

HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT

**Replacement of the Anapamu Street Bridge
Over Old Mission Creek (51C0314)**

City of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, California

BRLO-5007(061)

Prepared By: Aubrie Morlet, M.A., Architectural Historian
Carrie Chasteen, M.S., Architectural Historian
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
515 East Ocean Avenue, Suite G, Lompoc, CA 93436

Prepared For: **City of Santa Barbara Public Works Department**
630 Garden Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93102

Reviewed By: Alexandra Bevk, Principal Architectural Historian
California Department of Transportation, District 5
50 Higuera Street, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Approved By: Randy LaVack, Senior Environmental Planner
Environmental Stewardship Branch
California Department of Transportation, District 5
50 Higuera Street, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The City of Santa Barbara (City), with funding from the Federal Highway Administration, proposes to replace the Anapamu Street Bridge (51C0314) over Old Mission Creek in the city of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, California. The project will replace the existing structurally deficient bridge with a new bridge at the same location. At the request of the City, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) has prepared this Historical Resources Evaluation Report in support of the project. This report discusses only those resources identified within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).

Four properties were formally evaluated for their potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These resources are discussed in detail on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) cultural resource forms appended to this report. One structure, Bridge 51C0314, is listed in the California Historic Bridge Inventory as Category 5, not eligible for the NRHP. None of the other buildings and structures within the APE appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP, either individually or as a component of a district, and none are historical resources for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Architectural Historian Aubrie Morlet, M.A., who is appropriately qualified under the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for conducting architectural history studies, determined that all other built environment resources within the study area do not meet the minimum requirements to warrant evaluation. As such, no further studies of these resources are required. In addition, Æ has evaluated the resources in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)–(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and determined that no other resources within the APE are historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

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1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Located in California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 5, the proposed project is in the western part of the city of Santa Barbara, California (Map 1). It lies within an unsectioned portion of Township 4 North, Range 27 West as shown on the Santa Barbara U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Map 2). The setting features a moderately to densely populated urban area with City-owned Bohnett Park and residential buildings typically seen within the city of Santa Barbara. The United Boys & Girls Clubs of Santa Barbara County operates the Westside Club community center located within Bohnett Park.

Developed in consultation with the City of Santa Barbara Public Works Department, the Architectural Area of Potential Effects (APE) is located along West Anapamu Street between San Andres Street to the west and San Pascual Street to the east. The bridge (51C0314) is located in the center of the 600 block of West Anapamu Street. The Architectural APE encompasses all parcels within the Archaeological APE as well as the first tier of parcels adjacent to or adjoining the APE (Map 3). The Archaeological APE is the area subject to possible ground-disturbing activities, including construction staging, bridge demolition and replacement, sidewalk reconstruction, parkway landscaping, and street repaving. For purposes of this project, Anapamu Street is discussed as generally running east to west and Old Mission Creek flows from north to south within the project area.

The project will remove the existing structurally deficient bridge and replace it with a new bridge in the same location designed to meet current structural and geometric standards. The Anapamu Street Bridge is located within the limits of a segment of Mission Creek that has been bypassed with a channel constructed adjacent to the east side of U.S. Highway 101. Referred to as Old Mission Creek, this segment carries only urban runoff from the adjacent residential area through flows from the 84-inch Westside Storm Drain and overland flow into the channel. This section drains back into the main channel of Mission Creek through a pipe under Highway 101 at Carrillo Street. Natural banks line both sides of the channel upstream and downstream of the bridge.

Constructed in 1926, the existing Anapamu Street Bridge over Old Mission Creek is a concrete T-beam structure. The existing abutments are vertical concrete walls that extend to footings below the creek bed. The bridge is 39 feet long, 36 feet wide, and within the existing 60-foot public right-of-way. The wingwalls are retaining walls that angle out to the right-of-way line. The curb-to-curb width is 24 feet with 5-foot sidewalks and 1-foot-wide barrier rails. Off the bridge, the sidewalks transition to 7 feet on the north side of the street and 6.0–6.5 feet on the south side. Utility lines are attached to the bottom of the deck slab on the existing bridge. Overhead communication lines run parallel to the bridge on the south side of Anapamu Street.

The replacement bridge will consist of either a cast-in-place or precast slab bridge, or a precast open bottom arch culvert. The new bridge will be between 20 and 40 feet long and will clear span over Old Mission Creek. The total width will be 43 feet, consisting of two 11-foot-wide travel lanes, two 3-foot-wide shoulders, and two 6-foot-wide sidewalks. Barrier railing on both sides will be 1.5 feet thick and will be designed to meet current specifications for vehicular bridge railings. The project will include new pavement, curbs, gutters, and sidewalks adjacent to the replacement bridge. The project will conform back to the existing street/sidewalks within

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approximately 150 feet from each side of the bridge. The curb-to-curb clear width of the bridge will contain two lanes of traffic centered on the existing street centerline with shoulders that will provide room for bicyclists on the bridge. The sidewalk approaches will transition as necessary to conform to the width of the sidewalks on the bridge.

The new bridge deck surface may be slightly higher (approximately 0.5 feet) than the existing bridge deck, requiring minor approach roadway profile grading to conform back to the existing roadway elevation. The existing drainage inlets near the four corners of the existing bridge will need to be relocated away from the bridge to a new sag point in the roadway to collect storm water runoff. Driveways in the reconstructed approach limits will be reconstructed to conform to the existing driveways. Private property hardscape and landscape will be removed immediately adjacent to the corners of the bridge to accommodate construction. Trees located on the channel banks at each corner of the existing bridge need to be removed. Reconstruction and revegetation of private property disturbed during construction will be negotiated through a temporary construction easement (or a permit to enter and construct) during the right-of-way phase of the project.

The 2-inch gas line and 8-inch waterline currently supported under the existing bridge will be relocated onto the new bridge. It is assumed that the gas and waterline can be temporarily severed during construction and reconnected onto the new bridge without the need for a temporary relocation. Overhead electrical and communication lines along the south side of the street will need to be temporarily relocated during construction to provide clearance for bridge construction operations. Temporary relocation of the overhead utilities may necessitate the acquisition of temporary easements for temporary poles and overhead egress. Upon completion of construction, all utilities will be located within the City right-of-way.

The proposed new bridge will be designed to avoid right-of-way acquisition, although temporary construction easements may be required for construction staging. Vehicular access to driveways on Anapamu Street may be restricted at times during construction but generally will remain open. Pedestrian access to residences and businesses will be available at all times. Contractor laydown and staging areas will likely be located on the street, which will result in the temporary loss of on-street parking. The parking lot for the apartment complex located on the southwest side of the bridge has been identified as a potential staging area; this will require a temporary construction easement.

There is a pedestrian trail that parallels Old Mission Creek on the northeast side, and connects to Anapamu Street between the bridge and the United Boys & Girls Clubs of Santa Barbara County Westside Unit (Westside Club) located on the corner of Anapamu and San Pasqual streets. This trail will need to be temporarily closed during construction. Access to the park on the north side of the Westside Club will be maintained via San Pasqual Street. Anapamu Street will be closed at the bridge site during construction. Traffic traveling along Anapamu Street will be detoured at San Pascual Street at the east end and San Andres Street on the west end and directed to Sola Street one block to the north.

Streamflow in Old Mission Creek will be diverted into pipe(s) through the active construction zone. The stream diversion will be constructed within the existing channel to protect water

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flowing in Old Mission Creek from demolition and construction activities. All stream diversion work will be contained within the previously approved project area of disturbance.

The replacement bridge abutment foundations will be supported by piles. Cast-In-Drilled-Hole (CIDH) piles in the range of 24–48 inches in diameter are planned for both abutments. No more than five piles will be needed for each abutment. This type of foundation will require excavation for the pile caps/abutment seats of approximately 12 to 15 feet deep prior to pile installation. Abutment excavation likely will require dewatering to keep the excavation dry. The abutments will be formed, rebar placed, and concrete poured after pile installation.

If a cast-in-place concrete bridge option is selected, falsework will be erected on timber pads supported in the dewatered creek channel. Forms will be constructed on the falsework, and concrete and reinforcement will be placed for the new bridge. Falsework will be removed from the channel and concrete surfaces will be finished. The creek diversion will be removed, and rock slope protection will be placed on the channel banks beneath and adjacent to the abutments.

If a precast structure type is selected, no falsework supported in the channel will be required. The new girders will be delivered to the site via truck and set in place on the new abutments one at a time using a large crane. Either a concrete deck or a concrete polyester overlay will be placed over the top of the girders.

Backfill will then be placed behind the abutments and roadway base materials will be placed along the roadway approaches. The roadway will be prepared for final surfacing and the concrete barriers will be constructed. Local native riparian landscaping will be used in the revegetation plan. Minor landscaping improvements would occur in the street corridor in the landscaped parkway between the curb and sidewalks of the approach roadway.

2 RESEARCH AND FIELD METHODS

Æ's research and field methods fulfill two basic needs to identify and evaluate the historical significance of built environment properties within the APE. The first task involved background archival research to gather previous evaluations and available information on the development history of the properties and surrounding neighborhood. Second, Æ's architectural historian reviewed the surrounding neighborhood and visited each property determined to be more than 45 years of age. Each of these buildings and structures was recorded. Each of these tasks is described in greater detail below.

2.1 RECORDS AND LITERATURE SEARCH

On February 26, 2015, Æ Staff Archaeologist Eric Nocerino completed a records search at the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System housed at the University of California, Santa Barbara. He reviewed documentation of all recorded historical structures/buildings, archaeological sites, prior resource surveys, and archaeological excavations within a 0.25-mile radius of the bridge. In addition, Nocerino examined the National Register of Historic Places and updates, California Register of Historical Resources, State Historic Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest listings for

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resources within the project APE. He also inspected the State Historic Properties Data File. This search did not identify any listed historic buildings or structures in the APE.

Æ Architectural Historian Aubrie Morlet conducted archival research in repositories located in the City of Santa Barbara to gather information specific to each of the properties within the project APE. Research focused on historical maps, written histories, previous cultural resource studies, City of Santa Barbara Building Permits, Official Minutes of the Santa Barbara City Council, and the Official Records of Santa Barbara County. She visited the following repositories to gather information for preparation of this report:

- Santa Barbara County Clerk, Recorder, and Assessor, Santa Barbara (official record books);
- Santa Barbara County Surveyors Office, Santa Barbara (official survey maps);
- City of Santa Barbara Public Works Department (engineering archival vault, street files-building permits);
- City of Santa Barbara Community Development Department (previous studies);
- City of Santa Barbara Clerk's Office (minutes of City Council meetings);
- Central Library, Santa Barbara Public Library, Santa Barbara (city directories and vertical subject files);
- Special Collections, Davidson Library, University of California, Santa Barbara (Westside Neighborhood, City Parks, and City Planning documents);
- Gledhill Library, Santa Barbara Historical Museum, Santa Barbara (historical documents, newspapers, maps, and photographs); and
- Map and Imagery Laboratory, Davidson Library, University of California, Santa Barbara (aerial photographs and historical maps).

In addition, Caltrans District 5 in San Luis Obispo provided information from the Caltrans bridge evaluation and bridge maintenance records for the Anapamu Street Bridge over Old Mission Creek (51C0314).

2.2 ARCHITECTURAL FIELD SURVEY

Morlet conducted the architectural field survey on July 15, 2015. This included a windshield survey of the Westside neighborhood as defined by the City of Santa Barbara Community Development Department and a reconnaissance survey of the properties located within the Architectural APE. She photographed the properties using a digital camera and recorded them on the appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR 523) forms. These forms are provided in Appendix C. Results of both the field study and archival research were used to compile a historic context for the general area and to assess the original physical characteristics of the existing buildings.

3 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The project area is located in the western part of the city of Santa Barbara. The City of Santa Barbara Community Development Department defines this area as the Westside neighborhood. By their definition, the neighborhood is bounded by West Mission Street to the north, U.S. 101 to the east, West Carrillo Street to the south, and Robbins Street to the west. Development of this primarily residential neighborhood occurred between 1900 and 1950.

3.1 EARLY HISTORY

Exploration of the California coast in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was the basis for the Spanish claim to the region. In the eighteenth century Spain recognized that it would have to settle Alta California to preclude encroachment by the Russians and British traders. Therefore, in the latter half of the eighteenth century Spain and the Franciscan Order founded a series of presidios, or military fortifications, and missions along the California coast, beginning at San Diego in 1769.

Spanish occupation of the study area began with the establishment of the Santa Barbara Presidio by Governor Felipe de Neve and Lieutenant José Francisco Ortega in 1782. Mission Santa Barbara was established in 1786. Pueblo Santa Barbara grew around the presidio as a collection of scattered adobe buildings concentrated primarily south of the presidio. Mission Creek meandered its way to the ocean west of El Estero, a “salt-encrusted dry lake bed” (Cole 1999:4). Both flooded during the rainy season.

In 1821 Mexico opened the ports of San Diego and Monterey to foreign trade (Crouch et al. 1982:200). American ships docked at California ports to purchase tallow and hides, which were known as California banknotes. Americans also settled in California, some of them becoming citizens and owners of large ranchos. As Jedediah Smith, John C. Fremont, and other American trappers and explorers brought news of California’s favorable climate and bountiful natural resources eastward, the United States government began to view California as a part of the country (Works Progress Administration 1939:49–50).

Conflicts between the Californios and the central government in Mexico City led to a series of uprisings culminating in the Bear Flag Revolt of June 1846. However, Mexican control of California had effectively ended the year before when the Californios expelled Manuel Micheltoarena, the last Mexican governor.

3.2 AMERICANS AND STATEHOOD

With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, California became a U.S. military district, and two years later, on September 9, 1850, became the thirty-first state in the Union. Between those two years came a large influx of Americans seeking their fortunes, triggered by James Marshall’s 1848 discovery of gold at Sutter’s Mill. On April 9, 1850, the City of Santa Barbara was incorporated and the city’s first Common Council was established on August 26, 1850, although no business was conducted until after word of statehood reached the city.

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Population figures indicate that at the time of statehood in 1850, Santa Barbara remained almost completely Spanish (Nelson 1979:46) and political control of the city remained with the old Spanish families (Williams 1977:7). The “Americanization” of Santa Barbara was a gradual, steady imposition of Anglo-American traditions on the town. The most noticeable physical example of this was the grid system that was laid out by Salisbury Haley and mapped by V. Wackenruder in 1853. It followed the shoreline, and therefore the streets were not aligned with the cardinal directions. Estado, or State Street, extended to the Pacific Ocean. The first pier was constructed at the foot of Chapala Street in 1868, but was not long enough to handle ocean-going ships. As a result, in 1871 John Stearns’ plans to construct a second wharf at the base of State Street that extended 1,500 feet were approved (Cole 1999:3–4). The second wharf was completed in 1872. The 1877 Bird’s Eye View of Santa Barbara clearly shows State Street and the wharf, with some buildings west of State Street and a lumber yard east of State and south of the creek (Glover 1877).

In 1887 the Southern Pacific Railroad completed track from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara; by 1901 it also was connected to San Francisco. The establishment of Stearns Wharf and the coming of the railroad were significant influences on Santa Barbara during the latter half of the nineteenth century. The most important influence was the growing number of travelers then able to visit the city. Tourism soon became established as a principal economic activity as wealthy easterners were encouraged to spend winters in Santa Barbara (Tompkins 1975). While many tourists returned home in the spring, others became permanent residents, bringing with them the brick and wood-framed building styles popular in the east during the nineteenth century. These changes were lamented, but not halted:

The old landmarks and the most charming characteristics of Santa Barbara are disappearing before the march of “improvements” and though our practical people cannot move mountains, nor change scenes, nor spoil climate, they are doing all they can to despoil the quaint beauty of the place and make it just [another] commonplace American town [*Daily Press* 1874, quoted in Conard and Nelson 1986:10].

In the early years of the twentieth century, the City planned such civic improvements as a city-wide street paving program (Williams 1977:131). On October 25, 1912, the city council passed an ordinance creating a special bridge fund. In addition to these practical improvements, the City hired Charles Cheney to complete a Major Traffic Street Plan Boulevard and Park System Plan. He in turn brought the Olmsted Brothers to the project. Originally founded by Frederick Law Olmsted, his son and stepson continued the business, becoming the largest and most prestigious landscape architecture firm in the country by the 1920s. The Santa Barbara plan focused on improving the aesthetic appeal of the waterfront area and connecting the city with a circuit of parkways (Cheney and Olmsted Brothers 1924:21). Before the plan could be implemented, the earthquake of 1925 damaged much of the city.

Following the earthquake, the Plans and Planting Committee of the Santa Barbara Community Arts Association supported the creation of an Architectural Review Board and City Planning Commission that would establish design controls for new construction within the city (Streatfield 2005:121–122). As a result, much of the post-earthquake construction was designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival and other Mediterranean architectural styles. Areas of the city developed prior to the post-earthquake era were designed in the Victorian styles popular in the late nineteenth century and the Arts and Crafts styles of the early twentieth century. The mixture

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of architectural styles found in the Westside neighborhood is reflective of the organic nature of the residential development in this area over a long period of time.

3.3 INCREASED URBANIZATION AND RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

With incorporation in 1850, there was little development outside of the area surrounding the old Presidio. At that time, City of Santa Barbara Common Council Ordinance 2 declared the center of town as bounded by Figueroa, Santa Barbara, Ortega, and Chapala streets (Southworth 1920). This 12-block area encompassed the majority of the Spanish pueblo; therefore, newcomers sought areas within which to establish American businesses. Bound by Mission Creek on the west and El Estero on the east, urban residential development by American newcomers expanded east and west from State Street. Primarily developed by American and European immigrants between 1855 and 1870, businesses located on lower State Street between Ortega and Mason streets catered to the needs of residents building homes nearby.

The 1870s brought significant changes to the city. During this decade, Santa Barbara connected to the Overland Telegraph, the first commercial bank opened, Stearns Wharf was completed, and gaslights were installed on State Street with the establishment of the first manufactured gas plant. The County Court House and City Hall were constructed and public improvements such as piped water and wood sidewalks were installed. From 1872 to 1874, a small real estate boom occurred due to the widely advertised beauty and climate of Santa Barbara. Prior to the boom, subdivided city lots closer to State Street could be purchased for as little as \$1 each in 1856 and \$10 each in 1860 (Williams 1977:34; Works Progress Administration 1941:38). By 1873, vacant lots within new residential subdivisions could be acquired for \$150, and a single lot with a newly constructed house could be purchased for a price of \$1,000 (*Santa Barbara Weekly Press* 1873). At a time when skilled laborers such as carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, machinists, and blacksmiths, made \$3–\$4 a day, a workingman's family might still be able to afford to purchase land and build a home. A drought that occurred over the winter of 1876–1877 caused a drop in real estate value that persisted for the next several years.

Starting in the summer of 1875, the city's first public transportation system went into operation. Initially, the mule-drawn trolley traveled only on State Street between Victoria and Mason streets, but branch lines were extended north to Valerio and Pedregosa streets by 1887. In 1896, the trolley line was converted to electric cars and the line was again extended to reach areas farther north and east as residential development continued to extend outward (Everett and Coombs 1984:13, 36). Although the expansion of public transportation directly influenced residential development in the northern part of the city, the trolley routes never traveled west of the Southern Pacific Railroad line near Rancheria Street into the Westside neighborhood prior to being discontinued in 1929.

3.4 WESTSIDE NEIGHBORHOOD

Between 1850 and 1880, several blocks within the area west of downtown were planted with fruit and nut orchards intermingled with many single-family dwellings. During the early twentieth century, the large farms that were previously established began to be subdivided, marking the beginning of Westside residential development. In 1918, Elmer S. Sheridan subdivided his Sunset Farms into 15 large tracts of land ranging in size from 5.2 to 25.2 acres (Santa Barbara County Surveyor 1918). These and other larger tracts of land were further

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subdivided based upon Haley's 1851 plat: Gillespie Gardens (Block 41) in 1919, Ashcroft's Sunset Subdivision (Block 39) in 1921, and the Nirvana Subdivision formed from lands owned by Arthur J. Verhelle at the west end of Pedregosa Street in 1930 (Santa Barbara County Surveyor 1919, 1921, 1930). Based upon aerial photographs, the Westside neighborhood was largely developed with residential architecture by the late 1930s.

In addition to the city infrastructure improvements that occurred during the early twentieth century, the City of Santa Barbara Parks Commission was established in March 1902 under City Ordinance No. 401 (Days 1977:2). The purpose of the Parks Commission was to landscape and beautify the City's open spaces, and to promote horticultural endeavors through plant conservation and propagation. The Parks Commission established two parks when it was formed: Plaza Vera Cruz and Plaza del Mar. Plaza Vera Cruz is considered to be the first park in Santa Barbara, created within the boundary of the original municipality established by the City Charter. Plaza del Mar was considered to be the hub for citizens' relaxation and recreation at that time. Oak Park, noted for its 17 acres of shady trees and picnic facilities, was established in 1904. The land, stables, and horseshow ring within Leadbetter Park were donated to the city by Major Leadbetter in 1925 (*Daily Santa Barbara Press* 1939). In 1929, the City established a Recreation Commission for the purposes of promoting public safety and health by encouraging exercise through the cooperative use of public schools and the City's beaches and parks (Days 1977:7). Parks were outfitted with playground equipment and tennis courts, and a recreation center was constructed among the commission's other accomplishments. Other parks established in the early twentieth century include Mission Park, Ortega Park, Palm Park, and the Bird Refuge. The open space and amenities provided by these parks were valued by residents, both young and old, as a means of escaping from the trials and tribulations of daily urban life.

An alliance consisting of school, law enforcement, social welfare, and recreational organizations was formed in the mid-1930s for the purposes of coordinating youth recreational activities and to provide economic relief during the Great Depression. In 1938, this group was incorporated into the County Council of Social Agencies (Days 1977:10). This confederacy oversaw the Young People's Club Association, a private recreation organization established for boys in 1903 which extended membership to girls in 1907. The youth organization's name was changed to Neighborhood House Association the following year, and its activities were expanded to include assistance for the needy (Days 1977:7). The purpose of the Neighborhood House Association was to provide entertainment and recreation activities for children, such as dances, in order to keep children from getting into trouble. Youth organizations such as this one and the Boys' Club were popular in the early twentieth century.

The Boys' Club was founded in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1860 by Mary and Alice Goodwin and Elizabeth Hammersley. This club was established to keep boys off the streets and out of trouble, much like the Neighborhood House Association. The Boys' Club proved popular and quickly spread throughout the country; it became a national affiliated organization in 1906 (Boys and Girls Club of America 2015). The first Boys' Club for the western area of Santa Barbara was formed in 1938. A fire station was moved from East Haley Street to Castillo and Haley streets for the purposes of establishing a clubhouse for the Boys' Club. Labor and materials were donated for the new foundation of the building (Rouse 1988). The Boys' Club provided recreational activities, outings, and meeting space. The Boys' Club was popular and eventually outgrew this facility. In addition, the need for a second Boys' Club resulted from the

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construction of U.S. 101. U.S. 101 generally follows the historic route of El Camino Real, which connected the missions established during the Spanish period of California history. The current alignment of U.S. 101 was constructed in 1947, and is an elevated highway (California Highways 2015). Construction of this highway bisected the city of Santa Barbara and physically separated the Westside neighborhood from the historic core in downtown.

The Westside Boys' Club was designed by Ken Kruger as a two-phased project, beginning in 1964. Located within Anapamu Park, the first phase of the project constructed a facility to house a game room, director's room, restrooms, and outdoor game courts (Figure 1; *Santa Barbara News-Press* 1965). The second phase of the project began in 1966, and allowed for construction of a gymnasium with locker rooms and showers, and storage space. The second phase was designed by the successor firm of Kruger-Bensen-Ziemer (*Santa Barbara News-Press* 1966). Kruger's principal works noted in the 1970 American Institute of Architects Directory included the Santa Barbara Mission Library and the Santa Barbara City Schools Administration Center; the Westside Boys' Club was not included in this list (American Institute of Architects 1970).

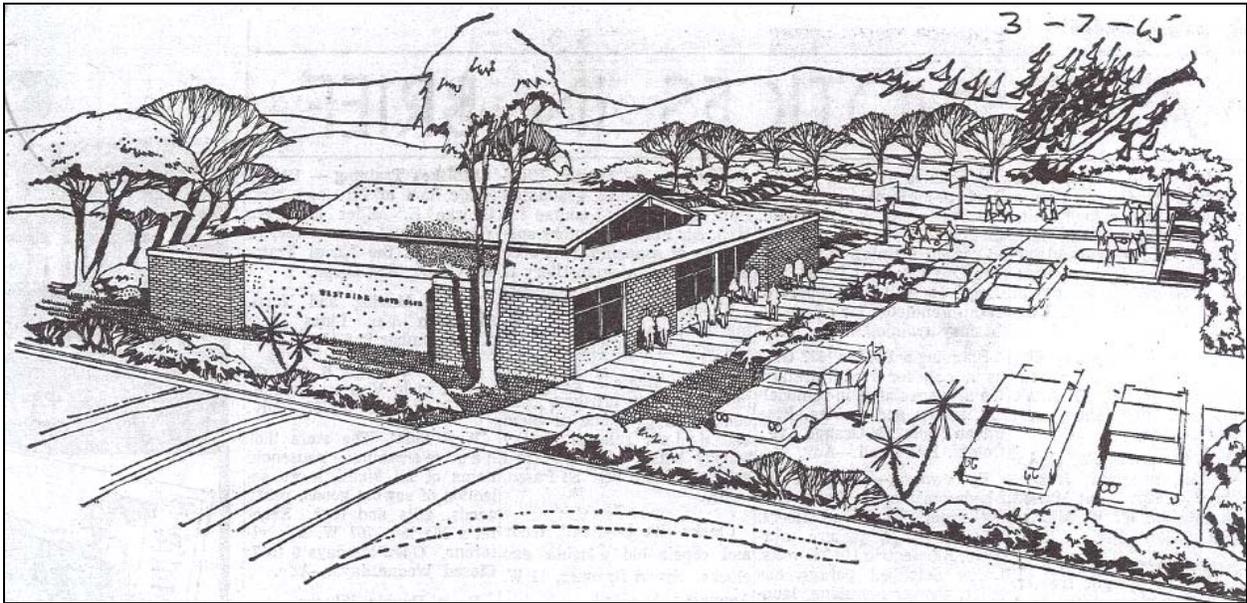


Figure 1 The 1965 architectural illustration of the Boys' Club building designed by Ken Kruger (on file, Santa Barbara Public Library, Clipping Files, Boys Club).

The 2.25 acres which make up Bohnett Park, previously named Anapamu Park, were acquired by the City of Santa Barbara from J. H. McCune for a cost of \$1,960 on September 1, 1936. The park is located at the northwest corner of San Pascual and Anapamu streets, and partially in and adjacent to Old Mission Creek. The landscape design of the park was not attributed to a noted landscape architect, and it is assumed plants and trees have been replaced over time due to senescence. In 1940, facilities for archery, baseball, scout camping, and summer programs were constructed. The park was altered in the 1950s when a block of San Pascual Street was constructed to the east, and again in 1965 when a Boys' Club facility was constructed within its boundary. In 1976, the Rotary Club of Santa Barbara funded additional park improvements, and the park was renamed in honor of Floyd O. Bohnett, former mayor and Rotary International district governor (Days 1977:21). In the 1980s, the park suffered from vandalism, garbage

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dumping, and gang activity, and efforts to quell the illicit activities began in the early 1990s. From 1992 to 1994, the play area was moved, a restroom building was constructed, lighting and fencing were installed, and other landscape improvements were executed. Additional acreage was incorporated into Bohnett Park at that time (Schultz 1996). In 2004, as a result of Measure B funds, the park was restored and improvements included the stone steps in the Old Mission Creek bed and construction of a staircase (Molina 2004). The United Boys & Girls Clubs of Santa Barbara County currently operates the Westside Club in the buildings constructed in the park in the mid-1960s.

From 1947 to 1973, Bohnett Park hosted “Camp Conestoga,” which was a children’s summer day camp funded and operated by the Junior League of Santa Barbara. Inspired by Jane Addams work in Chicago to improve tenement settlements, Mary Harriman founded the Junior League for the Preservation of Settlement Movement (now simply known as Junior League) in 1901 to improve the squalid conditions of immigrants living in the Lower East Side of New York City (Association of Junior Leagues International 2015). The purpose of the organization included pioneering community projects and training for community service. The movement was popular and quickly spread throughout the United States. Junior League was established in Santa Barbara in 1924, and established a Cub Scout troop for boys in that year. In 1926, the group established the Sunshine Cottage, a preventorium for undernourished children. The group’s third project was the establishment of Camp Conestoga in 1947 (Junior League of Santa Barbara 1966–1967). Camp Conestoga was a recreational education program based upon camping experiences. The Camp Conestoga Headquarters was located within Bohnett Park, and children were taken to neighboring national parks and forests for one- to three-night camping excursions (Junior League of Santa Barbara n.d.). Within the park, Camp Conestoga activities included crafts, a zoo, game and story hours, campfires, and family nights that all were encouraged to attend (Figure 2; *Santa Barbara Press-News* 1950). Although Camp Conestoga ceased operation in 1973, the park is still popular with Westside residents.

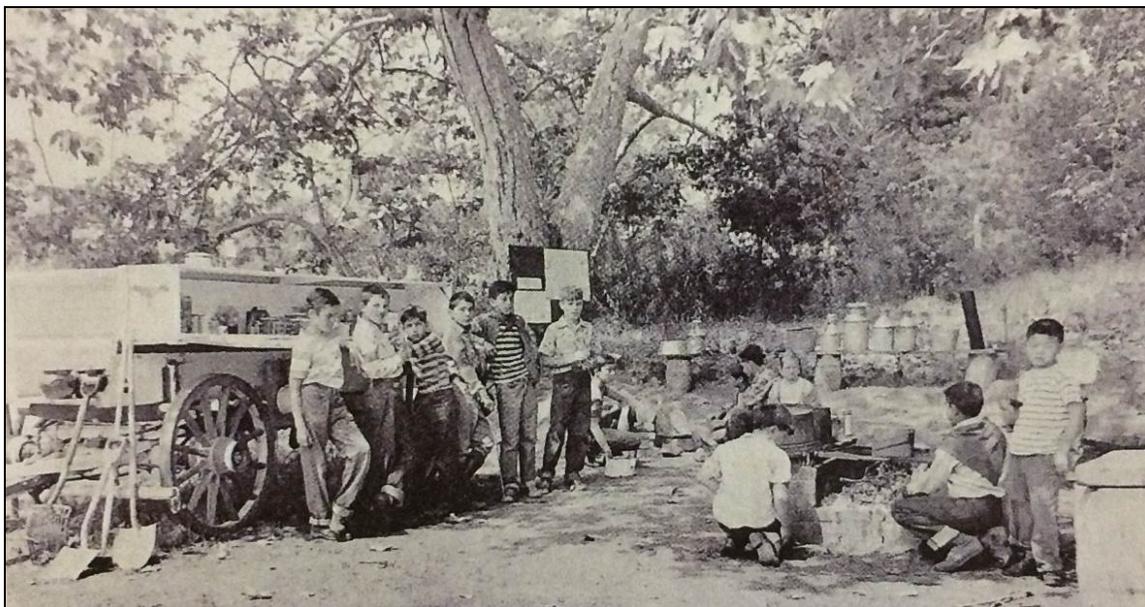


Figure 2 Camp Conestoga activities shown in a circa 1950 photograph from a Junior League pamphlet (on file, UCSB Special Collections, Community Development and Conservation Collection).

3.5 MISSION CREEK

Early maps of Santa Barbara depict Mission Creek as much broader than it is today. Fords were used to cross it until the late 1870s, when a series of wagon bridges were built across the creek at the major streets. Below Canon Perdido Street much of the creek was channelized—stone retaining walls were constructed that were meant to keep the creek under control. Prior to 1900, only three bridges crossed Mission Creek north of Carrillo Street, while a bridge was present at each of the crossings south of Carrillo down to State Street. Each bridge added to Mission Creek narrowed the channel, which was easily blocked by debris dragged from the creek banks when the water ran high. As a result, storms producing large amounts of precipitation in 1906, 1907, 1909, and 1911 flooded the areas surrounding Mission Creek. Although newspapers reported the effects of each storm, flood waters appear to have receded quickly and all was back to normal following a few days of clean up (Kelley 1985:9–16). Putting the city back in order would not be so easy the next time.

There was a large storm beginning on January 23 and culminating on Sunday, January 25, 1914, during which Mission Creek flooded:

it left its banks, crossed Hollister Avenue, pouring through a broad spread of properties, flooding the floors of homes, tearing out fences and smaller buildings and continuing on his [its] havoc-creating career to the sea, spending itself in various sorts of furies [Morning Press 1914b].

One of those furies was at the intersection of Bath and Ortega where John de Ponce's plumbing store at 700 Bath was moved across the street; three houses along Ortega were flooded but not destroyed. The flood also swept away the Gates Waterworks and iron foundry. On the Tuesday after the storm, the sun shone and assessment of the damage began. The *Morning Press* reported the Mission Creek bridges situation:

- Pedregosa, settled to the bottom;
- Islay, intact and good;
- Valerio, nothing left of it;
- Micheltorena, intact;
- Carrillo, 100 feet gone in the middle;
- Canon Perdido, new and uninjured;
- De la Guerra, gone;
- Ortega, may be saved, although a building washed down rests against it;
- Bath, in bad shape;
- Cota, wall and flooring in bad shape;
- Haley, approaches washed away;
- Gutierrez, in fair shape with much debris washed against it; and

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- Montecito, in fair condition [Morning Press 1914f].

Two days later the paper reported “a gang at every bridge from Haley Street up, clearing away the debris” (*Morning Press* 1914a). One of the houses on the corner of Bath and Ortega had been moved off its foundation. When restoring the house to its original position, workmen found “a pool of water containing two handsome species of mountain trout, measuring seven and eight inches long” (*Morning Press* 1914c).

In the aftermath of the flood, several propositions for dealing with the “Mission Creek Problem” were devised. One was to divert the creek waters to Arroyo Burro above Oak Park, the other was to divert the waters at Micheltorena, then construct a canal along the Santa Barbara Mesa to the area near the bath house (*Morning Press* 1914d). Whether or not to have a bridge over the creek on all the streets it crossed was another issue discussed. On March 10, 1914, the city voted a special tax levy of \$150,000 to repair the storm damage, including reconstruction of the damaged bridges (*Morning Press* 1914e). As a result of the tax approval, new bridges were constructed at Carrillo, De la Guerra, Ortega, Bath, Haley, De la Vina, and Mission streets in 1914–1915.

The 1924 city plan considered Mission Creek a “serious barrier” to development of Santa Barbara. Above Carrillo Street it was recommended that the City acquire land between the railroad and the creek for flood control and also to make it into a park. However, for the area below Carrillo:

the cost of taking sufficient land to make a reasonably broad, open channel would probably be considerably greater than the cost of walling in the present channel and raising the grade around it sufficiently to confine the flood waters, and the City has already gone so far in the building of bridges and channels through this section that it would probably be most logical to continue that system. Under proper supervision and protection this channel can be kept sufficiently open to permit storm waters to pass through without damage [Cheney and Olmsted Brothers 1924:61].

In September 1925, the Santa Barbara City Council approved the sale of \$60,000 of bonds for bridge improvements in the city. The City also hired a new structural draftsman to draw plans for the new bridges, the first of which was advertised for construction bids in December (Santa Barbara City Council 1925). Following the 1914 tax approval and the 1925 bonds, all new bridges were constructed of reinforced concrete as the majority of bridges damaged in the earlier storms were wood constructed. The concrete bridges were placed high and designed at street width to increase clearance beneath and reduce the amount of blockage by debris. This methodology has served the community well as these bridges remained in service for 80–100 years. To further improve the flow of water in Mission Creek, a section of the creek located between Arrellaga and Carrillo streets was diverted to a concrete canal running north and south to the east of U.S. 101. As the abandoned section still carries small amounts of water, the area between Anapamu and Victoria streets within Bohnett Park has been developed into a natural recreation area. The abandoned section is identified as Old Mission Creek.

3.6 ANAPAMU STREET BRIDGE

The Anapamu Street Bridge crosses Old Mission Creek at the 600 block of West Anapamu Street between San Andres and San Pascual streets. The creek has been partially channelized in

HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT

the area, and vertical stone walls support the bridge. The creek enters a culvert south of Anapamu Street. The 1878 U.S. Coast Survey Sketch of the City of Santa Barbara depicts bridges crossing Mission Creek at Mission, Micheltorena, Carrillo, Ortega, Bath, Cota, and Montecito streets within the area west of State Street. As the area was primarily agricultural, many of the platted streets did not possess bridges at that time. The 1889 Mensch map and 1888 Sanborn map display a bridge at each of the crossings south of Figueroa but only two bridges on the northern half of the creek at Mission and Micheltorena streets. The Sanborn map portrays most of the crossings as “wooden bridge.” By 1898, the only new crossing on Mission Creek was at Pedregosa Street, although residential development west of the Southern Pacific Railroad line was increasing.

Based on City Council minutes, the Anapamu Street Bridge was replaced in 1906 after a flood washed out the first bridge at that location in January of that year (Santa Barbara City Council 1906). Unfortunately Sanborn maps do not illustrate this part of Anapamu Street until 1930, but it is likely that the 1906 bridge was a wood-framed wagon bridge on stone abutments like many other bridges constructed in the city at that time. Just 2 years later, the bridge was upgraded to include additional stone abutments and concrete footings. As the bridge is not mentioned in the newspaper following the January 1914 flooding of Mission Creek, it is assumed that the repaired bridge survived. While seven bridges south of Figueroa were replaced as part of the city-wide reconstruction plan approved in 1914, the Anapamu Street Bridge was not reconstructed for another decade.

On January 14, 1926, the Santa Barbara City Council approved plans and specifications for the new Anapamu Street Bridge. Based on the rail design, it appears that plans drawn for bridges constructed in 1914 were simply revised for the 1926 projects. While the updated design retained the general shape and height of the 1914 design, the recessed panels on the rails were reduced in size, drawing the viewer’s attention to the panels instead of the minimalist pilasters from the older design. On February 4, 1926, N. E. Marsh won the contract for the construction of the Anapamu Street Bridge with a bid of \$15,827 (Santa Barbara City Council 1926). In late August 1926, the bridge was completed. Additional bridges completed under the 1925 bond include those at Pedregosa, Cota, Mason, Gutierrez, Quinientos, Cacique, and Punta Gorda streets.

4 DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCES

Four properties within the APE were determined to be more than 50 years old and required formal evaluation. Two of the properties are residential and two properties are recreational (see Appendix C for details). The general vicinity consists of urban residential buildings constructed from 1900 to the present. Due to the presence of Mission Creek and the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks, the Westside area was slow to transition from agricultural to residential use. The long development period resulted in a mixture of residential architectural styles constructed over many decades. Several multiple-family vernacular-style properties were constructed in the Westside neighborhood after 1970. Completed in 1926, a 36-foot-wide concrete girder bridge (51C0314) is located on the 600 block of West Anapamu Street between San Andres and San Pascual streets. The two-lane bridge carries traffic over Old Mission Creek in the middle of the block.

5 FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 FINDINGS

Æ identified a total of two residential properties, two recreational properties, and one structure within the proposed project APE. These properties fall into the following categories:

- (a) **Properties listed within the NRHP:** There are no National Register listed historic properties within the APE.
- (b) **Properties previously determined eligible for the NRHP:** There are no cultural resources in this category.
- (c) **Properties previously determined not eligible for the NRHP:** There are no cultural resources in this category.
- (d) **Properties determined eligible for the NRHP as a result of the current study:** There are no cultural resources in this category.
- (e) **Properties determined not eligible for the NRHP as a result of the current study:** There are five cultural resources in this category (Table 1; see Appendix C).

Table 1
Properties Determined Ineligible for the NRHP as a Result of the Current Study

Name	Address/Location	Community	OHP Status*	Map Ref. #
Bohnett Park	600 W. Anapamu St.	Santa Barbara, CA	6Z	1
Westside Club	602 W. Anapamu St.	Santa Barbara, CA	6Z	2
Residential Property	630 W. Anapamu St.	Santa Barbara, CA	6Z	3
Anapamu Street Bridge (51C0314)	W. Anapamu St. between San Andres St. and San Pascual St.	Santa Barbara, CA	6Z	4
Residential Property	1135 San Pascual St.	Santa Barbara, CA	6Z	5

- (f) **Properties for which further study is needed because evaluation was not possible:** There are no cultural resources in this category.
- (g) **Properties that are historical resources for the purposes of CEQA:** There are no cultural resources in this category.
- (h) **Properties that are not historical resources for the purposes of CEQA, in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)–(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, because they do not meet the California Register criteria as outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code:** There are five cultural resources in this category (Table 1; see Appendices B and C).

* The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) prepared the California Register Status Code Conversion List in 2003. Status Code 6Z indicates that the property was found ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, and local designation through survey evaluation. The State Historic Preservation Officer must concur with this finding.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT

Alexandra Bevk, Caltrans Architectural Historian, is certified as Professionally Qualified Staff under Caltrans Section 106 PA Attachment 1, and has determined that the only other properties present within the APE, including state-owned resources, meet the criteria for Section 106 PA Attachment 4 (Properties Exempt from Evaluation). Several of these properties are excluded from evaluation due to their age.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

Four properties in the project APE were formally evaluated in this study per the terms of Programmatic Agreement Stipulation VIII.C.2. One structure, Bridge 51C0314, is listed in the California Historic Bridge Inventory as Category 5, not eligible for the NRHP. The properties were also evaluated in accordance with California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15064.5 (a)(2)–(3), using criteria outlined in California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. None of the properties within the project APE were found to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. None of the properties are considered historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

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1914c Find Trout Under House. 30 January:3. Santa Barbara, California.

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7 PREPARER'S QUALIFICATIONS

Aubrie Morlet (M.A., Public History, California State University, Sacramento) is an Architectural Historian practicing in Fresno, California. She meets the Professional Qualifications Standards as determined by the Secretary of the Interior. Morlet has nine years of experience in researching California history and architecture.

Carrie Chasteen (M.S., Historic Preservation, School of the Art Institute of Chicago) is an Architectural Historian practicing in Pasadena, California. She meets the Professional Qualifications Standards as determined by the Secretary of the Interior. Chasteen has 13 years of experience in researching California history and architecture.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT

APPENDIX A

Maps

HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT



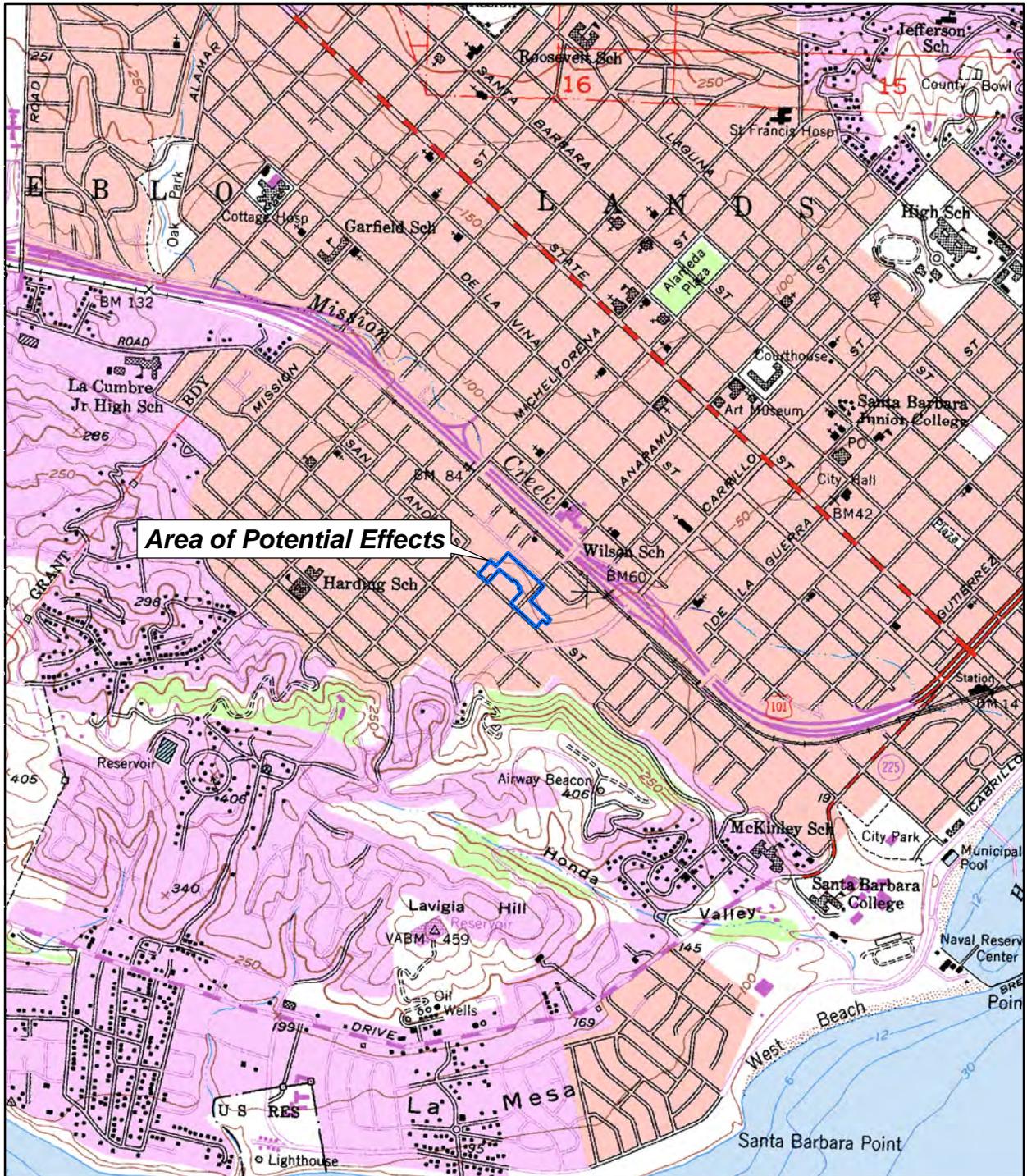
SCALE 1:1,200,000



PROJECT VICINITY

Replacement of Bridge 51C0314
Over Old Mission Creek
Caltrans District 5
Santa Barbara County
BRLO-5007(061)

HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT



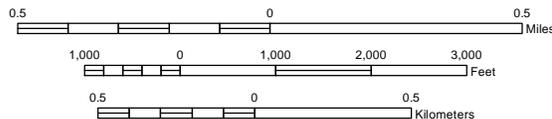
Area of Potential Effects

PROJECT LOCATION

Replacement of Bridge 51C0314
Over Old Mission Creek
Caltrans District 5
Santa Barbara County
BRLO-5007(061)



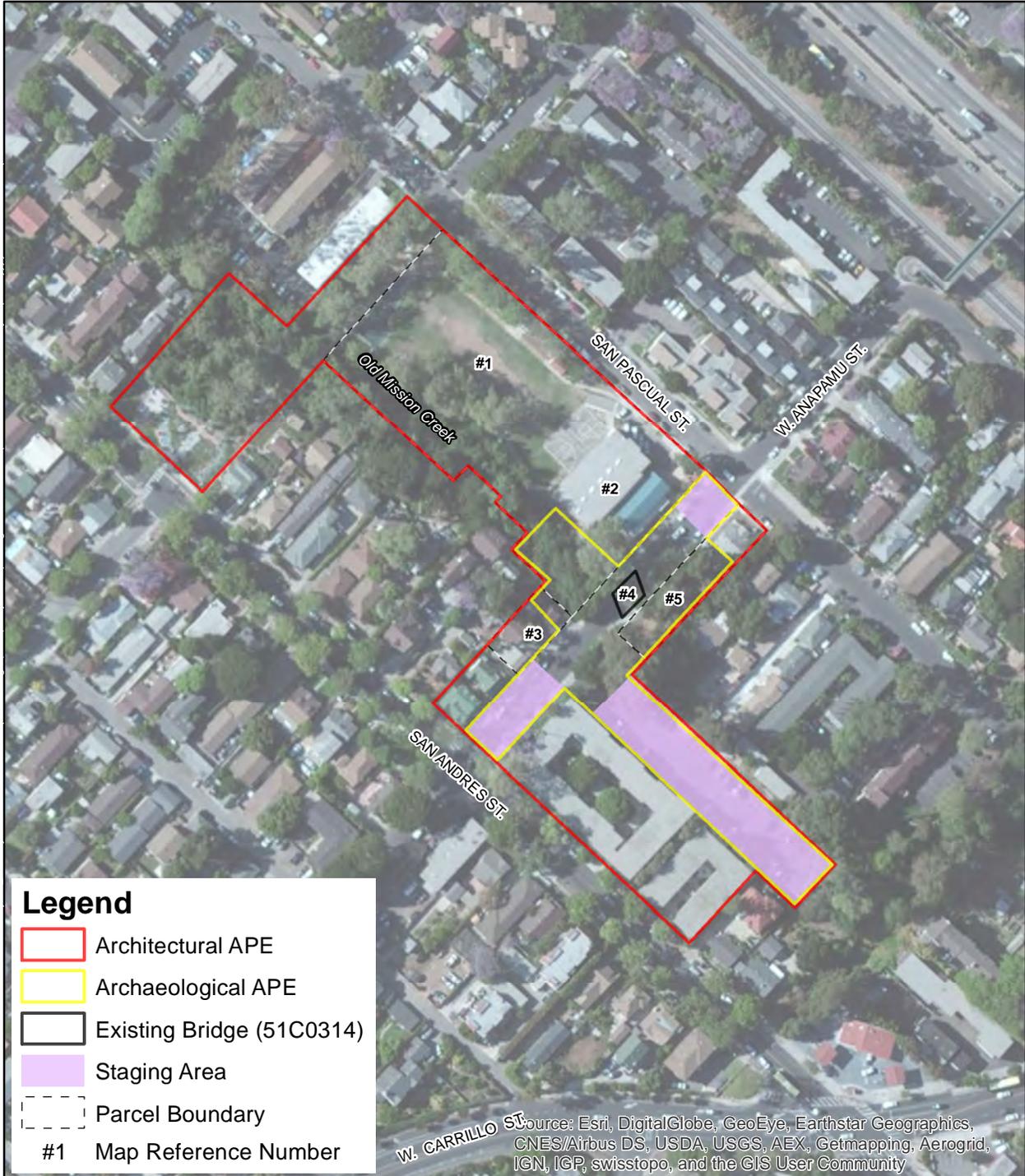
SCALE 1:24,000



Township 4N /Range 27W
Santa Barbara, CA 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

Map 2

HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT



Legend

- Architectural APE
- Archaeological APE
- Existing Bridge (51C0314)
- Staging Area
- Parcel Boundary
- #1** Map Reference Number

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

Replacement of Bridge 51C0314

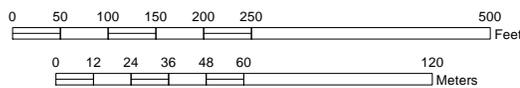
Over Old Mission Creek

Caltrans District 5

Santa Barbara County

BRLO-5007(061)

SCALE 1:2,400



APPENDIX B

California Historic Bridge Inventory Sheet for Anapamu Street Bridge (51C0314)



Structure Maintenance & Investigations



July 2015

Historical Significance - Local Agency Bridges

District 05

Santa Barbara County

Bridge Number	Bridge Name	Location	Historical Significance	Year Built	Year Wid/Ext
51C0294	SYCAMORE CREEK	BTWN SOLEDAD & CANADA ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1925	1940
51C0295	FRANKLIN CREEK	BTWN STERLING & TOMOL DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1976	
51C0298	ZACA CREEK	AT DAMASSA ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1970	
51C0301	MISSION CREEK	BTWN CASTILLO & BATH ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1914	
51C0302	MISSION CREEK	WEST OF ALAMAR AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1972	
51C0303	MISSION CREEK	0.05 MI WEST ALAMAR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1971	
51C0304	CARNEROS CREEK	EAST OF AERO CAMINO	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1967	
51C0306	MISSION CREEK	SOUTH OF CASTILLO ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1926	
51C0308	ARROYO BURRO CREEK	0.15 MI S PORTOFINO WAY	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1983	
51C0309	ORCUTT CREEK	JUST WEST OF SR 135	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1966	
51C0310	SAN ANTONIO CREEK	0.2 MI S OF SR 135	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1984	
51C0311	SAN MIGUELITO CREEK	1.6 MI W ARGUELLO BLVD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1963	
51C0312	RODEO SAN PASQUAL CHANNEL	0.2 MI E OF DEWOLF	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1962	
51C0313	BRADLEY CANYON CHANNEL	1 MI E PHILBRIC RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1960	
51C0314	MISSION CREEK	100YRDS NE OF SAN ANDREAS	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1926	
51C0315	LAS VEGAS CREEK	0.2 MI W FAIRVIEW AVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1985	
51C0316	LOMA ALTA DRIVE POC	0.1 MI N SHORELINE DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1976	
51C0317	SAN MIGUELITO CHANNEL	@ V STREET	4. Historical Significance not determined	1981	
51C0318	SAN MIGUELITO CHANNEL	AT V STREET	4. Historical Significance not determined	1993	
51C0319	SAN MIGUELITO CHANNEL	AT V STREET	4. Historical Significance not determined	1982	
51C0320	SAN MIGUELITO CHANNEL	AT V STREET	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1982	
51C0321	LA CUMBRE ROAD SEP & OH	0.1 MI S S.R. 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1997	
51C0322	GLENN ANNIE ROAD OH	0.1 MI STH OF HWY 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1997	
51C0323	LAGUNA DRAINAGE CHANNEL	0.1 MI EAST OF GARDEN ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1994	
51C0325	MISSION CREEK	BETWEEN ORTEGA AND COTA	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1996	
51C0326	MISSION CREEK	AT STATE ST.	2. Bridge is eligible for NRHP	1913	1977
51C0328	SYCAMORE CREEK	0.02 MI WEST OF NINOS DR	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1997	
51C0329	SANTA BARBARA UP	0.1 MI SOUTH OF HWY 101	4. Historical Significance not determined	1917	
51C0330	GOLETA OH	JUST S/O SR 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2000	
51C0331	SUEY CROSSING	EAST OF SUEY PARK	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2001	
51C0332	BLOSSER CHANNEL	@ BLOSSER ROAD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1975	1991
51C0333	BLOSSER CHANNEL	@ BLOSSER ROAD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1975	1991
51C0334	BRADLEY CHANNEL	@ CANAL STREET	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1991	
51C0335	BRADLEY CHANNEL	0.2 MI S SEAWARD DRIVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2000	
51C0336	BRADLEY CHANNEL	0.15 MI S SEAWARD DRIVE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2001	
51C0339	LAGUNA CHANNEL	0.1 MI E STA. BARBARA ST	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1999	
51C0341	ROMERO CREEK	0.7 MI E SAN YSIDRO RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2005	
51C0342	SAN YSIDRO CREEK	0.45 MI E SAN YSIDRO RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2005	
51C0343	OAK CREEK	0.35 MI E SAN YSIDRO RD	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2005	
51C0344	CATHEDRAL OAKS OH	AT HOLLISTER AVENUE	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2011	
51C0345	SYCAMORE CANYON CREEK	0.6 MI N JCT. W/ RTE. 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	1946	
51C0346	NOJOQUI CREEK	0.6 MI S SR 101	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2005	
51C0347	ZACA CREEK	2.4 MI N S.R. 246	5. Bridge not eligible for NRHP	2008	



View of the Anapamu Street Bridge north rail and deck.



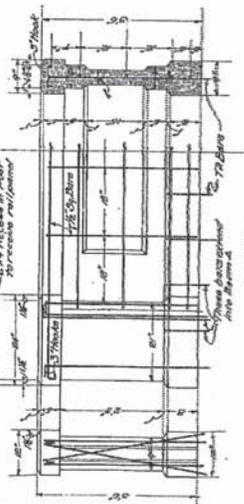
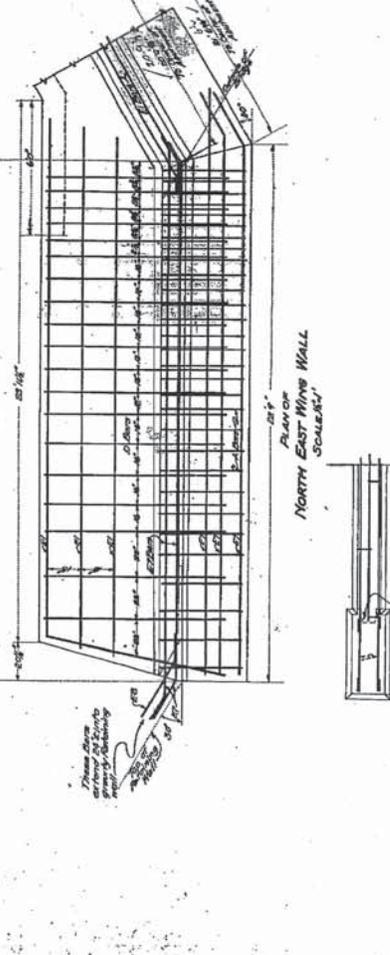
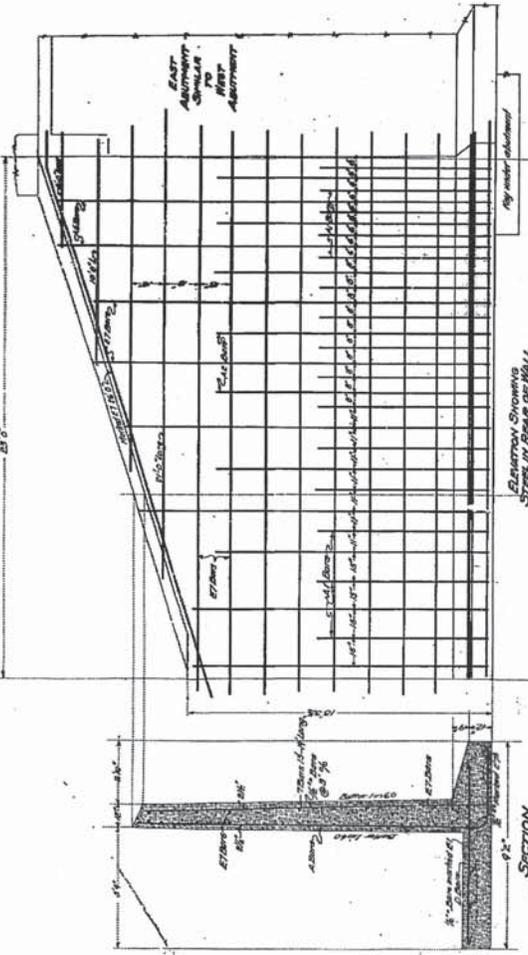
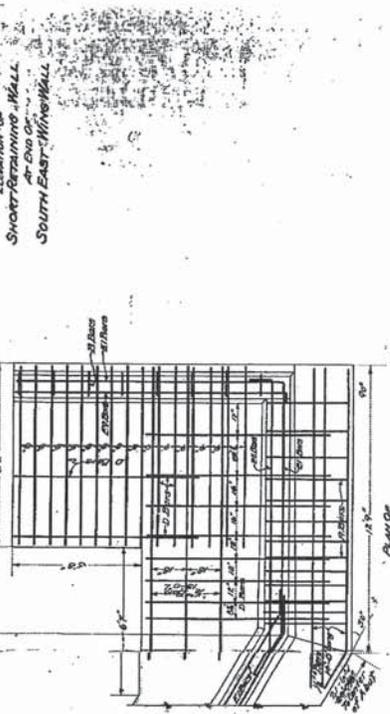
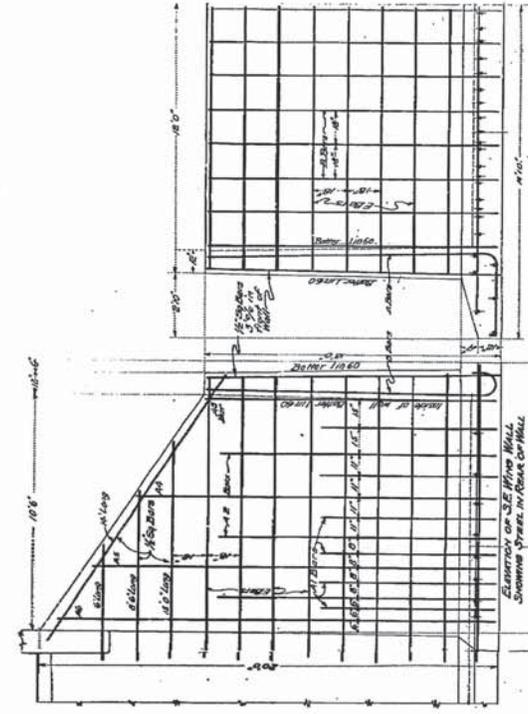
Looking northeast at the south bridge rail and abutments.



Taken from San Andres Street, this view illustrates West Anapamu Street looking east.



View looking west at the West Anapamu Street streetscape.

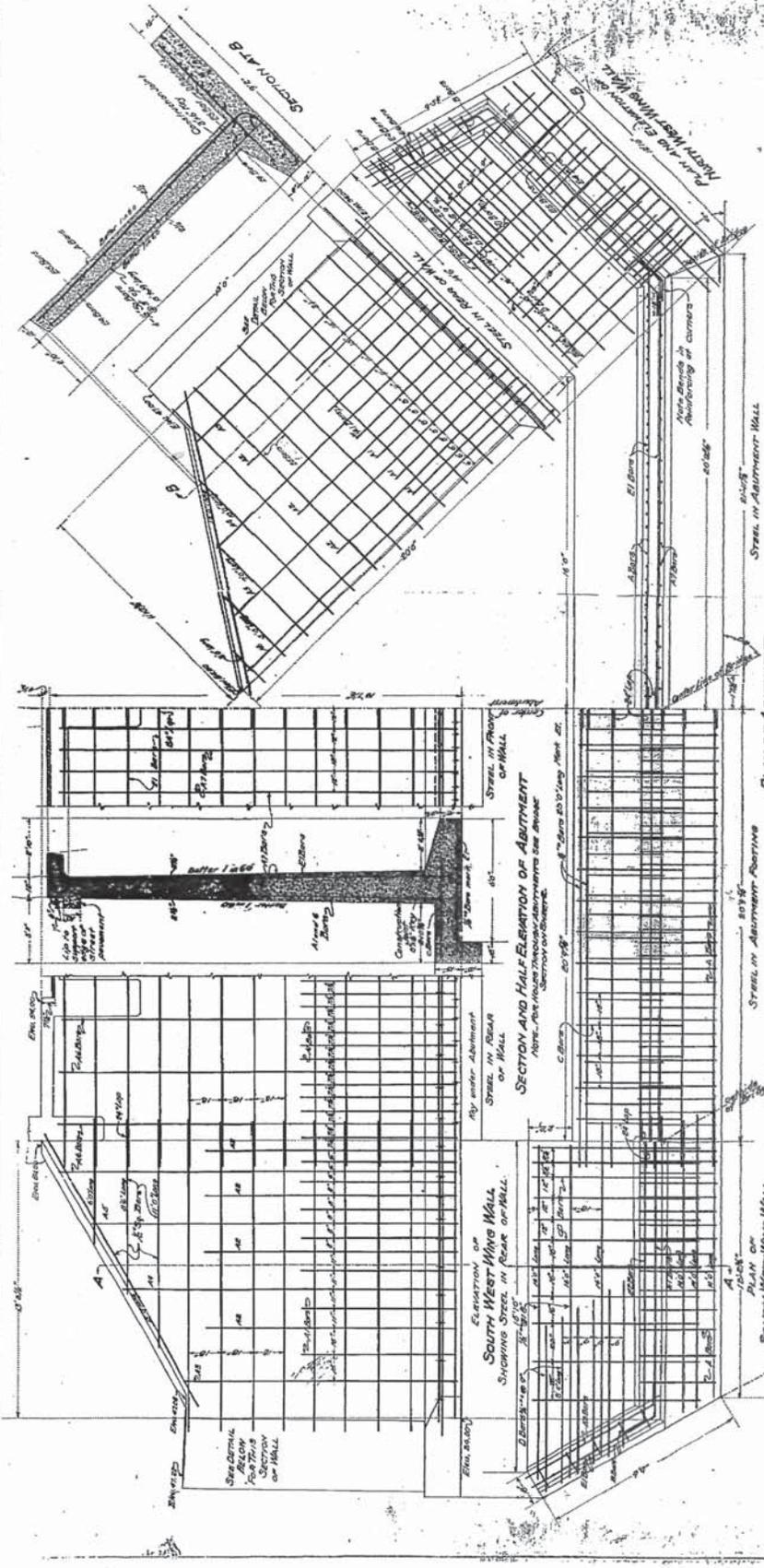


Notes:
 1. Form, Back and Ends over outside of frame to be as shown.
 2. Finish, Special care must be taken in finishing forms so as not to chip corners. No. 10 wire mesh to be set before setting and held there with mortar.

AS BUILT PLANS
 Contract No. 22-51C-314
 Date Completed
 Document No.

ANDRASKI STREET BRIDGE
 OVER MISSION CREEK
 EAST WING WALLS - RAIL DETAILS
 CITY OF SANTA BARBARA
 ENGINEER: RICHARD L. ANDRASKI
 CONSULTING ENGINEER
 1000 1/2 ST. SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.
 Approved by: [Signature] City Engineer
 Date: [Date] City Clerk

OLD MISSION BRIDGE
 SIG-514

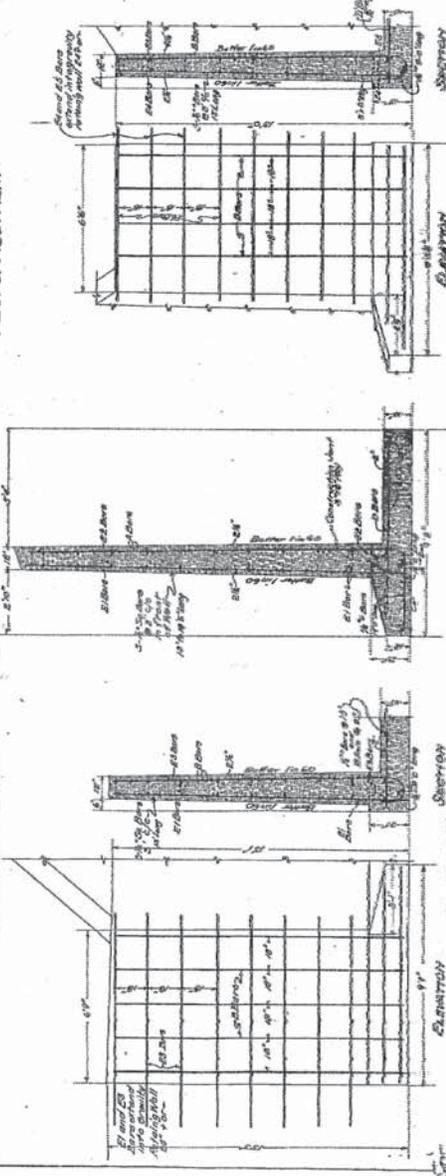


AS BUILT PLANS
 Contract No. 88-510-314
 Date Completed _____
 Document No. _____

ANAPAMU STREET BRIDGE
 OVER MISSION CREEK
 WEST ABUTMENT AND WING WALLS
 CITY OF SANTA BARBARA
 EDW. E. HANSELL, CITY ENGINEER
 CONSULTATION BY SHULMAN
 CHENOWETH & CO.
 CIVIL ENGINEERS

Approved _____
 City Council
 City Clerk

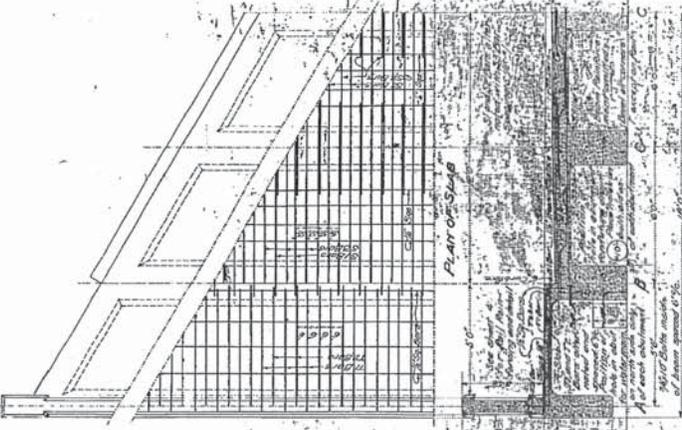
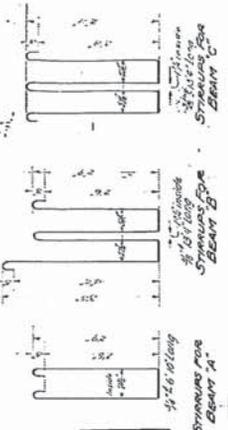
OLD MISSION CREEK
 510-314



SECTION A-A
 SECTION B-B
 SECTION C-C

NOT TO SCALE
 ALL DIMENSIONS IN FEET AND INCHES
 UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

AS BUILT PLANS
 Contract No. **22-50C-314**
 Date Completed _____
 Document No. _____

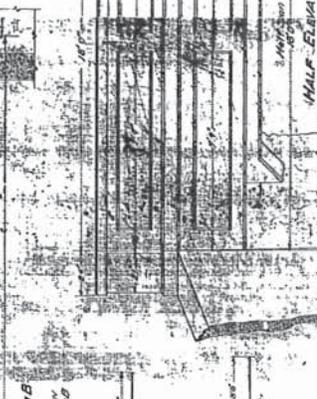
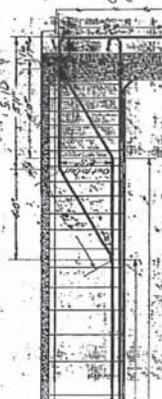
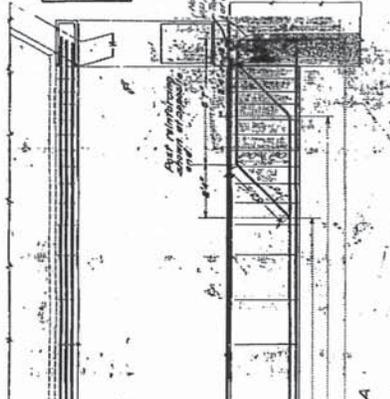


HALF SECTION OF BRIDGE
 Showing Slab Reinforcement
 Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

ANABAMU STREET BRIDGE
 OVER MISSION CREEK
BEAM AND SLAB DETAILS-STEEL LIST
 CITY OF SANTA BARBARA
 EDW. E. HASSELL, CITY ENGR.
 CONSULTING ENGR. SPECIALIST
 THACCA ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

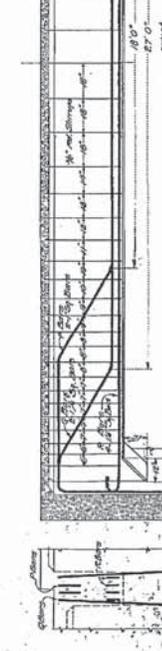
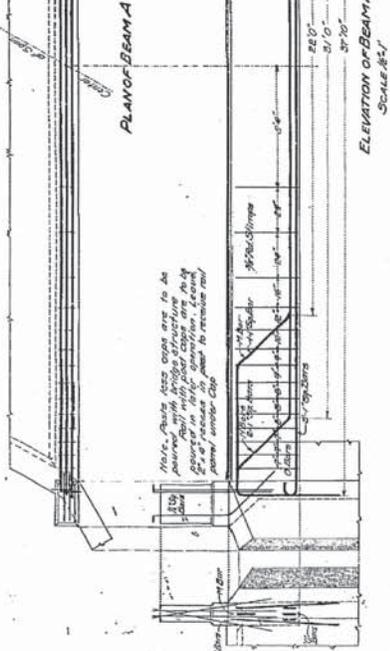
Approved for the City of Santa Barbara
 FILED _____
 Approved _____

OLD MISSION CREEK
 S10.7 B14



HALF ELEVATION
 Showing Slab Reinforcement
 Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

Notes: 1. All steel reinforcement shall be furnished in accordance with the specifications for steel reinforcement bars and deformed steel bars. 2. All steel reinforcement shall be furnished in accordance with the specifications for steel reinforcement bars and deformed steel bars.



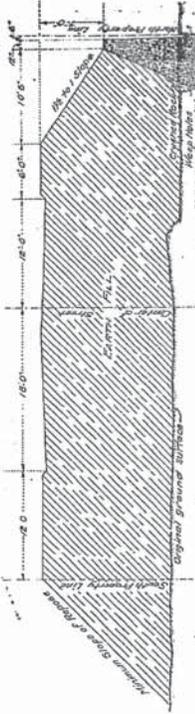
HALF ELEVATION
 Showing Slab Reinforcement
 Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

Notes: 1. All steel reinforcement shall be furnished in accordance with the specifications for steel reinforcement bars and deformed steel bars. 2. All steel reinforcement shall be furnished in accordance with the specifications for steel reinforcement bars and deformed steel bars.

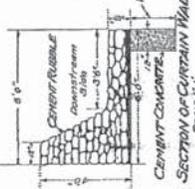
STEEL LISTS All Schedules Bars

Bar No.	Length	Area	Weight	Remarks
1	10.0	0.11	1.1	
2	10.0	0.11	1.1	
3	10.0	0.11	1.1	
4	10.0	0.11	1.1	
5	10.0	0.11	1.1	
6	10.0	0.11	1.1	
7	10.0	0.11	1.1	
8	10.0	0.11	1.1	
9	10.0	0.11	1.1	
10	10.0	0.11	1.1	
11	10.0	0.11	1.1	
12	10.0	0.11	1.1	
13	10.0	0.11	1.1	
14	10.0	0.11	1.1	
15	10.0	0.11	1.1	
16	10.0	0.11	1.1	
17	10.0	0.11	1.1	
18	10.0	0.11	1.1	
19	10.0	0.11	1.1	
20	10.0	0.11	1.1	
21	10.0	0.11	1.1	
22	10.0	0.11	1.1	
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24	10.0	0.11	1.1	
25	10.0	0.11	1.1	
26	10.0	0.11	1.1	
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31	10.0	0.11	1.1	
32	10.0	0.11	1.1	
33	10.0	0.11	1.1	
34	10.0	0.11	1.1	
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96	10.0	0.11	1.1	
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100	10.0	0.11	1.1	

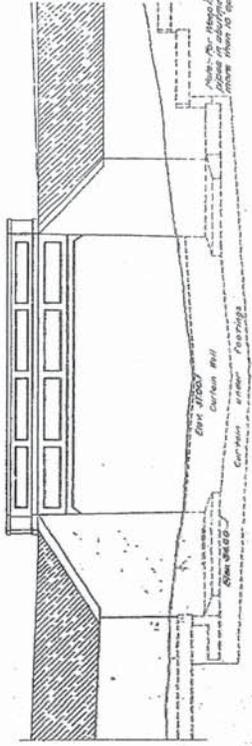
TOTAL WEIGHT OF ALL STEEL = 1638 TONS



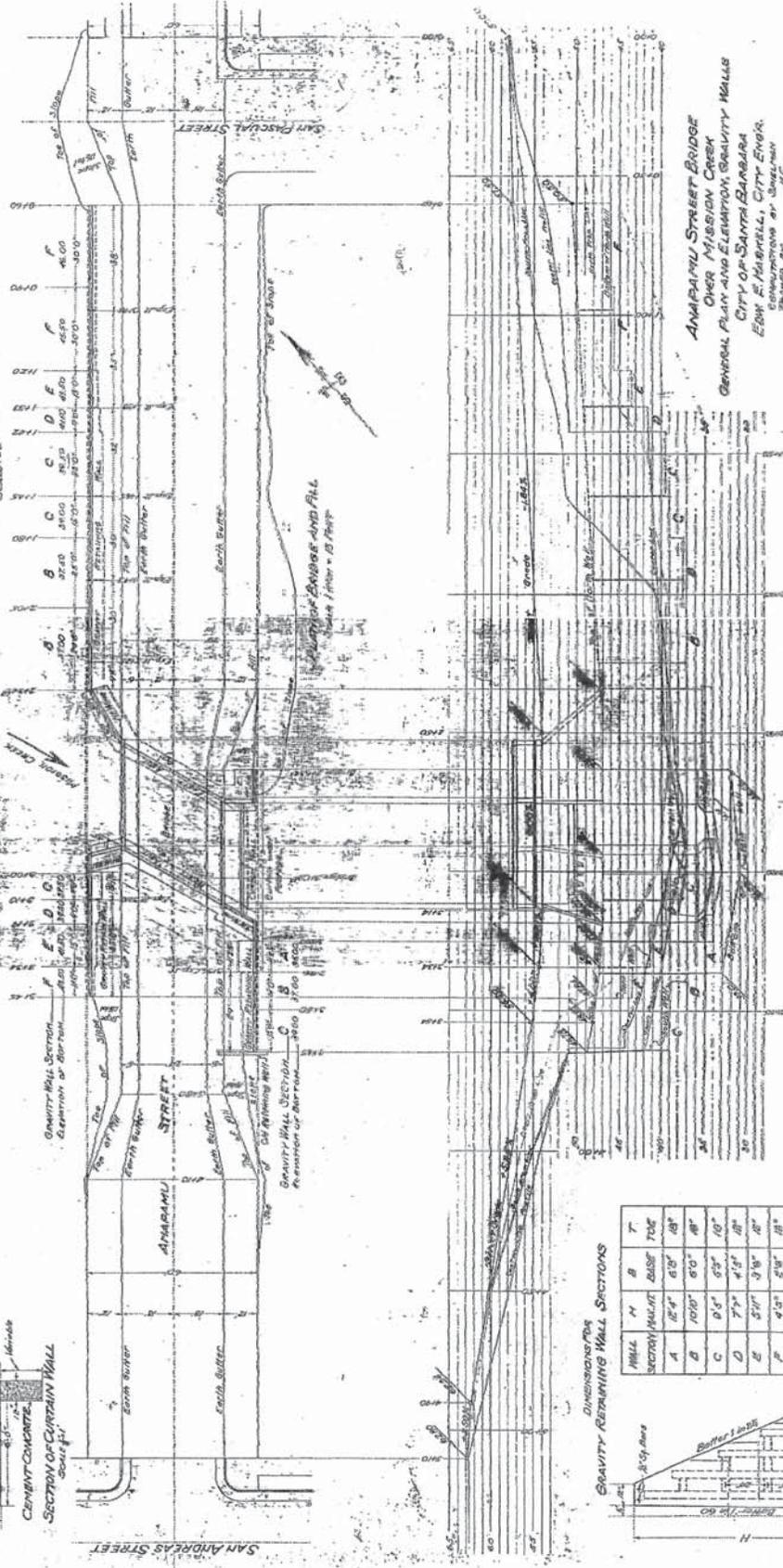
SECTION AT 2+00
SCALE 1/2
NOTE: VOLUME OF EARTH FILL APPROX 1728 CU YDS.



SECTION OF CURTAIN WALL
SCALE 1/2



ELEVATION OF BRIDGE
SCALE 1/2



GRAVITY RETAINING WALL SECTIONS

WALL	A	B	T
SECTION	10'0"	6'0"	10'0"
HEIGHT	12'4"	6'0"	10'0"
TOE	10'0"	6'0"	10'0"
HEEL	7'7"	4'10"	10'0"
FOUNDATION	5'1"	3'6"	10'0"
FOUNDATION	4'3"	5'8"	10'0"

SECTION OF CURTAIN WALL SCALE 1/2



SECTION OF CURTAIN WALL SCALE 1/2

AS BUILT PLANS
Contract No. 28-51C-314
Data Completed
Document No.

ELEVATION OF BRIDGE AND FILL
SCALE 1/2



ELEVATION OF BRIDGE AND FILL
SCALE 1/2

GRAVITY WALL SECTION A
SCALE 1/2



GRAVITY WALL SECTION A
SCALE 1/2

GRAVITY WALL SECTION B
SCALE 1/2



GRAVITY WALL SECTION B
SCALE 1/2

GRAVITY WALL SECTION C
SCALE 1/2



GRAVITY WALL SECTION C
SCALE 1/2

AMARAMU STREET BRIDGE
OVER MISSION CREEK
GENERAL PLAN AND ELEVATION, GRAVITY WALLS
CITY OF SANTA BARBARA
EDM. E. HERRICK, CITY ENGR.
CONSTRUCTION BY SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA
CONTRACT NO. 28-51C-314

AS BUILT PLANS
Contract No. 28-51C-314
Data Completed
Document No.

AS BUILT PLANS
Contract No. 28-51C-314
Data Completed
Document No.

AS BUILT PLANS
Contract No. 28-51C-314
Data Completed
Document No.

APPENDIX C

California DPR Forms

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 7

Resource Name or #: 600 W. Anapamu Street

Map Reference #: 1

P1. Other Identifier: Bohnett Park

- ***P2. Location:** a. County: Santa Barbara Not for Publication Unrestricted
 b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Santa Barbara, CA Date 1995 T 4N, R 27W; Unsectioned
 c. Address: 600 West Anapamu Street, Santa Barbara, California 93101
 d. UTM: NAD, Zone; mE / mN
 e. Other Locational Data: APN # 039-151-015

***P3a. Description:** Bohnett Park is irregular in plan. The 2.25-acre park is generally bounded by Anapamu Street to the southeast, residences to the southwest and northwest, and San Pasqual Street to the northeast. Approximately 175 feet of the park abut San Andres Street on the southwest perimeter of the park in the center of the block. Old Mission Creek forms the southwestern border of the main portion of the park, and the northeastern boundary of the 1994 acreage addition.

Paths lined with decomposed granite allow for ingress and interior circulation in the park. Other circulation elements include a small, cast concrete bridge, and a rustic stone masonry bridge over the Old Mission Creek. The United Boys and Girls Clubs, and associated surface paved basketball court anchor the southeast corner of the park and is documented separately (continued on page 2).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP31 Urban Open Space; HP4 Ancillary Building

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other:

***P5a. Photograph**



P5b. Description of Photo: Looking northwest at the park sign and restroom along Anapamu Street.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** 1936 City Santa Barbara Planning Division; remodeled in 2004
 Prehistoric Historic Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** City of Santa Barbara
 630 Garden Street
 Santa Barbara, CA 93101

***P8. Recorded By:** Aubrie Morlet, M.A. and Carrie Chasteen, M.S.
 Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
 811 El Capitan Way, Suite 100
 San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

***P9. Date Recorded:** July 15, 2015

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive
 Reconnaissance Other
Describe:

***P11. Report Citation:** Morlet, Aubrie, and Carrie Chasteen

2015 *Historical Resources Evaluation Report, Replacement of the Anapamu Street Bridge over Old Mission Creek (51C0314), City of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, California, BRLO-5007(061)*. Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Lompoc, California. Prepared for the City of Santa Barbara Department of Public Works. Submitted to California Department of Transportation, District 5, San Luis Obispo.

- ***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Site/Sketch Map Continuation Sheet
 Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record
 Photograph Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record
 Other (list):

Page 2 of 7

Resource Name or #: 600 W. Anapamu Street

Map Reference #: 1

Continuation Update

P3a. Description (continued from page 1): A freestanding, one-story restroom building is located just north of the United Boys and Girls Clubs on the eastern perimeter of the park. A play area, with associated surf ground surface, is centrally located in the northeastern end of the park. A trellis is located in the westerly section of the park on land that was acquired by the City of Santa Barbara in 1996 (Schultz). Modern picnic tables, benches, trash cans, and single-cobra street lights and path lights are scattered throughout the park.

The gender-specific restroom building, constructed in 1994, was designed by Cearnal-Ehlen Associates (City of Santa Barbara). The building measures approximately 20 by 15 feet, and is rectangular in plan. A water fountain is centrally mounted on the westerly façade. The side-gabled roof is clad in Spanish tile, and the interior of the roof is painted plywood with exposed framing. The walls are concrete block clad in smooth texture stucco. The walls have been decorated with Aztec-themed murals, both interior and exterior. The floor consists of exposed smooth cast concrete. Metal partitions provide privacy, and the plumbing fixtures date to the time of construction. Steps, which also function as stadium seating, are located just north of the restroom building on the easterly side of the park.

The play area was relocated in 1994 to make space for the restroom building described above (City of Santa Barbara 1994). The extant play area meets contemporary safety standards with the installation of a rubberized ground surface and plastic and metal equipment to climb on and slide down and a small swing set.

The Old Mission Creek is partially enclosed with rustic wood fencing. Stone steps were installed in 1994 to allow easy access to the sides of the park the stream bisects (Molina 1994). The streambed itself is natural and is shaded by mature trees. Picnic tables and benches flank the streambed in the shade provided by these trees.

In 1996, the City of Santa Barbara purchased a 9,600 square foot lot for inclusion in Bohnett Park (Schult 1996). A wood trellis with vines and additional seating was subsequently erected in this addition. The two bridges described above connect this addition with the original park. The boundary of the park is limited to the legal parcel boundary. The park is located within a residential neighborhood that was largely developed by the 1930s within the city of Santa Barbara.



P5b. Description of Photo: Looking northwest at the length of the park from the southeast entrance at Anapamu and San Pascual streets.

Page 3 of 7

Resource Name or #: 600 W. Anapamu Street

Map Reference #: 1

Continuation

Update



P5b. Description of Photo: Looking west at the play area from the northeast park entrance located along San Pascual Street.



P5b. Description of Photo: View of the restroom building and centered park entrance steps along San Pascual Street, facing northeast.

Page 4 of 7

Resource Name or #: 600 W. Anapamu Street

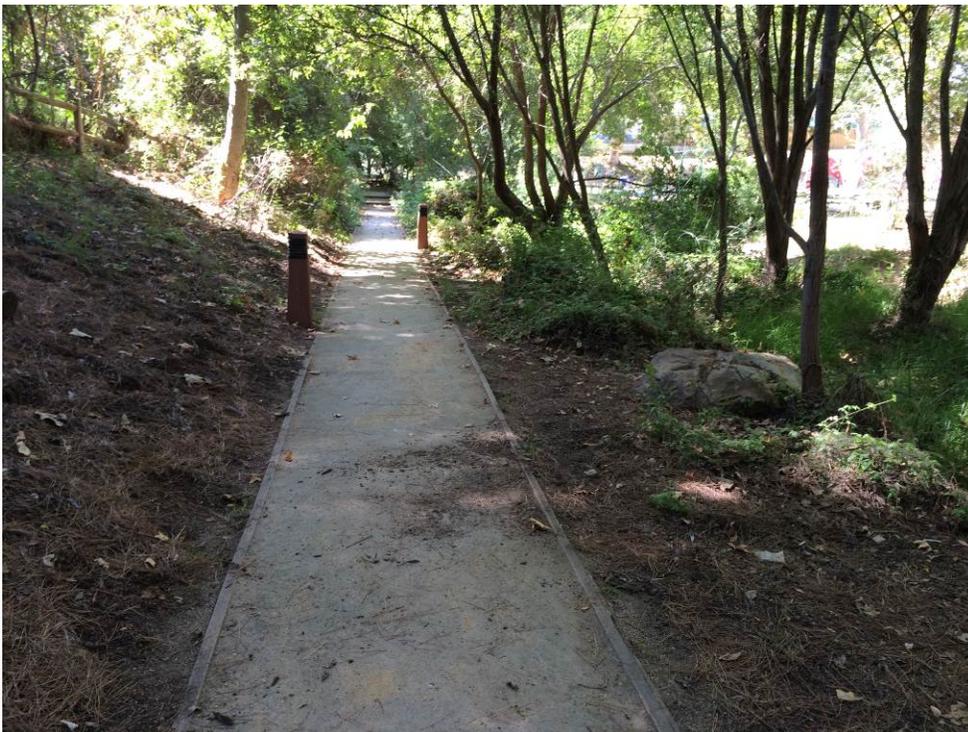
Map Reference #: 1

Continuation

Update



P5b. Description of Photo: Looking east the rock steps and trail traveling over Mission Creek from the east side of the park.



P5b. Description of Photo: View of the trail and lights located on the west side of the creek heading north to the west park addition.



P5b. Description of Photo: View of the steps and bridge that connect the creek trail to the west park addition on San Andres Street, facing west.



P5b. Description of Photo: Detail of park addition located along San Andres Street, facing southeast.

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary #
 HRI #/Trinomial

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

Page 6 of 7

Resource Name or #: 600 W. Anapamu Street

Map Reference #: 1

B1. Historic Name: Anapamu Park

B2. Common Name: Bohnett Park

B3. Original Use: Recreational Activities

B4. Present Use: same

***B5. Architectural Style:**

***B6. Construction History (construction date, alterations, and dates of alterations):** In 1936, the City of Santa Barbara established Bohnett Park, formerly known as Anapamu Park (Days 1977). In 1940, facilities were installed for archery, baseball, scout camping, and summer programs. From 1947 to 1973, the Junior League of Santa Barbara operated Camp Conestoga in the park. The Westside Boys' Club was constructed in the park in 1964 and 1965. Beginning in 1992, efforts were made to clean up and restore the park, and these efforts included construction of a new restroom building (1994), stone steps in the streambed (1996) and installation of new lawns and landscaping, fencing, lighting, and playground equipment (Molina 1996). Additional acreage was incorporated into Bohnett Park at that time. In 2004, as a result of Measure B funds, the park was restored and improvements included the stone steps in the Old Mission Creek bed and construction of a staircase to the park additional on San Andres Street.

***B7. Moved?:** No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:

***B8. Related Features:** Westside Club located in the south end of the park.

B9. a. Architect: City of Santa Barbara

b. Builder: City of Santa Barbara

***B10. Significance:** Theme: n/a

Area: n/a

Period of Significance: n/a

Property Type: n/a

Applicable Criteria: n/a

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The subject property is located in the city of Santa Barbara, Block 114, Lots 10–13. The 1912 Barry map indicated that the Santa Barbara Paving and Grading Company owned the unimproved lots. On September 1, 1936, J.H. McCune sold the land to the City of Santa Barbara for \$1,960 for the development of a west side playground. In 1940, the City installed facilities for archery, baseball, scout camping, and summer programs. From 1947 to 1973, the Junior League of Santa Barbara operated Camp Conestoga in the park. Camp Conestoga was a recreational education program based upon camping experiences. The Camp Conestoga Headquarters was located within Bohnett Park, and children were taken to neighboring national parks and forests for one- to three-night camping excursions. Within the park, Camp Conestoga activities included crafts, a zoo, game and story hours, campfires, and family nights. In 1964–1965, the Westside Boys' Club building was constructed in the park near the corner of Anapamu and San Pascual streets. In 1976, the Rotary Club of Santa Barbara funded additional park improvements, and the park was renamed in honor of Floyd O. Bohnett, former mayor and Rotary International district governor. Bohnett Park and its layout has been substantially altered in 1992–1994 and again in 2004.

This space reserved for official comments.

Sketch Map



State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary #
HRI #/Trinomial

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

Page 7 of 7

Resource Name or #: 600 W. Anapamu Street

Map Reference #: 1

***B10. Significance (continued):** Typical recreational activities, such as summer camps and other children's activities, have occurred within the park since it was constructed in 1940. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this location (Criterion A). The park is not known to be associated with persons who made demonstrably significant contributions to the history of the nation, state, or city of Santa Barbara (Criterion B). The buildings and structures located within the park largely date to the 1990s, and do not appear to have achieved significance within the last 50 years. The landscape design of the park was not attributed to a noted landscape architect and the design and layout of the park has been substantially altered since 1940. Therefore, these buildings and structures do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor do they possess high artistic value, or represent the work of a master (Criterion C). Therefore, Bohnett Park does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register and is not a historical resource for the purpose of CEQA.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes (list attributes and codes):

***B12. References:** Santa Barbara County Assessor; City of Santa Barbara Public Works Street Files and Building Permit Log Books; Santa Barbara Library, Parks and Park Development.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen, M.S.
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
811 El Capitan Way, Suite 100
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Date of Evaluation: August 2015

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 6

Resource Name or #: 602 W. Anapamu Street

Map Reference #: 2

P1. Other Identifier: United Boys & Girls Clubs of Santa Barbara County

- *P2. Location:** a. County: Santa Barbara Not for Publication Unrestricted
b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Santa Barbara, CA Date 1995 T 4N, R 27W; Unsectioned
c. Address: 602 West Anapamu Street, Santa Barbara, California 93101
d. UTM: NAD, Zone; mE / mN
e. Other Locational Data: APN # 039-151-015

***P3a. Description:** The Westside Boys' Club, now known as the United Boys & Girls Clubs of Santa Barbara County Westside Unit, was constructed in two phases: the primary building (1965–1966) followed by the gymnasium (1967–1968). The primary building and gymnasium are connected by a one-story enclosed breezeway. The building has an irregular footprint, and no longer represents a particular style of architecture due to extensive alterations. The primary building is one and one-half-stories tall with a central pop-up clerestory addition. The front-gabled and shed roofs are clad in standing-seem metal. The roofline of the one-story portion of the building is accented with a band board. The exterior walls are clad in rough textured stucco. The primary entrance is characterized by a curtain wall of fixed-pane anodized aluminum windows. Two centrally located pairs of double-acting anodized aluminum storefront doors allow access to the interior of the building. The canopy was extended in 2006, and is now supported by square columns with stepped capitals which are clad in stucco. The front-facing gable of the entry canopy is accented with bracketed rafters which project beyond the eave and cross-bracing (continued on page 2).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP13 Community Center

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other:

***P5a. Photograph**



P5b. Description of Photo: Looking northwest at the south façade along Anapamu Street.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** 1965–1968 City building permits.
 Prehistoric Historic Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** City of Santa Barbara
630 Garden Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

***P8. Recorded By:** Aubrie Morlet, M.A.
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
811 El Capitan Way, Suite 100
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

***P9. Date Recorded:** July 23, 2015

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive
 Reconnaissance Other

Describe:

***P11. Report Citation:** Morlet, Aubrie and Carrie Chasteen

2015 *Historical Resources Evaluation Report, Replacement of the Anapamu Street Bridge over Old Mission Creek (51C0314), City of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, California, BRLO-5007(061)*. Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Lompoc, California. Prepared for the City of Santa Barbara Department of Public Works. Submitted to California Department of Transportation, District 5, San Luis Obispo.

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Site/Sketch Map Continuation Sheet
 Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record
 Photograph Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record
 Other (list):

Page 2 of 6

Resource Name or #: 302 W. Anapamu Street

Map Reference #: 2

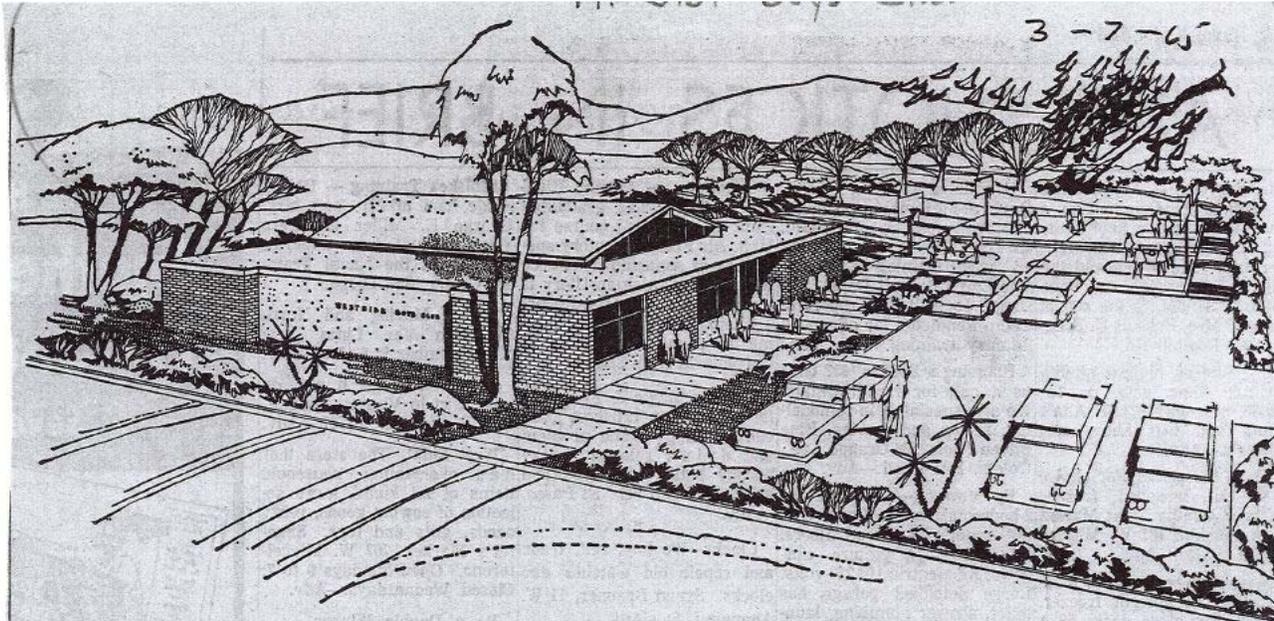
Continuation

Update

P3a. Description continued: The central bay of the southern façade, which receded when constructed, has been altered with a pop-out addition (see Photograph P5a.1 and 2). The enclosed breezeway is simple in design and execution. The low-sloped shed roof is clad in an unknown material. The exterior walls are clad in rough textured stucco, and the windows have been replaced with modern anodized aluminum fixed-pane units.

The two-story gymnasium is rectangular in plan including an addition that was constructed on the north end of the building. The barrel-vaulted roof is clad in composition roll. The exterior walls are unfinished concrete block which has been painted to match the primary building. The central bay of the northern façade contains two ribbons of aluminum sliding windows, which appear to date to the year the addition was constructed. A ribbon of aluminum hopper windows spans the westerly façade at the roofline. Some modern anodized aluminum sliding windows were also noted on this façade, which is accented with a mural as are several other walls of this facility. A paved basketball court is west of the gymnasium and a paved surface parking lot is north of the annex.

The Boys' Club is located within Bohnett Park, which is owned by the City of Santa Barbara. The building and park are located within the residential neighborhood known was Westside, which was largely developed by the 1930s.



P5b. Photograph: 1965 Architectural illustration of the primary building.

Page 3 of 6

Resource Name or #: 302 W. Anapamu Street

Map Reference #: 2

Continuation

Update



P5b. Photograph: Looking southwest at the east façade entrance.



P5b. Photograph: Looking southwest at the north façade mural and a portion of the east façade.

Page 4 of 6

Resource Name or #: 302 W. Anapamu Street

Map Reference #: 2

Continuation

Update



P5b. Photograph: Looking north at the south façade of the two-story gymnasium and part of the west façade of the main building.



P5b. Photograph: Looking south at the west façade of the gymnasium. Old Mission Creek is located to the west of the walkway.

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*NRHP Status Code 6Z

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Resource Name or #: 602 W. Anapamu Street

Map Reference #: 2

- B1. Historic Name:** Westside Boys' Club
- B2. Common Name:** United Boys & Girls Clubs of Santa Barbara County.
- B3. Original Use:** Community Center **B4. Present Use:** same

***B5. Architectural Style:** Illustration appears Contemporary

***B6. Construction History (construction date, alterations, and dates of alterations):** The primary building was completed in 1966 and the gymnasium building and associated drainage improvements were completed in 1968 (Building Permits #12132 and #20330). In 1991, the gymnasium stage was demolished and a portion of the gymnasium was converted to a day care facility. The permit also included a bathroom remodeled to comply with the Americans with Disability Act (Building Permit #BLD91-0818 and BLD94-0681). In 1999, three new windows were installed on the daycare room (Building Permit #BLD99-01479). In 2006, the entrance was reconfigured, the entry canopy was elongated, and a new roof was installed (Building Permit #BLD2006-00315). It is assumed that the clerestory addition was constructed during this remodel of the primary building. Also, in 2006, several interior partitions were demolished (Building Permit #BLD2006-01097). Based upon comparison of contemporary photographs and historic illustrations, the building has also been altered with the addition of a rough textured stucco on the exterior and an addition in the central section of the southern façade which formerly receded.

***B7. Moved?:** No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:

***B8. Related Features:** none

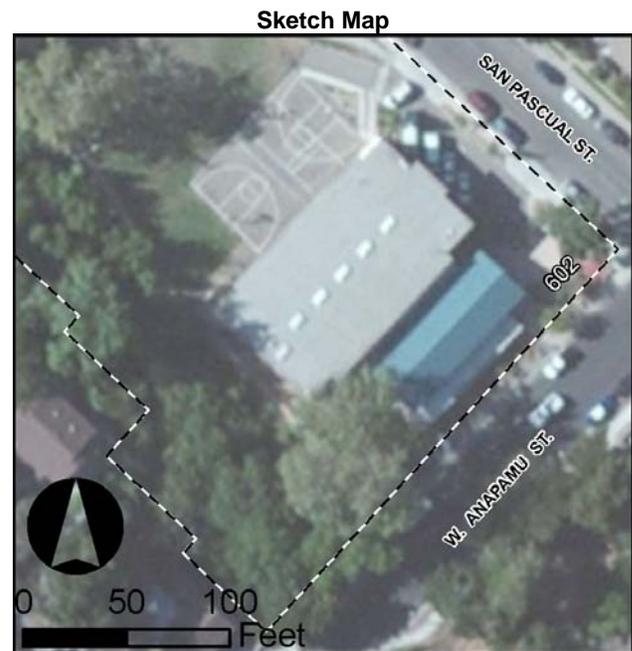
B9. a. Architect: Kenneth Charles Kruger **b. Builder:** Monitor Construction Company

***B10. Significance:** Theme: n/a Area: n/a Applicable Criteria: n/a
 Period of Significance: n/a Property Type: n/a

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The subject building is located within Bohnett Park, in the city of Santa Barbara, Block 114, Lots 10–11. On September 1, 1936, J.H. McCune sold the land to the City of Santa Barbara for \$1,960 for the development of a west side playground. In 1940, the City installed facilities for archery, baseball, scout camping, and summer programs. In 1964–1968, the Westside Boys' Club building was constructed near the corner of Anapamu and San Pascual streets. The first Boys' Club for the western area of Santa Barbara was formed in 1938 at Castillo and Haley streets. The Boys' Club provided recreational activities, outings, and meeting space. The Boys' Club was popular and eventually outgrew this facility. In addition, the need for a second Boys' Club resulted from the construction of U.S. 101 that bisected the city of Santa Barbara and physically separated Westside from the historic core in downtown.

This space reserved for official comments.



***B10. Significance (continued):** The Westside Boys' Club was designed by Ken Kruger as a two-phased project, beginning in 1964. The first phase of the project constructed a facility to house a game room, director's room, restrooms, and outdoor game courts. The second phase of the project began in 1966, and allowed for construction of a gymnasium with locker rooms and showers, and storage space. The second phase was designed by the successor firm of Kruger-Bensen-Ziemer. Kruger's principal works noted in the 1970 American Institute of Architects Directory included the Santa Barbara Mission Library and the Santa Barbara City Schools Administration Center; the Westside Boys' Club was not included in this list. Mr. Kruger's self-designed, personal residence is listed as a City of Santa Barbara Landmark for its mid-century modern architecture.

The Westside Boys' Club was established for the purposes of providing recreational and educational opportunities. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this property (Criterion A). Persons who made distinguishable and notable contributions to the history of the nation, state, or region are not known to be associated with this property. The building has been substantially altered and no longer reflects a specific style of architecture. As such, the building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or possess high artistic value. Additionally, the subject building does not appear to be the noted work of a master (Criterion C). Therefore, the subject building does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register and is not a historical resource for the purpose of CEQA.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes (list attributes and codes):

***B12. References:** Santa Barbara County Assessor; City of Santa Barbara Public Works Street Files and Building Permit Log Books; Santa Barbara Library, Clippings File Boys & Girls Club.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen, M.S.
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
811 El Capitan Way, Suite 100
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Date of Evaluation: August 2015

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PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
 HRI #
 Trinomial
 NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
 Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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Resource Name or #: 630 W. Anapamu Street

Map Reference #: 3

P1. Other Identifier:

- *P2. Location: a. County: Santa Barbara Not for Publication Unrestricted
 b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Santa Barbara, CA Date 1995 T 4N, R 27W; Unsectioned
 c. Address: 630 W. Anapamu Street, Santa Barbara, California 93101
 d. UTM: NAD, Zone; mE / mN
 e. Other Locational Data: APN # 039-151-006

*P3a. Description: The subject parcel contains two single-family residential buildings located at 630 and 630 1/2 W. Anapamu Street. A modern carport is also located on the parcel.

630 W. Anapamu Street is located in the western end of the parcel. The single-story, gable-front National Folk style dwelling is L-shaped in plan. The gable-front roof is covered with composition shingles and the eaves are open. The wood frame building rests on a raised concrete foundation and is clad in horizontal clapboard siding. The primary entrance is raised, and is accessed via a cast concrete porch with metal railing. Two wood posts support the dropped gable roof porch. The north façade side addition is characterized by a shed roof with boxed eaves and horizontal clapboard siding. Fenestration includes large metal sliding windows with wood surrounds and two flat wood doors with fixed lights in the upper half (continued on page 2).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP3 Multiple family property; HP4 Ancillary building

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other:

*P5a. Photograph



P5b. Description of Photo: Looking northwest at 630 and 630 1/2 W. Anapamu Street.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: 1906 City building permit logbook #1. 1930 City directories & Sanborn maps
 Prehistoric Historic Both

*P7. Owner and Address: Sergio Verduzco
 630 W. Anapamu Street
 Santa Barbara, CA 93101

*P8. Recorded By: Aubrie Morlet, M.A. Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
 811 El Capitan Way, Suite 100
 San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

*P9. Date Recorded: July 15, 2015

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive
 Reconnaissance Other
 Describe:

*P11. Report Citation: Morlet, Aubrie, and Carrie Chasteen

2015 *Historical Resources Evaluation Report, Replacement of the Anapamu Street Bridge over Old Mission Creek (51C0314), City of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, California, BRLO-5007(061)*. Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Lompoc, California. Prepared for the City of Santa Barbara Department of Public Works. Submitted to California Department of Transportation, District 5, San Luis Obispo.

- *Attachments: NONE Location Map Site/Sketch Map Continuation Sheet
 Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record
 Photograph Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record
 Other (list):

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Resource Name or #: 630 W. Anapamu Street

Map Reference #: 3

Continuation

Update

***P3a. Description (continued from page 1):** 630 ½ Anapamu Street is also a gable-front National Folk style dwelling and is centrally located within the parcel. The single-story building is "T"-shaped in plan and rest on a raised concrete foundation. The cross-gabled roof is covered with composition shingles and the eaves are open. The wood frame building is clad in horizontal wood siding. The east façade side addition is characterized by a shed roof with boxed eaves and horizontal clapboard siding. Fenestration includes metal sliding windows with wood surrounds and a wood panel door with an awning light in the top. The primary entrance is recessed in the southwest corner of the dwelling. Two posts support a shed roof porch that shades the laundry area on the west façade.

A wood carport is located in the eastern side of the parcel. The carport is a simple, exposed wood frame structure with a front-facing gable roof clad in composition shingles. As a result of the slope of the parcel, the eastern side of the carport is raised on concrete blocks to level the structure.

Landscaping includes mature jacaranda trees and palms, smooth concrete retaining walls, and a paved surface parking area. The parcel is enclosed with a chain-link fence mounted upon a low brick wall with soldier-coursed brick coping.



P5b. Description of Photo: View of the carport located on the east side of the parcel, facing northeast.

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Resource Name or #: 630 W. Anapamu Street

Map Reference #: 3

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Multiple family property

***B5. Architectural Style:** National Folk, Gable Front

***B6. Construction History (construction date, alterations, and dates of alterations):** According to City of Santa Barbra Building Permit Log Book #1, the City issued a building permit to Domenico Perrello to construct a single-story, wood-framed dwelling on January 2, 1906. Based on city directories and Sanborn maps, the second dwelling was constructed circa 1930. The property has several building permits on file: permit #A8733 for a screen porch addition measuring 7x8 ft. issued July 1935; permit #F5894 to repair fire damage including roof, walls, doors, and windows issued August 1957; and permit #F7182 to add a living room and hall closets measuring 14x18 ft. issued September 1958. None of the permits indicate which building would receive the improvements. Based on the footprint change illustrated on the Sanborn maps between 1930 and 1950, it is likely that the screen porch addition was added to the west façade of 630 W. Anapamu Street. In 1995, the City issued permit #BLD94-2876 for the construction of a new living room addition, reframe roof, and replace the windows on the rear unit. The front unit received a new front porch, entry steps, and windows on this same permit.

***B7. Moved?:** No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9. a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

***B10. Significance:** Theme: n/a

Area: n/a

Period of Significance: n/a

Property Type: n/a

Applicable Criteria: n/a

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The subject property is located in the city of Santa Barbara block 114, lot 9. The 1912 Barry map lists the property owner as E. Perrello, matching the surname of the owner listed on the 1906 building permit. Domenico Perrello is listed as a laborer in the 1906-1914 city directories. The name disappears from Santa Barbara public records following 1914 and no additional biographical information was located. Although no building permit was located for the second dwelling, it is present on the 1930 Sanborn map and a tenant is listed in the 1933 city directory. As a rental, the property experienced a high tenant turnover between 1914 and 1970 with very few tenants remaining more than 2 years.

The residential buildings are of a very common construction type and have undergone many significant alterations. The property does not appear to be associated with a significant event or person(s), (Criteria A & B) and the buildings do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, (Criteria C). Thus, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register and is not an historical resource for the purpose of CEQA.

This space reserved for official comments.

Sketch Map



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Resource Name or #: 630 W. Anapamu Street

Map Reference #: 3

B11. Additional Resource Attributes (list attributes and codes):

***B12. References:** Santa Barbara County Assessor; City of Santa Barbara Public Works Street Files and Building Permit Log Books; Santa Barbara Library City Directories 1900-00.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Aubrie Morlet, M.A.
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
811 El Capitan Way, Suite 100
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Date of Evaluation: July 2015

State of California — The Resources Agency
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Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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Resource Name or #: 1135 San Pascual Street

Map Reference #: 5

P1. Other Identifier:

- *P2. Location: a. County: Santa Barbara Not for Publication Unrestricted
b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Santa Barbara, CA Date 1995 T 4N, R 27W; Unsectioned
c. Address: 1135 San Pascual Street, Santa Barbara, California 93101
d. UTM: NAD, Zone; mE / mN
e. Other Locational Data: APN # 039-201-003

*P3a. Description: The subject parcel contains a single residence and a detached garage. The one-story, Craftsman style, single-family residence rests upon a cast concrete foundation with a basement. The cross-gabled roof, with clipped gables, is clad in composition shingles and is accented with exposed rafter tails at the gable peaks and ends. The gables are further accented with vents constructed with horizontal wood slats. The wood frame building is clad in horizontal clapboard. A brick chimney is centrally located on the crest of the east-west ridgeline. Fenestration is generally symmetrical, and includes a centrally located primary entry door flanked by fixed-pane windows with wood surrounds. Windows on the secondary facades are typically one-over-one wood sash with wood surrounds, and are also symmetrically spaced. One full sized sash window opening was partially in-filled and replaced with a small, vinyl sliding unit on the eastern facade (continued on page 2).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2 Single family property; HP4 Ancillary building

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other:

*P5a. Photograph



*P5b. Description of Photo: View of the east (front) façade facing San Pasqual Street, looking northwest.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: 1925 City Directories, Sanborn maps and City building permits.
 Prehistoric Historic Both

*P7. Owner and Address: Richard Ridgway
1135 San Pascual Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

*P8. Recorded By: Aubrie Morlet, M.A.
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
811 El Capitan Way, Suite 100
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

*P9. Date Recorded: July 15, 2015

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive
 Reconnaissance Other

Describe:

*P11. Report Citation: Morlet, Aubrie, and Carrie Chasteen

2015 *Historical Resources Evaluation Report, Replacement of the Anapamu Street Bridge over Old Mission Creek (51C0314), City of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, California, BRLO-5007(061)*. Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Lompoc, California. Prepared for the City of Santa Barbara Department of Public Works. Submitted to California Department of Transportation, District 5, San Luis Obispo.

- *Attachments: NONE Location Map Site/Sketch Map Continuation Sheet
 Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record
 Photograph Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record
 Other (list):

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Resource Name or #: 1135 San Pascual Street

Map Reference #: 5

Continuation

Update

***P3a. Description (continued from page 1):** The primary entrance is raised and accessed via a cast concrete porch which projects from the central bay of the primary façade. The front facing gable also projects to shelter the entry porch, and is supported by coupled square wood columns with simple capitals. The arch between the coupled columns is geometric with a slight Moorish influence, which reflects the popularity of exotic Egypt and the Middle East in the 1920s. The primary entrance door has been replaced with a modern wood door with lunette window, which is flanked by fixed-pane sidelights. A wood trellis accents the western bay of the primary façade, and it is not known if this is original to the building. The secondary entrance on the rear façade is asymmetrical, and located near the western end of the building. The secondary entrance is accessed via a small wood porch with railing and simple staircase. The secondary entrance door is wood with glazing, and may be an alteration. A shed roof awning covered with corrugated fiberglass shelters this entryway. Adjacent to the secondary entrance is access to the basement, which is secured with a pivoting, wood, storm cellar-style door. Cast concrete steps lead into the basement. A tertiary entrance is located near the south end of the eastern façade, and is accessed via a basic wood staircase, and the unadorned door is also of wood.

A detached, one-car garage that is rectangular in plan is located in the east side of the property along Anapamu Street. The garage appears to be original to the development of the property. The flat roof of the garage is clad in composition roll, which has been wrapped around the edges of the garage walls to function as coping to prevent water intrusion. The walls were constructed with coursed, dressed stone. Cracking and spalling is visible in both the stones and the mortar. The door was replaced with a pivoting metal unit at an unknown date, and the transom has been filled in with brick-patterned composition veneer.

Landscaping includes mature trees and a rubble stone masonry retaining wall on the east and north encloses the property. The property is located within a residential neighborhood of Santa Barbara, and the boundary is limited to the legal parcel limits.



P5b. Description of Photo: View of the north façade facing Anapamu Street, looking southeast.

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Resource Name or #: 1135 San Pascual Street

Map Reference #: 5

Continuation

Update



P5b. Description of Photo: Looking at the west (rear) façade of the dwelling.



P5b. Description of Photo: Close view of the north and east façades of the detached garage accessed from Anapamu Street.

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Resource Name or #: 1135 San Pascual Street

Map Reference #: 5

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Same

***B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman

***B6. Construction History (construction date, alterations, and dates of alterations):** Although a building permit was not located for the single-family dwelling, city directories suggest that the residential building was constructed in 1925. On September 10, 1925, the City of Santa Barbara issued building permit #A582 to Clara M. Davis for the construction of a garage in the same location as the current masonry garage unit. Given that George Avery is identified as the contractor for the garage, and the residential building appears to have been constructed earlier that year, it is likely that well know home builder George Avery constructed the dwelling. On June 4, 1928, the City of Santa Barbara issued permit #A4022 to Mrs. Davis for the construction of sleeping rooms over the garage. George Avery was the listed contractor. The sleeping quarters were removed at an unknown time but after 1950. At an unknown time, a single window on the south façade was replaced with a slender, horizontal sliding window. The replacement window does not match the historical opening but the window is not visible from the street. No other alterations were observed.

***B7. Moved?:** No Yes Unknown Date: Original Location:

***B8. Related Features:** None

B9. a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: George Avery

***B10. Significance:** Theme: n/a

Area: n/a

Period of Significance: n/a

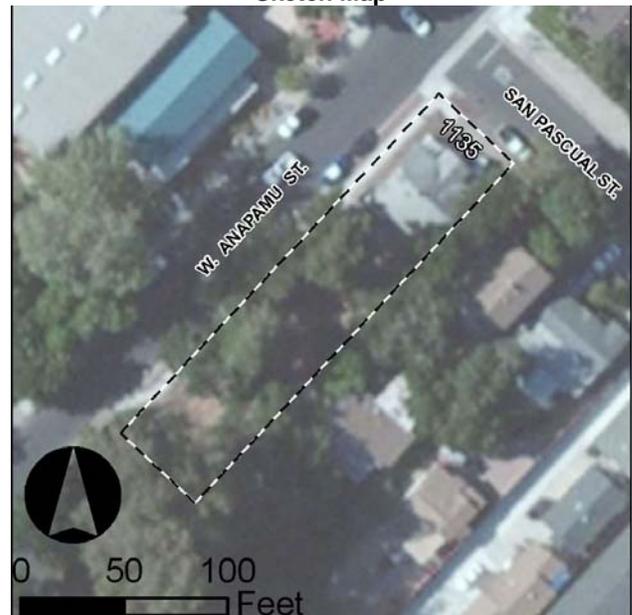
Property Type: n/a

Applicable Criteria: n/a

The subject property is located in the city of Santa Barbara block 131, lot 13. The parcel remained undeveloped until the construction of a single-family dwelling and detached garage in 1925. Widow Clara M Davis hired local contractor George Avery to construct the buildings. Although Mr. Davis died in 1922–1923, Ms. Davis continued to manage her late husband’s Teaming, Excavating, and Grading Construction business. Sometime before 1930, Mrs. Davis opened a beauty parlor in her home. Mrs. Davis rented the property from 1941–1958 before selling to Albert and Frances Olivera in circa 1959. Mr. Olivera worked as a driver and maintenance man for the Santa Barbara County Road Department. The property passed to their children in 1996. No additional biographical information was located regarding the Davis or Olivera families.

Although the building was constructed by known Santa Barbara builder George Avery, there are many other buildings in the city that would better represent his body of work. For example, George Avery constructed several residential buildings located in the Castillo Street Historic District in West Downtown Santa Barbara.

Sketch Map



This space reserved for official comments.

***B10. Significance (continued):** The dwelling illustrates a very common construction type and Craftsman style commonly found in Santa Barbara. The property does not appear to be associated with a significant event or person(s), (Criteria A & B) and the building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, (Criteria C). Thus, the property is not eligible for listing in the National Register and is not an historical resource for the purpose of CEQA.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes (list attributes and codes):

***B12. References:** Santa Barbara County Assessor; City of Santa Barbara Public Works Street Files and Building Permit Log Books; Santa Barbara Library City Directories 1920-70.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** Aubrie Morlet, M.A.
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
811 El Capitan Way, Suite 100
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Date of Evaluation: July 2015

