumash place names including at least three in the study area (Rogers 1929, Applegate 1975, King 1975).

1. *'ahwin* - A village at the mouth of Las Llagas Canyon
2. *s'aniwa* - Gato Canyon
3. *mejmei* - A village at the mouth of Las Llagas Canyon

Prehistoric archaeological deposits in the study area are also documented. More than 60 years ago David Banks Rogers excavated and described numerous sites along the Santa Barbara coast, including two on the Edwards Ranch, CA-SBA-80 and CA-SBA-81 (Rogers 1929: 213-221). Rogers was employed by the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History and his field notes and collections are still held by the museum. Other collections removed from sites in the study are stored at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

There is a short but significant history in Santa Barbara too. Spanish ships sailed along the Santa Barbara coast for the first time in 1542 AD. They traded goods with local populations and maintained occasional contacts until the land colonization process began. In August of 1769 an expedition led by Gaspar de Portolá marched through the area on their way to Monterey. The land had already been claimed by the Spanish government, although without consent from the indigenous populations. Therefore, it was necessary to establish presidios (military forts) to control and subjugate native populations; the presidio at Santa Barbara was built in 1782, and Mission Santa Barbara was founded soon after, on December 4, 1786. Dramatic changes in land use patterns emerged with the decline of the native population, the introduction of European grazing animals -- horses, sheep, and cattle -- and commercial agriculture centered on cereals, orchard fruits and nuts, and green vegetables. Agriculture and the petroleum industry have dominated the economy of Gato Canyon, and neighboring canyons, for the past 150 years. Specific information on the historic role of the study area, i.e., Edwards Ranches, in the development of Santa Barbara is roughly outlined in the attached report by Macfarlane and Imwalle (cf. Appendix A).

III. PREHISTORIC RESOURCES

According to the Archaeological Information Center at UCSB, there are nine recorded archaeological sites within the study area, and 12 separate reports that discuss or document these resources (cf. Appendix A). The following list identifies each of the recorded sites, names the individual(s) who completed the site record form(s), the year(s) forms were filed, and the source(s) of information; the unpublished reports at the UCSB Information Center (e.g. E-61) are listed in Appendix A. In addition, two important reports are either not on file at UCSB, or were somehow overlooked in the records search. A copy of all site record forms for each of the nine sites listed below is attached as Appendix B.

1. CA-SBA-80, recorded by D. B. Rogers in 1929 (Rogers 1929: 213 - "Los Gatos Site").
2. CA-SBA-81, recorded by D. B. Rogers in 1929 (Rogers 1929: 213-221 - Las Llagas Site #1).
3. CA-SBA-139, recorded by W. H. Harrison in 1959, by D. Miller in 1961, and R. Sheets in 1991 (UCSB reports E-61, E-62, E-337, E-1302).
4. CA-SBA-1654, recorded by C. King and S. Craig in 1977 (UCSB reports E-61, E-677, E-749).
5. CA-SBA-1650, recorded by M. Macko and J. Erlandson in 1978 (UCSB reports E-61, E-62).
6. CA-SBA-1690, recorded by J. Serena in 1980 (no report at UCSB?).
7. CA-SBA-1803, recorded by M. Moss and J. Erlandson in 1983 (no report at UCSB?).
8. CA-SBA-2409, recorded by R. Sheets and C. Kenworth in 1991 (UCSB report E-1302).
9. CA-SBA-2587/H, recorded by M. Peak and R. Gerry in 1991 (UCSB report E-1447)

While historic materials are reported from one site, CA-SBA-2587/H, prehistoric materials were present at all nine recorded localities. Based on the site records, and Rogers' (1929) descriptions, most of the prehistoric sites conform to what Rogers called the "Oak Grove Culture", or what is now termed the "Early Period". Sites in this chronological phase date from about 2500 to 9000 years ago.

Details about some recorded sites may be obtainable from existing reports at UCSB, all of which appear to be 'area specific' survey reports. No excavation reports are identified, but archaeological collections may already exist at UCSB. Much information on two (or three) sites should be available from the notes and collections of David Banks Rogers, now stored at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. Additional information on ancient places and traditional sites may be obtainable from members of the Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation, the Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians, and/or other Chumash persons and groups. Mission register statistics and other ethnohistoric information can also be obtained, but this type of information can add little to a Phase I investigation.

IV. HISTORIC RESOURCES

As noted, archaeological site CA-SBA-2587/H reportedly contains both prehistoric and historic materials. This may, however, not be an intact archaeological deposit, but rather a displaced deposit, part of the fill supporting the railroad track (cf. Appendix B - site record form for CA-SBA-2587/H). In any case, there is virtually no information on historic properties available from UCSB; records of this type have not yet reached the Information Center in large quantities. Therefore, the firm of Macfarlane Archaeological Consultants was retained to compile

information on known and suspected historic resources in the study area. Documentary information, compiled by Heather Macfarlane and Michael Imwalle, is attached here as Appendix C. Their document is unedited and should be viewed as a Draft Report. They were able to identify 10 different historic structures and associated features within the study area. These localities are listed and described below, and additional information can be found in Appendix C; localities are shown on Figure 1.

1. Remains associated with a destroyed ca. 1902 structure (house) located at the southeast edge of the property, south of Highway 101.
2. One ca. 1902 structure (house) and associated remains, plus other later buildings in the southeastern part of the property, south of Highway 101.
3. A 1949 structure (house), associated remains, and other structures near the center of the property, immediately south of Highway 101.
4. A ca. 1902 structure (house), associated deposits, and other structures located east of Gato Canyon near the center of the property, south of Highway 101.
5. Remains associated with a destroyed ca. 1902 structure (house) on the west side of Gato Canyon, south of Highway 101.
6. Remains associated with the World War II camp for German and Italian prisoners of war located on the west side of Gato Canyon, south of Highway 101.
7. Site CA-SBA-2487/H located on both side of the railway tracks, south of Highway 101.
8. An undated structure on the west side of Gato Canyon about 1 km north of Highway 101.
9. Remains associated with a destroyed ca. 1902 structure (house) on the east side of Las Varas Canyon, in the southeast corner of the property.
10. Two quarry areas located in upper Gato Canyon, from 3-4 km north of Highway 101.

Although no solid evidence was uncovered during their research, Macfarlane and Imwalle believe that residential structures were present on the property prior to 1902. They also suspect physical remains and features associated with historic structures to include old water wells, privy holes, refuse dumps, abandoned machinery, canals and ditches, 'melted abobes', exotic trees and cactus, roadways, and dams. Other kinds of remains could be associated with the POW camp that existed here from 1944 until 1945.

V. DISCUSSION

A preliminary review of archival materials, including maps, archaeological site records, published and unpublished documents, has revealed that cultural resources are present on the Las Varas/Edwards

Ranches property. Although only a small part of the project area has been systematically surveyed, nine prehistoric deposits are already recorded, and ten historic localities are either known or suspected. Among the documented prehistoric resources are several habitation deposits containing mortuary areas; substantial collections of material removed from these sites are stored at two local institutions, the University of California, Santa Barbara, and the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. As indicated in Appendix C, Macfarlane and Imwalle were not able to identify any compilation of data or collections of historic material from the Edwards Ranches, or materials associated with earlier residents of Gato Canyon. Further research could probably identify senior members of the Edwards family still residing in the region. Research might uncover important documents and significant historic materials from the Edwards family, or from other persons who lived and worked on the ranches before World War II. Chumash families from this region may also wish to contribute information about the study area. Finally, there are undoubtedly things remaining from the Goleta Branch Camp ---- an analysis of constraints simply cannot ignore a former POW camp. A technical report(?) on California's major POW camps (Rughe 1988) is cited in Appendix C, but there are few details regarding the Goleta Branch Camp; the location is not recorded as an historic archaeological site.

Thus, the Las Varas/Edwards Ranches study area must be viewed as 'previously populated property', property that carries with it elements of California's prehistoric and historic past. Because these elements have been defined as resources, and assigned cultural values, they must be considered during the planning process. Effective consideration of cultural resources requires full and complete information. At the present time these data are not available for the Las Varas/Edwards Ranches study area. In order to obtain more complete information, and thereby facilitate future planning, the following recommendations are offered.

1. Obtain copies of all federal, State of California, and County of Santa Barbara laws and regulations that pertain to cultural resources within the study area. Begin consideration of an Integrated Management Plan for cultural resources located on the property.
2. Complete a comprehensive Phase I archaeological study of the property. Record all historic and prehistoric resources, identify significant heritage resources (e.g. springs), and prepare technical documents.
3. Establish working relationships with local indigenous Chumash groups, with historians and prehistorians, and others who can assist with the development of an Integrated Management Plan.
4. Prepare for an ongoing series of meetings to address issues related to evaluating and conserving cultural resources.

VI. REFERENCES CITED

Applegate, Richard

1975 "An Index of Chumash Placenames". In Papers on the Chumash, *San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society Occasional Papers* 9:19-46, San Luis Obispo.

Gudde, Edwin G.

1969 *California Place Names*. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Heizer, Robert F. (Volume Editor)

1978 *Handbook of North American Indians - Vol. 8 California*. Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

King, Chester D.

1975 "The Names And Locations Of Historic Chumash Villages". *Journal Of California Anthropology* 2(2):171-179

1990 *The Evolution of Chumash Society*. Garland Publishing Inc., New York.

Kroeber, A. L.

1953 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. California Book Co., Ltd., Berkeley.

Moratto, Michael J.

1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Orlando.

Rogers, David Banks

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

VII. ATTACHMENTS

•Map 1. A portion of the USGS Dos Pueblos, Calif. 7.5' topographic quadrangle showing the location and dimensions of the study area.

•Appendix A - Archaeological records search prepared by the Central Coast Archaeological Information Center at the University of California, Santa Barbara (10 pages).

•Appendix B - Site Record Forms for nine recorded archaeological deposits located within the study area: CA-SBA-80, -81, -139, -1564, -1650, -1690, -1803, -2587/H (46 pages).

•Appendix C - Historic resources report prepared by Heather Macfarlane and Michael J. Imwalle (46 pages).

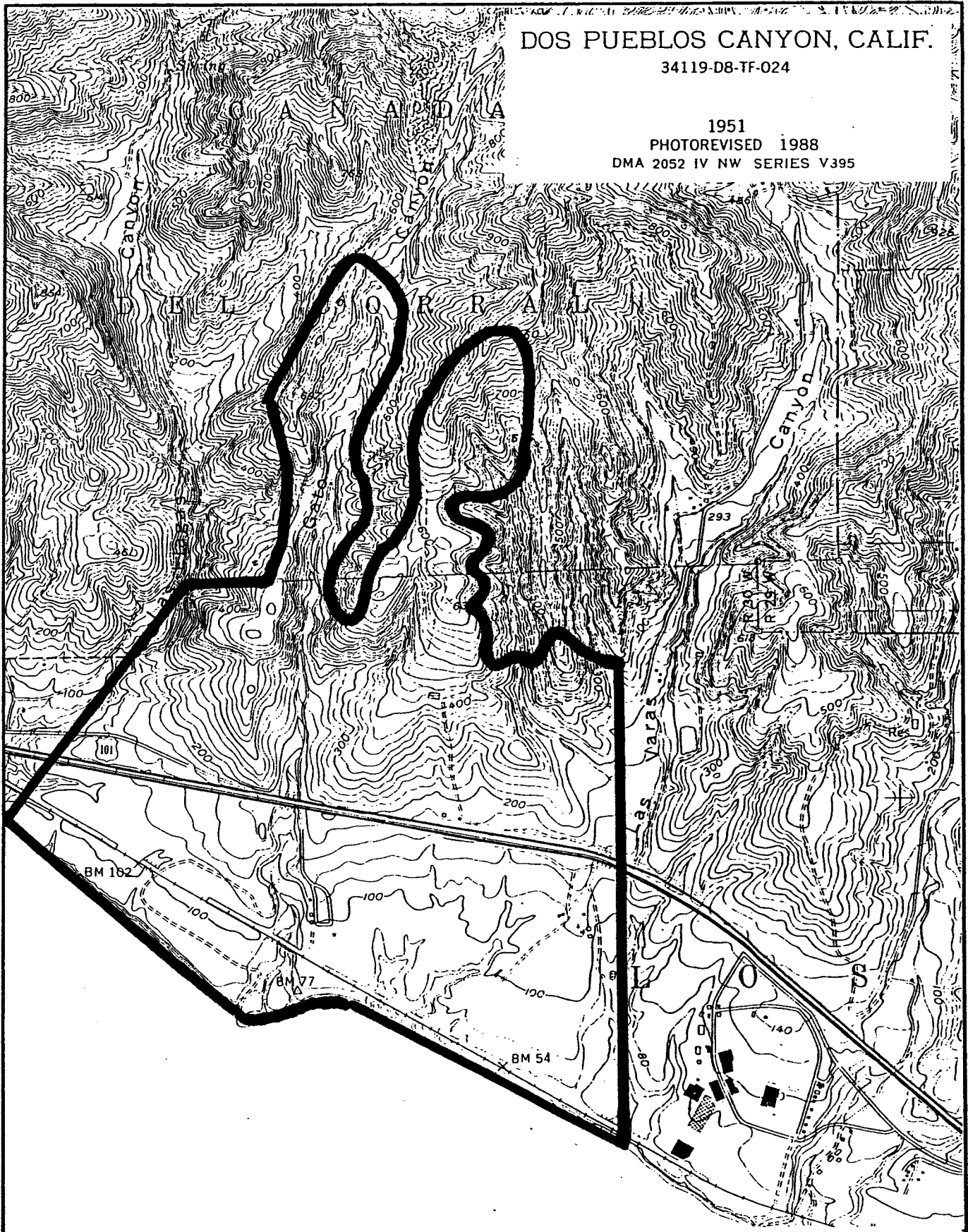
DOS PUEBLOS CANYON, CALIF.

34119-D8-TF-024

1951

PHOTOREVISED 1988

DMA 2052 IV NW SERIES V395



Map 1. A portion of the USGS Dos Pueblos, Calif. 7.5' topographic quadrangle showing the dimensions of the study area, Las Varas/Edwards Ranches at Gato Canyon in Santa Barbara County.

APPENDIX A

Archaeological records search prepared by the Central Coast
Archaeological Information Center at the University of
California, Santa Barbara, dated May 8, 1996 (10 pages).

California
Archaeological
Inventory

Information Center

SAN LUIS OBISPO AND
SANTA BARBARA COUNTIES

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



8 May 1996

C.A. Singer & Associates
1071 Main Street, Suite 99
Cambria, CA 93428

Hi Clay,

As per your request of 29 April, I have conducted an archaeological records search on the Dos Pueblos Quad for your Gato Canyon project. The results are as follows:

There have been nineteen (19) archaeological surveys conducted within 1/2 mile of the boundaries of your project. These are: 1,52,53,55,61,62,63,102,337,343,677,749,811,1302, 1314,1419,1447,1449,1766. There are thirteen (13) recorded sites within 1/2 mile of your project. These are: SBA-77,78,79,80, 81, 1803, 139, 2409, 1690, 1650, 144, 2587,1564.

Please find enclosed a bibliography for the surveys, and copies of the site records. Please call if you need more copies, or if I can be of further assistance.

Thank you for the site record from the Cambria quad. I have assigned the trinomial and primary numbers: CA_SLO_1782 and P-40-001782.

Sincerely,

Georganna Hawley
Assistant Coordinator

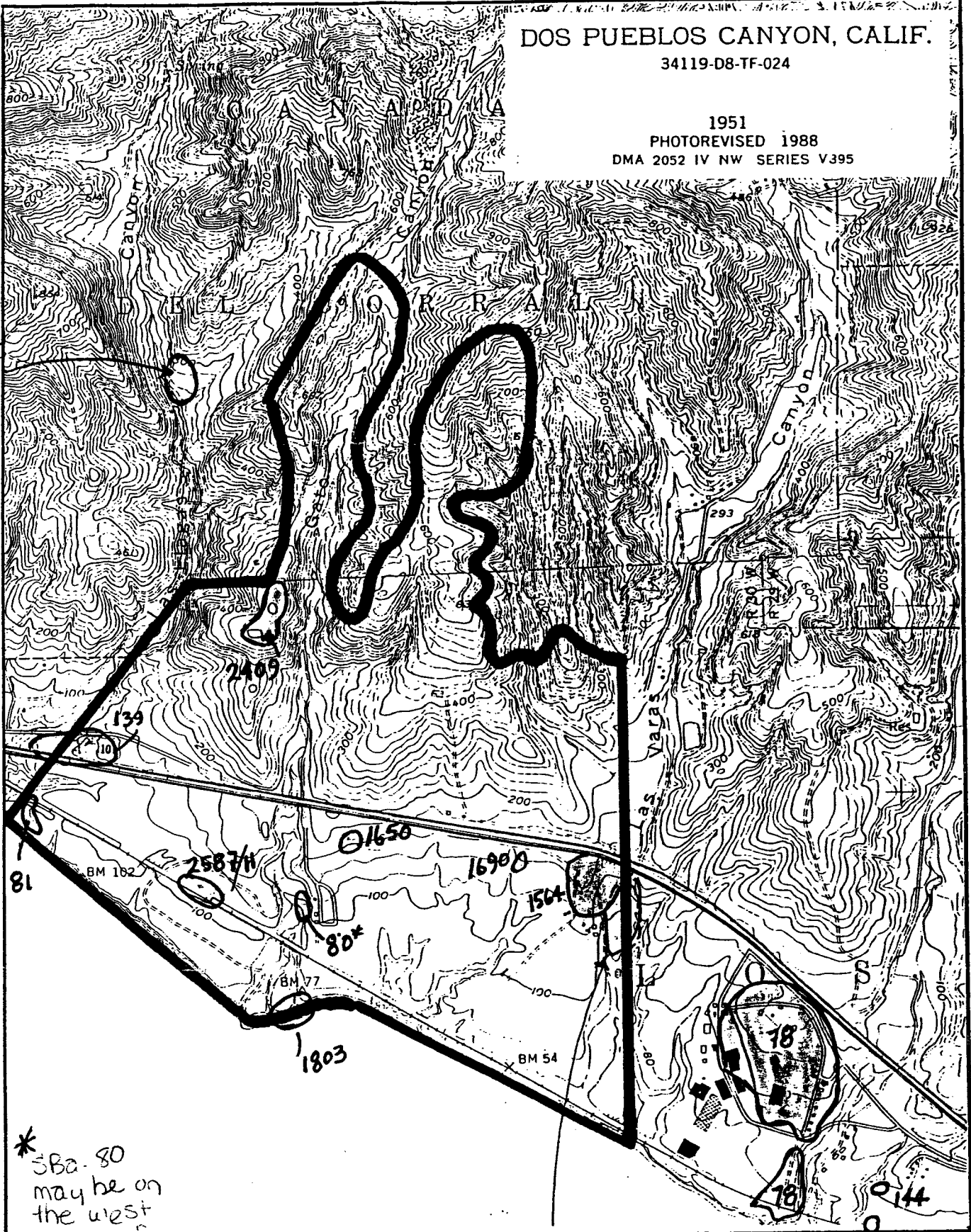
DOS PUEBLOS CANYON, CALIF.

34119-D8-TF-024

1951

PHOTOREVISED 1988

DMA 2052 IV NW SERIES V395



corded
(me)

* 3Ba-80
may be on
the west
side of
this drainage
instead of
the east side

mapped areas
with no site
- possible
unrecorded
sites

77

DOS PUEBLOS CANYON, CALIF.

34119-D8-TF-024

1951
PHOTOREVISED 1988
DMA 2052 IV NW SERIES V395

E1314

E337
343
811

E1766

E1307

79

19

E61,63

BM 182

E55

E617

E1447

E1419
(hatched)

E1449

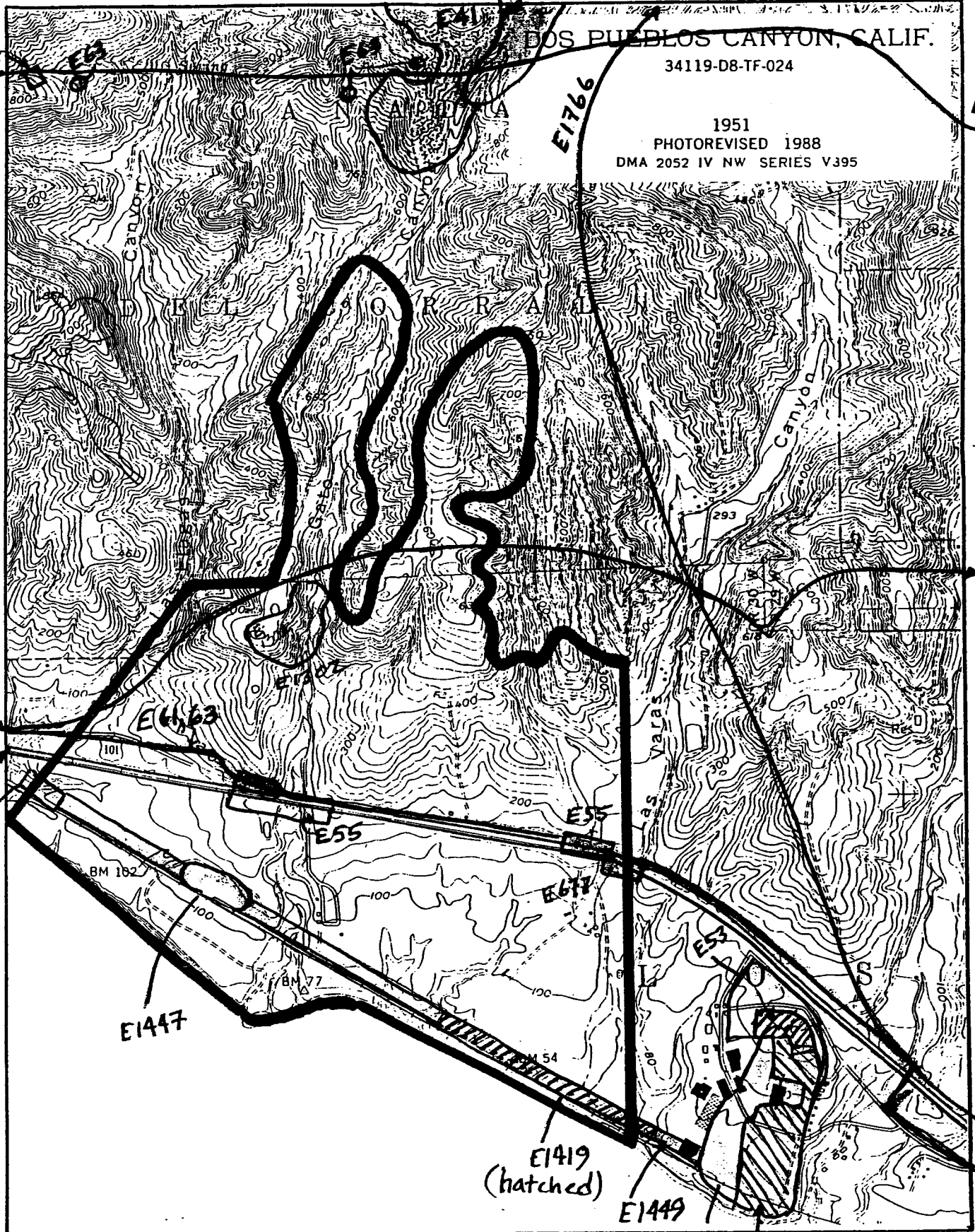
E17

E61,6

E1447

E52

E53



E Number 41

Date 1978

Author Arnold, J.

Title Archaeological Survey of Edwards Ranch Reservoir.

Site Negative

Quad Dos Pueblos

Area None given

Comment 3 pp.; map; One chert flake found, but no isolate recorded

S

E Number 52

Date 1979

Author Haley, B.; Kornfeld M.; Serena, J.

Title Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Proposed Santa Barbara Health Center.

Site SBA-78; SBA-79

Quad Dos Pueblos

Area None given

Comment 124 pp.; maps; oversized maps

E Number 53

Date 1978

Author Macko, M.; Erlandson, J.

Title An Archaeological Field Reconnaissance of the Proposed Santa Barbara Health Center: Dos Pueblos Ranch, Santa Barbara, California. DER Requisition #32.

Site SBA-79

Quad Dos Pueblos

Area 151570.55 sq. m.

Comment 13 pp.; map

S

E Number 55

Date 1978

Author Spanne, L.

Title Archaeological Survey Report for Repair of Storm Damage Near Las Llagas Canyon in Santa Barbara County, SB-101-31.1/32.1, 269301

Site Negative

Quad Dos Pueblos

Area None given

Comment 5 pp.; maps

S

E Number 61

Date 1986

Author Chambers Group, Inc.

Title Administrative Draft EIR/EIS Proposed Coal Oil Point Project, Technical Appendix 7, Cultural Resources.

Site SBA-75; SBA-76; SBA-79; SBA-82; SBA-83; SBA-85; SBA-87; SBA-90; SBA-91; SBA-92; SBA-106; SBA-108; SBA-127; SBA-131; SBA-139; SBA-1152; SBA-1204; SBA-1323; SBA-1326; SBA-1344; SBA-1564; SBA-1650; SBA-1673; SBA-1674; SBA-1675; SBA-1676; SBA-1690;

Quad Tajiguas; Gaviota; Dos Pueblos; Goleta

Area

Comment 100 pp.; maps; Note that there are several more sites that did not fit within the field;

S

E Number 62

Date 1985

Author Swenson, J.

Title A Descriptive Report of an Archaeological Surface Reconnaissance of a Pipeline Corridor between Coal Oil Point and Lower Corral Canyon, Santa Barbara County, CA.

Site SBA-31; SBA-73; SBA-76; SBA-139; SBA-1194; SBA-1195; SBA-1323; SBA-1326; SBA-1327; SBA-1650; SBA-1676; SBA-1688; SBA-1731

Quad Dos Pueblos; Gaviota; Tajiguas

Area None given

Comment 8 pp.; maps

S

E Number 63

Date 1985

Author Moore, J.; Messman, A.

Title Phase I Archaeological Survey Southern California Proposed 66 Kilovolt Transmission Line, Gaviota- Goleta, Santa Barbara County, CA.

Site SBA-1967

Quad Dos Pueblos;Gaviota; Tajiguas

Area None given

Comment 26 pp.; not including appendices; maps

S

E Number 102

Date 1974

Author Brandoff, J.

Title Archaeological Reconnaissance for Camino Cielo Lateral Fuelbreak Routes Santa Barbara District.

Site SBA-507; SBA-508; SBA-1313

Quad Goleta; Carpinteria; Santa Barbara; San Marcos Pass; Lake Cachuma; Dos Pueblos

Area None given

Comment 20 pp.; maps; three copies on file

S

E Number 337

Date 1979

Author D'Altroy, T.

Title Known Archaeological Resources Located within a Series of Proposed Powerline Corridors, from the Proposed Point Conception LNG Facility to the Goleta Substation Site: An Archaeological Records Search.

Site SBA-68; SBA-85; SBA-87; SBA-89; SBA-90; SBA-91; SBA-91; SBA-92; SBA-94; SBA-95; SBA-108; SBA-131; SBA-139; SBA-136; SBA-547; SBA-1102; SBA-1103; SBA-1104; SBA-1505; SBA-1508; SBA-1586; SBA-1651

Quad Point Conception; Tajiguas; Gaviota; Dos Pueblos; □ Sacate

Area

Comment 35 pp.; maps; two copies on file

S

E Number	343	Date	1979
Author	Van Horn, D.		
Title	An Overview of Potential Impacts to Cultural Resources Resulting from Proposed Alternative Transmission Lines Serving the LNG Facility at Point Conception, California.		
Site	SBA-68; SBA-85; SBA-87; SBA-90; SBA-92; SBA-94; SBA-97; SBA-131; SBA-242; SBA-1100; SBA-1101; SBA-1491; SBA-1498; SBA-1499; SBA-1478; SBA-1479; SBA-1501; SBA-1504; SBA-1508; SBA-1509; SBA-1510; SBA-1524; SBA-1525; SBA-1526		
Quad	Point Conception; Lompoc Hills		
Area	None given		
Comment	64pp.; maps		

S

E Number	677	Date	1989
Author	Wilcoxon, L.		
Title	Results of a Phase I Cultural Resource Evaluation for Proposed Acceleration and Deceleration Lanes on U.S. Highway 101 at Las Varas Canyon Crossover - Santa Barbara County, California		
Site	SBA-1564		
Quad	Dos Pueblos		
Area	None given		
Comment	8 pp.; maps		

S

E Number	749	Date	1988
Author	Waldron, W.		
Title	Archaeological Survey Report for a Shoulder and Bridge Widening Project on Highway 101 from Dos Pueblos Creek to Refugio Creek in Santa Barbara County, California.		
Site	SBA-79; SBA-1564; SBA-1731; SBA-1733; SBA-2181		
Quad	Tajiguas; Dos Pueblos		
Area	None given		
Comment	80pp.; maps; oversized maps; site records		

S

E Number 811

Date 1978

Author Arthur D. Little, Inc.

Title Project pipeline, access road and power line route alternate, Technical Report No. 25, In support of Point Conception LNG Project, Environmental Impact Report.

Site SBA-205; SBA-553; SBA-203; SBA-68; SBA-97

Quad Point Conception; Sacate; Gaviota; Tajiguas; Dos Pueblos

Area None given

Comment 153 pp.; Located on the bookshelves

S

E Number 1302

Date 1992

Author Rudolph, T.; Bowser, B.; McDowell, D.; Rudolph, J.;

Title Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for the Southern California Edison Proposed Electric Transmission Line Between Goleta and Las Flores Canyon, Hybrid Alternative

Site SBA-83; SBA-85; SBA-131; SBA-139; SBA-1676; SBA-1921; SBA-2254; SBA-2409

Quad Dos Pueblos; Tajiguas

Area None given

Comment 100pp.; maps

S

E Number 1314

Date 1990

Author Gerber, J.

Title Letter Report: Archaeological Survey, Southern California Edison Proposed Transmission Line Pads, Goleta, California

Site Negative

Quad Dos Pueblos; Gaviota; Tajiguas

Area 365 sq. m.

Comment 11 pp.; maps

S

E Number 1419 **Date** 1992
Author Peak and Associates L.W. Reed Consultants, Inc.
Title Consolidated Report: Cultural Resources Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project
Site SBA-70; 1717; 1750; 1093; 142; 54; 1653; 1655; 57; 1703; 60; 1539; 100; 39; 38; 116; 1489; 34; 23; 24; 28; 1958; 1776; 19; 18; 17; 2179; 1578; 16; 2178H; 1856; 13; 12; 1; 1870; 2; 190; 1915; 1156; 1157; 1506; 93, Others
Quad Gaviota; Tajiguas; Dos Pueblos; Goleta; Santa Barbara; Carpinteria; White Ledge Peak; Pitas Point
Area 40 Linear Miles (In SB county, 170 linear miles total)
Comment approximately 300 pages

S

E Number 1447 **Date** 1992
Author Peak and Associates
Title Report on the Shovel Testing of 24 Prehistoric Period Cultural Resources and the Class 3 Reassessment-Pacific Coast Pipeline Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles Counties
Site SBA-1870; 2190; 1915; 1506; 1151; 1204; 1900; 88; 87; 86; 1731; 1921; 131; 1676; 78; 79; 144; 76; 1326; 70; 142; 1655; 57; 60; 2153; 38; 1213; 1856; 12, 2587/H
Quad Carpinteria; Santa Barbara; Goleta; Dos Pueblos Canyon; Tajiguas; Gaviota
Area None given
Comment 150pp.; map

E

E Number 1449 **Date** 1993
Author Peak and Associates
Title Report on the Backhoe Trenching of Potential Cultural Resource Sites for the Pacific Pipeline Project Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties, California
Site Numerous sites in Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties
Quad Gaviota; Tajiguas; Dos Pueblos; Goleta; Santa Barbara; Carpinteria; White Ledge Peak; Pitas Point
Area None given
Comment approx. 200pp.; oversized maps; located on bookshelves

E

E Number 1766

Date 1978

Author Desautels, R.; Leach, M.

Title Archaeological Survey and Inventory Report on the Goleta County Water District
Wastewater Reclamation Project Located in Santa Barbara County, California

Site 90+ SITES, SEE REPORT FOR LIST

Quad Goleta; Dos Pueblos

Area None given

Comment 91pp.; maps

APPENDIX B

Site record forms for nine recorded archaeological deposits located within the study area: CA-SBA-80, -81, -139, -1564, -1650, -1690, -1803, -2587/H (46 pages).

1. Site SBA 80 2. Map Dos Pueblos 3. County Santa Barbara
4. Twp. ^{inscribed} 4 N Range 30 W 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec. _____
5. Location between US101 and S.P.R.R. south and slightly west of Gate Canyon
UTM 225540E / 3816390N
6. On contour elevation 100' 120'
7. Previous designations for site Rogers: Los Gatos
8. Owner _____ 9. Address _____
10. Previous owners, dates _____
11. Present tenant _____
12. Attitude toward excavation _____
13. Description of site habitation debris
14. Area _____ 15. Depth _____ 16. Height _____
17. Vegetation _____ 18. Nearest water _____
19. Soil of site _____ 20. Surrounding soil type _____
21. Previous excavation _____
22. Cultivation _____ 23. Erosion _____
24. Buildings, roads, etc. _____
25. Possibility of destruction _____
26. House pits _____
27. Other features _____
28. Burials mentions cemetery near brink of Los Gatos Canyon
29. Artifacts stone boulders, pebbles, greenstone hammer,
30. Remarks _____
31. Published references Rogers 1929: 213
32. UCMA Accession No. _____ 33. Sketch map _____
34. Date 1929 35. Recorded by D.B. Rogers 36. Photos _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

Dos Pueblos **EX**

- 1. Site SBA 81
- 2. Map XXXXXX
- 3. County Santa Barbara
- 4. ^{unsectioned} Twp. 4 N Range 30 W 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec. _____
- 5. Location south of US 101 ; S.P.R.R. bisects northern portion of site
UTM 224460 E / 3816790 N
- 6. On contour elevation 6-20' 100'
- 7. Previous designations for site Rogers: Las Llagas # 1
- 8. Owner _____
- 9. Address _____
- 10. Previous owners, dates _____
- 11. Present tenant _____
- 12. Attitude toward excavation _____
- 13. Description of site habitation debris

- 14. Area 340' EW
300 NS
- 15. Depth 30"
- 16. Height _____
- 17. Vegetation _____
- 18. Nearest water _____
- 19. Soil of site _____
- 20. Surrounding soil type _____
- 21. Previous excavation Rogers
- 22. Cultivation _____
- 23. Erosion _____
- 24. Buildings, roads, etc. _____
- 25. Possibility of destruction _____
- 26. House pits ¹³ huts 30' dia in a row
- 27. Other features subterranean circular structure 20' dia - possible sweat house
- 28. Burials human bone frags. and burials - cemetery defined with 300+ corr
- 29. Artifacts stone pots, mortars and pestles, greenstone
hammers, beads, two sunbursts of chlorite, serpentine tools
beads, mirror, + metal
- 30. Remarks no historic material; no evidence of maritime technology
Rogers estimates village pop. at 400 persons; transitional between hunting & Canadino
- 31. Published references Rogers 1929: 213-221
- 32. UCMA Accession No. _____
- 33. Sketch map _____
- 34. Date 1929
- 35. Recorded by D.B. Rogers
- 36. Photos _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site SBa 139 2. Map Dos Pueblos Canyon 3. County Santa Barbara
4. Twp. _____ Range _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec. _____
5. Location South of Las Llagas Creek, North of U.S. Hwy. 101 on El Capitan Ranch.
Between 101 & ranch frontage rd 6. On contour elevation 60'
7. Previous designations for site None
8. Owner El Capitan Ranch 9. Address _____
10. Previous owners, dates _____
11. Present tenant _____
12. Attitude toward excavation _____
13. Description of site Scarce shell-bearing midden on knoll just south of bend in
Las Llagas creek
150' NS
14. Area 100' E-W 15. Depth _____ 16. Height _____
17. Vegetation grass 18. Nearest water Las Llagas Creek, 150 yds. north
19. Soil of site Compact dark brown 20. Surrounding soil type brown adobe
21. Previous excavation None
22. Cultivation occasionally plowed 23. Erosion little
24. Buildings, roads, etc. Widening of 101 just shaved south edge, ranch road on north edge
25. Possibility of destruction Slight
26. House pits None
27. Other features None
28. Burials None
29. Artifacts Manos, metates and core tools.
30. Remarks Appears to fit "Oak Grove" criteria.
31. Published references None
32. ~~UCMA~~ Accession No. _____ 33. Sketch map _____
34. Date 12/21/59 35. Recorded by WPH & PL 36. Photos None

MAPPED

ck

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD
USGS. Dos Pueblos Quad.

1. Site 4Sba. 139 2. Map 7.5 minute series 3. County Santa Barbara
4. Twp. T4n Range R 30 w 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec. two
1951
5. Location On the Eastern bank of Las Llagas Canyon. Boardered on the South by Highway 161 and on the North by Frontage Road. Note that 161 as shown on the map represents the south bound lanes of the present divided highway.
6. On contour elevation 1008 and 120' contours
7. Previous designations for site Site 139 by D.B. Rogers "Prehistoric Man of the S.E. Coas"
NO SUCH SITE IN ROGERS
8. Owner Edwards Estate Company 9. Address Unknown
10. Previous owners, dates Unknown
11. Present tenant Unknown
12. Attitude toward excavation Unknown----see #25
13. Description of site Limits unknown, at least 300 feet of the site (from that described by Harrison's survey in 1960) has been removed for the widening of Highway 101.
14. Area Unk. 15. Depth Unknown 16. Height 2.3ft.
17. Vegetation woods-pasture, grass 18. Nearest water Las Llagas Creek (see map)
19. Soil of site light tan 20. Surrounding soil type same as #19
21. Previous excavation None
22. Cultivation recent-for pasture 23. Erosion yes, slight ridge cut by highway dept to keep water from running down sloap onto highway 101
24. Buildings, roads, etc. One house to the North, possibly on site. See #13
25. Possibility of destruction Probably not, if there is enoggh left to salvage.
26. House pits None noted
27. Other features none noted
28. Burials none noted
29. Artifacts none noted. There were only two very swall fragment of shell on the surface. I would believe that most of the site has gone with the portion of the site to the south when the highway was expanded.
30. Remarks For all practicle purposes, I would consider this site completely destroyed.
31. Published references See #7 maps covall pp. 231⁷
32. UCMA Accession No. 137 33. Sketch map None
34. Date 11/17/61 35. Recorded by Miller 36. Photos from south side of 101 note telephone pole

MAPPED

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site SBA 139 2. Map Dos Pueblos 3. County SBA
4. Twp. _____ Range _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec. _____
5. Location East of Las Ilagas Canyon, bordering on and just north of Hwy 101.
6. On contour elevation 100'
7. Previous designations for site None
8. Owner try El Capitan Ranch 9. Address Goleta, California
10. Previous owners, dates _____
11. Present tenant _____
12. Attitude toward excavation Should be favorable--Dig this one soon!
13. Description of site Occupation indication by large quantity of grinding tools and large chopper-scrapers. No shell!
14. Area ca. 350' dia. 15. Depth ? 16. Height ca. 2-3'
Las Ilagas Creek
17. Vegetation Weeds 18. Nearest water ca. 50-75 yds NE
19. Soil of site Light brown, compact 20. Surrounding soil type Yellow--compact
21. Previous excavation None
22. Cultivation Yes, in the past. Check crops
23. Erosion None observable.
24. Buildings, roads, etc. Hwy 101 (1959) cut very small south portion
25. Possibility of destruction Check with ranch super.
26. House pits None
27. Other features None
28. Burials None
29. Artifacts _____
30. Remarks I believe this to be "Oak Grove," i.e., close in time to 4 SBA 127.
31. Published references None
32. UCMA Accession No. _____ 33. Sketch map None
34. Date 7/19/60 35. Recorded by WMH 36. Photos None

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD
USGS. Dos Pueblos Quad.

1. Site 4SBa. 139 2. Map 7.5 minute series 3. County Santa Barbara
4. Twp. ^{unsectioned} T4n Range R 30 W 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec. two
UTM 224640E / 3817090N
5. Location On the Eastern bank of Las Llagas Canyon. Boardered on the South by Highway 101 and on the North by Frontage Road. Note that 101 as shown on the map represents the south bound lanes of the present 6. On contour elevation 100⁸ and 120' contours divided highway. 100'
7. Previous designations for site Site 139 by D.B. Rogers "Prehistoric Man of the S.B. Coast"
8. Owner Edwards Estate Company 9. Address Unknown
10. Previous owners, dates Unknown
11. Present tenant Unknown
12. Attitude toward excavation Unknown---see #25
13. Description of site Limits unknown, at least 300 feet of the site (from that described by Harrison's survey in 1960) has been removed for the widening of Highway 101.
14. Area Unk. 15. Depth Unknown 16. Height 2.3ft.
17. Vegetation weeds-pasture grass 18. Nearest water Las Llagas Creek (see map)
19. Soil of site light tan 20. Surrounding soil type same as #19
21. Previous excavation None
22. Cultivation recent-for pasture 23. Erosion yes, slight ridge cut by highway dept to keep water from running down sloap onto highway 101
24. Buildings, roads, etc. One house to the North, possibly on site. See #13
25. Possibility of destruction Probably not, if there is enoggh left to salvage.
26. House pits None noted
27. Other features none noted
28. Burials none noted
29. Artifacts none noted. There were only two very small fragment of shell on the surface. I would believe that most of the site has gone with the porthan of the site to the south when the highway was expanded.
30. Remarks For all practice purposes, I would consider this site completely destroyed.
31. Published references See #7 1972 Corall pg. 231[?] D. Atroy 1979:13
32. UCMA Accession No. 137 33. Sketch map None
34. Date 11/17/61 35. Recorded by Miller 36. Photos from south side of 101 note telephone pole # 1372321 E

LABORATORY INFORMATION SHEET

Site Number SBa.139 Accession Number 137 Name none or unknown

Excavator Harrison, Wm. M. UCSB Date ~~Ca. 1955-1958~~ 7/19/1960

- 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).....
- 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)..... Rogers' "Prehistoric Man SBa.Coast" 1927**
- 20. Radio carbon (F).....
- 21. Site (B).....
- 22. SBa. limited excavation (B)..... Artifact Catalogue Only
- 23. State contracted archaeology (F).....
- 24. State highway survey (F).....
- 25. Summer field school (F).....
- 26. Site Survey (B)..... ~~SBa~~ Dos Pueblos quadrangle
two surveys..Harrison 1960 & Miller 1961
- 27.
- 28.
- 29.
- 30.
- 31.
- 32.
- 33.
- 34.
- 35.

Remarks:

Surface Collection Only (by Harrison) Miller (1961 survey) reports
that site is completely destroyed!

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

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Temporary Number: _____

MAPPED

Page 1 of 5

Agency Designation: _____

1. County: Santa Barbara

2. USGS Quad: Dos Pueblos Canyon (7.5') 1951 (15') Photorevised 1982

3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 10 / 224640 Easting / 3817090 Northing ()

4. Township 4N Range 30W unsectioned % of % of % of % of Section Base (Mer.) ()

5. Map Coordinates: 183 mmS 11 mmN (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation 100-125'

7. Location: Bordered on south by Highway 101 and on the north by Frontage Road, on eastern bank of Las Llagas Canyon.

8. Prehistoric Historic _____ Protohistoric _____ 9. Site Description: Site found to no longer

exist. Rogers (1929) described it as large (360' in dia.) with large amount of grinding tools and chopper-scrapers (States Lands Commission, 1986). Miller in 1961 found no artifacts and noted extensive disturbance due to Highway construction and erosion. A field investigation in 1986 found this to be true, see contin- (X)
uation sheet

10. Area: 0 m(length)x 0 m(width) 0 m². Method of Determination: field investigation ()

11. Depth: 0 cm Method of Determination: See site description (X)

12. Features: none observed

13. Artifacts: Chert flakes and groundstone fragments were found in area disturbed by earth moving equipment. Chert projectile point was found in same area. See site description continuation sheet. (X)

14. Non-Artifactual Constitutents: _____ ()

15. Date Recorded: 2/86 16. Recorded By: Philip de Barros ()

17. Affiliation and Address: Chambers Group, Inc., 2933B Pullman Street Santa Ana, CA 92705 ()

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: Ca-SBa-139 / _____
mo. yr.

Temporary Number: _____

Agency Designation: _____

Page 2 of 5

18. Human Remains: Questionable, see continuation sheet. (X)

19. Site Integrity: destroyed, see continuation sheet ()

20. Nearest Water (type, distance and direction): Las Llagas Creek, abutts site at west end ()

21. Largest Body of Water within 1 km (type, distance and direction): same ()

22. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Coastal Sage Scrub [Plant List ()] ()

23. Vegetation Community (on site): part grasses, part cultivated [Plant List ()] ()

References for above: _____ ()

24. Site Soil: brown clayey silt () 25. Surrounding Soil: same ()

26. Geology: _____ () 27. Landform: foothill terrace ()

28. Slope: 0-20% () 29. Exposure: open ()

30. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: _____ ()

31. Remarks: 1986 investigation covered 100' right-of-way for proposed pipeline (see ref.). ()

32. References: Archaeological Site Form, Miller, 1961, and Draft EIR/EIS, Proposed Arco Oil Point Project, Appendix 7; Cultural Resources, State Land Commission (X)

33. Name of Project: Arco Pipeline Project ()

34. Type of Investigation: Field survey to determine presence/extent of site ()

35. Site Accession Number: _____ Curated At: _____ ()

36. Photos: NO Taken By: _____ ()

37. Photo Accession Number: _____ On File At: _____ ()

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
 Continuation Sheet

Item No.	Continuation
8, 11, 13, 18, 19	<p style="text-align: center;">SBa-139</p> <p>This site was first recognized by D.B. Rogers (1929). Bordering on and extending north of Highway 101, SBa-139 is a relatively large (ca. 360 ft [110 m] diameter) site characterized by a large quantity of grinding tools and large chopper-scrappers. The site, recorded in 1960, lacked any evidence of features or of faunal material, leading to the conclusion that the site was "Oak Grove" in age. Rogers likened it to SBa-127.</p> <p>An update of the site record by Miller in 1961 notes that "for all practical purposes, I would consider this site completely destroyed," the result of the expansion of Highway 101. A field investigation was made of this site, including access to the private property on which part of it was located. The landowner indicated that burials had been encountered when the highway was widened and that some excavations were done but he could not say by whom. A close examination of the surface of the property and surrounding areas uncovered the presence of a couple of groundstone fragments, a few chert flakes and a possible chert core. Most of this material is located in an area disturbed by earth moving equipment just adjacent to the highway roadcut. A chert projectile point dating to the Late Period was also noted. The site boundaries as shown in official site records suggests that the site extended well into the disked field shown in Figure 3.6-2. A careful examination of this field (ground visibility was close to 100 percent) revealed only a probable broken metate and a chert core near the fence separating the Varas Ranch from the nearby private residences. No other artifactual material of any kind (shell, bone, lithics, etc.) was observed in the field. This suggests that the eastern boundary of the site did not in fact extend significantly into this field area. In the area of private residences, extensive earth moving activities, including the deep cutting and leveling of areas for building construction and for a corral, have basically destroyed the original ground surface. The only artifactual material found in this area was situated close to the present roadcut for the northbound lanes of U.S. 101. This suggests that the northern portion of the site has been obliterated without a trace or that the original site boundaries did not in fact extend to the frontage road. In any event, there is no evidence for a site anywhere near the proposed ARCO pipeline ROW. While a Late Period projectile point found on the site does provide some additional information recording its chronological placement, this site has basically no integrity and thus cannot be said to be a significant site.</p> <p>In summary, this site can no longer considered to be a significant cultural resource and it is recommended that it be classified as ineligible for the National Register.</p>
32	<p>County of Santa Barbara, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District, 9/86.</p>

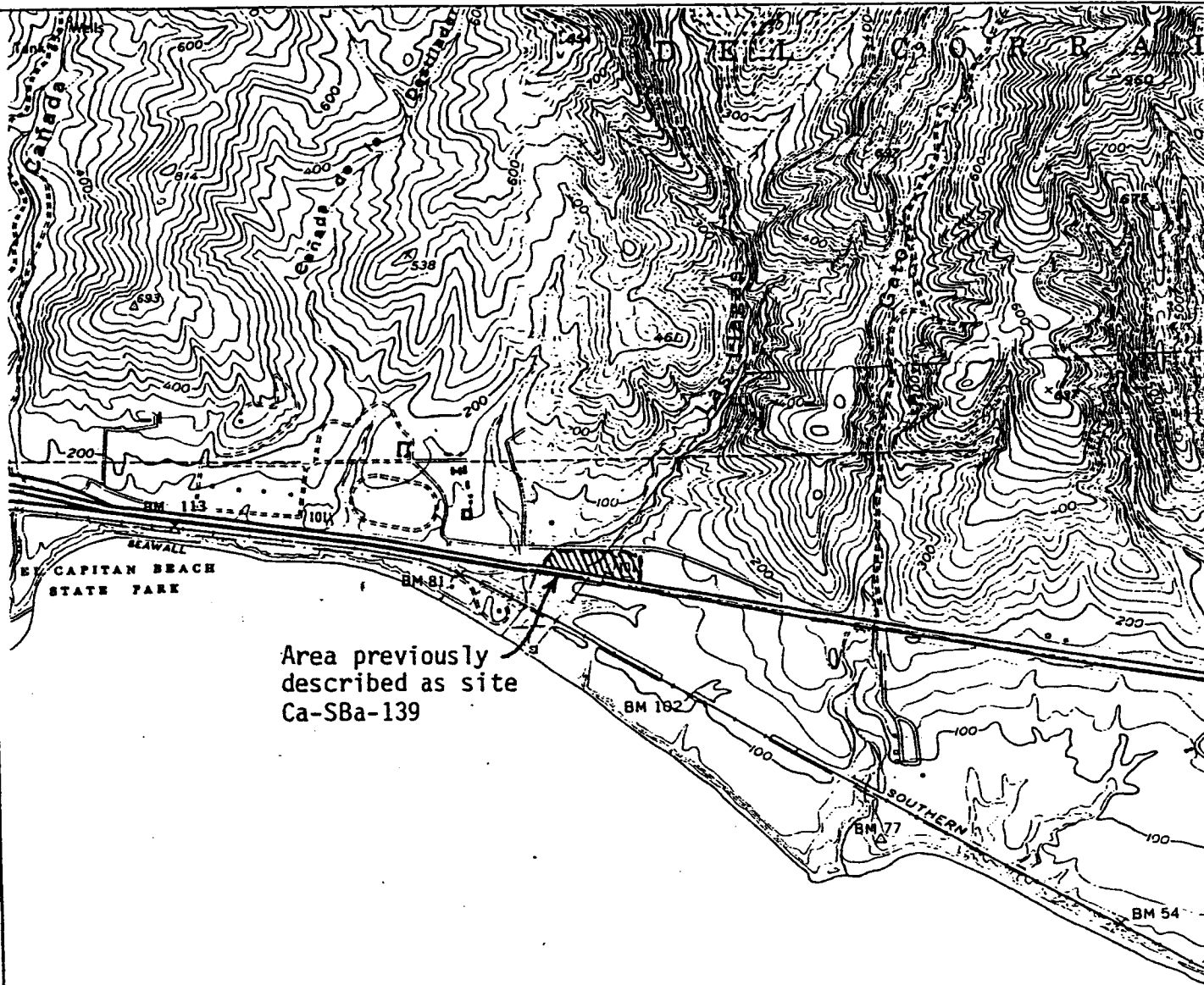
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION
MAP

Permanent Trinomial: Ca-SBa-139 / _____
mo. yr.

Temporary Number: _____

Agency Designation: _____

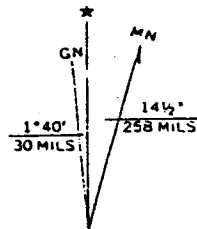
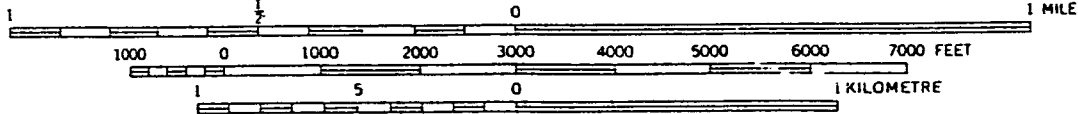
Page 4 of 5



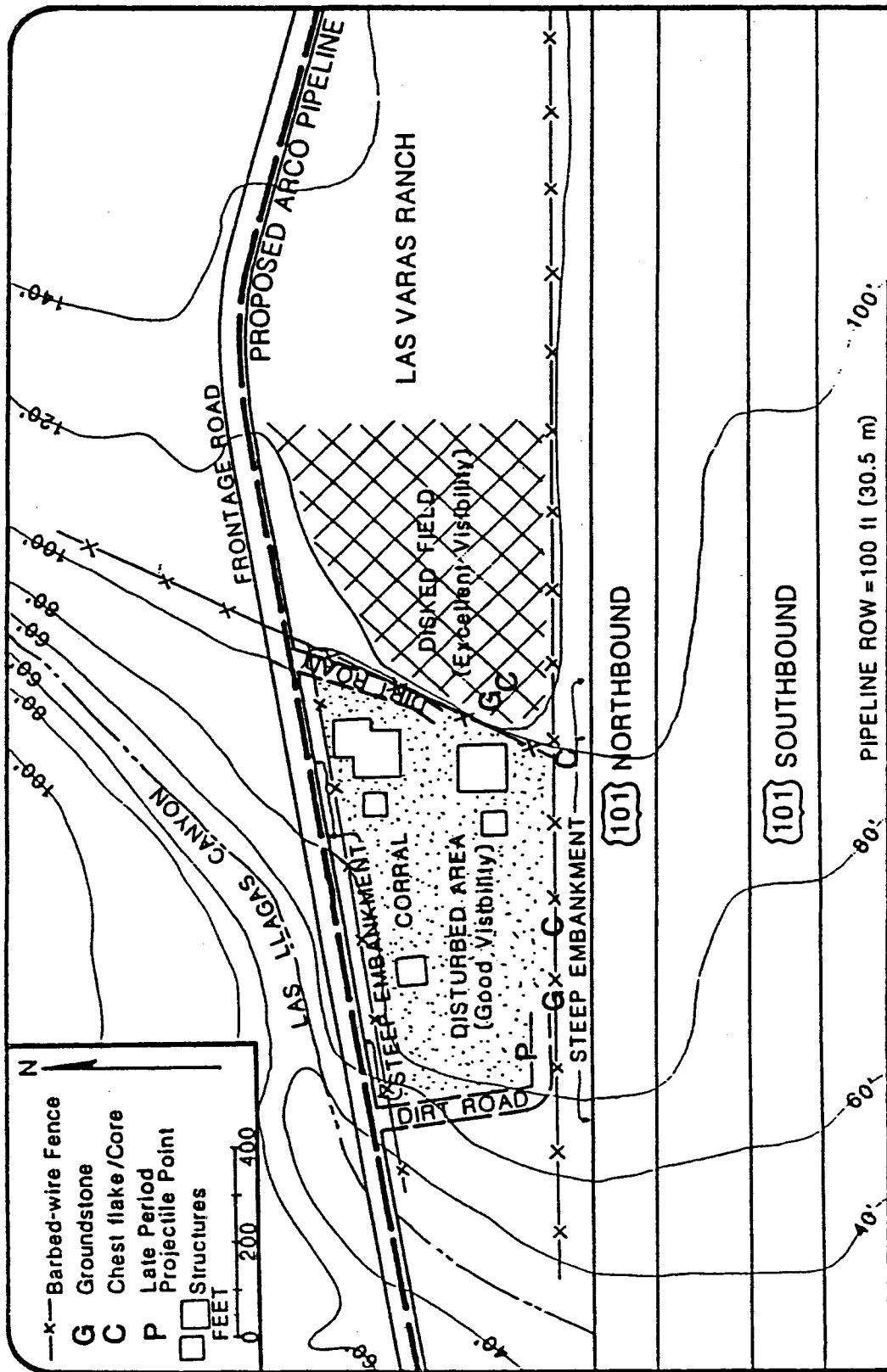
Area previously
described as site
Ca-SBa-139

Tajiguas (1982) and Dos Pueblos Canyon (1982) 7.5' USGS Quads

SCALE 1:24 000



UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



Chambers (1986) and D'Altroy (1979) reported that SBA-139 was destroyed. However, site was relocated by Waldron (1988: Highway 101 Bridge and Shoulder Rewidening).

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations: _____

Page 1 of 6

MAPPED

1. County: Santa Barbara
2. USGS Quad: Dos Pueblos Canyon (7.5')1951 (15') Photorevised1982
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 11 224640 m Easting 3817090 m Northing ()
unsectioned
4. Township 4N Range 30W ; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Section _____ Base Mer. SBM ()
5. Map Coordinates: 183 mmS 11 mmE (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation: 100 - 125 feet ()
7. Location: Bordered on south by Highway 101 and on the north by Frontage Road, on eastern bank of Las Llagas Canyon.

_____ ()
8. Prehistoric X Historic _____ Protohistoric _____ 9. Site Description: Rogers (1929) described it as large (360 feet in diameter) with large amount of grinding tools and chopper-scrapers. Harrison surface collected the site in 1960. Miller in 1961 found no artifacts and noted extensive disturbance due to highway construction. A surface inspection by de Barros (1986) revealed only a few surface artifacts and some artifactual material situated close (X)
10. Area: _____ m (length) x _____ m (width) _____ m².
Method of Determination: See continuation sheet (X)
11. Depth: Approx. 80 cm Method of Determination: STPs ()
12. Features: None observed.
_____ ()
13. Artifacts: Harrison (1960) noted the presence of large quantities of grinding tools and large chopper-scrapers. Miller (1961) found only two small fragments of shell. De Barros (1986) found ground stone fragments and a few chert flakes in an area disturbed by construction. De Barros also noted the presence of a Late Period chert projectile (X)
14. Non-Artifactual Constituents and Faunal Remains: Shell and recent bone.
_____ ()
15. Date Recorded: 5/16/91 16. Recorded By: Robert Sheets ()
17. Affiliation and Address: Science Applications International Corp., 121 Grav Ave., Suite 101, Santa Barbara, CA 93101 ()

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations: _____

Page 2 of 6

18. Human Remains: De Barros (1986) notes the landowner indicated that burials had been encountered when the (X)

19. Site Disturbances: Miller (1961) and de Barros (1986) commented that the site was completely destroyed. However,
while the current investigation recognizes destruction of the southwestern-most areas, areas along the frontage road
in the northcentral and northeastern site boundary remain intact. Additional archaeological and (X)

Nearest Water

20. (type, distance and direction): Las Llagas Creek abuts site at west end. ()

21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Coastal sage scrub Plant List ()

22. Vegetation (on site): Part grasses, part cultivated.

()

23. Site Soil: Brown clayey silt ()

24. Surrounding Soil: Same ()

25. Geology: Pleistocene marine terrace ()

26. Landform: Foothill terrace ()

27. Slope: 0 - 20% () 28. Exposure: Open ()

29. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: Doheny, Texaco, and others.

()

30. Remarks: The present investigation at SBA-139 focused on the possibility that a remnant of the site existed along the
frontage road. STPs were used to determine the presence of cultural materials in this area of the site. STP investi-
gations were limited to the southern shoulder of the frontage road (see map page 4). (X)

31. References: _____

()

32. Name of Project: SCE Hybrid Alternative

()

33. Type of Investigation: Minimal subsurface testing ()

34. Site Accession Number: 512 Curated At: Dept. of Anthropology, UCSB ()

35. Photos: NO ()

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations _____

Page 3 of 6.

9. to the present road cut for the northbound lanes of Highway 101. De Barros noted extensive disturbance to the site in the area occupied by the private residences. The present investigation revealed the presence of surface and subsurface artifacts (see #30) along the south side of the frontage road. This information suggests that a remnant of SBA-139 exists along the site's northern boundary. Additionally, the results of this investigation indicate the presence of cultural material.
10. Harrison (1960) recorded the site as being 350 feet in diameter. Miller (1961) recorded the area to be unknown. De Barros (1986) recorded the area to be zero after describing the site to be nonexistent. The size of the area of the site as mapped on the Dos Pueblos Canyon 7.5' quad located at UCSB Archaeological Information Center is approximately 360 meters from east to west and 120 meters from north to south. However, the results of present investigations indicate the site boundary extends 200 meters east of its presently mapped location. The present investigation can not accurately comment on the width of the site except to say the northern boundary extends at least as far north as the frontage road.
13. point. The present investigation discovered the presence of several ground stone artifacts on the site's surface. The results of the STP investigation revealed the subsurface presence of lithic debitage, shell, and bone (see #30).
18. highway was widened.
19. geomorphological investigations are necessary to determine the degree and extent of site disturbance.
30. The surface reconnaissance at SBA-139 produced several pieces of ground stone, chert flakes, and shell within the 100-foot-wide corridor. These artifacts were discovered in minimally disturbed area approximately 300 meters east of Las Llagas Canyon and 7 meters south of the frontage road.

* Fifty STPs were placed at an interval of 15 meters and were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.0 meter. The excavations revealed the presence of subsurface prehistoric cultural material in 35 STPs (3, 9-25, 27-31, 33-35, 37-39, 41, 42, and 47-50). Lithic debitage was present in 18 STPs (10, 11, 13-24, 27, 31, 49, and 50); shell was present in 17 STPs (10, 12-14, 25, 27-30, 33-35, 37-39, 49, and 50); and bone was present in 18 STPs (3, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18, 22, 27-29, 38, 39, 41, 42, and 47-49). Some of the bone may not be cultural. Glass or metal were found in all STPs except STPs 5, 32, 33, and 35.

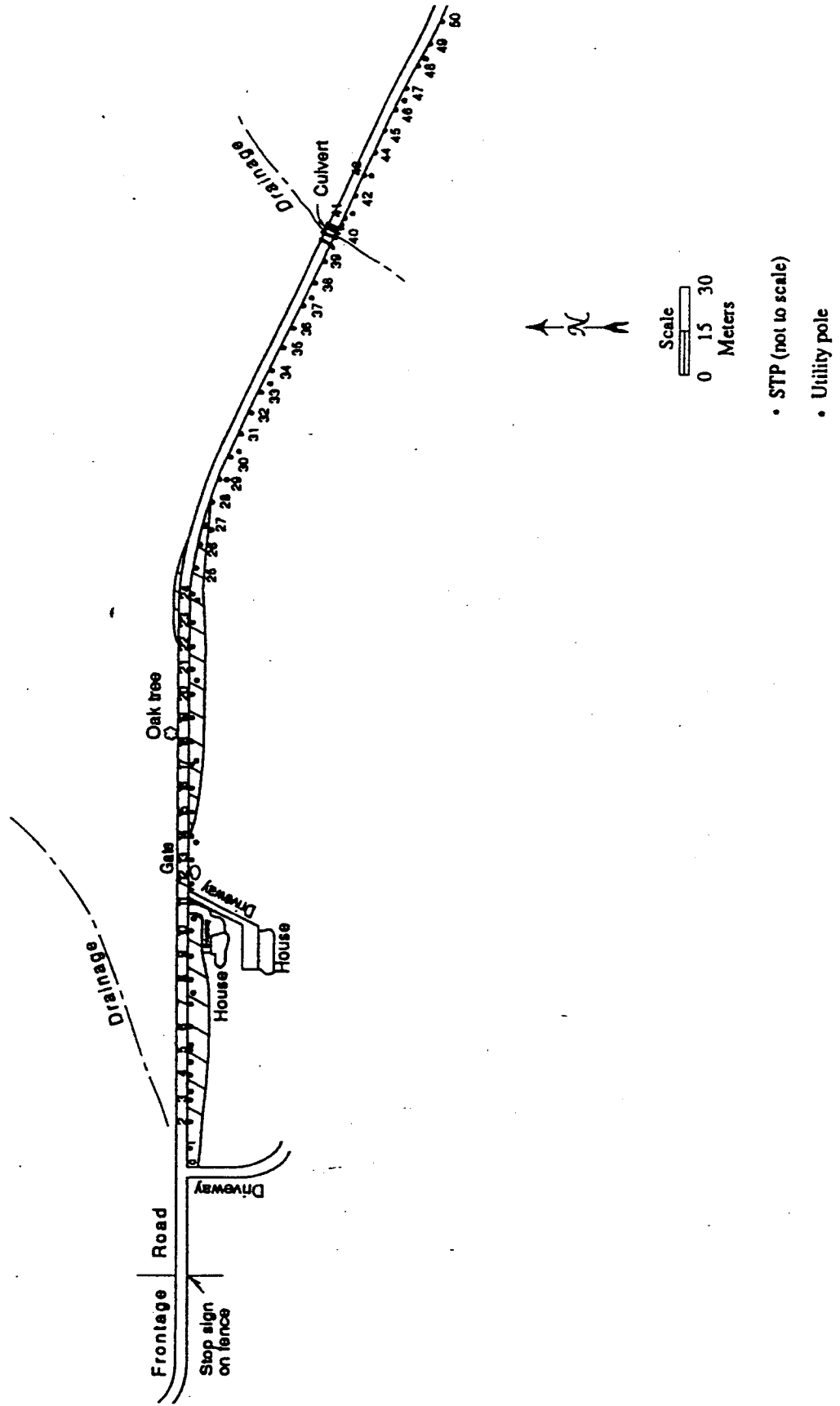
The soils in this area vary from being relatively free of disturbance to being highly disturbed due to frontage road construction. The western portion of the site (STPs 1-10) has 0.5 to 2.5 meters of soil displaced due to grading, but intact B horizon soil still exists there. The soils in the west central portion of the site (STPs 11-14) are intact. The central portion of the site (STPs 15-27) has 0.3 to 2.5 meters of soil displaced by grading with some intact B and A horizon. The easternmost STPs (28-50) have largely intact soil with some mechanically redistributed A horizon soils existing over undisturbed A horizon soils. Because of the possibility of mechanical disturbance, slopewash, rodent burrowing and other natural processes that may have displaced the cultural material, additional archaeological and geomorphological investigations are necessary to evaluate site integrity in the impact area.

The current investigation being limited to the SCE route did not allow the recorded to visit the previously recorded portions of the site. Therefore, much of the site recordation information is taken from the previous recording.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
MAP

Other Designations: _____

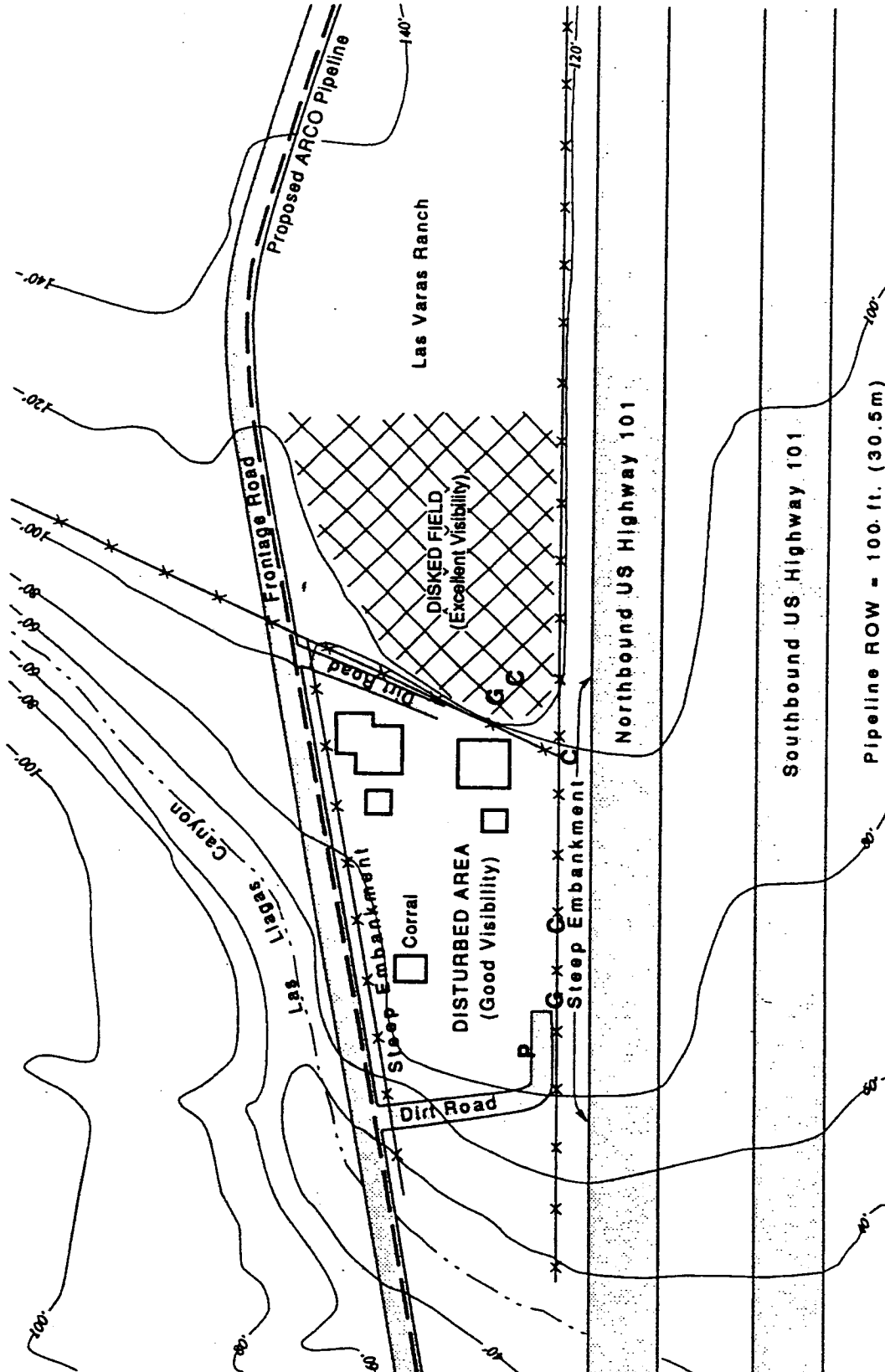
Page 4 of 6



**ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
 MAP**

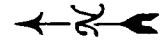
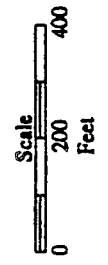
Other Designations: _____

Mo. Yr.



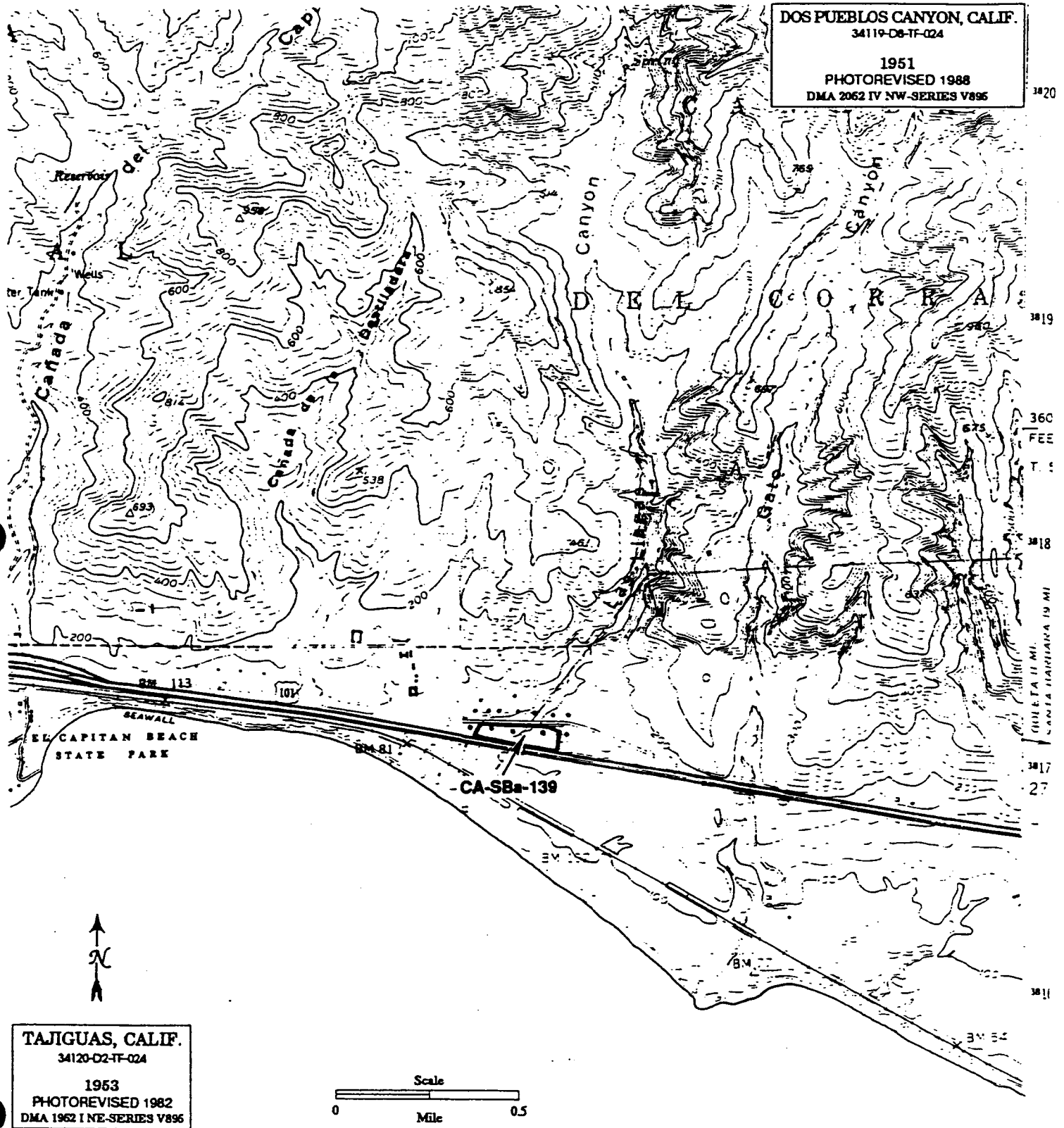
LEGEND

- *— Barbed-wire fence
- G Groundstone
- C Chert Flake/Core
- P Late Period Projectile Point
- Structures



ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
MAP

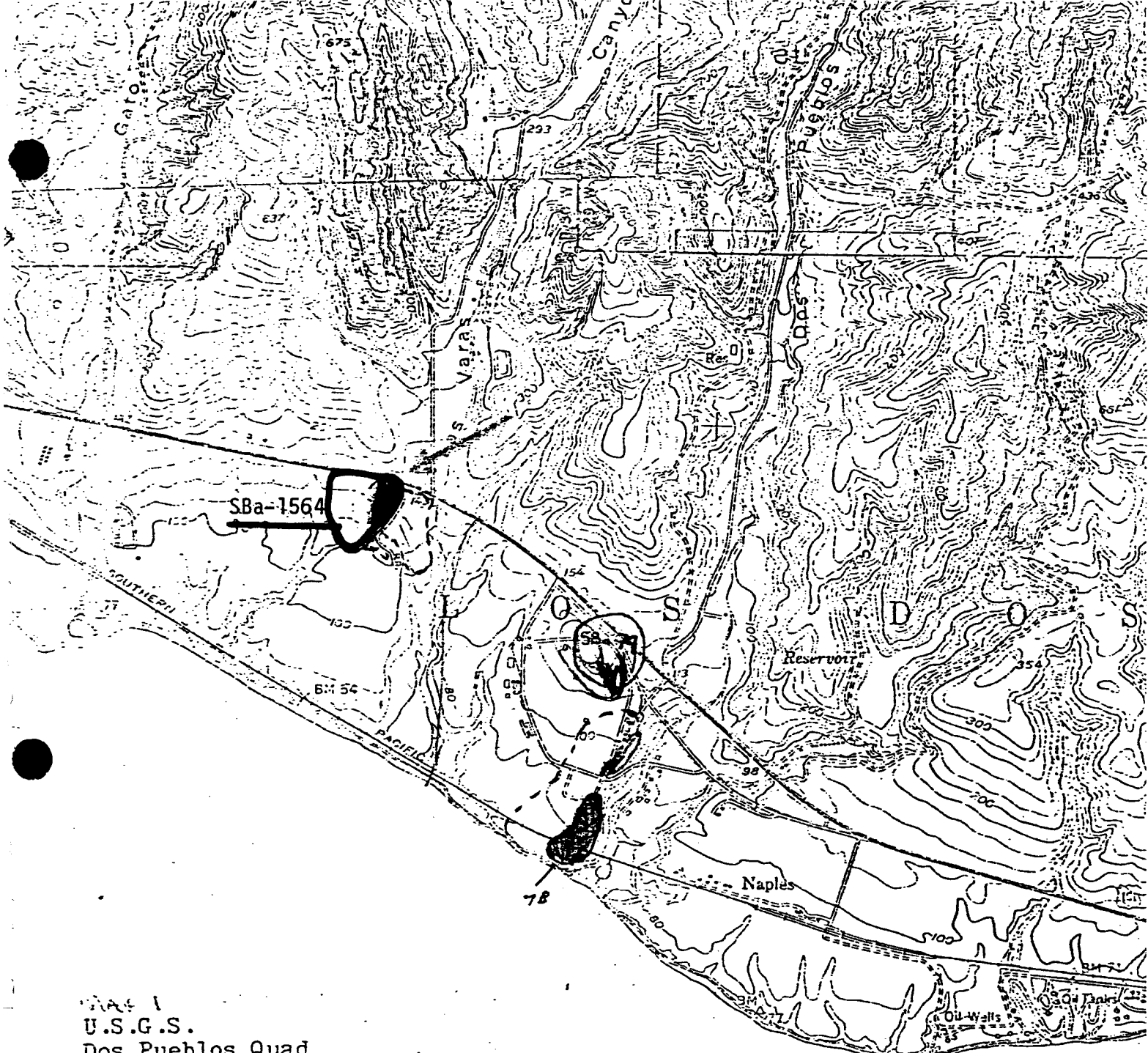
Other Designations: _____



State of California - The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

SITE No. SBa-1564

1. Previous Site Designation _____ 2. Temporary Field No. Las Varas North
3. USGS Quad Dos Pueblos 7½' X 15' Year 1951
4. UTM Coordinates 226,900 E / 3,816,430 N
5. Twp. _____ Range _____; _____ ¼ of _____ ¼ of Sec. _____
6. Location Highway 101 west along the coastal plain about 10 miles from Goleta, California. Site occupies a high knoll that has been cut by the highway. A frontage road cuts through the site. A water tower is present adjacent to the frontage road and access road for the ranch. The site is on the west side of the creek which runs down Las Varas Canyon
7. Contour 120-140' 8. Owner & Address Doheny Properties, Beverly Hills, Calif
9. Prehistoric X Ethnographic _____ Historic _____ 10. Site Description Early period site with dense concentration of lithics and faunal remains. Milling Stones (Basin Metates) are abundant on the surface of the site
11. Area _____ x _____ meters, _____ square meters. 12. Depth of Midden not determined
13. Site Vegetation orchard Surrounding Vegetation orchard and coastal scrub
14. Location & Proximity of Water Las Varas Creek
15. Site Soil dark shale lithosol Surrounding Soil same, slightly lighter shade
16. Previous Excavation none recorded
17. Site Disturbance highway cut, access road, and frontage road, water tower, discing
18. Destruction Possibility LNG alternative site route
19. Features clusters of milling stones and burned rock
20. Burials eroding from the landform in several places
21. Artifacts abundant and diverse assemblage of lithics
22. Faunal Remains shellfish present in low density
23. Comments King's Range (1951)
24. Accession No. _____ 25. Sketch Map _____ by _____ where _____
26. Date Recorded 1977 27. Recorded By Chester King and Steve Craig
28. Photo Roll No. _____ Frame No. _____ Film Type(s) _____ Taken By _____



U.S.G.S.
Dos Pueblos Quad
7.5 series 1951
Santa Barbara, Ca.

S
A
N
T
A

State of California - The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

SITE No. SBA 1650

1. Previous Site Designation X3 (Craig) 2. Temporary Field No. Edwards A
3. USGS Quad Dos Pueblos Canyon 7 1/2' X 15' Year _____
4. UTM Coordinates E257 N167 (257167) 225760 E/3316630 N
5. Twp. Pueblo Lands Range _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec. _____
6. Location Approximately one mile west of Dos Pueblos Ranch on eastern bank of Gato Canyon Creek; 70 meters south of U.S. 101 and 50-100 meters east of creek. Access is from entrance of Las Varas and Edwards Ranch.
7. Contour 180' 8. Owner & Address Edwards Ranch
9. Prehistoric X Ethnographic _____ Historic _____ 10. Site Description Millingstone site consisting predominately of mano and metate fragments; low density lithic, shell and bone scatter on gently sloping knoll.
11. Area 75 x 150 meters, 11,250 square meters. 12. Depth of Midden Untested
13. Site Vegetation grass/oak Surrounding Vegetation Same; riparian to west
14. Location & Proximity of Water 50-100 meters west (Gato Canyon Creek)
15. Site Soil Dark brown clay loam Surrounding Soil Light tan/ brown clay
16. Previous Excavation Unknown
17. Site Disturbance Disking and grazing; road cut on north and west perimeter
18. Destruction Possibility Accelerated erosion from grazing
19. Features Rockpile in north area of site from farm activity. (Disking)
20. Burials None observed
21. Artifacts Numerous Franciscan cherts; percussion flakes, blades and debitage of red, brown, green, tan and black. Some show utilization scars. Bowl frag. Pestle, manos and metates and one plummet or charmstone. (see photos)
22. Faunal Remains Three shell fragments: Tivela stultorum, Chione sp., and one small Mytilus hinge. Some unidentified mammal bone fragments.
23. Comments Heavy grass cover (dried and matted) Low visibility.
24. Accession No. _____ 25. Sketch Map yes by Macko where attached
26. Date Recorded 21 Oct. 1978 27. Recorded By CAPRE (Macko/ Erlandson)
28. Photo Roll No. 1 Frame No. 5 Film Type(s) 120 B/W Taken By L. Whitney

SITE STATUS:

% Destroyed _____ How _____ Test Excavated _____ %, if known.

National Register Status: Listed _____ Potential X No Determination _____ Nominated _____ Ineligible _____

State Historical Landmark (No.) _____ Point of Historical Interest _____

SPECIAL ATTRIBUTES (Place an X in only those spaces which pertain to the site)

Midden/Habitation Debris X Lithic and/or Ceramic Scatter X

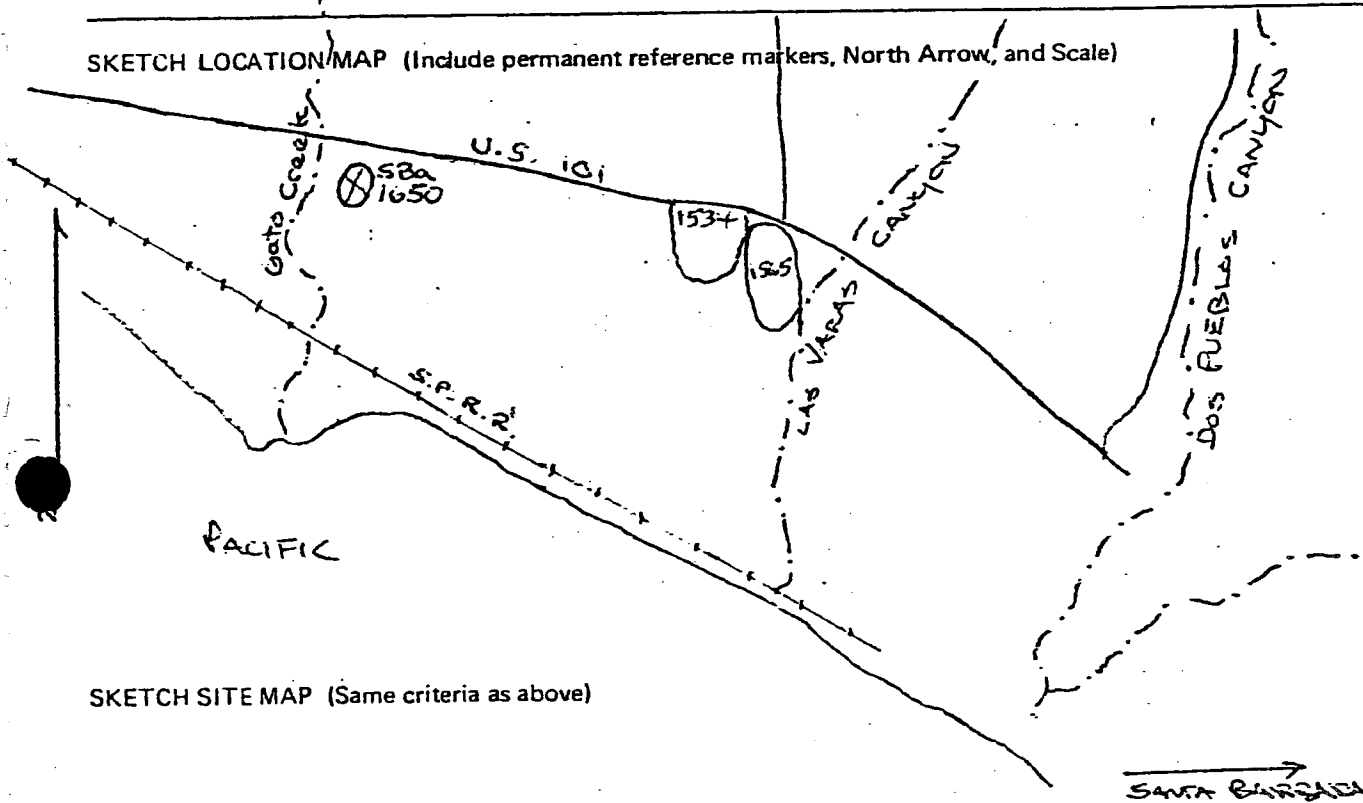
Bedrock Mortars/Milling Surfaces X Petroglyphs/Pictographs _____ Stone Features _____

Burials _____ Caches _____ Hearths/Roasting Pits _____ Housepits _____ Structure Remains _____

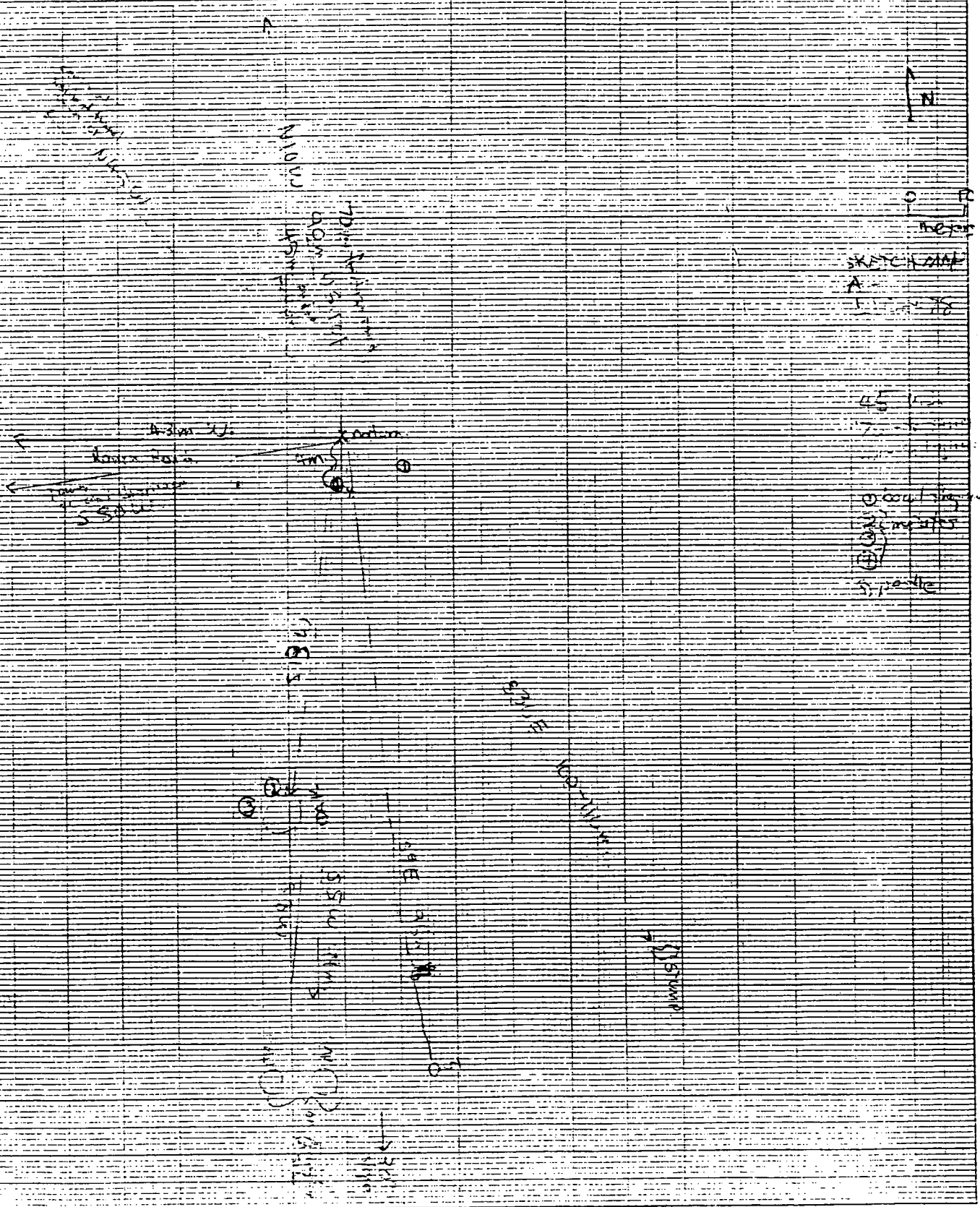
Underwater _____ Open Air X Rockshelter _____ Cave _____ Quarry _____ Trails _____

REMARKS Site previously located and reported by Steven Craig. Eastern site boundary is largely inferred due to very poor visibility.

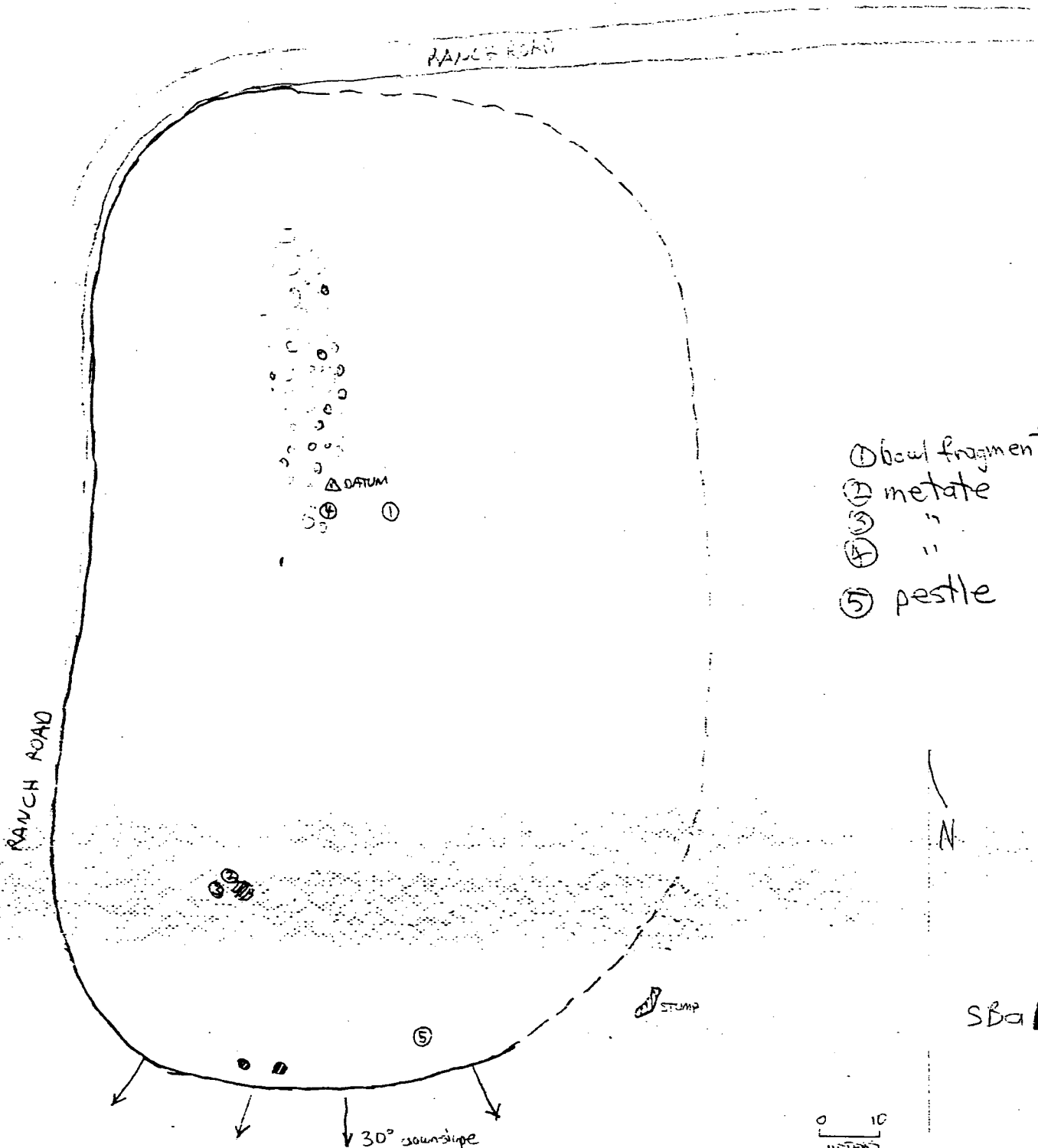
SKETCH LOCATION MAP (Include permanent reference markers, North Arrow, and Scale)



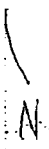
SKETCH SITE MAP (Same criteria as above)



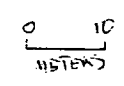
33 121



- ① bowl fragment
- ② metate
- ③ "
- ④ "
- ⑤ pestle (fr)



SBa 15



- ▣ CAK
- S.S. Basin
- modern boundary
- - - - - unclear

Test Excavated

%, if known.

Nominated

Ineligible

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

MAPPED

1. Previous Site Designation RESOURCE #18 2. Temporary Field No. SBA-11690
3. USGS Quad DOS PUEBLOS 7 1/2' X 15' Year NMD Z-11
UTM Coordinates Zone 11 E226540 N3816530

Twp. _____ Range _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec. _____
Location IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE UNNAMED SMALL CANYON
BORDERING THE WEST SIDE OF THE LAS VARAS RANCH AVOCADO
ORCHARD, APPROXIMATELY 80 M SOUTH OF ROUTE 101

Perimeter 140' 8. Owner & Address LAS VARAS RANCH
Historic Ethnographic _____ Historic _____ 10. Site Description DIFFUSE
CATTER OF MANOS AND CHIPPED STONE DETRITUS

Area 50 x 40 meters, 2,000 square meters. 12. Depth of Midden UNKNOWN
Vegetation GRASSES (PASTURE) Surrounding Vegetation RIPARIAN WOODLAND, COASTAL
Proximity of Water SEASONAL FRESH WATER SOFT CHAPARRAL

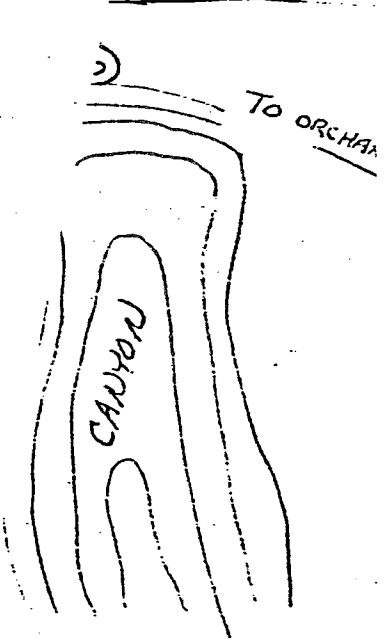
Excavation NONE KNOWN Surrounding Soil SANDY LOAM
Disturbance PLOWING; MASS WASTING

Threat Possibility NO IMMEDIATE DESTRUCTION THREAT KNOWN
NONE OBSERVED

Artifacts NONE OBSERVED
SANDSTONE BIFACIAL MANOS; 1 QUARTZITE FLAKE;
1 FLAKES

Notes SEE MOORE AND JERENJA 1980:58-59

25. Sketch Map _____ by _____ where _____
26. Date 12/80 27. Recorded By JERENJA
Name No. _____ Film Type(s) _____ Taken By _____



MAPPED

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

SITE No. SBa-1803

- 1. Previous Site Designation _____ 2. Temporary Field No. Gato Canyon
- 3. USGS Quad Dos Pueblos Cyn 7 1/2' X 15' Year 1951
- 4. UTM Coordinates Zone 11: 225500E/3815930N
- 5. Twp. 4 N Range 30 W unsectioned 1/4 of Sec. _____
- 6. Location Site occurs both east and west of the mouth of Gato Canyon Creek along a southeast facing beach and is afforded some protection from westerly winds and swells

- 7. Contour 0-40' 8. Owner & Address State of California and current owner of Edwards Ranch
- 9. Prehistoric X Ethnographic ? Historic _____ 10. Site Description Site is a low density scatter of shell and chipped stone observed along cut banks, foot trails, and overgrown road beds.

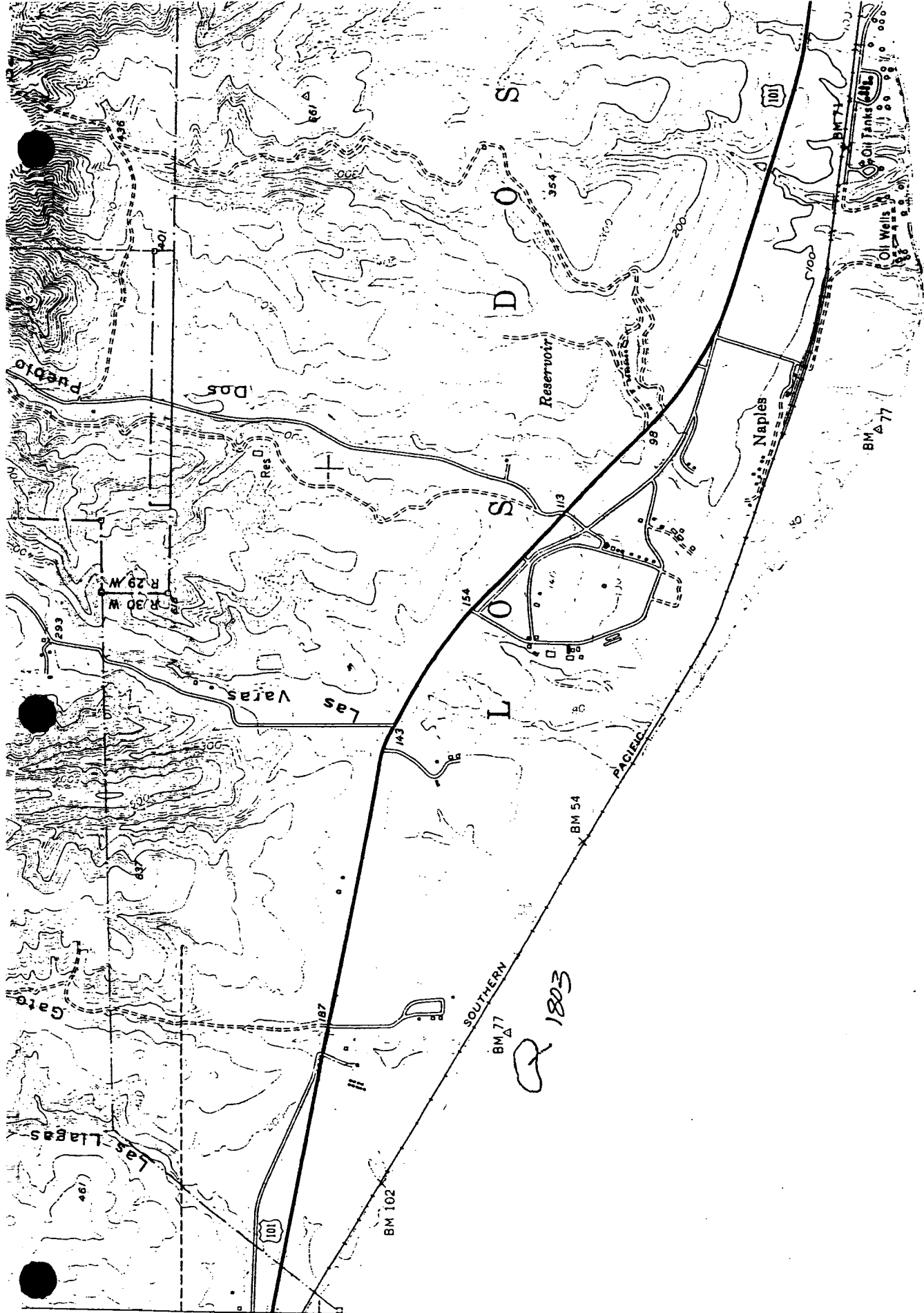
- 11. Area 100 x 75 meters, 7500 square meters. 12. Depth of Midden unknown
- 13. Site Vegetation coastal scrub Surrounding Vegetation same
- 14. Location & Proximity of Water Gato Cyn Creek bisects the site west of creek-sandy
- 15. Site Soil east-gray/brown silt loam Surrounding Soil variable

- 16. Previous Excavation none known, site was casually reported by S. Craig 1977-78? and briefly visited by CAPRE in 1978-1979?
- 17. Site Disturbance modification by roadbuilding, erosion through wave action, heavy run-off continuing erosion; nearby SBa-81,82,83 are well known to local
- 18. Destruction Possibility pot-hunters
- 19. Features none observed
- 20. Burials none observed
- 21. Artifacts chipped Monterrey chert flakes, the groundstone bowl frag found by CAPRE in 1978-79 was not re-located

- 22. Faunal Remains Mytilus sp. Tivela
- modern cow was found in intertidal zone as well as fragmented whale bone

- 23. Comments locally available asphaltum seeping from within shale along seacliff, locally available cobbles of Franciscan and Monterrey chert on beach

- 24. Accession No. _____ 25. Sketch Map _____ by Moss where on site
- 26. Date Recorded 4/25/83 27. Recorded By Moss/Erlandson
- 28. Photo Roll No. _____ Frame No. _____ Film Type(s) _____ Taken By no photos



SANTA MARIA ST MI.
 GAVIOTA 12 MI.
 T. 4 N.
 T. 5 N.
 27'30"
 101

1952 I NE
 (TAJIGUASI)

Q 1803

3818

3817

3816

3815

3814

SITE STATUS:

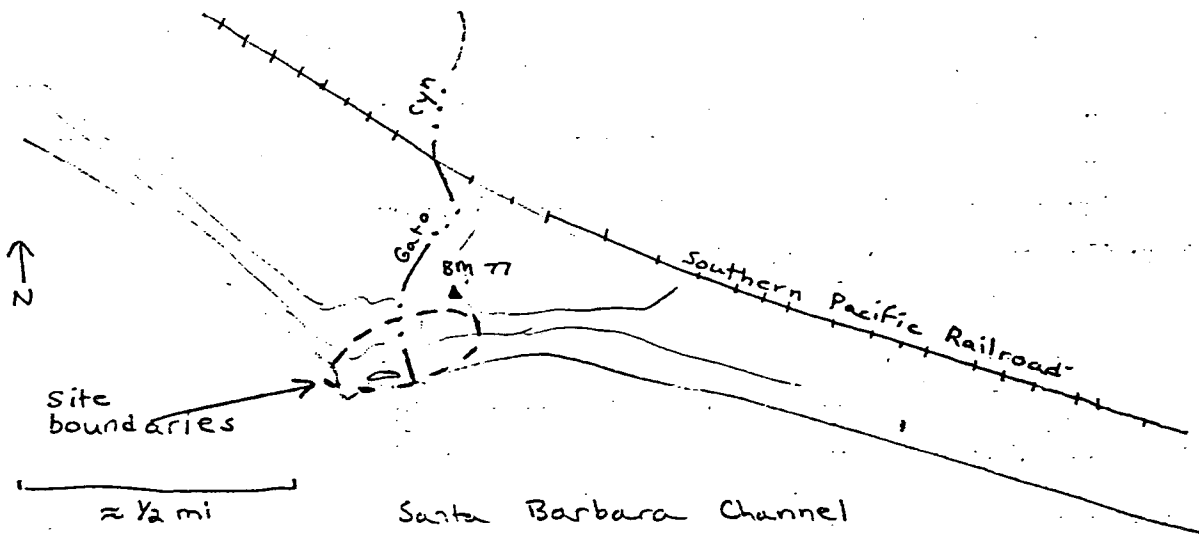
% Destroyed ? How _____ Test Excavated no _____ %, if known.
National Register Status: Listed _____ Potential X _____ Nominated _____ Ineligible _____
State Historical Landmark (No.) _____ Point of Historical Interest _____

SPECIAL ATTRIBUTES (Place an X in only those spaces which pertain to the site)

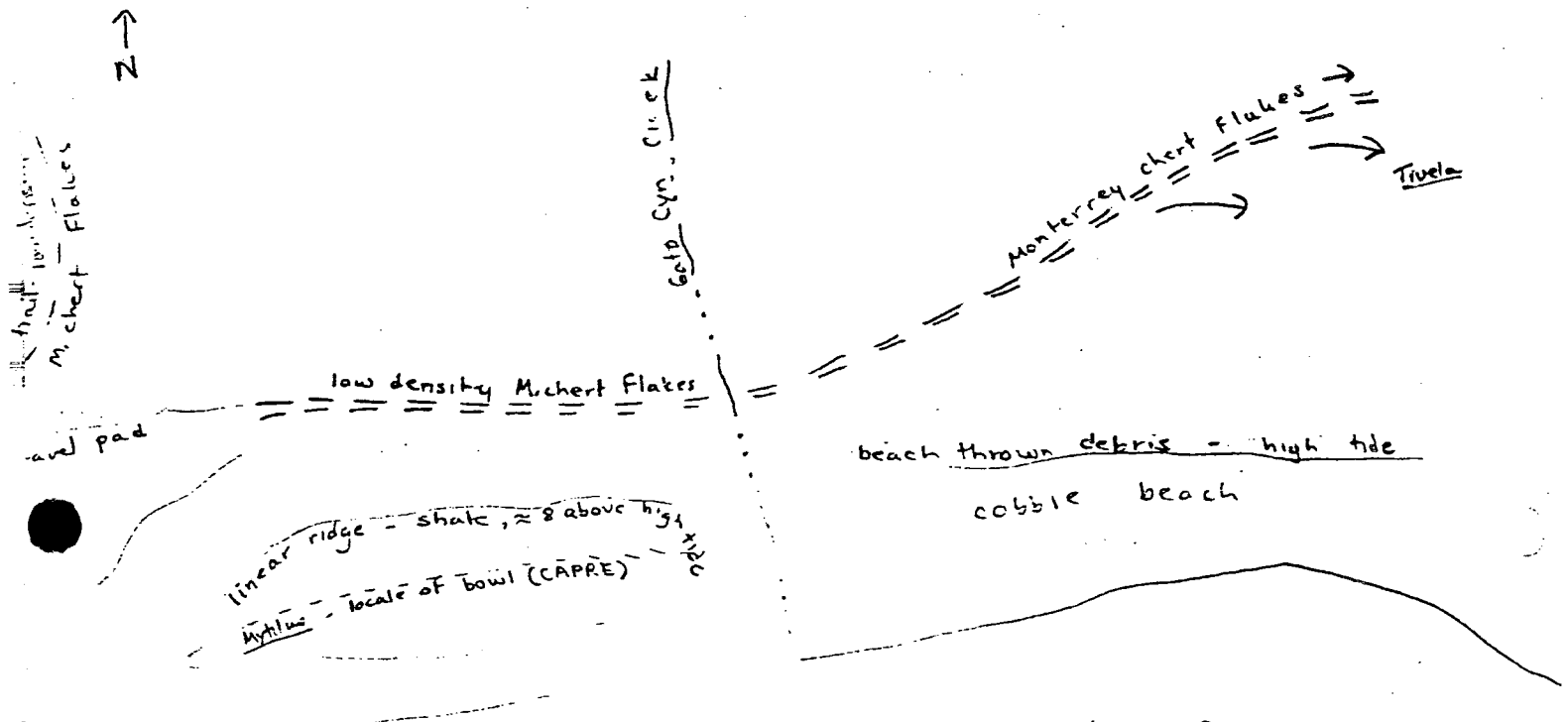
Midden/Habitation Debris X _____ Lithic and/or Ceramic Scatter X _____
Bedrock Mortars/Milling Surfaces _____ Petroglyphs/Pictographs _____ Stone Features _____
Burials _____ Caches _____ Hearths/Roasting Pits _____ Housepits _____ Structure Remains _____
Underwater _____ Open Air X _____ Rockshelter _____ Cave _____ Quarry _____ Trails _____

REMARKS Cultural remains are relatively low density and scattered over an extensive area. Site may have suffered considerable damage due to construction and erosion or the cultural debris may have been redeposited or transported from another location.

SKETCH LOCATION MAP (Include permanent reference markers, North Arrow, and Scale)



SKETCH SITE MAP (Same criteria as above)



ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations: SAIC-SCE-1

Page 1 of 5

1. County: Santa Barbara
2. USGS Quad: Dos Pueblos (7.5') X (15') Photorevised 1988
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 5 225440 m Easting 3817551 m Northing (X)
4. Township 5N Range 30W; 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Section _____ Base Mer. _____ (X)
5. Map Coordinates: 165 mmS 48 mmE (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation: 460 - 480 feet (X)
7. Location: On private property; access is subject to the control of the landowner. On a prominent finger ridge/knoll top between Las Llagas and Gato canyons 750 meters north of U.S. Highway 101.

_____ ()
8. Prehistoric X Historic _____ Protohistoric _____ 9. Site Description: Low-density scatter of groundstone artifacts and lithic debitage.

_____ ()
10. Area: 300 m (length) x 100 m (width) 30,000 m².
Method of Determination: Pacing ()
11. Depth: Unknown cm Method of Determination: _____ ()
12. Features: None observed.
_____ ()
13. Artifacts: Eight sandstone mano fragments, 4 pieces of Franciscan chert debitage, 2 pieces of Monterey chert debitage, 2 sandstone bowl fragments, and 1 quartzite chopper.
_____ ()
14. Non-Artifactual Constituents and Faunal Remains: Recent rodent, deer, and cow bone.
_____ ()
15. Date Recorded: 3/13/91 16. Recorded By: R. Sheets and C. Kenworth ()
17. Affiliation and Address: Science Applications International Corp., 121 Gray Ave., Suite 101, Santa Barbara, CA 93101
_____ ()

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 5

18. Human Remains: None observed. ()

19. Site Disturbances: Discing, cattle grazing.

_____ ()

Nearest Water

20. (type, distance and direction): Gato Canyon (intermittent drainage) 150 m east. ()

21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Chaparral, oak grassland Plant List ()

22. Vegetation (on site): Grasses, oaks

_____ ()

23. Site Soil: Silty sand ()

24. Surrounding Soil: Silty sand ()

25. Geology: _____ ()

26. Landform: Finger ridge/knoll top ()

27. Slope: 0 - 10 degrees () 28. Exposure: 360 degrees ()

29. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: Doheny

_____ ()

30. Remarks: Site obscured by thick grasses and other vegetation. A site visit during a later season may reveal additional artifacts.

_____ ()

31. References: _____

_____ ()

32. Name of Project: SCE Hybrid Alternative, Underground Section

_____ ()

33. Type of Investigation: Pedestrian survey ()

34. Site Accession Number: _____ Curated At: _____ ()

35. Photos: Yes ()

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations SAIC-SCE-1

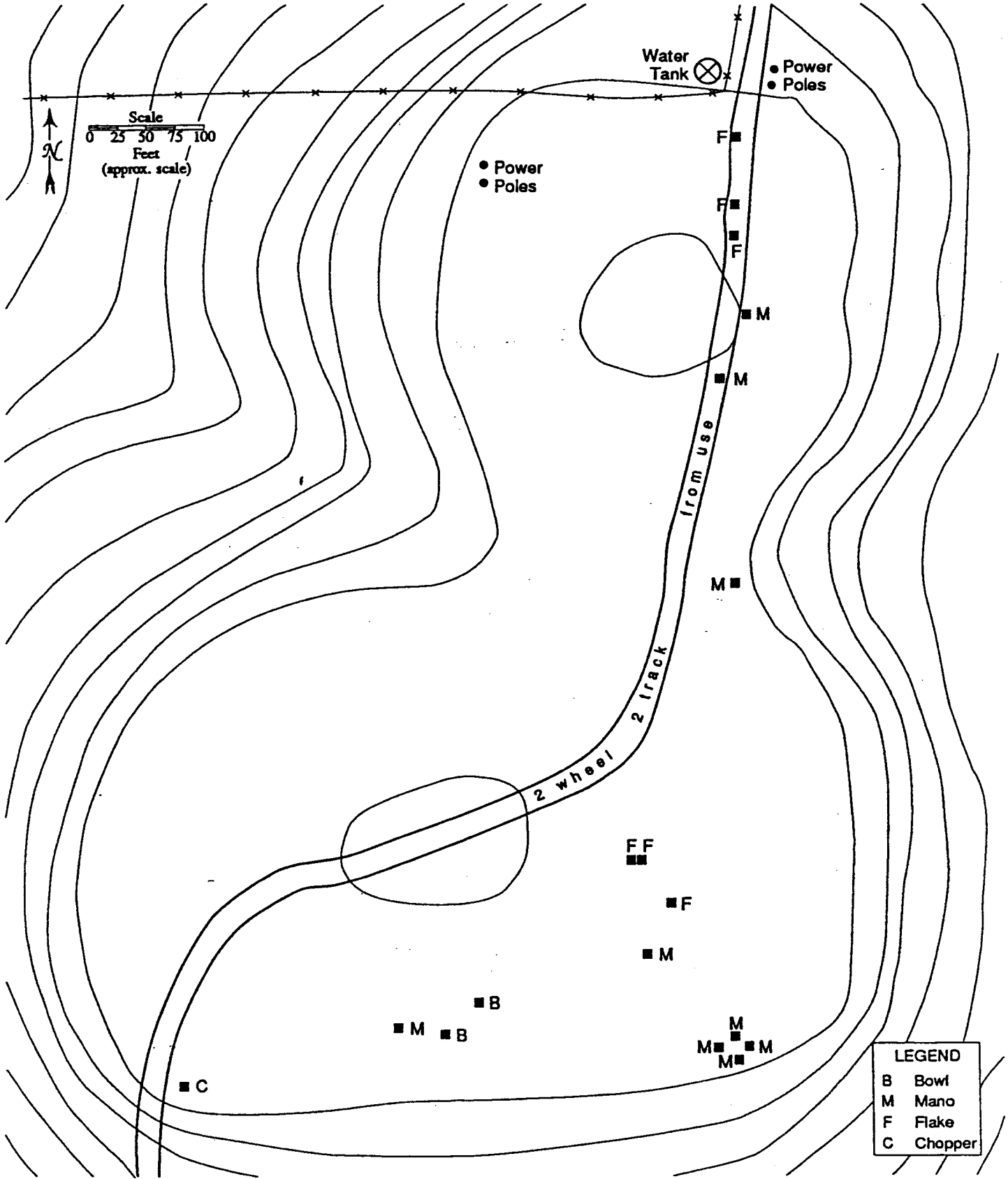
Page 3 of 5.

3. 225551 m Easting 3817500 m Northing; 225630 m Easting 3817770 m Northing.
4. Unsectioned.
5. 168 mm south 43 mm east; 152 mm south 50 mm east.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
MAP

Other Designations: _____

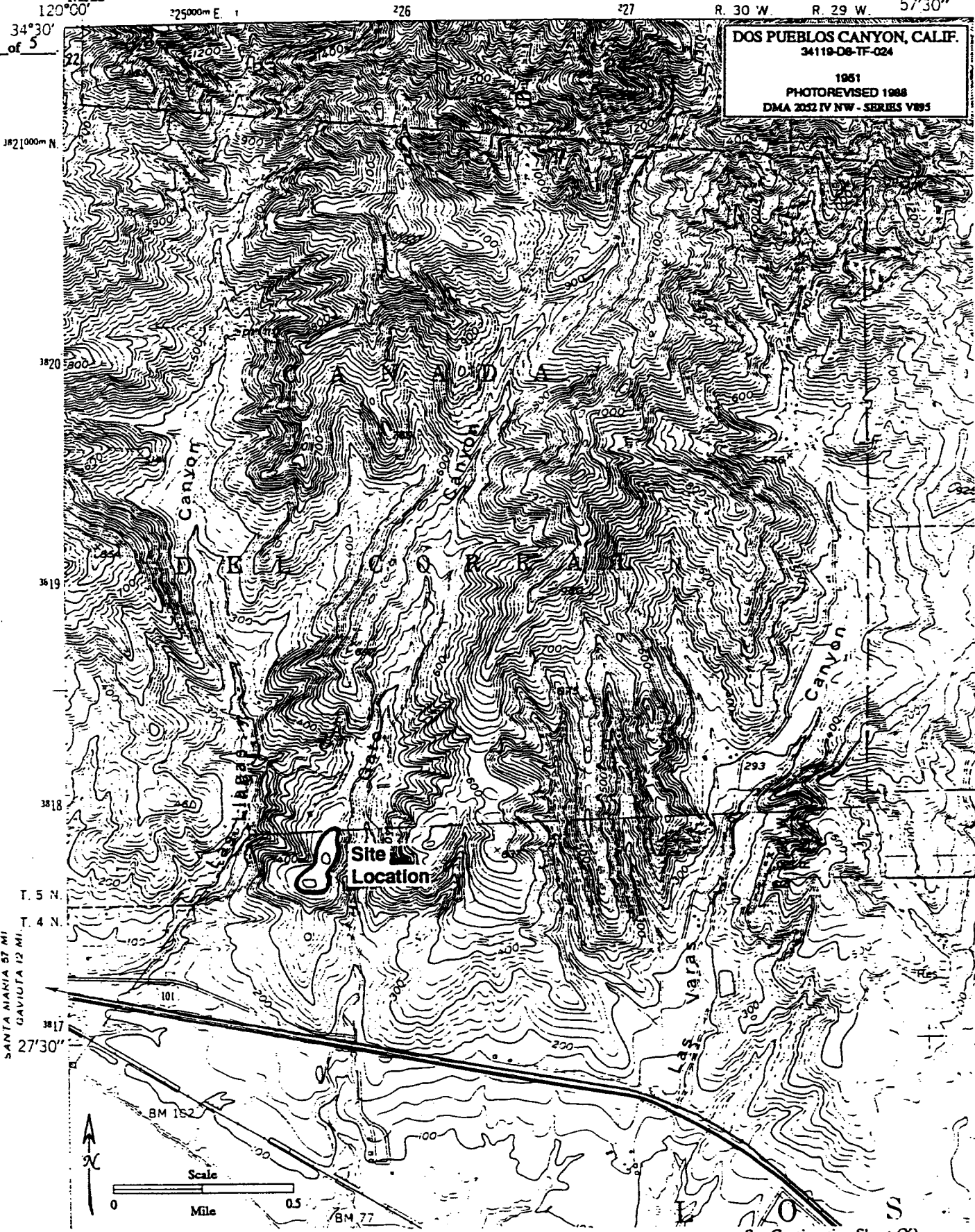
Page 4 of 5



ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
MAP

Other Designations: _____

120°00' 34°30'
Page 5 of 5



ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations: SAIC-SCE-1

Page 1 of 6

MAPPED

1. County: Santa Barbara
2. USGS Quad: Dos Pueblos (7.5') X (15') Photorevised 1988
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 11 225440 m Easting 3817551 m Northing (X)
unsectioned
4. Township 5N Range 30W; 1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4 of 1/4 of Section Base Mer. SBM ()
5. Map Coordinates: 165 mmS 48 mmE (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation: 460 - 480 feet (X)
7. Location: On private property; access is subject to the control of the landowner. On a prominent finger ridge/knoll top between Las Llagas and Gato canyons 750 meters north of U.S. Highway 101.
()
8. Prehistoric X Historic _____ Protohistoric _____ 9. Site Description: Low-density scatter of groundstone artifacts and lithic debitage.
()
10. Area: 300 m (length) x 250 m (width) 75,000 m²
Method of Determination: Pacing ()
11. Depth: 100 cm Method of Determination: Shovel test pits ()
12. Features: None observed.
()
13. Artifacts: Surface: Eight sandstone mano fragments, 4 pieces of Franciscan chert debitage, 2 pieces of Monterey chert debitage, 2 sandstone bowl fragments, and 1 quartzite chopper. Subsurface see #30.
()
14. Non-Artifactual Constituents and Faunal Remains: Recent rodent, deer, and cow bone.
()
15. Date Recorded: 5/16/91 16. Recorded By: R. Sheets ()
17. Affiliation and Address: Science Applications International Corp., 121 Gray Ave., Suite 101, Santa Barbara, CA 93101
()

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations: SAIC-SCE-1

Page 2 of 6

18. Human Remains: None observed. ()
19. Site Disturbances: Discing, cattle grazing.

_____ ()
20. Nearest Water
(type, distance and direction): Gato Canyon (intermittent drainage) 150 m east. ()
21. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Chaparral, oak grassland Plant List ()
22. Vegetation (on site): Grasses, oaks

_____ ()
23. Site Soil: Silty sand ()
24. Surrounding Soil: Silty sand ()
25. Geology: Pleistocene marine terrace ()
26. Landform: Finger ridge/knoll top ()
27. Slope: 0 - 10 degrees () 28. Exposure: Open ()
29. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: Doheny

_____ ()
30. Remarks: Site obscured by thick grasses and other vegetation. A site visit during a later season may reveal additional surface artifacts.
The current investigation placed a total of 35 STPs at 15 meter intervals in the vicinity of the site. These were (X)
31. References: None.

_____ ()
32. Name of Project: SCE Hybrid Alternative, Underground Section

_____ ()
33. Type of Investigation: Pedestrian survey and minimal subsurface test to determine extent of subsurface deposit. ()
34. Site Accession Number: 512 Curated At: Dept. of Anthropology, UCSB ()
35. Photos: Yes ()

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Other Designations SAIC-SCE-1

Page 3 of 6.

3. 225551 m Easting 3817500 m Northing; 225630 m Easting 3817770 m Northing.
5. 168 mm south 43 mm east; 152 mm south 50 mm east.
30. excavated to a maximum depth of 1.0 meter. Two 1-by-1-meter test units were also excavated in order to obtain a larger sample of cultural material from the site.

The subsurface investigation at SBa-2409 revealed cultural materials in both test units and 17 STPs. The test units contained flaked stone debitage and bone. Flaked stone artifacts were recovered from 16 STPs (7, 11, 13-18, 20, 24, and 28-33). Bone was found in STPs 3 and 29. No shell or historic artifacts were found at the site. Fourteen manos and metate fragments were collected from the surface of the site.

ARCHEOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Other Designations SAIC-SCE-1

Mo. Yr.

Page 4 of 6

Cameras and Lens Types:

On File at: Dept. of Anthropology, UCSB

Film Type and Speed:

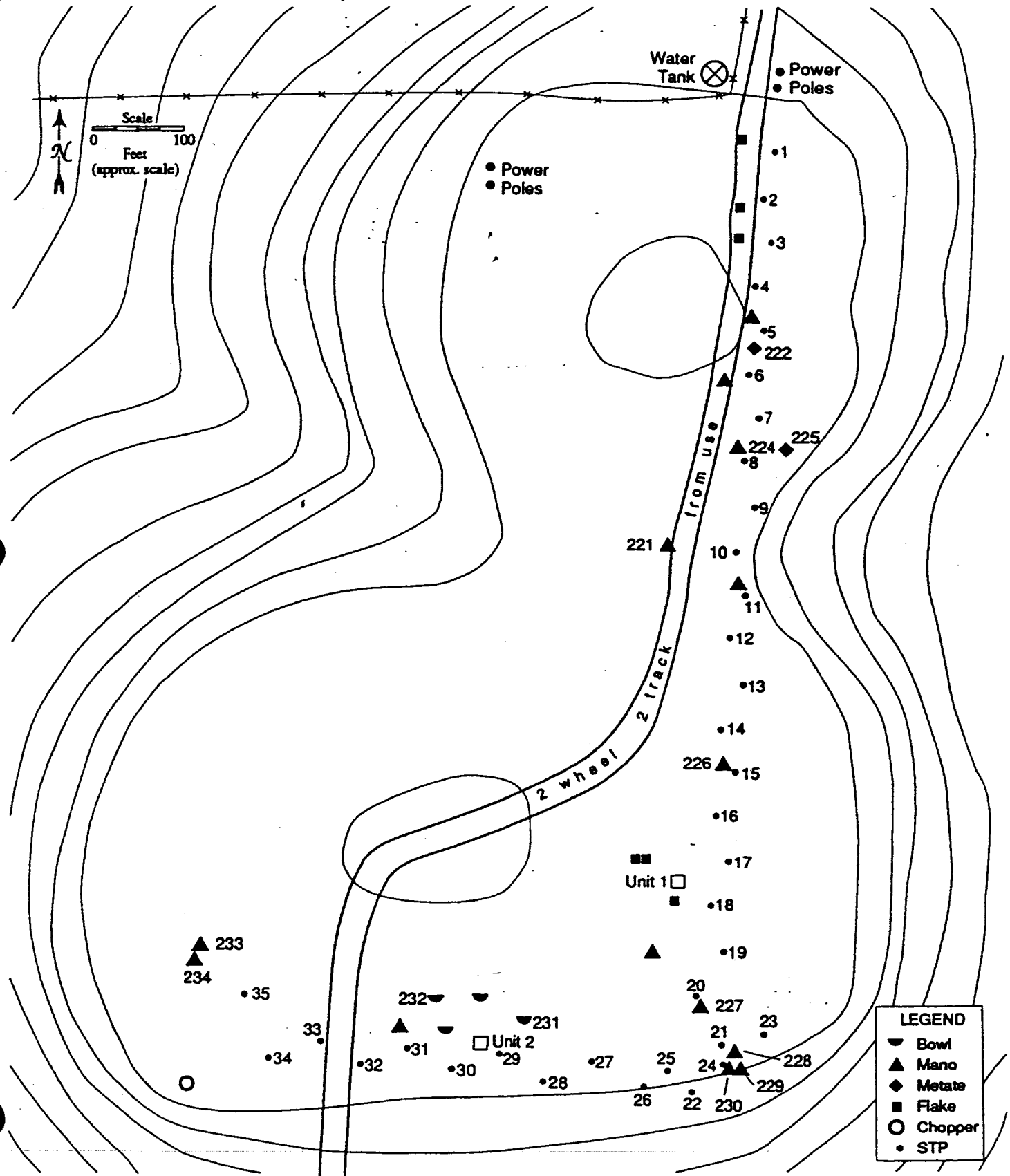
150 64 Kodachrome

Mo.	Day	Time	Exposure/ Frame	Subject/Description	(lens)	View Toward	Accession Number
3	12		1	Roll id. frame			
			2	Surface artifact			
			3	Surface artifact			
			4	Surface artifact			
			5	Surface artifact			
			6	Surface artifact			
			7	Surface artifact			
			8	Surface artifact			
			9	Surface artifact			
			10	Surface artifact			
			11	Surface artifact			
			12	Surface artifact			
			13	Surface artifact			
			14	Surface artifact			
			15	Surface artifact			
			16	Surface artifact			
			17	Unit 1 West Wall			
	24		18	Unit 1 West Wall			
			19	Unit 1 West Wall			
			20	Unit 1 North Wall			
			21	Unit 1 North Wall			
			22	Unit 1 North Wall			
			23	Unit 2 North Wall			
			24	Unit 2 North Wall			
			25	Unit 2 North Wall			
			26	Unit 2 West Wall			
			27	Unit 2 West Wall			
			28	Unit 2 West Wall			

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
MAP

Other Designations: SAIC-SCE-1

Page 5 of 6

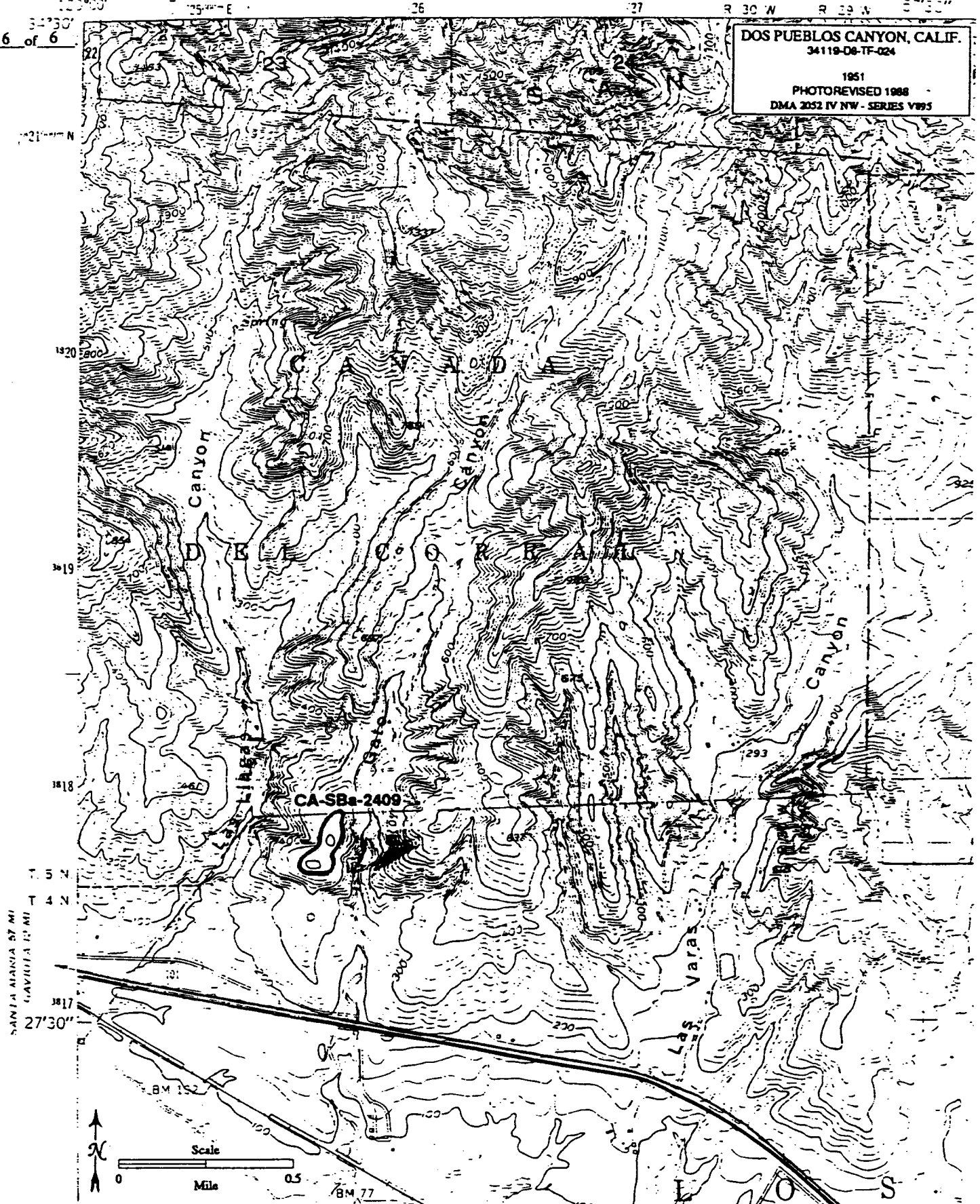


ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

MAP

Page 6 of 6

DOS PUEBLOS CANYON, CALIF.
34119-08-TF-024
1951
PHOTOREVISED 1988
DMA 2052 IV NW - SERIES V995



MAPPED

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Permanent Trinomial: SBA-2587/H
Temporary Number: PA-91-101
Agency Designation:

Page: 1 of 2

1. County: Santa Barbara
2. USGS Quad: Dos Pueblos Canyon (7.5') 1951 Photorevised: 1988
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 10 / 225140 Easting / 3816580 Northing
4. Township 4N Range 30W; Los Dos Pueblos Land Grant Base (Mer.) SB
5. Map Coordinates: 204 mmS 26 mmE (From NW corner of map)
6. Elevation: 100 ft.
7. Location: From the junction of Highway 101 and El Capitan Beach exit, walk south to the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks, then walk east 0.9 miles to a small drainage between Las Llagas Canyon and Gato Canyon. The site begins at the small drainage and extends east 300 meters along and on both sides of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks.
8. Prehistoric X Historic X Protohistoric
9. Site Description: Site consists of a cultural deposit visible in both sides of the railroad cut.
10. Area: m(length) x m(width) m²
Method of Determination: Compass, tape
11. Depth: 150+(?) cm Method of Determination: Cut-bank examination
12. Features: None apparent
13. Artifacts: Chert flakes, cores, sandstone mano, mano fragments, metate fragments.
14. Non-Artifactual Constituents: None noted. Scatter of historic artifacts probably from proximity to railroad: ironstone and ceramic fragments, metal spikes, barrel hoops, bottle necks, finishes, bases, some sun purpled.
15. Date Recorded: 5/22/91
16. By: Melinda Peak and Robert Gerry
17. Affiliation and Address: Peak & Associates, Inc., 8167-A Belvedere Ave, Sacto, CA 95826

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

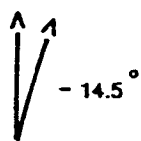
Permanent Trinomial: *SBA 2587/H*
Temporary Number: PA-91-101
Agency Designation:

Page: 2 of 2

- 18. **Human Remains:** None apparent
- 19. **Site Integrity:** Unknown
- 20. **Nearest Water:** Unnamed drainage
- 21. **Largest Body of Water within 1km:** Pacific Ocean
- 22. **Vegetation Community (site vicinity):** Coastal strand
- 23. **Vegetation Community (on site):** Coastal strand
References for above: Ornduff 1974:74-75
- 24. **Site Soil:** Grey brown, clayey sand
- 25. **Surrounding Soil:** Light brown sand
- 26. **Geology:** Alluvium
- 27. **Landform:** Terrace
- 28. **Slope:** 0°
- 29. **Exposure:** Open
- 30. **Landowner(s)/Address:** Southern Pacific Railroad
- 31. **Remarks:** Nature of survey prevents full examination and recordation
- 32. **References:** None
- 33. **Name of Project:** Cultural Resource Assessment of the Pacific Pipeline
- 34. **Type of Investigation:** Surface survey
- 35. **Site Accession Number:** N/A
- 36. **Photos:** Kodacolor
- 37. **Photo Accession Number:** PP3:6-9
- Curated at:** N/A
- Taken By:** Robert Gerry
- On File At:** Peak & Associates, Inc.

Peak & Associates, Inc.
Archeological Site Map

Scale 1 cm = 60m
1 inch = _____



Declination

Site Number SBA-2587/H

Field Number PA-91-101

Date Recorded 5-22-91

Recorded By M. Peak

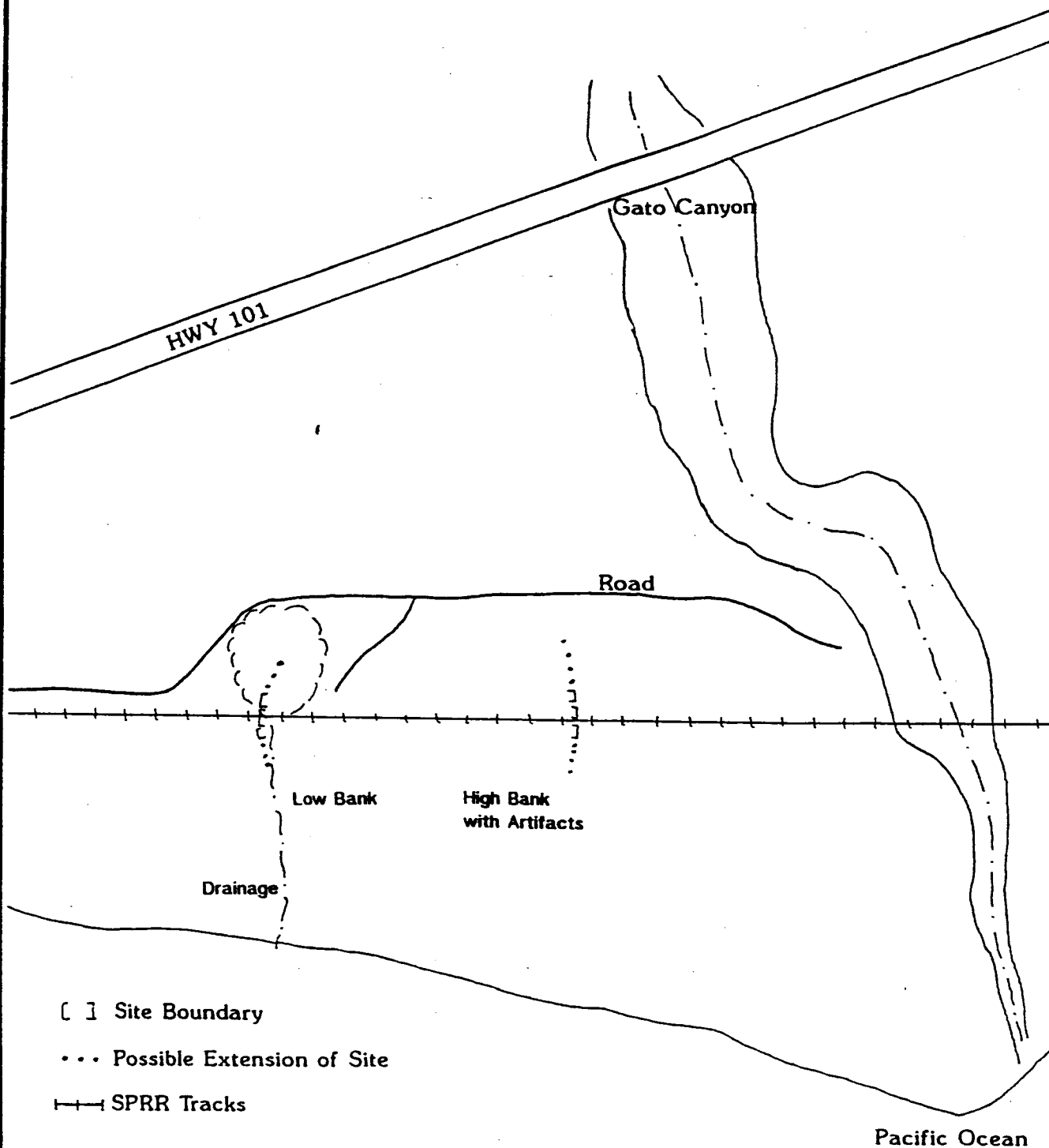
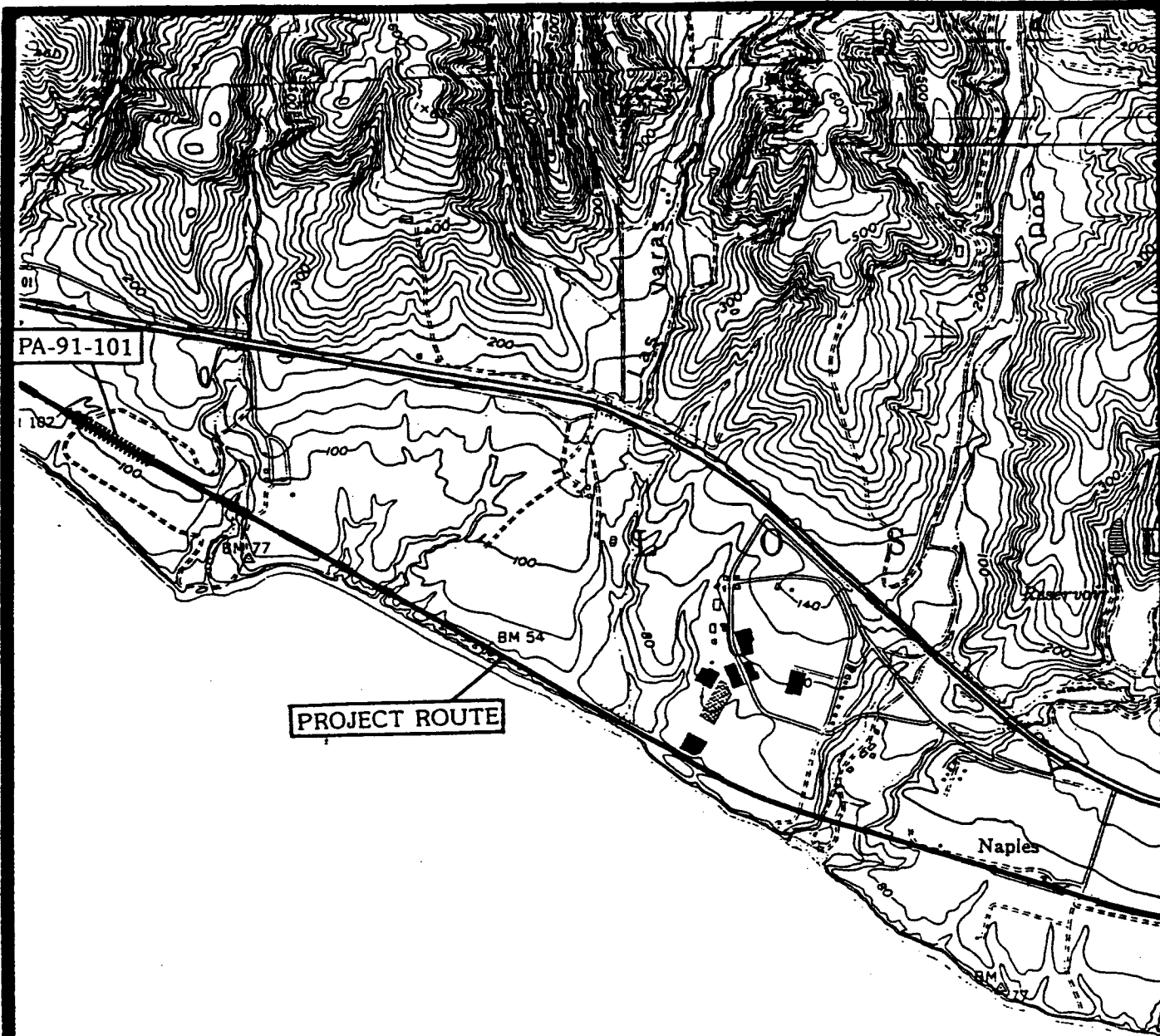




Photo A - Close-up of shaped mano



Photo B - View of site across creek and facing east

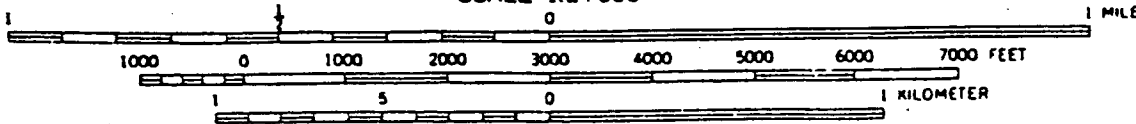


DOS PUEBLOS CANYON, CALIF.

34119-08-TF-024

1951
PHOTOREVISED 1988

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

THE BASE MAP IS MAPPED, EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

TRUE NORTH

140

MAGNETIC NORTH

APPENDIX C

Historic resources report prepared by Heather Macfarlane and Michael J. Imwalle (46 pages).

MACFARLANE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

7290 Marmota Street

Ventura, California 93003-6845

(805) 659-3295; 659-2657(Fax); 650-1576 (Fax)

May 23, 1996

HEYL CORPORATION

5725 N. Scottsdale Road

Scottsdale, AZ 85250

Attention: Mr. Ross Smith

Gentlemen:

The following details the historic archaeological baseline material you requested. Numerous sources had to be consulted in order to determine the nature of historic archaeological deposits which may be present in the Edwards/Las Varas Ranch study area. The following represents a brief summary of the available information which was reviewed. Many of the referenced maps are attached but are not formatted as formal Figures. I assume that Clay will wish to make Figure numbers correspond with his document.

If you have any questions concerning the attached information, please contact me. I have some additional historic information concerning the general project region, but time and budget constraints do not allow this information to be added to the present document. I will, however, review this information over this weekend and fax you any portions of it that I feel has a bearing on project constraints.

Yours truly,

MAC

Heather Macfarlane

Archaeologist

CC: Vic Montgomery

Clay A. Singer

Attachments: Map copies, report, digital copy of report all follow by mail or other delivery.

LAS VARAS RANCH

HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL LITERATURE RESEARCH

The following literature research and review was prepared by Heather Macfarlane, Macfarlane Archaeological Consultants, Ventura, California. Ms. Macfarlane's historical expertise is in the field of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial and industrial archaeology which in the Santa Barbara area pertains to archaeology of the American Period. Ms. Macfarlane was assisted in this literature review by Michael J. Imwalle, Archaeologist, whose expertise is in the field late eighteenth and early nineteenth century archaeology which in the Santa Barbara area is the Spanish and Mexican Periods.

Literature reviewed for this summary included maps and aerial photographs on file at the Maps and Imagery Library, UCSB; Santa Barbara Historical Society, Gledhill Library; and the Santa Barbara Historic Trust for Preservation Library. A records check at the State Archaeological Site Inventory, Archaeological Information Center, University of California, Santa Barbara was performed by archaeologist Clay A. Singer. This records check of archive and published information indicated the presence of one documented historic archaeological site in the project parcel designated CA-SBA-2587/H. The nature and significance of this site is discussed below.

The following sections detail the results of both map and aerial photograph reviews. Where the presence of a potential historic site is noted, the location was added to a present day USGS Dos Pueblos 7.5 Minute Quadrangle (1951, photorevised 1982). Other locations may also exist which are not present in the historic record. The obvious location for any of these resources is in the vicinity of existing and previously existing structures and complexes of structures. The alignment of historic roads as well as these structure locations should be included as part of the intensive systematic pedestrian survey of the ranch when the Phase 1 survey is initiated.

The earliest date for structures present in the study area is 1903, however, many of these structures may date to as early as 1842 when the land was first granted to the Ortega family; the 1860's when T. Wallace More obtained a portion of what was to become the Edwards Ranch from his father-in-law Nicholas A. Den of Rancho Dos Pueblos; or the 1880's when ownership was transferred to John Edwards and family. It would be considered likely that a former adobe dating to the original Ortega grant was present somewhere within the parcel along El Camino Real (the old coast highway). Remains of a fallen adobe may be present or an adobe foundation may be found in association with one of the frame covered structures still present on the parcel in 1903.

The Huse Journal references the fact that the Ortega family was having financial problems during 1851 and it is likely that several people including Huse himself as he documents in his journal, Nicholas Den and others may have purchased sections of the parcel from the Ortegas some time after the. The southeasternmost lower portion of the ranch was also at one time held by Lucy Ann Doty, descendant of Edward and Henry Doty who held 500 acres on Las Varas Canyon.

Review of Historic Maps and Santa Barbara Histories

The majority of the subject parcel was originally part of the lands belonging to the Rancho Canada del Corral, 8875 acres granted to Jose Dolores Ortega, November 5, 1841 by Governor Manuel Jimeno with Title Confirmed to Jose Dolores Ortega, May 13, 1866 under President Andrew Johnson (Patent Book No. A-102). A small portion (southeasternmost) of the subject parcel was part of the lands belonging to the Rancho Los Dos Pueblos, 15534 acres granted to Nicholas A. Den April 18, 1842 by Governor J.B. Alvarado, with Title confirmed to Nicholas A. Den February 23, 1877 under Present Ulysses S. Grant (Patent Book No. A-323). Nicolas Den, an Irish physician arrived in Santa Barbara in 1836. Before his death Den had become owner of not only Dos Pueblos, but Canada del Corral, San Marcos and Tequespis ranches (Hawley, 1987:114). In 1848 by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the Government of the United States solemnly bound itself to maintain and protect the Mexicans residing in California, in the free employment of their property. In 1851 Congress passed an act requiring all persons here claiming lands to present and prove up their titles before a Board of Land Commissioners, on pain of losing their lands if their titles were not presented and proved. Both Rancho Canada del Corral and Rancho Los Dos Pueblos were fortunate in having their grants confirmed under Presidents Andrew Johnson and Ulysses S. Grant, respectively.

Jose Dolores Ortega was the grandson of Captain Jose Maria Ortega, Commandante of a company of calvary at Loreto, Baja, Lower California and Antonia Carrillo. His parents was Ignacio Jose Maria Ortega and Francisca Lopez.. The land was later acquired by the Edwards family. George S. Edwards, arrived in the County of Santa Barbara in 1869, and purchased 133 acres near Goleta (Thompson and West, 1883:472).

Rancho del Corral is mentioned several times in the Huse Journal which references ownership of the land as remaining in the Ortega family during this period.

Wednesday, April 30, 1856...Ignacio Ortega came to my office and wanted me to make a deed of the ranch of "Canada de Corral." He has a mortgage on this ranch but he says that the owners are ready to give an absolute deed and in this manner to spare expenses. The ranch is not worth the amount of the mortgage with interest...(1977:148);

Saturday - May 17, 1856...I delivered to Ygnacio Ortega a deed for the Rancho de la Canada de Corral, which the owners are going to sign...(1977:155);

Monday, August 18, 1856...I saw in his [Puig] store Ygnacio Ortega who asked me about my interest in the Rancho "La Canada de Corral," saying that he wished to buy it. Soon afterwards I went to the billiard hall of Don Esteban Ortega and met his mother who told me that she had the oney ready to pay me off. She did not fully understand the matter and I told her that I would look among my papers to ascertain the price I paid when I bought her interest in the Ranch. I was bidding at the sheriff's sale without intention of securing it, and, becoming the purchaser, I had to get the money from Gaucheron to make payment...(1977:187);

Wednesday - August 20, 1856...I delivered to Ygnacio Ortega a deed of my interest in the Rancho de la Canada de Corral and he signed a promissory note for \$84.00 payable on demand...(1977:188);

Monday - July 13, 1857...Dona Dolores Leyba arrived at my office and wanted me to undertake the collection of a claim in the amount of five thousand pesos in the Rancho de Canada de Corral. I refused because she does not have any rights...(1977:205);

Although the Huse index indicates several more entries, these were found not to be located on the referenced pages probably due to pagination changes during printing.

The following maps were reviewed in order to document the locations of historic structures which have been removed as well as those that remain extant. This report makes no attempt to evaluate the significance of remaining structures but rather documents their presence in order to make recommendations for further study in the form of a Phase 1 and possibly Phase 2 investigations by a qualified architectural historian.

The earliest available map of the area is the 1860 Terrel map showing the "Plat of the Rancho Los Dos Pueblos, Finally Confirmed to Nicholas Den" (U.S. Surveyor General, 15,535-37/100 acres, J.E. Terrel, Dep. Sur., Nov. 1860, Filed February 1861). This map details the area from Cochera Creek (Goleta Slough) to Corral Canyon. Daniel A. Hill house is shown north of the Goleta Slough and the Nicholas A. Den house shown east of Dos Pueblos. No other improvements were noted. The next available map of the area is the US Coast Survey map of 1871 which details the Coast of California, Santa Barbara Channel from Canada de Los Dos Pueblos to Canada de Tajiguas. This map details a portion of the boundary between Rancho de Corral and Rancho de Los Dos Pueblos. In 1876 a map was filed of the "Plat of the Rancho Los Dos Pueblos finally confirmed to Nicolas Den." 15,534-75/100 acres. This map details only the Daniel Hill house north of Goleta Slough and Nicolas A. Den house west of Dos Pueblos Creek. No development in Los Varas or Gato Canyon is indicated at this time. Another map ("Diseno - Nicholas A. Den, Claimant, Dos Pueblos.") shows drainages from Estero, La Patera with a house in foothills, Tecolote, Aquila, Dos Pueblos with house on north side north of Camino Real and corral on east side south of Camino Real. No structures are shown in Las Varas or Gato Canyons at this time.

Despite the lack of structures shown in the vicinity of Las Varas or Gato Canyons prior to 1871, it may be assumed that an adobe complex or other structures had been built prior to that time since the 8875 acres of the Rancho Canada del Corral had been granted to Jose Dolores Ortega in 1841. Structures and/or artifacts pertaining to the original Ortega Grant would be considered a significant historic archaeological site. Further research would have to be completed, however, to determine the most probable location of such structures.

T. Wallace More came to California in 1849, and in company with his brothers prospered as a cattle buyer. He married Susana Hill (La Goleta) daughter of Daniel Hill. Thompson and West (1889:472) indicate that Daniel Hill in 1865 sold 1300 acres to More who holdings included part of Canada del Corral.

The next map of the area (Reiker, 1889) details ownership of the subject parcel as belonging to John Edwards. John S. Edwards brought his family to Santa Barbara in 1869. His son George S. Edwards became one of Santa Barbara's most prominent civic figures (Tompkins, 1983:209). The Reiker 1889 Map of western Santa Barbara County shows the majority of the parcel owned by John Edwards at that time. It is unknown at what time the parcel changed hands from the Ortega family to Edwards, but Huse Journal references (above) confirm that it was still in Ortega hands as late as 1856 but passed into Edwards hands sometime between 1869 when he settled in Santa Barbara County and 1889. An obscure advertisement in the scrapbook files at the Santa Barbara Historical Society Gledhill Library indicates that the Las Varas Ranch has been held in the family of Edwards since the 1880's.

The Southern Pacific Railroad is not yet present in the study area but appears to stop east of Tecolote.

The 1896 "Map Showing Location of Land Conveyed from Henry Doty to Frank Doty" details property/lot lines only but the 1900 WW Burton Real Estate Map details ownership of southwest portion subject parcel east and west of Canada del Gato as belonging to Elizabeth Edwards, with adjacent southeastern portion as belonging to Annie Edwards with northernmost portion also belonging to Elizabeth Edwards.

Structures and road improvements present in the subject parcel are first viewed in the 1903 USGS Goleta Special map. This map details a road leading south from Highway down western side of Las Varas Canyon. Two structures are indicated south of the old highway and west of Los Varas Canyon. A second road also leading north of the highway is located on western side of Las Varas Canyon. Three structures are located immediately north of the highway and west of the road. A road leading northward up the western side of Las Varas Canyon with several structures located up the Canyon to the north are also shown. A trail leading northwest from the road into Gato Canyon, up Gato Canyon, and then west to a small structure west of Las Varas is also shown. A road leads south from the highway on the eastern side of Gato Canyon to a single structure (Edwards Ranch?). A road leads south from the highway on western side of Gato Canyon to a single structure, then continues south towards the SPRR. There is also a single structure located immediately north of the Highway west of Gato Canyon. Figure 2 details the location of these structures as they appear on the present day USGS Dos Pueblos 7.5 Minute Quadrangle. It also denotes which structures, present in 1902 or earlier that have been removed. While many of the structures present represent barns or other outbuildings, those residential structures pertaining to early Edwards Ranch history may be considered potentially significant in terms of historic archaeological deposits. Such deposits may include structural remains or deposits associated with a privy or other residential trash deposits. It is considered unlikely that structural remains would be evident given the amount of alteration which has occurred due to ranch development and the fact that most frame structures would not boast significant structural footings. It is considered probable that one or more of the structures shown on the 1903 USGS Goleta 15-Minute Series Quadrangle may represent an adobe (possibly frame covered) dating to as early as 1842 with other buildings dating to Edwards improvements which may have begun as early as 1869.

The 1910 U.S.G.S. Southern California Sheet No. 3 details an unimproved road leading from Las Varas Canyon north from the highway. It runs northwest from the highway to Gato Canyon and

northward up Gato Canyon. This road can also be seen on the 1922 Map of Santa Barbara County. The map still shows the area as Canada del Corral.

Property/lot lines can be seen on the 1927 "Map of the Anna Edwards Property on the North Line of Dos Pueblos Ranchos and Adjacent Thereto, Also Canon Corral Ranch, Santa Barbara County, California." The 1935 Map of Goleta - Elwood and Naples, Santa Barbara County shows the northeastern portion of project area indicating that the property on both sides of Las Varas Creek and north of the highway belongs to L.A. Doty [Lucy Ann] (175.31 acres). Lucy Ann Doty is a descendant of Edward Doty who settled in Santa Barbara County in 1876 and purchased 500 acres of land in Doty Canyon. It should be noted that Las Varas Canyon is also known locally as Doty Canyon after the Doty family that owned property adjacent to Edwards Ranch.

No improvements are shown. By 1938 ownership is listed as the Edwards Estate Company (536.73 acres) in the southwestern portion of the parcel, Edwards Estate Company (no acreage referenced) in the northernmost portion of the parcel, and J. and A. Edwards (580.42 acres) in the southwest portion of the parcel with a portion of the project parcel owned by L.A. Doty (173.31 acres) along east and west sides of Las Varas Canyon.

1947 US Army Corps of Engineers map of Goleta details structures east of Gato and south of the highway (Edwards) and residence structure north of the highway. This structure is not present on early maps of the project area.

The 1951 USGS Dos Pueblos 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle details the SPRR alignment, 2 structures east of Gato Canyon with 2 outbuildings (barns). Details single structure west of Gato Canyon with 1 outbuilding (barn), and 9 structures associated with the German POW camp west of Gato Canyon. Shows improved road leading up from two southernmost structures along east side of the canyon, with unimproved road continuing along east bank and then crossing to west side where it joins a jeep trail. An additional map, also dating to 1951 shows ownership and oil leases in the area. It details Edwards Estate Company ownership of the southwestern portion of the parcel, a Phillips Oil Lease at southwest corner of property bounded by the SPRR on the north and the Pacific Ocean on the south, and the easternmost portion of subject parcel belonging to a T.M. Doheny.

Additional structures appear in the 1982 photorevision of this map. One structure and outbuilding (barn) is located equidistant between Las Varas and Gato Canyons just north of Highway 101. No other changes are noted.

Review of Aerial Photographs

Some additional information was obtained from aerial photographs at the UCSB Maps and Imagery Library. They are listed in Table 1 below. The following discusses a review of those photographs.

Table 1. Aerial Photographic Surveys of the Project Area

Job Number	Date	Scale	Index Location	Frame Numbers
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C-307A	1928	1:18,000	Vault	Frames 61, 62
C-430	1929	1:24,000	Vault	Frames B-16, B-17
C-4950	1938	1:24,000	Vault	Frames E-113, E-114, E-131, E-132
BTM-1943	1943 and 1944	1:20,000	Vault	Frames 5B-87, 5B-92
GS-EM	1947	1:24,000	Vault	6-100, 6-101, 6-34, 6-33
BTM-1954	1954	1:20,000	Vault	11K-103, 5K-123
BTM-1961	1961	1:20,000	Vault	7BB-6, 7BB-7 (Coast only)
PW-581	1972 and 1973	1:12,000	Vault	1 of 4
PW-5B6	1986	1:24,000	Vault	

Structures at Dos Pueblos Ranch clearly visible east of Las Varas Canyon in the 1928 aerial survey (C307A, 61,62). Most of the area south of Old Highway 101 between Las Varas and Gato Canyons is cultivated in dry farming agriculture. A road can be seen on east side of Gato Canyon leading out from Highway 101 to 2 large structures and 2 small structures north of Southern Pacific Railroad. These structures appear to be present on 1951 Dos Pueblos 7.5' Quadrangle. A series of roads and structures can also be seen on the western side of Las Varas Creek immediately south of Highway 101. These structures and roads also appear to be on 1951 Dos Pueblos 7.5' quadrangle.

During this period of time the area west of Gato Canyon does not appear to be cultivated. A large structure (barn?) is present on the western part of Gato Canyon Creek several hundred yards north of old Highway 101. Two structures (residences?) are also located immediately north (along north side) of highway 101 about midway between Las Varas and Gato Canyons. They also appear on the 1951 Dos Pueblos 7.5' quadrangle.

There does not appear to be any significant changes on the 1929 aerial survey (C-430, B-16, B-17). Same areas remain cultivated and same structures and roads are present.

The structure along the western side of Gato Canyon north of Highway 101 appears to have been removed by 1938 (C4950, SE-131). A portion of land west of Gato Canyon between Highway 101 and the Southern Pacific Railroad is under cultivation at this time. There does not appear to be any other significant changes since the previous aerial survey.

By 1943 lemon orchards have been planted along the western side of Las Varas Creek (BTM-1943,5B-87, 5B-92). Additional structures have been built at the complex of structures west of Las Varas and south of Highway 101. Lemons have also been planted between Las Varas and an unnamed drainage to the west, south of Highway 101. Most of the area north of Highway 101 between Las Varas and Gato Canyon is under cultivation at this time. Most of the area between Las Varas and Gato Canyons between Highway 101 and the Southern Pacific Railroad appears to be under cultivation. Lemons have been planted west of Gato and south of 101. A German Prisoner of War Camp can be seen southeast of these lemons and west of Gato Canyon Creek. Twelve quonset huts (barracks) can be seen east of the roadway leading south from Highway 101.

Hay can be seen cut and drying in rows on the bluff south of the SPRR and immediately east of Las Varas Canyon. No other significant changes have occurred by 1943.

By 1947, the compound around the German POW camp is plainly visible (GS-EM, 6-34). The entire area south of the SPRR between Las Llagos and Gato is under cultivation by this time. Highway 101 has been re-aligned from a point west of Gato, through Las Llagos Canyon. Lemons near (NW) of the POW camp have been removed and replaced with row crops by 1947. A road can be seen along the eastern side of Gato Canyon Creek running to extreme north edge of the project parcel. This road appears on the 1951 USGS Dos Pueblos 7.5' quadrangle.

No significant changes from the 1947 aerial survey appear in the 1954 aerial survey (BTM-1954, 11k-103). Several of the structures at the POW compound are no longer visible at this time. There appears to be structures (2) east of Las Llagos and north of old Highway 101. They also appear on the 1951 Dos Pueblos 7.5' quadrangle and are located just west of the project parcel.

No significant changes are visible in the 1961 aerial survey (BTM-1961, 7BB-6, 7BB-7). More lemons have been planted south of Highway 101 and west of Las Varas Canyon. New lemons are south of the residence (1928) on the North side of Highway 101. A large scar runs east/west between Las Varas and Gato Canyons north of 101. This is probably construction road for the Edison Transmission Lines now present.

Goleta Prisoner of War Branch Camp

There were five major prisoner of war camps in California located at Camp Cooke in Lompoc, Camp Angel Island, Camp Beale, Camp Stockton and Fort Ord (Rughe, 1988:5-5). These camps had a major impact on the State's economy during the war years in that California is primarily an agricultural state where labor-intensive crops are grown. With the outbreak of the war, farmers and farm laborers were pressed into service. The POW camps provided the labor that was required in the form of Italian and German prisoners. The Goleta Branch Camp was one of the earliest and smallest established to provide such labor.

A 1943 aerial photograph shows the Branch Camp under construction (UCSB Maps & Imagery Library, Santa Barbara in Rughe, 1988:5-9). This aerial photograph is printed in Rughe (1988) along with pictures taken by Mr. D. Barnes of the camp and prisoners. Prisoners at the Goleta Branch camp were employed as contract laborers picking lemons in and around Goleta and packing walnuts at the Goleta Walnut Exchange on Kellogg Avenue. Prisoners were paid by the

growers less than going market wages but more than it cost to maintain them, so the Army actuary made money on the prisoner camp program (Rughe, 1988:5-13). In the Goleta area, the needs of the farmers were coordinated by the Coast Farm Labor Association.

There is no other written record of the Goleta Branch Camp other than Rughe (1988) and reports of the International Red Cross. Local residents either did not know it existed or paid little attention to it during the war years. The first report from the National Archives that describes the Goleta Branch Camp was made by Mr. Verner Tobler of the Swiss Legation on April 19, 1945.

The the Goleta Branch Camp, was activated in October 20, 1944 and deactivated on December 4, 1945 (Rughe, 1988). It was located beside Highway 101 on the Edwards Ranch at Gatos Canyon, about nine miles west of Goleta. The first 250 prisoners entered the camp in November of 1944. The population fluctuated from a high of 302 in April of 1945 to a low of 212 in June of 1945. When the camp closed in December of 1945, there were 226 prisoners present.

Rughe (1988:5-14) indicates that after the camp was closed, A 1943 aerial photograph shows the Branch Camp under construction (UCSB Maps & Imagery Library, Santa Barbara in Rughe, 1988:5-9). Of the Quonset huts, a 6'x 6' guard house, six guard towers and the water tower, only the platform on which the water tower stood remains *insitu*. Since present Highway 101 was built to the south of the old road, this tank platform is more visible than it was during the war years (Rughe, 1988:5-14). Tompkins (19__ :311) indicates that in 1966 the barbed wire barricades, ten-man hurments and machine-gun tower of the old POW camp could still be seen from the highway. Rughe (1988:5-14) indicates that after the camp was closed, the camp huts were used by laborers and then by "nomadic Hippiess" in the late 1960's. In 1970, the few remnants of the Goleta Branch Camp were demolished. Mrs. Elizabeth Hvolboll photographed the demolition of the structures.

Remains and artifacts of the Goleta Branch Camp would be considered potentially significant, especially due to the lack of written information published about the camp and its daily operations.

Additional Information on the Edward Doty Family (Gidney, 1917, p.510-512, Vol. I.)

Henry Doty, the son of Edward Doty was born in Santa Clara County in 1855. Edward Doty had come to California during the gold run in 1849 and was part of the first company of whites to pass through Death Valley. He accumulated his fortune from mines on the Feather River. He came to Santa Barbara County in 1876 and purchased 500 acres of land in Doty Canyon near Naples and died in 1892. He was responsible for bringing the first threshing machine to California. His son Frank, one of four children continued to live in Doty Canyon; With his brother Henry, Frank managed the ranch at Naples. He later disposed the Naples property and purchased his sisters property located further up the Canyon. He later sold the ranch and bought 15 acre walnut farm in Goleta.

Extant Archaeological Sites

One historic archaeological site has been recorded on the Edwards/Las Varas Ranch. The site designated by California State Trinomial CA-SBA-2587/H is located within the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way. It is located in association to a small drainage between Las Llagas and Gato Canyons. The site begins at this drainage and extends eastward about 300 meters along and on both sides of the SPRR tracks. The site consists of a mixed cultural deposit of prehistoric and historic materials. Prehistoric artifacts present include chert flakes, cores, a sandstone mano, along with mano and metate fragments. A scatter of historic artifacts is also present including ironstone and ceramic fragments, metal spikes, barrel hoops, bottle necks, finishes, and bases some of which are sun purpled. The site was recorded by Peak and Gerry in 1991 who indicate the site is probably from proximity to the railroad.

The 1903 USGS 15 Minute Series Goleta Quadrangle indicates an unimproved roadway leading up to and across the SPRR at or near this location and may indicate the presence of a former homestead or possible loading area associated with the ranch's use of the railroad to transport cattle or produce. Present day USGS Goleta 7.5 Minute Quadrangle no longer shows this roadway which stops near USGS BM 102.

The Site Record for SBA-2587/H is not attached but has been forwarded to Clay Singer. Rules of the Archaeological Information Center preclude giving out this confidential information except to professional archaeologists and the present land owner.

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C-307A, 1928, 1:18,000, Vault, Frames 61, 62

C-430, 1929, 1:24,000, Vault, Frames B-16, B-17

C-4950, 1938, 1:24,000, Vault, Frames E-113, E-114, E-131, E-132

BTM-1943, 1943 and 1944, 1:20,000, Vault, Frames 5B-87, 5B-92

GS-EM, 1947, 1:24,000, Vault, 6-100, 6-101, 6-34, 6-33

BTM-1954, 1954, 1:20,000, Vault, 11K-103, 5K-123

BTM-1961, 1961, 1:20,000, Vault, 7BB-6, 7BB-7 (Coast only)

PW-581, 1972 and 1973, 1:12,000, Vault, 1 of 4

PW-5B6, 1986, 1:24,000, Vault,

Maps

Ricker, 1889. Ownership Map.

Santa Barbara County

n.d. Original Santa Barbara Land Grants. Santa Barbara County, compiled by O.H.O'Neill, County Supervisor.

1938 Vicinity Map of Lompoc and Santa Ynez, Southwest Portion of Santa Barbara County. Compiled from Official and Private Records by George E. MacCulloch, Licensed Surveyor. Santa Barbara California Surveying - Mapping - Subdividing. Delineated by Leland B. Smith.

1876 "Plat of the Rancho Los Dos Pueblos finally confirmed to Nicolas Den." 15,534-75/100 acres. U.S. Surveyor General by G.H. Thompson, Dep. Sur. Jan. 1871, filed April 15, 1876.

1922 Map of Santa Barbara County, California. The Kenyon Co. Inc., Map Makers, Des Moines.

1935 Map of Goleta-Ellwood and Naples, Santa Barbara County. Compiled from Official and Private Records. George E. MacCulloch, Licensed Surveyor.

United States Coast Survey

1871 Section X. Map of a Part of the Coast of California, Santa Barbara Channel from Canada de Los Dos Pueblos to Canada de Tajiguas, 1:10,000, Register No. 1247. Surveyed by W.E. Greenwell, Assistant USCS. Benjamin Pierce Superintendent.

United States Army Corps of Engineers

1947 Goleta.

US Geological Survey

1903 Goleta Special, 15 Minute Quadrangle, Surveyed 1902, Reprinted 1911.

1910 July. Southern California Sheet No. 3

F.F. Flournoy

1896 "Map Showing Location of Land Conveyed from Henry Doty to Frank Doty." September, 1896 Survey No. 2 by F. F. Flournoy, Filed October 1, 1896, B.1-P.49.

1927 "Map of the Anna Edwards Property on the North Line of Dos Pueblos Ranchos and Adjacent Thereto, Also Canon Corral Ranch, Santa Barbara County, California." Surveyed by F.F. Flournoy, March 1, 1927, Filed May 10, 1927, B.18-P.143.

Miscellaneous Maps

n.d. "Diseno - Nicholas A. Den, Claimant, Dos Pueblos."

1900 January. Map of Santa Barbara and Vicinity.

1951 Topographic Map showing Ownership and Oil Leases.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

1. FIGURE 1. USGS Dos Pueblos 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, 1951; photorevised 1982
2. Site Record SBA-2587/H (Clay Singer only)
3. Original Santa Barbara Land Grants, Compiled by O.H.O'Neill, County Supervisor
4. 1871 US Coast Survey Map (Register 1247)
5. 1889 Reiker Ownership Map
6. 1900 Map of Santa Barbara and Vicinity
7. 1903 USGS Goleta Special, 15 Minute Quadrangle, Surveyed 1902; printed 1903; reprinted 1911.
8. 1910 Department of the Interior, US Geological Survey, Southern California, Sheet No. 3.
9. 1922 Map of Santa Barbara County, Old Land Grants
10. 1935 Map of Goleta-Ellwood and Naples, Santa Barbara County
11. 1938 Vicinity Map of Lompoc and Santa Ynez Southwest Portion of Santa Barbara County
12. 1947 Army Map Service Corps of Engineers, War Department, Goleta, California
13. 1951 Topographic map showing ownership and oil leases
14. USGS Dos Pueblos 7.5 Minute Quadrangle
15. Aerial Photograph detailing location of Goleta Branch Camp (Fig. 5-8, Ruhge, 1988:5-11).
16. Pictures of Goleta Branch Camp(in Ruhge, 1988)

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page: 1 of 2

MAPPED

Permanent Trinomial: SBA-2587/H
Temporary Number: PA-91-101
Agency Designation:

1. County: Santa Barbara
2. USGS Quad: Dos Pueblos Canyon (7.5') 1951 Photorevised: 1988
3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 10 / 225140 Easting / 3816580 Northing
4. Township 4N Range 30W; Los Dos Pueblos Land Grant Base (Mer.) SB
5. Map Coordinates: 204 mmS 26 mmE (From NW corner of map)
6. Elevation: 100 ft.
7. Location: From the junction of Highway 101 and El Capitan Beach exit, walk south to the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks, then walk east 0.9 miles to a small drainage between Las Llagas Canyon and Gato Canyon. The site begins at the small drainage and extends east 300 meters along and on both sides of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks.
8. Prehistoric X Historic X Protohistoric
9. Site Description: Site consists of a cultural deposit visible in both sides of the railroad cut.
10. Area: m(length) x m(width) m²
Method of Determination: Compass, tape
11. Depth: 150+(?) cm Method of Determination: Cut-bank examination
12. Features: None apparent
13. Artifacts: Chert flakes, cores, sandstone mano, mano fragments, metate fragments.
14. Non-Artifactual Constituents: None noted. Scatter of historic artifacts probably from proximity to railroad: ironstone and ceramic fragments, metal spikes, barrel hoops, bottle necks, finishes, bases, some sun purpled.
15. Date Recorded: 5/22/91 16. By: Melinda Peak and Robert Gerry
17. Affiliation and Address: Peak & Associates, Inc., 8167-A Belvedere Ave, Sacto, CA 95826

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

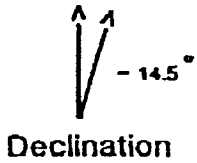
Permanent Triennial: *SBA 2587/H*
Temporary Number: PA-91-101
Agency Designation:

Page: 2 of 2

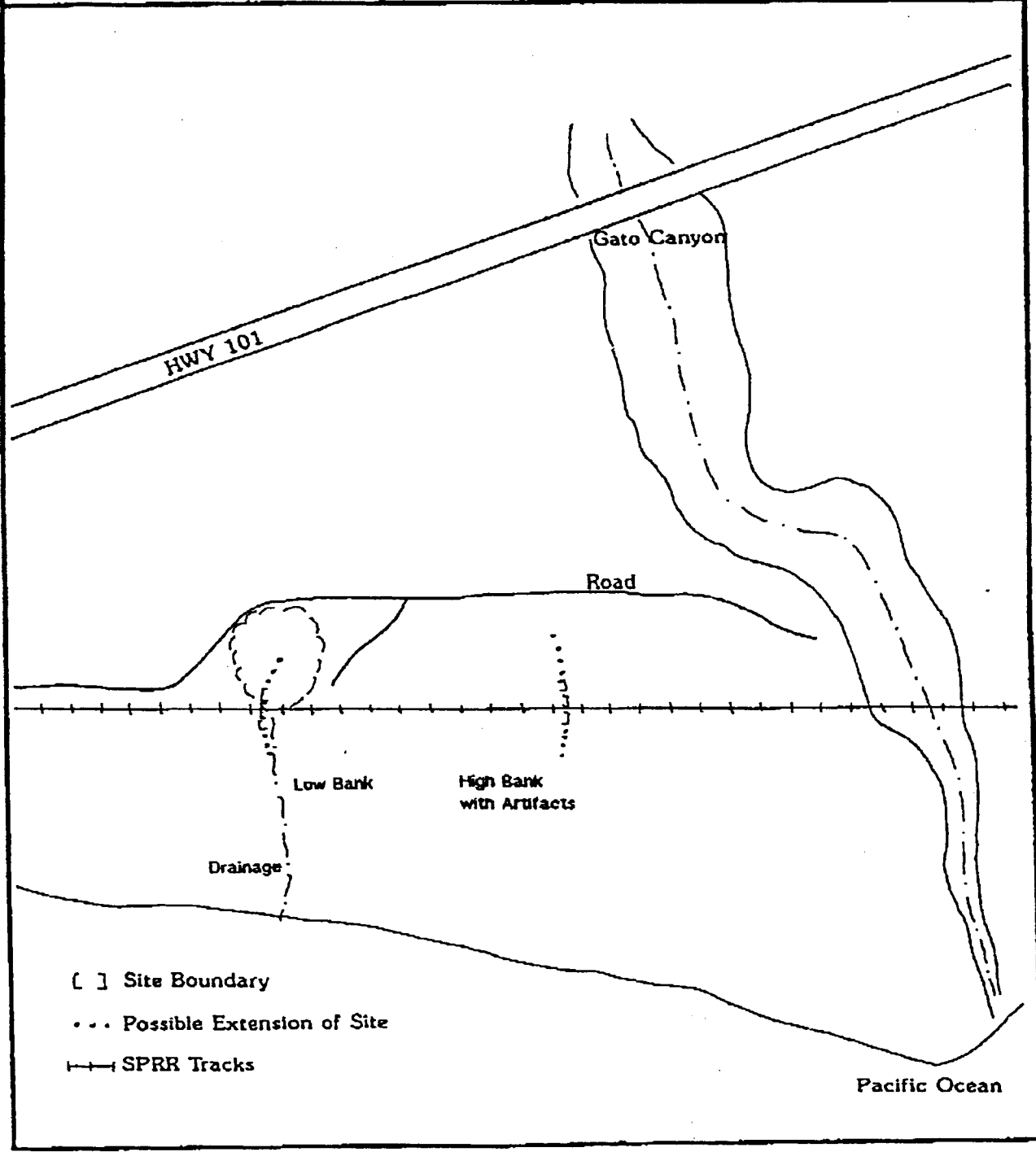
- 18. Human Remains: None apparent
- 19. Site Integrity: Unknown
- 20. Nearest Water: Unnamed drainage
- 21. Largest Body of Water within 1km: Pacific Ocean
- 22. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Coastal strand
- 23. Vegetation Community (on site): Coastal strand
References for above: Ornduff 1974:74-75
- 24. Site Soil: Grey brown, clayey sand
- 25. Surrounding Soil: Light brown sand
- 26. Geology: Alluvium
- 27. Landform: Terrace
- 28. Slope: 0°
- 29. Exposure: Open
- 30. Landowner(s)/Address: Southern Pacific Railroad
- 31. Remarks: Nature of survey prevents full examination and recordation
- 32. References: None
- 33. Name of Project: Cultural Resource Assessment of the Pacific Pipeline
- 34. Type of Investigation: Surface survey
- 35. Site Accession Number: N/A
- Curated at: N/A
- 36. Photos: Kodacolor
- Taken By: Robert Gerry
- 37. Photo Accession Number: PP3:6-9
- On File At: Peak & Associates, Inc.

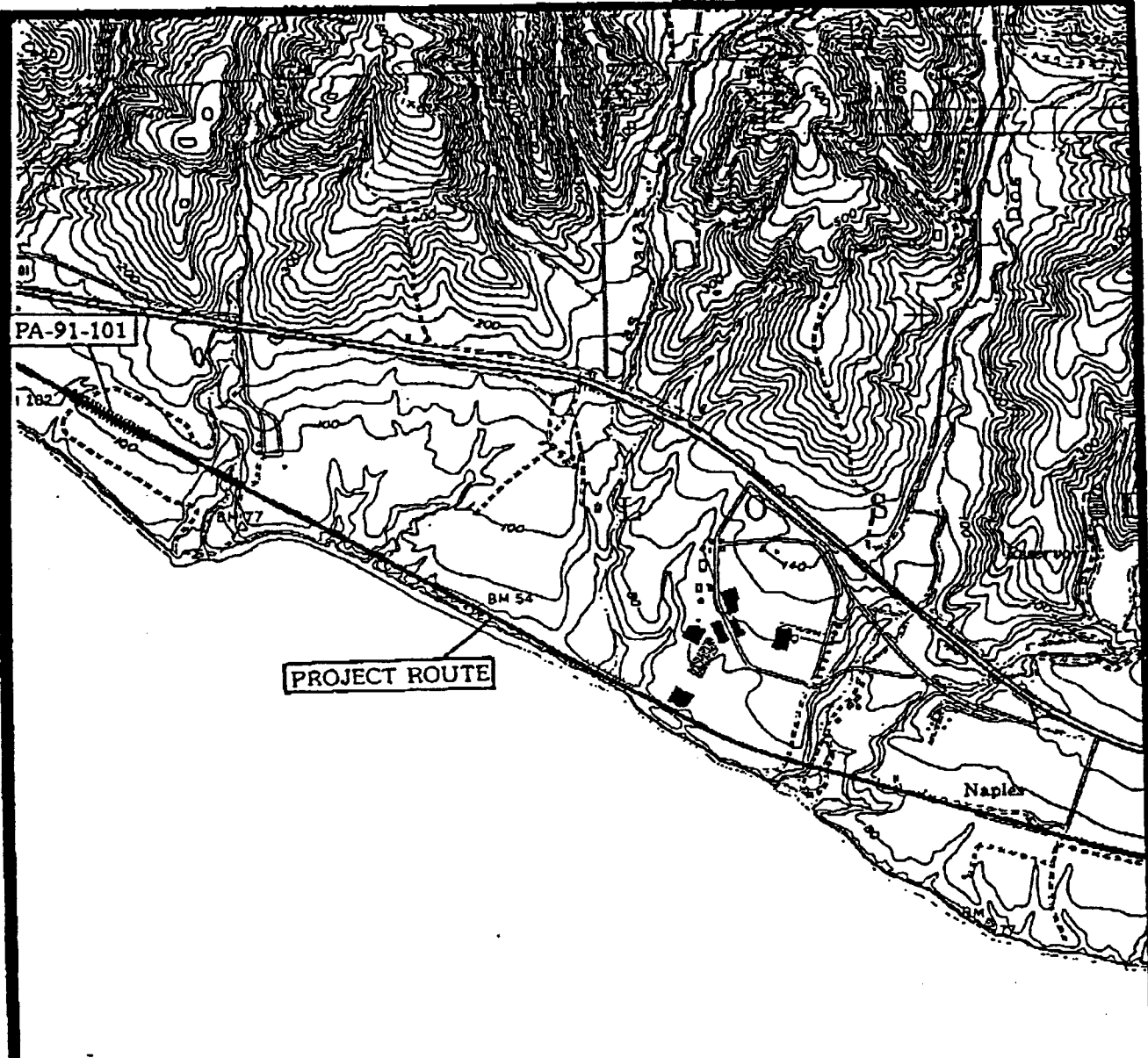
Peak & Associates, Inc.
Archeological Site Map

Scale 1 cm = 60m
1 inch = _____



Site Number SBA-2587/H
Field Number PA-91-101
Date Recorded 5-22-91
Recorded By M. Peak





DOS PUEBLOS CANYON, CALIF.
34119-08-TF-024

9-22-43

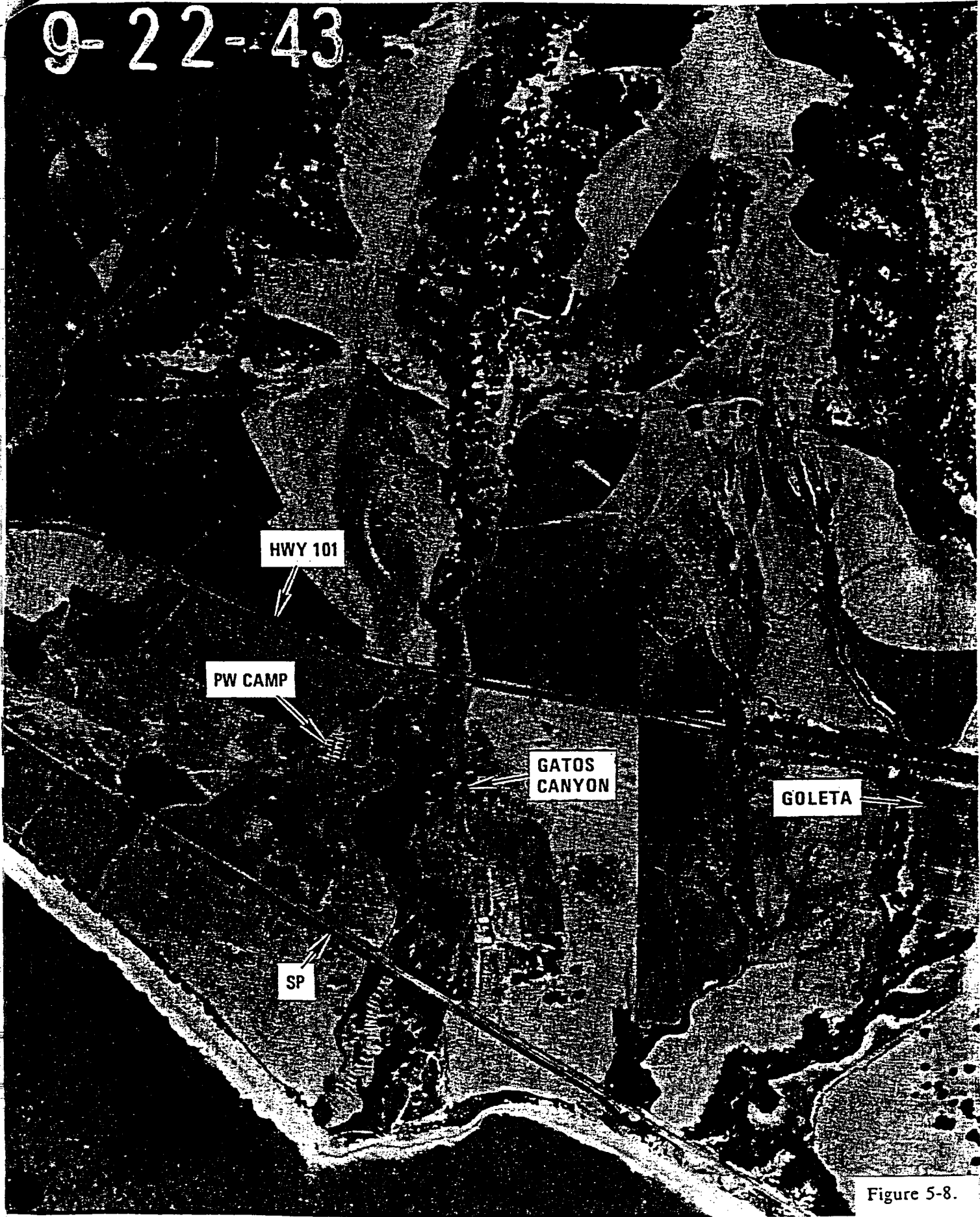


Figure 5-8.

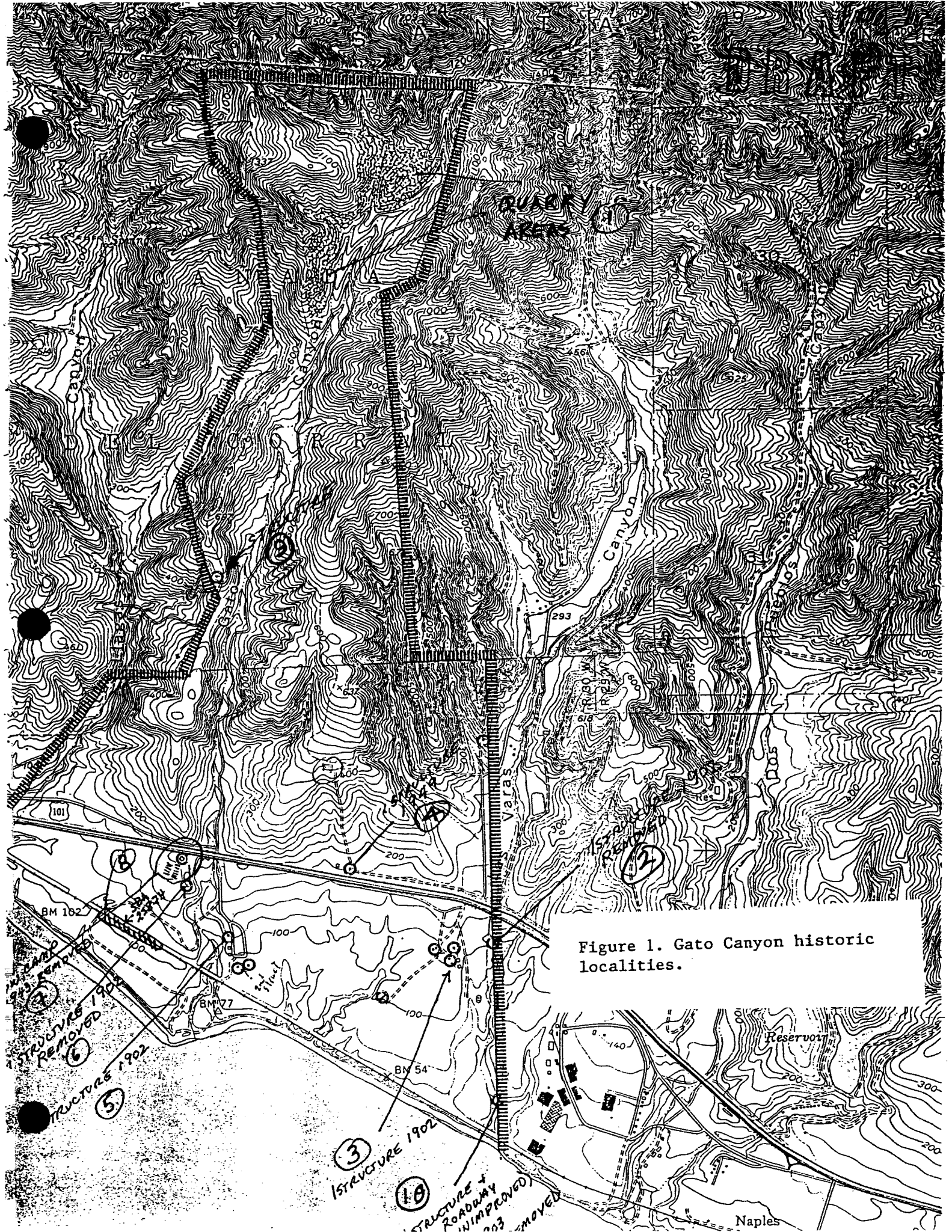


Figure 1. Gato Canyon historic localities.

BM 182
 STRUCTURES REMOVED 1901
 STRUCTURES 1902

STRUCTURE 1902

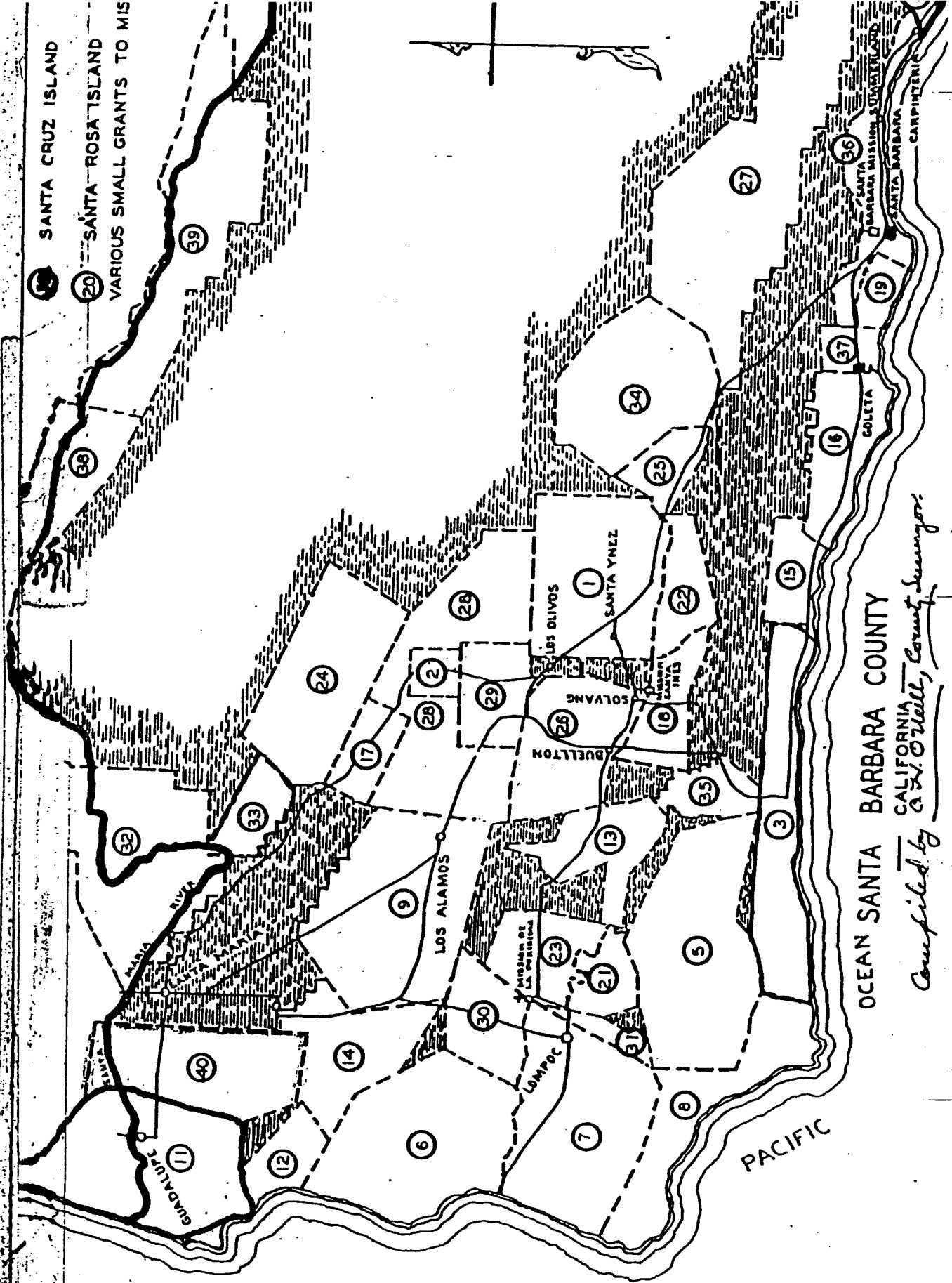
STRUCTURE + ROADWAY (IMPROVED) 1903

Naples

Numbers in second column refer to MAP accompanying this tabulation.

Some of the grants have been confirmed several times

ORIGINAL SANTA BARBARA LAND GRANTS



19 SANTA CRUZ ISLAND
 20 SANTA ROSA ISLAND
 39-40 VARIOUS SMALL GRANTS TO MIS

OCEAN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
 CALIFORNIA

Compiled by
 W. O'Neil, County Surveyor.

U. S.
COAST SURVEY.
Benjamin Peirce Superintendent.
SECTION X.

MAP

OF A PART OF THE
(COAST OF CALIFORNIA.
SANTA BARBARA CHANNEL)

FROM

CANÁDA DE LOS DOS PUEBLOS

TO

CANÁDA DE TAJIGUAS.

SCALE $\frac{1}{10,000}$

Surveyed by W. E. GREENWELL, Assistant U. S. C. S.

1871.

Register No 1247.

Statistics

Area in sq. miles 9.73
General Height 470
Elevation in feet 1700
Perch 1100
Tide 1100

Depth in fathoms 5. 1/2



map between
map de Corral
o los Dos Pueblos

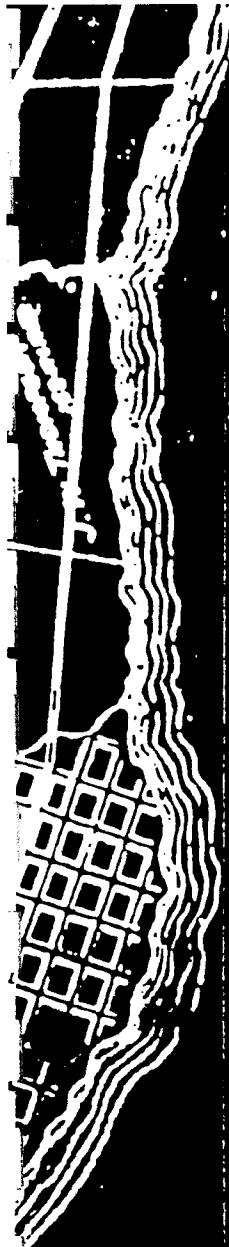
Alcator

84°27'

N.A. (1927) Datum

120°00'

H A N N



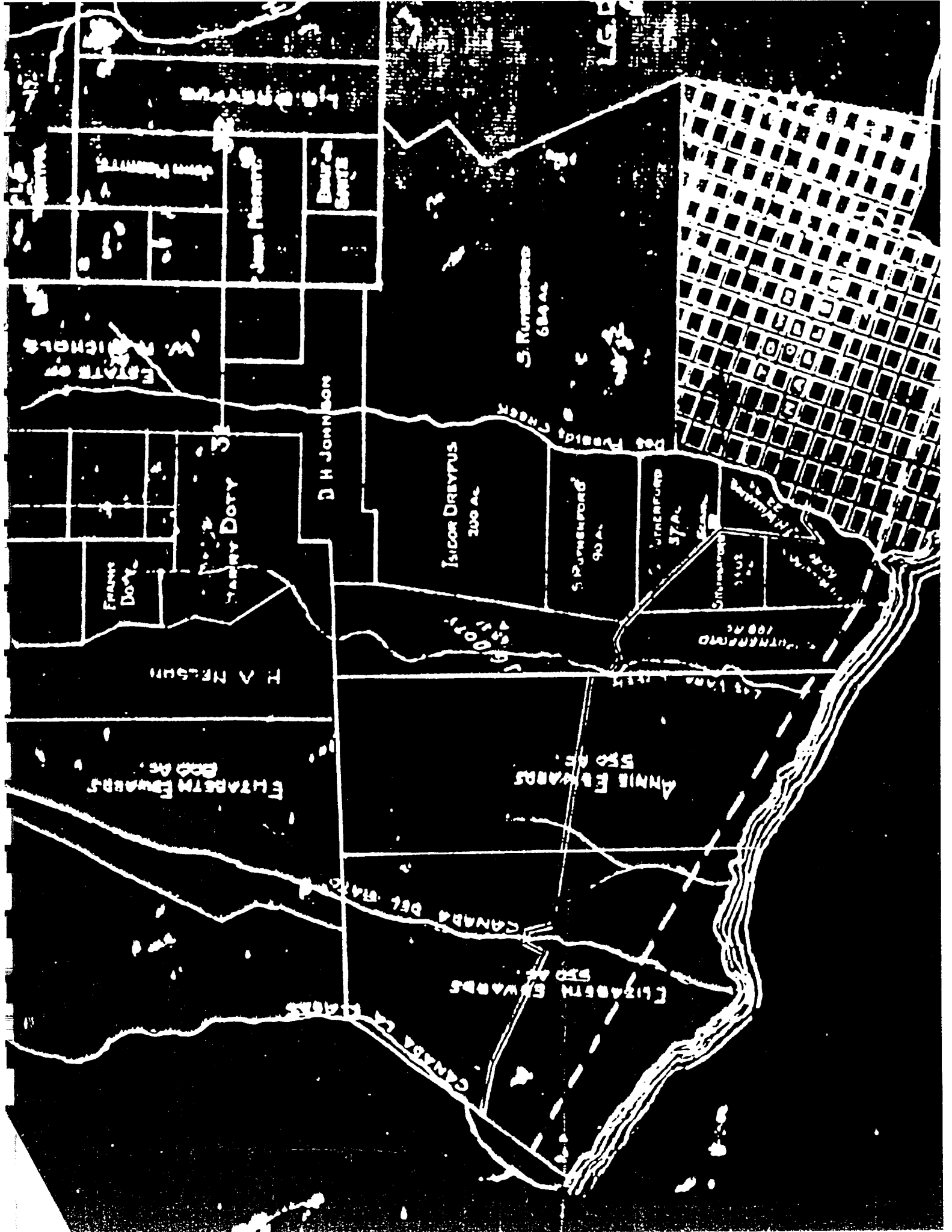
MAP of SANTA BARBARA AND VICINITY

JANUARY 1990

ONE INCH = 30 CHAINS

ISAAC BONILLA
635 W. ORTEGA
SANTA BARBARA, CA
93101





FRANK DORY

HARRY DORY

H A NELSON

ELIZABETH EDWARDS
500 AC.

ANNIE EDWARDS
500 AC.

ISIDOR DREYFUS
200 AC.

S. RUMSFORD
90 AC.

J. RUMSFORD
37 AC.

J. RUMSFORD
100 AC.

D H JOHNSON

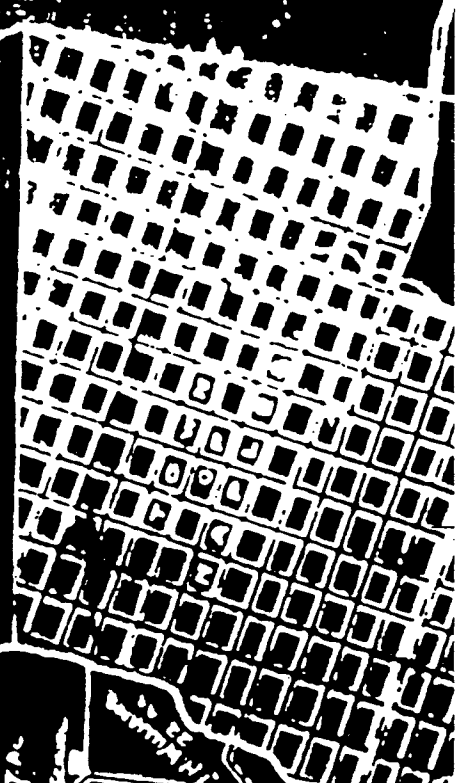
S. RUMSFORD
684 AC.

DES FREEDS CREEK

CANADA DEL GRACIA

ELIZABETH EDWARDS
500 AC.

CANADA LA FLORIDA



15. P.

10. P.

J. RUMSFORD

J. RUMSFORD

BARBARA SANTI

ESTATE OF
W. NICHOLS

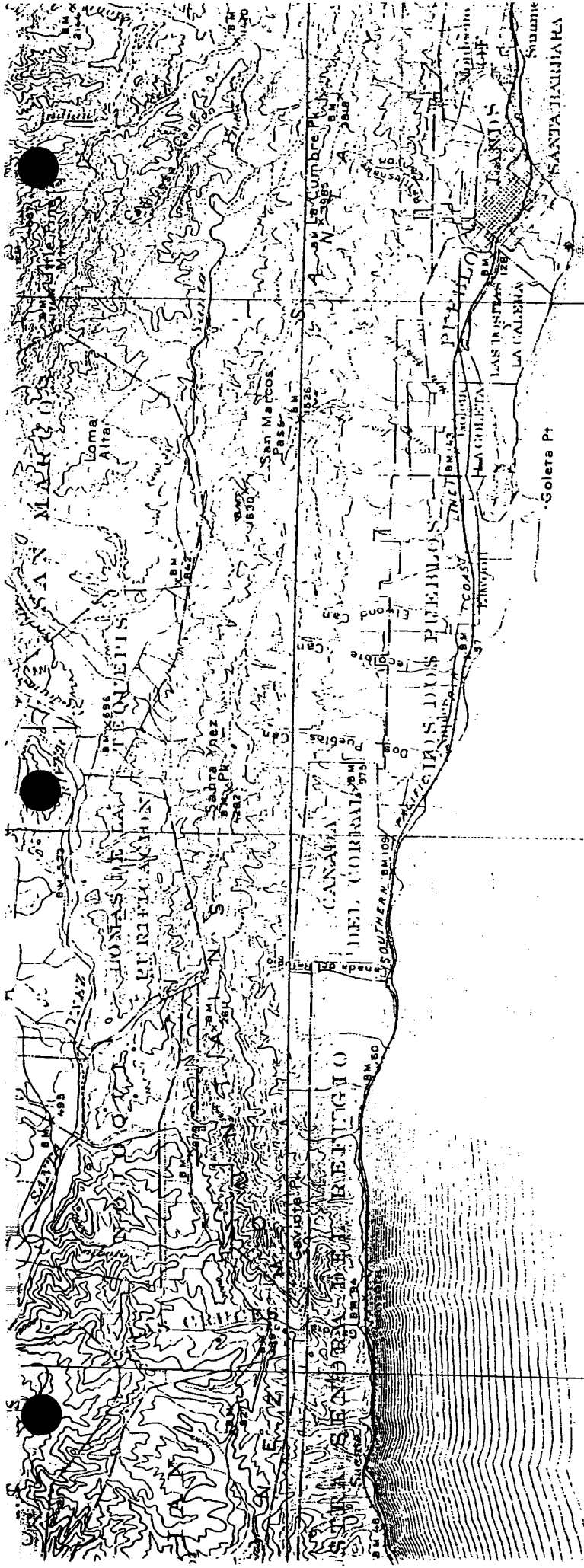


CANADA
DEL CORRAL

Winchester
Eagle
Canyon

SOUTHERN
PACIFIC

Naples

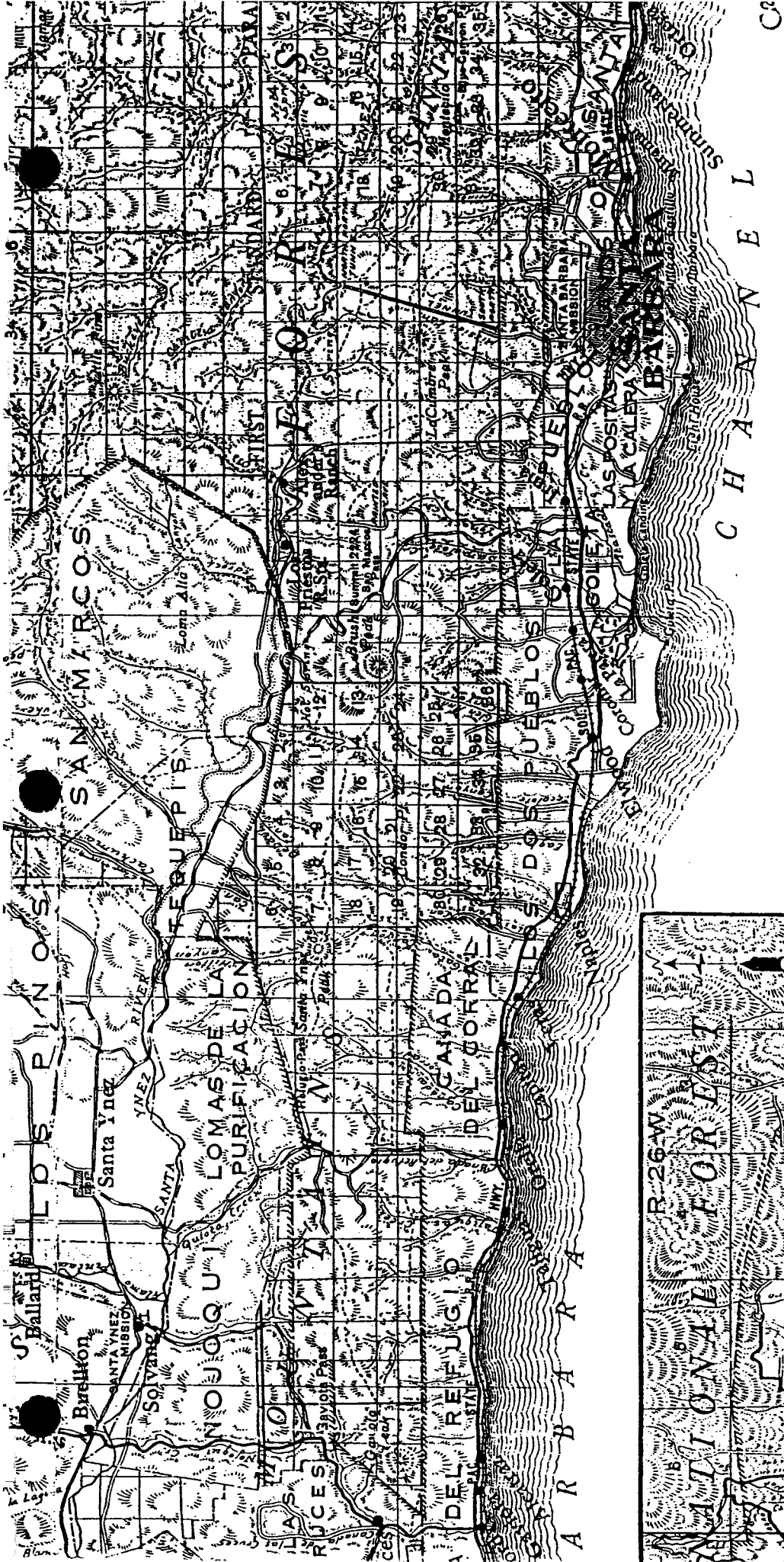


Department of ...
 ...
 ...

S A N T A B A R B A R A

I
 A
 II

B A R B A R A



-- MAP OF --

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CALIFORNIA

SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6

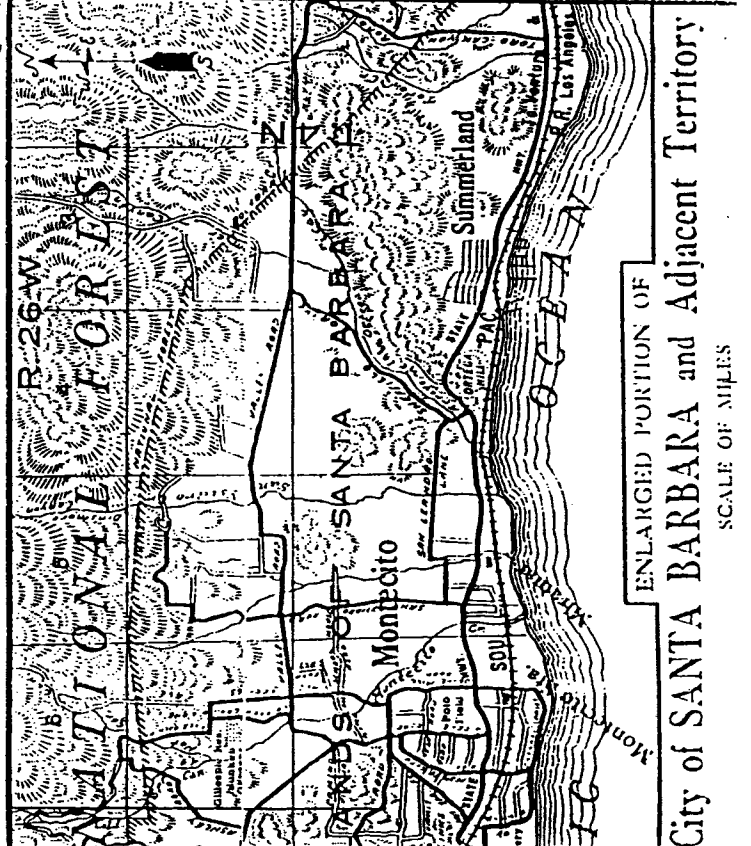
Copyrighted 1922
THE KENYON CO. INC., MAP-MAKERS, DES MOINES

EXPLANATION

- State Highways
- Secondary Roads
- Trails
- Privet Roads
- Common Roads
- National Forest Boundaries
- Old Land Grants Shown in Colors

INDEX OF TOWNS IN
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
AND PART OF
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY

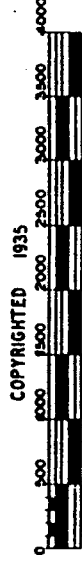
Alcatraz	414	Arroyo Grande	39
Alexander's Ranch	51	Barrida	38
Antimony	36	Batterata	37
Arroyo	41	Bicknell	37
Arroyo Grande	39	Buellton	32
Balford	38	Carpenter	35
Barrida	38	Carpenter	35
Batterata	37	Casimira	36
Bicknell	37	Concepcion	33
Buellton	32	Concepcion	33
Carpenter	35	Divide	34
Casimira	36	Eggers' Point	34
Concepcion	33	Fairfax	35
Concepcion	33		
Divide	34		
Eggers' Point	34		
Fairfax	35		



MAP OF
GOLETA - ELLWOOD
AND NAPLES

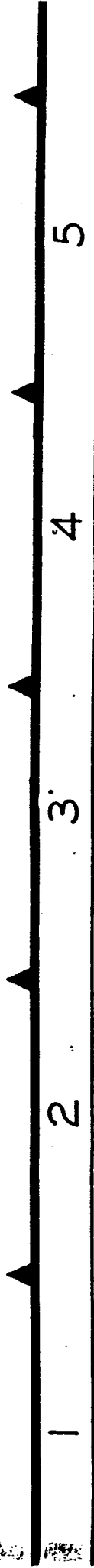
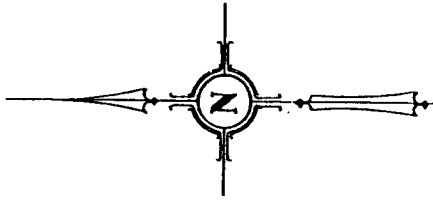
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE RECORDS

GEO. E. MACCULLOCH
LICENSED SURVEYOR
SANTA BARBARA CALIF.
SURVEYING - MAPPING - SUBDIVIDING



COPYRIGHTED 1935

SCALE OF FEET



6.0

1

2

3

A

B

C

D

E

L.A. DOTY
1533 AC.

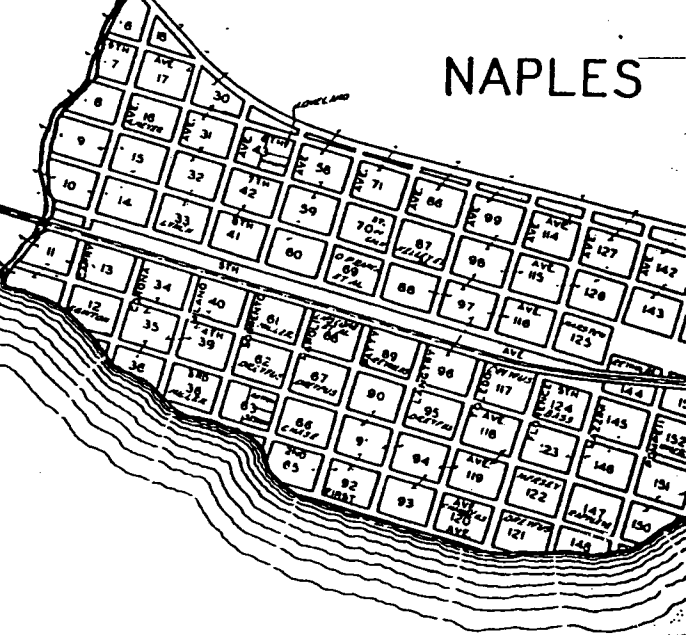
CANADA
LAS VEGAS
CREEK

DOS PUEBLOS RANCH AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY
429.50 AC. 569.70 AC.

D. PEACH AND IMP CO.
214.65 AC.

DOS PUEBLOS RANCH AND IMPROV

NAPLES

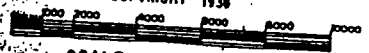




VICINITY MAP
 OF
LOMPOC
 AND
SANTA YNEZ
 SOUTHWEST PORTION
 OF
SANTA BARBARA
 COUNTY

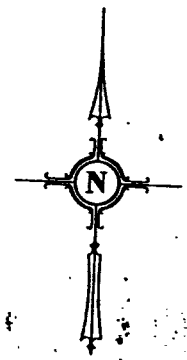
COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE RECORDS
 BY

GEO. E. MAC CULLOCH
 LICENSED SURVEYOR
 SANTA BARBARA CALIFORNIA
 SURVEYING - MAPPING - SUBDIVIDING
 COPYRIGHT 1938

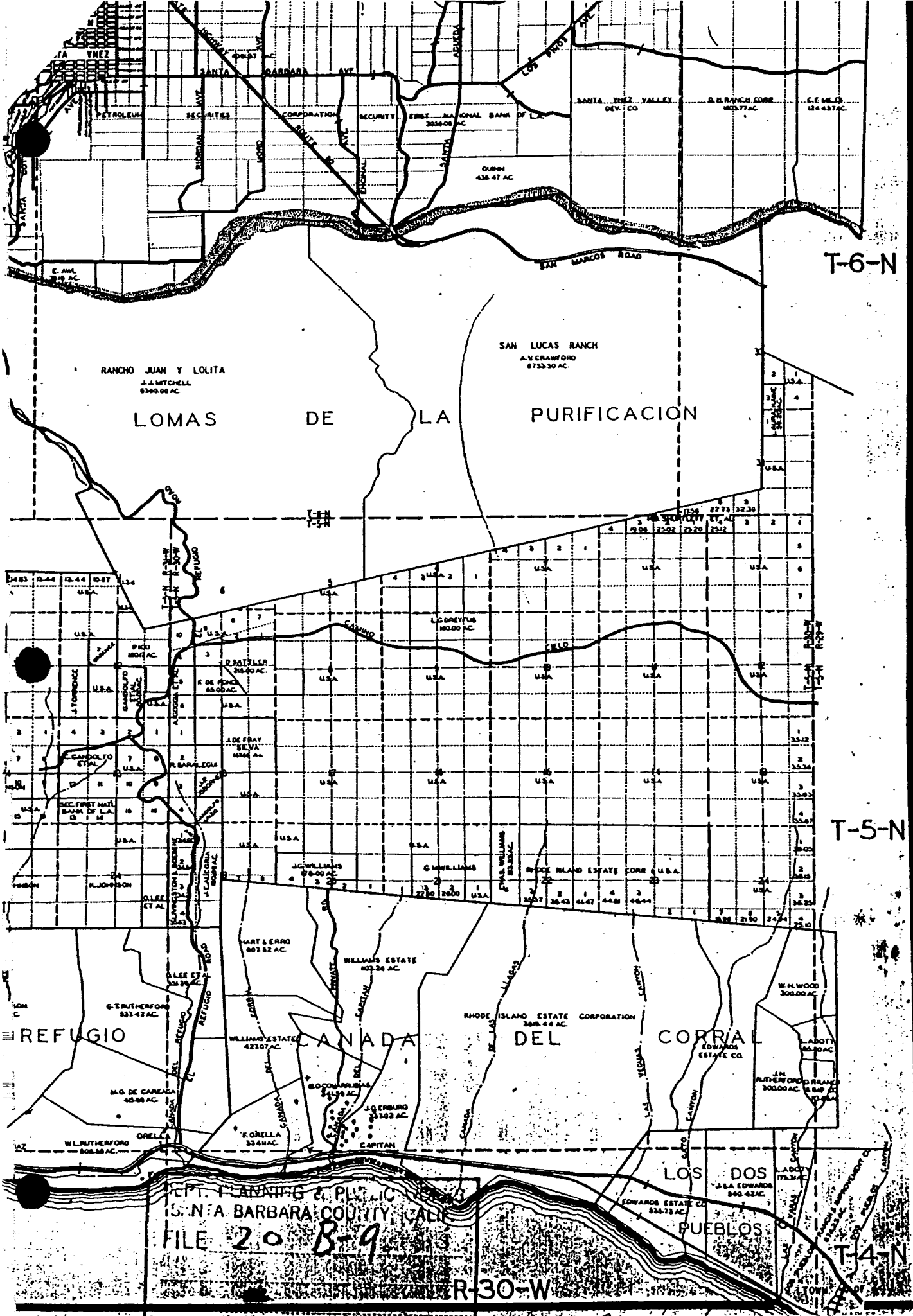


SCALE OF FEET

DEIGNED BY LELAND B. SMITH



ORIGINAL
 21



T-6-N

T-5-N

T-4-N

RANCHO JUAN Y LOLITA
J.J. MITCHELL
6340.00 AC

SAN LUCAS RANCH
A.V. CRAWFORD
8733.50 AC

LOMAS DE LA PURIFICACION

13.43	13.44	13.45	13.46
USA	USA	USA	USA

13.47	13.48	13.49	13.50
USA	USA	USA	USA

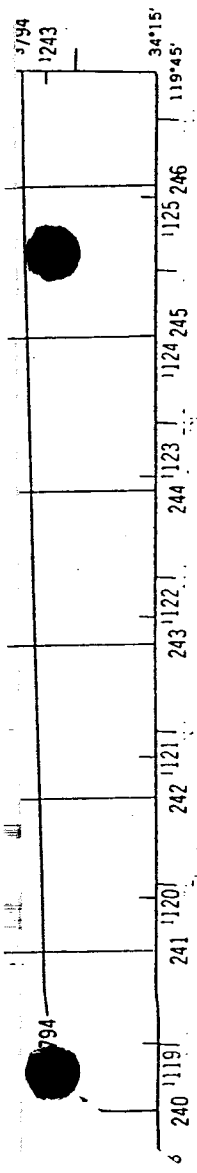
13.51	13.52	13.53	13.54
USA	USA	USA	USA

13.55	13.56	13.57	13.58
USA	USA	USA	USA

13.59	13.60	13.61	13.62
USA	USA	USA	USA

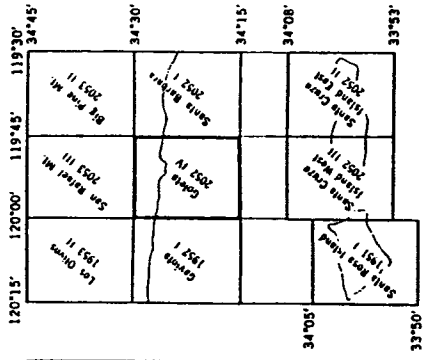
CITY PLANNING & PUBLIC WORKS
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CALIF.
FILE 20 B-9

RANGE 30-W



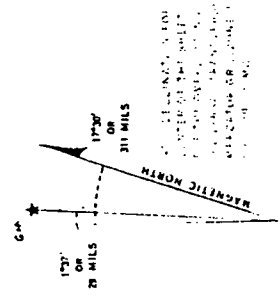
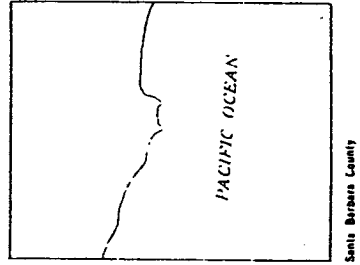
ARMY MAP SERVICE, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, WAR DEPARTMENT, 650388
11-47 1947

INDEX TO ADJOINING SHEETS



Sheet 2003 IV with within RI 11-4.
AMS 4502, 1:250,000

INDEX TO BOUNDARIES



APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1947
FOR CENTER OF SHEET
ANNUAL MAGNETIC CHANGE 2" WESTERLY

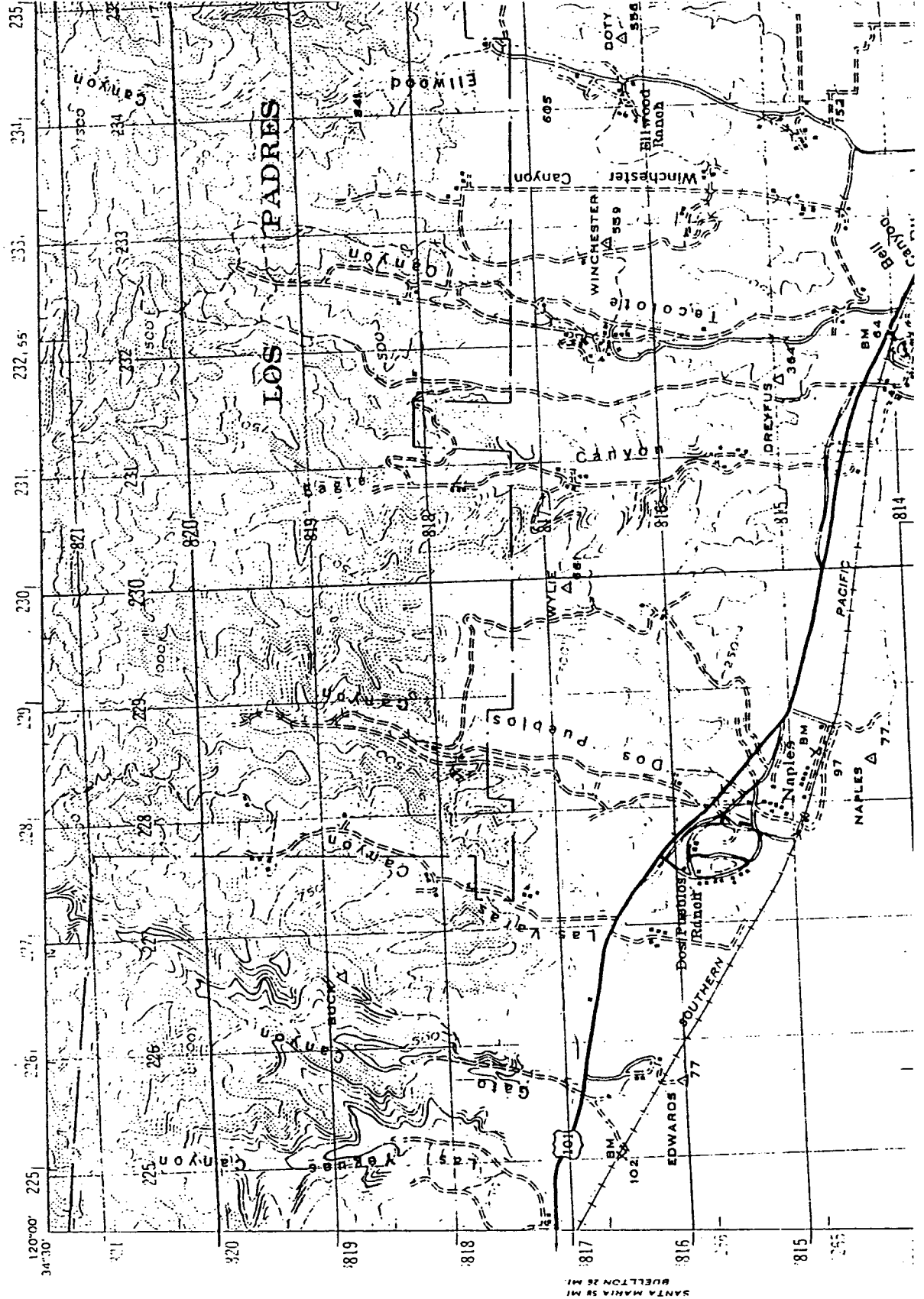
Use diagram only to obtain numerical values. To determine magnetic north line, connect the pivot point "P" on the south edge of the map with the value of the ANGLE BETWEEN TRUE NORTH and MAGNETIC NORTH, as plotted on the degree scale of the north edge of the map.

GOLETA, CALIFORNIA
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
N3415-W11945/15

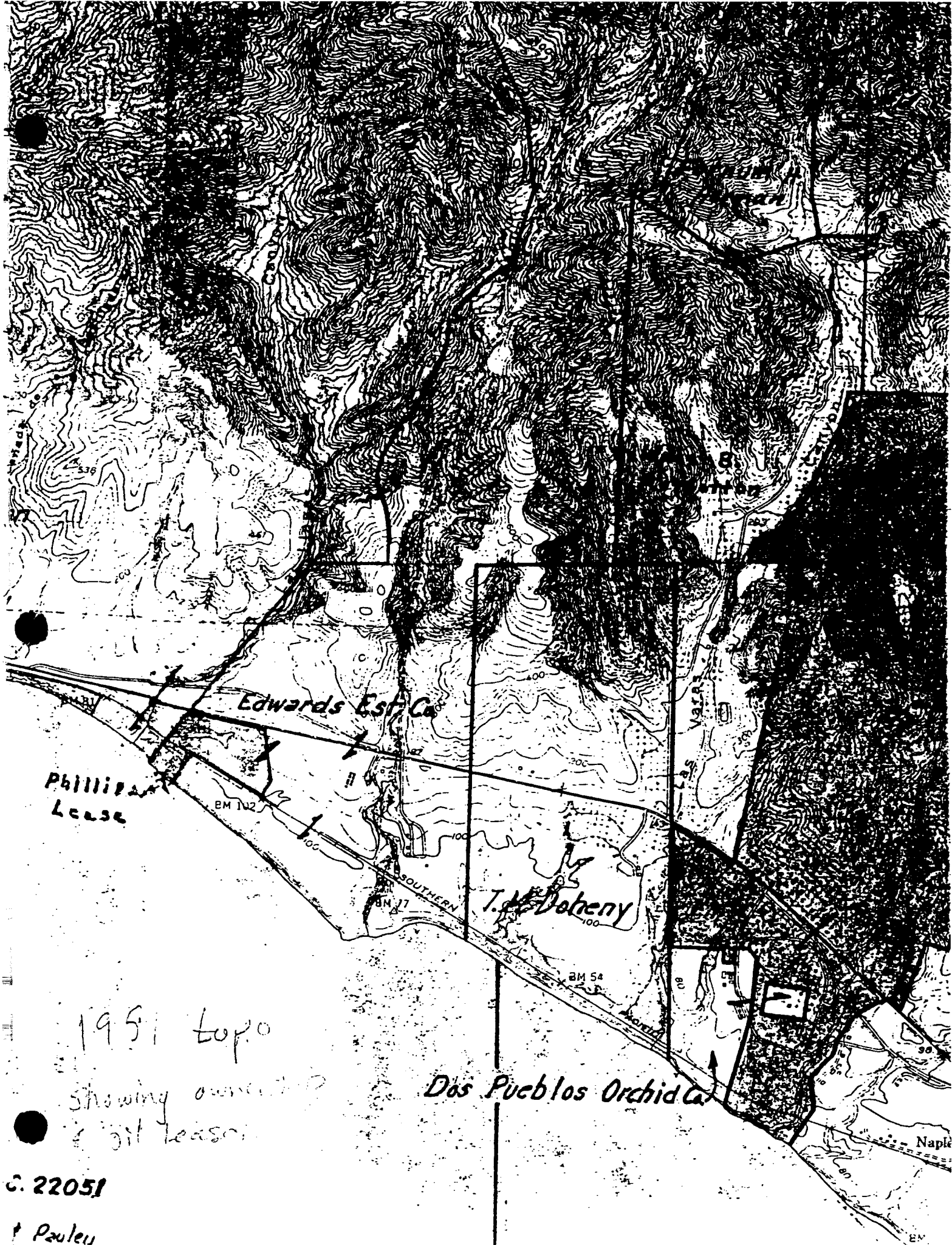
CALIFORNIA 1:50,000

FIRST EDITION - AMS 2

0



SANTA MARIA 25 MI
BUELLTON 25 MI



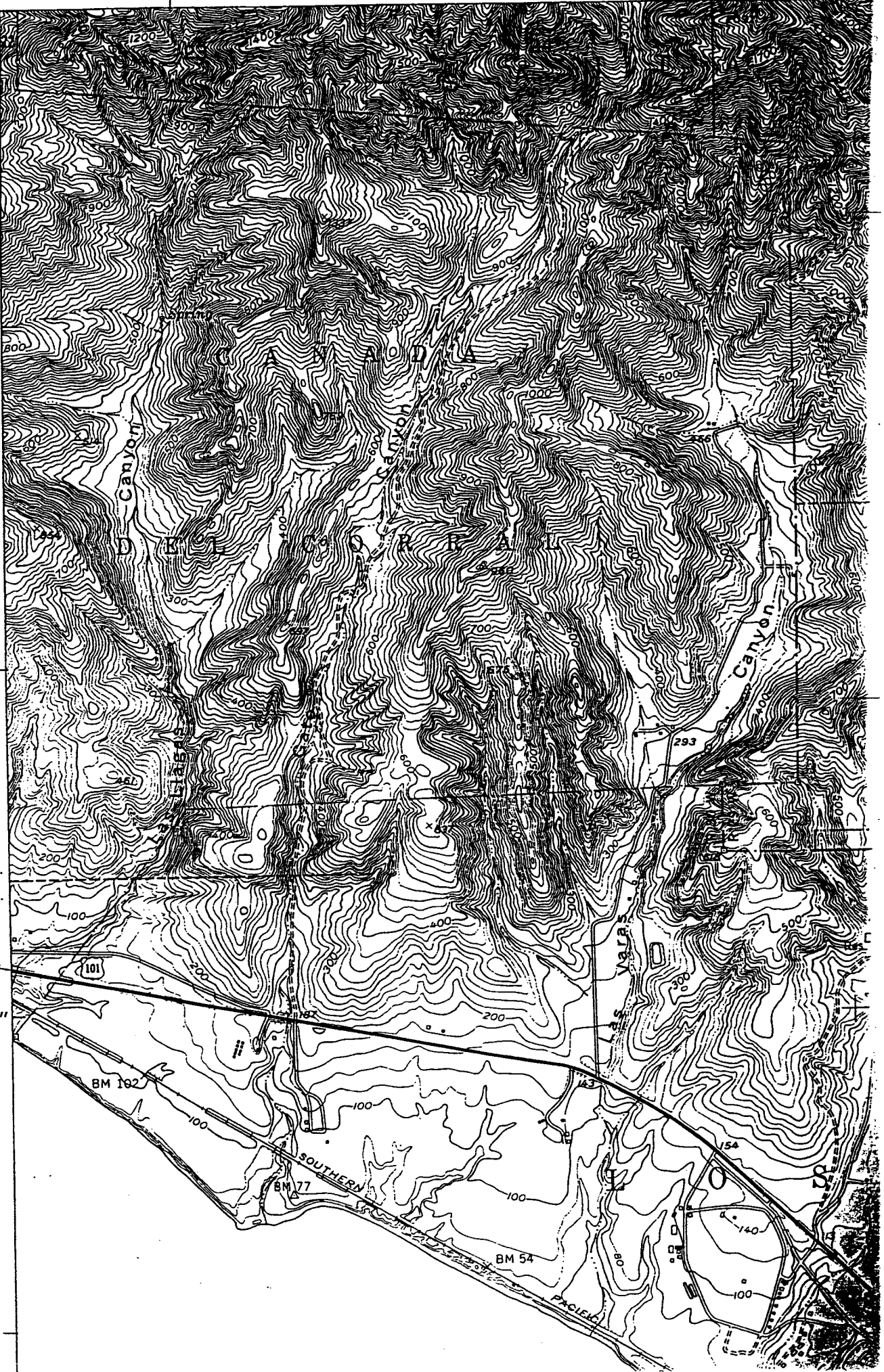
1951 topo
showing ownership
& oil lease

C. 22051
Paulen

120°00'
34°30'

R. 30 W. R. 29 W. 57°30'

T. 5 N.
T. 4 N.
SANTA MARIA 57 MI.
GAVIOTA 12 MI.
27°30'



51
0.86
7.5

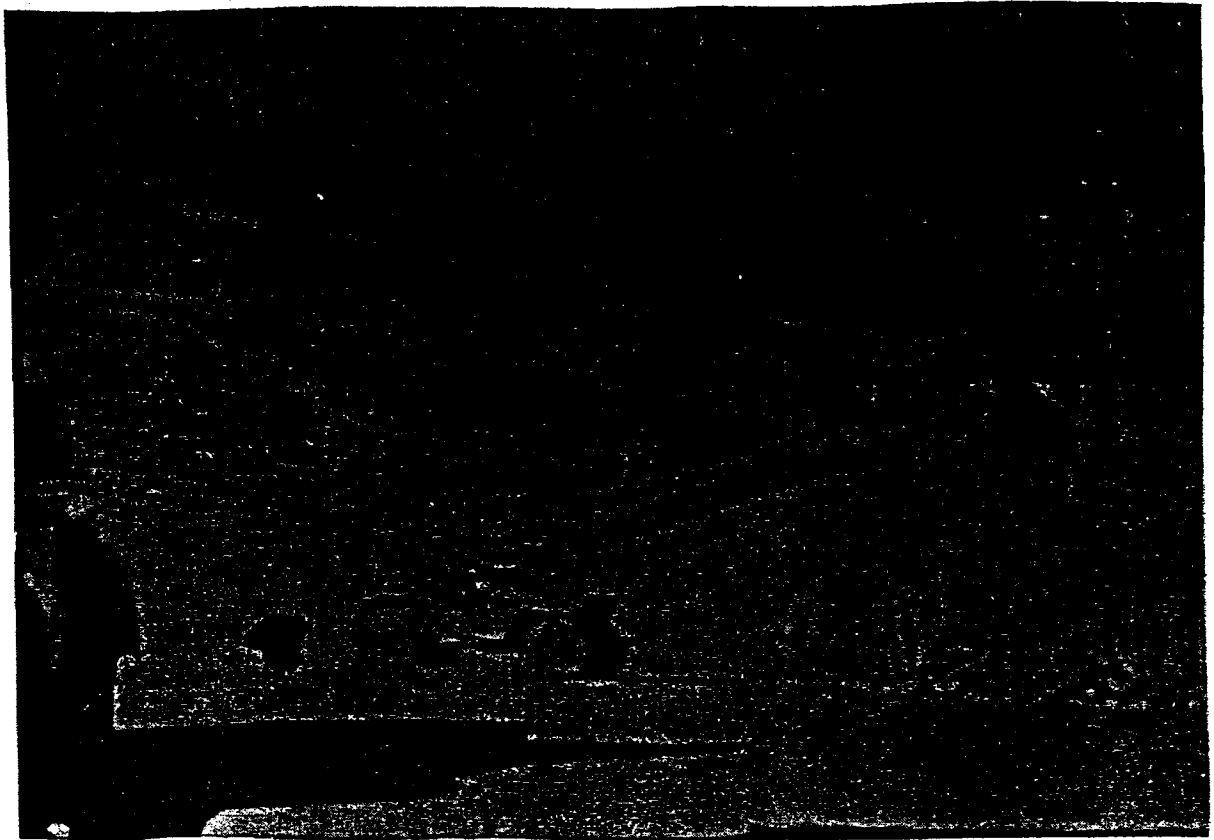


Figure 5-9.



Figure 5-10.

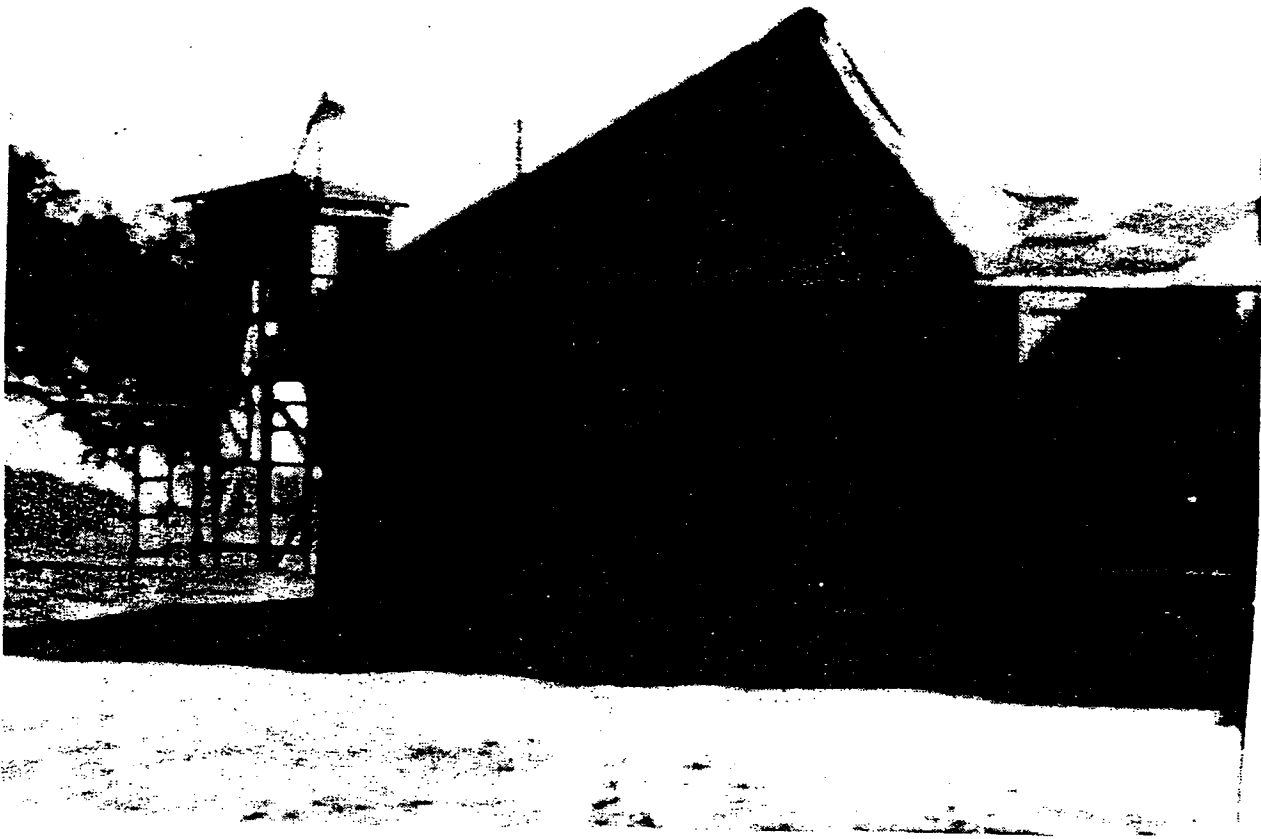


Figure 5-11.

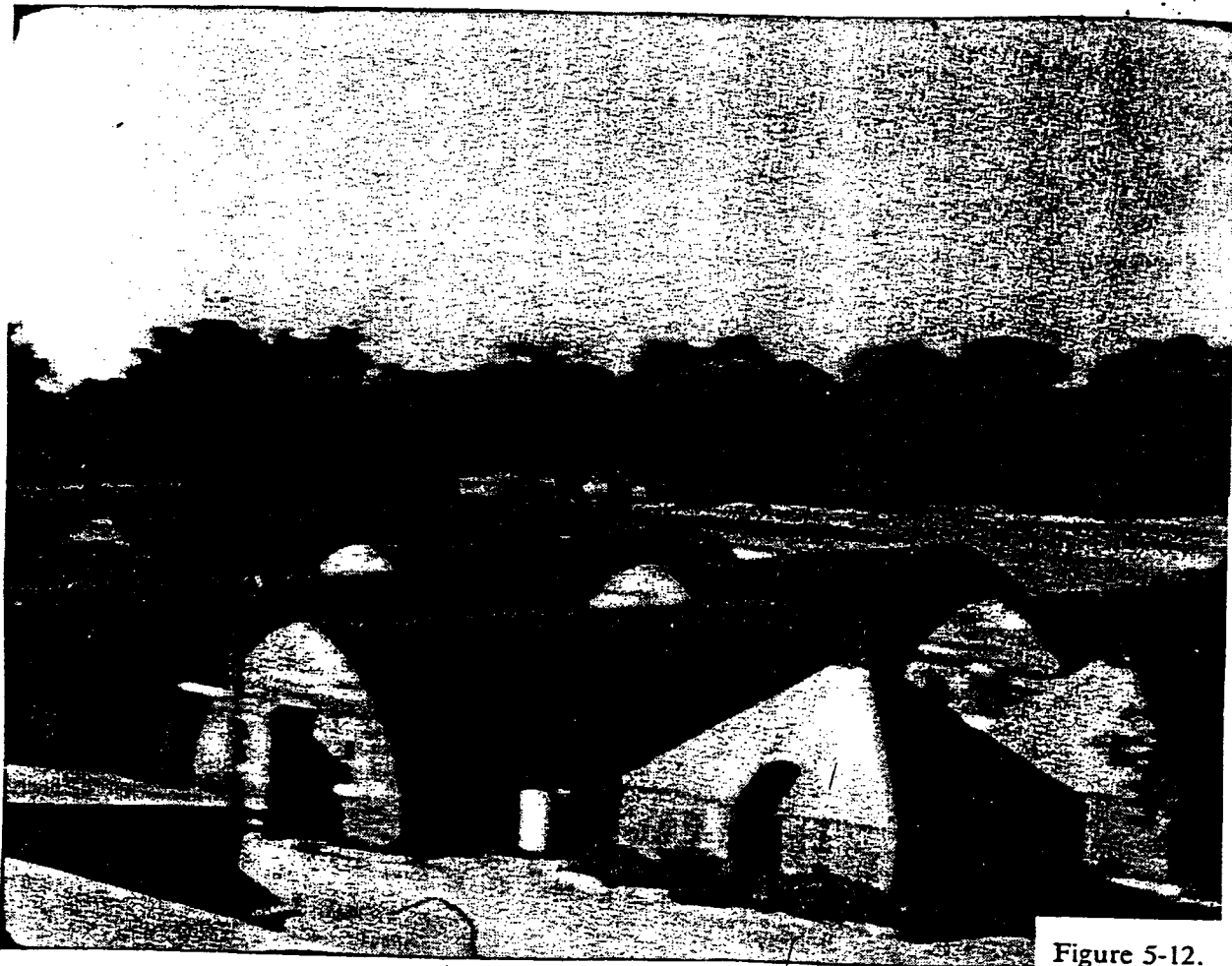


Figure 5-12.

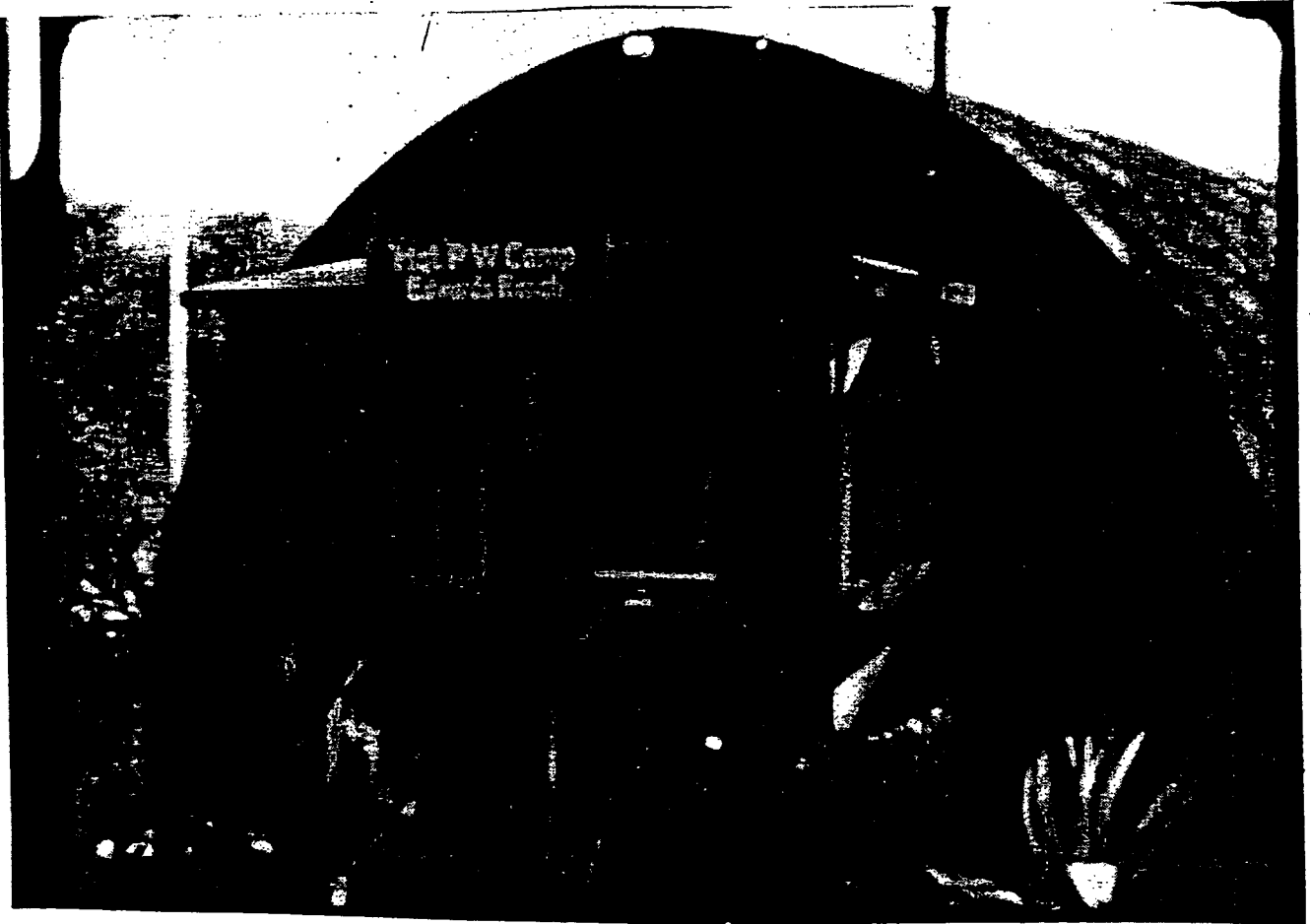
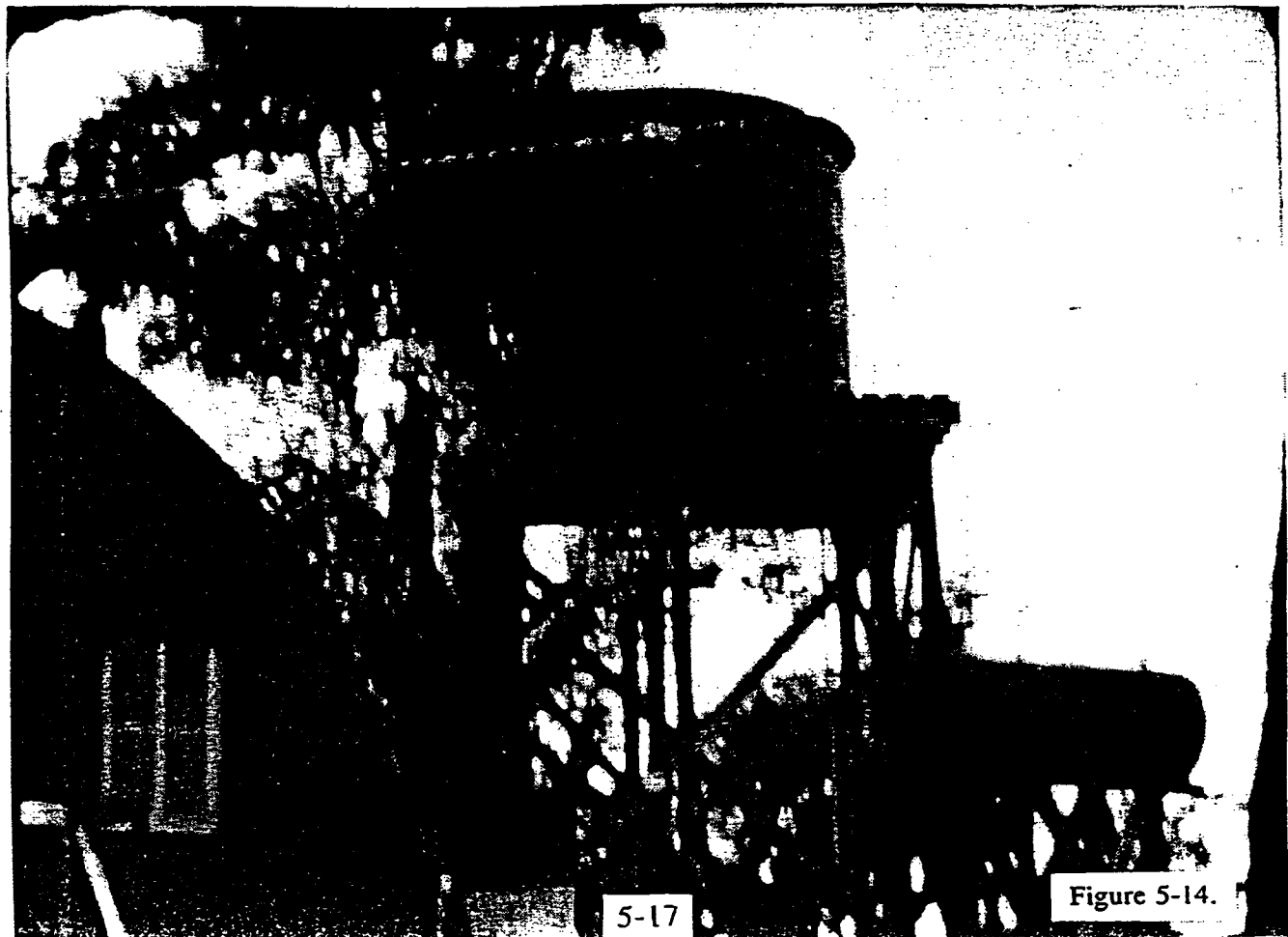


Figure 5-13.



5-17

Figure 5-14.

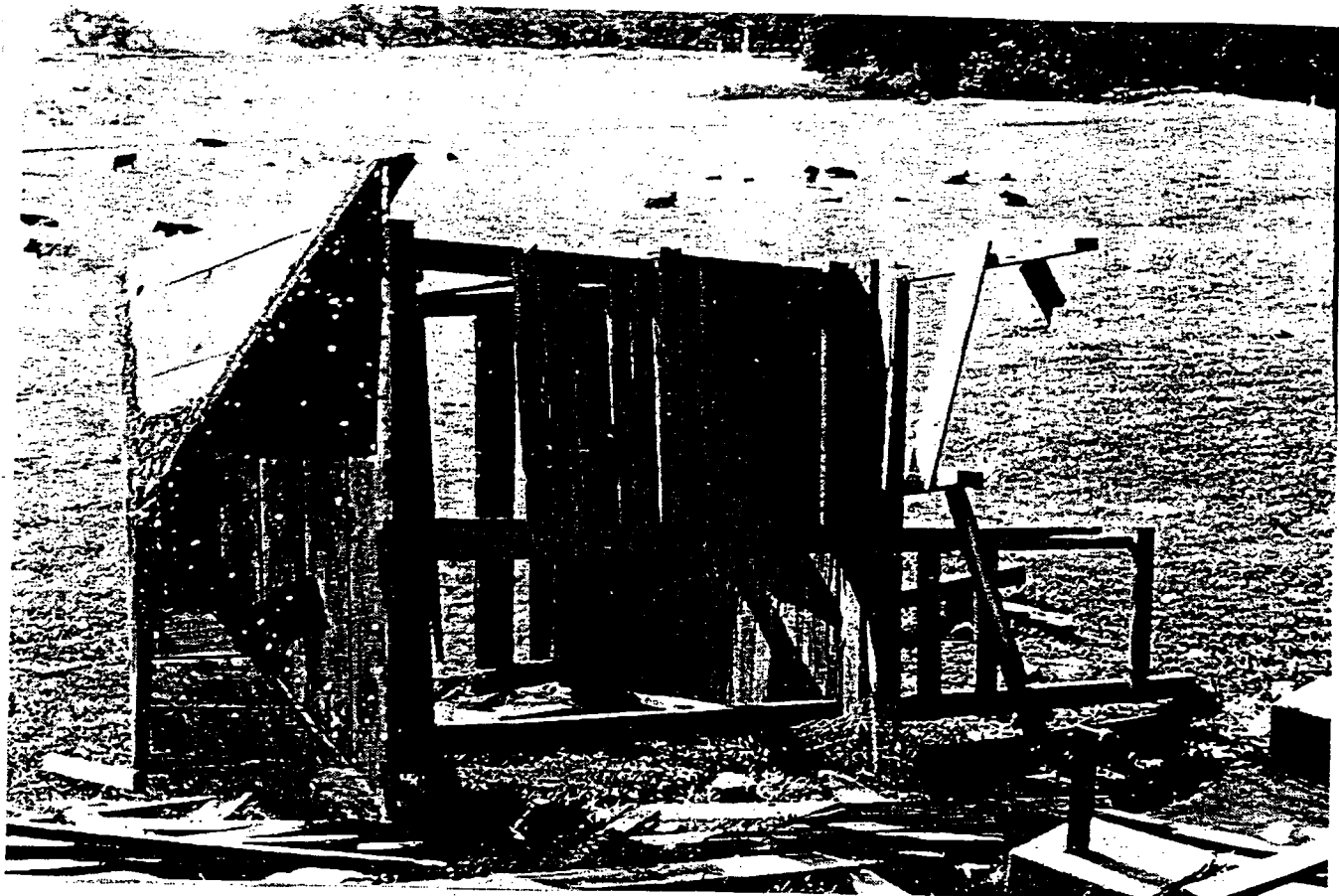


Figure 5-15.



Figure 5-16.

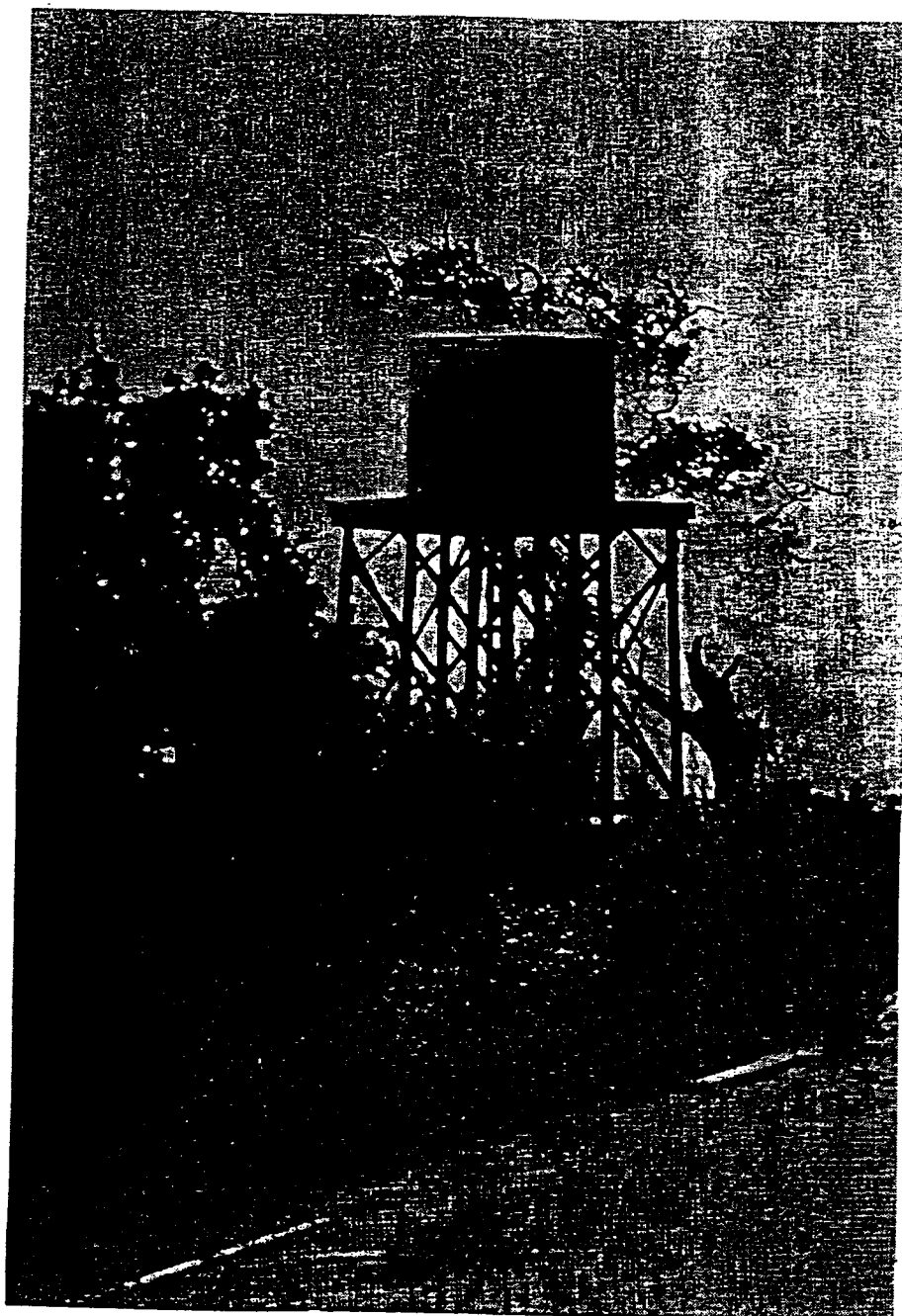


Figure 5-17.

MACFARLANE, ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

May 28, 1996

1

MACFARLANE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

7290 Marmota Street
Ventura, California 93003
(805) 659-2657
FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL

Date: May 28, 1996
To: Ross Smith, Vic Montgomery and Clay Singer
Company:
Fax:
Re: Las Varis Historic Archaeology Summary - Additional Significant Information
Sender: Heather Macfarlane

You should receive 4 page(s) including this cover sheet.

If you do not receive all the pages, please call (805) 659-2657.

The following is additional information which should be added to the literature research text. The information from SLC 1986 was just received. Call me if you have any questions or further information requirements. H.M.

SLC = State Landmarks Commission

INSERT PAGE 1, PRIOR TO PARAGRAPH 1:

The historic archaeology investigation focuses on historical sites and structures dating from the period of European exploration and settlement of the Santa Barbara coastal region in which the project area is located. Historic sites and structures located within the project area are identified based on available information and an initial discussion of historic theme and potential value of each is presented. Because a formal inventory of historic sites and structures is incomplete for much of the Santa Barbara Coast, specific structures could not be identified, although the occupation and potential ages for the structures present is included. Those structures which are identified by further research in the form of an on-site archaeological survey and examination by an architectural historian can be evaluated and avoided if necessary during initial project design.

Additionally available information includes historic setting information for the project which covers the Spanish/Mexican and the nineteenth century occupation American immigrants.

INSERT, PAGE 1, PARAGRAPH 2, SENTENCE 2

Additional sources which could be checked during the formal site survey include local libraries, Santa Barbara Mission Archives, the Huntington Library and the California Collection at the Bancroft Library. It may be assumed that property owners would also be able to add to the information collected for this initial scope of work. Further information on the American period transfer of lands can be obtained through complete title search, although this search was considered outside of the present initial scope of work.

PAGE 5, INSERT AFTER PARAGRAPH 5

Previously Identified Historic Properties

There are two previously identified historic property in the vicinity of the project area, the Las Llagas Railroad Viaduct which spans Las Llagas Canyon, and the World War II Goleta Branch Camp for German Prisoners-of-War. The Las Llagas RR Viaduct was previously evaluated by the SLC as a significant cultural resource.

LAS LLAGAS RAILROAD VIADUCT

Theme: Economic/Industrial.

Significance: Public Benefit.

This railroad culvert required the longest railroad viaduct in the world according to local historian Walter Tomkins (1960:240). The masonry arch is 12 ft. high by 266 ft. wide. It was built in 1900 by Davidson and McMasters. See Lawler, 1978:24.

The SLC (1986) study also documents several farm structures which were evaluated as lacking in significance as architectural specimens because they are not only in poor condition, but houses of

May 28, 1996

1902 "Map of Subdivision of Bruno Orella's Parcel 1 of Rancho Canada del corral for heirs 1 to 6."

PAGE 10, INSERT INTO REFERENCE SECTION

State Lands Commission, 1986. *Administrative Draft EIR/EIS Proposal Coal Oil Point Project, Technical Appendix 7: Cultural Resources*. Prepared by State Lands Commission and the County of Santa Barbara, with Technical Assistance by Chambers Groups, Inc., Stanton, California.

Lawler, Nan

1978 *Closing the Gap*. University of California, Santa Barbara Special Collections.

O'Neill, O.H.

1939 *History of Santa Barbara County*. Union Publishing Co., Santa Barbara.

Tompkins, Walter

1960 *Santa Barbara's Royal Rancho: The Fabulous History of Los Dos Pueblos*. Howel-North Press, Berkeley.

1966 *Goleta: The Good Land*. Santa Barbara News Press, Goleta.

**PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
PRELIMINARY REPORT
FOR PROPOSED WATERLINES AT
LAS VARAS RANCH
GOLETA, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared For:

**Ms. Jennifer Trunk
Penfield and Smith
111 East Victoria St.
Santa Barbara, CA 93101**

Prepared By:

**David Stone, M.A.
Chantal Cagle, M.A.**

**Stone Archaeological Consulting
27 West Constance Avenue
Santa Barbara, CA 93105**

October, 2003

Introduction

This report summarizes the archaeological evaluation of areas proposed for additional irrigation on the Las Varas Ranch, in Santa Barbara County, California (Figure 1).

This report is meant to satisfy the requirements of the Santa Barbara County Cultural Resource Guidelines. This investigation consisted of an intensive archaeological surface survey. Background information was available from the Preliminary Assessment of Cultural Resources at Gato Canyon—Las Varas/Edwards Ranches, Santa Barbara County, California (C.A. Singer & Associates 1996). One previously recorded, prehistoric archaeological site, CA-SBA-1564, was relocated within Area 1 and 4. One sparse, surface scatter of shell and two isolated prehistoric artifacts were discovered during the intensive archaeological survey of the project area. In general, the intensive survey results are considered very reliable based on overall good surface visibility throughout the project area.

Project Description

The project area consists of a total of approximately 157.5 acres in eight separate areas on both sides of Highway 101 on the Pacific coast west of Goleta, California between Las Varas and Gato Canyons (Figures 2 and 3). Most of these areas are already in orchard cultivation, planted in avocado, lime, or orange trees, and are currently irrigated.

Background Research

Archaeological and Ethnohistoric 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 mano and metate grinding stones, and terrestrial game. 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

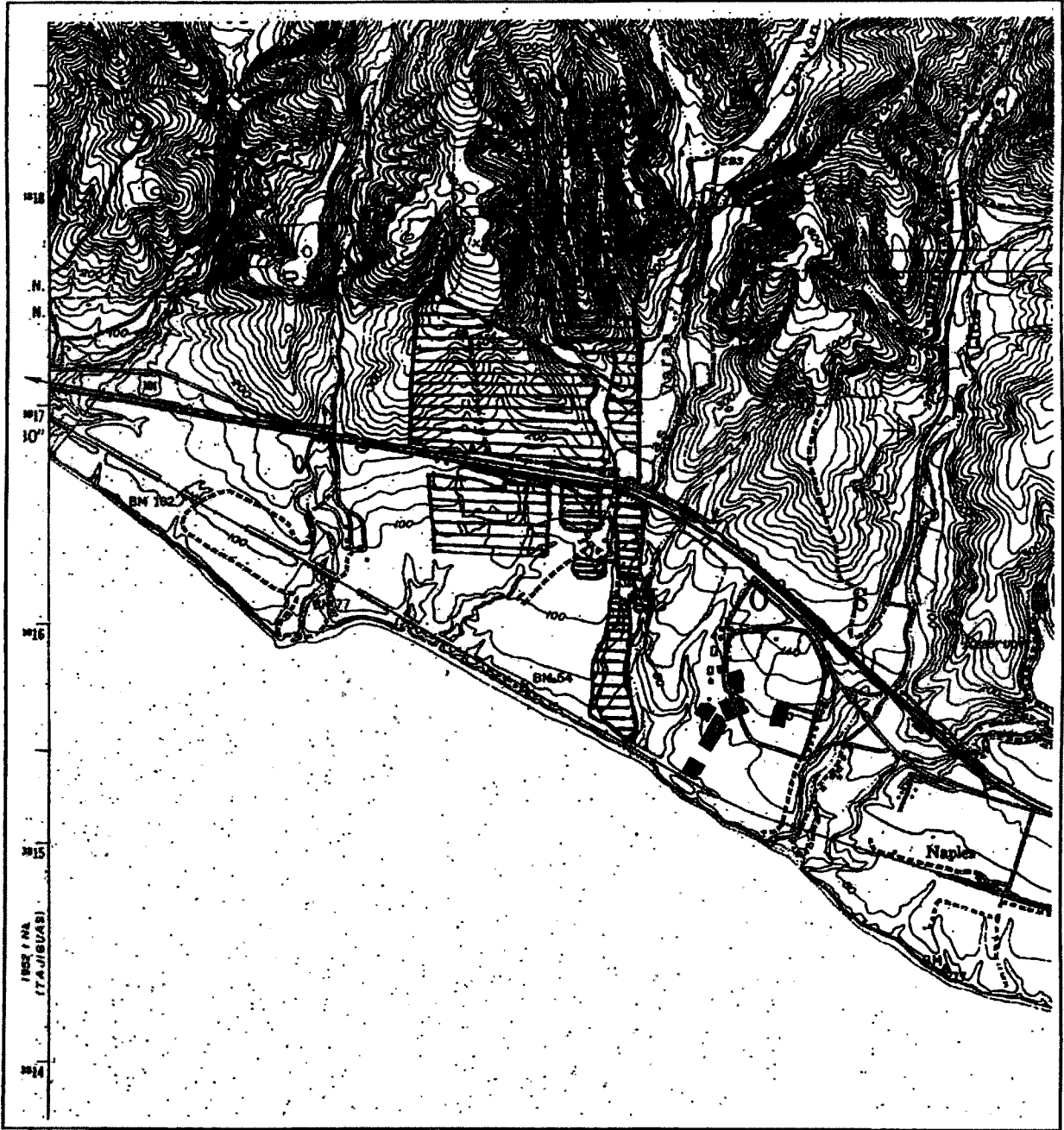


Figure 1: Project Location, USGS Dos Pueblos Quad Map

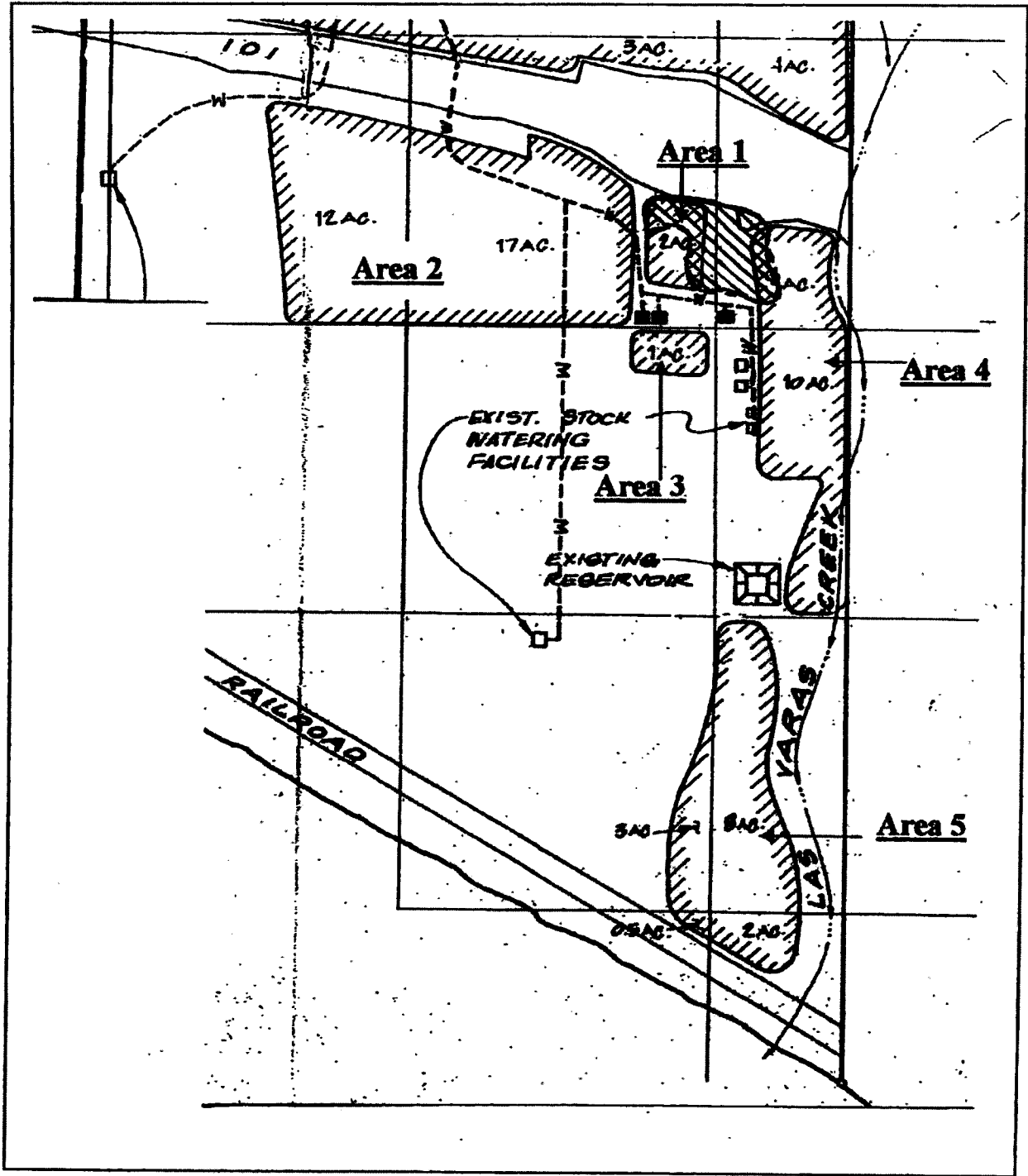


Figure 2: Project Site Plan, Areas 1-5

CA-SBA-1564 Boundary



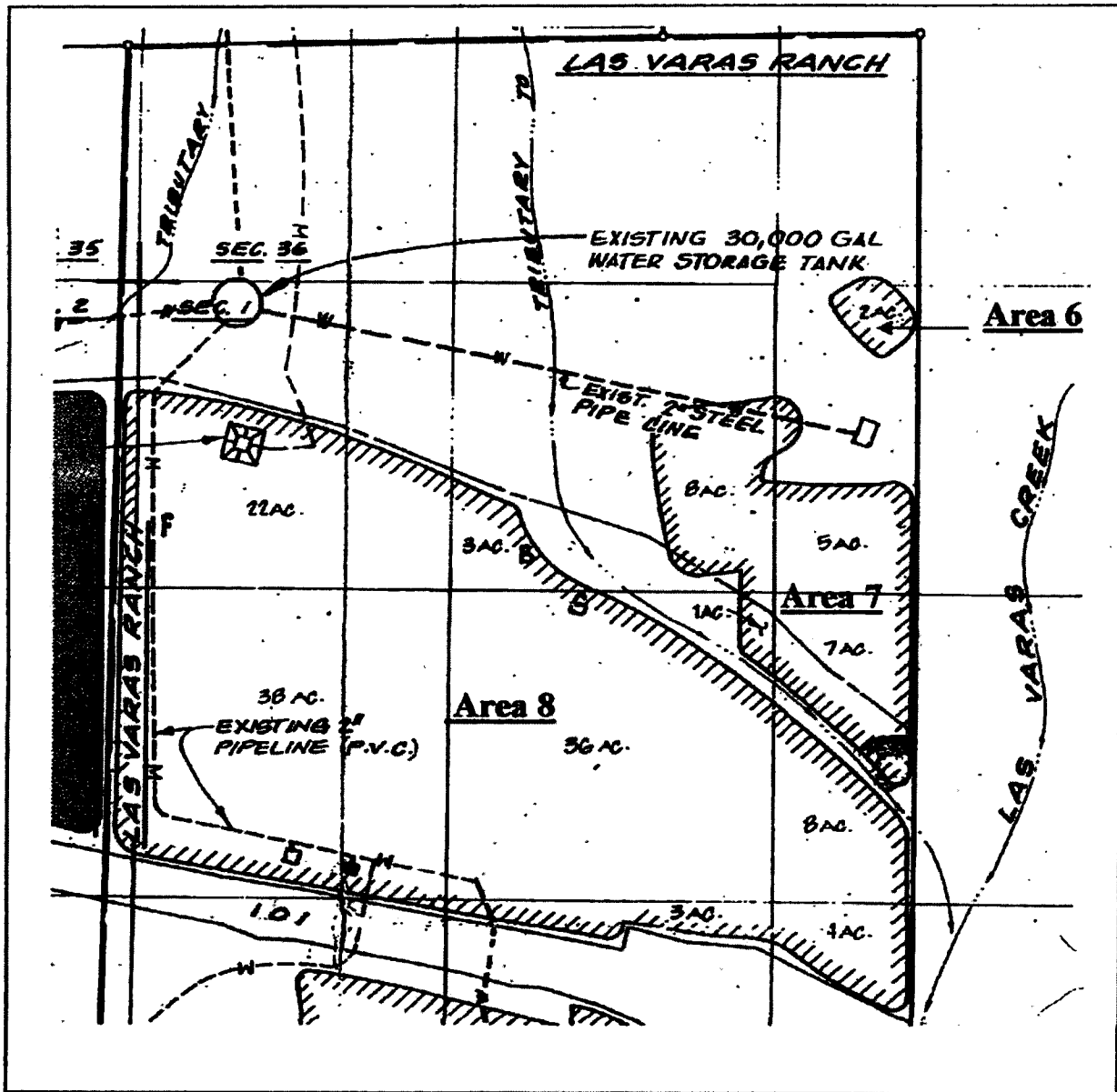


Figure 3: Project Site Plan, Areas 6-8

- Shovel Test Pit – S
- Monterey Chert Flake Isolate – F
- Monterey Chert Biface Fragment Isolate – B

(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 which 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).

Historic Background

The Las Varas Ranch Historic Archaeological Literature Research by McFarlane Archaeological Consultants, included in the record search performed by C.A. Singer and Associates (1996), is the source of the historic background discussed below.

The majority of the area was originally part of a land grant of 8,875 acres granted to Jose Delores Ortega in 1841. The southernmost part of the current Las Varas Ranch was part of the lands belonging to Rancho Dos Pueblos granted to Nicholas Den in 1843. No development or structures are shown in the area of Los Varas or Gato Canyon on the earliest available map of the area, the 1860 J. E. Terral map, the "Plat of the Rancho Dos Pueblos, Finally Confirmed to Nicholas Den" or on the later 1876 "Plat of the Rancho Dos Pueblos, finally confirmed to Nicholas Den. An 1889 map details ownership of the parcel as belonging to John Edwards, who brought his family to Santa Barbara in 1869 and the ranch appears to have changed hands from the Ortegas to the Edwards sometime between

1869 and 1889. The 1903 USGS Goleta Special map is the first to show structures and road improvements, including a road leading from the highway down the western side of Las Varas Canyon and one going south from the highway along the eastern side of Gato Canyon to a single structure, possibly the Edwards ranch house.

Most of the area appears to have continued as part of the Edwards family holdings, and by 1938 ownership is listed as under Edwards Estate Company and J. and A. Edwards. L.A. Doty owned a small parcel along the east and west side of Las Varas Canyon.

The area was under cultivation in dry farming during the early part of the last century with areas converted to lemon orchards by the 1940s. A prisoner of war camp, the Goleta Branch Camp, was located on the Edwards Ranch at Gatos Canyon in the area north of the proposed building envelope in Parcel 3, from October 20, 1944 to December 4, 1945 when it was deactivated. The population of prisoners fluctuated from 212 to 345. The camp buildings existing at the time were removed in 1970 with the exception of the foundation of a water tower, which still remains.

Archaeological Records Search

A records search for the entire Las Varas/Edwards Ranches was conducted in 1996. (C.A. Singer and Associates, 1966). This record search included approximately 1,000 acres of coastal terrace and foothills. The records indicate that less than 10 percent of the project area had been surveyed, but nine prehistoric archaeological sites were recorded within the boundaries of these ranches: CA-SBA-80, -81, -139, -1564, -1803, -2409 and -2587/H. Two of these sites, CA-SBA-1564 and -1690, were recorded within the project area. CA-SBA-1564 is recorded as an Early Period site with a dense concentration of lithics and faunal remains, located in an orchard on a high knoll south of Highway 101 near the entrance to Las Varas Ranch (see attached site record). CA-SBA-1564 was recorded during a surface survey in 1977 by Chester King and Steve Craig; no subsurface evaluation of the site has been completed. CA-SBA-1690, recorded in 1980 by Jeffrey Serena, was defined as a diffuse scatter of manos and chipped stone detritus (see attached site record). It was recorded to the west of CA-SBA-1564, approximately 80 meters (250 feet) south of

Highway 101.

Field Investigations

The project areas were intensively inspected on during May and June, 2003. All impact areas were walked in parallel 5-meter (m) (approximately 15-ft.) transects as permitted by the rows of trees. The topography, development, vegetation, soils, and surface visibility varied by parcel and are discussed individually below. In general, the intensive survey results are considered very reliable based on overall good surface visibility throughout the area.

Results

Area 1

Area 1 is 2-acre parcel located south of Highway 101 and just west of the entrance road to Las Varas Ranch. The area is currently planted in lemon trees. Soils on the site are characterized as Concepcion fine sandy loam (USDA 1981). Ground surface visibility was excellent in this area (over 90 percent). The survey results are therefore considered very reliable. The site is currently planted in lemon trees and irrigated with drip lines.

CA-SBA-1564 was identified in Area 1 and was easily relocated on the ground surface (see Figure 2). The 27,000 square meter site, including numerous chert flakes, groundstone, and shellfish fragments, was observed, with the highest density in the northeast corner of Area 1. The artifact assemblage correlates well with the original site record that identified "a dense concentration of lithics and faunal remains. Milling stones (basin metates) are abundant." The site continues eastward across a ranch road that separates Area 1 from Area 4. The observed boundaries of the site appear to agree with the original site record. Also visible were fragments of historic or recent material such as glass and ceramics, a golf ball, and metal cans. The condition of the archaeological site is generally good. Although the integrity of the site has been to some extent compromised by the planting of lemon trees, it does not appear to have been substantially degraded from the time it was originally recorded in 1977. Based on the likelihood of continued agricultural orchard use, the site does not appear to be threatened with additional disturbance.

Area 2

Area 2 is 29-acre in size and adjacent to Area 1 to the west. It is also planted in lemon trees; ground surface visibility during this archaeological survey was good to excellent (75 to 90 percent). Soils in this area are characterized as Concepcion fine sandy loam and Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loam (USDA 1981). The reliability of the surface survey was also considered good.

Although CA-SBA-1690, a small 2,000 square meter site, was originally recorded in Area 2, approximately 1,250 feet west of CA-SBA-1564, no archaeological materials were found during the intensive surface survey. Due to the relatively good ground surface visibility and very intensive survey methods (less than 5-meter transects), it is puzzling that the site was not relocated. The absence of the recorded diffuse scatter of manos and chipped stone detritus would only be likely explained in that it has been mismapped on University of California Information Center records, or that the artifacts have been collected by agricultural workers over time.

Area 3

Area 3 is a 1-acre in size and is south of Area 1, near one of the ranch houses. It is planted in a variety of fruit trees; ground surface visibility in this area observed during the current survey was excellent (90 percent). Soils in this area are characterized as Concepcion fine sandy loam and Milpitas-Positas fine sand loam (USDA 1981). No archaeological materials were recorded in this area, and no new sites were identified during the present intensive archaeological survey.

Area 4

Area 4 is a 14-acre parcel located east of the Las Varas ranch entrance road and down slope of Areas 1 and 3. Las Varas Creek forms the eastern boundary of the area. This area is planted mostly in avocado trees with some lemon trees in the southern portion. Soils in this area are characterized as Concepcion fine sandy loam and Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loam (USDA 1981). Ground surface visibility in this area was good to excellent (75 to 90 percent).

A few Monterey chert flakes were found on the grade adjacent and east of the ranch road, in the area northwest corner. These materials are associated with the recorded site CA-SBA-1654. Aside from the chert flakes, presumably washed down slope from the site,

no prehistoric archaeological material was found.

Area 5

Area 5 is 13.5-acres, planted in avocado and lemon trees. It is south of Area 4, north of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks and west of Las Varas creek. Ground surface visibility was good (75 percent) although in some areas obscured by a covering of wood chips from mulched tree branches and leaf duff. The soils in this area are characterized as Concepcion fine sandy loam and Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loam (USDA 1981). No archaeological material was found.

Area 6

Area 6 is on a 2-acre hillside in the northeastern most section of the project area. It is planted in avocado trees. Ground surface visibility varied from fair to good (40-75 percent) due to accumulation of leaf duff. The soils in this area are characterized as Gaviota sandy loam (USDA 1981). No archaeological material was found.

Area 7

Area 7 is 21-acres on the eastern boundary of the project area. It is planted in avocado trees. Ground surface visibility varied from fair to good (40-75 percent) due to accumulation of leaf duff. The soils in this area are characterized as Gaviota sandy loam (USDA 1981). No archaeological material was found.

Area 8

Area 8 is 119-acres located on a hillside to the west of Area 7. A tributary of Las Varas Creek lies between Area 7 and Area 8. Area 8 is predominately planted in avocados. Ground surface visibility varied in this area depending on the maturity of the trees (and accumulated leaf duff) and the degree of recent pruning and clearing. Shovels were used to periodically remove duff to improve visibility when needed. A network of dirt trails criss-crossed the orchard, providing intermittent excellent ground surface visibility throughout Area 8. The soils in this area are characterized as Gaviota sandy loam (USDA 1981).

A sparse scatter of very small shellfish fragments was discovered adjacent to a steeply sloping north-south dirt trail in Area 8. The scatter was located on both sides of the trail and consisted of fewer than 20 fragments of *Protothaca* sp., (Washington little neck clam), *Tivela stultorum* (Pismo clam), and one *Olivella biplacata* (Olive snail) shell, over an area of more than 30 meters. One 30 cm diameter shovel test pit was dug in the shell

scatter to a depth of 20 cm and screened through a ¼-inch screen to determine if the scatter had any subsurface component (see Figure 3). No additional shell or other archaeological material was found in the shovel test pit.

Two isolated artifacts were found in Area 8 (see Attachment A: Photographs and Figure 3). An isolated Monterey chert flake was found on the north-south dirt trail at the westernmost edge of the area, bordering Edwards Ranch. An isolated Monterey chert biface was discovered adjacent to another north-south dirt trail in eastern portion of Area 8. The biface was broken at midsection and was not chronological diagnostic. Though the ground surface in the vicinity of each isolated artifact was carefully inspected, no other archaeological material was found in the proximity.

Conclusions

California Environmental Quality Act (Section 15065.4) and County Cultural Resources Guidelines provide criteria for determining the significance of an archaeological site. These criteria state that:

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 §5024.1, 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 of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- d. Has yielded, or may likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CA-SBA-1564 is a potentially significant resource under criterion d above. The site contains artifacts that appear to date to the Early Period of Chumash prehistory, over 5,000 years ago. Relatively few sites from this period have been studied, such that the understanding of subsistence and technology can be benefited from the extensive remains that have been observed. No subsurface testing has been conducted at this site and it is currently subjected to regular minor disturbances during the course of work in the orchard, including picking, pruning, clearing of debris, waterline repair, etc. The subsurface extent

and condition is unknown.

All archaeological material discovered in Area 8 was found on relatively steeply sloping north-south trending dirt trails used by farm equipment, raising the question of whether the material might have washed down slope from a site at a higher elevation. No subsurface archaeological material was discovered in the shovel test pit excavated in the sparse shell scatter. Although the limited shellfish fragments may be associated with a very temporary use of the project area, it is impossible to determine if it dates to prehistoric or historic time periods. In either case, the lack of any depth to the scatter suggests that its ability to yield information important in prehistory or history is extremely limited. The isolated Monterey chert biface and waste flake both appear to be related to a prehistoric use of the project area. However, the isolated nature of the artifacts suggests that their research potential is also very limited. They most probably represent an ephemeral use of the project area, having been left behind while on foot, or dropped. Isolated artifacts such as these can be understood to reinforce the fact that prehistoric hunter and gatherers used extensive areas to hunt game and collect food. This fact exhausts their research potential.

Recommendations

Due to the potential significance of CA-SBA-1564, any proposed irrigation lines or infrastructure in Areas 1 and 4 should avoid ground disturbances within 100 feet of the recorded site boundaries. This buffer would likely avoid any potential impacts. If this is not feasible, archaeological significance testing should be conducted in the proposed disturbance areas within the site.

As the shellfish scatter, isolated Monterey chert, and Monterey chert biface artifacts in Area 8 are not potentially significant prehistoric resources, no restrictions are required if proposed irrigation lines or infrastructure are developed in their vicinity.

References

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORDS

State of California - The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

SITE No. SBa-1564

1. Previous Site Designation _____ 2. Temporary Field No. Las Varas North
3. USGS Quad Dos Pueblos 7½' X 15' Year 1951
4. UTM Coordinates 226,900 E / 3,816,430 N
5. Twp. _____ Range _____ % of _____ % of Sec. _____
6. Location Highway 101 west along the coastal plain about 10 miles from Goleta, California. Site occupies a high knoll that has been cut by the highway. A frontage road cuts through the site. A water tower is present adjacent to the frontage road and access road for the ranch. The site is on the west side of the creek which runs down Las Varas Canyon
7. Contour 120-140' 8. Owner & Address Doheny Properties, Beverly Hills, Calif
9. Prehistoric Ethnographic _____ Historic _____ 10. Site Description Early period site with dense concentration of lithics and faunal remains. Milling Stones (Basin Metates) are abundant on the surface of the site
11. Area _____ x _____ meters, _____ square meters. 12. Depth of Midden not determined
13. Site Vegetation orchard Surrounding Vegetation orchard and coastal scrub
14. Location & Proximity of Water Las Varas Creek
15. Site Soil dark shale lithosol Surrounding Soil same, slightly lighter shade
16. Previous Excavation none recorded
17. Site Disturbance highway cut, access road, and frontage road, water tower, discing
18. Destruction Possibility LNG alternative site route
19. Features clusters of milling stones and burned rock
20. Burials eroding from the landform in several places
21. Artifacts abundant and diverse assemblage of lithics
22. Faunal Remains shellfish present in low density
23. Comments King's Ranch (1951)
24. Accession No. _____ 25. Sketch Map _____ by _____ where _____
26. Date Recorded 1977 27. Recorded By Chester King and Steve Craig
28. Photo Roll No. _____ Frame No. _____ Film Type(s) _____ Taken By _____

35 121

RAUNCH ROAD

RAUNCH ROAD



- ① about fragments
- ② metate
- ③ "
- ④ "
- ⑤ pestle (p)

N

SBa 155

0 10
METERS

- ▨ CAK
- S.S. Point
- modern boundary
- - - - - unclear

30° downslope

STUMP

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

SITE No. SBA-1690

- 1. Previous Site Designation RESOURCE #18 2. Temporary Field No. NMD Z-11
- 3. USGS Quad DOS PUEBLOS 7 1/2' X 15' Year 1951
- 4. UTM Coordinates Zone 11 E226540 N3816530
- 5. Twp. _____ Range _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec. _____
- 6. Location IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE UNNAMED SMALL CANYON
BORDERING THE WEST SIDE OF THE LAS VARAS RANCH AVOCADO
ORCHARD, APPROXIMATELY 80 M SOUTH OF ROUTE 101

- 7. Contour 140' 8. Owner & Address LAS VARAS RANCH
- 9. Prehistoric X Ethnographic _____ Historic _____ 10. Site Description DIFFUSE
SCATTER OF MANOS AND CHIPPED STONE DETRITUS

- 11. Area 50 x 40 meters, 2,000 square meters. 12. Depth of Midden UNKNOWN
- 13. Site Vegetation GRASSES (PASTURE) Surrounding Vegetation RIPARIAN WOODLAND, COASTAL
SOFT CHAPARRAL
- 14. Location & Proximity of Water SEASONAL FRESH WATER IN DRAINAGE TO EAST
- 15. Site Soil SANDY LOAM Surrounding Soil SANDY LOAM
- 16. Previous Excavation NONE KNOWN
- 17. Site Disturbance PLOWING; MASS WASTING
- 18. Destruction Possibility NO IMMEDIATE DESTRUCTION THREAT KNOWN
- 19. Features NONE OBSERVED
- 20. Burials NONE OBSERVED
- 21. Artifacts 2 SANDSTONE BIFACIAL MANOS; 1 QUARTZITE FLAKE;
2 CHERT FLAKES

- 22. Faunal Remains NONE OBSERVED

- 23. Comments SEE MOORE AND JERENA 1980:58-59

- 24. Accession No. _____ 25. Sketch Map _____ by _____ where _____
- 26. Date Recorded 11/22/80 27. Recorded By JERENA
- 28. Photo Roll No. _____ Frame No. _____ Film Type(s) _____ Taken By _____

SITE STATUS:

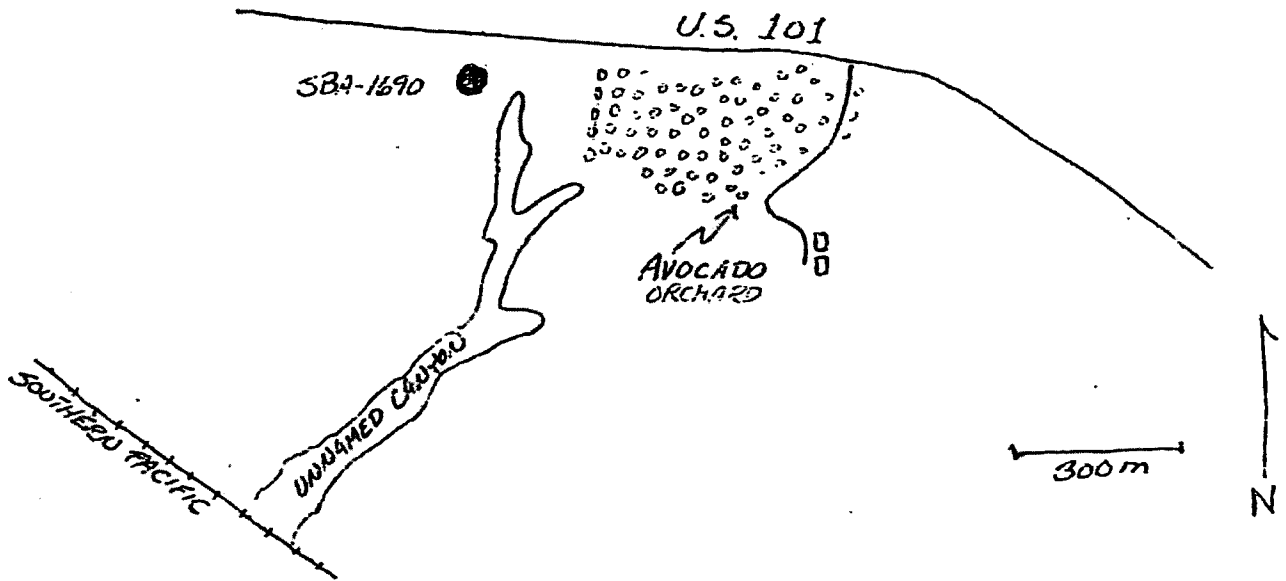
% Destroyed _____ How _____ Test Excavated _____ % , if known.
National Register Status: Listed _____ Potential X Nominated _____ Ineligible _____
State Historical Landmark (No.) _____ Point of Historical Interest _____

SPECIAL ATTRIBUTES (Place an X in only those spaces which pertain to the site)

Midden/Habitation Debris X, Lithic and/or Ceramic Scatter _____
Bedrock Mortars/Milling Surfaces _____, Petroglyphs/Pictographs _____, Stone Features _____
Burials _____, Caches _____, Hearths/Roasting Pits _____, Housepits _____, Structure Remains _____
Underwater _____, Open Air X, Rockshelter _____, Cave _____, Quarry _____, Trails _____

REMARKS SMALL MILLINGSTONE SITE ; ABSENCE OF FAUNAL REMAINS
MAY REFLECT POOR PRESERVATION

SKETCH LOCATION MAP (Include permanent reference markers, North Arrow, and Scale)



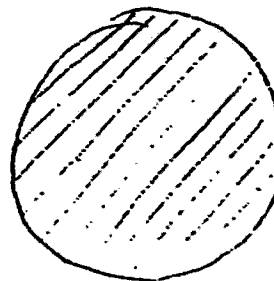
SKETCH SITE MAP (Same criteria as above)

U.S. 101

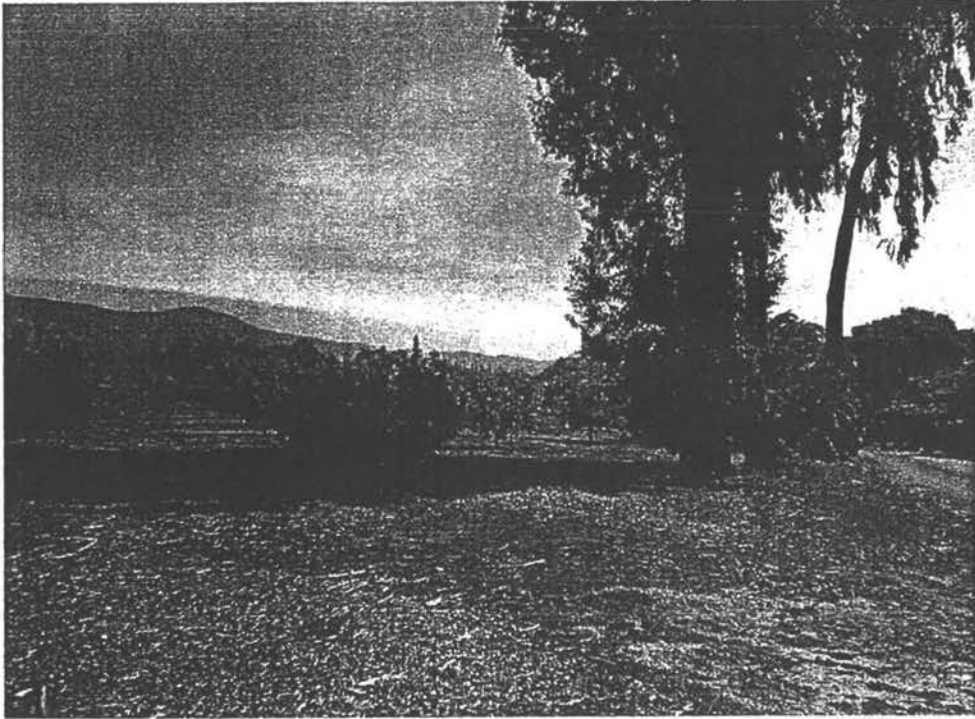
RANCHO ROAD (OLD COAST ROAD)

TO ORCHARD

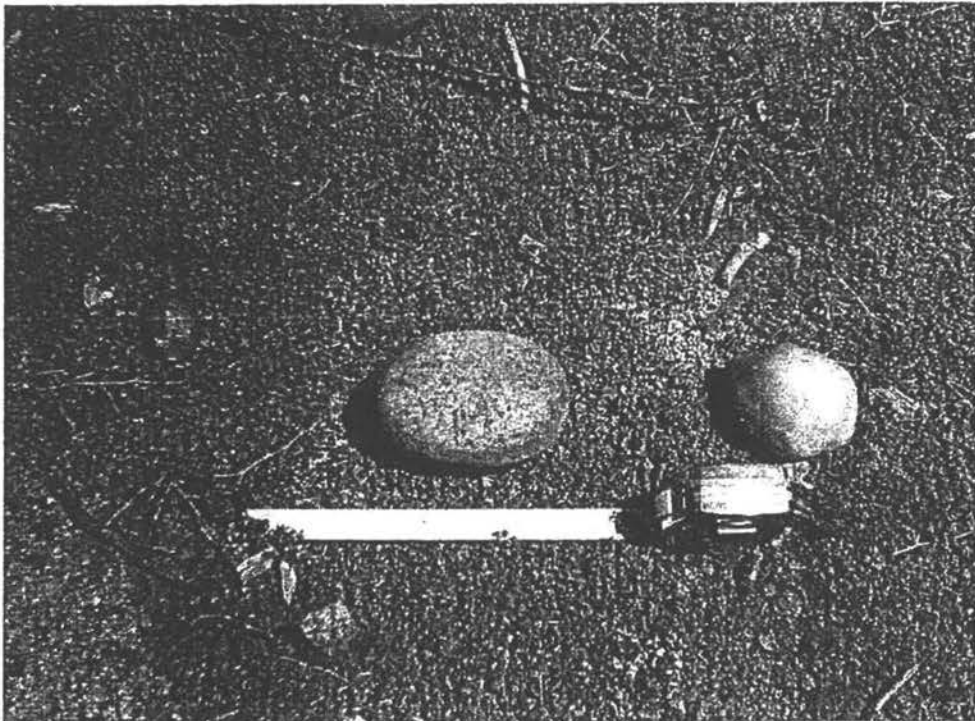
SBA-1690



Attachment A: Photographs



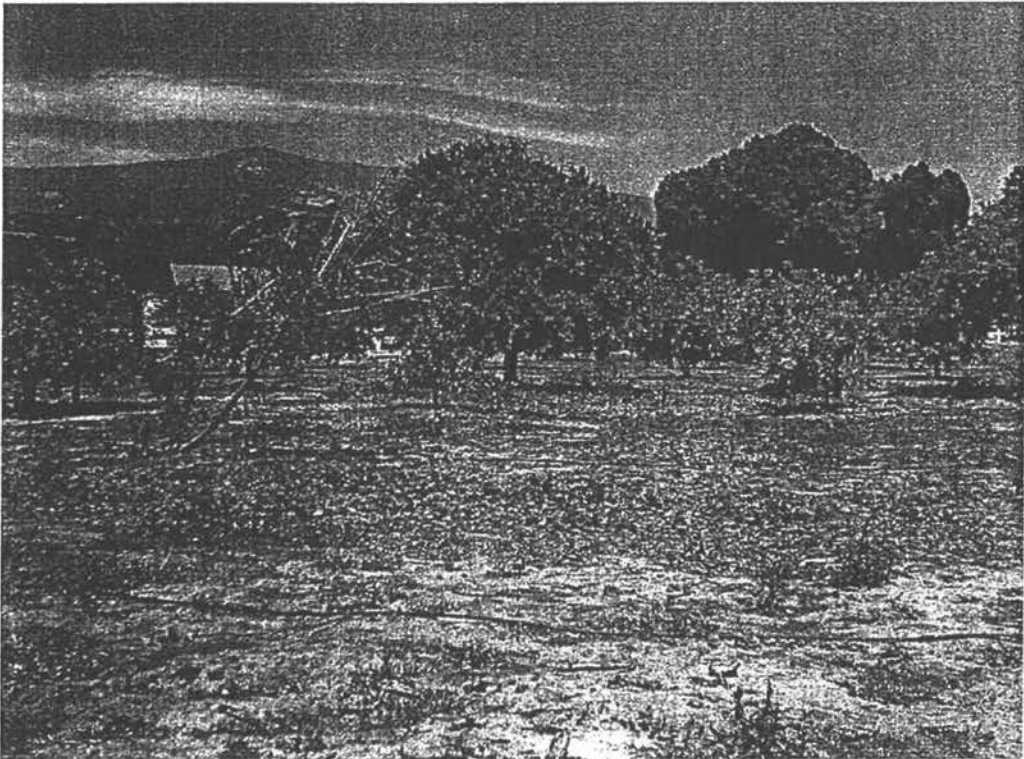
Area 1



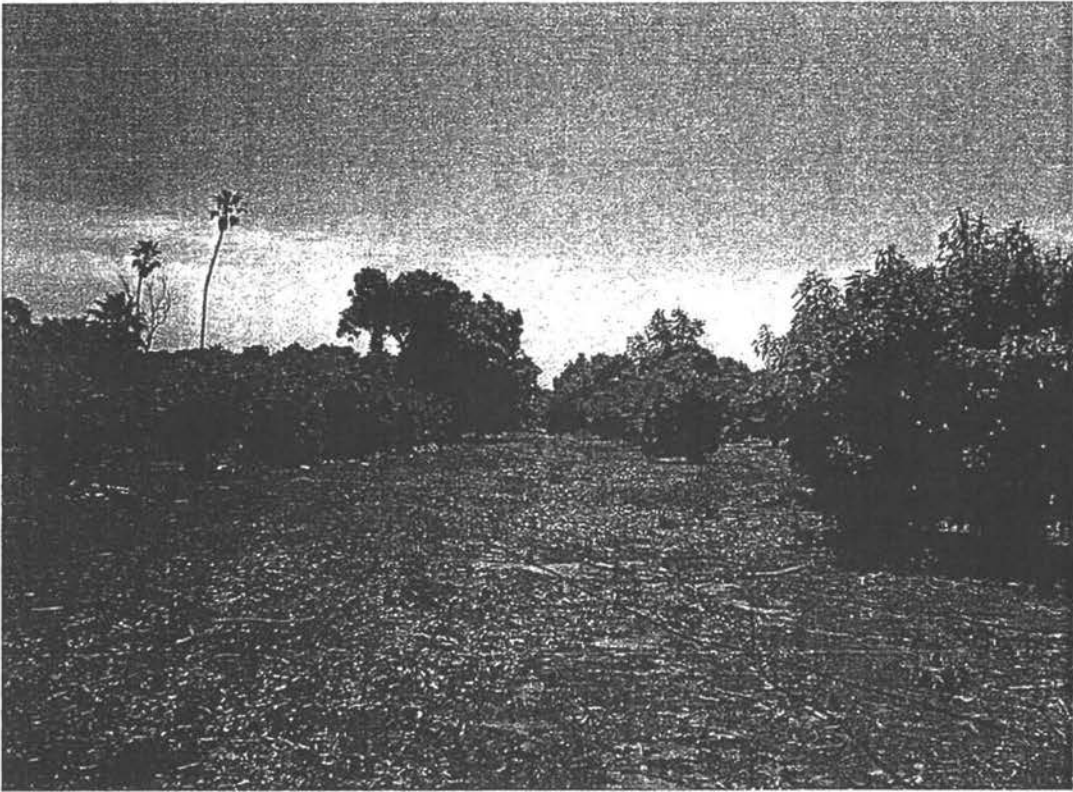
Artifacts in Area 1



Area 2



Area 3



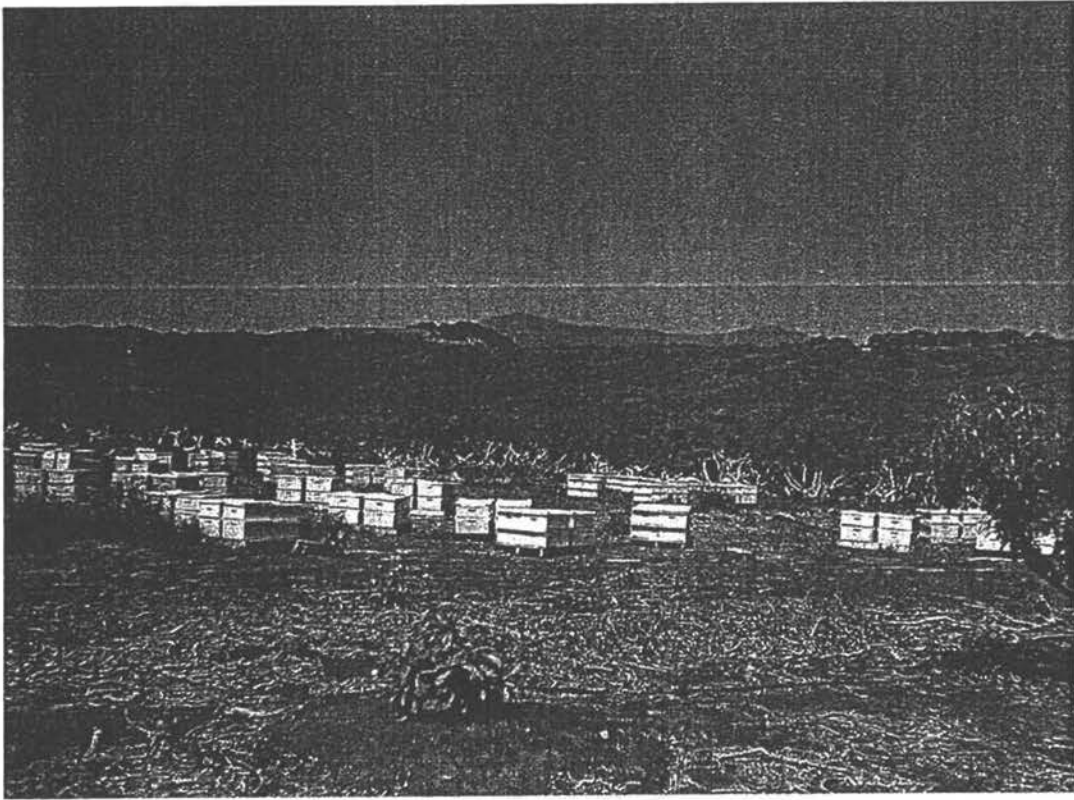
Area 4



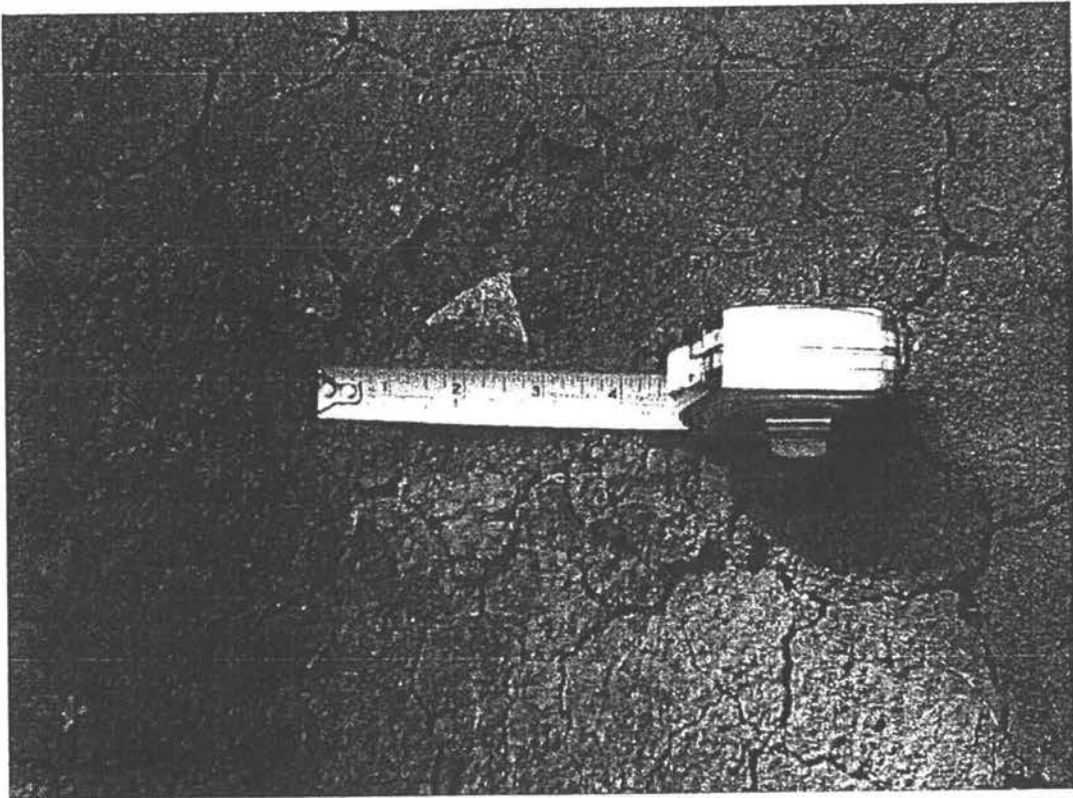
Area 5



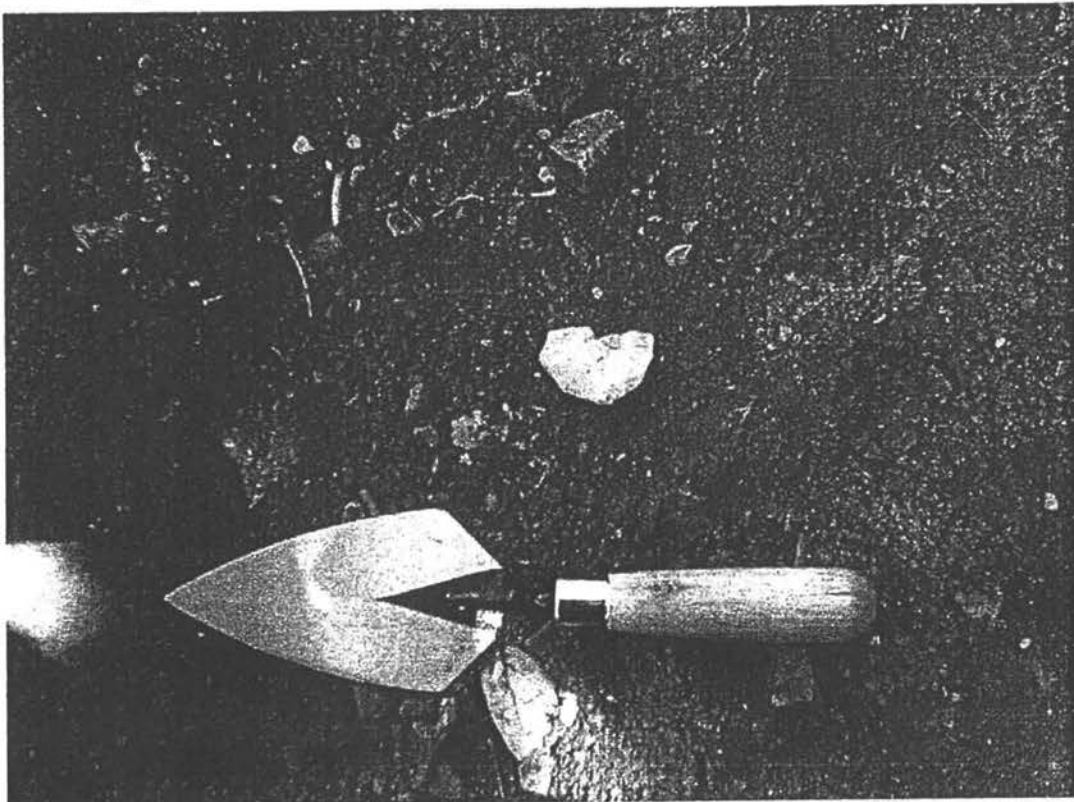
Area 7



Area 8



Biface fragment found in Area 8



Chert flake found on western boundary of Area 8



Location of chert flake found in Area 8.

**Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation
Las Varas/Edwards Ranch
Santa Barbara County, California**

Prepared for
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Hatch & Parent, LLC
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Santa Barbara, California 93101**

Prepared by
**Science Applications International Corporation
Ken Victorino, MA, RPA
David Stone, MA, RPA
525 Anacapa Street
Santa Barbara, California 93101**

May 2005

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May 2005

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- A General Artifact Catalogs
- B Archaeological Site Record Forms

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the results of an Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation conducted by Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) at the Las Varas/Edwards Ranch, located in the County of Santa Barbara, California (Figure 1). The Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation was conducted to determine the presence or absence of remains associated with the recorded prehistoric archaeological site CA-SBA-80 identified in the development envelope proposed for Parcel 3, the recorded archaeological site CA-SBA-2587/H within the proposed access road to Parcel 2, and a scatter of possible historic artifacts in the development envelope proposed for Parcel 4. The Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation accomplished two major goals: 1) to precisely determine the horizontal and vertical presence/absence of cultural resources within the areas of proposed disturbance; and 2) to determine the potential integrity of the subsurface cultural materials. The Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation was conducted in accordance with requirements of the *County of Santa Barbara Regulations Governing Archaeological and Historical Projects Undertaken in Conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Related Laws: Cultural Resource Guidelines* (revised January 1993).

Summary of Results

CA-SBA-80: Development Envelope Proposed for Parcel 3

The results of the Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation suggest that cultural materials associated with the recorded prehistoric archaeological site CA-SBA-80 are within the central and eastern-central portions of the development envelope proposed for Parcel 3. Much of the archaeological site material is a very low-density marine shellfish scatter, with minor amounts of stone tool manufacturing debris and bone. Though intact, the significance of this low-density area is limited. Development in the low-density area could proceed with archaeological and Native American monitoring during construction. A high-density area is in the central area of the development envelope. This area should either be avoided and left in open space, or protected and covered over with chemically inert, non-archaeological soil. If avoidance is not feasible, a Phase 2 Significance Assessment Program would need to be conducted to determine the research potential of the deposits in the high-density area. Overall, construction within the western 50 – 55 percent of the Parcel 3 development envelope as presently proposed, characterized by no or low archaeological sensitivity appears feasible; only monitoring by an archaeologist and Native American observer would be recommended in the low-density area.

CA-SBA-2587/H: Parcel 2 Access Road

No other potentially significant prehistoric deposits were identified during the archaeological investigation. Only one stone tool manufacturing waste flake was identified in the recorded archaeological CA-SBA-2587/H site boundary within the proposed Parcel 2 access road. No further investigations or construction monitoring is recommended.

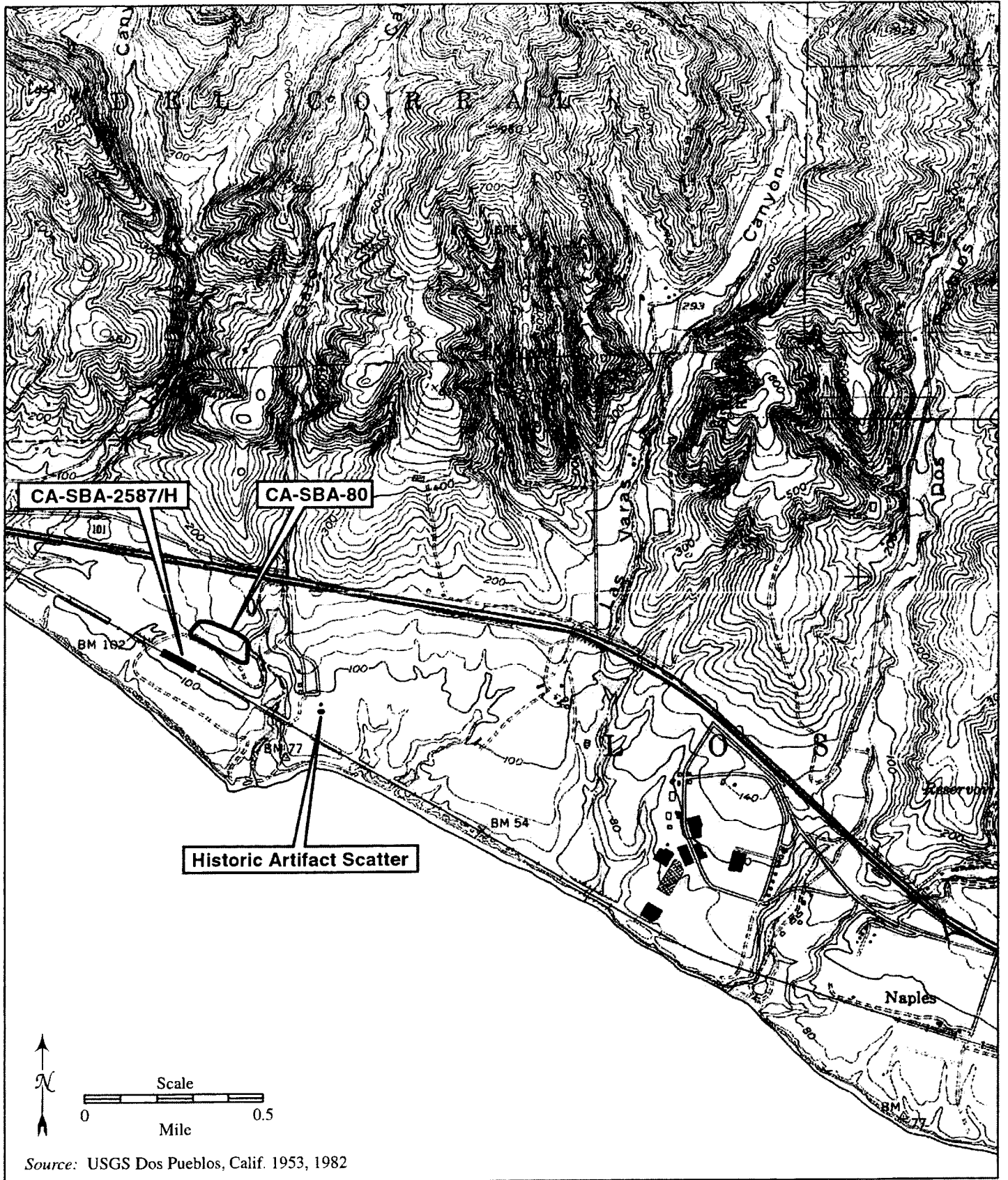


Figure 1. Location Map

Historic Surface Artifact Scatter: Development Envelope Proposed for Parcel 4

Although a subsurface component of an historic artifact scatter in front of the existing ranch house within the Parcel 4 proposed development envelope was identified, no concentration of artifacts such as a trash pit that might provide important contextual information was located. Construction monitoring of the top 2 feet of soil by an archaeologist is recommended to ensure that any unknown features are recorded.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation is being conducted in association with potential residential development on the Las Varas/Edwards Ranch, in the County of Santa Barbara. This investigation will focus specifically on the western half of the five-acre development envelope proposed for Parcel 3, the proposed access road to Parcel 2 where it is assumed that disturbances for the road would only be approximately 1 foot deep, and the development envelope proposed for Parcel 4 where it is assumed that disturbances for residential foundations would be approximately 2 ½ feet deep.

3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

3.1 Prehistoric Setting

The local prehistoric chronology is divided into four major periods—Paleoindian, Early Period, Middle Period and Late Period. The chronology of the interior valleys is not as well known because fewer interior sites have been excavated; however, it appears to be generally similar to the coastal sequence.

It is generally accepted that humans entered the New World during the latter part of the Wisconsin glaciation, no earlier than 40,000 B.P. and perhaps as recently as 25,000 to 20,000 B.P. The earliest unquestioned evidence of human occupation in coastal southern California comes from archaeological sites in San Diego County (Warren 1968), San Luis Obispo County (Greenwood 1972), and Santa Barbara County (Erlandson and Colten 1991). These sites generally have radiocarbon ages ranging from 10,000 to 8,000 B.P. Paleoindian groups during this time focused on hunting Pleistocene megafauna, including mammoth and bison. Plants and smaller animals were undoubtedly part of the Paleoindian diet as well, and when the availability of large game was reduced by climatic shifts near the end of the Pleistocene the subsistence strategy changed to a greater reliance on these resources.

Discussion of the Early, Middle, and Late periods is based on a chronological sequence developed by Chester King (1974, 1979, 1981) for the Santa Barbara Channel region. Post-Pleistocene changes in climate and environment are reflected in the local archaeological record by approximately 8,000 B.P., the beginning of the Early Period. The Early Period of the Santa Barbara Channel mainland was originally defined by Rogers (1929), who called it the "Oak Grove" Period. The diagnostic feature of this period is the milling stone, which was used to grind hard seeds into flour. Toward the end of the Early Period there is evidence of sea mammal procurement (Glassow et al. 1990).

The Middle Period (3,350 to 800 B.P.) is characterized by larger and more permanent settlements. Materials from Middle Period sites reflect a greater reliance on marine resources and include marine shells, fish remains, and fishhooks. Toward the end of this period the plank canoe was developed, making ocean fishing and trade with the Channel Islands safer and more efficient (Arnold 1987). Terrestrial resources continued to be exploited as evidenced by the presence of contracting-stemmed and corner-notched projectile points from Middle Period sites (Bamforth 1984).

The Late Period (800 to 150 B.P. or approximately A.D. 1150 to 1800) was a time of increased social and economic complexity. The population increased, and permanent and semi-permanent villages clustered along the Santa Barbara channel and on the Channel Islands. Trade networks, probably controlled by village chiefs, expanded and played an important part in local Chumash culture, reinforcing status differences and encouraging craft specialization. Terrestrial as well as marine resources were exploited. Acorns were processed using stone pestles and mortars, and deer were hunted with the bow and arrow. During this period there was an increase in the number of residential base camps and in the diversity of site settings.

The protohistoric culture of the Chumash was disrupted by the arrival of a Spanish expedition led by Gaspar de Portola in 1769. Chumash culture changed dramatically with the establishment of the Missions of Santa Barbara, Santa Ynez, and La Purísima.

3.2 Historic Setting

The historic occupation of the project vicinity can be divided into three settlement periods: the Mission Period, (A.D. 1769-1830); the Rancho Period, (ca. A.D. 1830-1865); and the American Period, (ca. A.D. 1865-1915). Gaspar de Portola and his men, who camped at the mouth of the Santa Maria River in July 1769, ushered in the Mission period. Construction of the Mission Santa Barbara in 1786, Mission la Purísima Concepción in 1787, and Mission Santa Ynez in 1804 and the establishment of numerous ranchos altered both the physical and cultural landscape of the region. The missions were the center of Spanish influence in the region and affected native patterns of settlement, culture, trade, industry, and agriculture. Following the Mexican Revolution of 1821, California became part of the Republic of Mexico.

Secularization of lands and a focus on cattle raising marked the Rancho Period. The shift from stock raising to farming and more intensive land uses marks the advent of the American Period. Major forces of regional change during the last 100 years have been the railroads, maritime shipping, agribusiness concerns, the oil industry, and the military.

The historic background of the Las Varas/Edwards Ranch is well described by Stone Archaeological Consulting in *Phase 1 Archaeological Resources Report, Las Varas Ranch, El Capitan Area, Gaviota Coast* (Stone 2003) and also by Macfarlane Archaeological Consultants in *Preliminary Assessment of Cultural Resources at Gato Canyon, Las Varas/Edwards Ranches, Santa Barbara County, California* (C.A. Singer and Associates 1996). The majority of the area was originally part of a land grant of 8,875 acres granted to Jose Delores Ortega in 1841. The southernmost portion of the current Las Varas/Edwards Ranch was part of the lands belonging to Rancho Dos Pueblos granted to Nicholas Den in 1843. An 1889 map details ownership of the parcel as belonging to John Edwards, who brought his family to Santa Barbara in 1869. The ranch appears to have changed hands from the Ortegas to the Edwards sometime between 1869

and 1889. Most of the area appears to have continued as part of the Edwards family holdings. By 1938, ownership is listed as Edwards Estate Company and J. and A. Edwards.

3.3 Previous Investigations and Environmental Setting

CA-SBA-80

D.B. Rogers originally described CA-SBA-80 in 1929 as “an accumulation of camp debris, consisting of large forms of shellfish, bones of the larger mammals, many flint chips and fragments of heavy crude flint weapons and kitchen utensils” (Rogers 1929). He went on to mention the presence of “small irregular hemispherical stone bowls with angular rims, short clumsy pestles and innumerable green-stone hammers.” Based on the types of artifacts, Rogers assumed CA-SBA-80 was a small village.

In 2003, in a “location [that] agrees very well with CA-SBA-80,” a large and fairly dense scatter of weathered shellfish remains consisting of Pismo clam (*Tivela stultorum*), Pacific littleneck (*Protothaca staminea*), and California mussel (*Mytilus californianus*) were observed (Stone 2003). A sparse scatter of Monterey chert flakes was also noted.

This prehistoric archaeological site is located within the Parcel 3 development envelope as now proposed, north of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks. More specifically, CA-SBA-80 is located north of an asphalt ranch road and west of Los Gatos Canyon. The landform slopes gently from north to south and is covered with grasses and other low-growing, ground-covering plants. Scrub vegetation and oak trees grow along the northern and eastern boundary of the Parcel 3 development envelope, along the edges of Los Gatos Canyon. Soils in this area are characterized as Concepcion fine sandy loam and Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loam (USDA 1981). The underlying geology is made up of older dissected surficial sediments, characterized as former alluvial deposits of silt, sand, and gravel (Dibblee 1987).

CA-SBA-2587/H

CA-SBA-2587/H in 1991 was recorded as part of the Cultural Resource Assessment of the Pacific Pipeline (Peak and Associates, Inc. 1991). A prehistoric cultural deposit consisting of chert flakes and cores and sandstone manos and metates was noted in both banks of the railroad cut, to a depth of at least 150 cm (59 in). Historic artifacts (i.e., ceramic fragments, metal spikes, bottle glass) were also noted.

A Phase 1 pedestrian survey was subsequently conducted and, despite generally good (75 percent) ground surface visibility, found no archaeological material associated with CA-SBA-2587/H (Stone 2003).

This recorded site location is within the proposed Parcel 2 access road that extends parallel and south of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks and east of a small, unnamed drainage. The staked access road is covered by grasses and other low-growing, ground-covering plants. A few oak trees, one fallen, grow in the western portion of the site. Soils are characterized as Concepcion fine sandy loam (USDA 1981). The underlying geology is made up of older dissected surficial sediments, characterized as former alluvial deposits of silt, sand, and gravel (Dibblee 1987).

Historic Artifact Scatter

During a Phase 1 pedestrian survey identified a scatter of clear and brown glass and ceramic fragments that “may be historic or more recent in origin” in a mowed field in front of an existing ranch house (Stone 2003). No cans, labels, or construction debris that could possibly provide a clue as to the nature of the refuse was identified. Since no time sensitive artifacts such as square nails or glass or ceramic bases with maker’s marks were identified, the date of the material could not be determined. However, the depiction of a house north of the location on a 1903 map suggests that the material may relate to the early Edwards Ranch.

A scatter of historic artifacts was identified in front of the existing ranch house within the Parcel 4 proposed development envelope. The area is located north of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks and south of Highway 101. The area, apparently mowed on a periodic basis, is covered by grasses and other low-growing, ground-covering plants. Soils in this area are characterized as Concepcion fine sandy loam and Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loam (USDA 1981). The underlying geology is made up of older dissected surficial sediments, characterized as former alluvial deposits of silt, sand, and gravel (Dibblee 1987).

4.0 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

4.1 Methods

The Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation included hand-excavated shovel test pits (STPs) to precisely determine the horizontal and vertical presence of cultural material within the areas of proposed disturbance, and determine the integrity of the subsurface cultural materials. STPs were approximately 35 centimeters (cm) (14 inches [in]) in diameter and were excavated in 20-cm (8-in) levels. Due to the sandy nature of the soils on the ranch, excavated material was dry-screened on site through 1/8-in hardware mesh. Results of STP excavations were documented on forms that include provenience information, sediment description, termination depth, and general observations. All STPs were backfilled at the completion of the project.

Excavations were carried out between December 6 and December 10, 2004, and managed by SAIC Senior Archaeologist Ken Victorino. Crew members participating in the field excavations and/or laboratory processing included Katie Eskew, Cathy Halley, Holley Moyes, and Fred Schaeffer. Diane Napoleone, a Barbareno Chumash, provided Native American consultation.

The following SAIC personnel also participated in the project: David Stone, Cultural Resource Manager and principal investigator; Cay Fitzgerald, graphic artist; Karen Stark, document coordinator; and Joe Walsh, GIS specialist. We would also like to thank Susan Petrovich, Hatch & Parent, for her assistance, and Paul Van Leer, Las Varas/Edwards Ranch manager, for facilitating the field excavations.

CA-SBA-80

A total of 21 STPs were excavated within the site (Figure 2). The STPs were systematically spaced 25 meters (m) (82 feet [ft]) apart across the western and central portion of the Parcel 2 proposed development envelope. When higher density cultural material was encountered,

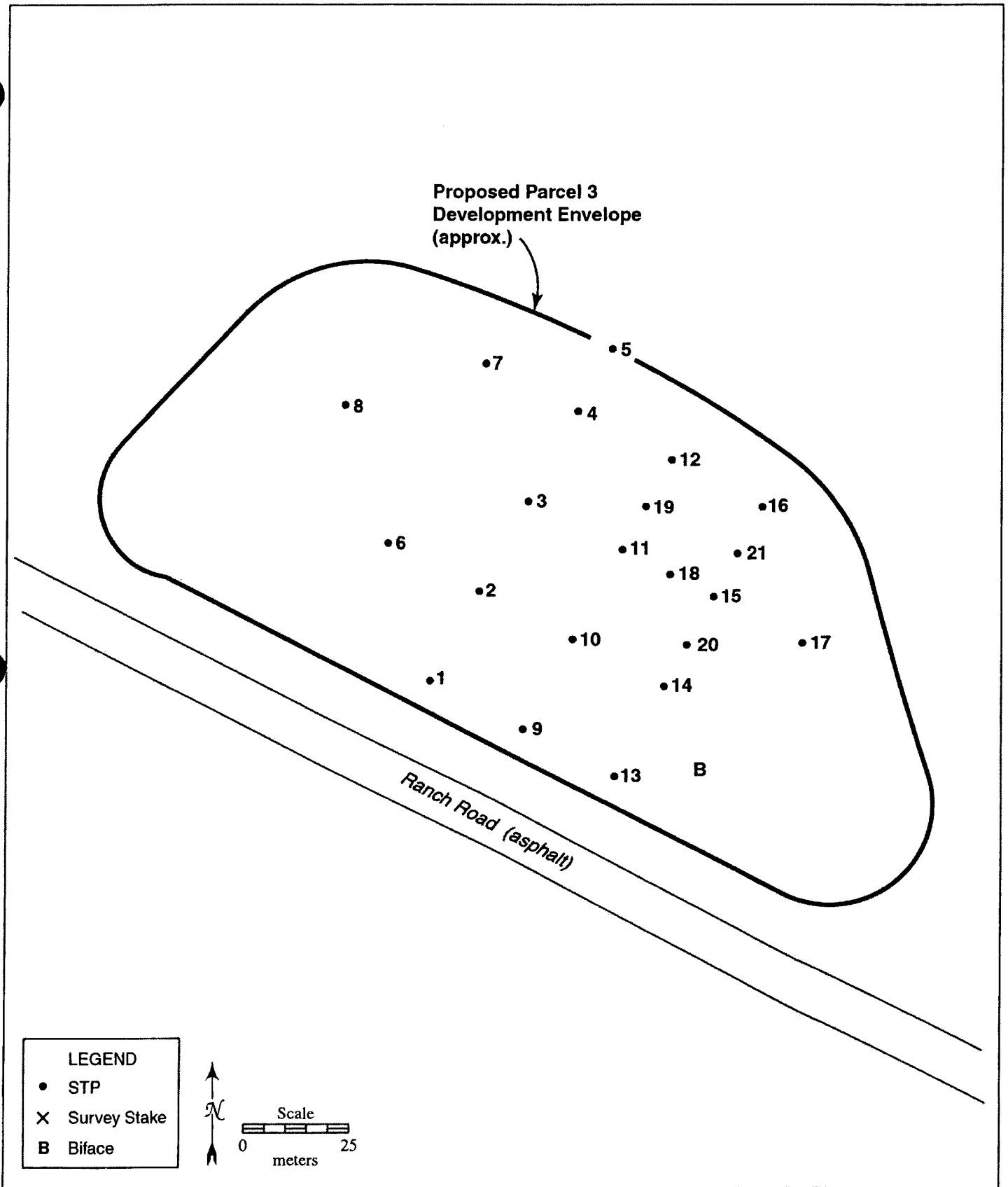


Figure 2. CA-SBA-80 Shovel Test Pit Locations

spacing of STPs was decreased to 12.5 m (41 ft) in order to more precisely define the high-density area boundary. The deepest STPs within the high-density area were 120 cm (47 in) deep, while the shallowest STPs in the low-density area were only 40 cm (16 in) deep. The STP depths were considered sufficient to reliably characterize the extent of subsurface cultural remains. In general, the STPs revealed a moderately compact sandy loam, medium brown in color. At least three of the deeper STPs within the high-density area noted a change to a more sandy soil, golden brown in color, at a depth of approximately 100 cm.

CA-SBA-2587/H

Five STPs were excavated (Figure 3). The STPs were spaced approximately 30 m (98 ft) apart, across the proposed access road to Parcel 2. The deepest STP was excavated to a maximum depth of 35 cm (14 in) below ground surface and is considered sufficient to reliably characterize the extent of subsurface cultural remains. All five STPs revealed a lightly compact sandy loam, medium to dark brown in color.

Historic Artifact Scatter

A total of three STPs were excavated (Figure 4). The STPs were spaced roughly 15 m (49 ft) apart, through the area of highest historic artifact density. The deepest STP was excavated to a maximum depth of 75 cm (30 in) below ground surface and is considered sufficient to reliably characterize the extent of subsurface cultural remains. All three STPs revealed a moderately compact clay loam with pebbles, medium brown in color.

4.2 Results

CA-SBA-80

The western and central portions of the Parcel 3 proposed development envelope were systematically surveyed at 10 m intervals. Ground surface visibility was generally poor (less than 50 percent) due to grasses and other low-growing, ground-covering plants. However, squirrel and gopher holes offered excellent visibility (100 percent). The survey identified cultural material associated with CA-SBA-80 on the ground surface throughout most of the proposed development envelope and beyond the northern boundary of the proposed development envelope. The distribution and density of surface cultural material is extremely low (less than 1 piece for every 20 m) in the western portion of the proposed development envelope, increases eastward, and is highest in the east central portion.

A total of 21 STPs were excavated in the western and central portions of the Parcel 3 proposed development envelope. Spacing of the STPs was generally 25 m (82 ft) apart, in order to provide a reliable assessment of the presence of subsurface prehistoric remains associated with the known prehistoric archaeological site CA-SBA-80.

The excavation of 21 STPs exposed approximately 1 ½ cubic meters of soil within the recorded CA-SBA-80 boundary. A total of 7,438 grams of shellfish remains, 194 chipped stone flakes (i.e., small pieces of stone tool manufacturing debris resulting from forming tools), two stone tools

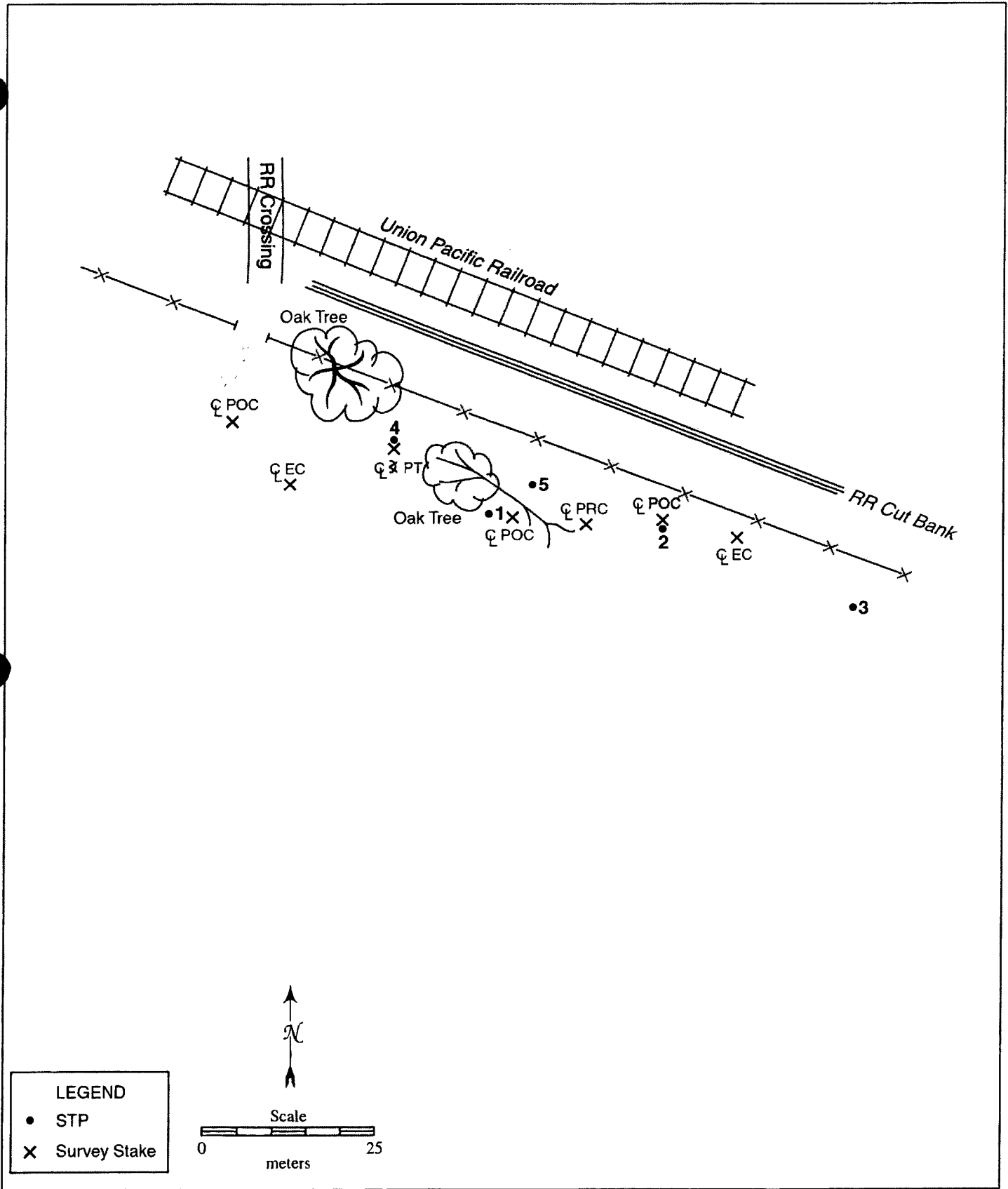


Figure 3. CA-SBA-2587/H Shovel Test Pit Locations

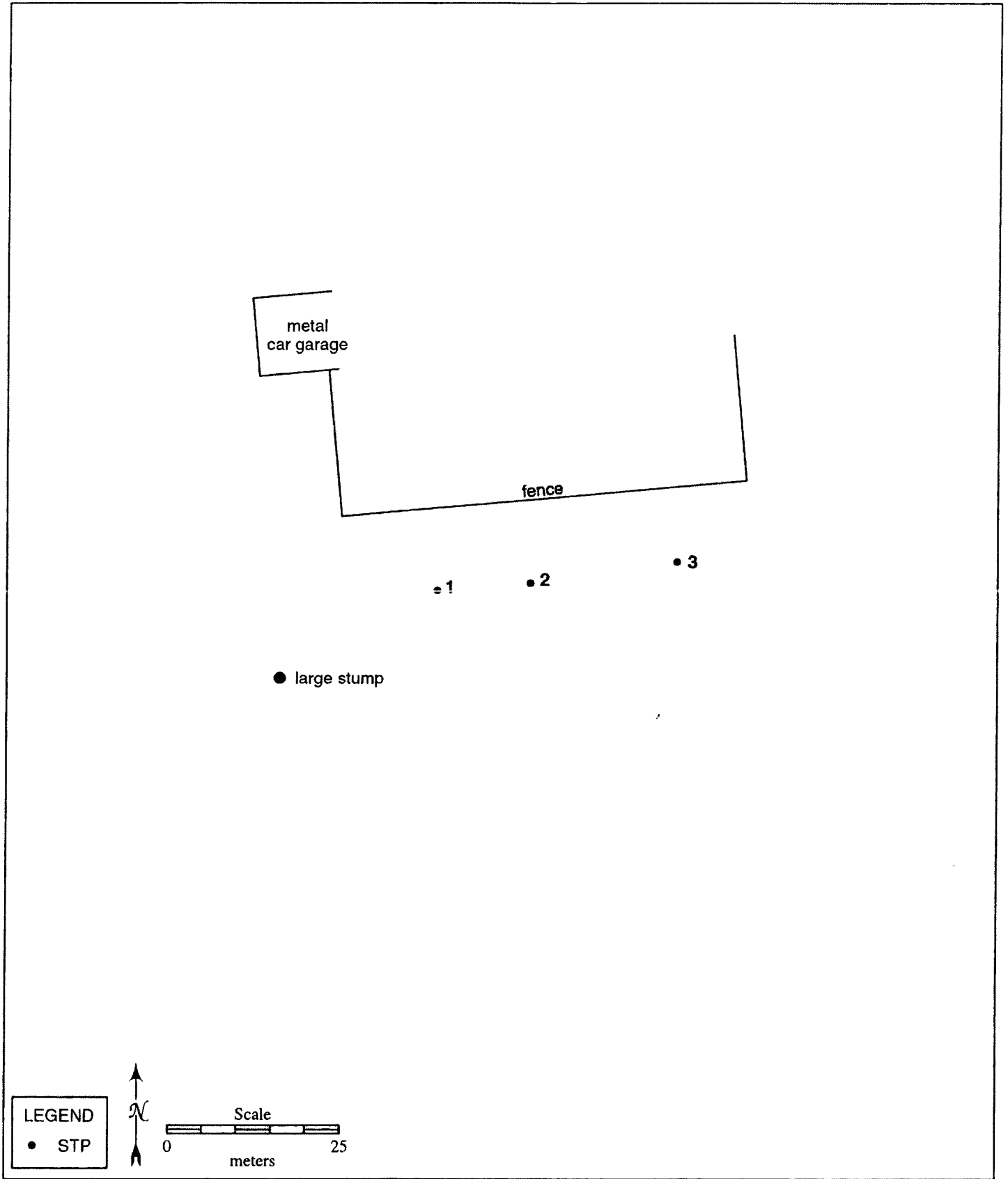


Figure 4. Historic Artifact Scatter Shovel Test Pit Locations

called bifaces for the evidence of flaking on both sides of a larger piece of stone that would result in a symmetrical form, and 428 pieces of bone were recovered. The distribution of cultural material from the current Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation at CA-SBA-80 is presented in Table 1. The general artifact catalog is provided in Appendix A.

The following provides a brief description of the cultural material recovered from STPs in CA-SBA-80 according to major artifact categories.

Shellfish/Invertebrate Remains

The shellfish remains include a high density of Venus clams (*Chione* spp.), Pismo clam (*Tivela stultorum*), Pacific littleneck (*Protothaca staminea*), and California mussel (*Mytilus californianus*). Other shell species include Platform mussel (*Septifer bifurcata*), sea urchin (Echinoidea), crab (Decapoda), and chiton (Polyplacophora).

The shellfish originate from three general habitat settings: (1) exposed rocky shore, which includes shorelines with large rock outcrops in association with mud, sand, cobbles, and/or shell fragments; (2) exposed non-rocky shores, which includes shorelines composed of any of the above substrates, but without large rocky outcrops; and (3) bays, which are defined as protected bays composed of any combination of the above habitats, and estuaries, which include marine-dominated estuaries featuring extensive sand and mud flats exposed at low tides. *Mytilus*, *Septifer*, and chiton originated from rocky shore habitats. Non-rocky shore shellfish included *Tivela*. Bay/estuary habitats were represented by the presence of *Chione*. Rocky shore species, such as *Mytilus*, were pulled off rocks by hand or with some type of pry bar (Colten 1993). The muck-dwelling estuary species, such as *Chione*, could be collected by probing the mud with a stick or a hand (Colten 1987).

Debitage/Chipped Stone Flakes

The chipped stone flakes are predominantly made from locally available Monterey chert (n=142, approximately 73 percent) and Franciscan chert (n=28, approximately 14 percent), with the rest unidentified (n=13), undifferentiated chert (n=8), quartzite (n=2), and imported obsidian (n=1). Although the obsidian flake was not submitted for X-ray fluorescence analysis/source identification, it is likely that the chipped stone flake originated from within the Coso Volcanic Field in southeastern California. The results of many different archaeological studies demonstrate extensive prehistoric use of obsidian from this source area throughout southern California. The volcanic glass from Coso is generally considered to be of excellent quality for flaked tool production due to its homogenous matrix.

Stone Tools/Bifaces

Two bifaces, one whole and one fragmentary, were recovered during the current investigation. The whole biface was made from Franciscan chert and was found on the ground surface. The fragmentary biface, missing the tip and base, was made from Monterey chert and was recovered from the 40-60 cm level of STP 16. The assemblage of modified flakes/flake tools demonstrates that the locally available lithic materials could easily be fashioned into tools.

Table 1. Distribution of Cultural Material by STP at CA-SBA-80

STP	Shellfish (gm)	Flake	Bone (count/gm)	Biface
1	0.1	2	-	-
2	3.1	4	-	-
3	0.1	1	-	-
4	0.1	5	1 / 0.04	-
5	0.1	2	-	-
6	-	4	2 / 0.09	-
7	-	2	-	-
8	1.5	-	-	-
9	0.2	4	-	-
10	10.4	9	1 / 0.17	-
11	106.7	19	67 / 5.39	-
12	5.5	6	1 / 0.15	-
13	0.2	2	-	-
14	15.2	9	-	-
15	3,264.6	21	130/15.88	-
16	7.6	20	4 / 0.17	1
17	46.0	30	28 / 4.74	-
18	3,433.1	6	146 / 10.54	-
19	8.6	8	2 / 0.54	-
20	498.8	13	46 / 4.00	-
21	36.5	27	-	-
TOTAL	7,438.4	194	428 / 41.71	1

Bone/Invertebrate Remains

A total of 428 pieces of bone were recovered from CA-SBA-80 (Table 2). Based on a visual inspection of the bone, it was concluded that the majority of the bone is highly fragmentary and not identifiable (i.e., do not contain sufficient diagnostic features for more precise identification). Therefore, a detailed faunal analysis was not conducted. Most of the bone appears to be fragmentary shaft fragments or cranial remains from an unknown type of small to medium-sized land mammal, and many appear to originate from potentially intrusive gopher or ground squirrel. The collection also contains fish vertebrae from at least three species of bony fish, a large bird bone, a small reptile vertebra, and some fragments from a medium-to-large size mammal. Some bone showed signs of having been burned, which may relate to food preparation or discard behavior.

Table 2. Bone Distribution from CA-SBA-80

<i>STP</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Count (%)</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Weight (%)</i>
4	1	0.23	0.04	0.10
6	2	0.47	0.09	0.22
10	1	0.23	0.17	0.41
11	67	15.65	5.39	12.92
12	1	0.23	0.15	0.36
15	130	30.37	15.88	38.07
16	4	0.93	0.17	0.41
17	28	6.54	4.74	11.36
18	146	34.11	10.54	25.27
19	2	0.47	0.54	1.29
20	46	10.75	4.00	9.59
TOTAL	428	100.00	41.71	100.00

Excavations identified subsurface prehistoric remains. The density of cultural material from the current Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation at CA-SBA-80 is presented in Table 3.

STP excavations revealed low and high densities of subsurface cultural materials (Figure 5). No subsurface remains were identified within the westerly 250 ft of the proposed development envelope (i.e., within STPs 6, 7, and 8). The low-density area, encompassing STPs 1-5, 9, and 13, begins approximately 250 ft east of the western boundary of the proposed development envelope, and extends roughly 120 ft farther eastward. The high-density area, encompassing STPs 10-12 and 14-21, begins approximately 370 ft east of the proposed development envelope boundary. The high-density subsurface deposit identified in the central portion of the proposed development envelope extends to a depth of at least 1.2 m (4 ft).

Table 3. Shell, Flake, and Bone Densities by STP at CA-SBA-80

<i>STP</i>	<i>Depth (cm)</i>	<i>Volume (m³)</i>	<i>Shell Density (gm/m³)</i>	<i>Flake Density (flakes/m³)</i>	<i>Bone Density (gm/m³)</i>
1	65	0.082	1.22	24.4	-
2	80	0.101	30.69	39.6	-
3	60	0.075	1.33	13.33	-
4	80	0.101	0.99	49.5	0.40
5	60	0.075	1.33	26.6	-
6	60	0.075	-	53.3	1.20
7	65	0.082	-	24.4	-
8	40	0.050	30.00	-	-
9	60	0.075	2.66	53.3	-
10	60	0.075	138.66	120.0	2.27
11	120	0.151	706.62	125.8	35.70
12	60	0.075	73.33	80.0	2.00
13	40	0.050	4.00	40.0	-
14	60	0.075	202.66	120.0	-
15	120	0.151	21,619.87	139.1	105.17
16	100	0.126	60.32	158.7	1.35
17	80	0.101	455.45	297.1	46.93
18	120	0.151	22,735.76	39.7	69.80
19	60	0.075	114.66	106.6	7.20
20	80	0.101	4,938.61	128.7	39.60
21	100	0.126	289.69	214.3	-

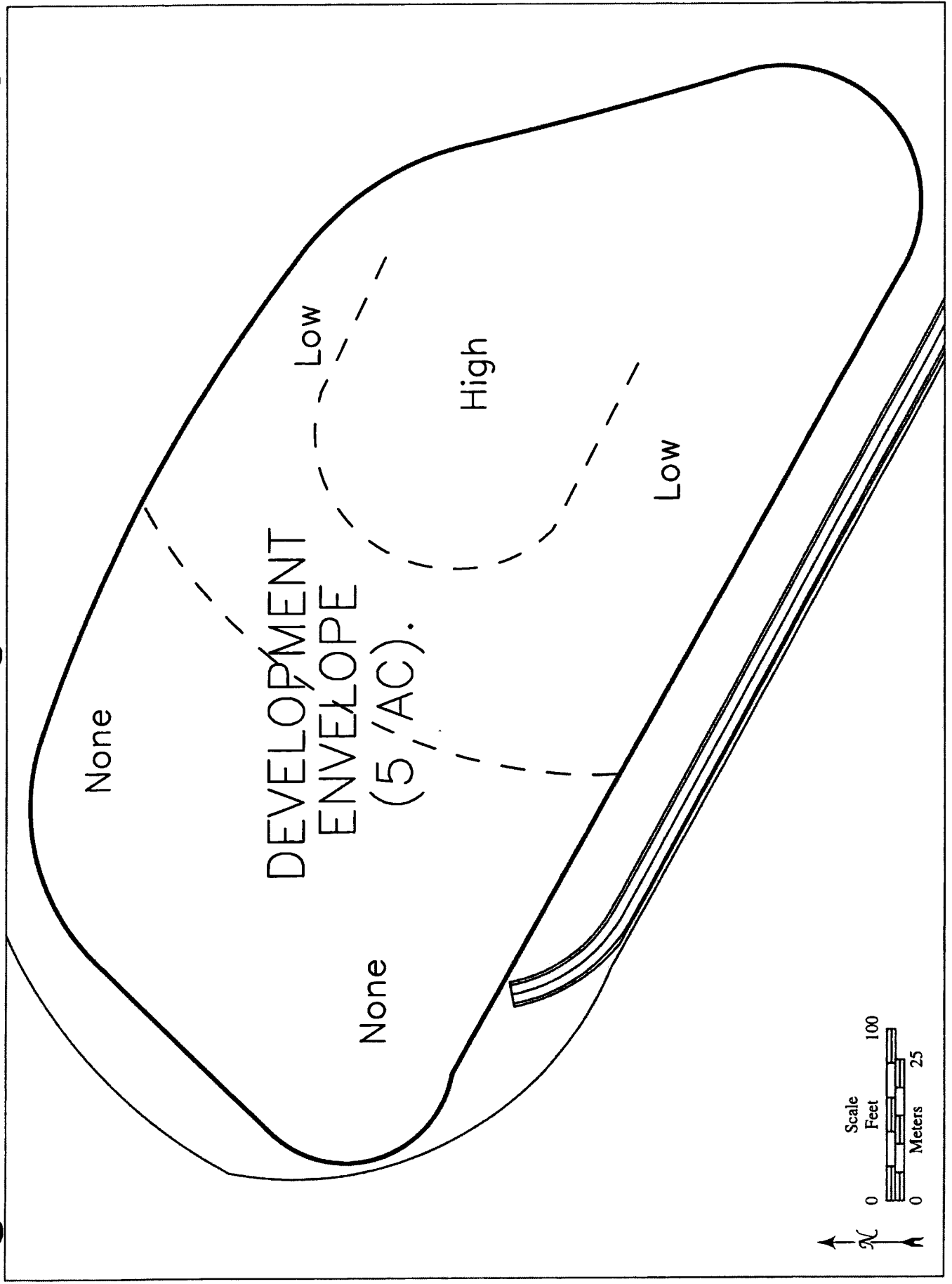


Figure 5. CA-SBA-80/Proposed Parcel 3 Development Envelope Archaeological Sensitivity

Shell density within the high-density area ranges from 60.32 gm/m³ in STP 16 to 22,735.76 gm/m³ in STP 18 while flake density ranges from 39.7 pieces/m³ in STP 18 to 297.1 pieces/m³ in STP 17 and bone density within the high-density area ranges from 1.35 gm/m³ in STP 16 to 105.17 gm/m³ in STP 15.

Rogers (1929) characterized CA-SBA-80 as a small village associated with the Middle Period. It appears that the site was used mainly as a location for limited habitation, based on the predominance of marine shellfish refuse and absence of extensive bone and stone tools. Though chipped stone tool flakes suggest evidence for stone tool manufacturing or resharpening activity, the site does not appear to be an extensive village. Systematic excavation and screening of 1.97 m³ of soil from CA-SBA-80 recovered cultural materials equivalent to 3,775 gm/m³ of shellfish, 98 pieces/m³ of chipped stone flakes, and 21 gm/m³ of bone. In contrast, recent excavations at the Chumash ethnohistoric/historic village of *Shuku* (CA-SBA-1/CA-VEN-62), where house floors and burials were identified, a shellfish density of 12,627 gm/m³ was documented along with a chipped stone flake density of 1,702 pieces/m³ and a bone density of 371 gm/m³ (SAIC 2004).

CA-SBA-2587/H

A cursory survey of the staked access road along both Union Pacific Railroad cut banks did not identify any prehistoric or historic cultural material. Ground surface visibility along both railroad cut banks was excellent (100 percent). Ground surface visibility was generally poor (less than 50 percent) along the staked access road due to grasses and other low-growing, ground-covering plants. However, squirrel and gopher holes offered excellent (100 percent) ground surface visibility along the staked access road. Five STPs, excavated 25 m (82 ft) apart, recovered a single flake.

It is possible that CA-SBA-2587/H was originally mismapped or that all of the prehistoric cultural materials and historic artifacts previously identified were removed from the ground surface.

Historic Artifact Scatter

The excavation of three STPs recovered a relatively consistent distribution of metal, glass, and ceramic fragments. The distribution of cultural material from the current Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation at the historic artifact scatter is presented in Table 4. The general artifact catalog is provided in Appendix A.

The STP excavations did not indicate the presence of a feature such as a trash pit or high concentration of debris. As no time sensitive materials (i.e., square-headed nails, ceramic fragments with maker's marks, etc.) were found, the date of the artifact scatter cannot be precisely determined. However, the material may relate to the early Edwards Ranch.

Table 4. Distribution of Material by STP at the Historic Artifact Scatter

STP	Glass (count/weight)	Ceramics (count/weight)	Nails (count/weight)	Plastic (count/weight)	Shell (count/weight)	Bone (count/weight)
1	40 / 35.32g	2 / 9.51g	-	3 / 0.34g	5 / 6.31g	-
2	37 / 41.38g	9 / 27.07g	14 / 30.06g	1 / 0.08g	9 / 3.63g	4 / 3.49g
3	2 / 2.85g	1 / 1.10g	-	-	2 / 0.26g	4 / 0.74g
Total	79 / 79.55g	12 / 37.68g	14 / 30.06g	4 / 0.42g	16 / 10.20g	8 / 4.23g

The majority of glass fragments are clear and non-descript although a few blue, brown, and green shards were also noted and the assemblage of ceramics is dominated by thin, white china/porcelain fragments. A .22 rim fire casing was recovered from the 40-60 cm level of STP 1 but was not included in Table 4. The recovered artifacts appear to be typical farm household refuse such as fragments of ceramics, glass and metal; none were diagnostic (indicative of a particular timeframe). Though no concentration of materials suggesting the presence of a trash pit was encountered, it is possible that such a feature is present within the historic deposit.

5.0 SIGNIFICANCE

Though Extended Phase 1 excavations are not specifically designed to evaluate significance, the results from the STP excavations are capable of characterizing the integrity, depth, and variety of artifact classes present. The quality of information from archaeological site deposits is related to the intactness or integrity of the soil in which the materials are found. Rodent disturbance has been well-documented in archaeological sites to at least a 60-cm (24-in) depth. Though this results in vertical mixing of the cultural deposit, the horizontal context of the site materials remains. Archaeologists have acknowledged and accepted that their interpretations of archaeological sites must account for this mixing of the upper site soils. Therefore, integrity is a critical factor in establishing the significance of archaeological deposits.

Assuming an archaeological deposit is found to have intact soil integrity, the following factors are used to determine qualitatively the relative significance of deposits. 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 of 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.

Criterion "d" is most often used to evaluate the significance of prehistoric cultural remains, while historic archaeological remains are associated with "a" and "b." Criterion "c" is most often used to evaluate architectural historical resources. The ability of an archaeological site to yield information important in prehistory is framed in terms of the data available to address research questions about the past. The Santa Barbara County Cultural Resource Guidelines present many of these questions that have been developed by local archaeologists. The goal of collecting information from one archaeological site is to be able to contribute to our understanding of regional cultural adaptations that may have changed through time due to environmental (i.e., increased or decreased temperatures, rainfall, etc.) and/or social (increased population, competition for food resources, status, or warfare) pressures. Therefore, the remains that are recovered from a particular archaeological site are compared to the existing information available from neighboring sites to determine if they can help explain patterns of behavior over a larger area.

CA-SBA-80 Level of Significance

The current Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation suggests that modern activities including farming and bioturbation have resulted in impacts on the integrity of the CA-SBA-80 deposit. The STP excavations do not, however, indicate complete disturbance of the archaeological deposit. The soil was not extensively mottled, a condition that is characteristic of disturbed, mixed soil horizons. Therefore, it appears that the CA-SBA-80 deposit located in the central portion of the Parcel 3 proposed development envelope is relatively intact, such that the archaeological materials recovered from the site can be used to interpret accurately the prehistoric activities that occurred there.

Based on the variety of artifacts, Rogers (1929) described CA-SBA-80 as a small village associated with the Middle Period, from roughly 5,500 to 900 years ago. If so, this archaeological site can address research questions about subsistence, technology, and trade during the Middle Period. It is important to note that thousands of years ago the sea level was lower than today. This means that CA-SBA-80 was potentially located farther away from the sources of shellfish found during the present investigations. This is important in terms of understanding what types of activities were carried out at the site.

It is reasonable to infer that the site was used mainly as a location for limited habitation, based on the predominance of marine shellfish refuse and absence of extensive bone and stone tools. Though chipped stone tool flakes suggest evidence for stone tool manufacturing or

resharpening activity, the site does not appear to be an extensive village. The potential for encountering human remains, particularly burials, is not considered to be high, as this phenomenon is more typically associated with larger, more complex, permanent village occupations.

In summary, the CA-SBA-80 Extended Phase 1 STP excavations suggest that it is a limited habitation area. The high-density area with extensive distributions of shellfish has the ability to address research questions on subsistence, technology, and trade along the Gaviota coastline. The low-density area on the western periphery of the site does not have the same potential for addressing research questions due to the limited amount of information that is available. Therefore the following recommendations are presented:

1. Avoidance of any disturbance to the archaeological deposit is preferred, and is stated as a goal in Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan Conservation Element and Coastal Land Use Plan policies. The development envelope should be designed to avoid impacts to significant portions of CA-SBA-80 to the maximum extent feasible.

Based on the results of the current Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation, the Parcel 3 development envelope has been redesigned to avoid direct disturbances to the high-density area containing extensive distributions of shellfish (Figure 6).

2. The westerly 250 feet (ft) of the Parcel 3 proposed development envelope does not have any subsurface content. It is therefore not required to be preserved. In the unlikely event that important solitary artifacts are located on the surface, an archaeologist should be retained to walk this area before construction and map and collect any diagnostic (time-sensitive) artifacts laying on the surface.
3. If avoidance of the low-density site area beginning approximately 250 ft east of the western boundary of the proposed development envelope and extending roughly 120 ft eastward is not feasible, a County-qualified archaeologist and a Native American observer should monitor all ground disturbing activities within this area. In the unlikely event that concentrations of artifacts or isolated human remains are encountered during construction, they should be evaluated within the context of a Phase 2 significance assessment investigation.
4. Avoidance of direct disturbances to the high-density area may be possible by the use of protective fill on top of the remains. The fill soils would need to be chemically inert, and void of any cultural remains. Soil testing would be needed to determine if the archaeological site soils would require scarification and recompaction prior to placement of the fill soils. In order to make this measure an effective preservation strategy, all grading within the site deposit would have to be avoided. This measure has been effective at times, but requires substantial engineering and detailed implementation.
5. If avoidance of the high-density area extending from approximately 370 feet east of the proposed development envelope boundary is not feasible due to environmental, technical, or other concerns, a Phase 2 significance assessment investigation consistent with Santa Barbara County Cultural Resource Guidelines should be conducted. If found

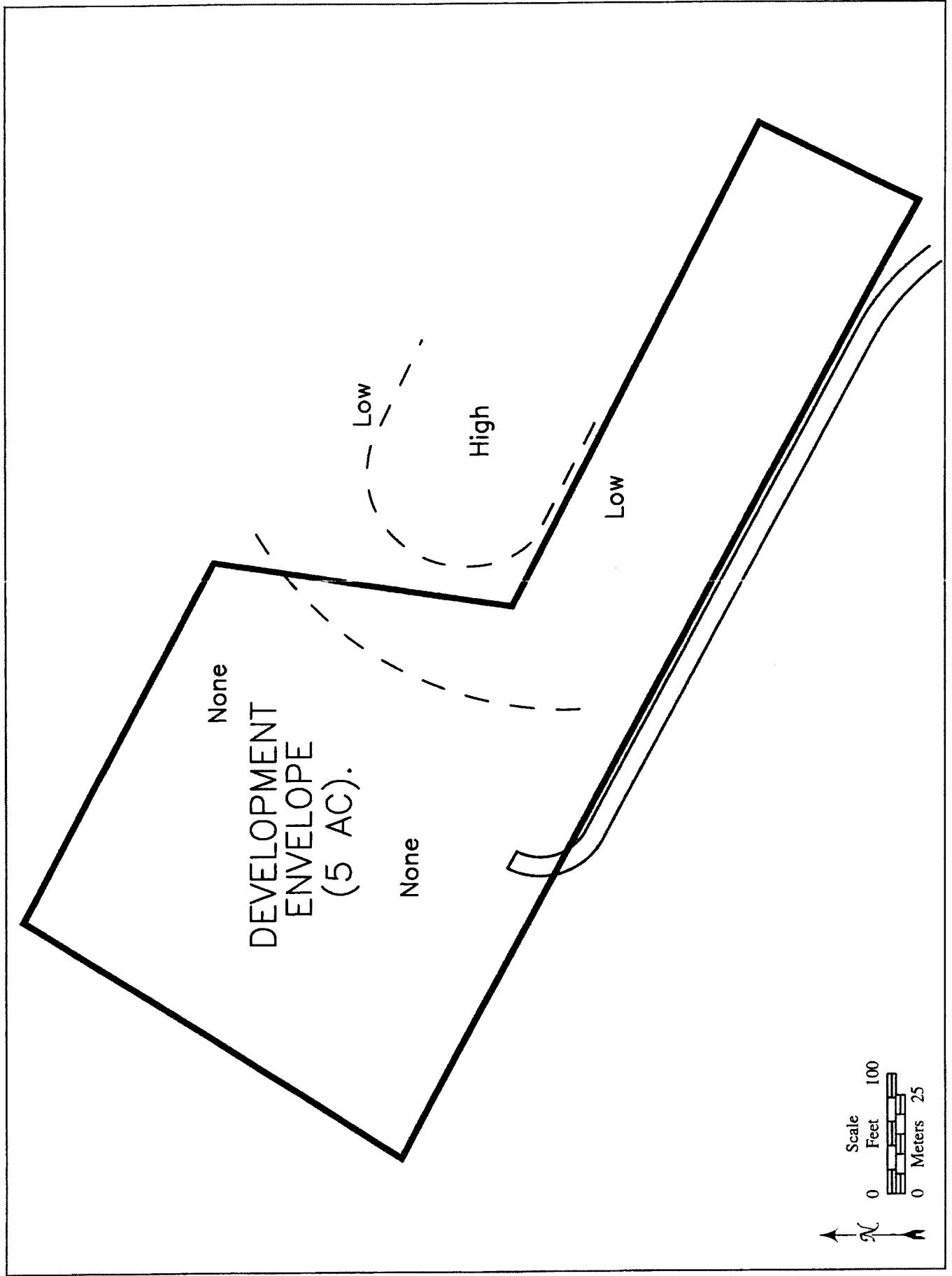


Figure 6. CA-SBA-80/Revised Parcel 3 Development Envelope Archaeological Sensitivity

to be significant, a Phase 3 data recovery mitigation program could be necessary, depending upon the nature of the finds.

Based on the results of the current Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation, the Parcel 3 development envelope has been redesigned to avoid direct disturbances to the high-density area containing extensive distributions of shellfish (see Figure 6).

CA-SBA-2587/H Level of Significance

No materials were identified during a previous intensive pedestrian survey despite good ground surface visibility (Stone 2003). A cursory survey of the staked access road and both railroad cut banks during the current Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation failed to identify any materials while the excavation of five STPs recovered just one flake. It is possible that the site was originally mismapped or that all of the materials previously identified were removed from the ground surface.

1. As no potentially significant archaeological remains were identified, no additional archaeological work is recommended.

Historic Artifact Scatter Level of Significance

The recovered artifacts appear to be typical farm household refuse such as fragments of ceramics, glass and metal; none were diagnostic (indicative of a particular timeframe). If the trash deposit were associated with the early inhabitants of the Edwards Ranch, the materials could provide some information on the occupants' lifestyles and be significant under CEQA Guidelines 15064.5 Criterion "b" and/or "d." Though no concentration of materials suggesting the presence of a trash pit was encountered, it is possible that such a feature is present within the historic deposit. Such a concentration of materials would provide the potential for addressing questions about the historic land uses of the property.

The following is recommended:

1. Monitoring of controlled construction grading in the area of the historic artifact scatter should be conducted by a County-qualified archaeologist with historic archaeological expertise such that any possible concentrations of artifacts that are encountered during construction are identified and evaluated. If found to be significant, a Phase 2 significance assessment investigation could be necessary, depending upon the nature of the finds.

The recommendations above would reduce any potentially significant impacts on cultural resources to less than significant.

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Appendix A

General Artifact Catalogs

Las Varas/Edwards Ranch, Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation, CA-SBA-80

<u>Cat #</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Screen</u>	<u>Discard</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Object 1</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Wt (g)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
0001	SURFACE	000	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	10 BIFACE, UNDIFF	0211 FRANCISCAN	1	53.5	
0002	STP01	000040	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL ARTIFACTS	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF	1	0.1	
0003	STP01	000040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	1		
0004	STP01	000040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0001 UNDIFF	1		
0005	STP02	000040	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF	4	3.0	
0006	STP02	040060	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	1	0.1	
0007	STP02	040060	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF	1		
0008	STP03	000040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	1	0.1	
0009	STP03	000040	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF	1	0.1	
0010	STP04	000040	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF	2	0.1	
0011	STP04	000040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	2		
0012	STP04	000040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0211 FRANCISCAN	2		
0013	STP04	040060	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0211 FRANCISCAN	1		
0014	STP04	060080	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	1	0.04	
0015	STP05	000045	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	2		
0016	STP05	045060	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF	2	0.1	
0017	STP06	000020	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	2	0.09	
0018	STP06	020040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0210 CHERT UNDIFF	1		
0019	STP06	020040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	3		
0020	STP07	000040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0211 FRANCISCAN	1		
0021	STP07	000040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0001 UNDIFF	1		
0022	STP08	000020	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF	1	1.5	
0023	STP09	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	3		
0024	STP09	020040	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF	1	0.2	
0025	STP09	040060	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0210 CHERT UNDIFF	1		
0026	STP10	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	3		
0027	STP10	000020	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF	1	2.9	
0028	STP10	000020	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	1	0.17	
0029	STP10	020040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	5		
0030	STP10	020040	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF	1	7.4	
0031	STP10	040060	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF	1	0.1	
0032	STP10	040060	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0210 CHERT UNDIFF	1		
0033	STP11	000030	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	1		
0034	STP11	000030	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF	1	72.1	

Las Varas/Edwards Ranch, Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation, CA-SBA-80

<u>Cat.#</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Screen</u>	<u>Discard</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Object 1</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Wt.(g)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
0035	STP11	000030	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	1	0.08	
0036	STP11	030040	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		12.6	
0037	STP11	030040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	1		
0038	STP11	030040	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	1	0.02	
0039	STP11	040060	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	6	0.72	
0040	STP11	040060	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		9.4	
0041	STP11	040060	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	7		
0042	STP11	040060	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0211 FRANCISCAN	3		
0043	STP11	060080	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	1		
0044	STP11	060080	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	24	1.29	
0045	STP11	060080	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		8.4	
0046	STP11	080100	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		3.7	
0047	STP11	080100	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	4		
0048	STP11	080100	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	32	3.02	
0049	STP11	100120	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	3	0.26	
0050	STP11	100120	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0001 UNDIFF	1		
0051	STP11	100120	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0211 FRANCISCAN	1		
0052	STP11	100120	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		0.5	
0053	STP12	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	1		
0054	STP12	000020	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		5.5	
0055	STP12	020040	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	1	0.15	
0056	STP12	020040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	3		
0057	STP12	040060	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	1		
0058	STP12	040060	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0270 QUARTZITE	1		
0059	STP13	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	1		
0060	STP13	000020	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		0.1	
0061	STP13	020040	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL		0.1	
0062	STP13	020040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	1		
0063	STP14	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0210 CHERT UNDIFF	1		
0064	STP14	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	1		
0065	STP14	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0211 FRANCISCAN	1		
0066	STP14	000020	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		11.4	
0067	STP14	020040	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		2.5	
0068	STP14	020040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	4		

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<u>Cat #</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Screen</u>	<u>Discard</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Object 1</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Wt (g)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
0069	STP14	020040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0001 UNDIFF	1		
0070	STP14	040060	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0210 CHERT UNDIFF	1		
0071	STP14	040060	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		1.3	
0072	STP15	000020	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		298.5	
0073	STP15	000020	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	28	2.39	
0074	STP15	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0211 FRANCISCAN	3		
0075	STP15	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	8		
0076	STP15	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0210 CHERT UNDIFF	1		
0077	STP15	020040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	1		
0078	STP15	020040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0180 OBSIDIAN	1		
0079	STP15	020040	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	37	2.96	
0080	STP15	020040	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		529.0	
0081	STP15	040060	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		279.1	
0082	STP15	040060	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	9	0.62	
0083	STP15	040060	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0211 FRANCISCAN	2		
0084	STP15	060080	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		705.1	
0085	STP15	060080	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	23	4.15	ONE FISH VERT
0086	STP15	0800100	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	18	4.58	
0087	STP15	0800100	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	2		
0088	STP15	080100	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		873.5	
0089	STP15	100120	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	15	1.18	ONE FISH VERT
0090	STP15	100120	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		579.4	
0091	STP15	100120	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0001 UNDIFF	1		
0092	STP15	100120	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	1		
0093	STP15	100120	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0211 FRANCISCAN	1		
0094	STP16	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0211 FRANCISCAN	1		
0095	STP16	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	2		
0096	STP16	000020	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		2.5	
0097	STP16	020040	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		5.1	
0098	STP16	020040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0001 UNDIFF	2		
0099	STP16	020040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0211 FRANCISCAN	4		
0100	STP16	020040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	3		
0101	STP16	040060	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	4		
0102	STP16	040060	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	10 BIFACE, UNDIFF	0212 MONTEREY	1	1.0	TIP AND BASE MISSING

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<u>Cat #</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Screen</u>	<u>Discard</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Object 1</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Wt (g)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
0103	STP16	040060	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	4	0.17	THREE PIECES BURNT
0104	STP16	060080	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	3		
0105	STP16	080100	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	1		
0106										
0107	STP17	000020	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	1	0.17	
0108	STP17	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0211 FRANCISCAN	1		
0109	STP17	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	4		
0110	STP17	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0270 QUARTZITE	1		
0111	STP17	000020	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		11.0	
0112	STP17	020040	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		12.3	
0113	STP17	020040	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	14	1.13	
0114	STP17	020040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0211 FRANCISCAN	1		
0115	STP17	020040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	9		
0116	STP17	040060	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	4		
0117	STP17	040060	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	4	0.28	
0118	STP17	040060	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		4.2	
0119	STP17	060080	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		18.5	
0120	STP17	060080	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	9	3.16	
0121	STP17	060080	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0211 FRANCISCAN	1		
0122	STP17	060080	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	9		
0123	STP18	000020	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	63	4.91	
0124	STP18	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0211 FRANCISCAN	1		
0125	STP18	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0001 UNDIFF	2		
0126	STP18	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	2		
0127	STP18	000020	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		818.9	
0128	STP18	040060	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		577.9	
0129	STP18	040060	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	20	1.70	
0130	STP18	060080	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	6	0.37	
0131	STP18	060080	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		342.2	
0132	STP18	080100	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		155.8	
0133	STP18	080100	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	8	0.52	
0134	STP18	100120	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		20.7	
0135	STP18	020040	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		1517.6	
0136	STP18	020040	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	49	3.04	TWO FISH VERTS

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<u>Cat #</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Screen</u>	<u>Discard</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Object 1</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Wt (g)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
0137	STP18	020040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0211 FRANCISCAN	1		
0138	STP19	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	1		
0139	STP19	000020	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		6.3	
0140	STP19	020040	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		1.7	
0141	STP19	020040	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	1	0.45	
0142	STP19	020040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0001 UNDIFF	1		
0143	STP19	020040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	4		
0144	STP19	040060	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	2		
0145	STP19	040060	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL		0.6	
0146	STP19	040060	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	1	0.09	
0147	STP20	000020	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	22	1.52	
0148	STP20	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0211 FRANCISCAN	1		
0149	STP20	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0210 CHERT UNDIFF	2		
0150	STP20	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	5		
0151	STP20	000020	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		128.3	
0152	STP20	020040	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		93.5	
0153	STP20	020040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	1		
0154	STP20	020040	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	7	0.86	
0155	STP20	040060	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	5	0.96	
0156	STP20	040060	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		114.3	
0157	STP20	040060	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	1		
0158	STP20	060080	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	3		
0159	STP20	060080	04 1/8 INCH		03 BONE	00 UNDIFF	2000 BONE UNDIFF	12	0.66	
0160	STP20	060080	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		162.7	
0161	STP21	000020	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		4.5	
0162	STP21	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	7		
0163	STP21	000020	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0211 FRANCISCAN	1		
0164	STP21	020040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0001 UNDIFF	1		
0165	STP21	020040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0211 FRANCISCAN	1		
0166	STP21	020040	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	4		
0167	STP21	020040	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		13.3	
0168	STP21	040060	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		0.1	
0169	STP21	040060	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	6		
0170	STP21	060080	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0001 UNDIFF	1		

Las Varas/Edwards Ranch, Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation, CA-SBA-80

<u>Cat #</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Screen</u>	<u>Discard</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Object 1</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Wt (g)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
0171	STP21	060080	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	4		
0172	STP21	060080	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		17.6	
0173	STP21	080100	04 1/8 INCH		04 SHELL	00 UNDIFF	3000 SHELL UNDIFF		1.0	
0174	STP21	080100	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0212 MONTEREY	1		
0175	STP21	080100	04 1/8 INCH		01 CHIPPED STONE	02 FLAKE	0001 UNDIFF	1		

Las Varas/Edwards Ranch, Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation, Historic Artifact Scatter

<u>Cat #</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>Screen</u>	<u>Discard</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Object 1</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Wt. (g)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
0000	STP01	000020	4 1/8 inch		20	unidentified historic 01	undifferentiated 9000 glass undiff.	17	14.22	clear, brown, and blue glass
0001	STP01	000020	4 1/8 inch		20	unidentified historic 01	undifferentiated 7000 plastic	3	0.34	
0002	STP01	000020	4 1/8 inch		20	unidentified historic 01	undifferentiated 6000 ceramics undiff.	1	6.87	
0003	STP01	000020	4 1/8 inch		04	shell 00	undiff. 3000 shell undiff.	2	2.18	
0004	STP01	020040	4 1/8 inch		20	unidentified historic 01	undifferentiated 9000 glass undiff.	19	20.42	clear glass
0005	STP01	020040	4 1/8 inch		20	unidentified historic 01	undifferentiated 6000 ceramics undiff.	1	2.64	
0006	STP01	020040	4 1/8 inch		04	shell 00	undiff. 3000 shell undiff.	2	4.06	
0007	STP01	040060	4 1/8 inch		20	unidentified historic 01	undifferentiated 9000 glass undiff.	4	0.68	
0008	STP01	040060	4 1/8 inch		25	arms 20	casings only 8000 metal undiff.	1	0.42	
0009	STP01	040060	4 1/8 inch		04	shell 00	undiff. 3000 shell undiff.	1	0.07	
0010	STP02	000020	4 1/8 inch		20	unidentified historic 01	undifferentiated 9000 glass undiff.	15	14.00	clear and green glass
0011	STP02	000020	4 1/8 inch		22	architecture 02	nails 8000 metal undiff.	2	2.04	
0012	STP02	000020	4 1/8 inch		04	shell 00	undiff. 3000 shell undiff.	4	1.37	
0013	STP02	000020	4 1/8 inch		03	bone 00	undiff. 2000 bone undiff.	3	3.45	
0014	STP02	040060	4 1/8 inch		20	unidentified historic 01	undifferentiated 9000 glass undiff.	4	4.94	
0015	STP02	040060	4 1/8 inch		20	unidentified historic 01	undifferentiated 7000 plastic	1	0.08	
0016	STP02	040060	4 1/8 inch		22	architecture 02	nails 8000 metal undiff.	3	13.39	
0017	STP02	040060	4 1/8 inch		22	architecture 02	nails 8000 metal undiff.	1	7.81	
0018	STP02	040060	4 1/8 inch		04	shell 00	undiff. 3000 shell undiff.	4	1.33	
0019	STP02	040060	4 1/8 inch		03	bone 00	undiff. 2000 bone undiff.	1	0.04	
0020	STP02	000020	4 1/8 inch		20	unidentified historic 01	undifferentiated 6000 ceramics undiff	1	1.19	
0021	STP02	040060	4 1/8 inch		20	unidentified historic 01	undifferentiated 6000 ceramics undiff.	1	8.20	
0022	STP02	020040	4 1/8 inch		20	unidentified historic 01	undifferentiated 9000 glass undiff.	18	22.44	
0023	STP02	020040	4 1/8 inch		20	unidentified historic 01	undifferentiated 6000 ceramics undiff.	7	17.68	
0024	STP02	020040	4 1/8 inch		22	architecture 02	nails 8000 metal undiff.	8	6.82	
0025	STP02	020040	4 1/8 inch		04	shell 00	undiff. 3000 shell undiff.	1	0.93	
0026	STP03	000020	4 1/8 inch		20	unidentified historic 01	undifferentiated 9000 glass undiff.	1	2.80	
0027	STP03	000020	4 1/8 inch		20	unidentified historic 01	undifferentiated 6000 ceramics undiff.	1	1.10	
0028	STP03	000020	4 1/8 inch		04	shell 00	undiff. 3000 shell undiff.	1	0.20	
0029	STP03	000020	4 1/8 inch		03	bone 00	undiff. 2000 bone undiff.	1	0.12	
0030	STP03	020040	4 1/8 inch		20	unidentified historic 01	undifferentiated 9000 glass undiff.	1	0.05	
0031	STP03	020040	4 1/8 inch		04	shell 00	undiff. 3000 shell undiff.	1	0.06	
0032	STP03	020040	4 1/8 inch		03	bone 00	undiff. 2000 bone undiff.	3	0.62	

Appendix B

Archaeological Site Record Forms

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date ____/____/____

Page 1 of 6

*Resource Identifier(Assigned by recorder): CA-SBA-80

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County Santa Barbara
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Dos Pueblos Canyon Date 1951, 1988 T ____; R ____; ____ 1/4 of ____ 1/4 of ____ 1/4 of Sec. ____; ____ B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): CA-SBA-80 is located on the Las Varas/Edwards Ranch, north of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks and south of U. S. Highway 101. More specifically, the site is located north of an asphalt ranch road and west of Los Gatos Canyon.

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

The site was used mainly as a location for limited habitation, based on the predominance of marine shellfish refuse and absence of extensive bone and stone tools. Though chipped stone tool flakes suggest evidence for stone tool manufacturing or resharpening activity, the site does not appear to be an extensive village

The CA-SBA-80 Extended Phase 1 STP excavations suggest that it is a limited habitation area. The high-density area with extensive distributions of shellfish has the ability to address research questions on subsistence, technology, and trade along the Gaviota coastline. The low-density area on the western periphery of the site does not have the same potential for addressing research questions due to the limited amount of information that is available.

*P3b. Resources Attributes: (list attributes and codes) AP15: habitation debris

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



*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
CA-SBA-80 Overview (looking northeast)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
 Prehistoric Historic Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address):
SAIC
525 Anacapa Street
Santa Barbara, CA. 93101

*P9. Date Recorded: April 2005

*P10. Type of Survey: Describe: Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation conducted to determine the presence or absence of remains associated with the recorded prehistoric archaeological site

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none."): Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation, Las Varas/Edwards Ranch, Santa Barbara County, California (SAIC 2005)

Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): CA-SBA-80

*A1. Dimensions: a. Length _____ (north-south) × b. Width _____ (east-west) STPS were only excavated across the western and central portions of the site

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: _____

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography

Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain): _____

Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: _____

Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined

Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain): _____

A2. Depth: 1.2 m / 4 ft None Unknown Method of Determination: excavation

*A3. Human Remains: Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): _____

*A4. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.): _____

*A5. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):

The excavation of 21 STPs exposed approximately 1.5 cubic meters of soil within the recorded CA-SBA-80 boundary. A total of 7,438 grams of shellfish remains, 194 chipped stone flakes (i.e., small pieces of stone tool manufacturing debris resulting from forming tools), two stone tools called bifaces for the evidence of flaking on both sides of a larger piece of stone that would result in a symmetrical form, and 485 pieces of bone were recovered. The shellfish remains include a high density of Venus clams (*Chione* spp.), Pismo clam (*Tivela stultorum*), Pacific littleneck (*Protothaca staminea*), and California mussel (*Mytilus californianus*). Other shell species include Platform mussel (*Septifer bifurcata*), sea urchin (Echinoidea), crab (Decapoda), and chiton (Polyplacophora). The chipped stone flakes are predominantly made from locally available Monterey chert (n=142, approximately 73 percent) and Franciscan chert (n=28, approximately 14 percent), with the rest unidentified (n=13), undifferentiated chert (n=8), quartzite (n=2), and imported obsidian (n=1). Two bifaces, one whole and one fragmentary, were recovered during the current investigation. The whole biface was made from Franciscan chert and was found on the ground surface. The fragmentary biface, missing the tip and base, was made from Monterey chert and was recovered from a depth of 40-60 cm. Based on a visual inspection of the bone, it was concluded that the majority of the bone is highly fragmentary and not identifiable (i.e., do not contain sufficient diagnostic features for more precise identification). Most of the bone appears to be fragmentary shaft fragments or cranial remains from an unknown type of small to medium-sized land mammal, and many appear to originate from potentially intrusive gopher or ground squirrel. The collection also contains fish vertebrae from at least three species of bony fish, a large bird bone, a small reptile vertebra, and some fragments from a medium-to-large size mammal. Some bone showed signs of having been burned, which may relate to food preparation or discard behavior.

See Continuation Sheets for "Distribution of Cultural Material by STP at CA-SBA-80 Table" and "Shell, Flake, and Bone Densities by STP at CA-SBA-80 Table."

*A6. Were Specimens Collected? No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where curated.)

*A7. Site Condition: Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): The current Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation suggests that modern activities including farming and bioturbation have resulted in impacts on the integrity of the CA-SBA-80 deposit. The STP excavations do not, however, indicate complete disturbance of the archaeological deposit. The soil was not extensively mottled.

*A8. Nearest Fresh Water (Type, distance, and direction.):

*A9. Elevation: approximately 43 m (140 ft) AMSL

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): The landform slopes gently from north to south and is covered with grasses and other low-growing, ground-covering plants. Scrub vegetation and oak trees grow along the edges of Los Gatos Canyon. Soils in this area are characterized as Concepcion fine sandy loam and Milpitas-Positas fine sandy loam (USDA 1981). The underlying geology is made up of older dissected surficial sediments, characterized as former alluvial deposits of silt, sand, and gravel (Dibblee 1987).

A11. Historical Information:

*A12. Age: Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945

Post-1945 Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known: Based on the variety of artifacts, Rogers (1929) described CA-SBA-80 as a small village associated with the Middle Period, from roughly 5,500 to 900 years ago.

A13. Interpretations (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known.):

A14. Remarks: The CA-SBA-80 deposit is relatively intact, such that materials recovered from the site can be used to interpret the prehistoric activities that occurred there. The high-density area with extensive distributions of shellfish has the ability to address research questions on subsistence, technology, and trade along the Gaviota coastline during the Middle Period. It is important to note that thousands of years ago the sea level was lower than today. This means that CA-SBA-80 was potentially located farther away from the sources of shellfish found during the present investigations. This is important in terms of understanding what types of activities were carried out at the site.

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): _____

*A17. Form Prepared by: Ken Victorino Date: April 2005

Affiliation and Address: Science Applications International Corporation
525 Anacapa Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93101

LOCATION MAP

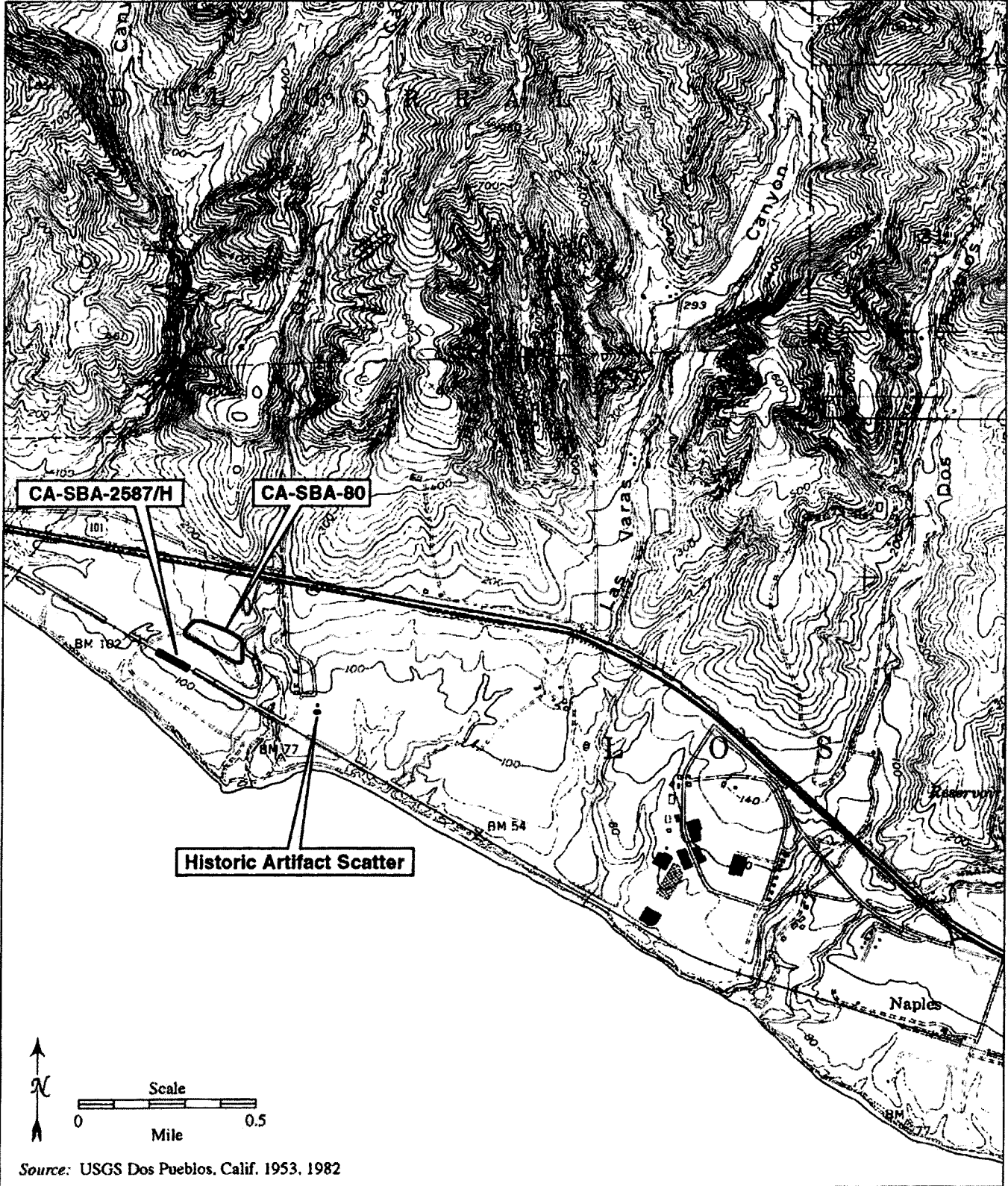
Page 3 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): CA-SBA-80

*Map Name: USGS Dos Pueblos Canyon 7.5 Minute Quad

*Scale: 1 : 24,000

*Date of Map: 1951, 1988



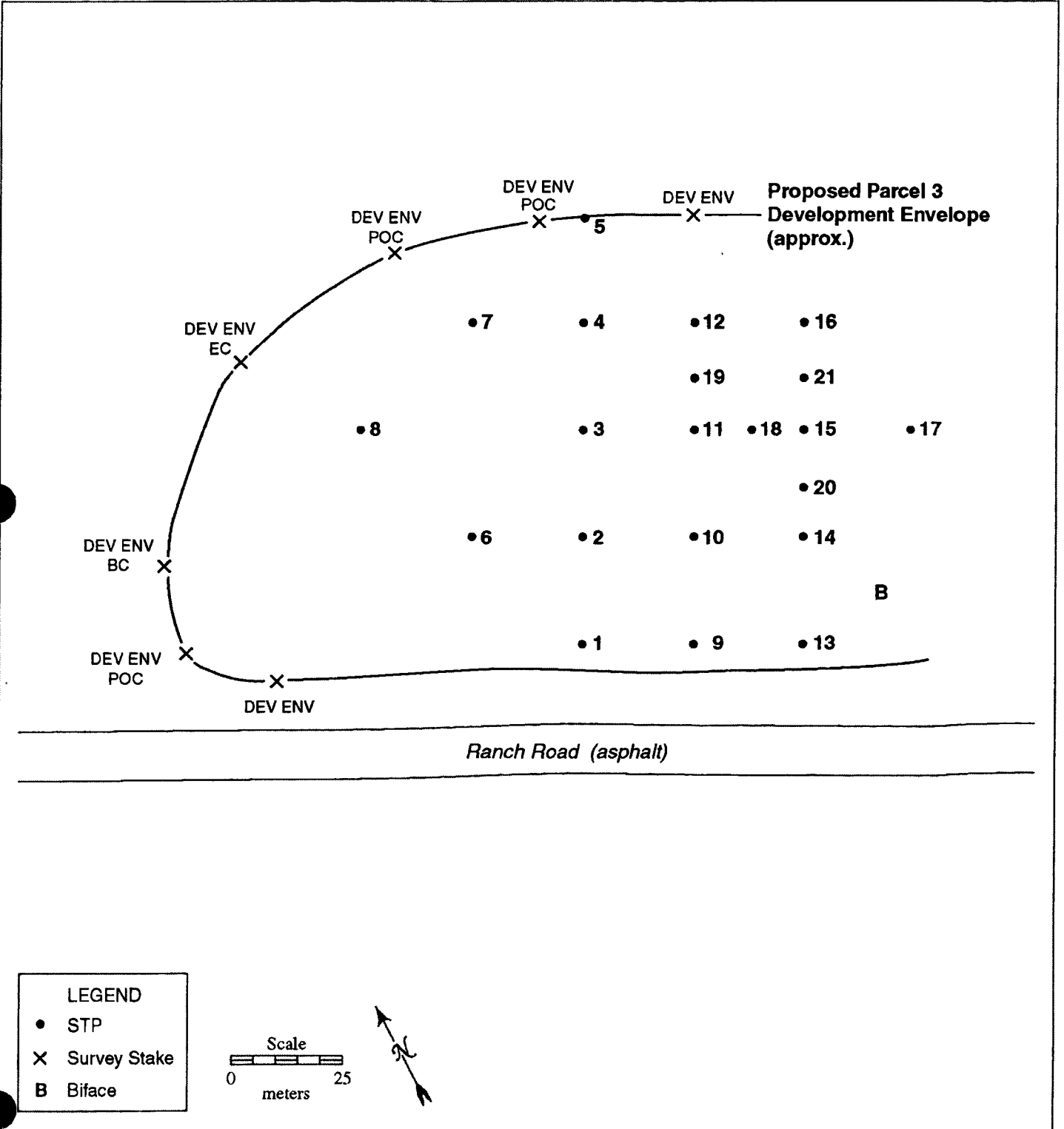
SKETCH MAP

Page 4 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): CA-SBA-80

*Drawn By: Science Applications International Corporation

*Date: April 2005



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 5 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): CA-SBA-80

*Recorded by: Science Applications International Corporation

*Date: April 2005

Continuation

Update

Distribution of Cultural Material by STP at CA-SBA-80

<i>STP</i>	<i>Shellfish (gm)</i>	<i>Flake</i>	<i>Bone (count/gm)</i>	<i>Biface</i>
1	0.1	2	-	-
2	3.1	4	-	-
3	0.1	1	-	-
4	0.1	5	1 / 0.04	-
5	0.1	2	-	-
6	-	4	2 / 0.09	-
7	-	2	-	-
8	1.5	-	-	-
9	0.2	4	-	-
10	10.4	9	1 / 0.17	-
11	106.7	19	67 / 5.39	-
12	5.5	6	1 / 0.15	-
13	0.2	2	-	-
14	15.2	9	-	-
15	3,264.6	21	130/15.88	-
16	7.6	20	4 / 0.17	1
17	46.0	30	28 / 4.74	-
18	3,433.1	6	146 / 10.54	-
19	8.6	8	2 / 0.54	-
20	498.8	13	46 / 4.00	-
21	36.5	27	-	-
TOTAL	7,438.4	194	428 / 41.71	1

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 6 of 6

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): CA-SBA-80

*Recorded by: Science Applications International Corporation

*Date: April 2005

Continuation Update

Shell, Flake, and Bone Densities by STP at CA-SBA-80

<i>STP</i>	<i>Depth (cm)</i>	<i>Volume (m³)</i>	<i>Shell Density (gm/m³)</i>	<i>Flake Density (flakes/m³)</i>	<i>Bone Density (gm/m³)</i>
1	65	0.082	1.22	24.4	-
2	80	0.101	30.69	39.6	-
3	60	0.075	1.33	13.33	-
4	80	0.101	0.99	49.5	0.40
5	60	0.075	1.33	26.6	-
6	60	0.075	-	53.3	1.20
7	65	0.082	-	24.4	-
8	40	0.050	30.00	-	-
9	60	0.075	2.66	53.3	-
10	60	0.075	138.66	120.0	2.27
11	120	0.151	706.62	125.8	35.70
12	60	0.075	73.33	80.0	2.00
13	40	0.050	4.00	40.0	-
14	60	0.075	202.66	120.0	-
15	120	0.151	21,619.87	139.1	105.17
16	100	0.126	60.32	158.7	1.35
17	80	0.101	455.45	297.1	46.93
18	120	0.151	22,735.76	39.7	69.80
19	60	0.075	114.66	106.6	7.20
20	80	0.101	4,938.61	128.7	39.60
21	100	0.126	289.69	214.3	-

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____

Reviewer _____

Date ____ / ____ / ____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Identifier(Assigned by recorder): CA-SBA-2587/H

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County Santa Barbara

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Dos Pueblos Canyon Date 1951, 1988 T ____; R ____; ____ 1/4 of ____ 1/4 of ____ 1/4 of Sec. ____; ____ B.M.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

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

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): This recorded site location is on Las Varas/Edwards Ranch, south of the Union Pacific Railroad tracks and east of a small, unnamed drainage.

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

A cursory survey along both Union Pacific Railroad cut banks and the area south of the railroad did not identify any prehistoric or historic cultural material. Ground surface visibility along both railroad cut banks was excellent (100 percent). Ground surface visibility was generally poor (less than 50 percent) in the area south of the Union Pacific Railroad due to grasses and other low-growing, ground-covering plants. However, squirrel and gopher holes offered excellent (100 percent) ground surface visibility in the area south of the railroad. Five STPs, excavated 25 m (82 ft) apart, recovered a single flake.

It is possible that CA-SBA-2587/H was originally mismapped or that all of the prehistoric cultural materials and historic artifacts previously identified were removed from the ground surface.

*P3b. Resources Attributes: (list attributes and codes) _____

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



*P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
CA-SBA-2587/H Overview (looking west-northwest)

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

Prehistoric Historic Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address):

SAIC
525 Anacapa Street
Santa Barbara, CA. 93101

*P9. Date Recorded: April 2005

*P10. Type of Survey: Describe: Extended Phase I Archaeological Investigation conducted to determine the presence or absence of remains associated with the recorded archaeological site

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none."): Extended Phase I Archaeological Investigation, Las Varas/Edwards Ranch, Santa Barbara County, California (SAIC 2005)

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record

Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Page 2 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): CA-SBA-2587/H

- *A1. Dimensions: a. Length _____ (north-south) × b. Width _____ (east-west)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: _____
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography
 Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain): _____
Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain: _____
Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain): _____
- A2. Depth: _____ None Unknown Method of Determination: excavation
- *A3. Human Remains: Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): _____
- *A4. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.): _____
- *A5. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.): _____

CA-SBA-2587/H in 1991 was recorded as part of the Cultural Resource Assessment of the Pacific Pipeline (Peak and Associates, Inc. 1991). A prehistoric cultural deposit consisting of chert flakes and cores and sandstone manos and metates was noted in both banks of the railroad cut, to a depth of at least 150 cm (59 in). Historic artifacts (i.e., ceramic fragments, metal spikes, bottle glass) were also noted. A Phase 1 pedestrian survey was subsequently conducted and, despite generally good (75 percent) ground surface visibility, found no archaeological material associated with CA-SBA-2587/H (Stone 2003).

Five STPs were excavated during the current Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation. The STPs were spaced approximately 30 m (98 ft) apart. The deepest STP was excavated to a maximum depth of 35 cm (14 in) below ground surface and is considered sufficient to reliably characterize the extent of subsurface cultural remains. All five STPs revealed a lightly compact sandy loam, medium to dark brown in color.

It is possible that CA-SBA-2587/H was originally mismapped or that all of the prehistoric cultural materials and historic artifacts previously identified were removed from the ground surface.

- *A6. Were Specimens Collected? No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where curated.)
- *A7. Site Condition: Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): _____
- *A8. Nearest Fresh Water (Type, distance, and direction.): _____
- *A9. Elevation: approximately 32 m (105 ft) AMSL
- A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): A few oak trees, one fallen, grow in the western portion of the "site." Soils are characterized as Concepcion fine sandy loam (USDA 1981). The underlying geology is made up of older dissected surficial sediments, characterized as former alluvial deposits of silt, sand, and gravel (Dibblee 1987).
- A11. Historical Information:
- *A12. Age: Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945
 Post-1945 Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:
- A13. Interpretations (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known.): _____
- A14. Remarks: No materials were identified during a previous intensive pedestrian survey despite good ground surface visibility (Stone 2003). A cursory survey of the area south of the Union Pacific Railroad and both railroad cut banks during the current Extended Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation failed to identify any materials while the excavation of five STPs recovered just one flake. It is possible that the site was originally mismapped or that all of the materials previously identified were removed from the ground surface.
- A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references): _____
- A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): _____
- A17. Form Prepared by: Ken Victorino Date: April 2005
Affiliation and Address: Science Applications International Corporation
525 Anacapa Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93101

LOCATION MAP

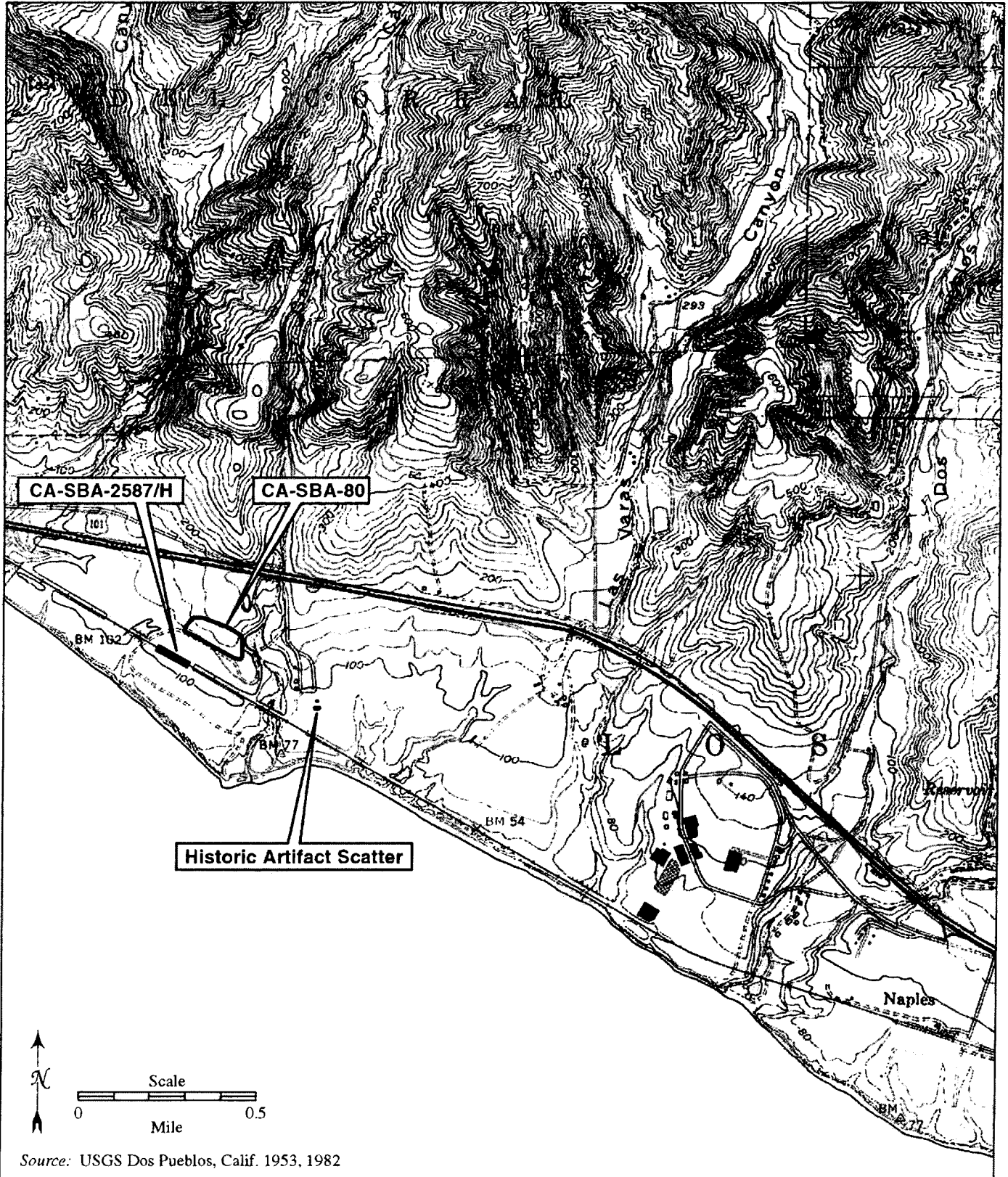
3 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): CA-SBA-2587/H

*Map Name: USGS Dos Pueblos Canyon 7.5 Minute Quad

*Scale: 1 : 24,000

*Date of Map: 1951, 1988



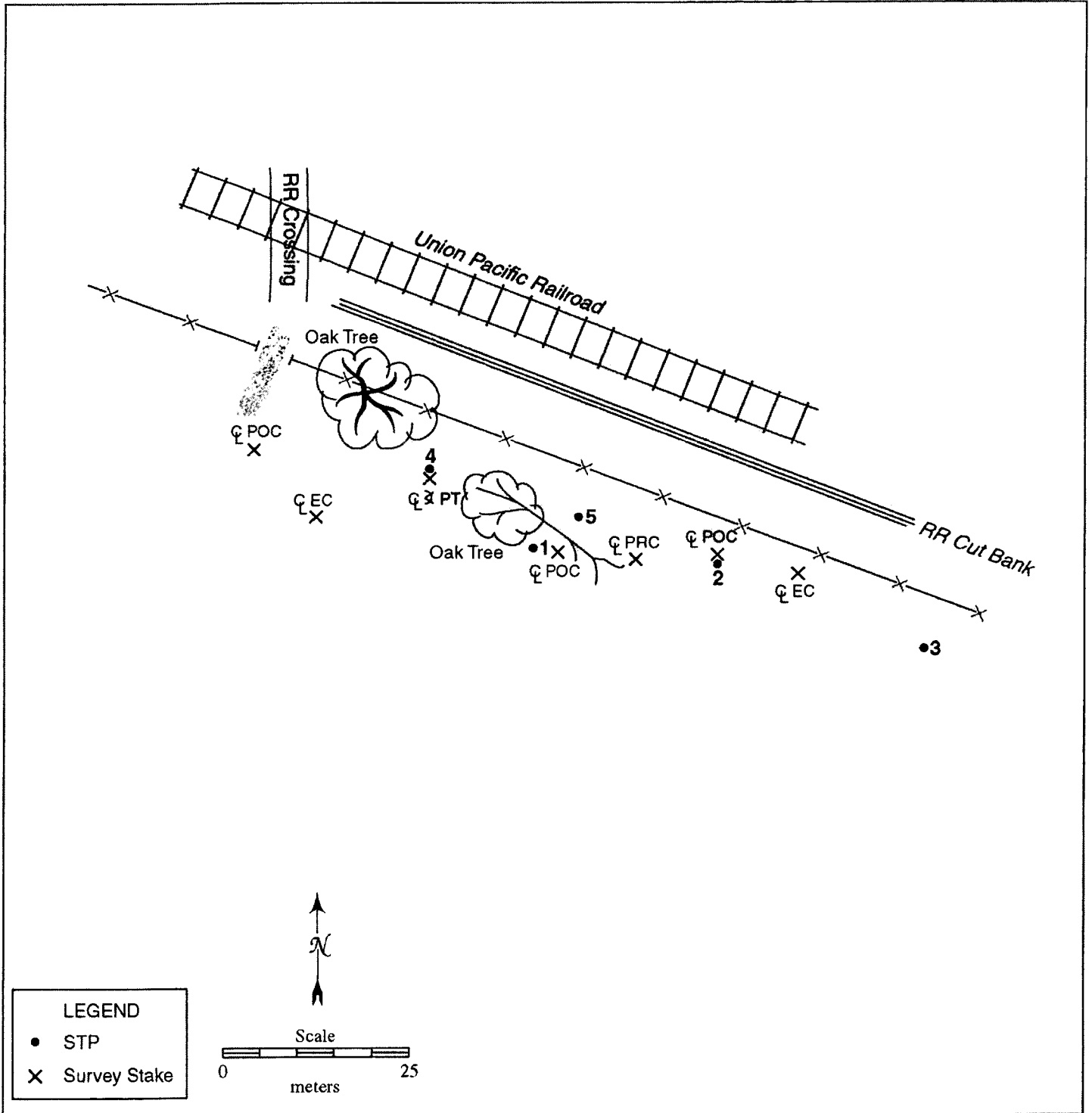
SKETCH MAP

Page 4 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder): CA-SBA-2587/H

*Drawn By: Science Applications International Corporation

*Date: April 2005

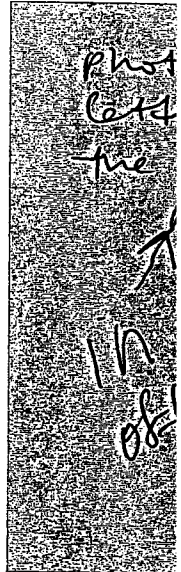


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27 WEST CONSTANCE AVENUE
SANTA BARBARA, CA 93105
805-682-6768 (PH. AND FAX)
STONEARCHEO@YAHOO.COM

October 15, 2006

Ms. Eva Turenchalk
Hatch and Parent, LLC
21 East Carillo Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

RE: *Supplemental Archaeological Phase 1 Archaeological Report
Las Varas Creek Trail Parking Lot, Las Varas Ranch, Santa Barbara County*



Dear Ms. Turenchalk:

The following summarizes the results of a Supplemental Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of a portion of the Las Varas Ranch, associated with the proposed parking lots for the Las Varas Creek trail. The investigation ensured that proposed ground disturbances would not encroach within the recorded boundaries of prehistoric site CA-SBA-1564, as revisited during a previous evaluation of cultural resources on the project site (Stone Archaeological Consulting, 2003). The area of the proposed parking area has been previously graded, resulting in substantial loss of integrity of the original landform. No prehistoric remains would be within the proposed parking area. The proposed parking area would have no impacts on cultural resources, and no additional measures are required.

Background

The Phase 1 Archaeological Report for Las Varas Ranch (Stone Archaeological Consulting, 2003) confirmed that the prehistoric archaeological site CA-SBA-1564 was within a 2-acre parcel located south of Highway 101 and just west of the entrance road to Las Varas Ranch. The area is currently planted in lemon trees. Soils on the site were characterized as Concepcion fine sandy loam (Stone Archaeological Consulting, 2003). Ground surface visibility was excellent during the 2003 intensive survey of this area (over 90 percent). The survey results were therefore considered very reliable. The site was planted in lemon trees and irrigated with drip lines.

CA-SBA-1564 is 27,000 square meter site, including numerous chert flakes, groundstone, and shellfish fragments. The artifact assemblage correlated well with the original site record recorded in 1977 that identified "a dense concentration of lithics and faunal remains. Milling stones (basin metates) are abundant." The site continued eastward across a ranch road. The observed boundaries of the site appeared to agree with the original site record. Also visible were fragments of historic or recent material such as glass and ceramics, a golf ball, and metal cans. The condition of the archaeological site was generally good. Although the integrity of the site had

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been to some extent compromised by the planting of lemon trees, it did not appear to have been substantially degraded from the time it was originally recorded in 1977.

Supplemental Phase 1 Survey

The proposed Las Varas Creek parking area was revisited by me on September 13, 2006. The entire parking area was intensively inspected. All proposed improvements would occur east of the existing, north-south trending Las Varas Ranch road defined above. Grading would be located within and adjacent to another existing ranch road that heads east from the Las Varas Ranch road. This eastward road has been created by cutting and filling of the landform to the north, south of U.S. 101. The graded roadway bed is separate and east of the landform upon which CA-SBA-1564 is located.

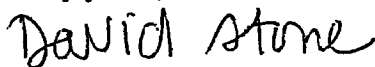
Though CA-SBA-1564 extended east across the north-south ranch road, no archaeological materials were identified in the graded east-west road bed, nor in the vicinity. The proposed parking area was void of any vegetation, providing for excellent surface visibility. Therefore, the results of the resurvey were considered highly reliable. Soils in the proposed project area were markedly lighter in color (light-brown sandy loams) compared to the dark brown sandy loam within the CA-SBA-1564 site area to the east.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The resurvey of the proposed Las Varas Creek trail parking area verified that all ground disturbances would be located within previously graded soils, and outside of the CA-SBA-1564 boundaries. As a result, there is no potential for significant cultural resources to be impacted. Therefore, no further measures are required. In the highly unlikely event that isolated artifacts are identified during project grading, particularly diagnostic remains such as projectile points that can indicate a time of occupation, excavation in the area should be temporarily redirected elsewhere until a County-qualified archaeologist should be retained to characterize the nature and context of the find, and determine if any further evaluation is necessary consistent with County Cultural Resources Guidelines (revised 1993) are required. This recommendation would ensure that highly unlikely impacts to cultural resources would be feasibly addressed.

Please let me know if you have any questions regarding this report.

Sincerely yours,



DAVID STONE, M.A., RPA

References

Stone Archaeological Consulting. 2003. Phase 1 Archaeological Resources Report for Proposed Waterlines at Las Varas Ranch, Goleta, CA.