



Escalante Meadows Project

Cultural Resources Assessment Report

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Executive Summary

The Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara (HACSB) retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to conduct a cultural resources study for the Escalante Meadows Property (Project) in the City of Guadalupe, Santa Barbara County, California. The Project proposes to demolish the existing structures and redevelop the subject property with 80 new units, a community center, and maintenance facility. This Project is receiving funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and is subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This study consisted of a cultural resources records search at the Central Coast Information Center, a Sacred Lands File search with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), Native American outreach, a pedestrian survey, and the preparation of this technical report.

The cultural resources records search did not identify any previously recorded archaeological sites in the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The Escalante Meadows property was recorded and evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as part of this study. Rincon finds that the subject property does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the significance criteria and thus is not considered a historic property as defined by Section 106 of the NHPA. The new construction proposed under the current project would not result in any impacts to historic properties.

The cultural resources records search did not identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project APE. No archaeological resources were identified within the APE during the pedestrian survey. Due to the highly disturbed nature of the project site, and the fact that no cultural resources were identified during the pedestrian survey, Rincon has identified the archaeological sensitivity of the project site as low. Based on the findings of this study, Rincon recommends a finding of ***no effect to historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA***. Rincon recommends a standard unanticipated discovery measure, presented below, in the event of a discovery of cultural resources during project construction.

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground-disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site and provide recommendations for treatment to the landowner within 48 hours of being granted access.

Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources

If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be NRHP eligible and cannot be avoided,

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additional work such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation may be warranted.

1 Introduction

The Housing Authority of the County of Santa Barbara (HACSB) retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to conduct a cultural resources study for the Escalante Meadows, formerly known as Guadalupe Ranch, Project (Project) in the city of Guadalupe, Santa Barbara County, California. The proposed Project includes approximately eight acres of existing housing that HACSB plans to demolish and redevelop with 80 new residential units, a community center, and maintenance facility. The Project is receiving funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and, thus, is subject to the Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

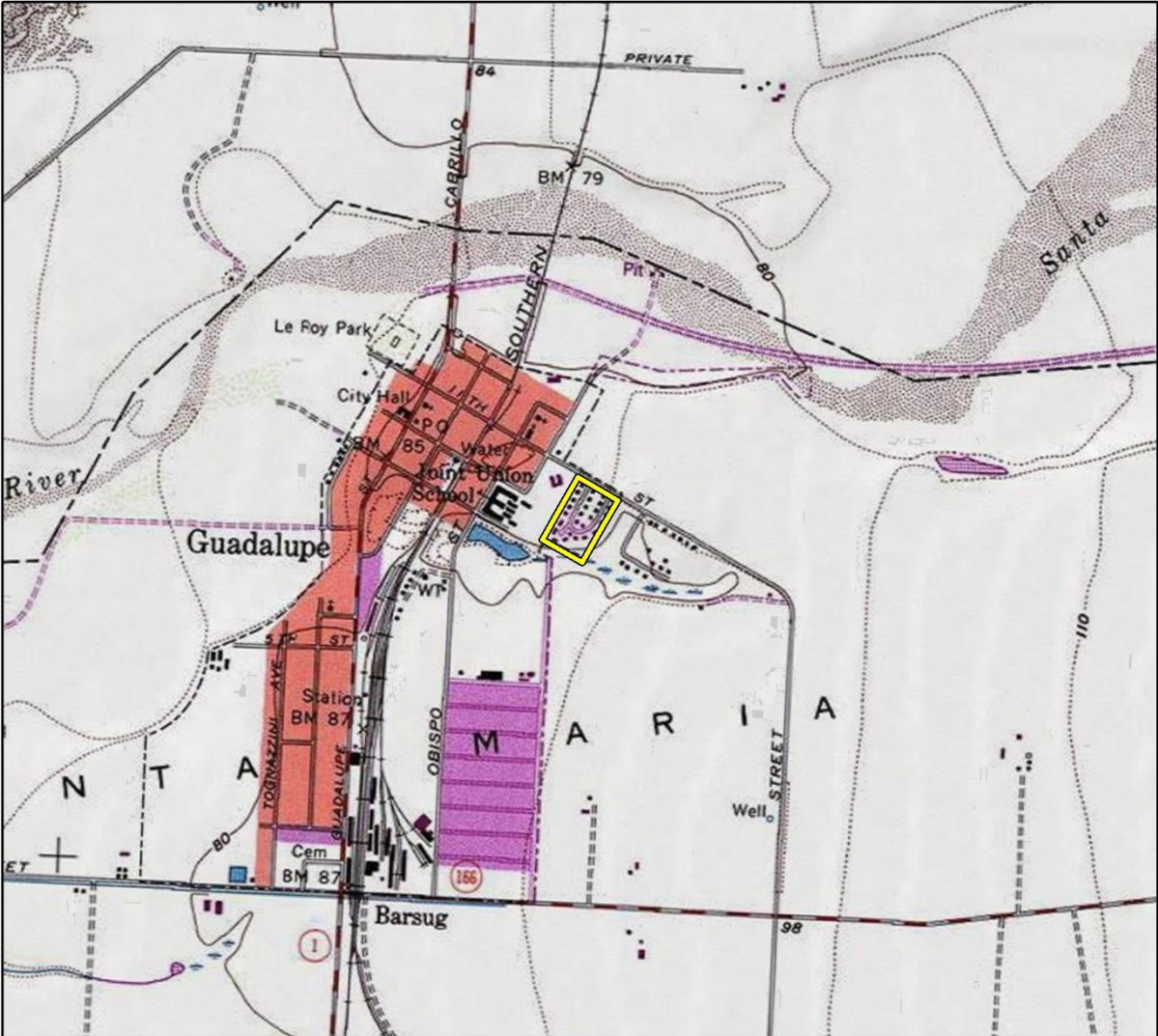
1.1 Project Location and Description

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) is in the city of Guadalupe, approximately 0.18 miles east of Guadalupe City Hall and approximately 0.60 miles northeast of the Guadalupe Amtrak Station. The APE is depicted on the *Guadalupe, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle in Township 10N Range 35W Sections 03, 04, 09, and 10 (Figure1). Regional land uses near the APE include of single-family residences on landscaped lots. Topography in the study area consists of flat, developed and landscaped areas. Elevation ranges from approximately 81 to 93 feet above mean sea level. The Project proposes to demolish the existing structures and redevelop the subject property with 80 new units, a community center, and maintenance facility.

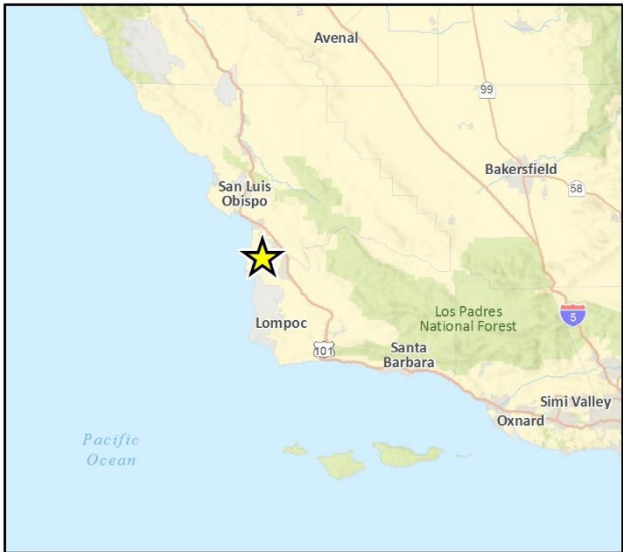
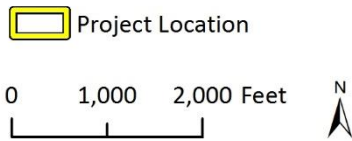
1.2 Area of Potential Effects

36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800.16(d) defines the APE of an undertaking as the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties if any such property exists.” Based on the current scope, the horizontal APE (length and width) includes an 8-acre site. The vertical APE (depth) is anticipated to be up to 15 feet below the surface to match the depth of ground-disturbing activities potentially needed during the construction for new infrastructure. All improvements for the proposed Project will be limited to the existing residential site, and no indirect effects to surrounding properties will occur.

Figure 1 Project Vicinity Map



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2019. Guadalupe Quadrangle. T10N R35W S24,09. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.



CRFig 1 Proj Locn Map

Figure 2 Area of Potential Effects



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1.3 Regulatory Setting

1.3.1 Federal

This project may involve the use of funds provided by the federal government. Projects that involve federal funding or permitting (i.e., have a federal nexus) must comply with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended (16 United States Code [USC] 470f). Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of the NHPA through one of its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), as well as the National Environmental Policy Act. Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under Section 101(d) (6) (A) of the NHPA. Other relevant federal laws include the Archaeological Data Preservation Act of 1974, American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1989.

Section 106 of the NHPA (16 USC 470f) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of any adversely affected cultural resource is assessed and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce any impacts to an acceptable level. Significant cultural resources are those resources that are listed in or are eligible for listing in the NRHP per the criteria listed below (36 CFR 60.4). Cultural resources eligible for the NRHP are labeled as historic properties.

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

- (a) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- (b) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- (c) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- (d) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

PRC, Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be demonstrated clearly that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- 1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information
- 2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type
- 3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person

1.4 Personnel

Rincon Senior Architectural Historian Steven Treffers, MHP and Architectural Historian James Williams, MA, conducted historical group consultation, and coauthored this report. Rincon Archaeologist Dustin Merrick, BA, conducted the pedestrian survey and is a coauthor of this report; he conducted the cultural resources records search and the Native American consultation. Rincon Cultural Resources Project Manager Hannah Haas, MA, RPA, Senior Technical Editor, April Durham, PhD, and Rincon Principal Christopher Duran, MA, RPA, reviewed this report for quality control. Ms. Haas meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (National Park Service 1983). GIS Analyst Jonathon Schuhrke prepared the graphics.

2 Natural and Cultural Setting

2.1 Natural Setting

The Project APE is located in northwestern Santa Barbara County in the City of Guadalupe at an approximate elevation of 81-93 feet above mean sea level. The APE is located approximately 0.4 mile east of Guadalupe City Hall and 0.6 mile northeast of the Guadalupe Amtrak Station. The APE is currently in use as a residential housing complex and contains several areas of grass lawn, trees, and shrubs.

2.2 Cultural Setting

The cultural setting for the Project vicinity is presented broadly under three overviews: Prehistoric, Ethnographic, and Historic. The Prehistoric and Historic overviews describe human occupation before and after European contact, while the Ethnographic Overview provides a synchronic “snapshot” of traditional Native American lifeways, as described by European observers prior to assimilative actions or as described to later ethnographers.

2.2.1 Prehistoric Overview

The Project site lies in what is described generally as the Central Coast archaeological region, one of eight organizational divisions of the state (Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984: Fig. 1). The Central Coast archaeological region extends from Monterey Bay to Morro Bay, and includes San Luis Obispo County. Following Jones and Klar (2007:137), the prehistoric cultural chronology for the Central Coast can be divided into six periods: Paleo-Indian (ca. 10000–6000 BCE), Milling Stone (6000-3000 BCE), Early and Early-Middle Transition (3000-600 BCE), Middle (600 BCE- CE 1000), Middle-Late Transition (CE 1000-CE 1250), and Late (CE 1250-historic contact [ca. CE 1769]).

Several chronological sequences have been devised to understand cultural changes along the Central Coast from the Milling Stone Period to contact. Jones (1993) and Jones and Waugh (1995) presented a Central Coast sequence that integrated data from archaeological studies conducted since the 1980s. Three periods, Early, Middle, and Late, are presented in their prehistoric sequence subsequent to the Milling Stone Period. More recently, Jones and Ferneau (2002:213) updated the sequence following the Milling Stone Period as follows: Early, Early-Middle Transition, Middle, Middle-Late Transition, and Late periods. The archaeology of the Central Coast subsequent to the Milling Stone Period is distinct from that of the Bay Area and the Central Valley. The region has more in common with the Santa Barbara Channel area during the Middle and Middle-Late Transition periods, but few similarities during the Late Period (Jones and Ferneau 2002:213).

2.2.1.1 Paleo-Indian Period (10000 – 6000 BCE)

When Wallace (1955, 1978) developed the Early Man horizon in the 1950s (referred to herein as the Paleo-Indian Period), little evidence of human presence was known for the southern California coast prior to 6000 BCE. Archaeological work in the intervening years has identified a number of older

sites, including coastal and Channel Islands sites (e.g., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Moratto 1984).

The earliest accepted dates for human occupation along the Central Coast were recovered from archaeological sites on two of the Northern Channel Islands, off the southern coast of Santa Barbara County. On San Miguel Island, archaeological evidence from the Daisy Cave site establishes the presence of people in this area approximately 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1991:105). On Santa Rosa Island, human remains were dated from the Arlington Springs site to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002). In San Luis Obispo County, archaeological sites CA-SLO-1764 (Lebow et al. 2001), Cross Creek (CA-SLO-1797; Fitzgerald 2000), and CA-SLO-832 (Jones et al. 2001) yielded radiocarbon dates from approximately 9,000 years ago (Jones and Ferneau 2002).

Recent data from Paleo-Indian sites in southern California indicate the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones and Ferneau 2002). Although few Clovis-like or Folsom-like fluted projectile points were found in southern California (e.g., Erlandson et al. 1987), the emphasis on hunting may have been greater during the Paleo-Indian Period than during later periods. A fluted projectile point fragment was recovered from site CA-SBA-1951 on the Santa Barbara Channel coastal plain (Erlandson 1994:44; Erlandson et al. 1987). Another fluted projectile point was reported on the surface in Nipomo, San Luis Obispo County (Mills et al. 2005; Jones and Klar 2007).

Large side-notched projectile points of the Central Coast Stemmed series in this area date to as early as 8,000 years ago (Justice 2002). Points of this type were recovered along the Central Coast from sites such as Diablo Canyon (CA-SLO-2; Greenwood 1972), Cross Creek (CA-SLO-1797; Fitzgerald 2000), Little Pico Creek (CA-SLO-175; Jones and Waugh 1995), and the Honda Beach site (CA-SBA-530; Glassow 1997), among others. The Metcalf site (CA-SCL-178; Hildebrandt 1983), in the southern Santa Clara Valley, yielded two large side-notched projectile points associated with charcoal dates ranging from 9,960 – 8,500 years ago.

2.2.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000 – 3000 BCE)

The Milling Stone Horizon, as described by Wallace (1955, 1978) is characterized by an ecological adaptation to collecting plant resources, such as seeds and nuts, suggested by the appearance and abundance of well-made milling (ground stone) implements. The dominance of milling implements is associated generally with the horizontal motion of grinding small seeds and nuts and lends to the name Milling Stone Horizon.

Rogers (1929) originally identified the Milling Stone Horizon along the Santa Barbara Channel in 1929. Excavations at the Tank Site (CA-LAN-1) in Topanga Canyon from 1947 to 1948 (Treganza and Bierman 1958) confirmed the presence of a significant number of milling implements that correspond with the Milling Stone Horizon identified by Rogers in 1929. Wallace (1955, 1978) further defined the Horizon, and Greenwood recognized it on the Central Coast (1972). The Cross-Creek site (CA-SLO-1797) is a Milling Stone Horizon occupation site in San Luis Obispo County that returned radiocarbon dates ranging between 9,500 – 4,700 years ago. This site represents one of the oldest expressions of the pattern (Jones et al. 2007; Fitzgerald 2000:58).

Wallace (1955, 1978) and Warren (1968) identify ground stone implements including milling stones (e.g., metates, milling slabs, or mortars) and hand stones (e.g., manos, mullers, or pestles). Milling stones occur in high frequencies for the first time in the archaeological record of the Central Coast region and become even more prevalent near the end of the Milling Stone Horizon. Flaked stone assemblages, which include crude core and cobble-core tools, flake tools, large side-notched

projectile points, and pitted stones (Jones et al. 2007), and shell middens in coastal sites suggest that people during this period practiced a mixed food procurement strategy. Faunal remains identified at Milling Stone Horizon sites point to broad-spectrum hunting and gathering of shellfish, fish, birds, and mammals, though large faunal assemblages are uncommon. This mixed food procurement strategy demonstrates adaptation to regional and local environments.

Along the Central Coast, Milling Stone Horizon sites are most common on terraces and knolls, typically set back from the current coastline (Erlandson 1994:46). However, 42 sites were identified in various settings such as rocky coasts, estuaries, and nearshore interior valleys (Jones and Klar 2007). The larger sites usually contain extensive midden deposits, possible subterranean house pits, and cemeteries. Most of these sites probably reflect intermittent use over many years of local cultural habitation and resource exploitation.

2.2.1.3 Early Period and Early-Middle Transition Period (3000 – 600 BCE)

Although Jones and Ferneau (2002:213) have distinguished an Early-Middle Transition Period, it is not well defined and is difficult to observe in the archaeological record. Thus, the transition phase is included in the following discussion of the sites and characteristics recognized for the Early Period in the Central Coast region.

A high frequency of shoreline midden deposits was identified in the Central Coast region dating to the Early Period. This suggests that population numbers increased from the Milling Stone Horizon to the Early Period along the Central Coast (Jones 1995; Jones and Waugh 1995, 1997). Archaeological sites dating to the Early Period include CA-SLO-165 in Estero Bay, and CA-MNT-73, CA-MNT-108, and CA-MNT-1228 in Monterey Bay.

The material culture recovered from Early Period sites within the Central Coast region provides evidence for continued exploitation of inland plant and coastal marine resources. Artifacts include milling slabs and handstones, as well as mortars and pestles, used for processing a variety of plant resources. Bipointed bone gorges were used for fishing. Assemblages also include a suite of *Olivella* beads, bone tools, and pendants made from talc schist. Square abalone shell (*Haliotis spp.*) beads were found in Monterey Bay (Jones and Waugh 1997:122).

Shell beads and obsidian are hallmarks of the trade and exchange networks of the central and southern California coasts. The archaeological record indicates that there was a substantial increase in the abundance of obsidian at Early Period sites in the Monterey Bay and San Luis Obispo areas (Jones and Waugh 1997:124–126). Obsidian trade continued to increase during the following Middle Period. Flaked stone artifact assemblages from Early Period sites include Central Coast Stemmed Series and side-notched projectile points. Square-stemmed and side-notched points were recovered from deposits at Willow Creek (CA-MNT-282) in Big Sur and Little Pico II (CA-SLO-175) on the San Luis Obispo coast (Jones and Ferneau 2002). This projectile point style trend, first identified by David Banks Rogers in 1929, was confirmed by Greenwood (1972) at Diablo Canyon. The projectile point trend has become apparent at numerous sites throughout the Central Coast. In many cases, manifestations of this trend are associated with the establishment of new settlements (Jones et al. 2007).

2.2.1.4 Middle Period (600 BCE – CE 1000)

The Middle Period describes a pronounced trend toward greater adaptation to regional or local resources as well as the development of socioeconomic and political complexity in prehistoric

populations (Glassow et al. 2007). The remains of fish, land mammals, and sea mammals are increasingly abundant and diverse in archaeological deposits along the coast.

Coastal populations developed shell fishhooks, and projectile points changed from side-notched dart points to contracting stem styles. Flaked stone tools used for hunting and processing—such as large side-notched, stemmed, lanceolate or leaf-shaped projectile points, large knives, edge modified flakes, and drill-like implements—occurred in archaeological deposits in higher frequencies and are more morphologically diversified during the Middle Period. Bone tools, including awls, are more numerous than in the preceding period, and the use of asphaltum adhesive became common. Circular fishhooks that date from between 1000 and 500 BCE, compound bone fish hooks that date between CE 300 and 900, notched stone sinkers, and the tule reed or balsa raft, indicate complex maritime technology and became part of the toolkit during this period (Arnold 1995; Glassow et al. 2007; Jones and Klar 2005:466; Kennett 1998:357; King 1990:87–88).

Populations continued to follow a seasonal settlement pattern until the end of the Middle Period; large, permanently occupied settlements with formal architecture, particularly in coastal areas, appear to have been the norm by the end of the Middle Period (Glassow et al. 2007; Kennett 1998). Prehistoric populations began to bury the deceased in formal cemeteries with artifacts that may represent changes in ideology and the development of ritual practices (Glassow et al. 2007).

2.2.1.5 Middle-Late Transition Period (CE 1000 – 1250)

The Middle-Late Transition Period is marked by major changes in settlement patterns, diet, and interregional exchange. Prehistoric populations continued to occupy permanent settlements, with the continued use of formal cemeteries and the burial of goods with the deceased. The manufacture of the plank canoe, or *tomal*, allowed coastal prehistoric populations to catch larger fish that occupied deeper sea waters (Glassow et al. 2007). Following the introduction of the plank canoe, populations began to use harpoons. The plank canoe appears to have influenced “commerce between the mainland coast and the Channel Islands,” and fish remains indicate “a noticeable increase in the acquisition of large deep-sea fish such as tuna and swordfish” (Glassow et al. 2007:204). Projectile points diagnostic of both the Middle and Late periods are found in Northern Bight archaeological sites (Glassow et al. 2007:204). These projectile points include large, contracting-stemmed types typical of the Middle Period, and small, leaf-shaped Late Period projectile points, which likely reflect the introduction of the bow and arrow. Middle-Late Transition Period sites indicate that populations replaced atlatl (dart) technologies with the bow and arrow, which required smaller projectile points.

2.2.1.6 Late Period (CE 1250 – Historic Contact)

Late Period archaeological sites indicate sociopolitical and economic complexity among populations in the Northern Bight. Glassow et al. (2007: 205) explain that “sometime between CE 1200 and 1300 a ranked society emerged.” Climatic change may have stimulated the development of specialized crafts, regional trade, and changes in food procurement.

Late Period sites are distinguished by small, finely worked projectile points and temporally diagnostic shell beads. These shell beads were a staple to trade with inland populations. Trade brought many maritime goods, such as fish, shellfish, and steatite bowls to inland locations, such as CA-SBA-3404, CA-SBA-485, and CA-SBA-2358, particularly during the latter part of the Late Period. Small, finely worked projectile points are typically associated with bow and arrow technology, which is believed to have been introduced to the area by the Takic migration from the deserts into southern California.

Unlike the large Middle Period shell middens, Late Period sites are more frequently single-component deposits. There are also more inland sites, with fewer and less visible sites along the Pacific shore during the Late Period. The settlement pattern and dietary reconstructions indicate a lesser reliance on marine resources than observed for the Middle and Middle-Late Transition periods, and an increased preference for deer and rabbit (Jones 1995). An increase in the number of sites with bedrock mortar features that date to the Late Period suggests that nuts and seeds began to take on a more significant dietary role in Late Period populations.

2.2.2 Ethnographic Overview

The Project APE was occupied historically by the Obispeño Chumash, so called after their historic period association with Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa (Gibson 1983; Kroeber 1925). The precise location of the boundary between the Chumashan-speaking Obispeño Chumash and their northern neighbors, the Hokaan-speaking Salinan, is debatable (Milliken and Johnson 2005); however, Jones and Waugh (1995:8) note that “those boundaries may well have fluctuated through time in response to possible shifts in economic strategies and population movement.”

The Chumash spoke six closely related Chumashan languages, which have been divided into two broad groups—Northern Chumash (consisting only of Obispeño) and Southern Chumash (Purisimeño, Ineseño, Barbareño, Ventureño, and Island Chumash) (Mithun 2004:389). The Chumashan language currently is considered an isolate stock with a long history in the Santa Barbara region (Mithun 2004:304). Groups neighboring the Chumash included the Salinan to the north, the Southern Valley Yokuts and Tataviam to the east, and the Gabrielino (Tongva) to the south. Chumash place names in the Project vicinity include Pismu (Pismo Beach), Tematatimi (along Los Berros Creek), and Tilhini (near San Luis Obispo) (Greenwood 1978:520).

Only a general outline of the lifeways of the Obispeño Chumash is known, based on the little ethnographic information available (Greenwood 1978). Although their language was closer to Southern Chumash groups, the material culture and lifeways of the Northern Chumash appear to have been similar to their northern neighbors, the Salinan. Accordingly, it is believed that their populations in this area were substantially lower than in the Santa Barbara Channel area, their villages smaller, and their livelihood less based on intensive use of marine fisheries (Glassow et al. 1988; Greenwood 1978).

Permanent Chumash villages included hemispherical dwellings arranged in close groups, with the chief having the largest for social obligations (Brown 2001). Each Chumash village had a formal cemetery marked by tall painted poles and often with a defined entrance area (Gamble et al. 2001:191). Archaeological studies have identified separate sections for elite versus commoner families within the cemetery grounds (King 1969).

The acorn was a dietary staple for the mainland Chumash, though its dominance varied by coastal or inland location. Chumash diet also included cattail roots, fruits, and pads from cactus, and bulbs and tubers of plants such as amole (Miller 1988:89). On the coast, the wooden plank canoe (*tomol*) was employed in the pursuit of marine mammals and fish. The *tomol* not only facilitated marine resource procurement, but also contributed to an active trade network maintained by frequent crossings between the mainland and the Channel Islands.

Chumash populations were decimated by the effects of European colonization and missionization (Johnson 1987). Traditional lifeways largely gave way to laborer jobs on ranches and farms in the Mexican and early American periods. Today, the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians is the only

federally recognized Chumash tribe, though many people of Chumash descent continue to live throughout their traditional territory.

2.2.3 Historic Overview

The post-European contact history of California is divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848–present). Each of these periods is described below.

2.2.3.1 Spanish Period (1769-1822)

Initial European entry into the San Luis Obispo region began with the Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo Expedition in 1542. Cabrillo sailed along the coast, possibly landing in Morro Bay, and then continued as far north as San Francisco Bay (Chesnut 1993). In 1587, Pedro de Unamuno landed in what was most likely Morro Bay, but suffered casualties during an attack by Native Americans and left (Bean 1968). Sebastian Rodriguez Cermeño entered the San Luis Obispo region in 1595 as part of his exploration of the Alta California coast (Jones et al. 1994). The earliest detailed descriptions of the area come from members of Gaspar de Portolá's land expedition, which passed through the region in 1769 (Squibb 1984). Early travelers in the Central Coast region reported seeing no large Native American villages like those noted in the Santa Barbara Channel area.

Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junípero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in Alta California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. Portolá continued north, passing through the Project vicinity and reaching San Francisco Bay in 1769. Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa was founded in 1772, the fifth of 21 missions established by the Spanish in Alta California (Rolle 2003).

2.2.3.2 Mexican Period (1822-1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican Revolution (1810-1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw the federalization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican governors made more than 700 land grants between 1833 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007). The Mexican ranchos were primarily utilized to raise cattle herds and for farming (Historic Resources Group 2013).

The distribution of lands following secularization of the missions resulted in the granting of approximately 40 ranchos in what is today San Luis Obispo County (Beck and Haase 1974; San Luis Obispo County Genealogical Society 2015). The subject property is located in what was once part of the 8,839-acre Pismo Rancho (or El Pismo), granted originally by the Mexican governor Manuel Jimeno to Jose Ortega in 1840 (San Luis Obispo County Genealogical Society n.d.). However, the rancho soon passed into the hands of an American, Isaac Sparks.

2.2.3.3 American Period (1848-Present)

The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, despite the first California gold being discovered in Placerita Canyon in 1842 (Guinn 1915). Southern California remained dominated by cattle ranches in the early American Period, though droughts and increasing population resulted in farming and a growth in urban professions that increasingly

supplanted ranching through the late nineteenth century. By 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to immigrate into the state, particularly after the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869.

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for the conquered territory of California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. In 1850, several months before California was admitted as the 31st state, the County of Santa Barbara was incorporated. Following the admittance of California to the union, the Santa Maria Valley became an agricultural center, eventually supporting a large sugar industry. Oil extraction also took place in the area, with significant booms occurring in the late 19th century and the 1930s (State of California Department of Conservation 2017; City of Santa Maria 2017, 2008; Santa Maria Valley Historical Museum 2018).

2.2.3.4 Santa Barbara

Through the Spanish and Mexican Periods, Santa Barbara remained a slow-growing community with a number of pueblos located around the presidio. Immediately after admittance to the union, the City of Santa Barbara hired Captain Salisbury Haley to survey the city and create an “American” grid street system (Santa Barbara 2011:99). The new grid system did not coincide with the previous roads and resulted in the loss of several pueblos; however, other streets were shifted to save other pueblo structures from destruction.

Santa Barbara completed the construction of Stearns Wharf in 1872, allowing for easier shipping of materials and passengers (Santa Barbara 2011). The ease of access and mild climate made the area an attractive tourist and health destination. The increased visitation of Santa Barbara led to the construction of new hotels (Santa Barbara 2011). The Southern Pacific Railroad established a stop in Santa Barbara providing regular service to Los Angeles which increased tourism.

Leading into the 20th Century, Santa Barbara continued to develop as a popular destination. Oil production was also a large industry in Santa Barbara during the 1950s and 60s until a large oil blowout in 1969 spilled up to 100,000 barrels of oil in the Santa Barbara Channel. The spill led to the development of the modern environmental movement (Santa Barbara 2011). Today, Santa Barbara remains a popular tourist destination with emphasis on the County’s beaches, wine producers, missions, and Chumash sites.

2.3 California Historical Resources Information System

On January 9, 2019, Rincon conducted a search of cultural resource records housed at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Central Coast Information Center (CCIC) located at University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB). The search was conducted to identify previously conducted cultural resources studies within the APE and a 0.5-mile radius around it, as well as to identify previously recorded cultural resources within or near the APE. The CHRIS search included a review of the NRHP, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search also included a review of all available historic United States Geological Survey 7.5- and 15-minute quadrangle maps. The cultural resources records search results are included in Appendix A.

2.3.1 Previous Studies

The CCIC records search identified nine previously conducted cultural resources studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE. Of these studies, one is adjacent to the current the APE. Table 1 below includes the bibliographic information for the nine studies within 0.5 miles of the APE; Appendix A contains the complete list of the nine studies identified within the 0.5-mile buffer around the APE.

Table 1 Previous Cultural Resource Studies Conducted within 0.5-Mile of the APE

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to APE
SL-02944	Conway, T.	1995	<i>An Archaeological Survey of The Jennifer & Osos Streets Bridge Railroad Crossing Project, San Luis Obispo, California.</i>	Outside
SR00251	Spanne, L.	1981	<i>Archaeological Component for the Gularte Tract Sanitary Sewer Line, Vicinity of Guadalupe, Santa Barbara county, Santa Barbara, California</i>	Outside
SR-00375	Martz, P.	1979	<i>An Archeological Survey for Santa Maria Valley Levees and Channel Improvements Affiliation: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Environmental Planning Section</i>	Outside
SR-00975	Woodman, C.	1986	<i>A phase I surface survey of four proposed air quality monitoring stations, Northern Santa Barbara County</i>	Outside
SR-01317	Sheets, R. and Rudolph, J.	1991	<i>Cultural Resources Survey for Five Proposed Connections to the Mission Hills Extension of the Coastal Branch</i>	Outside
SR-04058	Sikes, N., Arrington, C., Bass, B., Corey, C., Hunt, K., O'Neil, S., Pruett, C., Sawyer, T., Tuma, M., Wagner, L., and Wesson, A.		<i>Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California</i>	Outside
SR-04111	S.W. Yost et al.	2001	<i>Final Report on Cultural Resource Monitoring Level (3) Long Haul Fiber Optic Running Line, San Luis Obispo to Burbank, California, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles Counties</i>	Outside
SR-04375	Hatoff, B.	2008	<i>Verizon Wireless Telecommunications Facility 36302376.02376, Town of Guadalupe, 4542 Tenth Street, Guadalupe, Santa Barbara, CA 93434</i>	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to APE
SR-05094	David, S.	2012	<i>Archaeological Survey Report: Guadalupe Court Project, 4202 La Guardia Lane, Guadalupe (APN 115-230-031), Santa Barbara County, CA</i>	Outside

Source: Central Coast Information Center, 2019

2.3.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The CCIC records search identified no cultural resources within the APE. Three cultural resources were identified within the 0.5-mile buffer surrounding the APE. These are listed in Table 2 below.

Table 2 Previously Recorded Resources within 0.5-Mile of the APE

Primary Number	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	NRHP/CRHR Status	Relationship to APE
42-038664	Prehistoric Isolate	Chert Flake	J. Berg (1999)	Unknown	Outside
42-040479	Historic Structure	Guadalupe Buddhist Church	Yamato (1980)	Unknown	Outside
42-040729	Historic Site	Town of Guadalupe	J. Berg, S. Mikesell (1999)	Unknown	Outside

Source: Central Coast Information Center, 2019

2.4 Native American Heritage Commission

Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on January 14, 2019 to request a Sacred Lands File search of the Project site. The NAHC replied on January 16, 2019 with positive results and listing instructions for contacting the San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council. In addition, the NAHC listed eleven contacts that may have local knowledge of the area. Outreach letters were sent out on January 22, 2019.

Rincon attempted to contact the San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council on January 31, 2019 at 10am, 11am, and 2:30pm. All calls received no answer, and Rincon was unable to leave a voice message. Rincon then followed up with a phone call on February 1, 2019 and was able to speak with the contact's son who said they would call back Tuesday February 5, 2019; however, no call was received. Rincon attempted to contact San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council, but there was no answer. Rincon considers the letters and multiple follow up calls sufficient as a good faith effort to contact the San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council.

On February 5, 2019, Rincon spoke with Freddie Romero of the Santa Ynez Chumash Band. Mr. Romero stated that he was not aware of any specific cultural resources within or near the current APE but requested subsurface testing in the form of an extended Phase I investigation due to the lack of cultural resource studies in the general area. Mr. Romero further requested formal Section

106 consultation to discuss the subsurface testing recommendation with the lead agency. Rincon has forwarded this request to the County of Santa Barbara.

2.5 Local Historical Group Consultation

Rincon initiated local historical group consultation for this Project on January 8, 2019. As part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the APE, Rincon contacted the Rancho de Guadalupe Historical Society, the Santa Maria Valley Historical Society Museum, and the County of Santa Barbara Historic Landmarks Advisory Commission to request any information that they may have regarding historical resources within the Project APE (Appendix B). David Villalobos of the County Historic Landmarks Advisory Commission responded by email on January 16, 2019, noting that the Commission knew of no historic resources in the vicinity of the Project area. Mr. Villalobos also forwarded the comments of an individual identified as the “Executive Director of the Guadalupe Dune Center,” who mentioned a Mission Revival-style residence designed by architect Birge Clark that he believed was in the area. His description fits the residence at 4435 11th Street, located northwest of the Project area at the northeast corner of 11th and Peralta streets. This property has not been previously recorded and is not designated locally as a historic structure. The Project does not have the potential to affect the property.

Follow up calls were conducted on January 23, 2019. Cindy Rasic of the Santa Maria Valley Historical Society Museum stated that she did not know of any historical resources located in or near the Project area. A message was left for the Rancho de Guadalupe Historical Society. As of January 24 Rincon has not received any additional responses. As a good faith effort, a second follow-up call will be made to the Rancho de Guadalupe Historical Society on February 6, 2019.

3 Field Survey

3.1 Survey Methods

Rincon Cultural Resources Specialist Dustin Merrick conducted a cultural resources survey of the APE on January 11, 2019. Mr. Merrick walked transects spaced no greater than 5 meters apart oriented northeast-southwest. Mr. Merrick examined all exposed ground surface for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historical debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows were visually inspected. The field survey also consisted of a visual inspection of all built environment features of the property, including buildings, structures, and associated features to assess the overall condition and integrity, and to identify and document any potential character-defining features. Field documentation included digital photographs of the property to support field observations.

4 Findings

4.1 Archaeological Resources

Ground visibility at the APE was poor (approximately 10 percent; Figures 3 to 5) due to presence of pavement and residential structures. Where exposed, soil was generally dark brown to black silty clay. Light brown sand was noted near the basketball court (Figure 5).

No archaeological resources were identified during the pedestrian survey. Large sections of the APE include pavement, multi-family homes, recreational structures, and grass, severely limiting surface visibility. The entire APE appears disturbed by the development of the Escalante Meadows. Vegetation included non-native grasses and trees.

Figure 3 View of Landscape Area Along Wesrn Edge of APE, View Facing North



Figure 4 Basketball Courts in Southeast portion of APE Facing Southeast



Figure 5 Recreational Structure Facing Northeast



4.2 Built Environment Resources

4.2.1 Architectural Descriptions

Escalante Meadows is a public housing complex consisting of 26 duplex residential buildings, a community center/office building, and a maintenance shop. Located on an 8-acre, two-parcel site, the buildings line either side of a U-shaped street and are set back from the right-of-way. Recreational areas and landscaped open space are situated among the buildings on the property's gently rolling terrain. The recreational areas include a basketball court and a playground.

The 26 one-story, vernacular-style residential buildings (Figure 6 and Figure 7) share a roughly identical design. Each rectangular-plan building sits on a concrete foundation and culminates in a low- or moderate-pitched roof clad in composition shingles and featuring broad eaves. Walls are constructed of exposed structural concrete block. Windows feature metal, horizontal sliding sashes and concrete sills; they are placed roughly symmetrically on long sides of the buildings and asymmetrically on the short sides. The windows appear to be non-original throughout the complex. Entrances to the duplexes are found on the opposing short ends of the duplexes, where a single-step concrete porch leads to a standard-size door. A breeze block blade wall extends perpendicularly from the wall, delimiting one side of the porch. Lawns planted sporadically with mature and young trees make up most of the landscaping around the dwelling units, though some units include shrubs and other ornamental plants. Concrete walkways allow for circulation between parking areas and the duplex front doors.

The community center/office building (Figure 8) is located at the northern end of the complex, set back from the nearby roadway. Rectangular in plan, the one-story, minimally Ranch-style building rises from a concrete foundation and is capped with a moderate-pitched, front-gabled roof with composition shingles. Stucco, horizontal wood planks, and adobe or imitation adobe bricks sheathe the building's structural system. Its asymmetrical, north-facing main elevation features an off-center, glazed, aluminum-framed commercial door. To the right of the door is a ribbon of three horizontally sliding aluminum sash windows, while a window of a similar design opens to the left of the entry. The building fronts a concrete-paved parking lot lined with wooden post-and-rail fences. Landscaped areas along the parking lot's frontage are planted with shrubs.

The one-story, vernacular-style maintenance shop (Figure 9) is located among the residential buildings on the east side of the complex. Built on an irregular plan and situated on a concrete foundation, the building is capped with a roof that is alternately hipped and flat and is clad in composition shingles. On the west-facing main elevation, the building's structural concrete block walls are punctuated by a wood panel door, a metal roll-up replacement garage door, and a horizontal sliding, metal sash window. A filled in window appears on the north elevation, adjacent to a small, flat-roof projection that appears to be an addition.

Figure 6 Representative example of a dwelling building, facing southwest



Figure 7 Overview of residential buildings along Escalante Street, facing east



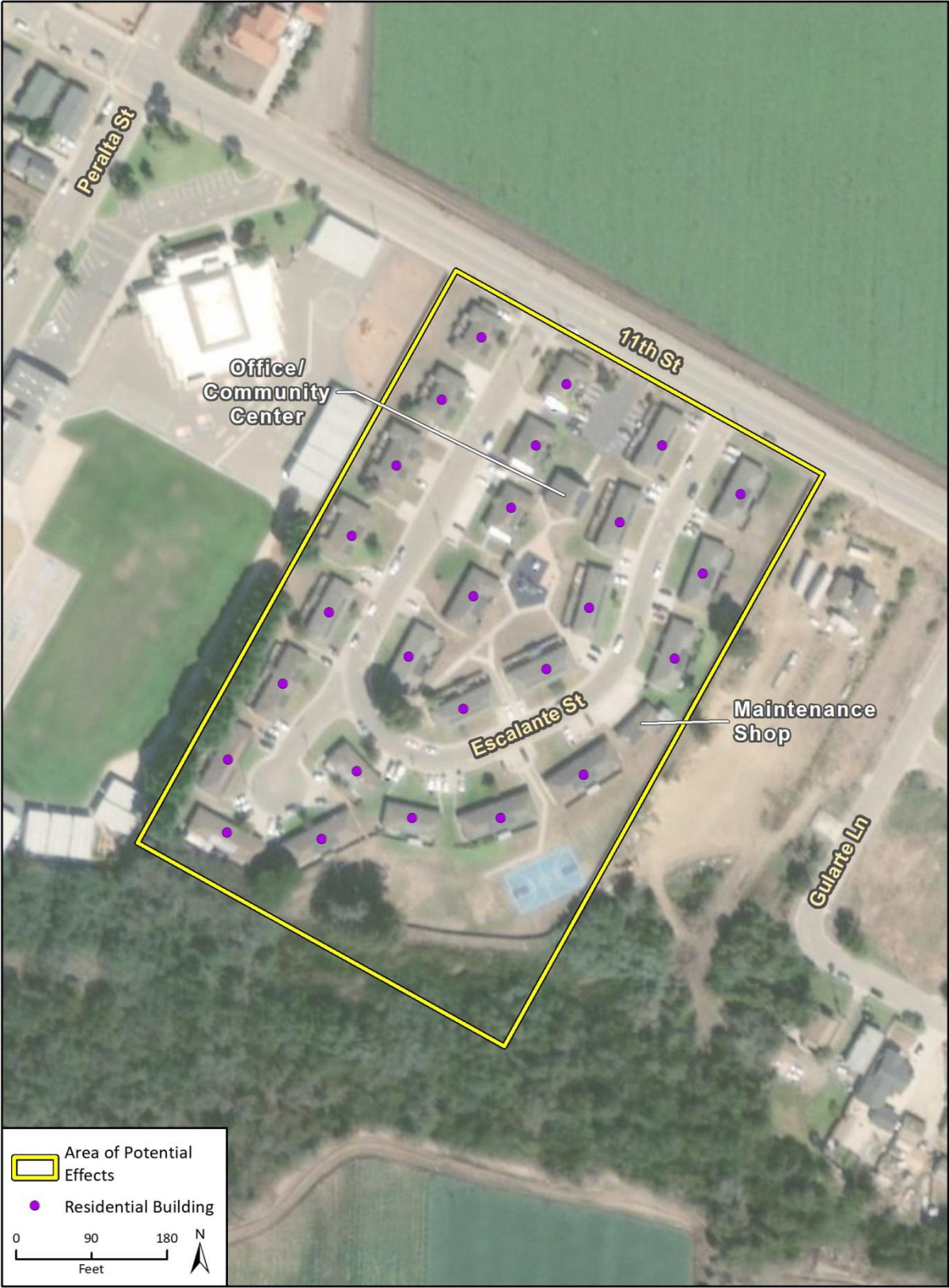
Figure 8 Community Center/Office building, facing southeast



Figure 9 Maintenance Shop, facing southwest



Figure 10 Site Map



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2019.

4.2.2 Property History

The subject property has a public housing complex first developed by the County of Santa Barbara Housing Authority (SBHA) in 1952, and expanded in 1958 and 1966 (Newspapers.com 2018; UCSB Map & Imagery Lab 2018). Likely in response to the acute, decades-long national housing crisis, local officials first petitioned the United States Housing Authority (USHA) for financing for a Guadalupe public housing project in 1946. The proposed 150-unit development never materialized, thanks to limited federal funding for the venture. However, the passage of Housing Act of 1949, which called for the construction of 810,000 new dwelling units, prompted City of Guadalupe and SBHA officials to renewed their request to construct federally subsidized public housing in the summer of 1949 (Shester 2013; Newspapers.com 2018). By 1950, under the leadership of SBHA executive Fred I. Lawrence and Guadalupe City Councilwoman Catherine Kanter, local officials scaled back their plans and sought funding for a smaller 16-unit project (Newspapers.com 2018).

In 1951, the City of Guadalupe acquired a 2.75-acre patch of former farmland at the northeast city limits from David Gulate. The Maino Construction Company won the contract to build the project's first eight duplexes, which eventually straddled newly constructed Escalante Street (an elongated cul-de-sac named in honor of Staff Sergeant. Augustin N. Escalante, Guadalupe's first World War II battleground casualty) (Newspapers.com 2018; UCSB Map & Imagery Lab 2018). Santa Maria Home and Garden Tricks secured the contract for landscaping the complex. SBHA began taking applications from prospective residents in the fall of 1951, and the housing complex opened the following year (Newspapers.com 20018).

Two additional phases of housing unit construction took place in 1958 and 1966. News accounts, historic aerial photographs, and a USGS topographical map suggest the first stage of supplemental construction produced seven duplex buildings located on the east side of the complex, near the intersection of Escalante and 11th streets. In 1966, eleven residential buildings and the maintenance shop were completed (USGS 1959, rev. 1982; Newspapers.com 2018; UCSB Map & Imagery Lab 2018). In 1972, the SBHA awarded Los Angeles-based general contractor Barsh and Lowy a \$182,552 contract to "moderniz[e]" the interiors of the 16 oldest dwelling units and construct a new Community Center and Office facility. According to County a housing official, the interior refurbishments reflected "a shift in... philosophy" at the SBHA. Whereas earlier public housing projects aimed mostly to satisfy the bare necessity of sheltering residents, the updated units were part of an effort to ensure that public housing residents enjoyed living standards "comparable with the rest of the community." Bash and Lowy completed the contract in 1973 (Newspapers.com 2018).

4.2.3 Historic Evaluation

The subject property does not appear to be eligible for listing on the NRHP or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under any eligibility criteria. While the Escalante Meadows public housing project is associated with the development of public housing in the United States following the passage of the Housing Act of 1949, it is not strongly representative of that history. The property was among many constructed throughout California and, indeed, the United States. during the postwar period and does not appear to merit listing under NRHP Criterion A or CRHR Criterion 1. No available evidence suggested that Fred I. Lawrence, Catherine Kanter, or any other individuals associated with the property have made significant contributions to local, state, or national history. Therefore, the subject property does not appear eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion B or CRHR Criterion 2. Neither the subject property as a whole nor its constituent buildings are distinguished representatives of their types. The complex's overall plan possesses no distinguishing design

characteristics, and the individual residences and maintenance shop are ordinary examples of low-cost, vernacular-style architecture found throughout the region. As such, the property does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values; as a result, it does not appear to be eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C or CRHR Criterion 3. In addition, because the property has not yielded, and is not likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history, it does not appear to be eligible for listing under NRHP Criterion D or CRHR Criterion 4.

Through Ordinance 2.36.020, the City of Guadalupe authorizes the Santa Barbara County Advisory Landmark Committee “to investigate and designate places, sites, buildings, structures, works of art and other objects within the City as having historic, aesthetic or other special character or interest and being worthy of consideration for protection, enhancement or perpetuation as such.” The Santa Barbara County Advisory Landmark Committee (SBCALC) uses the County’s evaluative criteria to make such determinations. Any SBCALC designation expires after a period of 90 days, unless it is subsequently adopted by the City Council.

The subject property does not appear eligible for local designation in the City of Guadalupe. For reasons outlined above, the property does not appear to “exemplif[y] or [reflect] special elements of the county’s... history” (County Criterion A); is not strongly “identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history” (County Criterion B); is not architecturally distinctive (County Criterion C); was not designed by “a notable builder, designer, or architect” (County Criterion D); does not represent “a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation” (County Criterion G); does not “reflect significant geographical patterns,” or “distinctive examples of... community planning” (County Criterion H); and is not “one of the few remaining examples in the county, region, state, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historical type” (County Criterion I).

Escalante Meadows also appears ineligible for local designation under County of Santa Barbara Criterion E. Although broadly, the subject housing complex may be considered a “thematically related grouping of properties [that]... are unified aesthetically by plan or physical development,” its design and history are those of an ordinary public housing complex and, as such, do not merit designation as a historically significant collection of buildings (County Criterion E).

5 Recommendations

The Escalante Meadows was evaluated for NRHP eligibility and is recommended as ineligible for listing in the NRHP under any of the significance criteria. It is therefore not considered a historic property as defined by Section 106 of the NHPA. New construction proposed under the current Project, therefore, would not result in any direct impacts to historic properties.

The cultural resources records search identified no previously recorded sites within the Project site. No archaeological resources were identified during the pedestrian survey. Due to the highly disturbed nature of the Project site, and the fact that no archaeological resources were identified during the pedestrian survey, Rincon has identified the archaeological sensitivity of the project site as low. Based on the findings of this study, Rincon recommends a finding of ***no effect to historic properties*** under Section 106 the NHPA. Rincon recommends a standard unanticipated discovery measure, presented below, in the event of a discovery of cultural resources during Project construction.

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site and provide recommendations for treatment to the landowner within 48 hours of being granted access.

Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources

If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be eligible for the NHRP, additional work such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation may be warranted.

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Appendix A

Records Search Results

Appendix B

Section 106 Consultation

Appendix C

Resource Records (DPR Series 523 Forms)