

**PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY AND EVALUATION FOR A
PROPERTY PARCEL IN THE GAVIOTA COASTAL REGION,
COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA**

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November 2000; Job Number WP-067-020

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Management Summary

This archaeological report was prepared for Dr. Richard Simon regarding a property parcel located in the Gaviota coastal region of southwestern Santa Barbara County, California. A Phase I cultural resources investigation was conducted as a preliminary assessment stage before any proposed development might occur within the property area identified by Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 081-150-028 and Zoning Code AG-II-320. The report was prepared in compliance with Santa Barbara County Planning & Development Department or other local agency cultural resource management requirements for initial Phase I archaeological evaluations of property parcels. This document can be submitted to provide the necessary information regarding cultural resource concerns during a review process for a building permit prior to ground disturbances that would occur from construction development.

The report presents the methods and results of the Phase I cultural resources investigation conducted by Western Points, Carpinteria, California, that included an intensive on-site field survey of the subject property that encompasses approximately 48 acres. The project investigation was undertaken to estimate the potential for adverse impacts to occur within any cultural resource deposit that may be located within the property areas that could experience ground disturbances during future development activities.

The research was conducted to comply with applicable regulations of the State Historic Preservation Office (Sacramento), County of Santa Barbara cultural resource management guidelines, and provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Phase I investigation consisted of three stages of work including: 1) background archival records search and documents review, 2) intensive pedestrian field survey and photographic file, and 3) technical report production. Mr. Larry A. Carbone, M.A., the project archaeologist, conducted all necessary phases of research for the project study.

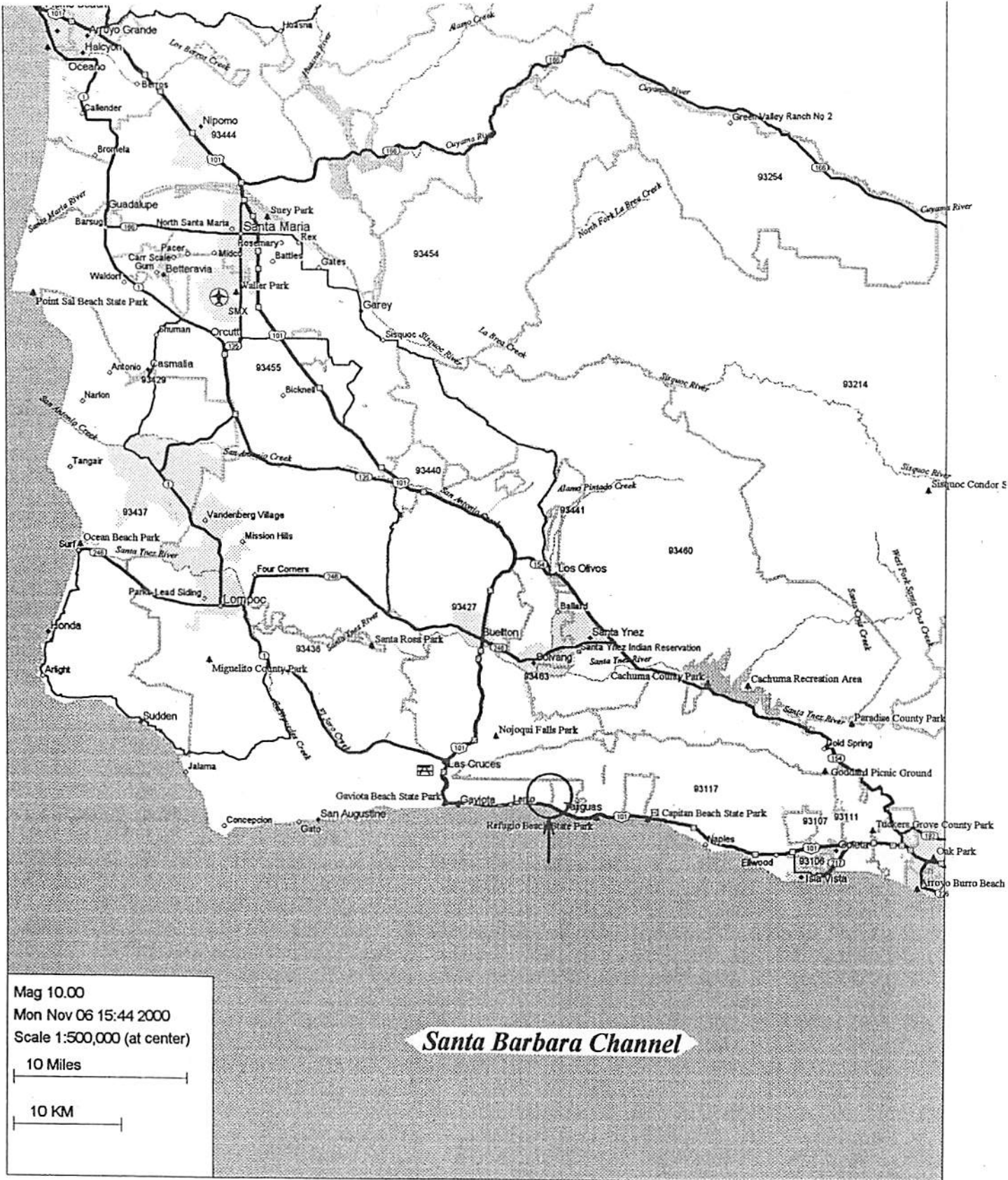
1.2 Project Location and Description

The general project area is located in the southwest coastal section of the County of Santa Barbara in the lower foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains and lies adjacent to and north of Highway 101 (Figure 1). The subject property is situated between Arroyo Hondo on the east and Cañada de Guillermo to the west. The parcel is located approximately 1.0 mile south of the Los Padres National Forest boundary in Township 5 North, Range 31 West, in an unsectioned area of the County as demarcated on the US Geological Survey (USGS) Gaviota 7.5' Series Quadrangle Map (Figure 2). The postal address for the parcel is 15000 Calle Real, Gaviota 93436, CA. The acreage that was field surveyed ranged in elevation from approximately 60 to 375 feet above mean sea level, and the vicinity surrounding the project parcel is mostly undeveloped with widely separated single family residences and outliers, or ranch and farming operations.

There were no existing structures within the project property that consisted of three extended ridge fingers and three ravines or drainages that separate these topographic features. The entire assessor parcel encompassed an area of slightly less than 50 acres, of which approximately 90 to 95 percent of this area was intensively surveyed for cultural resources. The limited areas that were not surveyed are discussed in Section 5.2 of this report. The intent of the Phase I investigation was to identify any prehistoric or historic site deposits that may be located within the property boundary. There is a likelihood that some small-scale construction development may occur within the parcel in the future in the form of a single family residence and outliers with associated facility installations.

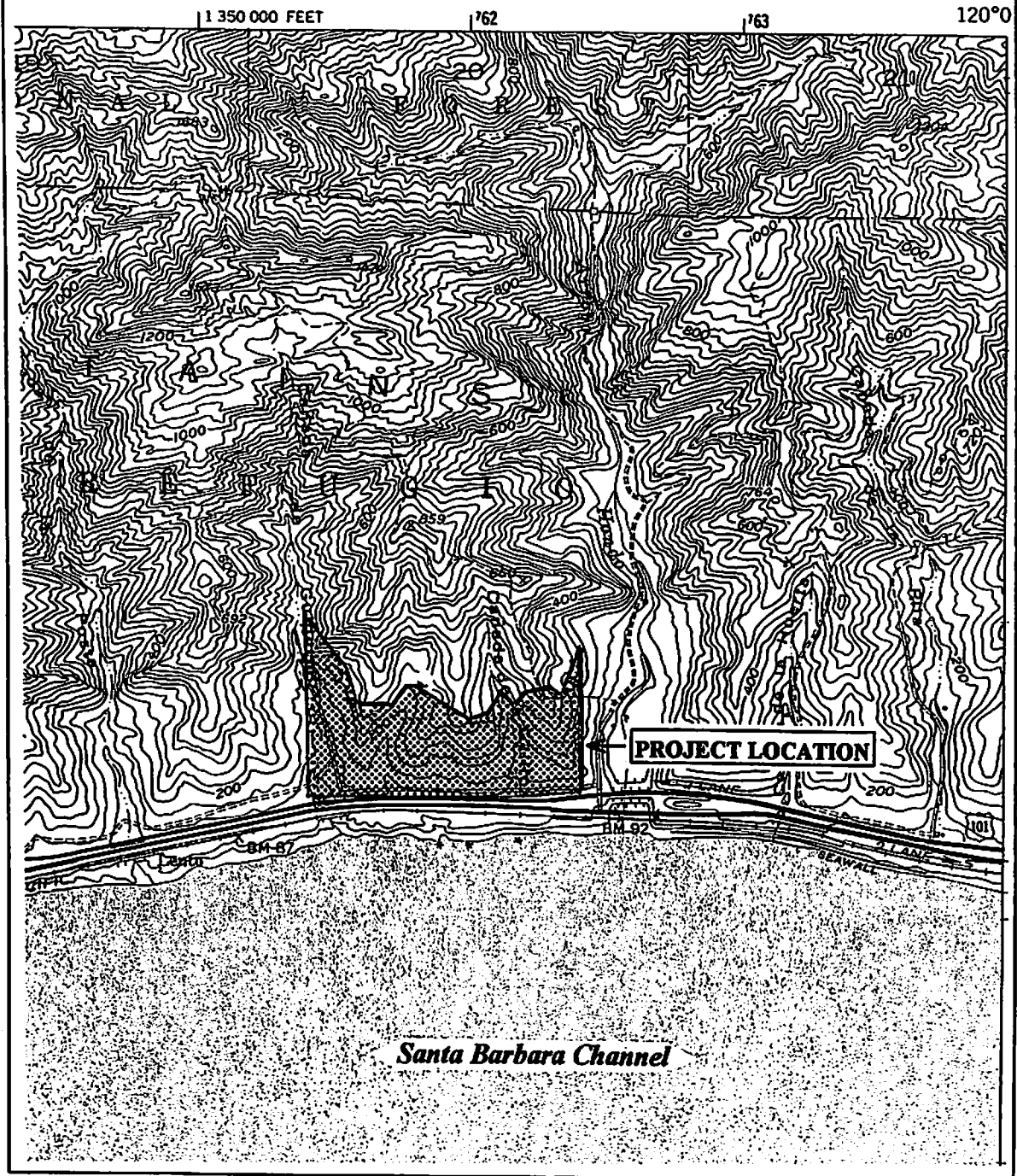
2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project study area is encompassed within a foothill system of the local Santa Ynez Mountains bordering the Pacific Ocean terrace. The Santa Barbara Channel shoreline is approximately 200 meters (660 feet) to the south of the subject property boundary which is immediately north of Highway 101. The three drainage ravines transiting the property



**Figure 1. General Project Region
 (site area circled)**

GAVIOTA QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA-SANTA BARBARA CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



**Figure 2. Specific Location of Survey Property
USGS Gaviota 7.5' Series Quadrangle Map
Scale: 1 inch = 2,000 feet**

are on a north-south trend and include Cañada de Guillermo, Cañada de la Gallina, and one unnamed drainage situated between these. Due to a resulting dam formed from dirt road cut and fill, a pond was present on the property within the drainage channel of Cañada de la Gallina. Arroyo Hondo lies adjacent to the study parcel at a distance of approximately 130 meters (430 feet) from the eastern boundary of the Simon property. All of the drainages had some standing water at the time the field survey was conducted.

The plant communities inhabiting the project area included mostly grasses, wild mustard, and dispersed thistle, except for the drainage sections. These exhibited wetland type vegetation that contained oak, willow, and sycamore trees with mixed reeds in the marshy areas. A predominant coastal sage and chaparral community loosely borders the study property to the north in the higher elevations.

A sedimentary bedrock conformity classified as the Monterey Formation that consists mostly of sandstone and shale with dispersed chert is exhibited in boulder and shelf type outcrops in the region and some of this lithic formation is visible in exposures immediately north of the survey acreage as seen in the cover photograph. Local sedimentology studies have also identified an associated geological component known as Sespe bedrock incorporated in the Todo-Lodo Complex, that sometimes abuts the Monterey Formation and has similar constituents. Outside of the bedrock zone, the developed soils in the survey area consisted mostly of loamy silt that is of medium brown color.

3.0 REGIONAL CULTURAL HISTORY

3.1 Native American

The regional area of study encompasses the traditional lands of the Chumash Native American tribal groups. Evidence from previously researched archaeological sites documents that prehistoric cultural occupation in the county-wide environs and project vicinity has spanned the past 9,000 or more years. Sites associated with the Chumash

cultural complex are found in San Luis Obispo, Ventura, and Santa Barbara Counties, including the Channel Islands. These exhibit a diverse spectrum of cultural manifestations reflected in site types ranging from small shrine or petroglyph locations and temporary campsites, to large, permanently occupied villages or rancherias that sometimes include extensive shell midden deposits and dense artifactual remains. Ongoing research suggests that the traditional Chumash ancestral region may extend more northward toward the Monterey region and south to an extreme near Malibu Canyon.

The local prehistoric chronology is divided into four major chronological divisions: Paleoindian, Early Period, Middle Period and Late Period. Discussion of the latter three periods is based on a chronology developed by Chester King (1981) for the Santa Barbara Channel region. It is presently interpreted from scientific evidence that humans entered the Americas during the latter part of the Wisconsin glacial period no earlier than 40,000 years before present (B.P.), and perhaps as recently as 20,000 B.P. Some of the earliest unequivocal evidence of human occupation in south-coastal California relates to archaeological sites in San Diego (Warren 1968) and Santa Barbara Counties (Glassow 1997). These sites have produced radiocarbon ages ranging from 9,500-8,000 B.P. During this time period Paleoindian groups focused on hunting Pleistocene epoch megafauna species including mammoth, giant bison, and possibly camel, although plants and smaller animals certainly represented a part of the Paleoindian diet. When the availability of large game was reduced due to extinctions believed to be caused by changing environmental factors near the end of the Pleistocene and early Holocene Periods (9,000-8,000 B.P.), subsistence strategies changed to a greater reliance on seeds, nuts, and small mammal resources such as deer and bear.

Post-Pleistocene/early Holocene changes in climate and environment are reflected in the local archaeological record by approximately 8,000-7,500 B.P., (c.f. Carbone 1984), initiating the Early Period of cultural adaptation. The Early Period of the Santa Barbara channel mainland was originally defined by Rogers (1929) who designated it as "Oak Grove" culture. The diagnostic utilitarian item during this time was the milling stone

(metate), used to grind hard seeds into flour. Throughout most of the Early Period there is evidence of sea mammal and shellfish procurement (Glassow 1990) sometimes exhibited by remains that formed large midden deposits.

The Middle Period (3,350-800 B.P.) is characterized by larger and more permanent settlements. Material remains from sites dating to this time segment reflect a greater reliance on marine resources that included a marked increase in marine shell deposits and fish remains, when bone gorges and shell fishhooks became prominent. As evidence suggests, approximately 1,000 years ago the plank canoe (*tomol*) was developed, making ocean fishing and trade with the Santa Barbara Channel Islands safer and more efficient (Arnold 1987). Terrestrial resources continued to be exploited as seen by the presence of contracting-stemmed and corner-notched projectile points (atlatl dart tips) found in Middle Period site deposits.

The Late Period (800-150 B.P. or A.D. 1,150-1,800) was a time of increased social and economic complexity. Population increased as permanent and semi-permanent villages became clustered along the Santa Barbara mainland shoreline and on the Channel Islands. Based on this interaction, Rogers termed this period "Canaliño". Trade networks that were probably controlled by village chiefs expanded and played an important role in local Chumash culture, reinforcing status differences and encouraging craft specialization (Arnold 1992). Terrestrial and marine resources continued to be exploited, although in more intensity. Acorns were processed using stone pestles and mortars, and deer were hunted more effectively, as indicated by smaller projectile points for the bow and arrow that were likely introduced during this time. Also during this period there was an increase in the number of residential base camps and villages, and the diversity of site settings expanded.

The protohistoric material and social elements of the Chumash culture were disrupted by the arrival of the Spanish expedition led by Gaspar de Portola in 1769. From that time of European contact the Chumash cultural tradition changed dramatically, particularly as a

result of the 'church' indoctrination within the Native American communities and establishment of Missions at Santa Barbara, Santa Ynez, and La Purisima, all located in Santa Barbara County.

The Chumash cultural tradition has been described in depth by various field researchers utilizing excavated data, ethnographic examples, and the valuable insights of Chumash Native American elders. Because of this comprehensive work the material, social, settlement, technological, economic, and other aspects of this culture can be reviewed by interested researchers. For detailed descriptions of the cultural attributes of the Chumash, see also Arnold (1992), King (1990), and Miller (1988).

3.2 Spanish and Anglo-American

A concise account of the historic record of the Santa Barbara area began with visits by four Spanish explorers between the years of 1542 (Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo) and 1602 (Sebastian Vizcaino). Then 167 years passed without additional European arrivals. Mission Santa Barbara was founded in 1786, four years after the Royal Presidio had been constructed as a military garrison in the middle region of the present City limits (Hawley 1987). By 1830 the town of Santa Barbara had attracted 400 settlers and contained 60 adobe houses located randomly in the absence of a formal street grid. Most of these residences were constructed with tile roofs, but many had only earthen floors. These structures were occupied by Spanish, Mexican and Anglo-American pioneers.

Secularization of the Missions in 1834 initiated the Mexican Period in the general regional area, characterized by a continuation of the Spanish practice of granting large ranchos to prominent claimants (Avina 1973). The transition between Hispanic and early American settlement in the region began when Santa Barbara County was created as one of the original counties divided throughout California when it became a new state in 1850. By the mid to late 1800s, pockets of Chinese, Italian, and German communities were established, especially as a result of starting small local business enterprises.

In 1865, the first wharf was constructed, but this could not accommodate large ships. A more substantial wharf was then built nearby by John P. Stearns in 1872. These improvements reflected growing commerce in the City with commodities arriving principally by sea at that time, and the harbor was made more secure in 1930 by construction of a breakwater extending from Point Castillo (Hill and Parks 1930).

The Southern Pacific Railroad completed a link between Los Angeles and Santa Barbara in 1887, when the first railroad depot/station was constructed at Montecito Street between Mason and Yanonali Streets (Myrick 1987). Another depot was built in the Ellwood area by 1889 in the area of the present day and unincorporated township of Goleta. This station was intended to service the end portion of the existing track before rail segments from the north (Surf area, etc.) united with Ellwood by 1899. The railroad link between Santa Barbara and San Francisco was not completed until 1901. The existing rail station at State and Montecito Streets was constructed in 1905, and after later structural improvements were completed on the building it continues to operate at the present time.

For the nearby project region in the Gaviota area, there is documentation of historic Spanish Colonial/Mexican period adobe structures that existed mostly as residences associated with land grant properties. Stage coach outposts and dirt trails used for inter-county travel were also located in the general region, the stagecoach run having traveled northward through the Gaviota Pass. The larger area within which the Simon property is located was included in the Nuestra Señora del Refugio Land Grant awarded in the mid 1800s. Corporate enterprise sites that were widely scattered in the greater Santa Barbara County regions originated from the establishment of 19th and 20th Century business ventures, especially relating to the oil industry, and some material remains of these still exist in sparse deposits in the Gaviota area.

4.0 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

On November 1, 2000, an archaeological and historical archival records search was conducted for the Simon property project by Mr. Carbone at the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC), California Archaeological Inventory, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara (see Appendix A). This review inventoried and map-located cultural resource surveys conducted and archaeological sites (prehistoric and historic) previously recorded within a one-mile search radius surrounding the project property. The records search was completed using a focal section of the USGS Gaviota 7.5' Series Quadrangle Map.

The results of this research document that fifteen formally numbered field surveys have been conducted within the search radius since 1979 (see Appendix B for bibliography). As a result of these field investigations, ten archaeological sites have been recorded within the one-mile records search perimeter. These include SBa-1151, SBa-1204, SBa-1969, SBa-1979, SBa-1980, SBa-1982, SBa-1990, SBa-2038, SBa-2149 and SBa-2588, all of which are prehistoric Native American sites exhibiting a variety of manifestations. According to the associated project survey reports, most of these sites were identified during investigations of linear tracts for Union Pacific Railroad improvements, Caltrans Highway 101 construction, and Celleron/All American Petroleum Pipeline installation.

One of the recorded sites (SBa-1980) was discovered in 1985 during the All American Pipeline Project and is located on the Simon property in the southwest portion of the parcel as shown in the Figure 3 map plot. The archaeological site record form documenting this site is included in Appendix C. Two other sites (SBA-1982 and SBa-2038) are located in close proximity to, but outside of the southeastern and southwestern boundaries of the Simon property, respectively. These cultural resource sites are situated on the elevated terrace areas above Arroyo Hondo and Cañada de Guillermo, adjacent to Highway 101 on the north. Site SBa-1982 was identified within the property parcel owned

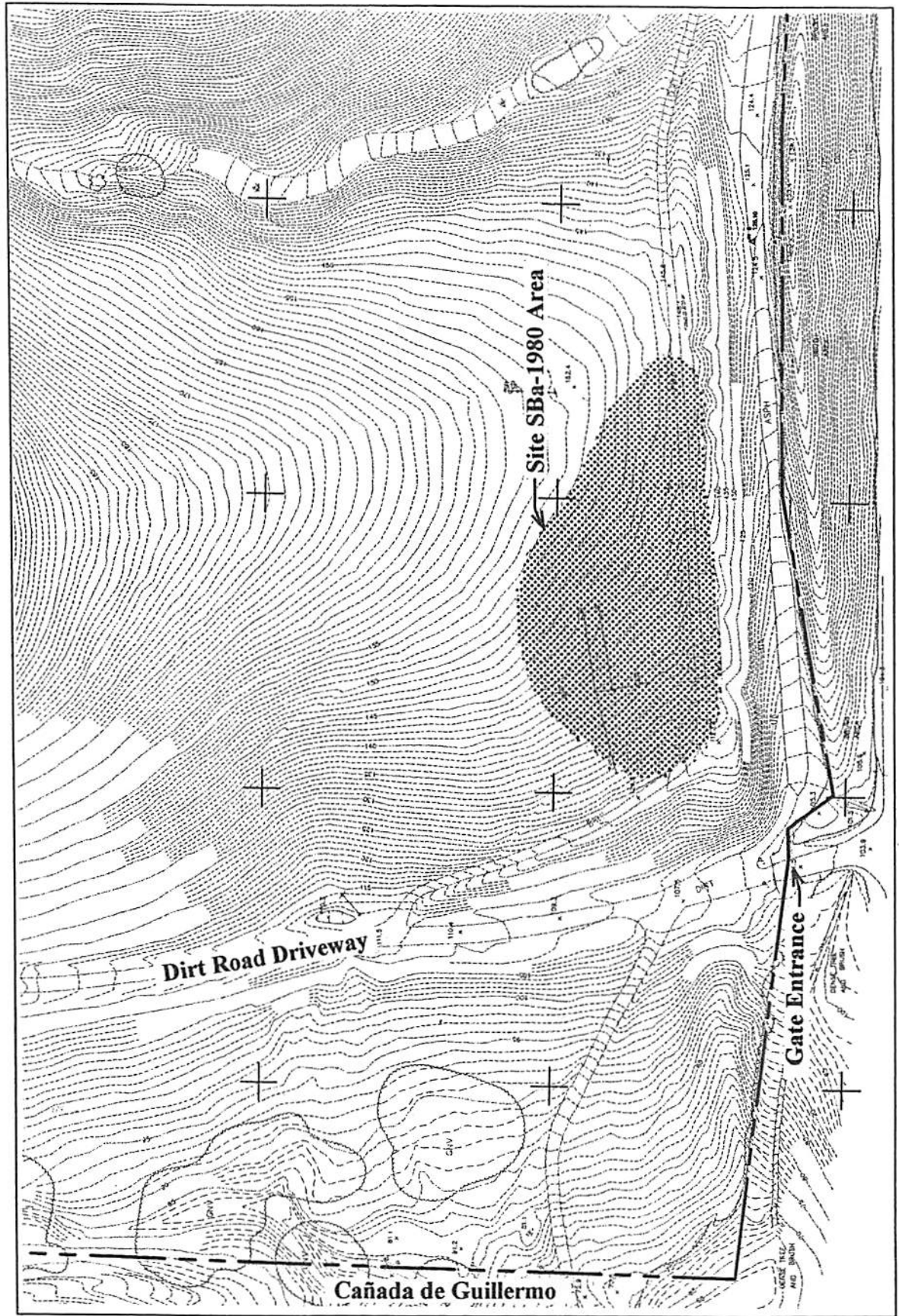


Figure 3. Map Plot of Site SBa-1980 Location
Scale: 1 inch = 100 feet

by the James J. Hollister III Family Trust, to the east of the Simon property, and Site SBa-2038 is located on the property parcel to the west that is owned by Mr. Bruce Brown.

To supplement the background research in preparation for the Phase I survey, County of Santa Barbara historic site map plots and cultural resources sensitivity zone data were reviewed. These delineated locational areas of historically significant site resources, and indicate that no cultural sites of this nature are known to be within the search radius of the subject property. However, historic activities for rock quarrying operations occurred in the Cañada de Guillermo area and also in Cañada de la Huerta that is 0.5 mile east of the Simon parcel. A site assessment report by Carrico (1984) documents the Huerta Quarry activity in the 1950s. And during the present survey, a personal communication with Mr. Brown, owner of the property adjoining the Simon parcel to the west, indicated that the local sandstone and shale bedrock was extracted for use in the subgrade bed during construction of Highway 101 in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Other cultural resources document files were inventoried for records of significant historic preservation sites in the southwestern County of Santa Barbara study region. These included local histories, National Register inventories, and regional real estate records from the following sources:

- ◆ **National Register of Historic Places**
- ◆ **National Historic Landmarks**
- ◆ **California Inventory of Historic Resources**
- ◆ **County of Santa Barbara Historic Landmarks**
- ◆ **County of Santa Barbara Structures of Merit**
- ◆ **Gaviota Property Parcel/Lot Records**

Although not formally documented in the archival files examined during the present records inventory, there are sections of Old Highway 1 that were constructed of concrete in the early 1900s that are located within the 1-mile project search radius. These remnants include a standing concrete bridge at the mouth of Arroyo Hondo and partially buried segments of the old roadway that exist within the southeast extreme of the Simon property.

5.0 FIELD METHODS

5.1 Research Focus

The intent of the Phase I study was to ascertain the presence of any surface cultural deposits that may be in the pathway of future construction activities that may occur within the parcel. Although a limited amount of archaeological field survey had been previously undertaken in the region surrounding the project area, survey techniques were restricted whereby only a limited percentage of the ground surface was surveyed in large areas, or only linear coverage was implemented for road construction, pipeline, or power cable line installations. The present investigation focused on a more intensive method of examining exposed surfaces in the property survey area.

Before the field work for this project commenced, a few prehistoric archaeological sites were known to exist in the vicinity of the Simon property envelope. It was important to document the extent of their boundaries to assure that no future construction work will occur that would endanger the integrity of any sites. In addition, it was necessary to identify any previously unknown cultural resources that might be adversely affected within the study area. The background research undertaken in conjunction with the pedestrian field survey afforded an accurate assessment of the potential for future development impacts to intrude within cultural deposits.

5.2 Field Procedures

For preparation of the site investigation, on October 30, 2000, Mr. Simon described the proposed development plans and provided Mr. Carbone with a project topographic map that delineated the subject property boundaries. Also during this communication and in following faxes, the details of the necessary Phase I archaeological investigation procedures were outlined. After all background documents research was completed, Mr. Carbone conducted the on-site field survey and photographic file from November 1 through 3. During the field investigation, intensive systematic and opportunistic pedestrian

survey methods were implemented within the project acreage, regulated by the topography and vegetation types or densities present.

The study property was partially bounded on the west by the Cañada de Guillermo Creek (Figure 4), a prominent drainage meandering on a north-south trend. The south parcel boundary parallels Highway 101 to the north on an east-west line bordering the Caltrans highway right-of-way. The east property margin is demarcated by a north-south barbed wire fence separating it from the Hollister property, and the north property boundary is zigzag and was marked by white, standing poles of 2-inch diameter PVC pipe at boundary apexes.

A systematic method of survey was conducted wherever relatively parallel and linear or sinuous transects could be effectively walked in areas that were covered mostly by grasses, dry wild mustard, and short weed vegetation as illustrated in Figure 5. Survey transects in these areas were spaced at 5-10 meter intervals within the tract, so that all of the exposed ground surface could be examined. Ground visibility in these areas averaged approximately 10-15 percent surface exposure. An opportunistic survey method was implemented in areas where ground exposure was increased due to different vegetation types including oak and sycamore trees (Figure 6), and systematic transects were not feasible. These sections were examined in a random pattern focused toward available ground exposure which ranged between 20 to 30 percent. Cattle grazing has occurred on the property for a few decades which ultimately affected surface exposure in some areas.

Approximately 5 to 10 percent of the project acreage was not surveyed due to avoidance of either very steep slopes that were measured by a clinometer as having an angle of more than 35 degrees, or dense vegetation as encountered in the lower section of Cañada de la Gallina. These limited sections are considered to represent negligible potential for containing archaeological site deposits. The unnamed drainage channel in the west-central portion of the survey area (Figure 7) was mostly open and was surveyed. The occurrence of some rodent burrowing activity offered an opportunity to view subsurface soils, and the

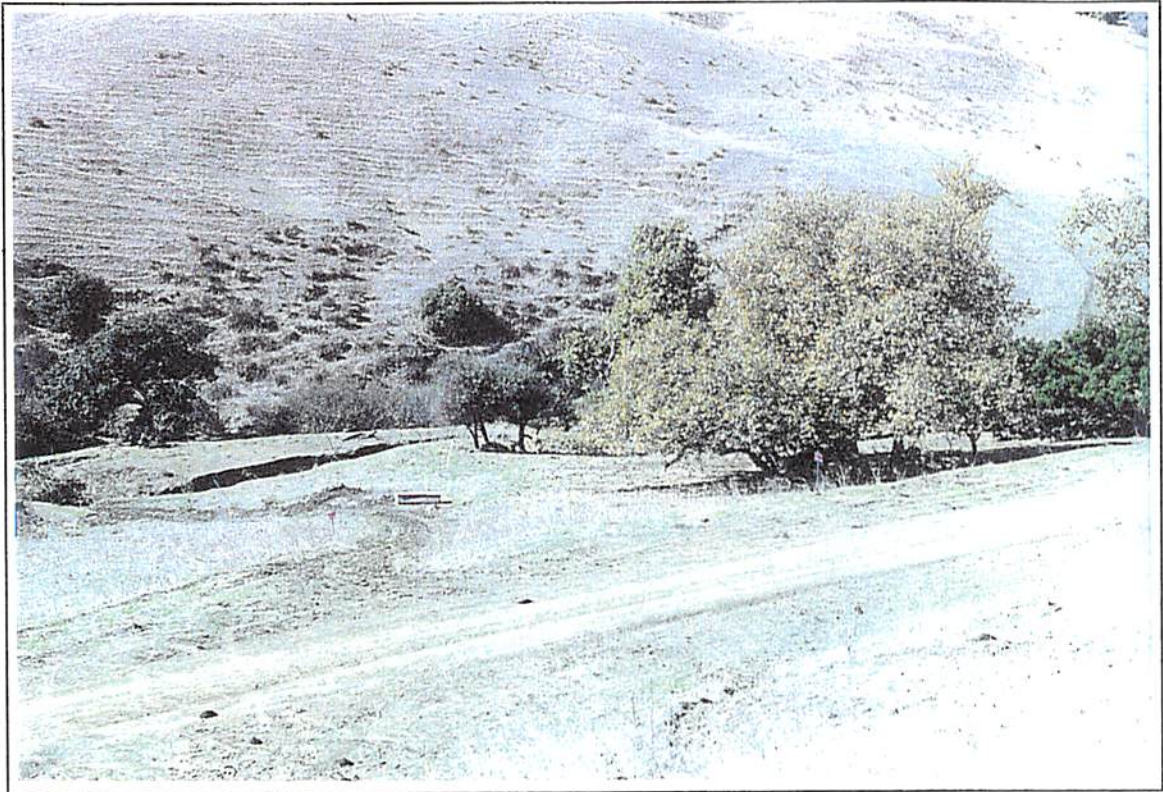


Figure 4. Cañada de Guillermo Creek (view to west)

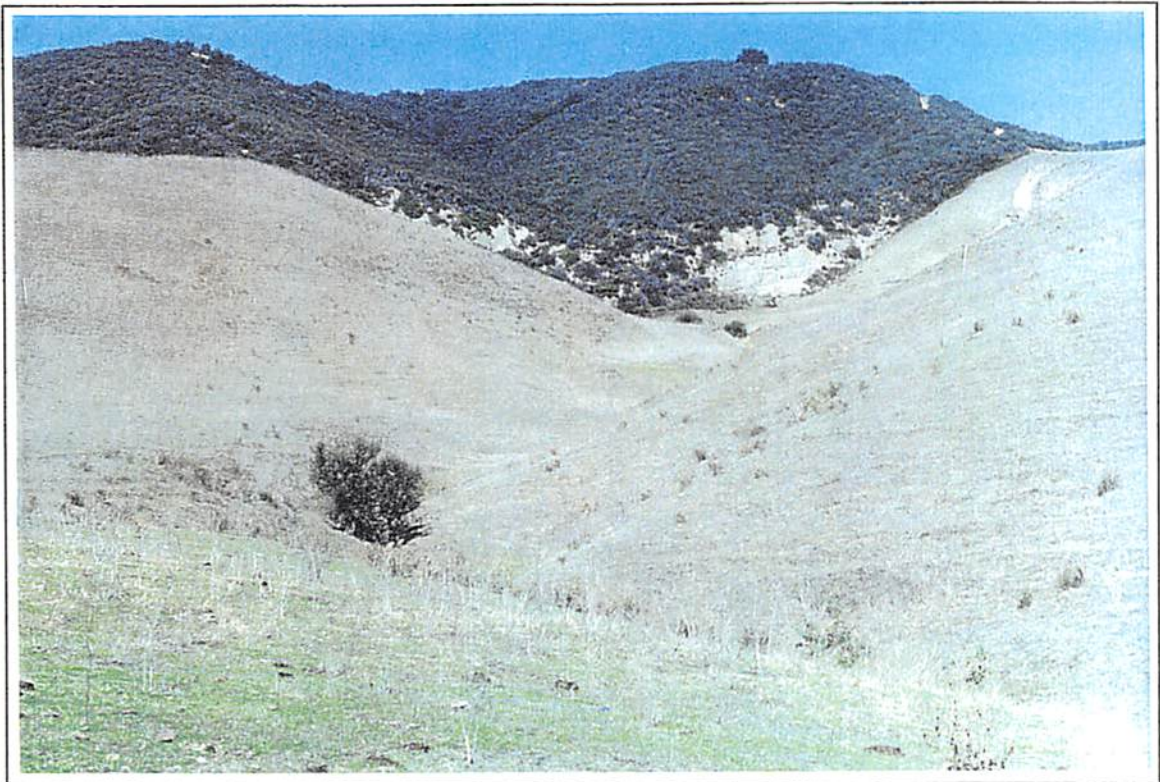


Figure 5. Predominant Site Vegetation (view to north)



Figure 6. Oak and Sycamore Vegetation (view to south)

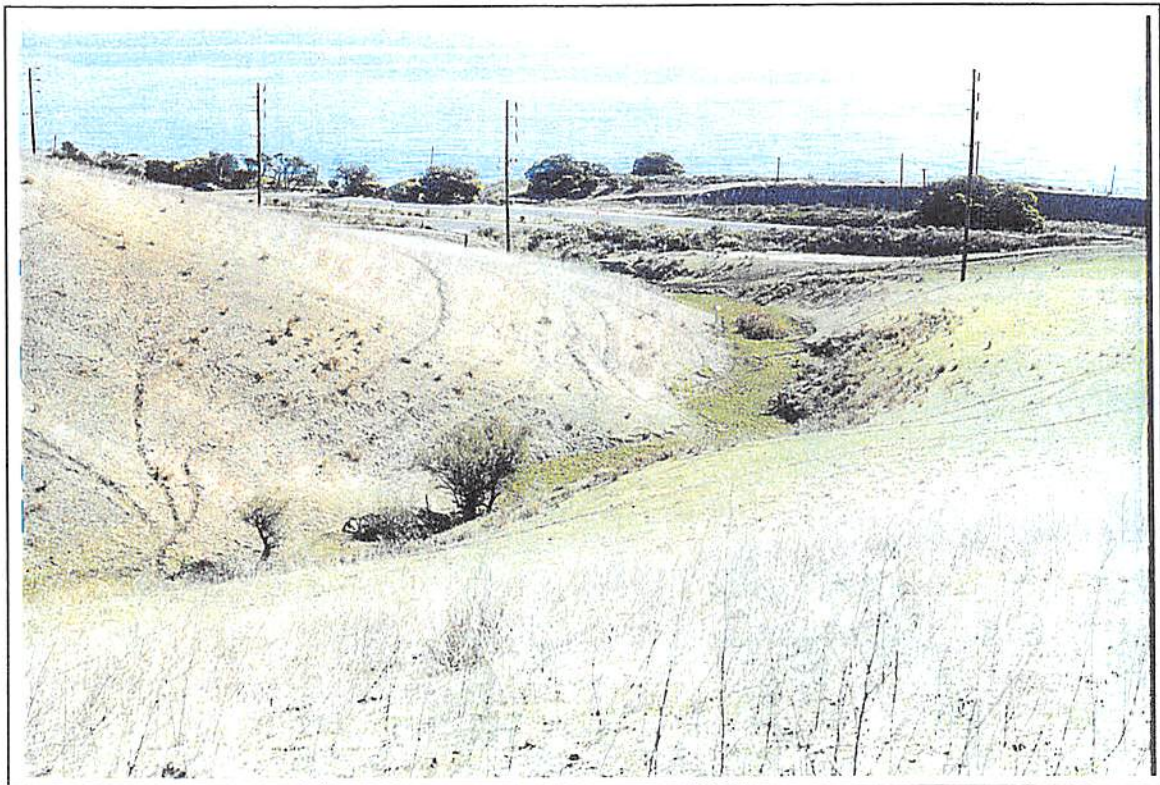


Figure 7. Unnamed Drainage Channel (view to southeast)

resulting backdirt piles were scrutinized for cultural materials. A cut dirt road in the general south property margin allowed examination of subsurface soils along its pathway in the vertical cut bank sections to better detect potential archaeological deposits.

6.0 RESULTS

Other than the previously recorded archaeological site SBa-1980, no additional surface indications of cultural resource deposits or items were identified during the intensive field survey of the subject property. This assessment resulted from examination of all ground surface exposures that offered an adequate representative sample of the parcel acreage in general. Sandstone bedrock cobbles and small boulders were present throughout a large portion of the western property area, while a low frequency of lithic materials were found in the remaining eastern section as shown in Figure 8. These sedimentary rock resources were sometimes used by Native Americans for mano and metate implements to grind and process plant or animal materials. The field specimens were examined for indications of intentional modification. No evidence of cultural midden-type soils, marine shell, chipped or ground stone materials that could indicate Native American tool use or other activity were identified beyond the boundary of Site SBa-1980. This site area is shown in Figure 9 at the toe of the western property ridge finger where the cattle are present. Other than the delineated area encompassed within the boundary of Site SBa-1980, the remainder of the survey area was observed to be devoid of archaeological materials.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the results of the present project investigation, future attention is warranted toward archaeological site SBa-1980 that is located within the Simon property boundary. Because this prehistoric site is a Native American cultural resource, it is recommended that this site area be avoided to an extent of a minimal 50 meter (165 feet) distance of the cultural deposit boundary during any future development activities that may occur.



Figure 8. Southeast Section of Survey Area (view to east)

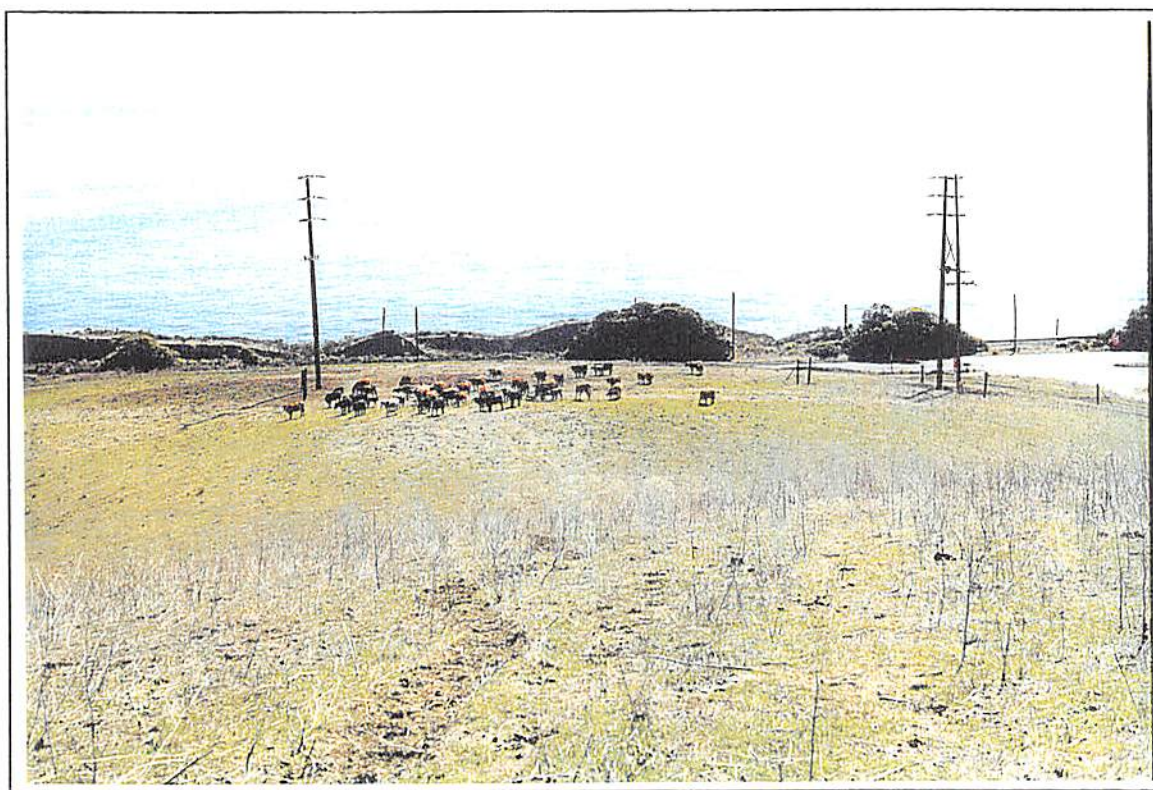


Figure 9. Location of Archaeological Site SBa-1980 (view to south)

Cultural resources monitoring by a County-qualified archaeologist will be necessary during any construction activity if ground disturbances occur nearer to Site SBa-1980 than this recommended buffer distance.

Because no other cultural resource deposits or items were identified outside of the specific SBa-1980 site boundary during the present Phase I investigation, there appears to be minimal risk of impact to cultural resources during future development activities in alternate locations or proposed 'development envelopes'. Although a portion of the surveyed ground surface was obscured by dense, low grass plant deposits, the likelihood of a cultural resource site being located within the upper ridge topography of the subject property area is considered to be very low. Therefore, no further archaeological investigation is recommended or necessary at this time.

However, prior to the start of any ground disturbance or excavation, contractors and construction personnel must be alerted to the possibility of exposing unanticipated archaeological features or artifacts associated with past human occupation or activity in the parcel. If such cultural resources are encountered or suspected, project work should be halted immediately within a 100 feet radius of the find, and the County Planning Division is to be notified and a County-approved archaeologist must be consulted. The latter is to be employed to assess the nature, extent and significance of any discoveries and to develop appropriate management recommendations for archaeological resource treatment, including but not limited to redirection of grading and/or excavation activities. A Phase II testing program may then be necessary.

If the findings are potentially significant, a Phase III Recovery Program shall be prepared and accepted by a County Environmental Analyst. That portion of the Phase III Program which requires work on-site should be completed prior to continuing construction in the affected area. If prehistoric Native American site deposits or other remains are encountered, it will be necessary to contract a Chumash representative to be present as a site observer during all further subsurface disturbance in the area of the find.

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APPENDIX A
RECORDS SEARCH VERIFICATION.



November 1, 2000

To Whom it May Concern:

On the above date, Larry Carbone conducted a records search in our office for the Simon Property Phase I Investigation in Gaviota in Santa Barbara County. He searched our records for all known archaeological sites and previous cultural resource surveys on the U.S.G.S. Gaviota quad map within a one mile radius of the project area and consulted relevant survey reports and site records.

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

Sincerely,

Bonnie Yoshida
Assistant Coordinator

APPENDIX B
BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SURVEY REPORTS

E Number 78 Date 1986 Author Billman, B.

Title Phase I Archaeological Survey and Testing Tajiguas Canyon Landfill, Santa Barbara County, California

Quad Gaviota, Tajiguas

Site Negative

Area 1153395 sq. m. Comments

E Number 79 Date 1984 Author Carrico, R.

Title Preliminary Results of a Cultural Resources Survey of Canada de la Huerta for the Shell Molino Project.

Quad Gaviota

Site Negative

Area 341566.8 sq. Comments

E Number 81 Date 1981 Author Haley, B.

Title Fourth Addendum to the Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed Arroyo Hondo Bridge Replacement Project in Santa Barbara County, California. 05-SB-101, Post Mile 41.1, 05302-260500

Quad Gaviota

Site SBA-1204

Area None given Comments

E Number 82 Date 1980 Author Johnson, J.

Title Second Supplement to Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Bridge Replacement Project in Santa Barbara County, California 05-SB-101 Post Mile 41.1 Arroyo Hondo Bridge 05201 - 260501.

Quad Gaviota, Tajiguas

Site SBA-93; SBA-1151;

Area None given Comments

E Number 85 Date 1979 Author Mone, Sheila L.

Title Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Bridge Replacement in Santa Barbara County, California 05-SB-101 P.M. 41.1 Arroyo Hondo Bridge 05201 - 260501.

Quad Gaviota

Site SBA-1151; SBA-1900;

Area None given Comments

E Number 89 Date 1981 Author Osland, K.; Mortensen, M.

Title Third Addendum to the Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Arroyo Hondo Bridge Replacement Project in Santa Barbara County, California 05-SB-101 Post Mile 41.1 Arroyo Quemado Ooptional Disposal Site Post Mile 39.8 05302 - 260500.

Quad Gaviota

Site Negative

Area None given

Comments

E Number 94 Date 1979 Author Spanne, L.

Title Archaeological Letter Report: Supplement to Archaeological Survey Report 05-SB-101 P.M. 41.1, Arroyo Hondo Bridge, Santa Barbara County, 05201-260501 by Sheila Mone.

Quad Gaviota

Site SBA-1151

Area None given

Comments

E Number 872 Date 1990 Author Haley, B.; Wilcoxon, L.; Michaels,

Title Results of a Phase 2 archaeological resource evaluation at SBA-2149 in conjunction with the All American Pipeline Company's coastal segment, Santa Barbara, California.

Quad Gaviota

Site SBA-2149

Area None given

Comments

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

Quad Carpinteria; Santa Barbara;

Site SBA-1870; 2190; 1915;

Area None given

Comments

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

Quad Gaviota; Tajiguas; Dos

Site Numerous sites in Santa

Area None given

Comments

E Number 1767 Date 1993 Author Santoro, L.; Cooley, T.; Hazeltine,
Title Phase III Final Report Archaeological Investigations Conducted along the Santa Barbara
Coast from Gaviota to Las Flores Canyon for the All American Pipeline
Quad Gaviota; Tajiguas
Site SBA-90; SBA-1506;
Area 100' X 10.5 Comments

E Number 2324 Date 1998 Author Brown, Joan
Title A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Upper Pila Creek, Tajiguas Landfill, Santa
Barbara County, California
Quad Gaviota
Site SBA-3494
Area 10 acres Comments pp. 60

E Number 2323 Date 1998 Author Brown, Joan
Title A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the Tajiguas Landfill Expansion, Santa Barbara
County, California
Quad Gaviota;Tajiguas
Site SBA-3494, ISO-645
Area 200 acres Comments pp. 50

E Number 2319 Date 1998 Author Brown, Joan
Title A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Lower Pila Creek Portion of the Tajiguas
Landfill Expansion, Santa Barbara County, California
Quad Gaviota
Site SBA-1990
Area 3 acres Comments pp. 25

E Number 2335 Date 1980 Author Northrop, William
Title Draft Environmental Impact Report
Resumption of Exploratory and Developmental Drilling Operations by the Shell Oil
Company
Quad Gaviota
Site Negative
Area offshore Comments 22 pp

APPENDIX C
SITE RECORD FORM FOR SBa-1980

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Temporary Number: CE-002-1

Page 1 of 5

Agency Designation: _____

1. County: Santa Barbara

2. USGS Quad: Gaviota (7.5') 1953 (15') Photorevised: 1982

3. UTM Coordinates: Zone 10 / 761660 Easting / 3818280 Northing ()

4. Township 5N Range 31W (Unsectioned)
% of _____ % of _____ % of _____ % of Section _____ Base (Mer.) SBM ()

5. Map Coordinates: 116 mms 377E mm# (from NW corner of map) 6. Elevation 120', 40m

7. Location: The site is on a terrace above a drainage approximately 10m above a roadcut for a dirt road curving around the toe of one of these spurs.

8. Prehistoric X Historic _____ Protohistoric _____ 8. Site Description: This is a low density artifact scatter including both groundstone and chipped stone and shell. Site utilized for resource processing and chipped stone tool maintenance and possibly resource procurement. There is a core area of chert scatter and shell is concentrated along roadcut. ()

10. Area: 150^{N/S} m(length)x 55E/W m(width) 8250 m². Method of Determination: Shovel test pits. ()

11. Depth: 50 cm Method of Determination: Shovel test pits. ()

12. Features: None

13. Artifacts: Sandstone manos and slab metate fragment; Monterey chert, biface fragment, flakes, chunks, and cores.

14. Non-Artifactual Constituents: Shell, Mytilus and chione.

15. Date Recorded: 10-21-85 16. Recorded By: J. Pjerrou B. Johnson
J. Schmidt P. Lagreze ()

17. Affiliation and Address: CAS (UCSB) ()

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

Permanent Trinomial: SBa-1980 / Sept. 1985
mo. yr.
Temporary Number: CE-002-1
Agency Designation: _____

Page 2 of 5

18. Human Remains: None noted. ()

19. Site Integrity: Poor - roadcut; cattle trodding; powerline and gasline construction. ()

20. Nearest Water (type, distance and direction): Seasonal stream 100m west in Canada de (X)

21. Largest Body of Water within 1 km (type, distance and direction): Permanent stream in Arroyo (X)

22. Vegetation Community (site vicinity): Rangeland - chaparral on upper (Plant List ()) (X)

23. Vegetation Community (on site): Grazed grass. (Plant List ()) (X)

References for above: _____ ()

24. Site Soil: Loam () 25. Surrounding Soil: _____ ()

26. Geology: Monterey Foundation () 27. Landform: Terrace along a coast (X)

28. Slope: 15-20% grade () 29. Exposure: Open to south. ()

30. Landowner(s) (and/or tenants) and Address: Dr R A and A M. Simon ()

31. Remarks: _____ ()

32. References: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, Celeron/All American Pipeline, Santa Barbara County, California. ()

33. Name of Project: Celeron/All American Pipeline ()

34. Type of Investigation: Surface survey and shovel test pits. ()

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

36. Photos: 15 (Roll 2, frames 30-35)
(Roll 3, frames 1-9) Taken By: _____ ()

37. Photo Accession Number: Camera #3 On File At: CAS (UCSB) ()

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD
Continuation Sheet

Permanent Trinomial: SBa-1980 / Sept. 1985
mo. yr.

Temporary Number: CE-002-1

Agency Designation: _____

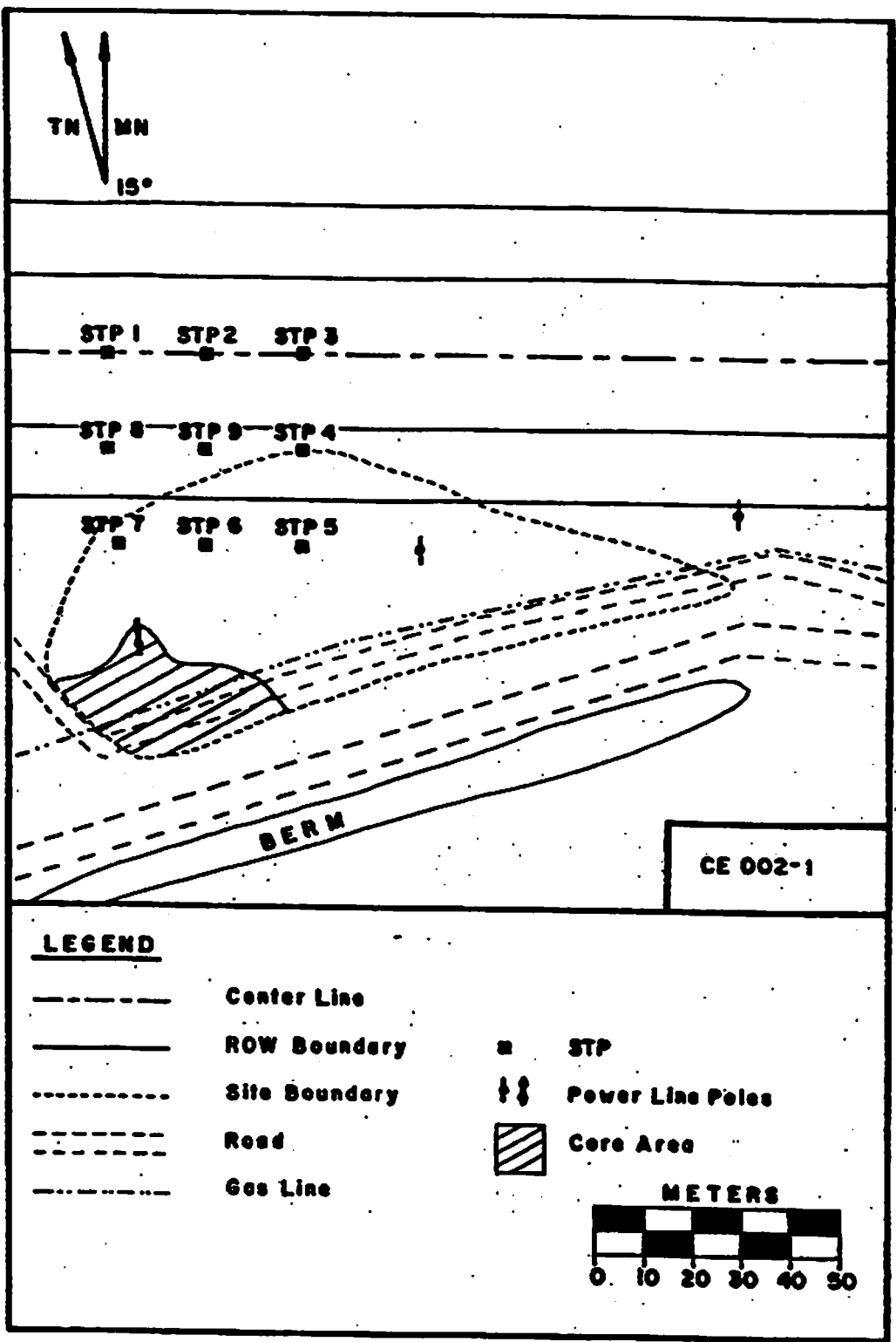
Page 3 of 5 .

Item No.	Continuation
20.	Guillermo.
21.	Hondo 1 km east.
22.	slopes of Coast range.
23.	Oak, willow, and sycamore along Canada de Guillermo as well as thick chaparral on drainage slopes.
27.	range spur adjacent a seasonal drainage.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE
MAP

Permanent Trinomial: SBA-1980 / sept. 1969
Temporary Number: CE-002-1
Agency Designation: _____

Page 4 of 5

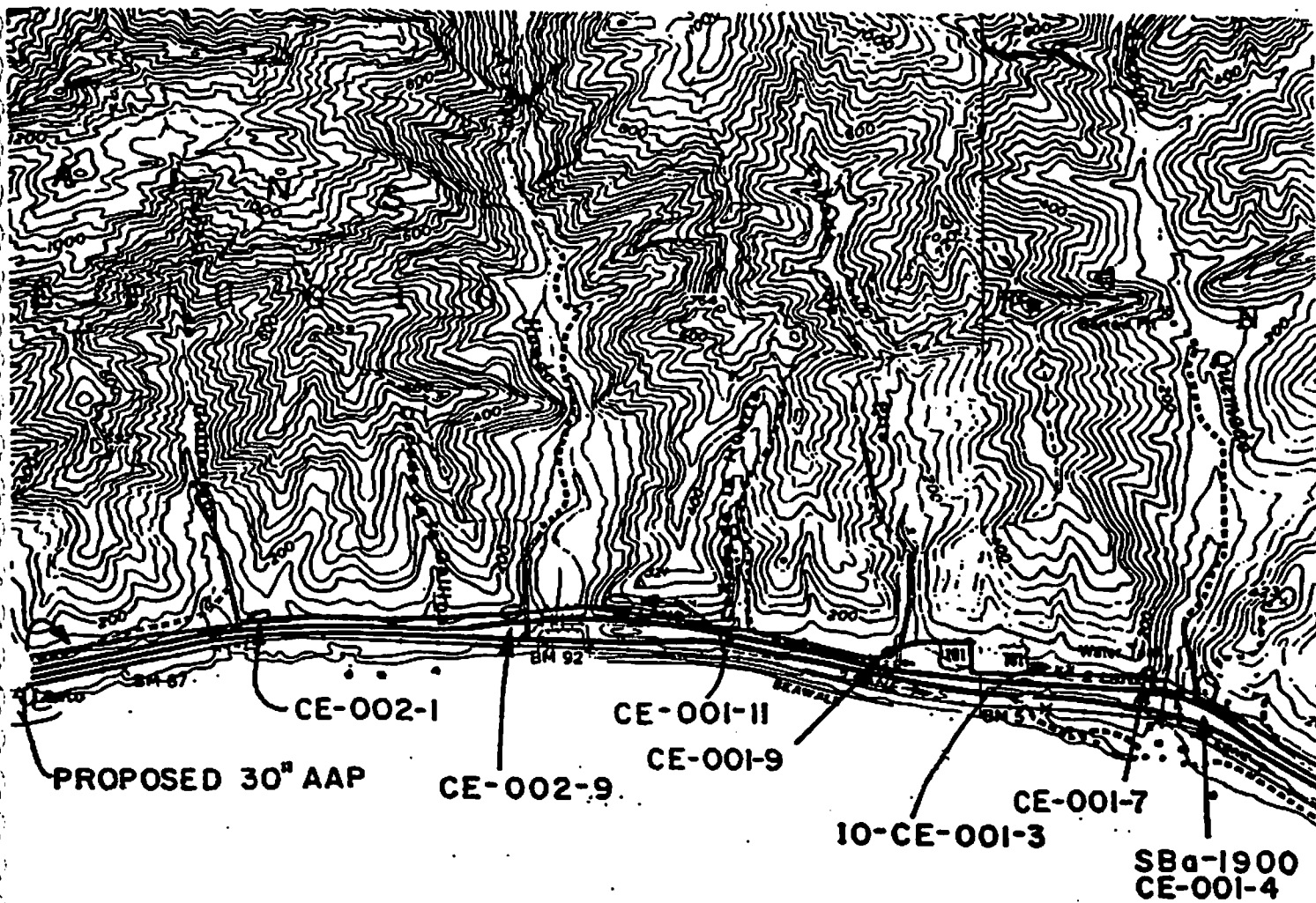


ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION MAP

Temporary Number: CE-002-1

Agency Designation: _____

5 of 5



GAVIOTA, CALIF.

N3422.5—W12007.5/7.5

1953

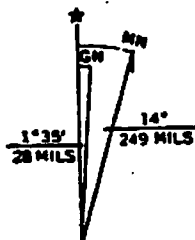
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DMA 1952 I NW-SERIES V895

TAJIGUAS, CALIF.

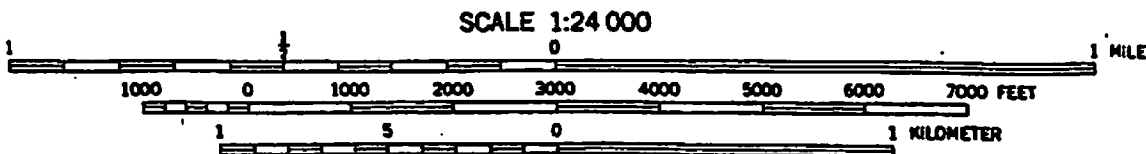
N3422.5—W12000/7.5

1953

PHOTOREVISED 1982
DMA 1952 I NE-SERIES V895



UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929