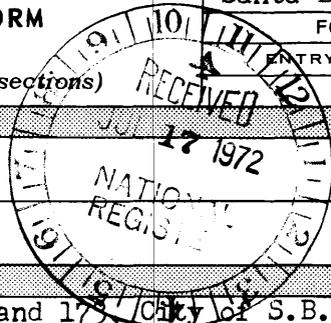


**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: California	
COUNTY: Santa Barbara	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	NOV 26 1973



1. NAME

COMMON:
Santa Barbara Presidio

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Royal Presidio of Santa Barbara

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Blocks 155, 156, 172 and 173, City of S.B. surrounded by Carrillo, Garden, De la Guerra and Anacapa Streets

CITY OR TOWN:
City of Santa Barbara

STATE California	CODE 06	COUNTY: Santa Barbara	CODE 083
---------------------	------------	--------------------------	-------------

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>Parking Lots</u>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
See Maps (various)

STREET AND NUMBER:
See Assessor's Map (Exhibit 9 Attached)

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Barbara	STATE: California	CODE 06
--------------------------------	----------------------	------------

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Santa Barbara County Recorder's Office

STREET AND NUMBER:
Court House, 105 Anapamu Street

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Barbara	STATE: California	CODE 06
--------------------------------	----------------------	------------

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
H.A.B.S. in part, balance Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation

DATE OF SURVEY: May 25, 1972 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation

STREET AND NUMBER:
P.O. Box 388

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Barbara	STATE: California	CODE 06
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: California	FOR NPS USE ONLY
COUNTY: Santa Barbara	
ENTRY NUMBER NOV 26 1973	DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION Varied	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Refer to Exhibit #9 for location of Lots and Blocks, and to Exhibits #3 and #4 for appearance.

Block 156

Lots 13, 14 and 17 - Contains parking lot, Pico Adobe erected prior to 1850, and a real estate office said to be the oldest brick building in Santa Barbara, all in one ownership. Foundations of defense wall, two Presidio buildings and possibly the northwest bastion are on Lot 13 and easterly 10 feet of Lot 14.

Lot 12 - Contains Canada Adobe, a restoration and enlargement in 1944 of one of the original officer's quarters of the Presidio.

Lots 10 and 11 - Chapel Site originally purchased by the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation, recently purchased by the State. From about 1920 to 1967 it contained a Buddhist Temple and several small residences and shops, all razed in 1967 after purchase by the Trust. Site of major excavation work of Trust which has uncovered most of the wall foundations of the Chapel, Chaplain's residence, original defense wall and second defense wall. The Chapel shown on the Goycochea map of 1788, (Exhibit #5) was extended in the late 1790's by some 50 feet, necessitating construction of the second defense wall.

Lot 23 - Contains a commercial two-story building and a single-family residence. Foundations of the original Commandante's quarters probably underlie the building. Now owned by State.

Lot 7 - Contains a single-family residence. Recently purchased by Santa Barbara Trust. Second defense wall foundations go through this lot.

Block 155

Lot 21 - Contains classroom buildings used by Adult Education program of Santa Barbara City College, also a little theater. Foundations of several Presidio buildings and the two defense walls are believed to be under buildings, lawn and paving.

Lot 20 - Contains City College classrooms. Presidio building and defense wall foundations have been located on this lot.

Lots 18 and 19 - Contains a small Mexican cafe, a single family residence and a small cottage. Recently purchased by the Santa Barbara Trust. Foundations of Presidio defense wall and building have been found at north edge of Lot 19.

Block 172

Lots 1 and 2 - Contains a small liquor store and a parking lot. Foundations of the defense wall and soldier's quarters have been found at the south boundary of Lot 2.

Lots 19 and 20 - Contains two single family dwellings and a duplex. The duplex is built around the Rochin-Birabent Adobe, built on top of the

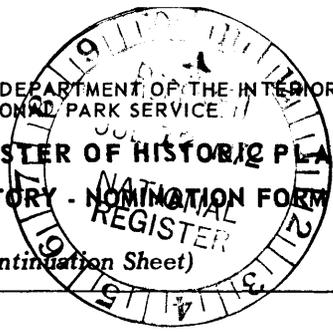
(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

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7. Description (page 2)

ruins of the Presidio storehouse, using Presidio stones, adobe and tile, in 1856 after the Presidio was abandoned. Portions of the foundations of the defense walls, soldiers quarters and storehouse have been excavated on Lot 19. Owned by a Presidio Volunteer.

Lot 18 - Contains a classroom of City College. Excavations have uncovered the defense wall and what is believed to be the foundations of the southeast bastion.

Lot 23 - Contains only a parking lot.

Block 173

Lot 1 - Contains the U.S. Post Office, said to be outgrowing its space. The defense wall cuts through the rear loading platform, and the foundations of the family quarter buildings probably lie under the rear paved parking area.

Lot 2 - Contains El Cuartel, Historic American Buildings Survey No. 37-36, originally one of the soldiers family quarters, now restored, and noted as the oldest building in Santa Barbara. Owned by the State and open to the public. Contains Presidio period furniture, exhibits relating to the Presidio and the Santa Barbara Trust excavation program, and an office.

Lot 3 - Contains a Chinese restaurant and a small apartment building. Located in the Plaza of the Presidio and therefore probably contains no Presidio foundations, but might contain important artifacts.

Lot 4 - Contains a two-story building with shops below and apartments above, with a two-story apartment building in rear. Also located in the Plaza. This and Lot 3 probably would be the last acquisition in the Presidio area because of cost and because lack of parking mitigates against any change in construction or use.

Lots 5, 6, 7 and 13 - All parking lot except that Lot 13 contains two one-story office buildings along its north and south boundaries with a lawn and fountain garden between them. The southwest corner of the Presidio defense wall has been excavated in the lawn of Lot 13, and there is every indication that the foundations of all buildings and structures in these lots remain in place. These lots are owned by Mrs. Irene Suski Fendon who made a gift of El Paseo y Casa de la Guerra to the Santa Barbara Trust. The Trust hopes to obtain a three-year option to purchase portions of her property within the Presidio area.

Exhibits 1, 5, 6 and 7 describe the original appearance. In addition, there are other adobe buildings in the vicinity of the Presidio which have been preserved, although built at a later date than the Presidio, and which can be of value for details.

(continued)

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7 DESCRIPTION CONT. P.

ORIGINAL APPEARANCE

Following the standard pattern for fortified positions of this type, the Santa Barbara Royal Presidio was a completely enclosed quadrangle surrounding a central plaza. Measurements quoted herein are approximate because all corners were not square and dimensions were not precisely as shown on the Goycochea Plan of 1788. The vara is assumed to be 33 inches, but in the 1780's this length was not standardized.

The plaza was supposed to be 300 feet square, and was used for parade grounds, ceremonials and assemblies. Around the perimeter of the plaza were buildings facing on the plaza and sheltered by a corridor or porch furnishing protection from the elements for persons walking around the perimeter of the plaza. Each dwelling had a door facing the plaza and another in the rear wall opening on an enclosed back yard extending to the outer defense wall. The backyards probably contained a leanto, oven, privy, trashpit and domestic animals.

The first facade to be built faced the ocean to the south. It contained three buildings for shops and warehouses, a guardhouse, cells, sergeant's quarters and barracks for single men. Centrally located in this defense wall was the main gate, flanked on either side by the corrals for horses. At the southeast corner was a bastion, the foundations of which are being excavated. At the southwest corner was a sentry house. The southwest cornerstone has been uncovered and photographed.

The second facade contained thirteen dwellings for soldier's families, and centrally located in the defense wall was an escape gate. The foundations of enough of these buildings to establish the alignment have been uncovered. There was also an entrance to the southeast bastion area.

The third facade contained the Presidio Chapel in the center, flanked on the west by the Chaplain's quarters and five dwellings for officers, and on the east by the dwellings of the Comandante and his Lieutenant, with rear buildings for kitchen and pantry. Some time after 1797, the damaged Chapel was extended to the north by demolishing a portion of the original defense wall, enlarging the Chapel by another 45 feet, and building a second defense wall outside the enlarged Chapel. Foundations of the original and extended Chapel and the original and second defense wall have been uncovered, as have portions of the buildings east and west of the Chapel. At the northwest corner was another bastion, but its foundations are under the pavement of a parking lot.

The fourth facade consisted of a row of fourteen quarters for soldier's families. El Cuartel is the preserved and restored remains of one of these buildings. (H.A.B.S. 37-36) At some later date, a gate was cut in the westerly defense wall.

The Chapel is described as "lined with mortar and whitewashed its roof of beams and finished boards and good tile, and adorned with painting. The roofs of

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#7 DESCRIPTION CONT. P. 4.

the Comandante's house and one storehouse were constructed like the Chapel, but all other buildings had roofs of beams, wattles and tile. All walls were of adobe set on a foundation of stone imported from creeks and the shore. Foundations for the dwellings were about two feet wide, for the Chapel three feet wide, and for the defense walls, four feet. Depths varied from two to three feet.

A the southwest corner of the chapel is what appears to be the foundation of a bell tower, and at the southeast corner, what appears to be a matching architectural feature. The sacristy shown on the Goycochea Plan has not been found but the extended Chapel had a sacristy back of the alter area. The appearance of the Chapel in 1855 is shown in the painting by J. M. Alden. (Exhibit #6). Details of buttresses built to shore up the Chapel walls appear in a map of the street system of Santa Barbara made in 1853 by the surveyor, Wackenruder, and by his field notes now in the possession of the County Surveyor.



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7 - CONT. PRESENT & ORIGINAL APPEARANCE

URBAN PLANNING SIGNIFICANCE

The quadrangular form of the Presidio follows the pattern of many forts and fortified establishments in North America and elsewhere. Early in the 19th century, development spread outside the Presidio defense walls, when retired soldiers and their families built their homes outside the Presidio, but close enough to benefit from its protection. These residences were scattered throughout the surrounding area without plan or pattern, except that dictated by availability of water and the fact that the bay was the landing place for supplies and products imported and exported by ship.

In 1850, when the City of Santa Barbara was formally established, a surveyor was employed to lay out a grid system of city streets. Lack of a pattern for the existing dwellings caused considerable concern and litigation when the projected streets of the survey interfered with existing developments. In at least one instance, a street was offset 80 feet for a distance of two blocks to preserve the homes of important citizens.

Although State Street, two blocks west of the center of the Presidio, became the principal commercial street of Santa Barbara, the environs of the Presidio remained the nucleus of the City for many decades after the Presidio was established, and the De la Guerra Adobe, the home of the former Comandante of the Presidio located one block west of the Presidio, was the center of social and political activity. Even now, the Presidio retains its locational importance, being halfway between the City Hall and the County Court House. It is still, by virtue of preservation of adobes and other early structures, the historical center of the City of Santa Barbara.



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The existence of two of the original Presidio buildings, El Cuartel and La Caneda Adobe, in place and restored, and now within the State Park, permits authenticity in reconstruction work. Documentary evidence of construction, dimensions, use and materials are provided by the Goycochea Plan and Description. A painting of the Chapel made in 1855, (Exhibit #6) supplements other sources of data. A dozen or more adobes constructed within and outside of the Presidio walls during the period 1830 to 1860 have been preserved and provide additional assurance of authenticity in reconstruction.

The archaeological work stimulated considerable interest in and outside of the community. Since this work will continue as long as accessible land within the Presidio area remains unexcavated, it will continue to be a point of interest for many years. Visitors tour the Chapel dig every Saturday when excavation is in progress, and at "open house" events during the Santa Barbara Birthday celebration, the Fiesta and other historical occasions. Santa Barbara City College has approved an Adult Education Course in historical archaeology using the Presidio area for field classes, starting next September. Since the City College classrooms are within the Presidio area, considerable interest and progress in the dig is anticipated.

The success of the archaeological project will permit an authentic restoration of the entire Presidio, including the two bastions, making this the only restoration in the West. The only proviso is availability of funds for acquisition and reconstruction. Furnishings are being acquired to make the completed project a living museum portraying the military and governmental activity of that period.



8. SIGNIFICANCE

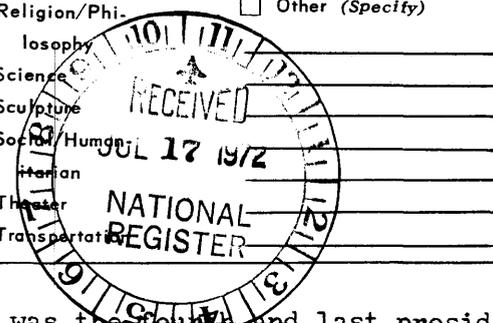
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1788 - 1850**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Royal Presidio of Santa Barbara was the ~~fourth~~ and last presidio established during the period of conquest and colonization of Alta California by the Spanish. Founded April 21, 1782, it was first constructed as a temporary barracks and palisade under Captain Francisco Ortega. In 1784, Captain Felipe de Goycochea was made Commandante. He commenced construction of a permanent fort in accord with a plan dated September 16, 1788 forwarded to Governor Pedro Fages. (Exhibit #5). With the exception of the chapel, the entire Presidio was completed by 1790. The chapel was damaged by fire in 1794. It was then enlarged, and the structure whose foundations have been uncovered was completed in 1797. The enlargement of the chapel required extension beyond the original defense wall, and necessitated construction of a second defense wall, which has been uncovered at two places within the State Park. Earthquakes in 1806 and 1812 did further damage, and for a time, a wood structure with tile roof was used. In 1855, the adobe and tile roof building appeared as shown in the painting in Exhibit #6.

California was divided into four military districts, each under the jurisdiction of a Presidio. (See Exhibit #10.) Each Presidio guarded several missions and a large area of land. In the case of Santa Barbara Presidio, the territory in the military district totaled about 7,000 square miles, about half again as large as the State of Connecticut, and extended from the San Fernando Valley adjacent to Los Angeles, almost to San Luis Obispo, and from the ocean inland to the San Joaquin Valley. It protected the Missions and lands of La Purisima, Santa Ynes, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura and San Fernando, within which dwelt the largest concentration of Indians in California. Under the Governor, the Commandante of the Presidio was the absolute ruler of all peoples within his military district.

The Santa Barbara Channel area was the Achilles heel of California, since travel between San Diego and San Francisco was restricted in this area to a shelf of land between the ocean and paralleling mountains as narrow as a few hundred feet in places. Control of this section by hostile Indians or by a foreign nation such as England or Russia would have cut California in half, and might have dealt a death blow to Spain's plans for colonization. The Santa Barbara Presidio guarded some 200 miles of rugged coastline.

(continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bancroft, Hubert Howe, History of California, Vols. I to V. The History Company, San Francisco, 1886. The most useful and extensive source book of material on the Santa Barbara Presidion.

Carter, Charles Franklin, (editor and translator) Duahut Cilly in California. California Historical Society Quarterly, Vol. VIII, No. 2. June 1929 Pages 157-8.

Duflot de Mofras, Eugene, Travels on the Pacific Coast, 2 Vols. Translated by Marguerite Eyer Wilbur. Santa Ana, The Fine Arts Press, 1937, Page 193.

(continued)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 , "	0 , "		34° 25' 20"	119° 41' 49"	
NE	0 , "	0 , "				
SE	0 , "	0 , "				
SW	0 , "	0 , "				

UTM
11/252130
3812120
CD

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 5.4 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Richard S. Whitehead, President

ORGANIZATION: Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation DATE: May 25, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER:
Box 388, Santa Barbara, California 93102

CITY OR TOWN: _____ STATE: _____ CODE: 06

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: [Signature]

Title: State Liaison Officer

Date: JUN 29 1972

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

[Signature]
~~Chief Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation~~
Associate Director, Professional Services

Date: 11/26/73

ATTEST:

[Signature]
Keeper of The National Register

Date: 11-26-73

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8. Significance

While Monterey was the political capital of California, Santa Barbara was the social capital. Most of the ruling class of people during the Spanish and Mexican period preferred to live in Santa Barbara because of its superb climate, the beauty of its surroundings and its lively social life.

The Presidio, and a few dwellings surrounding it, was Santa Barbara until 1826 when the Pueblo of Santa Barbara was established, along with civil government. The Presidio was the symbol of Spanish sovereignty. From descriptions of visitors such as Vancouver, Duhaut-Cilly, Robinson and de Mofras, it was the neatest, most comfortable, attractive and well-built of all the Presidios. The records on its design and construction are far more detailed than for any of the other three Presidios, permitting a more accurate description of its original appearance and insuring a more precise reconstruction of buildings and structures.

The Presidio of Santa Barbara remained in use long after the other three had been abandoned, until 1850. About one-third of the total area encompassed by the Presidio is now in the hands of public agencies and the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation. To the best of our knowledge, the possibility of preserving and reconstructing buildings and structures at the other three Presidios is virtually nil. With the acquisition program undertaken by the Santa Barbara Trust, the continuing archaeological research, the plans to proceed with reconstruction, and the local support for preservation of historic sites and the Presidio in particular, Santa Barbara merits high priority at the National level in receiving recognition and assistance.



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9. Major Bibliographical References

Hittell, Theodore Henry, History of California, San Francisco, Pacific Press and Occidental Publishing Co., 1885, 4 Vols. The first half of this work is filled with numerous references to the Santa Barbara Presidio.

Robinson, Alfred, Life in California, Da Capo Press, New York 1969, pages 41-44, Frontispiece- View of the Presidio or Town of Santa Barbara. Facing page 41, View of the Presidio or Town of Santa Barbara.

Rolle, Andrew F. California, a History, page 89.

Thomas, Alfred Barnaby, Teodoro de Croix and the Northern Frontier of New Spain, 1776-1783, Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1941, second printing, 1968 pages 230-43. Material on founding of Presidio.

Thompson O.F.M., Fr. Joseph A. El Gran Capitan, Jose de la Guerra. A historical biographical study on one of the Presidio Commandantes whose activities centered around the Royal Presidio of Santa Barbara. For Presidio description see pages 177-183. Contains pictures of the Alden Painting of the Chapel and pictures of El Cuartel and the Commandancia, the latter before it was destroyed in 1925.

Wilbur, Marguerite Eyer, Vancouver in California, 1792-1794. Glen Dawson, Los Angeles, 1954. Three volumes bound in one. Earliest picture of Santa Barbara Presidio in illustrations section. Important references to Santa Barbara Presidio -- pages 149 to 161, 219-220, 226-230, 241-242. Quote -"As this post is the key to all the communications between their northern and southern establishments."

The numerous references to the Santa Barbara Presidio in the hundreds of historical works on California dealing with the Spanish and Mexican periods attest to its historical importance.



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Exhibit 1. Ruiz Drawing of Presidio of Santa Barbara.

~~Letter of Transmittal~~

Form 10-300

Exhibit 2. Presidio Location Map.

Exhibit 3. Aerial Photo of Presidio Area.

Exhibit 4. Ground Photos Within Presidio Area.

Exhibit 5. Goycoechea Map and Description of Presidio.

/ Exhibit 6. J.M. Alden Painting of Presidio Chapel.

✓ Exhibit 7. "Noticias" and Volunteer's Brochure.

Exhibit 8. U.S.G.S. Quadrangle Sheet.

Exhibit 9. Assessor's Maps Showing Property Boundaries.

✓ Exhibit 10. Map of Alta California by Jose M. Narvaez, 1830.

✓ Exhibit 11. Santa Barbara News Press Editorial

✓ Appendix A. Pueblo Viejo Ordinance - City of Santa Barbara.



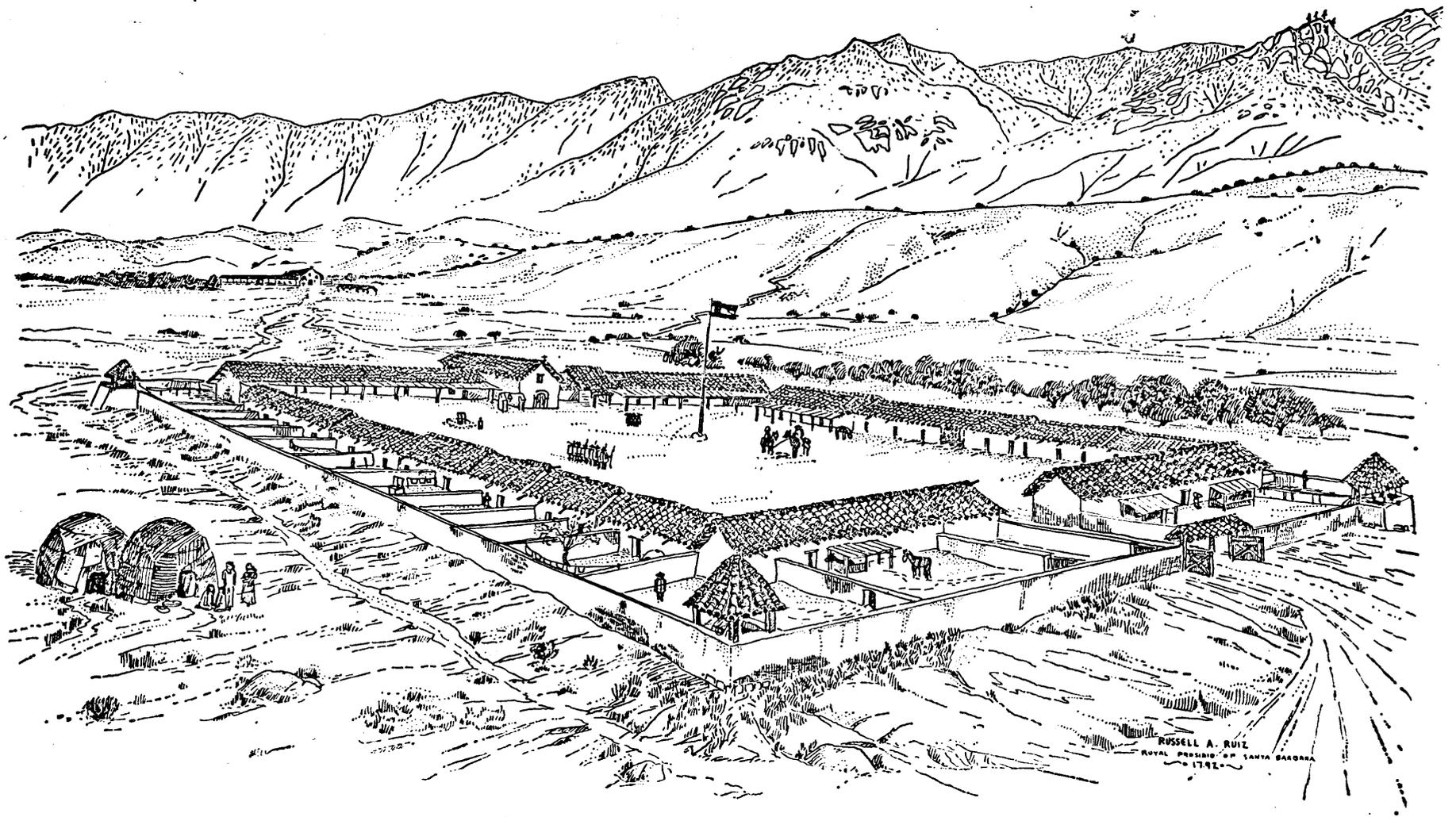
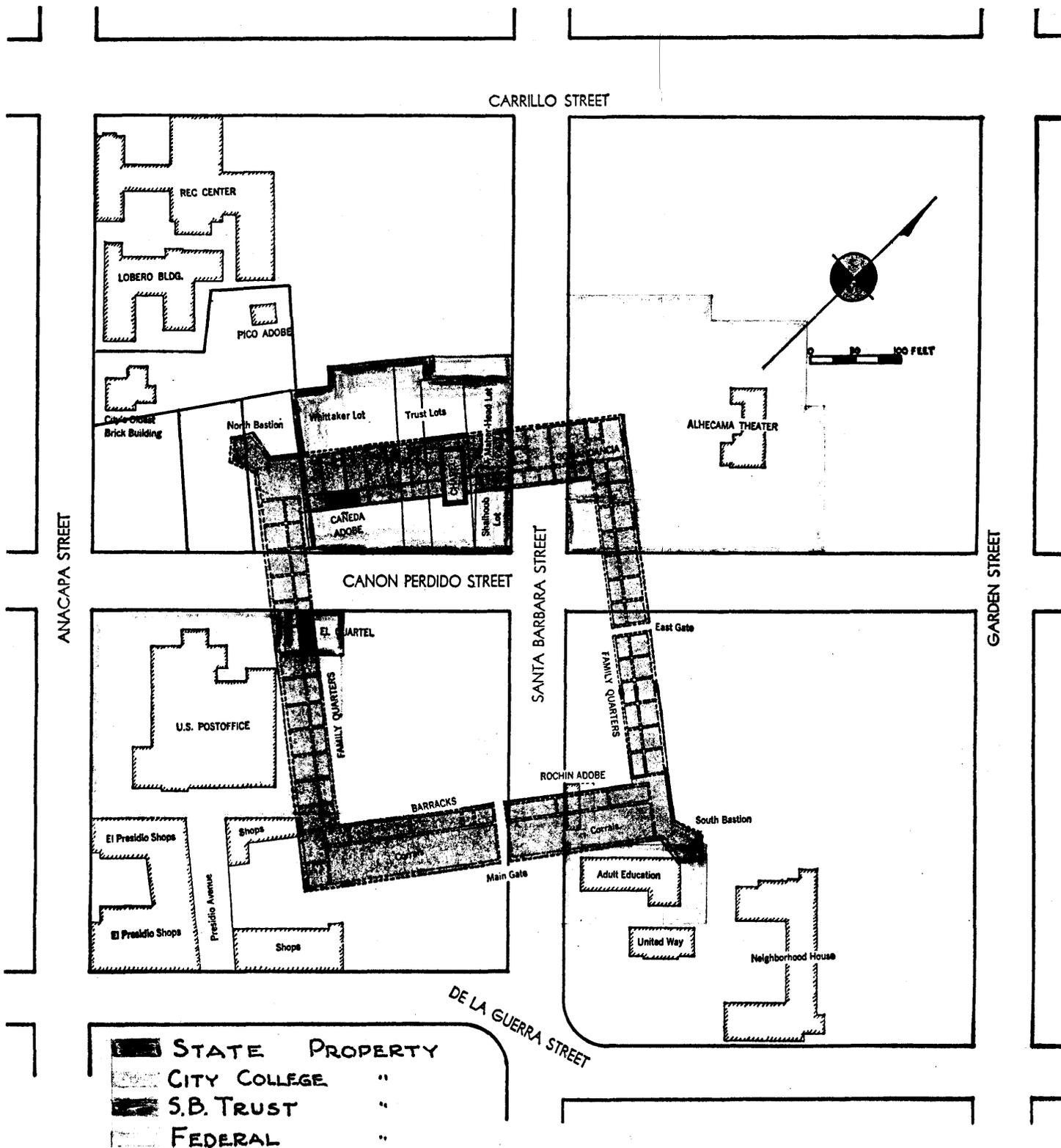


EXHIBIT # 1

The Presidio of Santa Barbara in 1792 as reproduced by
Artist-Historian Russell A. Ruiz from original documents



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

EXHIBIT # 3.

AERIAL PHOTO

SANTA BARBARA ROYAL PRESIDIO

White line represents original defense wall as shown on the Goycoechea Plan of 1788. See Exhibits 2, 5, 9A and 9B

1. Anacapa Street
2. Carrillo Street
3. Canon Perdido Street
4. Santa Barbara Street
5. De la Guerra Street
6. Headquarters and Museum - S.B. Historical Society
7. U.S. Postoffice
8. Pico Adobe
9. Cañeda Adobe
10. Chapel Site, showing excavation pits
11. El Cuartel Adobe
12. Rochin Adobe

Refer to Exhibit # 9 for lot boundaries.





1

2

8

9

10

11

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12

4

5

6

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

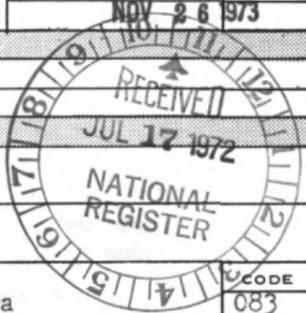
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
California	
COUNTY	
Santa Barbara	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	NOV 26 1973

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Varied			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Santa Barbara Presidio			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
District Comprising Many Addresses			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Santa Barbara			
STATE:		CODE	COUNTY:
California		06	Santa Barbara
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Mark Hurd Aerial Surveys			
DATE OF PHOTO: 3/28/72			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
5760 Dawson Avenue, Goleta, California			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Aerial - facing northwest from base of photo			



that is lacking for the rest is being brought, and more than four thousand tiles are made for their roofs.

All of the outer wall shown in this plan is ready to be built, and it will be started beginning with the month of November, at which time the quadrangle will be completed.

The front walls of the first front are standing; they are one and a half adobe (bricks) thick, mortared, because of the poor quality of the soil for adobes.

1. Main gate with an opening of 4 varas.
2. A storehouse for supplies, 20 varas in length and 5 1/2 in width, its roof of beams, finished boards, and good quality tile.
3. Two of the same, of the same size, for provisions and other effects, the roof of beams, wattles, and tile as above.
4. Thirteen houses for families - 8 varas in length and 5 in width - the roofs of rafters, wattles and good tile.
5. Private gate with an opening of 3 varas, roofed like the houses.
6. Church, 20 varas in length, 8 in width, and 7 1/2 in height, lined with mortar and whitewashed - its roof of beams and finished boards and good tile, and adorned with painting.
7. Sacristy, 5 varas in length and 4 in width - its roof like the church.
8. Living-room of the second lieutenant, 8 varas in length, 5 in width - its roof of rafters, wattles, and good tile.
9. Two bedrooms for the above - 5 varas in the clear - the roof like the living-room.
10. Bedroom of the Comandante - 5 varas in the clear, its roof of beams, finished boards and good tile.
11. House for the sentry.
12. A living-room for the Comandante, 11 varas in length and 5 in width, its roof of beams, finished boards and good tile.
13. Entrance hall of the above - 4 varas in the clear - 4 in height) whitewashed on the inside,
14. Office for writing, 5 1/2 varas in length, 5 in width) 3 1/2 varas in height.
15. Living-room and bedroom of the chaplain, 11 varas in length for both rooms, and 5 in width, the roofs of rafters, wattles and good tile.
16. Five houses for families - 8 varas in length, 5 in width - their roofs like that of the chaplain.
17. Fifteen houses on the fourth front for families - 9 varas in length and 5 in width - their roof like those before-mentioned.
18. House of the sergeant, 15 varas in length, 5 1/2 in width - its roof as above.
19. Barracks for the soldiers - 20 varas in length, 5 1/2 in width - its roof as above.
20. Guard-house - 12 varas, and two small cells of 4 varas.
21. Kitchen and pantry of the second lieutenant, 6 varas in length and 4 in width, its roof as above.
22. Two yards for the second lieutenant's house - one of 14 varas and the other of 7.
23. Kitchen and pantry of the Comandante, 6 varas in length and 4 in width, roofed as above.
24. Two yards for the Comandante - one of 25 varas in length and 14 in width, and the other 14 in length and 8 in width.
25. Yard of the chaplain's house, 14 varas in length and 11 in width.
26. Bastion facing the west, of 6 varas.
27. The same, facing the east, of 6 varas.
28. Gates to two corrals for stock - 60 varas in length and 14 in width.
29. Gates or passage-ways to enter the bastions - 2 1/2 varas in width.

Royal Presidio of Santa Barbara, September 16, 1783

Felipe de Goycoechea.

With grateful acknowledgement of the kind assistance of the Reverend Fr. Maynard Geiger, O.F.M.

(signed) (Mrs. Melville) Geraldine V. Sahyun.

Translator

EXHIBIT # 6

Copy of original watercolor in the possession of the Santa Barbara Mission Archives. Painted by Lt. James M. Alden, U.S.N. whose name appears on a map entitled:

U.S.COAST SURVEY

A.D.Bache Superintendt

PRELIMINARY SKETCH

OF

SANTA BARBARA

CALIFORNIA

Topography by A.M.Harrison Sub-Assistant

Hydrography by the Party

under the command of Lieut. James Alden U.S.N.Assistant

Scale 1/20,000

1853

Script on the back of the original watercolor reads:

"Old Presidio Church, Santa Barbara, Cal^a. View taken within the Presidio walls. J.M.Alden. June 1855."

And in another hand in brown ink "adobe church with tiled roof"



QUARTERLY BULLETIN
OF THE
SANTA BARBARA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

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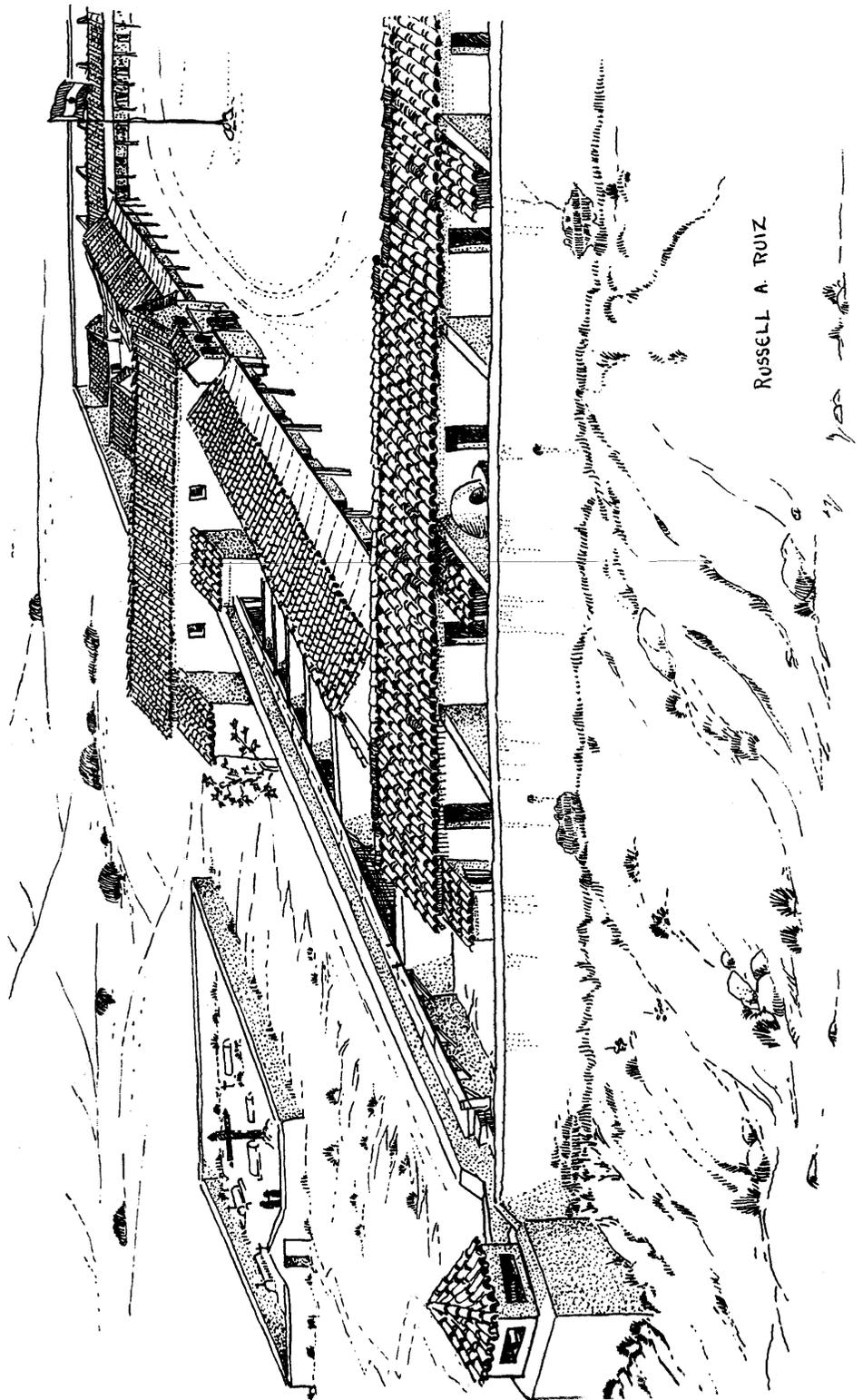
*Presidio
Issue*



RUSSELL A. RUIZ

Vol. XIII, No. 1

WINTER, 1967



NOTICIAS

QUARTERLY BULLETIN OF THE
SANTA BARBARA HISTORICAL SOCIETY



The Santa Barbara Presidio

By RUSSELL A. RUIZ

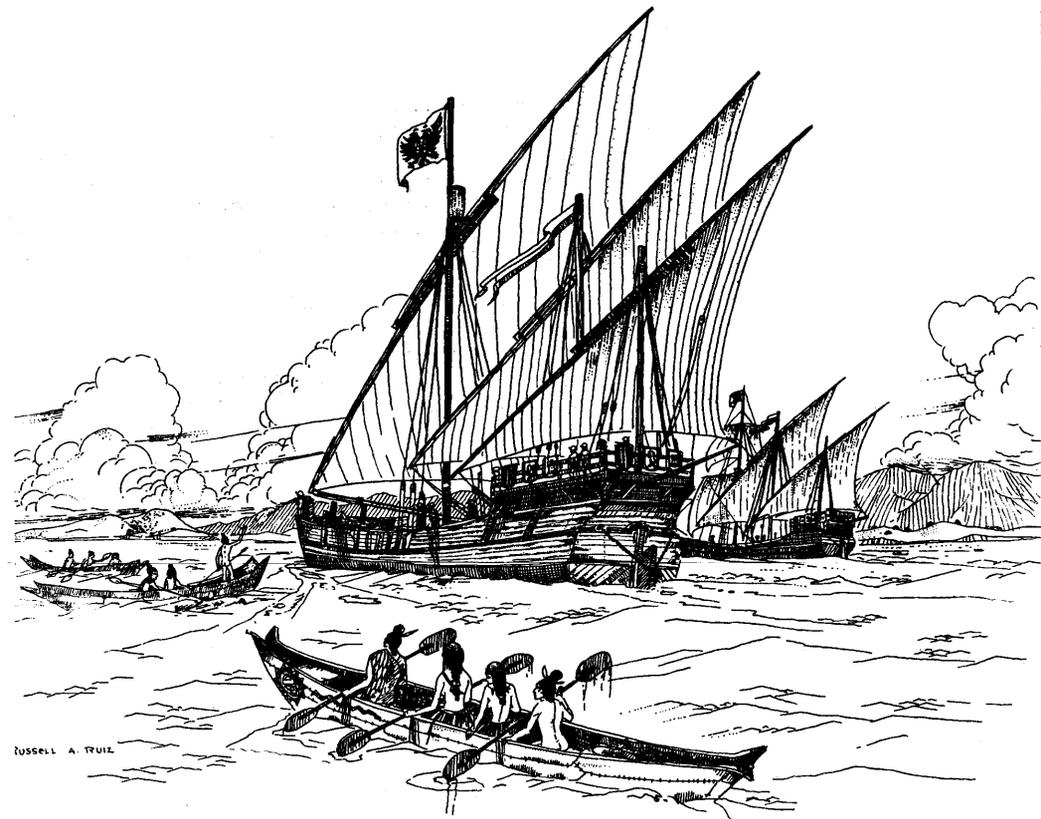
Santa Barbara had as its cradle a military strong point, a Royal Presidio of Old Spain. Founded April 21, 1782 in the presence of the Spanish governor of California, Felipe de Neve, Father Junipero Serra and its first Commandant, Lt. Francisco de Ortega, it was the last Presidio founded in California and probably the last founded in New Spain. It became the military, political and social center of the Santa Barbara military district for the first sixty years of our history. Its story is the history of Santa Barbara's birth and early growth as a Spanish-Mexican community.

The site chosen was considered of great strategic value, being centrally located on the narrow coastal plain amid the most populated region in North America. The founding of this Presidio at this key place protected the lines of communication between the northern and southern missions. The failure during the Spanish and Mexican period to secure another, inland road added to the insecurity of the Presidio. The weakness of the Spanish military establishments was a source of great interest to all foreign visitors.

The governor Felipe de Neve picked a small rise of ground overlooking the estero as the best site for the new Presidio. It was half way between the Chumash village of Yuctu, ruled by the friendly Temi, Yanunali, and the rocky hill where later the Santa Barbara Mission was built. Adjoining the Presidio site on the west was a large oak grove, which gradually disappeared as it became the prime building material and fuel source for the Presidio soldiers.

Lt. Francisco de Ortega was the first commandant of the new Presidio. An officer of excellent reputation, he built the first crude fort of wooden palisades, brushwood huts and canvas tents. It represented more the Viceroy's neglect than Ortega's skill. Because of his failure to keep his accounts straight, Ortega was replaced by Lt. Felipe de Goycochea in 1784. This officer, called "the wily Basque" by the historian, Bancroft, came to

◀ Western corner of Presidio quadrangle, showing cemetery, bastion, chapel, and married soldiers' quarters.



The coming of Cabrillo.

Santa Barbara with good credentials and strong family connections in Mexico. His command at the Santa Barbara Presidio was the longest and most important in its history. He immediately started work on permanent structures, a difficult task because he found the soil of poor quality for the making of adobe bricks. His detailed progress reports to the various governors on the actual building operations are of great interest. The Santa Barbara Presidio is probably the best documented historic structure in American history. From these reports it should prove to be possible to restore accurately the whole Presidio Complex.

The Presidio of Santa Barbara, as built by Goycochea, consisted of a plaza, or square, three hundred and thirty feet on a side surrounded by adobe buildings roofed with red tile in the Moorish style. The whole was surrounded by a rectangular defensive wall four hundred and four to four hundred and forty feet on a side and twelve feet in height. On the inside, running along the fronts of the various buildings, was a corridor ten feet wide, at first roofed with wood. Later, the roof was of tile and was supported by red pillars of wood brought down from Monterey on the frigate "Favorita". This grand porch connected all of the soldiers' dwellings so

that, even in the hardest rainstorms, it was possible to go back and forth on it and to remain dry. From the windows of the Commandant and of the Presidio Chaplain, which were on the north side of the Presidio Plaza, every doorway could be seen. This was a very effective police measure.

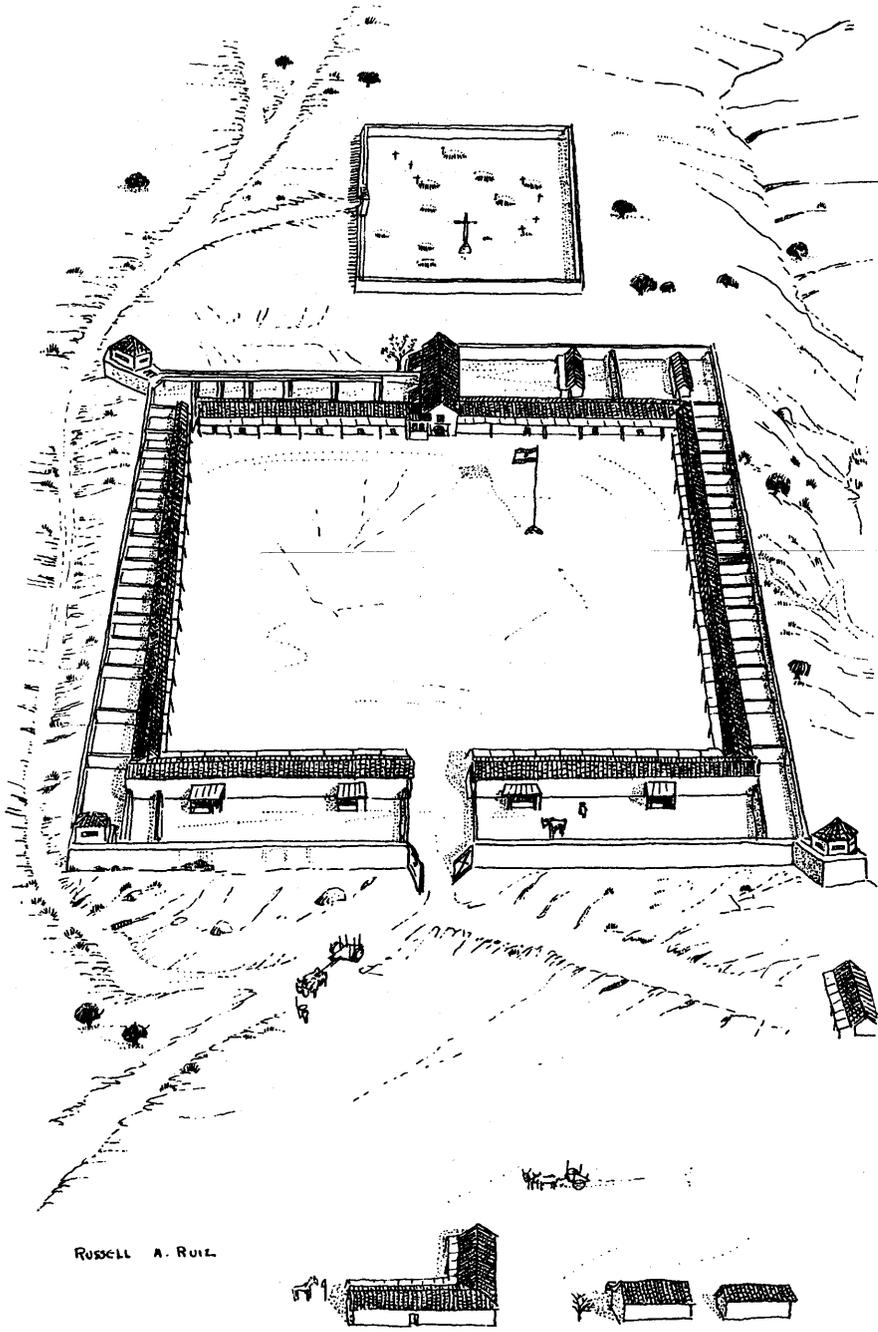
South of the Presidio was a rough outer square known as the "Plaza de Invalidos," where the retired soldiers built their small houses. From this Plaza, in time of danger, they quickly could withdraw into the protective confines of the Presidio.

From its first settlement until the middle of the Mexican Period, Santa Barbara was under absolute military rule. The Commandant had total civil and criminal jurisdiction in his military district. The Spanish articles of war prescribed death for trivial offenses. Discipline was strict. Punishments, such as loss of pay, assignment to chain gangs, stocks and beatings, and extension of military service, readily were inflicted.

During the early years, only men of good character were admitted into Presidio Service in California. The soldier who enlisted was bound into military service for ten years. When soldiers were picked to serve in the northern Presidios, only those born on the frontier were chosen to join the military units that protected the frontier. The life of the Mexican frontiersman was like his American counterpart. The men enjoyed a life given to simple pleasures and open handed hospitality. A semi-nomadic existence,

Rancheria de Yuctu.





Condor view of Presidio.

from distant ranches to isolated military outposts, made the horse indispensable. These people gained a reputation as being among the finest horsemen in the world. When the soldiers were picked for the conquest and colonization of California, Miguel Constanso, the Spanish royal engineer, described these men as the "finest soldiers who ate the king's bread." The King, in his military regulations, pointedly referred to these men as subjects who were not to be discriminated against by the European regulars.

In spite of the Spartan military life, the ranks always were full, since the military life was held the most honorable one that a man could lead. When a soldier died or retired, his place was filled by the sons of the soldiers who came of age in California. Though individual recruits came from different parts of Mexico from time to time, no large body of recruits were ever sent to replenish the original ranks. In every generation, the descendants of these soldiers served in the Spanish and Mexican military service. After the Mexican War, they served in every American war, winning every American military decoration including the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Every soldier had a broadsword, lance, shield of Moorish style, musket and pistols, six horses, a colt, and a mule. Each soldier had to keep one horse saddled and ready for instant duty day and night. The soldiers stood guard at the Presidio around the clock. They were dressed in their Aztec "cuernas," or long arrow proof jackets of five layer buckskin. On their shoulders were long, loose cloaks, which served as a blanket in the field. On their head they wore a low crowned black hat with white ribbon and yellow straps tied under their chins. They carried their Moorish shields of bull hide on their left arm. The right hand carried the long, wooden lance tipped with steel blade. The musket in leather case was attached to their saddles. Mounted, he was equal to any number of Indians. His horse, like those of some ancient knight, was covered with leather armor. They provided escorts for the missionaries and guards for the various missions. They built the first Mission buildings and the Presidios. Many assisted the missionaries as artisans in the teaching of various trades to the Indian converts. They also delivered the mail over great distances.

Every evening at sundown, the mission Indians working at the Presidio were sent back to the Mission as were the Presidio Indians sent back to their village by the sea. The Sergeant of the Guard closed and locked the great gate of the Presidio entrance on the south side. He then delivered the keys to the commandment, who kept them over night. The gates were not reopened until the next morning at dawn. Numbering on the average of only sixty-five officers and men, they protected Purisima, Santa Ynez, Santa Barbara, San Buena Ventura and San Fernando Mission, plus the infant community of Los Angeles. The British explorer, Vancouver, was amazed that so small a number of men were able to hold authority over such a large number of Indians. He wrote, "The Spanish Monarchy, which retains this extent of country under it's authority by a force that, had we not been eye witnesses of its insignificance in many instances, we should hardly have given credit to the possibility of so small a body of men keeping in awe, and under subjection, the natives of this country, without resorting to harsh or unjustifiable measures."

When Captain George Vancouver visited Santa Barbara in November,



Vancouver's ship "Discovery" at Santa Barbara.

1793, he came at a time when England and Spain were allies for once in a war against France. Vancouver was to remember his pleasant visit to Santa Barbara when he returned to England, because he wrote of it in the most flattering terms. However, Goycochea was censured by Governor Arráizaga for his too friendly reception of Vancouver. Though he was supposedly on a scientific expedition, the military information gathered by Vancouver on the weaknesses of the Spanish military establishment was made use of by England in the war she was to wage against Spain later in the decade.

Education was not neglected in the Presidio. Goycochea started the first public school for the children of the soldiers. A retired soldier was paid one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year for his teaching efforts. Everyone, including bachelors, was required to contribute money for the maintenance of the school. Those prominent in the Mexican period, received all of their formal school in the little Presidio school. One old teacher, Manuel Vargas, loved his fire-water more than his books. His behavior came to the attention of Governor Borica, who wrote to Goycochea, informing him that Vargas had better mend his ways and set a proper example to his young pupils, or else! Vargas, visibly shaken, took the Governor's words to heart and became a model teacher, bringing profuse praise from the generous Governor Borica.

In 1796, England and Spain were at war again. The small garrison remained fearful of foreign invasion and of Indian uprising. Events in Europe brought to a standstill most of the activities in California. In 1798, Goycochea led ten men from Santa Barbara Presidio north to establish a military outpost at Bodega Bay. Arriving there, they found the project dropped for lack of funds. The Russians did not let this pass unnoticed. They built their own Fort Ross on Goycochea's site at the beginning of the next century.

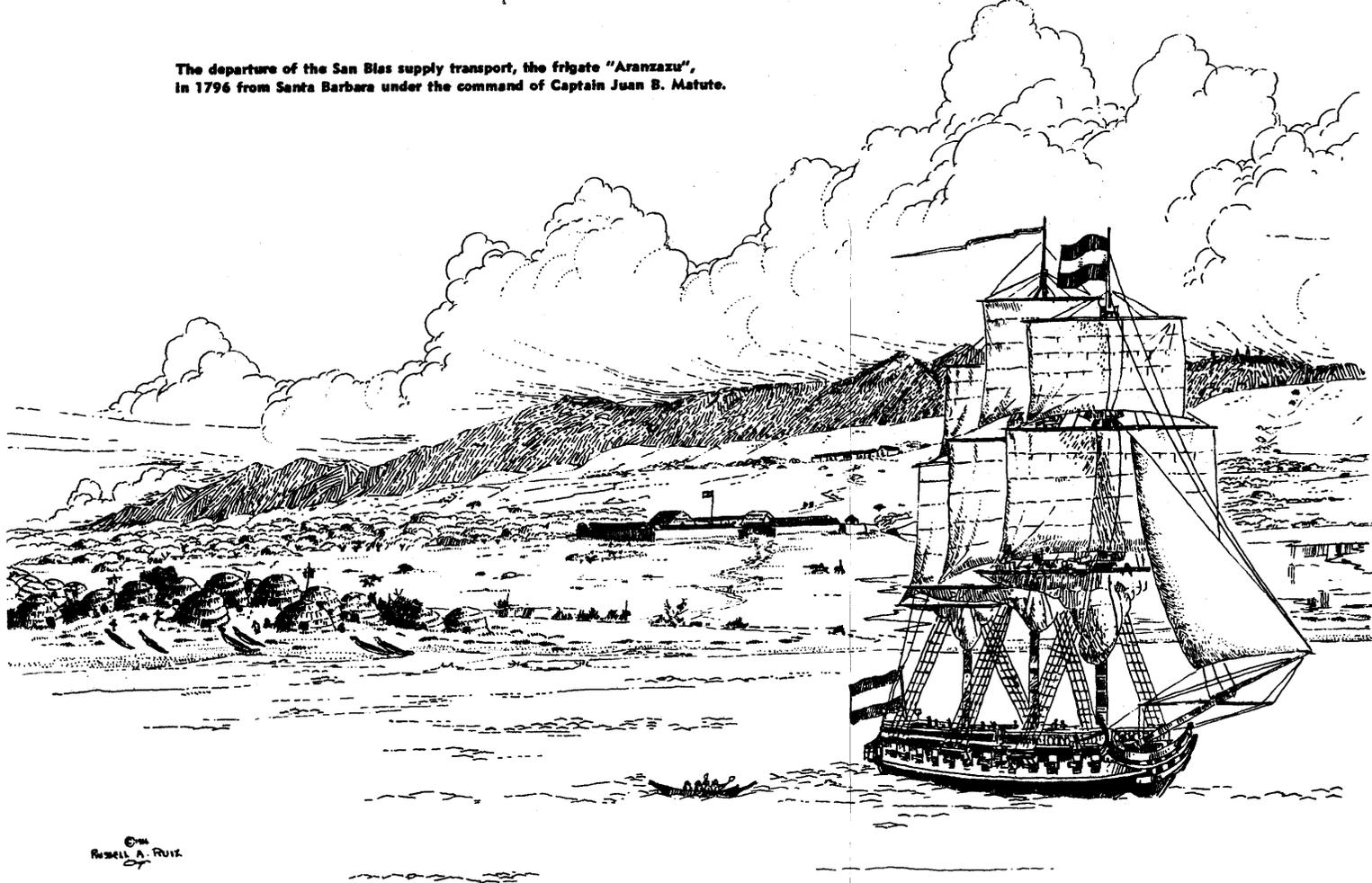
The year of earthquakes, 1812, almost saw the end of the Presidio. The continuous quakes destroyed or damaged most of the Presidio buildings. A large seismic wave, arising under the sea, caused the garrison dependents to flee for safety to the Mission. It took some time to persuade the people to return to the Presidio.

This time was also the beginning of the revolutionary movements which were to overthrow Spanish rule in the New World. The Revolutionary wars in Mexico stopped the flow of supplies to the Presidio, reducing the garrison to a pitiful condition, making them dependent on the Missions for their food and other resources. This situation was to plague the Province during all of the Mexican period. The arrival of the Argentine revolutionaries in 1819 (termed pirates by the royalist Barbarons) found all classes united to repel the Argentine intruders. The revolutionists left, apparently impressed by the improvised military and civil defense of Santa Barbara. The Mission had sent the Indian militia armed with bows and arrows to back the efforts of the soldiers of the Presidio.

During the Mexican period, the shameful neglect of the National Government tried the patience of the long-suffering Presidio soldiers. Failure to meet the payrolls and furnish supplies, the use of the Presidio as a dumping ground for vagrants and convicts sent from Mexico, reduced the effectiveness of the Presidio as a military establishment.

The year 1824 brought the famous but badly organized Indian uprising that quickly spread through the Channel Missions. Had the revolt

The departure of the San Blas supply transport, the frigate "Aranzazu", in 1796 from Santa Barbara under the command of Captain Juan B. Matute.



been successful, Mexican rule in Southern California would have been overthrown at that time.

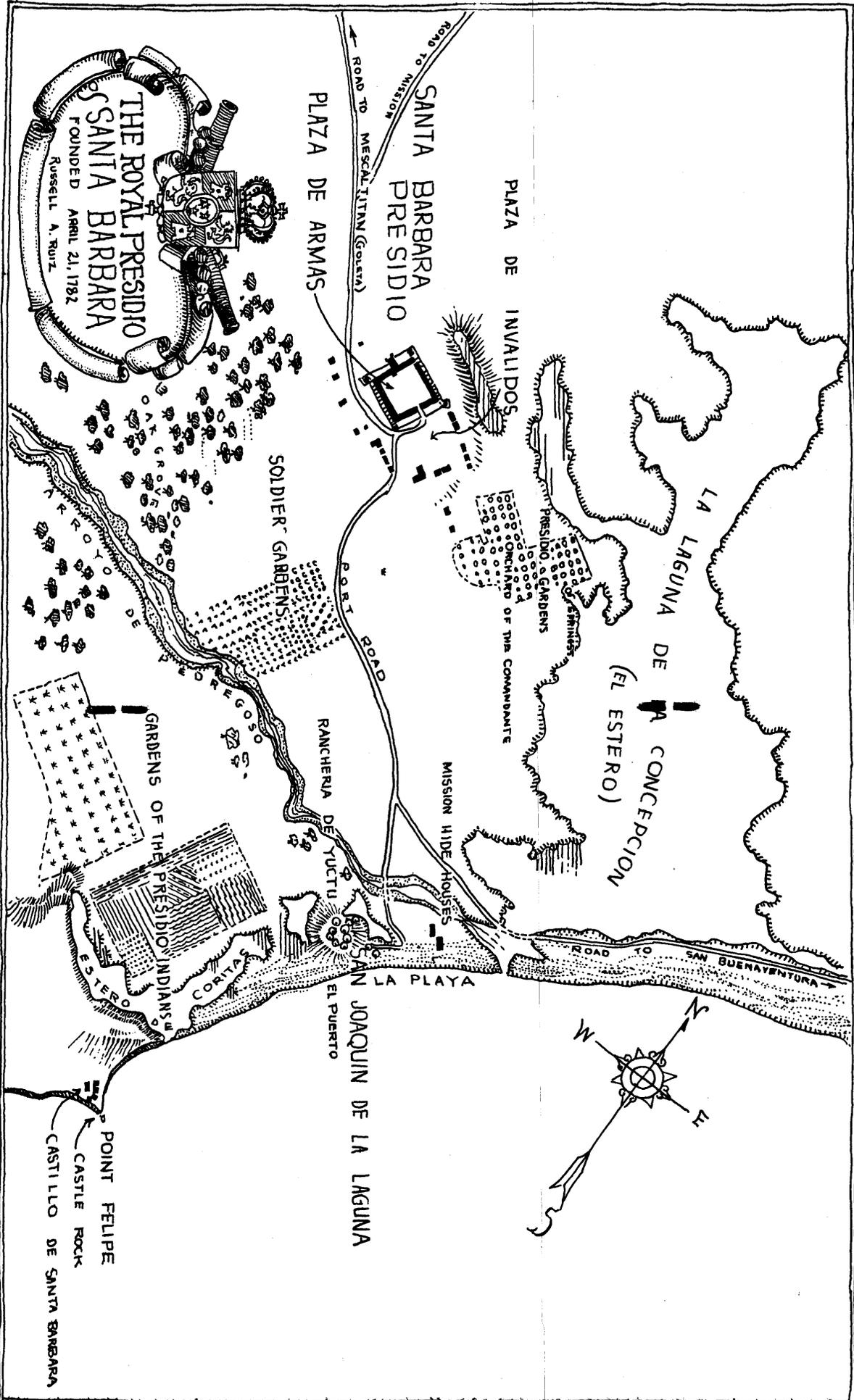
The Presidio remained the center of conservative Santa Barbara, which remained loyal to all legal government such as existed during the 1830-1840's. Santa Barbara acted as neutral ground between the warring factions of Southern California and the northern part of the department (a role she still loves to play).

The activities of the Presidio spanned the last years of the Spanish Empire, the end of the Vice-Royalty of New Spain, the beginning of the Mexican Empire, the Mexican Republic, California independence movements, and the start of a new era, the American conquest of California. The arrival of Fremont in 1847, found the Presidio abandoned, its cannons buried, its garrison in the south with Jose Antonio Carrillo and Andres Pico. The battle of San Pasqual and the surrender of the Californians at Cahuenga was the closing curtain of the military history of the Presidio.

The Indian, Mexican, and Spanish soldiers were the real pioneers who first came to this country. Their role has been overshadowed by the colorful story of the Missions. The Presidios are the forgotten and neglected historical monuments. The restoration of our Presidio would be a visual reminder of a great success story. The Presidios became the nucleus of California's most colorful cities: San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco and Santa Barbara. The Missions were a failure in the end because the Indian people whom they came to teach and save were destroyed or dispersed. The Presidios did not fail. They were the foundation and the true beginning of California.



The Presidio, circa 1940.



THE ROYAL PRESIDIO
OF SANTA BARBARA
FOUNDED APRIL 21, 1782
RUSSELL A. RUIZ

PLAZA DE ARMAS

SANTA BARBARA PRESIDIO

PLAZA DE INVALIDOS

SOLDIER GARDENS

LA LAGUNA DE CONCEPCION
(EL ESTERO)

GARDENS OF THE PRESIDIO INDIANS

RANCHERIA DE YUTTU

MISSION HIDE HOUSES

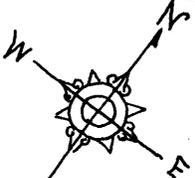
POINT FELIPE
CASTLE ROCK
CASTILLO DE SANTA BARBARA

SAN JOAQUIN DE LA LAGUNA
EL PUERTO

ROAD TO SAN BUENAVENTURA

PORT ROAD

ROAD TO MISION
ROAD TO MISCALITLAN (Goleta)



Preliminary Report on the Presidio Chapel Site

By TIMOTHY S. HILLEBRAND

Informe sobre los investigaciones arqueologias de la iglesia del Real presidio de Santa Barbara:

In November of 1966 the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation acquired title to the property on which the presidio chapel site is located, behind and under the old Buddhist Church on Canon Perdido Street. The Trust eventually hopes to see the Chapel reconstructed on its original site as authentically as possible. Archaeological investigation is now in progress to determine the actual boundaries of the original chapel. This service is being provided by the acting museum director and Richard V. Humphrey of the University of California at Santa Barbara. Many anthropology students at the University are donating their time for this project of community interest. Digging is scheduled for every Saturday. Society members are invited to observe and/or participate.

The purpose of this initial investigation is to determine the boundaries of the Chapel. Our preliminary work has been concentrated on locating the end wall of the original building of 1784 which should reveal both side walls, the fortification wall, part of the early sacristy and the area in which the first altar was located before the Chapel was extended by Felipe de Goycochea in the 1790's. Obviously this is the most productive and informative region in which to begin work. Extensive title research conducted by Jeremy Hass has been most helpful in planning the program.

Two week-ends of excavation have revealed the defense wall and the first back wall foundations. The doorway opening into the sacristy was also located. Foundations were uncovered at depths varying from one to three feet below surface grade. Above and on the inside of the foundations was found rubble consisting of poorly fired red roof and floor tiles. Some of the latter appear to be in situ indicating that the altar area was probably tiled, while the rest of the floor may have been dirt.

The Spanish colonial method of building in the 18th Century was to construct a foundation in a shallow trench filled with sandstone rocks cemented together with adobe mud or lime mortar. Then, when this was level, adobe bricks would be placed in layers to form the walls. The height of the stone foundation walls varies a great deal, for this was a method of compensating for grade. Also, as the building deteriorated some of the stones may have been "borrowed" for use in a new structure nearby. Therefore we can expect the altitude of the foundation wall to be somewhat irregular when fully excavated.

Usually there is a pattern in the deterioration of an adobe building commencing with the roof caving in on the floor due to the unavailability

of good support timber. With the walls unprotected, melting begins as they succumb to weathering. Thus we expect to find layers stratified from top to bottom consisting of melted adobe walls, roof tile, floor tile, and finally the original floor.

Since the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation secures some income from this property which is being used as a parking lot, it will be necessary to excavate the chapel site piecemeal. Once the features and artifacts in one small area have been carefully recorded, this area will be back-filled and an adjacent area will be uncovered. A picture of the entire site can then be reconstructed from provenience records and photographs. Unfortunately the front and rear of the addition completed in 1797 is presently superimposed by other structures, and it may be some time before these areas can be exposed. Also it is worth noting that such an undertaking is very time consuming if it is to be done properly and accurately, for the final reconstruction can only be as accurate as the initial research, including archaeological, architectural, historical, and legal.



Digging operations (January 14, 1967) at Chapel site on Canon Perdido Street, showing 1784 end wall foundation.



Bridge in Rattlesnake Canyon—a modern attempt to continue the traditions of "Old California".

Sam Stanwood's Bridges

By EDWARD SELDEN SPAULDING

In the days before the coming of the automobile to our country roads, travel to and from Santa Barbara largely was by train and steamer; and short journeys about the area, for the most part, were made in wagons or on horseback over dirt-surfaced roads. Occasionally, a man on a bicycle was met with; but these encounters were of rare occurrence. Because it was an easy and a simple matter for a horse-drawn vehicle to cross any of our coastal streams wherever the boulders of the streambed had been removed, there were very few bridges in Santa Barbara County. (Now there are so many and they are so much a part of the highway that we seldom are conscious of their presence as we travel at high speed on this or that "Route.")

The automobile, with its low-slung frame and its relatively small wheels, appeared on State Street about 1903; and, almost at once, the citizenry became conscious of the number of unbridged creekbeds and barrancas that had to be crossed whenever an extensive journey was made in any direction—from Santa Barbara to Carpinteria, for example; or from the same starting point to "Napes" ("Dos Pueblos" now). These were considerable and possibly adventurous drives in those days, and many a tourist who attempted a crossing while on one of them was appalled by the hazards that were so obviously an inescapable part of the trip. The creekbeds themselves were paved with uncertainties, and many a tourist who cautiously entered the water reached the opposite side only with the aid of a team of horses supplied by an amused rancher. (As late as the year 1916, I paid a farmer ten dollars to pull me through a short stretch of muddy road of El Camino Real on the eastern bank of the Santa Clara River and only a few miles from the City of Ventura.) Some easily discouraged people, when finding themselves stuck in the gravel of a creekbottom, felt themselves lucky when at long last they were pulled out of the water on the same side as that on which they had ventured into the streambed; and so they were content to give up entirely their proposed trip.

If the creekbeds were daunting to many travellers, the steep banks up which the motorists had to climb after the actual passage through the water had been made successfully were even more uncertain obstacles to be surmounted. Many an automobilist backed through the water of the crossing because he felt, whether rightly or wrongly, that he had a better chance of negotiating successfully the steep bank when in reverse gear than he had when in low gear. And so the demands for bridges became ever more loud as the number of men and women using automobiles steadily and rapidly became greater and greater.

At first, the bridges that were constructed over the most difficult crossings were of wood, where the span was not too great, and of iron, where the span was a long one. The bridge across the Santa Ynez River on the old road to Los Olivos was such an iron bridge, and a hideous feature of an otherwise beautiful landscape it was for many years. Then re-

enforced concrete beams came into vogue briefly. The bridge built by the Supervisors across the creek that runs to the sea a mile or so east of the center of Carpinteria was constructed after this fashion, and a *heavy* structure it appeared to be to every human eye that passed that way.

In the opinion of Sam Stanwood, who, to the moment of his death, looked back nostalgically to the days when he used to ride and drive horses over the dirt roads and across the unbridge creeks, these early bridges were so offensive to the eye that, when he became a County Supervisor, he made it a point of honor to have the new bridges in his district built in a form that would be more in keeping with the canyonsides between which they were placed. Taking stone masons to the proposed sites, he directed these artisans as they cut the large boulders into blocks; and then, with these blocks of native stone, he had his bridges built. These structures, when completed, were so harmonious with their surroundings that they became famous at once; and, to some extent at least, they gave a name to one of the transitional periods of our local history. And so durable were they that many of them deep in our canyons still are in general use. The present bridge over Rattlesnake Creek ("Las Canoas" of present day usage) is one of these. In an effort to preserve the appearance of this handsome structure for those who may travel over our roads in the days of the future after all of our present bridges have been widened and rebuilt to meet the increased demands of motor traffic, William A. Edwards, a native of Santa Barbara and a man gifted in the best uses of a pencil, has made the accompanying, fine drawing for reproduction in this issue of *Noticias*.

Activity Report—Women's Projects Board

The Fernald House, closed after the Sunday, December 18 Open House, re-opened to visitors on January 9, 1967. Laid away until next December were the bright red ribbons, tinsel, pine cones and vari-colored balls which had given a gay, festive air to the Victorian mansion throughout the Christmas holiday. A very special gift to the board was a small wooden horse, which was placed under the lovely fir tree in the parlor; it was given by a former board member, Mrs. Charles S. Stevens, Sr., in memory of her daughter, Seurette Stevens Perkins, whose childhood toy it had been. Mrs. Stevens also gave a box of Christmas ornaments, including several beautiful Mexican-type tin candleholders, which she had made.

The Trussell-Winchester Adobe has been closed for several weeks so that necessary repairs could be made to the floor in the dining room, but will be open for visitors very soon.

On December 7, 1966, the Woodland Garden Club held an evening meeting at the Fernald House, with Mrs. Edward Toporeck, a former board member, as program chairman. Mrs. Toporeck had written, and had mimeographed, a short history of the house, and the Fernald family, which she distributed to the garden club members. Their appreciation for the use of the house was manifested by a generous donation which is to be used in landscaping the surrounding gardens.

The following day, December 8, the Fernald House was the setting for the annual tea honoring Associate and Honorary members, as well as new

and prospective members. Mrs. William Helmbold, chairman, assisted by the Mmes. Carl Casad, Jerome Waldref, Harold Gillette and Cedric Boeseke, planned the refreshments. The tree and house decorating committee was composed of the Mmes. James Boyce, Leo McMahon, Jerome Waldref, Harold Gillette, Richard Praul, Carl Casad, Hamilton Greenough, John H. Locklin and George H. Finley.

Guests were welcomed and given name tags by Mrs. Vincent H. Grocott and Mrs. Lloyd F. Wheeler, with Mrs. Finley conducting guests on a tour of the house. Assisting with pouring at the tea table were the Mmes. Hilmar O. Keofod, Timothy Hillebrand, Arnett Nall, John Locklin, Bertie De L'Arbre, Jay Chilton, Leo McMahon, and Wilson Forbes.

On January 11 and 12, a workshop and series of lectures on flower arrangements was held in the Covarrubias Adobe, 715 Santa Barbara Street, under the sponsorship of the Transplants Garden Club, the proceeds of which were donated by them to the Women's Projects Board, to be used in landscaping or otherwise improving the Fernald Memorial Garden. Mrs. Edwin W. Deuter, who is a member of both groups, was co-ordinator of this event. Lectures and demonstrations of flower arrangements, were given by Mrs. Philip G. Brueckner of Arcadia, a former member of the Garden Club of New Jersey, who has served the National Council of State Garden Clubs as an accredited judge. She was chairman of the judges council of the California Garden Clubs, Inc., and is now the group's director of the Arboretum District of Los Angeles. Enrollment was closed at 40 participants, but it is hoped that a repeat of the event can be given sometime this next Fall.

Fresh flowers from their gardens were provided by WPB members Mmes. Jerome Waldref and Eldon Haskell. Several of the finished bouquets were placed in the Historical Museum exhibit rooms.

A pot luck supper was enjoyed by the regular board members and their escorts, on the evening of January 28, at the home of Mrs. Paul A. Jones, 605 Cowles Road, Montecito. Guests invited were the 1965 officers and their husbands, the Messrs. and Mmes. Gene Harris, Howard Smith, Edward Bouton, Stephen White, Ray Paine, Ernest Menzies and Edward Toporeck; the Mmes. William Barton, Sydney Robinson, John J. Hollister, Jr., Charles Harper, Lawrence E. Wood, R. J. Chrisman and Miss Mary M. Chrisman. Special guests were Captain and Mrs. John Bartol, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Birkhead, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Eyre, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Byrd. Mrs. Jay Chilton was in charge of arrangements, assisted by Mmes. Arnott Nall, Lloyd Wheeler, Robert Janda, and Eldon Haskell.

New and prospective members of the regular board were guests of the Steering Committee at an orientation meeting on Thursday morning, February 2. Discussion of the purpose and aims of the Women's Projects Board was led by Mrs. Arnott J. Nall, membership chairman. Mrs. Wilson Forbes, a director of the Historical Society, and liaison member of the WPB, reviewed the history of the Society and the formation of the WPB, telling also of the story of the moving and restoration of the Fernald House in 1959. Mmes. John Locklin and T. S. Fandrich served coffee and pastries.

February 9, at 2:30 p.m., the annual meeting will be held in the Music Room of the Fernald House. Committee chairmen will give their reports for the year's activities, and officers for 1967 will be elected and installed. Guests will include members of the Board of Directors of the Historical Society,

Honorary members, Associates and newly elected members of the WPB. Mrs. Melville Sayhun, chairman of the tea committee, will be assisted by Mmes. Guy Chase and Lloyd Wheeler in serving refreshments during the social hour following the business meeting.

February 14, Valentine's Day, has been chosen for a display of several collections of beautiful old Valentines, some of which belong to Mrs. Edwin W. Deuter, who is in charge of this first fund-raising event of the new term.

Mrs. Jerome Waldref has enlisted the help of her husband who has generously given several mornings of his time recently to working in the Fernald garden, raking and burning unsightly weeds. The heavy rains of January 24/25 put a temporary halt to a general "work party" by the members, but this will be resumed when the weather permits. Mrs. Bertie De L'Arbre, garden chairman, has also had her menfolk busy, thinning out overgrown wisteria and honeysuckle vines along the picket fence near the Adobe. This help is greatly appreciated by the ladies of the WPB.

We take great pleasure in noting several honors which have come to the Santa Barbara Historical Society recently. On January 9, at a luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club, awards were presented to the Man and Woman of the Year. It was the 25th annual award to the Man of the Year, and the 10th annual award to the Woman of the Year. Surprised recipients of these framed parchment certificates in recognition of their achievements were Dr. Hilmar O. Koefod, chairman of the Santa Barbara Historical Society, and Mrs. Godwin (Deborah) Pelissero, a member of the board of Directors of the same Society, and former member of the Women's Projects Board.

On the evening of January 19, at the California Historical Society's annual awards banquet held in the Society's Victorian mansion headquarters in San Francisco, an official award of merit for outstanding contributions to California history went to each of the W. Edwin Gledhills. Their long service as museum director and curator of the Santa Barbara Historical Society was recognized, as well as their efforts to initiate legislation in California to aid in the marking and preservation of landmarks; the conception of the idea to create a master plan for the eventual restoration of the Royal Presidio in El Pueblo Viejo in Santa Barbara; the formation of an historical landmarks advisory committee of Santa Barbara County; and their dedicated efforts to save some of Santa Barbara's historic homes, among which is the Fernald House, and the recently moved Hunt-Stambach house. Mr. Gledhill is presently serving as president of the statewide Conference of California Historical Societies, having been elected at the June meeting in Santa Barbara, following his retirement as Museum Director of the Historical Society.

Mrs. Vincent H. Grocott, Associate membership chairman, announces with pleasure the names of Associates who have joined since September, 1966: Mmes. Ralph Raddue, Rosemary Hobson Duncan, Bert Lane, Patrick J. Maher, Richard Feliz, Clifford Sponsel, Ardie Barton, A. H. Moore, Edward Abbott, A. H. Briggs, Ted Myer, Owen Miles, Shirley Force, A. V. Collette, Don Becker, Jr., William Becker, William D. Vickery, Betty St. Germaine, Frederick Sanders, Claris Potter, Clyde Pierson, Duncan Renaldo and Emory Peterson.

WILBERTA M. FINLEY

Director's Report

In order to begin building a strong organization based on community support, a master plan for development of the Museum is necessary. For this reason, I have designed a three stage program. First we must clean up our own back yard so to speak. This means that the internal organization of the Museum, its staff, collections, exhibits, and programs are being carefully analyzed and an attempt is being made to systematically improve each. The second stage involves the actual implementation of improvements based on our findings. Finally, once the Museum becomes organized internally, a great deal of energy can be focused on external matters, i.e. membership and public-oriented programs. At this stage, lecture series, tours, frequent social events, and a member's newsletter are among the many possibilities that could be created for the benefit of members in particular and the public in general.

While attention is directed toward each of these levels, the program is now in stage two of development. That is, we are primarily concerned with the internal organization of the Museum. All of the Museum's collections are being catalogued and identified, and our library is being reorganized into a Library of Congress system. Several new employees, all University students, have been added to the staff under the work-study program. A great deal more is being accomplished with this added help than otherwise would be possible.

It is necessary to organize our material in a systematic fashion so that it will be more usable and available both for research and exhibitions. When this is accomplished we can turn to the very important aspect of a museum's function, which is its programs. In fact, one might say that a museum is only as good as its program.

October 17, 1966 marked the opening of the Harmer Exhibition, the first major exhibition change in two years. The exhibit was titled "Alexander Francis Harmer—Artist-Historian." The entire exhibit was integrated through the interpretation that Harmer's art represented records of historical value of days gone by. Several new museum techniques were tested in this exhibition.

When the Harmer Exhibit is removed a new display will be installed dealing with the equestrian culture of the West. After this show is set up there will be no new major exhibits for several months. Instead we shall begin with the Spanish and work through to the American period rooms of the Museum, attempting to give a meaningful and integrated interpretation of the display material. The result will give the visitor a well-organized and educational experience in appreciating the heritage of California and Santa Barbara.

Once the story of Santa Barbara history is properly interpreted in a permanent display, it will be possible to publish guide books and possibly to have an orientation film or slide show for the visitors. Then, too, our energy can be redirected toward a regular schedule of changing exhibits.

Considering the limited budget and limited staff under which the Museum is now operating, great progress is being made. One measure of this might be the fact that most new museums are unable to open for at

least two years after the completion of the new building. Our Museum has now been open to the public for almost two years after the building was constructed.

The members of the Santa Barbara Historical Society are to be commended on their patience. Soon, however, we shall burst forth in a flood of activity. The strange thing is that when a museum most needs support is at the beginning. People in general seem to avoid supporting a new and floundering organization until it has somehow managed to stand on its own. We are determined to demonstrate to all that the Santa Barbara Historical Society Museum shall rapidly become a very significant community culture center. This can only be accomplished, however, through your support and that of many other potential supporters.

TIMOTHY S. HILLEBRAND
Acting Director

B O O K S

The Historical Society, in conformity with its established policy of publishing from time to time books on this or that phase of Santa Barbara's history, in the Spring of 1967 will bring out a volume dealing with Santa Cruz Island, which has been written by Clifford McElrath. Mr. McElrath, the brother-in-law of the late Dr. Benjamin Bakewell, was superintendent of the Island for a period of more than thirty years. He writes of his personal experiences with a forthrightness and a directness that make the narrative especially interesting and, at times, refreshingly exciting. This was the time, immediately after the First World War, when lawless elements on the largely unpoliced Channel did about as they chose to do and with little or no fear of interference. It is an authoritative account of life on the Island in the days when riatas still were in common use by Californio vaqueros, and when wild life on the Island and in the waters of the sea about the Island was much as it appeared to be in the days of Luis Burton, John More, and Col. Hollister.

The immediate costs of printing this book will be met by drafts on the Society's "Revolving Fund for Publication of Historical Material". It is our hope that many of our members will assist the Committee by placing with Mrs. Griffiths their orders for this book at an early date. The price will be \$8.50.

Some copies of "Santa Barbara—1898 to 1925", by Selden Spaulding, which have been offered to those members of the Society who indicated a wish to receive them, still are available on the same terms.

SANTA BARBARA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Classes of membership: Benefactor, \$100; Patron, \$25; Contributing, \$15; Sustaining, \$10; Active, \$7.50; Student, \$5. Dues are tax deductible.

MAILING ADDRESS: 156 E. DE LA GUERRA STREET, SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA

RESTORATION OF SANTA BARBARA ROYAL PRESIDIO CHAPEL

Volunteers of the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation and is still under way. Large segments of the original Chapel foundations have been discovered along with many artifacts dating from the Presidio period.

Immediate objectives of the Volunteers are to complete archaeological excavation of the Chapel site and to reconstruct the bell tower with historical accuracy. Restoration of the Chapel itself would follow, and, it is hoped, eventually the entire Presidio could be rebuilt and preserved as it was in the period between 1792 and 1800 to stand as California's and Santa Barbara's proudest historical landmark.

Although some State and local funding is available for specific phases of the project, its success is largely dependent on financial contributions from civic-minded individuals and organizations. Active, personal participation in the efforts of the Presidio Volunteers by persons from all walks of life is especially welcomed also. If you would like to assist in bringing restoration of the Santa Barbara Royal Presidio Chapel, and the Presidio itself, closer to reality, please contact:

Presidio Volunteers
1316A East Mason Street
Santa Barbara, California

Santa Barbara Trust for Historic
Preservation
Post Office Box 388
Santa Barbara, California



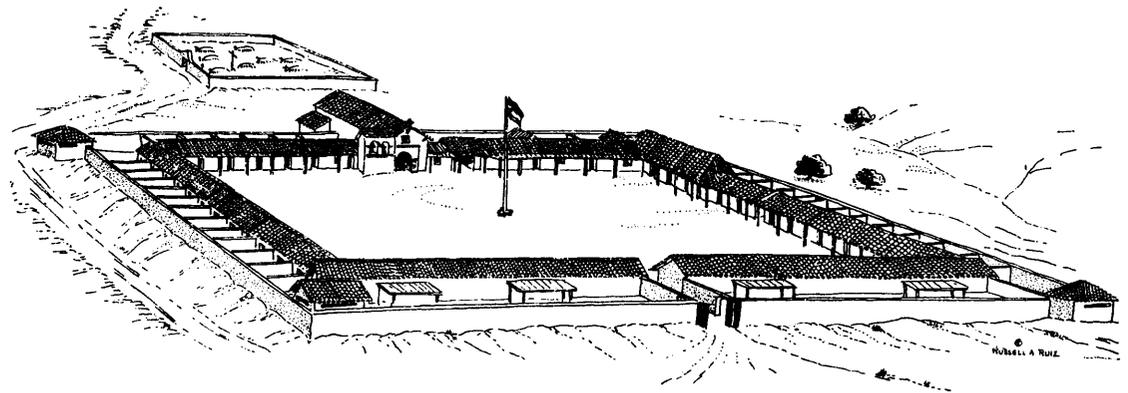
PRESIDIO VOLUNTEERS
OF THE
SANTA BARBARA TRUST
FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Founded April 21, 1782, The Santa Barbara Royal Presidio was the fourth military fortress built by the Spanish in Alta California, the others being at San Diego, San Francisco and Monterey. Padre Junipero Serra, renowned for his efforts in founding many of the California missions, blessed the site of the new Presidio, which was to be the first permanent settlement of white men among the Indians inhabiting the Santa Barbara Channel area. It was also destined to gain the historical distinction of being the last military garrison established by Spain in the New World.

The Presidio's spiritual center and most prominent structure was its Chapel, located near what is now the intersection of Santa Barbara and Canon Perdido Streets in downtown Santa Barbara. Its baptismal, marriage and death registers are still extant and contain a wealth of information about the Chapel's history and the early generations of Santa Barbarans who worshipped within its walls.

The building itself was constructed of adobe bricks laid upon foundations of sandstone boulders. A roof of beams covered with red tiles protected the Chapel from the elements. Two bells, brought from lower California, hung in a simple belfry at the front of the Chapel. The present location of one of these bells was confirmed in Northern California, while the whereabouts of the other is currently the subject of historical research.

Earthquakes in 1806 and 1812 damaged the Chapel extensively, but it was repaired on both occasions. By the 1840's, the Presidio had mostly fallen into ruin, although the Chapel continued in use until its destruction by the Fort Tejon earthquake in 1857.

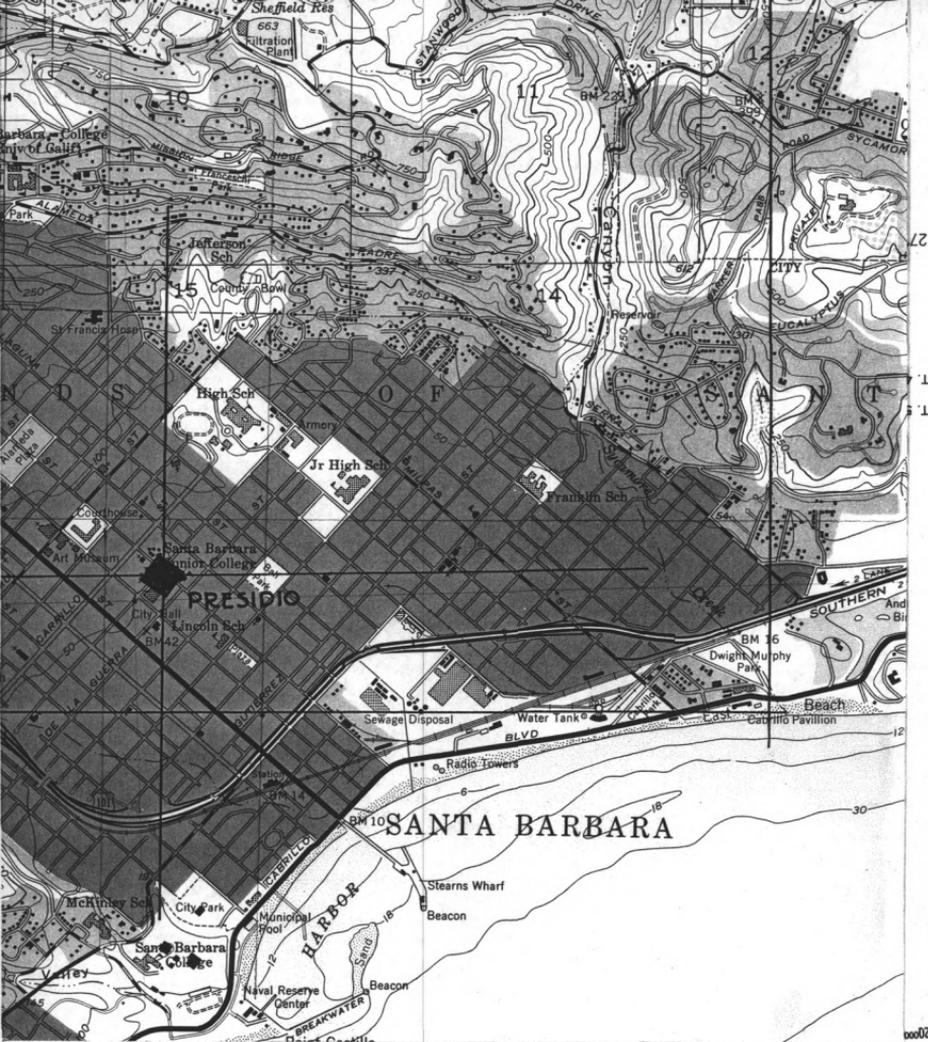


El Presidio de Santa Barbara

Although the passage of time has erased all traces of what remained of the mud and straw adobe, the foundations of stone are still largely intact.

During the first 75 years of Santa Barbara's existence, the Presidio Chapel stood as the nucleus of its growth. The flags of Spain, Mexico, Independent California and the United States all flew at various times over the Chapel's roof. Its walls provided spiritual and physical comfort for generations of Santa Barbarans, and beneath its floor were interred many of the town's early citizens. This somewhat humble chapel, which antedated the more widely known Old Mission by more than four years, was truly "Santa Barbara's Birthplace."

Recognizing the great historical significance of the Presidio Chapel site, the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation took steps in 1966 to acquire the property at 125 E. Canon Perdido Street where the Chapel once stood. Archaeological excavations to locate the Chapel's foundations were begun shortly thereafter by individuals from the Santa Barbara Historical Society Museum and the University of California at Santa Barbara. This initial work has been continued by the Presidio



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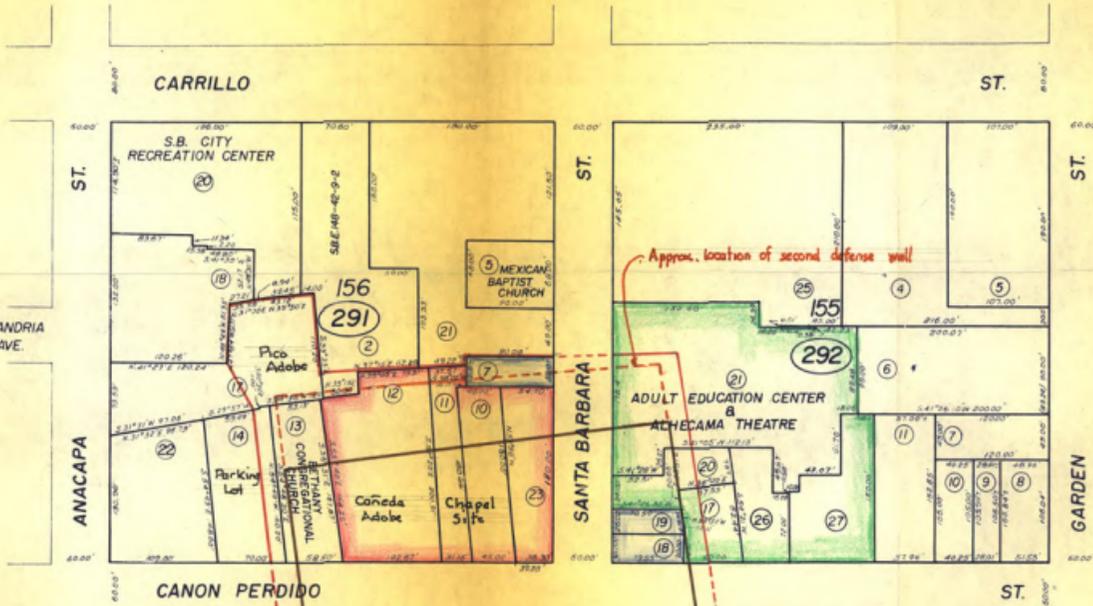
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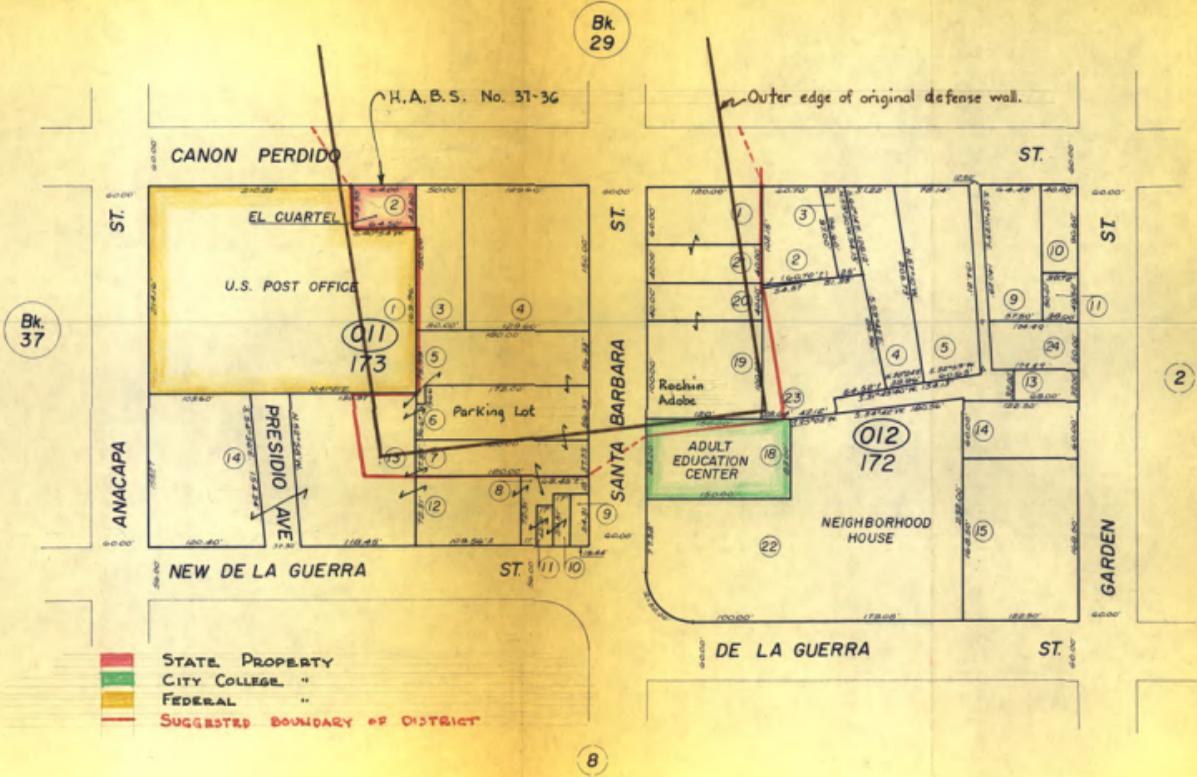
- STATE PROPERTY
- S.B. TRUST
- CITY COLLEGE
- SUGGESTED BOUNDARY OF DISTRICT



Assessor's Map Bk. 29 - Pg. 29
County of Santa Barbara, Calif.

NOTE - Assessor's Block Numbers Shown in Ellipses
Assessor's Parcel Numbers Shown in Circles

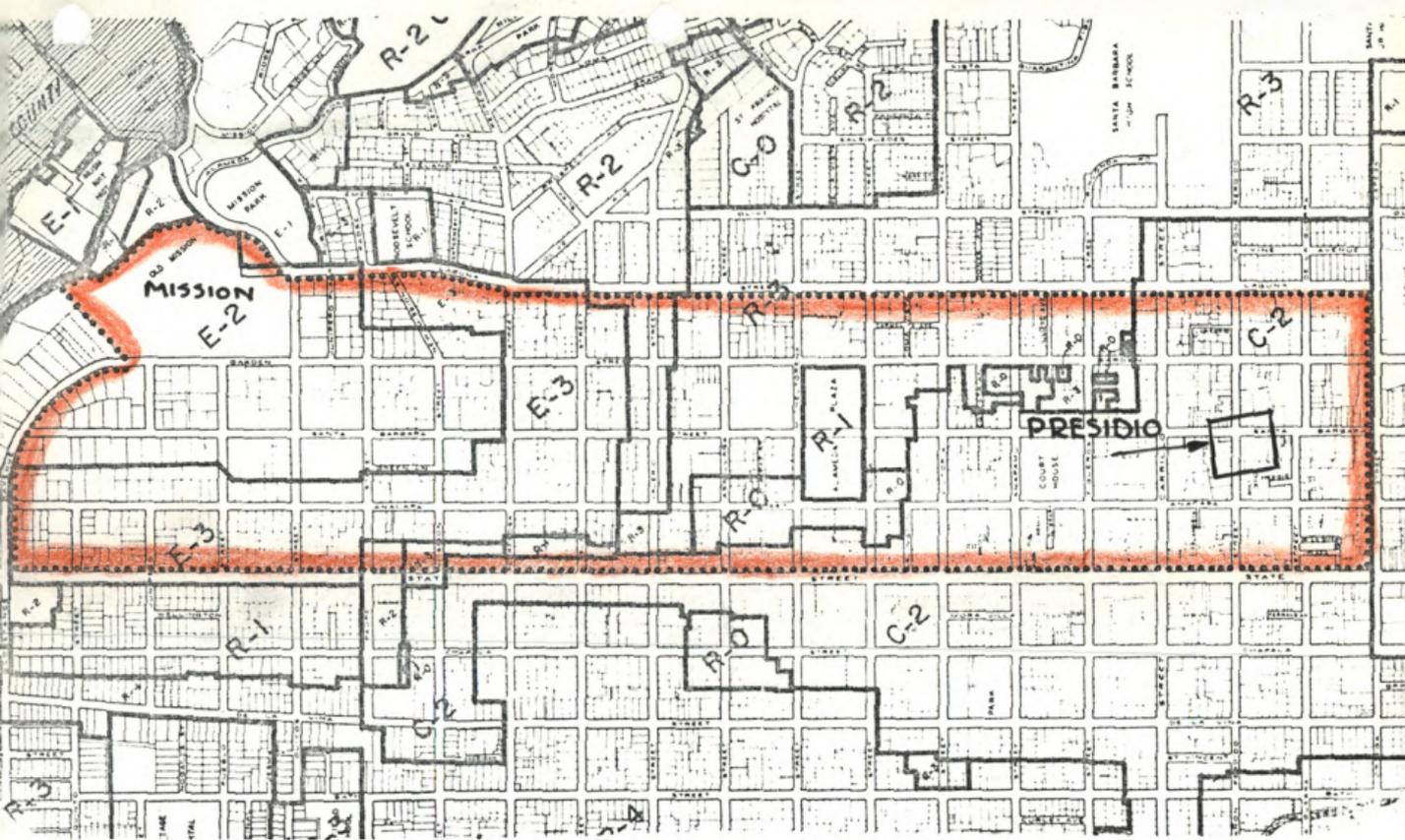
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- STATE PROPERTY
- CITY COLLEGE "
- FEDERAL "
- SUGGESTED BOUNDARY OF DISTRICT

NOTE - Assessor's Block Numbers Shown in Ellipses
 Assessor's Parcel Numbers Shown in Circles

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..... BOUNDARIES OF EL PUEBLO VIEJO AREA

CITY OF SANTA BARBARA
ORDINANCE NO. 3361



SCALE 1" = 1000'

A PULITZER PRIZE NEWSPAPER

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AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

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C-12

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Thursday Evening, April 20, 1972

Santa Barbara birthday event

Tomorrow is Santa Barbara's birthday, at the ripe age of 190 years. It was on April 21, 1782, that the Royal Presidio of Santa Barbara was founded by Don Felipe de Neve, El Gobernador de California, with the blessing of Junipero Serra, Frey Presidente of the Franciscan missions of the two Californias, and the protection of Lt. Jose Francisco Ortega, Comandante and his Presidio garrison soldiers.

On that day this little fortified encampment, a mile or so above the sandy beach of the channel, became the military, political, and religious center of the whole region from Los Angeles to Monterey. Its garrison, serving the King of Spain, soon became responsible for the protection of the mission communities at San Buenaventura (1782), Santa Barbara (1786) San Fernando (1797), La Purisima (1797) and Santa Ines (1804).

Tomorrow at 11 a.m. city and county officials will preside over a birthday tribute to the patron saint and a public festivity in De la Guerra Plaza with appropriate flags and decorations, singing of Spanish songs by the Harding School chorus, a cannon salute to the

founders and the flag of Spain, and brief talks by a representative of the Old Mission and a spokesman for the Spanish and Mexican community. At noon there will be a guided visit to the archeological work on the Presidio Chapel Site on East Canon Perdido Street, and exhibits in the last surviving Presidio building, El Cuartel, the Guard's House. It is in this area that the California Department of Parks and Recreation will develop an El Presidio de Santa Barbara State Park, reconstructing parts of the original Presidio with the co-operation of local agencies and individuals.

Saturday and Sunday there will be guided tours, receptions and exhibits at the Old Mission, in the garden at 200 East De la Guerra Street, and at University House at the University of California at Santa Barbara, where the Dr. Pearl Chase Garden will be dedicated.

These and other events serve well to remind old timers, and inform new residents, of the historical background of this community, and keep freshly in mind the work still to be done for preserving in replica the frontier fortress of Spain of 190 years ago.

thereof, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the city jail for a period of not more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each such person, firm or corporation shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for every day during any portion of which any violation of any provision of this chapter is committed, continued or permitted by such person, firm or corporation, and shall be punishable therefor as provided by this chapter. (Ord. 2599 §7, 1957).

Chapter 22.24

HISTORICAL STRUCTURES

Sections:

- 22.24.010 Purpose.
- 22.24.020 Designation of El Pueblo Viejo area.
- 22.24.030 Designation of historic interest area.
- 22.24.040 Preservation of structures in El Pueblo Viejo.
- 22.24.050 Preservation of structures in historic interest area.
- 22.24.060 Removal of damaged structures incapable of being repaired or restored.
- 22.24.070 Required architectural styles in El Pueblo Viejo.
- 22.24.080 Definition and examples of required types of architecture.
- 22.24.090 Permit for demolition or removal of structures.
- 22.24.100 Basis for approval of demolition or removal in El Pueblo Viejo.
- 22.24.110 Permit for new construction or alteration in El Pueblo Viejo.
- 22.24.120 Basis for approval of new construction or alteration in El Pueblo Viejo.
- 22.24.130 Appeal.

22.24.010 Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to provide conditions and regulations for the protection, enhancement and perpetuation of adobe buildings and other structures and places in the city of Santa Barbara which have special historical and/or aesthetic interest or value, including houses of Victorian style, and to provide for the appearance of structures on neighboring property within public view. (Ord. 3089 §1, 1965; Ord. 2758 §1, 1960).

22.24.020 Designation of El Pueblo Viejo area. The portion of the city lying within the hereinafter described boundary, is hereby designated and shall be known as "El Pueblo Viejo."

beginning at the intersection of the northeasterly line of State Street with the northwesterly line of Ortega Street; thence northeasterly along said line of Ortega Street to its intersection with the southwesterly line of Laguna Street; thence northwesterly along said line of Laguna Street to its intersection with the northwesterly line of Los Olivos Street, said intersection being also the intersection of the southerly prolongation of the westerly line of Los Olivos Street with said northwesterly line of Los Olivos Street; thence northerly and westerly along said westerly line of Los Olivos Street Extension to City Monument Number 69, which is at the northeasterly corner of that portion of the Old Mission Lands annexed to the City of Santa Barbara by Ordinance No. 263, all as shown on Map No. C-8-607 on file in the office of the city engineer; thence northerly and westerly along the northerly boundary of said portion of Old Mission Lands to City Monument 76, which is at the southwesterly end of that course which bears south 89° 39' west 343.85 feet, also as shown on said map numbered C-8-607; thence continuing along the westerly line of said portion of the Old Mission Lands, the following courses and distances; north 11° 59' west 104.56 feet; thence north 26° 49' 30" west 30.31 feet; thence south 21° 41' 40" west 23.99 feet; thence south 84° 55' west 50.32 feet; thence north 67° 12' west 164.45 feet; thence south 71.99 feet to a point of intersection with the northeasterly line of Constance Avenue; thence leaving said portion of the Old Mission Lands and at a right angle from said northeasterly line of Constance Avenue southwesterly across said Constance Avenue to its southwesterly line; thence northwesterly, westerly, and southwesterly along said line of Constance Avenue to its intersection with the northeasterly line of State Street; thence southeasterly along said northeasterly line of State Street to its intersection with said northwesterly line of Ortega Street. (Ord. 3361 §1, 1969: prior Ord. 3356 §1, 1969: Ord. 2758 §2, 1960).

22.24.030 Designation of historic interest areas.

Those portions of the city hereinafter described are declared to be of historic interest and shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter.

(a) The parcel designated as 37-231-15 on official maps in the office of the county assessor, in the city, located in the block bounded by Castillo, Montecito, Rancheria and Gutierrez Streets in the city;

(b) The parcel designated as 35-243-13 on official maps in the office of the county assessor, in the city, located in the block bounded by Loma Alta Drive, State Highway 150 (Cliff Drive), Miramonte Drive and Coronel Street in the city;

(c) The parcel designated as 39-262-15 on official maps in the office of the county assessor, in the city, located in

the block bounded by Bath Street, Placida Avenue, Figueroa and Carrillo Streets in the city.

The buildings herein designated as of special interest as historic landmarks in the above described areas are commonly known as: (a) the "Trussell-Winchester Adobe" and the "Judge Fernald home"; (b) the "Stanbach house"; and (c) the "Botiller/Grande Adobe". (Ord. 3408 §1, 1970: Ord. 3221 §1, 1967: Prior Ord. 3089 §2, 1965).

22.24.040 Preservation of structures in El Pueblo Viejo. No present existing building of adobe structure or of special historic or aesthetic interest or value situated within the area hereinbefore designated as "El Pueblo Viejo," or fronting upon any of the streets bounding said area, shall be torn down, demolished or otherwise destroyed. (Ord. 2758 §3, 1960).

22.24.050 Preservation of structures in historic interest areas. No present existing building located on the parcels described in Section 22.24.030 shall be torn down, demolished or otherwise destroyed, except as herein provided. (Ord. 3200 §2, 1967: prior Ord. 3089 §3, 1965).

22.24.060 Removal of damaged structures incapable of being repaired or restored. In the event that any building of adobe structure or any other building of aesthetic or historic value or interest shall be damaged by earthquake, fire or act of God to such an extent that it cannot with reasonable diligence be repaired and restored, the same may be removed upon the issuance of a permit for said removal as provided in Section 22.24.090. (Ord. 3089 §4, 1965: Ord. 2758 §4, 1960).

22.24.070 Required architectural styles in El Pueblo Viejo. All buildings which shall be hereafter constructed or altered as to their exterior appearance, situated within the boundaries of "El Pueblo Viejo" in public view and fronting upon any of the streets or ways therein, including the streets bounding said area, with the exception of State Street shall, as to their exterior architecture conform either to that style of architecture known as the "California Adobe" type; the "Monterey type"; "Spanish" or "Spanish-colonial"; or to any other classical architecture that is compatible with the immediate vicinity and El Pueblo Viejo. (Ord. 3361 §2, 1969: prior Ord. 2790 §1, 1960: Ord. 2758 §5, 1960).

22.24.080 Definition and examples of required types of architecture. For the purpose of this chapter the types of architecture referred to in Section 22.24.070 are defined as follows: The type of architecture known as the "California Adobe Type" is defined as the type of architecture exemplified by the De la Guerra, Carrillo, and Covarrubias Adobes, in the city of Santa Barbara, and likewise, by the Old California Missions with their archways. The term "Monterey Type Architecture" is defined as the two story adobe type

building with wooden balcony used in Monterey and Santa Barbara before the American occupation, exemplified by the Mihran Studio Building in the city of Santa Barbara. "Spanish" or "Spanish-Colonial Architecture" is defined as the architecture of El Paseo, the Post Office building, and the News-Press Building in the city of Santa Barbara. (Ord. 2758 §6, 1960).

22.24.090 Permit for demolition or removal of structures.

(a) No permit for the demolition or removal of any building or adobe structure or of special historic or aesthetic interest situated within the boundaries of "El Pueblo Viejo" shall be issued without the approval of the architectural board of review of the city of Santa Barbara.

(b) No permit for the demolition or removal of any building in the area described in Section 22.24.030 shall be issued without the approval of the architectural board of review. The architectural board of review shall not approve the demolition or removal of any building in such area unless the building has been damaged beyond the possibility of repair and has been declared unsafe. (Ord. 3089 §5, 1965: Ord. 2758 §7, 1960).

22.24.100 Basis for approval of demolition or removal in El Pueblo Viejo. The architectural board of review shall not approve the demolition or removal of any building or structure of historical significance within the boundaries of "El Pueblo Viejo", unless said building has been damaged beyond possibility of repair and has been declared unsafe. (Ord. 2758 §9, 1960).

22.24.110 Permit for new construction or alteration in El Pueblo Viejo. No permit for the construction or alteration of any building within the area designated as "El Pueblo Viejo" shall be issued until the plans for the construction or alteration has been approved by the architectural board of review of the city. (Ord. 2758 §8, 1960).

22.24.120 Basis for approval of new construction or alteration in El Pueblo Viejo. The architectural board of review shall not approve plans for the construction or alteration of any building within the area designated as "El Pueblo Viejo", unless the plans shall conform to the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. 2758 §10, 1960).

22.24.130 Appeal. Any person seeking relief from any of the provisions of this chapter, and any person aggrieved by any action of the architectural board of review may appeal in writing to the city council by presenting an application seeking relief or an appeal, with reasons, to the city clerk. At its next regular meeting after the filing thereof, the

city council shall set a date for a hearing thereon and shall post a notice of such hearing in three public places within said El Pueblo Viejo area, one of which shall be the city hall. Such hearing shall be held not more than fifteen days following such application or appeal, and notice thereof shall be given not less than ten days before the date of such public hearing. The city council may take such action as it deems appropriate in connection with such application or appeal. (Ord. 3361 §3, 1969).