

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Mission Creek Bridge



Other names/site number:

Stone Bridge for Santa Barbara County over Pedregosa Creek; Mission Canyon Road Over Mission Creek Bridge; California State Bridge No. 51C-51 (CA 51C-51); Mission Canyon Road Bridge; The 1891 Stone Bridge Over Mission Creek; The Sandstone Masonry Bridge; Dover-Woods Stone Arch Bridge.

Name of related multiple property listing: (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing) "Historic Highway Bridges of California", National Register MPS

2. Location

Street & number: Mission Canyon Road-- 0.15 miles northeast of Alameda Padre Serra

City or town: Santa Barbara State: California County: Santa Barbara

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___A ___B ___C ___D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ Title :</p>	<p>_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
3	_____	structures
1	_____	objects
4	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Transportation, Road-Related, Bridge

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Transportation, Road-Related, Bridge

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Stone Masonry Bridge (aka Masonry Arch Bridge)

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone, sandstone _____

Narrative Description

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(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Mission Creek Bridge (California State Bridge No. 51C-51) in Santa Barbara, California is located in lower Mission Canyon not far from the National Historic Landmark Santa Barbara Mission. Built in 1891 and designed by Rowland Hazard II (1829-1898), the Bridge's current appearance is remarkably similar to its historic appearance.¹ This stone, masonry arch bridge is "the oldest known bridge in Southern California."² It was built of native sandstone quarried in Mission Canyon—the same material that was used to build the nearby Mission and its water system by Christian-convert, Native American Chumash Indians under the direction of the Franciscans. The setting for the Bridge and its two attached, stone masonry walls (which are Contributing Structures) is the natural, native-plant riparian habitat of Mission Creek spanned by the Bridge (dominated by native sycamore trees); Mission Historical Park (the Bridge is a landmark within the park); naturalistic-style Rocky Nook Park (adjacent to the Bridge); and Mission Canyon itself, a semi-rural residential area where many properties are outlined by sandstone walls, and native coast live oak and sycamore trees coexist with non-native ornamental plants and skyline *Eucalyptus* trees of various species. The South Wall attached to the south-west end of the Bridge extends all the way to the Santa Barbara Mission and incorporates a historic Mission aqueduct fragment, (also a Contributing Structure) made of random rubble from stone quarried in Mission Canyon. This aqueduct fragment was part of the Mission's water system. The South Wall and the aqueduct fragment are in the City of Santa Barbara, as is most of the Bridge. The North Wall attached to the north-west end of the Bridge is known as the "Stegosaurus Wall" due to its unique stone coping. It extends well into Mission Canyon. Most of the North "Stegosaurus" Wall is in the County of Santa Barbara along with approximately five linear feet at the north end of the Bridge, however the part of the wall on the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History property is in the city, as is the museum. Like the Bridge, the two walls were determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places in 2015 and all retain their integrity.³ Attached to the south-east end of the Bridge in the city limits is the Oliver Trough-Fountain (a Contributing Object built of stone in 1910 on the Rocky Nook property that later became a county park). A wooden plank pedestrian walkway/footbridge was cantilevered from the east side of the Bridge in 1929, and the Bridge was widened in 1930, but it

¹ **Note:** Rowland Gibson Hazard (1829-1898) is identified as Rowland Hazard II in the 1986 National Register Nomination for the Peace Dale Historic District (and in many online reference sites), while his son is often identified as Rowland G. Hazard II. Because the Hazard of this nomination was not actually the second in his family with this name, and subsequent relatives also had the same name, his birth & death dates are essential to identify him.

² Stephen D. Mikesell, *Historic Highway Bridges of California*, Caltrans, 1990, 175.

³ Ronald L. Nye, (henceforth "Nye") "Historic Structures Report—Mission Creek Bridge Conceptual Improvements Proposal: Mission Park to Mission Canyon Multimodal Improvements Plan," May 4, 2015, 14. Nye's report is the most thorough on the Bridge to date. The names "North Wall" and "South Wall" are from his report.

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maintained its integrity.⁴ The Mission Creek Bridge was identified as part of a Multiple Property Listing on the National Register.⁵ Both the Bridge and the Oliver Trough-Fountain are designated City of Santa Barbara Historic Landmarks within the Landmark, Mission Historical Park.⁶ Along with the South Wall, they are within the City of Santa Barbara's *El Pueblo Viejo* Historic District. As recently as 2015 a historian confirmed the Bridge's eligibility for the National Register based on its integrity and national, state, and local criteria.⁷ That integrity remains today. The Mission Creek Bridge possesses the same integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association that it had when it was built in 1891.

Narrative Description

Built in 1891, the Mission Creek Bridge is "by far the oldest masonry arch bridge in Southern California and one of the oldest such bridges in California" as well as "the oldest extant bridge in Santa Barbara County."⁸

Designed and partially funded by Rowland Hazard II (1829-1898), the Mission Creek Bridge is the centerpiece of a suite of masonry construction projects built by master mason Joseph C. "Joe" Dover in 1891. Some years earlier, Dover constructed an ashlar stone masonry wall nearby for the Santa Barbara Mission. The two sandstone masonry walls built by Dover to enclose one side of Hazard's "Mission Hill" estate are in the same, ashlar style of masonry and are attached to the Mission Creek Bridge, which spanned a small portion of the estate.⁹ The stone for these structures and the Mission wall was quarried in Mission Canyon. The walls are punctuated by sandstone pillars at various openings. Many of the pillars match the round style of the pillars Dover built for the Mission. The South Wall attached to the south-west end of the Bridge (in the City of Santa Barbara) incorporates a Mission Santa Barbara aqueduct fragment and extends almost to the gatepost pillars of the Mission wall built by Dover. The North Wall (in the County of Santa Barbara) is attached to the north-west end of the Bridge and extends into Mission Canyon all the way to the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, where it encloses the original building in the campus on former Hazard property. This so-called "Stegosaurus Wall" is capped with upright, triangular stone pieces. The two walls are contributing resources. They were determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places in

⁴ Mikesell, *Historic Highway Bridges of California*, 40. Stacie Ham, "Survey and Evaluation of Masonry Arch Bridges," Caltrans, June 2003, 17. The survey was originally conducted in 1984-1986 and updated by Ham (reviewed by Andrew Hope) for this 2003 report.

⁵ Donald S. Napoli included the Mission Creek Bridge and three other later Santa Barbara stone masonry bridges in the "Historic Highway Bridges of California" Multiple Property Listing, National Register of Historic Places, approved by the Keeper 8/5/2004.

⁶ The Bridge and the Trough-Fountain are described in "Resolution No. 98-008, A Resolution of the Council of the City of Santa Barbara Designating Mission Historical Park...Adopted Jan. 20, 1998". Exhibit B, not paginated, erroneously states that the Bridge is on the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER).

⁷ Nye, 14 for national criteria.

⁸ Mikesell, *Historic Highway Bridges of California*, 40; Rebecca Conard and Christopher H. Nelson, *Santa Barbara: A Guide to El Pueblo Viejo*, Santa Barbara, CA: Capra Press, 1986, 180.

⁹ See Santa Barbara Assessor's Parcel 025-150-009: 505 E. Los Olivos Street, today the Mount Calvary Monastery. Some authors refer to Mission Hill as "the former Hazard estate".

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2015.¹⁰ The Mission aqueduct fragment is a contributing resource that was once part of the Mission water system. That water system is noted on both the record for the National Historic Landmark Santa Barbara Mission and California Historical Landmark #309: Mission Santa Barbara. The Oliver Trough-Fountain (a contributing resource) was attached to the Bridge at its south-east end in 1910. Like the Bridge, this object is a Mission Historical Park Landmark and is within the City of Santa Barbara's *El Pueblo Viejo* historic district. All contributing resources are fully described below.

The Mission Creek Bridge is located in Mission Canyon in the City of Santa Barbara except for approximately five linear feet on its north end, which are located in the canyon in the unincorporated County of Santa Barbara. East Los Olivos Street (in the city) winds past Mission Santa Barbara, then terminates at the Bridge on its south end, and Mission Canyon Road (in the county) begins at the north end of the Bridge. Several agencies label the Bridge "the Mission Canyon Road Bridge."

The setting for the Bridge is: Mission Creek (which it spans); Mission Historical Park (where the Bridge is one of several, specifically landmarked structures); Rocky Nook Park (directly adjacent to the Bridge); and Mission Canyon (where the Bridge and its attached walls form an important component landscape of this cultural landscape.) The Bridge and its walls organize the circulation into Mission Canyon but are surrounded almost entirely by vegetation and open space, not development.

- Mission Creek is primarily a native-plant riparian habitat dominated by native sycamore trees (*Platanus racemosa*) and sandstone boulders. The white trunks of the trees tower over the Bridge and are character-defining features of its setting. Sycamores are seen in historic photos and art dating back to the 19th century. The creek is seasonal—usually dry in the summer but in the rainy season flowing through a rocky *arroyo* (streambed) with steep banks. Steelhead trout are beginning to repopulate the creek and the swimming hole on the downstream side of the Bridge just below its west parapet.
- Mission Historical Park is a City of Santa Barbara Landmark of approximately 10 acres. It includes the grassy area and rose garden across from the church, Mission-era stone masonry ruins including the reservoirs and other parts of the Mission's water system, the "Cota Sycamores" (only one tree remains), the landmarked Mission Creek Bridge and the landmarked Oliver Trough-Fountain attached to the Bridge, as well as native and non-native ornamental plantings.
- Rocky Nook Park (a County park) consists of much of the former Rocky Nook property owned by George Oliver and his wife, Frances Dabney Oliver. She commissioned the Oliver Trough-Fountain in his memory. It is attached to the south-east end of the Bridge on property that once belonged to the Olivers. The Rocky Nook Park entrance drive is adjacent to the north-east end of the Bridge, and the park parcel spans Mission Creek. The pedestrian walkway/footbridge on the east side of the Bridge has views of the creek and the park, and the best views of the Bridge's masonry arch construction are from the park. Rocky Nook Park is a component landscape in Mission Canyon. The park is

¹⁰ Nye, 14.

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informal and naturalistic with native coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and sycamore trees and non-native plants, Chumash Indian archaeological sites, huge boulders remaining from prehistoric debris flows, 19th century sandstone walls and part of the original Mission Canyon Road sandstone curb as well as dirt paths, former bridle trails, asphalt paving, a cottage, and park amenities.

- Mission Canyon is a semi-rural residential area where dirt or asphalt paths and sandstone walls outline many properties, and native shrubs, sycamore and coast live oak trees coexist with non-native ornamental plants and skyline *Eucalyptus* trees of various species. There are no concrete sidewalks and almost no streetlights. The terrain is the canyon, the hill behind the Mission (some of which became the “Mission Hill” estate owned by the Hazard family), Mission Ridge, and the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains. There are Chumash Indian artifacts and archaeological sites in Mission Canyon, and it is considered to be “archaeologically sensitive”.¹¹ In addition to Dover’s masonry work, there are many sandstone walls in Mission Canyon built by others including master mason Peter Poole (1858-1936), probably Santa Barbara’s most celebrated mason.¹²

Chronology for the Mission Creek Bridge

When the Mission Creek Bridge was built there were few residents in Mission Canyon. It was primarily a scenic, natural area popular with picnickers, artists, and horseback riders. Access to the canyon behind the Santa Barbara Mission was via a dirt road over a narrow, wooden bridge built in 1876 to span Mission Creek, in those days still bearing the Spanish name, *Pedregosa*.¹³

Industrialist, businessman, and architect Rowland Hazard II (1829-1898) of Peace Dale, Rhode Island was an early settler in Mission Canyon in a house he designed and built for his family in 1885. Like many wealthy people from the East, they spent the winter season in Santa Barbara in a substantial home on a substantial property. The Hazard estate behind the Santa Barbara Mission on the south side of Mission Creek was called “Mission Hill” (address then simply Mission Canyon; today after subdivision, 505 E. Los Olivos Street). Access was adjacent to the Mission’s rear entry before the wooden bridge, but the estate also spanned Mission Creek in Mission Canyon. Hazard and several of the other major landowners in Mission Canyon initiated the construction of the masonry arch Mission Creek Bridge to replace the wooden bridge over the creek. They also paid for more than half of the new bridge’s cost with the remaining cost paid by the County of Santa Barbara.

In 1891 Rowland Hazard II designed the Mission Creek Bridge (See Figure 1), not Dover and Woods as the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) recorded.¹⁴ Hazard was the

¹¹ Anon. “Mission Canyon Community Plan...” 2013, 113. A complete list of native plants is included in the plan.

¹² Patricia Gardner Cleek, “Rock of Ages: Santa Barbara Stonemasonry”, *Noticias* (Spring 1994) and Santa Barbara Conservancy, eds. *Stone Architecture in Santa Barbara*, Charleston SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2009.

¹³ *Arroyo del Pedregoso* (rocky stream) was the Spanish name, but Americans usually ignored the masculine agreement of noun and adjective and called it *Pedregosa*.

¹⁴ Stacie Ham, “Primary Record: Mission Canyon Road over Mission Creek Bridge (#51C-51)”, Sacramento, CA: State of California-The Resources Agency, March 27, 2003, 2-3.

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architect for seven stone masonry bridges and numerous stone masonry buildings in his family's company town, Peace Dale, Rhode Island, where cloth was milled and manufactured. Today this town is a National Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places. A drawing by Hazard including plan and elevation details of the "Stone Bridge for Santa Barbara County over the Pedregosa Creek" is archived at the University of California, Santa Barbara, Architecture and Design Collection. Hazard's written specifications for the Bridge are archived in the Hazard Collection at the University of Rhode Island Library.¹⁵ Hazard oversaw the construction of the Mission Creek Bridge and the South and North "Stegosaurus" Walls attached to its west side on each end, according to his notebooks quoted in the book, *A Precious Heritage*, written by his daughter, Caroline Hazard, the fifth president of Wellesley College in Massachusetts. The Bridge and the walls enclosed one side of the Mission Hill estate and were built at the same time. Both walls are Contributing Structures. The South Wall incorporated a fragment of a Santa Barbara Mission aqueduct, also a Contributing Structure.

¹⁵ Nye reproduced Hazard's drawing in Appendix 2, page 1. See also page 3 note 3: Rowland Hazard, "Specifications for a Stone Bridge to be built for the County of Santa Barbara over the Mission Creek," typescript, April 25, 1891, Rowland Hazard Papers, Group 6, Series 3, Box 3, Folder 32, Special Collections, University of Rhode Island Library. Rowland Hazard, "Stone Bridge for Santa Barbara County over Pedregosa Creek," March 1891, sketch plan, Santa Barbara, County of, Drawings of Bridges Collection, No. 284, Architecture and Design Collection, University of California, Santa Barbara.

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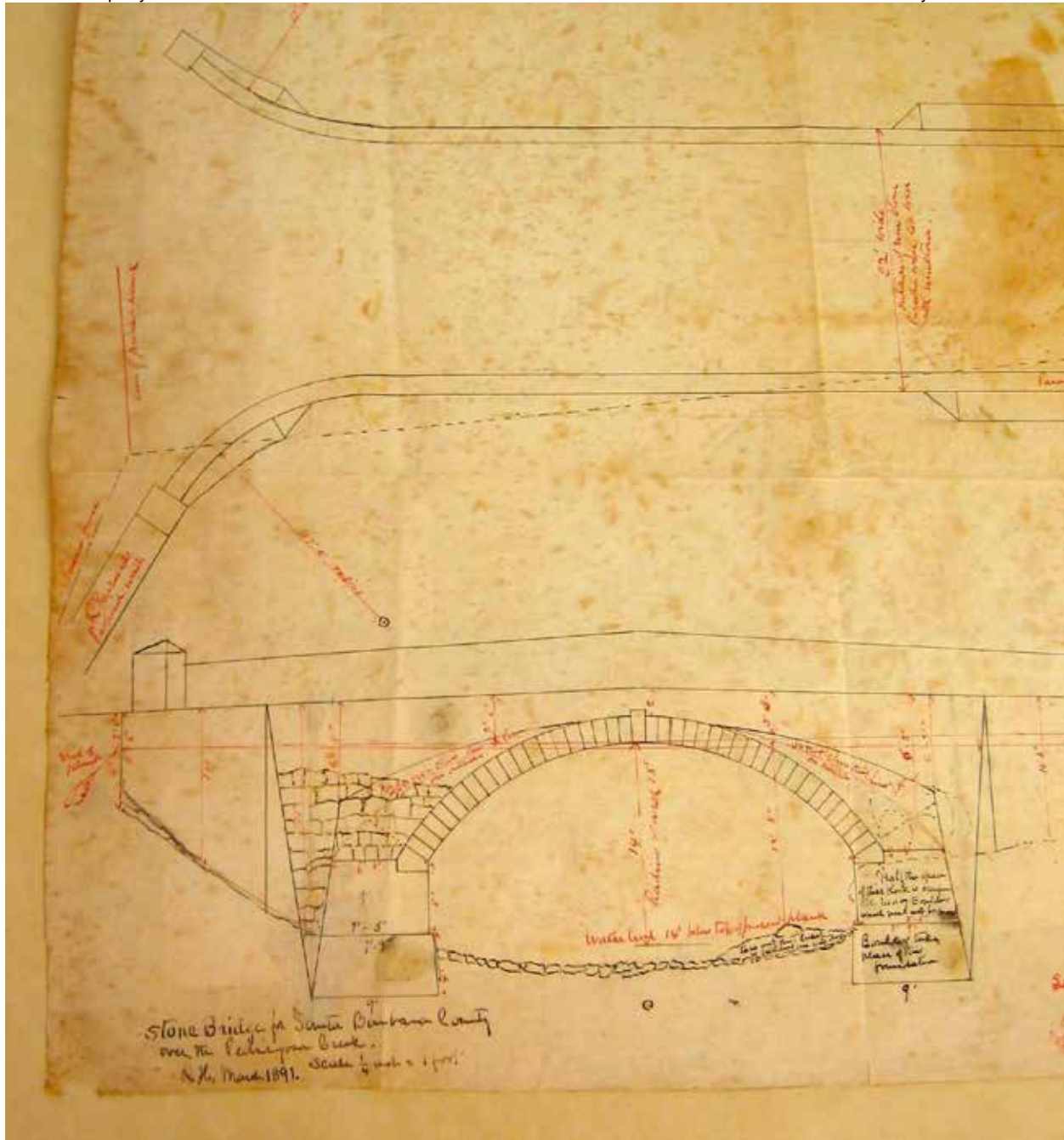


Figure 1: Detail of 1891 drawing of the Mission Creek Bridge by Rowland Hazard II

Courtesy of Collection of drawings of Santa Barbara County bridges, Architecture and Design Collection. Art, Design & Architecture Museum; University of California, Santa Barbara

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The Mission Creek Bridge was constructed by Dover & Woods Builders, of native sandstone quarried in Mission Canyon. It is “an earth filled closed spandrel masonry arch...comprised of smooth cut square stone laid in regular courses.”¹⁶ This two-lane bridge is 140 feet long with parapets on both sides. The parapets are also constructed of cut native sandstone and marked on their ends by short, square, stone pillars topped with pyramidal, stone caps. The parapets are 15 inches wide, have an 18-inch wide coping, and originally flared outward from the Bridge at each end. The Bridge’s arch is approximately 23 feet high at its keystone and 28 feet wide and spans Mission Creek in Mission Canyon. The creek is off-center from the rocky *arroyo*, or stream bed, through which it flows, so the Bridge wall on its south end is longer. The keystone on the upstream, east side of the Bridge is inscribed, “Dover & Woods Builders 1891”. The Bridge was originally 22 feet wide, and both the roadbed and the parapets on both sides ascended slightly in the center over the arch. This rise was supported by a wedge-shaped section of sandstone masonry. When it opened in October 1891, the Mission Creek Bridge was noted as “an ornamental as well as substantial piece of work.”¹⁷

In 1908 after Hazard’s daughter, Caroline Hazard, inherited the family’s Mission Hill estate on the west side of the Mission Creek Bridge, she asked the Santa Barbara City Council “...to allow her to affix a tablet to the bridge which would list her father Rowland Hazard’s connection with it. She stated that he had drawn the specifications and plans for the bridge, had superintended its construction, and had paid \$1,500 toward the cost.”¹⁸ No one seems to know the plaque’s whereabouts today.

In 1910 Frances Dabney Oliver donated the Oliver Trough-Fountain for people and horses traveling through Mission Canyon. It was built of sandstone boulders from the Olivers’ Rocky Nook property next to the Mission Creek Bridge, given in memory of her late husband (George S.J. Oliver), and attached to the south-east end of the Bridge. It is a Contributing Object.

In January 1914 record-breaking rainfall in California and Oregon resulted in widespread flooding with highway and railroad bridges washed out in both states. “Locally, the greatest damage was found along Mission Creek and Hot Springs-Montecito Creek.” Several houses and gardens in Mission Canyon were flooded. Many bridges in the county were destroyed, including private bridges in Mission Canyon.¹⁹ The Mission Creek Bridge suffered no damage from this flooding.

In 1925 Santa Barbara was hit by a strong, 6.8 earthquake that destroyed much of the downtown and heavily damaged the Santa Barbara Mission located several hundred yards from the Mission Creek Bridge. The Bridge suffered no damage from the earthquake.

In 1929 a four-foot wide, wooden plank walkway, or footbridge, to separate automobile and pedestrian traffic was cantilevered from the Mission Creek Bridge’s east side by the County of

¹⁶ Ham, “Primary Record...”, 1. See also Penfield and Smith, “Plan and Profile, Hillcrest Interceptor Sewer, September 1956, file C-1-2348” for bridge specifics cited in “Resolution No. 98-008...”, Exhibit B not paginated.

¹⁷ The October 21, 1891 *Daily Independent* quote is in Conard et. al, *El Pueblo Viejo*, 2016 Second edition, 255.

¹⁸ “Resolution No. 98-008...”, Exhibit B, not paginated.

¹⁹ David F. Myrick, *Montecito and Santa Barbara Volume I*, Pasadena, CA: Pentrex Media Group, 1987, 164.

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Santa Barbara in response to requests from the Santa Barbara Woman's Club "Rockwood" located near the Bridge at 670 Mission Canyon Road next to the Rocky Nook property (which became Rocky Nook Park about that time). To access the new footbridge, an opening of approximately 40 inches was created in the south end of the Bridge's east parapet at the square pillar, which remained attached to the Oliver Trough-Fountain. One railing for the footbridge is the parapet, and a metal and mesh railing encloses its other side. A new path on the east side of Mission Canyon Road led from the north end of the Bridge past Rocky Nook to the Woman's Club.

In 1930 to enhance traffic flow for increasing development in Mission Canyon, the west side of the Mission Creek Bridge was widened by about one-third. This increased the overall width 12 feet, and the roadbed, which was formerly 19 feet, was widened to 30 feet. Sandstone blocks similar to the original were used when the bridge was widened, so the essential character of a closed spandrel, masonry arch bridge was retained. The roadbed was given a level surface by removing the wedge-shaped section of sandstone masonry, and the parapets were rebuilt to conform to the leveling. The flared, south-west end of the Bridge's west parapet was straightened, and the curve on the north end became broader. Both the South Wall and the North "Stegosaurus" Wall that were attached to the Bridge's parapets on its west side were privately owned by the Hazard family. These walls were rebuilt to accommodate the Bridge widening with only about three feet of the approximately 460-foot long South Wall affected and 40 feet of the approximately 700-foot long North Wall affected. Caroline Hazard oversaw the rebuilding and ensured that the walls remained attached to the Bridge.²⁰ The Tudor Revival-style "Dial House" had been built in 1916 on the Mission Hill estate close to E. Los Olivos Street by Hazard's son, also named Rowland Gibson Hazard (1855-1918) for his wife, Mary, and their family. The 1930 O.H. O'Neill "Survey of...Property of [widow] Mary P.B. Hazard" clearly shows how the walls were rebuilt to remain attached to the Bridge's west "stone railing" when the Bridge was widened. The original layout of the Bridge and its parapets, the new section, the original layout of the walls and their alterations to accommodate the widening, and the Oliver Trough-Fountain are all shown.²¹

There were no significant alterations to the Bridge after 1930. Two pipelines were hung across the east side of the Bridge and one pipeline was hung across the west side. These changes and damage from a few vehicle accidents repaired with original stone materials are considered piecemeal. The widening and modifications to the Bridge did not significantly alter its original design as a masonry arch bridge or its materials and it retained its integrity and eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places according to multiple authorities.²²

²⁰ Bridge widening details in Nye, 5-6; Caroline Hazard's role in overseeing the widening is from Paulina Conn, "Chumash Trails, Old Mission Way, Yankee Roads" 2017, 361. In 2014 Conn interviewed Kellam de Forest, whose parents, Lockwood and Elizabeth de Forest, lived in Mission Canyon and were friends with Caroline Hazard, as was Kellam, who was born in 1926.

²¹ This survey by Owen H. O'Neill of the County Surveyor's Office is reproduced by Nye in Appendix 2, page 2.

²² Mikesell, *Historic Highway Bridges of California*, 40; Ham, "Primary Record...", 3 and "Survey and Evaluation...", Appendix A; Nye, 14.

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In 1981 the Bridge was added to California's Historic Resources Inventory (CHRIS).²³

In 1998 the Bridge was made a designated City of Santa Barbara Landmark within the Landmark Mission Historical Park.

In 2004 the Bridge was included in a Multiple Property Listing on the National Register (Napoli, "Historic Highway Bridge of California").

Contributing Structure: South Wall

The South Wall is attached to the south-west end of the Mission Creek Bridge and is in the City of Santa Barbara's *El Pueblo Viejo* Historic District. Both the South Wall and the North "Stegosaurus" Wall described below are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The South Wall was already listed as a City of Santa Barbara Potential Historic Resource, but its eligibility as a City Landmark was confirmed in 2015.²⁴ These two walls were built around the same time as the Mission Creek Bridge to enclose one side of Hazard's extensive Mission Hill estate. Master mason Joseph C. "Joe" Dover had built a stone wall attached to the Santa Barbara Mission cemetery wall that fronts East Los Olivos Street.²⁵ Dover's wall ends at the rear entry to the Mission property off East Los Olivos Street, where the driveway is marked by substantial, round, sandstone masonry pillars with cone-shaped, stone caps. Hazard hired Dover in 1891, the same year the Bridge was built, "to construct the entryway to Mission Hill."²⁶ In all, Dover built three matching round pillars to form two gateways. The central pillar is shared. It frames the rear entry to the Mission along with the pillar attached to the Mission wall. It is also one of two pillars framing the gateway to Hazard's Mission Hill estate. Here the two pillars still have large iron brackets protruding from them where two gates once hung. The gates are visible in historic photos. The South Wall begins at the northernmost of the three pillars.

Based on excerpts from his notebooks recorded by Caroline Hazard in her book, *A Precious Heritage*, the designer for the wall is Hazard, however the similarity of the round masonry pillars of the Santa Barbara Mission's rear entry gateway and those of the South and North "Stegosaurus" Walls as well as the ashlar construction suggests a collaboration with Dover. In reference to the walls, Hazard mentions the mason C.E. George in his notebooks. As both walls are always attributed to Dover and Hazard also mentions his work, George may have been working under Dover's direction.²⁷ It was typical for master masons to employ stonecutters and lesser masons. For example, a historic photo shows the round masonry pillars Dover constructed

²³ CHRIS records are not online but can be confirmed with that agency. The CHRIS record erroneously states that the Bridge is listed on HAER.

²⁴ Nye, 13-14.

²⁵ The cemetery wall can be seen in a drawing from 1852 reproduced as Plate XVIII in William Rich Hutton, *California 1847-1852*, included with the National Register Landmark Nomination for the Santa Barbara Mission; the Santa Conservancy editors incorrectly say in *Stone Architecture in Santa Barbara* that Dover built this wall.

²⁶ Conard et al, *El Pueblo Viejo*, 2016 Second Edition, 253-254.

²⁷ Caroline Hazard, *A Precious Heritage*, Boston: The Merrymount Press, 1929, 143. She says "C.E. George was building the walls" but his actual role as a stonecutter or as a contracting mason and on which wall of the several masonry building campaigns including around the house Hazard designed on Mission Hill is not clear. Cleek, "Rock of Ages..." describes the career of Clarence Eugen George (1857-1928) including his listing in directories as a stonecutter and a stone contractor; his work in 1890 for the Courthouse Hall of Records stone "fence"; and his work on Trinity Episcopal Church under master mason, Peter Poole.

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for the Mission's rear entry as well as a team of masons and stone-cutters (possibly Dover's) constructing a wall on the Santa Barbara Mission property.²⁸

The South Wall is approximately 460 feet long and includes several features (underlined below). It begins near the Santa Barbara Mission at the northernmost, substantial, round sandstone masonry pillar framing the Hazard Mission Hill estate entry gateway, fronts a dirt path paralleling the west side of East Los Olivos Street, and ends at the Bridge. The South Wall is made of smooth-cut (or ashlar) native sandstone blocks quarried in Mission Canyon and laid in mortared courses. There is an opening in the wall that functions as the exit gateway for the Mission Hill estate. It is marked with square pillars with pyramidal caps similar to the shorter Mission Creek Bridge pillars. Since 1955, the Mission Hill gateways and the carriage gate described below have been associated with St. Mary's Retreat House. Now this part of the former Hazard estate, including both houses at 505 E. Los Olivos Street, is the location of the Mount Calvary Monastery.

Before it reaches the Bridge, the South Wall incorporates a historic Mission Santa Barbara aqueduct fragment (also a Contributing Structure), once a part of the Mission's water system, which was located on Hazard's property. It is mortared in at about a 45-degree angle to the wall.

Near the Bridge, Dover built a ten-foot wide carriage gate for Mission Hill. The gateway is marked on each side with tall, square, ashlar stone pillars topped with pyramidal caps similar to the caps on the square pillars marking the exit from the estate and similar to the short, stone pillars that terminate the Bridge parapets. The north-west end of the wall curves down from the carriage gateway to meet the Bridge's south-west, pyramidally-capped, short square pillar. At an unknown date, the two carriage gates were removed, and a smaller gate for pedestrians was created. The rest of the gateway opening was filled with sandstone walls that match the original wall. The gate is surmounted with a sturdy wooden arch, and there are substantial wooden railings (or balustrades) on either side that top the wall. Three sandstone steps lead to this gate from the dirt path along East Los Olivos Street.

Extending along the south-west bank of the creek and mortared to the South Wall just before it reaches the Bridge is a stone retaining wall. This retaining wall is on Mission Hill property, but its masonry style is not consistent with Dover's, and its history is unclear.²⁹ Therefore it is difficult to categorize this retaining wall as a contributing or noncontributing resource, even though it is on property which belonged to Hazard, may have been built around the same time as the Bridge, and is attached to the South Wall.

Contributing Structure: Mission Santa Barbara Aqueduct Fragment

²⁸ This photo from the Charles Storke collection is reproduced in Walker Tompkins, *Santa Barbara's Royal Rancho*, Goleta, CA: Dos Pueblos Publications, 1987, in the photo section following page 54. Conn included the photo in "Chumash Trails, Old Mission Way, Yankee Roads", 169.

²⁹ Nye, 9, believes it might date to the early 20th century, but gives no evidence for this opinion. Caroline Hazard, *A Precious Heritage*, 140, describes heavy rains in 1891 "perilously" washing this side of Mission Hill and a wall 268 feet long "along the brow of the hill" that the "Newton boys" worked on. Conn pointed out this passage to me.

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A fragment of an aqueduct (c. 1807) from the Santa Barbara Mission's early 19th century water system is incorporated into the South Wall not far from the Mission Creek Bridge. It was on Hazard's Mission Hill estate when he had Dover build the South Wall in 1891. The aqueduct fragment is built in random rubble style of uncut sandstone quarried in Mission Canyon and is partially stuccoed. Mortared to the South Wall at roughly a 45-degree angle, it protrudes slightly from the wall. Hazard designed a sundial in early 1890 and mounted it on the south side of the aqueduct wall in March 1891.³⁰ It inspired the name for the Tudor Revival-style "Dial House" his son later built in 1916 on a portion of the Hazard estate near East Los Olivos Street. The sundial remains mounted to the aqueduct fragment, but it is not visible because it is covered by a huge, red *Bougainvillea* vine. This vine blooms virtually year-round making it easy to locate in photos posted on Google Maps and as a colorful spot on aerial photos. It is a character defining feature of the lower Mission Canyon cultural landscape.

There is another fragment of the same aqueduct on Mountain Drive near the Santa Barbara Mission's Lower Reservoir. Once joined together as a masonry arch bridge of sorts, the original aqueduct was built by Christian-convert Chumash Indians under the direction of the Franciscans out of stones gathered in Mission Canyon. It carried water from the Filter House (near the Mission's Upper Reservoir) to the rear of the Mission, spanning a dirt road (now East Los Olivos Street) with an arched opening for the road to pass through. This created a picturesque entry to Mission Canyon that was rendered by the artist, Henry Chapman Ford (1828-1894) in 1876. "Because the opening was too low for large loaded wagons, the arch and part of the wall were removed about 1880."³¹ A remnant of that dirt road is the dirt path remaining on the west side of the street that is noted as a feature of the "Mission Canyon Scenic Corridor".³²

The aqueduct fragment incorporated into the South Wall was not itemized as a landmark in the City of Santa Barbara's Mission Historical Park Resolution No. 98-008 as other aqueduct fragments were, probably because it is noted as being on private property. However, the Santa Barbara Mission water system is included in the descriptions for the National Historic Landmark Santa Barbara Mission and California Historical Landmark No. 309, making this aqueduct fragment the equal of others as a historic resource.

Contributing Structure: North "Stegosaurus" Wall

Except for a portion of the North "Stegosaurus" Wall on the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History property, which is in the city (2559 Puesta del Sol Road), the North Wall is in the County of Santa Barbara. It is attached to the north-west end of the Mission Creek Bridge. The date for this wall is 1891 (or 1892 when it was completed.) Like the South Wall, the North Wall enclosed part of Hazard's Mission Hill estate, was built by Joseph C. Dover of stone quarried in Mission Canyon, is attached to the Mission Creek Bridge, and is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.³³

³⁰ Caroline Hazard, *A Precious Heritage*, 140.

³¹ Marjorie Gunnerson, "The Old Mission Water System", *Noticias* (January-March 1957), 7.

³² Anon. "Mission Canyon Community Plan," 2013, 121.

³³ Nye, 14.

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The North Wall begins at the north-west end of the Mission Creek Bridge, fronts the dirt path on the west side of Mission Canyon Road, turns the corner at Puesta del Sol Road, encloses the original buildings in the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History campus, and ends near the Fleischmann Auditorium at the museum. The overall length of the wall is about 700 feet.

Dover usually gets credit for the design of this wall however it was probably designed by Hazard. While the South Wall's design is similar to the Bridge in several ways, the North Wall is considered unique in Santa Barbara due to the double row of upright, triangular stone "Scotch pickets" that cap its top surface. The name for this cap, or coping, comes from Caroline Hazard's book, *A Precious Heritage*. She quotes from her father's notebooks that by April 1892, the wall was finished "except the Scotch pickets on top" and writes that this is, "the interesting finish he put on."³⁴ The wall is locally known as the "Stegosaurus Wall" because its coping resembles the back of that species of dinosaur. It is also known as the "sawtooth wall." Like the South Wall and the Bridge, it is built of smooth-cut, ashlar sandstone quarried in Mission Canyon and laid in mortared courses.

North of the Bridge at 609 Mission Canyon Road there is a driveway opening in the North Wall marked by two, large, round stone pillars topped with conical stone caps. These pillars, while shorter, match the round ones at the south end of the South Wall at the entry to the Mission Hill estate and at the adjacent rear entry to Mission Santa Barbara, as well as the pillar at the end of the North Wall near the Fleischmann Auditorium at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. Two gates made of metal lattice are attached to the pillars at 609 Mission Canyon Road, and a driveway leads to a servants' cottage built by Hazard in 1890 on his property on the north bank of Mission Creek. The gates are over 100 years old according to the present owner, the son of the Hazard's servants. A character defining feature of the wall at this property is the huge, old wisteria vine (*Wisteria sinensis*) that tops the wall from the Mission Creek Bridge to this driveway and perfumes the air in Mission Canyon when it blooms every spring.³⁵

The North Wall continues to front the dirt path alongside Mission Canyon Road, then turns to front the south side of Puesta del Sol Road, where there is an opening for a Hazard-era carriage house at 2539 Puesta del Sol Road and then an opening for the main entrance to the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. Neither opening is marked with pillars. The wall ends near the Museum's Fleischmann Auditorium with a large, round stone pillar topped with a conical stone cap. This pillar matches the style of the other round ones in the North Wall and in the South Wall at the Santa Barbara Mission's rear entrance and the adjacent entrance to the Mission Hill Hazard estate. Originally the Scotch pickets ended a few feet before the pillar. An opening

³⁴ Caroline Hazard, *A Precious Heritage*, 122. On page 140 she also writes, "My father found some good stone masons, and having bought the land across the Pedregosa [Mission Creek] on what was called Sycamore Road, now Puesta del Sol, he proceeded to build walls." There are walls in various parts of Great Britain besides Scotland that have similar copings. See for example Allan Brooks and Sean Adcock, *Dry Stone Walling: A Practical Handbook* (Doncaster: British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, 1999).

³⁵ Paulina Conn, "Nomination of the Lower Mission Canyon Road Corridor for Santa Barbara County Historic Landmark Status", unpublished manuscript, May 12, 2018, 10. Interview with property owner John Kay, 2016. The Wisteria is estimated to be over 50 years old.

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in the wall at the pillar near the Auditorium for ADA Access to the Museum was recently created, and the pickets now end a few feet from that opening.

The core of the Museum was built on land donated in 1922 by Caroline Hazard, who was also a Board Member. This and subsequent additions were later placed in the City of Santa Barbara. The part of the North Wall on the Museum property in the city is a City of Santa Barbara Structure of Merit.

Contributing Object: Oliver Trough-Fountain

Attached to the square, pyramidally capped pillar on the south-east end of the Mission Creek Bridge is a sandstone fountain for people and a trough for horses commissioned by Frances “Fannie” Dabney Oliver (1833-1926) in memory of her husband, George S.J. Oliver (1831-1904). In those days there were many horseback riders and horse-drawn carriages in Mission Canyon, including the buggy Fannie famously drove herself from her home in Rocky Nook. The Trough-Fountain at the end of the Bridge is located where Mountain Drive begins, which was highly recommended by numerous 19th century magazine articles and guide books for scenic rides overlooking the Mission, the city, and the Pacific Ocean.

Constructed in 1910 within the period of significance, this Contributing Object is an ensemble of sandstone boulders from the Oliver’s ten-acre Rocky Nook property (today’s Rocky Nook Park) which spanned Mission Creek at the Mission Creek Bridge where the object is located. George Oliver was a retired U.S. Vice Consul to the Azores and also a Consul to Germany. He helped fund the construction of the Mission Creek Bridge. The stonemason for the Oliver Trough-Fountain was George Robson (1862-1943), an Englishman who resided in Santa Barbara. The Oliver Trough-Fountain gets its name from the landmark resolution for Mission Historical Park (Resolution No. 98-008). The base of the object is made of boulders, and the horse trough is carved from a single large sandstone block. It is surmounted by a huge sandstone boulder with a bronze plaque in memory of George Oliver. The fountain is a basin carved out of a smaller boulder, which was mortared to the south east end pillar of the Bridge.

When the walkway/footbridge was cantilevered from the east side of the Mission Creek Bridge in 1929, the Oliver Trough-Fountain remained attached to the south-east end pillar of the Bridge, and an opening was created next to it for access to the walkway. The original source of water for fountain and trough was the nearby Lower Reservoir of Mission Santa Barbara, which at that time was part of the City water supply. Neither fountain nor trough pump water today, but this object remains a familiar feature of lower Mission Canyon. Like the Mission Creek Bridge, the Oliver Trough-Fountain is a City of Santa Barbara Historic Landmark within the Landmark Mission Historical Park and is located within the city’s *El Pueblo Viejo* Historic District.³⁶ Following the death of Fannie Oliver, per her wish, Rocky Nook became a park in 1928.

Integrity

³⁶ The Oliver Trough-Fountain is designated as a landmark in “Resolution No. 98-008...”; Post/Hazeltine Associates call it the “Oliver Memorial Trough.”

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The Mission Creek Bridge, the South and North “Stegosaurus” Walls attached to it, and the Oliver Trough-Fountain all retain their integrity of **location** and **materials**. While an opening was created for a cantilevered pedestrian walkway, or footbridge, in 1929 and the Bridge was widened and altered somewhat in 1930, it retains its integrity of **design** and materials according to numerous authorities, as does the South Wall. An opening in the North Wall created for the Museum of Natural History main entrance and the more recent opening for ADA access near the Fleischmann Auditorium gates had little impact on the design of this nearly 700-foot long structure, so it retains its integrity of design. The Oliver Trough-Fountain no longer pumps water, but otherwise completely retains its integrity of design.

The **setting** for these resources retains its integrity: Mission Creek is still primarily a native-plant riparian habitat dominated by sycamore trees; Mission Historical Park has all its features except for one of the ancient “Cota Sycamores”; Rocky Nook Park is an informal, naturalistic park consisting of much of the former Rocky Nook property owned by Hazard’s neighbors, the Olivers. While there are more houses than there were in the late 19th century, Mission Canyon is still a semi-rural residential area dominated by native coast live oak trees with dirt or asphalt paths and stone walls outlining many of the properties. There has been no construction of houses in the area around the Bridge and aside from the construction of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History in the 1920s, almost no development near the walls. The **workmanship** for these four, stone masonry resources is superb. Crafted by master masons, all four are noteworthy examples of Santa Barbara’s “Golden Age” of stone masonry and retain a high degree of integrity of workmanship.³⁷ The **feeling** that these four resources evoke still suggests semi-rural Mission Canyon in the late 19th century as Santa Barbara adopted a regionally-appropriate aesthetic using locally quarried stone materials within a naturalistic landscape of native and drought-tolerant, non-native plants. Integrity of feeling is retained. Remnants of the dirt road through Mission Canyon exist as the dirt paths fronting the South and North “Stegosaurus” Walls contributing to the semi-rural feeling of the area.

The **association** of the Mission Creek Bridge with its builders, Dover & Woods, is due to their name on the keystone and Caltrans surveys. Joseph C. Dover, the master mason who constructed the Bridge with his partner Joseph Woods, is also associated with the South and North “Stegosaurus” Walls attached to it that he built and with much of the stone masonry infrastructure in Santa Barbara. However, the Bridge also has a strong association with the early settlers and large landowners in Mission Canyon as it transitioned from the Spanish Colonial era to the American era who contributed more than half of the money to construct the Bridge, including the Bridge’s designer, Rowland Hazard II (1829-1898). Hazard is likewise associated with the South and North “Stegosaurus” Walls attached to the Bridge because he apparently collaborated with Dover on their design and they enclosed one side of his Mission Hill estate, his family’s winter home.

³⁷ Michael Redmon, “The Craft of Stone Masonry in Santa Barbara”, *The Santa Barbara Independent*, online June 15, 2017, accessed July 2018. The “Golden Age” began in the 1870s with masons from the British Isles, such as Poole and Robson, or with British heritage, such as Dover, and then expanded to Italian-heritage and Hispanic-heritage masons. See also Cleek, “Rock of Ages...” and The Santa Barbara Conservancy, *Stone Architecture in Santa Barbara*.

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Located on Hazard's Mission Hill estate when he purchased the property, the c. 1807 Santa Barbara Mission aqueduct fragment has been a part of the South Wall since it was built in 1891. The sundial Hazard mounted to the aqueduct fragment in 1891 has been a part of it virtually since the time it was incorporated into the South Wall. Like the South Wall, the aqueduct fragment retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. It retains its association with the Santa Barbara Mission water system and with Hazard's Mission Hill estate.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Community Planning and Development

Engineering

Landscape Architecture/Cultural Landscape

Period of Significance

1891-1930

Significant Dates

1891

1930

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Hazard II, Rowland b.1829, Architect

Dover and Woods, Builders

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Mission Creek Bridge and two adjacent retaining walls are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development, and Criterion C in the of Engineering and Landscape Architecture, at the local level of significance. The period of significance is 1891-1930, from the year of the bridge's construction until its most recent major addition.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Mission Creek Bridge is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. It is associated with a pattern of events and historic trends, and it is the work of masters that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction. The Bridge possesses high artistic value and retains its integrity.

Statement of Significance, Criterion A, Community Planning and Development: Until recently historians were unaware that the Mission Creek Bridge was designed by Rowland Hazard II (1829-1898) or of the Bridge's importance in the development of Santa Barbara and its regional identity. When the Bridge was included in a Multiple Property Listing on the National Register entitled, "Historic Highway Bridges of California" it was considered eligible only under Criterion C. However, the Mission Creek Bridge (and its contributing resources) is eligible at the national level of significance under Criterion A for its importance in Community Planning and Development during the period when Santa Barbara was transitioning from the Spanish Colonial era to the American era and seeking a regional identity distinct from the international Victorian-era styles that dominated the city and the Nation. The Bridge and its walls are a fundamental part of the circulation network from the historic Santa Barbara Mission area through Mission Canyon, a semi-rural residential and scenic area where the Bridge's designer, Rowland Hazard II had a winter home and was an early settler across Mission Creek from George and Frances Oliver at their Rocky Nook ranch. The Bridge facilitated further settlement in the canyon by other individuals who were essential to the area's new regional identity. Like Hazard and the Olivers, they transformed Santa Barbara through their philanthropy and cultural institutions while honoring the region's Hispanic past. These people are a key cultural group in the historic development of Santa Barbara. The Bridge also facilitated the development in Mission Canyon of institutions that were linked to these individuals and were fundamental to the region's identity—the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, The Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, Rocky Nook Park, and "Rockwood" the Santa Barbara Woman's Club. The Mission Creek Bridge and its walls continue a regional tradition of sandstone masonry established during the Spanish Colonial era and are linked to the Santa Barbara Mission by their masonry style. Built in 1891, the Mission Creek Bridge is the oldest stone masonry arch bridge in Santa Barbara. Because it was designed and funded predominately as a private operation, this Bridge is part of California's private bridge-building historic context before county employees and

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county funds were the norm for bridges in the State. It set the trend for the masonry arch bridges in Santa Barbara County that followed, where stone was selected specifically for these county projects because it harmonized with the natural surroundings and recalled “Old California”.³⁸ The Mission Creek Bridge with its attached South and North “Stegosaurus” Walls constitutes a historic designed landscape, which forms a component landscape that is a major character-defining feature of the lower Mission Canyon cultural landscape.

Historic Context for the Mission Creek Bridge and the Hazard Family

Sandstone is the unifying feature for the Mission Creek Bridge, structures in Mission Canyon where it is located, and the nearby Santa Barbara Mission—an 18th century Roman Catholic church and Franciscan monastery, which is a National Historic Landmark. This stone building material, originally quarried in Mission Canyon and later in the Santa Ynez mountains behind Santa Barbara, helps give the city its sense of place. Geologists have speculated that several thousand years ago, torrential rains triggered flooding and debris flows that deposited large, sandstone boulders from the Santa Ynez Mountains in Mission Canyon. Before the Spanish colonization of Santa Barbara in the late 18th century, a Native American Indian, Chumash village called *Xana'yan* (“rocky” in the Chumash language) was located in Mission Canyon around the area of Mission Creek and on the nearby future site of the Santa Barbara Mission.³⁹ Sandstone boulders in the area were utilized by the Chumash—some boulders were favored as grinding rocks (*metate* or mortars) for the acorns they gathered and show wear from centuries of use. Several of these Chumash artifacts remain in Mission Canyon today, and there are Chumash archaeological sites in the area where the Mission Creek Bridge was built.

Water in Mission Creek was said to flow year-round before 19th century American diversion projects. The Santa Barbara Mission was founded in 1786 at the entrance to Mission Canyon near this creek, called *Arroyo del Pedregoso* (“rocky stream”) by the Spanish colonizers. It was located here for the water source and for the abundant sandstone building material.⁴⁰ Initially founded as a thatched shelter, Mission Santa Barbara was not completed in its sandstone, masonry form until 1833.⁴¹ This means the nearby, sandstone masonry Mission Creek Bridge was completed less than 60 years after the completion of the Mission.

³⁸ Edward Selden Spaulding, “Sam Stanwood’s Bridges,” *Noticias* (Winter 1967), 14-16. See also Michael Redmon, “The History of Rattlesnake Canyon,” *The Santa Barbara Independent*, online January 20, 2015 accessed July 2018.

³⁹ John R. Johnson, “The Chumash History of Mission Creek,” *Noticias* (Summer 1986), 20-37. *Xana'yan* is also spelled *Tanayan* locally.

⁴⁰ Maynard J. Geiger, *Mission Santa Barbara: Queen of the Missions*, California Legacy Publishing, 1937 & 1986, 29; Patricia Gardner Cleek, “Rock of Ages: Santa Barbara Stonemasonry”; Neal Graffy, *Street Names of Santa Barbara* (Santa Barbara, CA: El Barbareño Publishing, 2008), 8. Conard et. al, *Santa Barbara: A Guide to El Pueblo Viejo*, Santa Barbara, CA: Capra Press, 1986, 171, placed the Mission site at a distance from the Presidio due to the potentially corrupting influence of the soldiers on the Christian-convert Chumash Indians.

⁴¹ Dates for the completion of the Mission vary; 1833 is when the second tower and buttress were finished, but some scholars date its completion in its present form to the rebuilding following the 1925 earthquake.

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The Bridge is located in Mission Canyon behind the Santa Barbara Mission, and “it is an important visual element of the historic Mission Santa Barbara area.”⁴²

Under the direction of the Franciscans, the Christian-convert Chumash Indians (called neophytes) built Mission Santa Barbara and its associated masonry structures including the aqueducts that carried water from Mission Dam in upper Mission Canyon to two reservoirs, a filter house, grist mill, fields, gardens, a *lavadero*, and a fountain in front of the Mission. These masonry structures were all built in the early 19th century of sandstone quarried in Mission Canyon. (Another dam and aqueduct were located in Rattlesnake Canyon where the Rattlesnake Canyon masonry arch bridge would later be built inspired by the Mission Creek Bridge.) Elements of the Santa Barbara Mission water system are noted in the listing for the National Historic Landmark Santa Barbara Mission and in California Historical Landmark #309. A fragment of one of the Mission’s aqueducts built by Christian-convert Chumash Indians is a Contributing Structure incorporated into the South Wall (also a Contributing Structure) that is attached to the south-west end of the Mission Creek Bridge.

Santa Barbara transitioned from Native American Chumash Indian villages to Spanish Colony with a Royal Presidio and a Franciscan Mission to Mexican city when the California mission chain was secularized about 1830. Mission lands were then dispersed in this Rancho period—some would become the “Mission Hill” estate of Rowland Hazard II (1829-1898). Although California became a state in the Union in 1850, it was not until the 1870s that Santa Barbara began to boom with American settlers, tourists, and invalids seeking a respite from cold, wet winters. By the mid-1870s, Santa Barbara was “a cozy nest of New England and Western New York people” with a reputation, like Naples, Italy, for a Mediterranean climate overlooking a bay backed by mountains. While many were initially attracted by the mineral springs and healthy climate touted in 19th century guide books, it wasn’t long before they moved out of the region’s hotels and built permanent winter homes. The mansions of the “Hill Barons” were owned by people who controlled vast fortunes and vast properties on the hills overlooking the city and the Pacific Ocean.⁴³

People of more modest means usually lived year-round, such as the artist Henry Chapman Ford (1828-1894) who moved from Chicago to Santa Barbara for his health in 1875. He was the “first artist of stature to establish himself in Santa Barbara.”⁴⁴ Ford had an “artist’s camp” in Mission Canyon, and he depicted the canyon in several of his works.⁴⁵ His 1876 etching of the Santa Barbara Mission aqueduct frames a view of sycamore trees and the original wooden bridge over Mission Creek. A fragment of that aqueduct would end up in Hazard’s South Wall. This bridge

⁴² Stacie Ham, “Primary Record: Mission Canyon Road over Mission Creek Bridge”, 2.

⁴³ Susan Chamberlin, “Lockwood de Forest ASLA and the Santa Barbara Landscape”, *Eden: Journal of the California Garden & Landscape History Society* (Summer 2014), 4-9; and “Santa Barbara Before Lockwood de Forest Jr.” a paper presented to the 2014 Annual Conference of the California Garden and Landscape History Society, October 25, 2014, Santa Barbara, CA. The “cozy nest” quote is from Charles Nordhoff’s book, *California for Health, Pleasure, and Residence* (New York: Harper & Bros. 1873), 114; “Hill Barons” comes from Myrick, *Montecito and Santa Barbara Volume II.*, 309

⁴⁴ Norman Neuerburg, “Henry Chapman Ford Painter of Early California,” *Noticias* (Summer 1997), 30.

⁴⁵ Stella Haverland Rouse, “Mission Canyon” *Noticias* (Fall 1985), 57.

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opened up Mission Canyon to picnickers, horseback riders, and hikers. Fern Falls and the Seven Falls were popular destinations.⁴⁶ Mission Canyon was sparsely populated, and several people owned large tracts of land, including George and Frances “Fannie” Oliver at their Rocky Nook ranch, which they purchased in 1881. The Olivers retired to Santa Barbara for George’s health and were among the first to appreciate that Mission Canyon was a scenic area where they could live close to nature but still be within easy distance of the city.

The Olivers, Hazard, and two other major landowners in the canyon (I. Dreyfus, and William Alexander) would initiate and partly finance the construction of the stone masonry arch Mission Creek Bridge to replace the wooden bridge over Mission Creek. The County paid for less than half of its construction. The Mission Creek Bridge was designed by Rowland Hazard II (1829-1898). His detailed drawings and specifications for the Mission Creek Bridge remain.⁴⁷

Hazard was a member of a progressive, abolitionist East Coast family with a history dating back to the founding of Rhode Island. He initially brought his family to Santa Barbara from their home in Peace Dale, Rhode Island so his wife, Margaret, could convalesce in the healthy air. They stayed at the Arlington Hotel. Hazard subsequently designed and built their winter home “Mission Hill” in 1885 on land directly behind the Santa Barbara Mission.⁴⁸ Access to Hazard’s Mission Hill estate was located before the road from the Santa Barbara Mission reached the wooden bridge, but his property extended past it.

Rowland Hazard II is nationally significant as the architect of stone masonry bridges and building in Peace Dale, Rhode Island. Peace Dale was a company town founded by his ancestors to manufacture cloth. It is on the National Register of Historic Places as “Rhode Island SP Peace Dale Historic District”. Hazard’s many architectural contributions to Peace Dale in the last half of the 19th century are documented in surveys of the historic district (as are his progressive and philanthropic contributions). Hazard set the trend for working in stone in this village, notably at the Peace Dale mill and the Congregational Church, both of which he designed. Working on his own or with architects, between about 1856 and 1895 Hazard “had control over Peace Dale’s architectural development”. He “clearly wished to create a unified ensemble”.⁴⁹ Hazard’s Santa Barbara architectural work was during his later years, yet his activities in Rhode Island during this period are still historically significant. “Rowland Hazard’s eminence in Peace Dale continued in the latter part of the century...during the 1880s, he designed and built seven stone bridges in the village, mostly single-arch spans.”⁵⁰

⁴⁶ Walker A. Tompkins, *Santa Barbara Neighborhoods*, Santa Barbara, CA: Santa Barbara Association of Realtors, 1989, 16. Until 1911, when Mission Tunnel was bored through the mountains, Mission Creek flowed year-round and fed Fern Falls and The Seven Falls.

⁴⁷ Nye, 3-4 and notes 3 and 5; Appendix 2, page 1.

⁴⁸ Hattie Beresford, “The Hazards of Mission Canyon”, *Montecito Journal*, September 20-27, 2012, 27. Beresford identifies Hazard’s wife, Margaret, as “Anna”. This was her middle name, but there is no indication that she preferred it in Caroline Hazard’s book, *A Precious Heritage*.

⁴⁹ David Chase, “National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, Peace Dale Historic District.” United States Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, August 1986, “architectural development” quote from continuation sheet 5, page 6 and “unified ensemble” quote from continuation sheet 50, page 6.

⁵⁰ Walter Nebiker, “Historic and Architectural Resources of South Kingstown, Rhode Island: A Preliminary Report”, Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, 1984, 25. Five of these bridges remain.

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Hazard “was always greatly interested in bridges,” according to his daughter, Caroline Hazard, who was the fifth president of Wellesley College in Massachusetts and a nationally and locally significant individual.⁵¹ The Mission Creek Bridge is a West Coast example of Hazard’s skill in the design of stone masonry arch bridges and is within the historic context of his work in Peace Dale. In 1891, while Hazard was designing and overseeing the construction of the Mission Creek Bridge and its walls, he was also the Chairman of the Building Committee for Wilson Hall at Brown University (his alma mater, founded by his ancestors) and overseeing the construction of Peace Dale’s Hazard Memorial Hall (architect Frank Angell).⁵² In 1895 Hazard was the architect for the “Margaret Chapel” addition to the Congregational Church in Peace Dale, which he had originally designed in 1870.

Hazard’s design of the Mission Creek Bridge and his collaboration with his mason, Joseph C. “Joe” Dover, on the walls attached to it created a unified ensemble in Mission Canyon that enclosed one side of his Mission Hill estate and organized the circulation corridor through the canyon. The coursed ashlar masonry of the Bridge and its walls, and the round sandstone pillars Dover built for both the South and North “Stegosaurus” Walls are unifying elements for this suite of construction projects. Hazard clearly sought to link his projects with the Mission. The round pillars are in some cases identical and in others similar to the round sandstone pillars that Dover had created for the rear entry to the Santa Barbara Mission, and the coursed ashlar masonry of the wall he also built there is the same style as the masonry of the Bridge and its walls. The Bridge has square, pyramidally-capped pillars marking its ends—a style that was repeated for some of the openings in the South Wall and unify its design with that of the Bridge. These architectural structures are essential to the spatial organization and circulation of Mission Canyon. They fit the definition of a historic designed landscape while creating a component landscape in the lower Mission Canyon cultural landscape.

Hazard and his wife, Margaret, were important philanthropists in the East and to some extent in Santa Barbara. Their daughter, Caroline Hazard is one of Santa Barbara’s most important philanthropists and a notable philanthropist in the East as well. She is connected to the history of the Mission Creek Bridge. In 1908 she told the Santa Barbara City Council that her father had designed the Bridge. Her 1929 book, *A Precious Heritage*, includes much information about her father’s architectural achievements in Peace Dale, Rhode Island and in Santa Barbara, California. When the Bridge was widened in 1930, Caroline Hazard ensured that the Bridge was little altered and remained attached to its walls according to her father’s design. This maintained the integrity of the Bridge and its walls. She is firmly connected to the history of the Bridge through her writings and to the development of Santa Barbara through her leadership and philanthropy.

The Mission Creek Bridge was designed by and partially funded by private individuals, not county employees, as would be the case for the 20th century stone masonry bridges in Santa Barbara. This is consistent with the situation after the California State Legislature adopted a

⁵¹ Caroline Hazard, *A Precious Heritage*, 118.

⁵² Caroline Hazard, *A Precious Heritage*, 143. Hazard Memorial Hall, a stone Romanesque-style structure dedicated to Hazard’s father, is considered one of Peace Dale’s “enduring monuments” according to Nebiker, “Historic and Architectural Resources of South Kingstown, Rhode Island”, 25.

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program in 1874 that permitted counties to establish road districts and use property taxes for roads and bridges.⁵³ Yet while other counties discarded the masonry arch bridge type in favor of reinforced concrete and metal truss bridges, the Mission Creek Bridge set the trend for stone masonry arch bridges in Santa Barbara that followed it. Santa Barbara County Supervisor Samuel “Sam” Stanwood was an Old Spanish Days Fiesta dignitary who lived in Mission Canyon. He ensured that County bridges be built of native stone to be harmonious with their surroundings and thus continue the traditions of “Old California”.⁵⁴ Stanwood’s name is on the 1919 Rattlesnake Canyon Bridge along with Owen H. O’Neill, the county surveyor-engineer who designed it, and Peter Poole, the master mason who built it. The Rattlesnake Canyon Bridge was placed on the National Register in 2016.

Community Planning and Development

“The history of the Masonry Bridge over Mission Creek is directly linked to the historical development of Mission Canyon.”⁵⁵ Residents of Mission Canyon in turn are significant in the cultural development of Santa Barbara and its regional identity. Probably due to the popularity of Mission Canyon as a scenic, natural area with waterfalls close to the city, Mission Canyon Road was laid out in 1876 as a dirt road with a wooden bridge spanning Mission Creek. People were also drawn to the canyon because it was near the Spanish Colonial-era Santa Barbara Mission, a major California tourist site famous for its romantic antiquity and picturesque church that had never fallen into ruin, as was the case for the rest of the missions in the chain.

Mission Canyon was an area that attracted large property owners, such as George and Fannie Oliver at Rocky Nook (1882), the Hazard family at Mission Hill (1885), the Dreyfus and Alexander families before them; and Robert Cameron Rogers at “Glendessary” (1899).

When it replaced the wooden bridge over Mission Creek, the stone masonry arch Mission Creek Bridge improved access between the city of Santa Barbara and Mission Canyon. The Rockwood Hotel, noted for its secluded and “attractive woodsy” setting was in business from 1914 to 1927 (when it was destroyed by fire). Built on the site of an 1892 stone masonry house, the hotel was popular for “the sparsely settled charm of Mission Canyon” and its proximity to the historic Mission.⁵⁶

The Mission Creek Bridge played an important role during the period when Santa Barbara was transitioning from the Spanish Colonial era to the American era and seeking a regional identity distinct from the international Victorian-era styles that dominated the city and the Nation. In this early American period people of wealth and culture who wanted to create a sense of antiquity

⁵³ Mikesell, “*Historic Highway Bridges of California*”, 9-11; Ham, “Survey and Evaluation...”, 7.

⁵⁴ Edward Selden Spaulding, “Sam Stanwood’s Bridges,” *Noticias* (Winter 1967), 14-16; see also Michael Redmon, “The History of Rattlesnake Canyon”, *The Santa Barbara Independent*, January 20, 2015, accessed July 2018.

⁵⁵ Nye, 2.

⁵⁶ Neal Graffy, “A Hotel in Mission Canyon?” online at *Neal Graffy’s Historic Santa Barbara*, December 13, 2009, and Michael Redmon, “Rockwood”, *The Santa Barbara Independent*, August 22, 2013, both accessed July 2018.

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and regional identity looked to the California Mission chain established by the Spanish and to the city's Mediterranean climate for inspiration. Their outlook was rooted in the California version of the Arts and Crafts movement.

The Bridge is part of the historic Santa Barbara Mission area and was built at the mouth of Mission Canyon of the same local sandstone that was a favored building material in the Spanish Colonial era. The South Wall attached to the Bridge forms an artful link between the Bridge and the Mission's rear entry wall. The North "Stegosaurus" Wall features some of the same details, and thus extended the Mission aesthetic deep into Mission Canyon. These three unified structures enclosed one side of the Rowland Hazard II estate, Mission Hill.

Although they traveled and lived much of the year on the East Coast, Hazard, his wife Margaret, and later their daughter, Caroline, were among the people in the city of Santa Barbara who would transform it with their philanthropic work and cultural institutions while honoring the region's Hispanic past. Like the Hazard family, many of the educated, affluent newcomers to Mission Canyon were part of this cultural trend.

Said the actress Ethel Barrymore, "Fortunate indeed is the person who can live in Santa Barbara, and doubly blessed if his home is located in Mission Canyon."⁵⁷ Mission Canyon was a magnet for artists and eccentrics, horticulturists and architects, and people of wealth and culture, who would eventually reject the Victorian aesthetic and usher in a new identity inspired by California Mission architecture, Spain, and Arts and Crafts-era ideals about regionalism. When the 1925 earthquake destroyed much of downtown Santa Barbara, it was rebuilt in Spanish Colonial Revival style.

Despite its inspiration rooted in the English Arts and Crafts, Tudor Revival style, poet Robert Cameron Rogers' Glendessary home is a landmark in early Arts and Crafts structures in Mission Canyon and a designated County Historic Landmark (#15). It was built in 1899 by craftsman Christoph Tornoe with native sandstone masonry by master mason Peter Poole. The canyon soon became an Arts and Crafts nexus for the city with houses in California Craftsman style or Spanish Colonial Revival style featuring gardens outlined with native sandstone walls. Many were the homes of the leaders in Santa Barbara culture. In addition to Rowland, Margaret, and Caroline Hazard, they included:

U.S. Consul George S.J. Oliver (1831-1904) and philanthropist-horticulturist Frances Dabney Oliver (1833-1926); craftsman-builder Christoph Tornoe (1863-1915); poet Robert Cameron Rogers (1862-1912); artist Fernand Lundgren (1857-1932); ceramic artist Frederick Hurton Rhead (1880-1942); the second director of the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, Elmer Bissell (1861-1940); botanist and associate director of the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, Ervanna Bowen Bissell (c. 1860-1938); botanist and director of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History Ralph Hoffmann (1870-1931); educator and author on regional topics Edward S. Spaulding (1891-1981); banker Herman H. Eddy (1871-1962); photographer Carolyn Gledhill

⁵⁷ Quoted in Tompkins, *Santa Barbara Neighborhoods*, 14. Thanks to the Gledhill Library in Santa Barbara for background information on the Barrymore family of actors, who were from the East.

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(1871-1935); photographer Edwin Gledhill (1888-1976); doctor Henry J. Profant (1894-1944); Santa Barbara County Supervisor and Old Spanish Days Fiesta dignitary Samuel "Sam" Stanwood (1870-1954); Hazard's son, the naturalist Rowland G. Hazard (1855-1918); landscape architect Lockwood de Forest, Jr. (1896-1949); landscape architect and author Elizabeth Kellam de Forest (1898-1984); and architect Windsor Soule (1883-1954).⁵⁸

A landmark in California regionalist styles is the 1926 house and garden designed by Lockwood de Forest located on Todos Santos Lane in Mission Canyon.⁵⁹ His wife, Elizabeth Kellam de Forest collaborated on the planting. Both are associated with the founding of the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden and the Santa Barbara Museum of Art. Elizabeth de Forest is associated with the early development of the gardens at the Santa Barbara Historical Museum, which Caroline Hazard helped finance.

Also exemplifying the change from the eclectic and exotic horticulture-driven aesthetic of the Victorian era to the more simplified plans using local materials and locally-appropriate planting inspired by regional ideals are the gardens situated among the rocks in Mission Canyon at Fannie Oliver's Rocky Nook and Ervanna Bowen Bissell's "Stone Acres". Here the botanist and first designer of the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden lived with her husband Elmer Bissell, its second director. Also characteristic of this trend are the gardens at Mission Hill owned by Caroline Hazard after her parents died and her sister-in-law's Dial House gardens.⁶⁰

Development in Mission Canyon accelerated when the road over the Bridge was paved in 1923, and this made access to the institutions and the park that would soon be established there easier. The Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, Rocky Nook Park, and "Rockwood" are essential to Santa Barbara's regional identity.

Caroline Hazard's paintings of some of the Spanish Colonial-era missions are considered to be important records of those structures.⁶¹ In 1922 (after she inherited the Mission Hill estate from her parents) she donated land at the intersection of Mission Canyon Road and Puesta del Sol Road for the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, which she helped finance and guide.⁶² It was built in Spanish Colonial Revival style (Floyd Emery Brewster, architect), and its focus is the region's animals, insects, sea life, and Chumash Native American Indians. There was a rock garden of cactus and native plants at the Museum. Desiring more land to display plants, in 1926 the Santa Barbara Botanic Garden (1212 Mission Canyon Road) was begun as an offshoot of the

⁵⁸ Conn, "Chumash Trails..." pages 320-373 and 377-378 documents these people and their houses and more.

⁵⁹ David C. Streatfield, *California Gardens: Creating a New Eden*, New York: Abbeville Press, 1994, 177.

⁶⁰ See Ervanna Bowen Bissell, *Glimpses of Santa Barbara and Montecito Gardens*, privately published in 1926, 62 for her garden, Stone Acres; for Caroline Hazard's garden at Mission Hill, see page 1; for Dial House see page 6. Fannie Oliver's garden is described in the pending nomination for County Historic Landmark status for Rocky Nook Park by Fran Galt. See also Hattie Beresford, "The Olivers and Rocky Nook".

⁶¹ Michael Redmon, "Can You Give Me a Biography of Caroline Hazard?" *The Santa Barbara Independent*, August 29, 2006, online accessed July 2018.

⁶² Founded in 1916 with a focus on bird eggs, the museum as built was a memorial to Caroline's brother (a collector) and was named the Hazard Memorial Museum of Natural History.

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Museum called the Blaksley Botanic Garden.⁶³ Located in upper Mission Canyon on land incorporating the original Santa Barbara Mission Dam, the Botanic Garden is revolutionary in the history of botanical gardens because it was devoted exclusively to California native plants. Its first two designers, Ervanna Bowen Bissell and Lockwood de Forest, were both residents of Mission Canyon. De Forest is also credited with the design of the gardens at the Museum of Natural History (much documentation was lost in a fire) and the 1928 gardens at “Rockwood” the Santa Barbara Woman’s Club that replaced the Rockwood Hotel when it burned down. The club attracted more visitors to the canyon—this is why the pedestrian footbridge/walkway was cantilevered from the Mission Creek Bridge in 1929.

In 1928, Caroline Hazard was in the group of prominent citizens led by Supervisor “Sam” Stanwood to acquire the Oliver’s Rocky Nook property and transform it into the County of Santa Barbara’s Rocky Nook Park. Both were residents of Mission Canyon. Also in 1928, Caroline Hazard and other prominent women led the drive to acquire some of the Santa Barbara Mission’s property to save it from development. It became Mission Historical Park on Plaza Rubio across from the church. The Park was landmarked and expanded in 1998 to include the Mission Creek Bridge, the Oliver Trough-Fountain, and additional Mission-era elements—all specifically landmarked at that time.

The widening of the Bridge by about one-third in 1930 was due to increased development in Mission Canyon, and the smoother traffic flow that resulted contributed to further development in this semi-rural area. Construction began in 1930 on Foothill Road, which would bisect Mission Canyon Road and further increase traffic through the canyon to and from the city.

Statement of Significance, Criterion C, Engineering and Landscape Architecture: The Bridge was designed by the nationally significant architect, industrialist, and businessman, Rowland Hazard II (1829-1898; full biography below). Hazard is also the architect for masonry arch bridges and buildings in Peace Dale, Rhode Island—his family’s company town where he lived for part of the year. Peace Dale is a National Historic District on the National Register. Hazard’s desire to create a unified ensemble of structures in Peace Dale is also the approach he took in Santa Barbara. The Mission Creek Bridge and its two attached sandstone masonry walls enclosed one side of Hazard’s winter home—his “Mission Hill” estate in Mission Canyon. These structures illustrate Hazard’s achievements as an architect on the West Coast during the period when he was active as an architect in Rhode Island. The Bridge was determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at the local level by The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) in the mid-1980s and again in 2003 as “a rare example of masonry arch architecture in Southern California” which is in itself “a rare bridge type in California.”⁶⁴ It was then included in a Multiple Property Listing on the National Register entitled “Historic Highway Bridges of California.” The Mission Creek Bridge

⁶³ The rock garden at the Museum of Natural History is pictured opposite the title page in *Cacti and Other Succulents* compiled by Ralph Hoffmann (who lived in Mission Canyon) et al; Peal Chase, ed. Santa Barbara, CA: Community Arts Association, 1930. For the Botanic Garden, see Mary Carroll, “A Garden for All Time” *Noticias* (Winter 2004-Spring 2005). The Botanic Garden split from the Natural History Museum in 1939. Today it is County Landmark #24.

⁶⁴ Ham, “Primary Record”, 3.

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embodies the distinctive characteristics of masonry arch bridges. The Bridge is one of the earliest engineering achievements of the American era in Santa Barbara County, and it displays the outstanding craftsmanship of master mason, Joseph C. “Joe” Dover, whose contributions to the stone masonry infrastructure in Santa Barbara are well documented (full biography below.) Dover also built the South and North “Stegosaurus” Walls for Hazard, which are attached to the Mission Creek Bridge and are Contributing Structures. These walls meet National Register criteria. The 1891 to 1930 **Period of Significance** represents the time that the Mission Creek Bridge and its attached walls were designed and built in 1891 to the last time the Bridge was altered in 1930. At that time, Caroline Hazard, the fifth president of Wellesley College and the daughter of the Bridge’s designer, oversaw the work and ensured that the Bridge and its attached South and North “Stegosaurus” Walls retained their integrity (full biography below). That integrity remains today.

The Mission Creek Bridge is the Work of Masters and an Engineering Achievement

While it is a significant, 19th century American-era structure, the Mission Creek Bridge continues a regional Santa Barbara masonry tradition established by the Spanish colonizers of California in the 18th century. Also built of that same stone, the Bridge is considered to be one of the city’s “most beautiful examples of stonemasonry”.⁶⁵ Its architect is Rowland Hazard II (1829-1898).

The Bridge and its attached South and North “Stegosaurus” Walls represent the stone mason’s art by one of its most notable Santa Barbara practitioners, master mason Joseph C. “Joe” Dover, who worked during the “Golden Age” of stone masonry in Santa Barbara and whose contributions to the masonry infrastructure in the city are widely known. Dover’s North “Stegosaurus” Wall attached to the Mission Creek Bridge is considered by many to be his finest work. The Bridge embodies the distinctive characteristics of the stone masonry arch architecture type and method of construction and possesses high artistic value in its design by Hazard and construction by Dover and his building partner, Joseph T. Woods.

The rarity of the stone masonry arch bridge type and the Mission Creek Bridge’s beauty and antiquity are why it was initially found to be eligible for the National Register in the 1980s under Criterion C following a statewide bridge survey conducted by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). The 2003 update of this survey confirmed its eligibility. The eligible bridges in the survey were then included in the National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form by Donald S. Napoli, “Historic Highway Bridges of California” with Santa Barbara’s four sandstone bridges mentioned in the property type: “Stone Masonry Bridges.”

Engineering Summary

Two errors about the Mission Creek Bridge have been perpetuated: 1) The Bridge is not in the Historic American Engineering Record. Some HAER Inventory Cards were filled out by Carroll Pursell in 1978, but apparently they were not filed because the HAER archivist has no record of

⁶⁵ Conard et al., *El Pueblo Viejo*, 1986 First Edition, 173 and 180 (also in the 2016 Second Edition).

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them.⁶⁶ 2) Joseph C. Dover and Joseph T. Woods are not the architects of the Bridge. Dover & Woods were the builders. The architect was Rowland Hazard II (1829-1898), whose drawings, specifications, and notebooks confirm his role. His daughter, Caroline Hazard, documented his design and supervision of the Bridge and its walls in her book, *A Precious Heritage*.

The Mission Creek Bridge is an engineering achievement of the early American era in Santa Barbara. Built in 1891 of stone quarried in Mission Canyon where it is located, the Bridge is an earth-filled, closed spandrel, masonry arch bridge. It is approximately 23 feet high at its keystone and is thus about 23 feet above Mission Creek—the feature it spans. It has a single span over the creek of 23.9 feet, but because the creek is off-center from the rocky *arroyo* (or streambed) through which it flows, the bridge wall on the south end is longer. The walls are stone masonry spandrel walls. The Bridge is built of smooth-cut, ashlar sandstone laid and mortared in regular courses. The width of the road it carries is 30 feet.

The Mission Creek Bridge is “a rare example of masonry arch architecture in southern California” which in itself is “a rare bridge type in California.”⁶⁷

The stone arch bridge is one of the oldest bridge types, dating back to 3,000 B.C. in China and commonly featured on highways built during the Roman Empire. However, few bridges of this type were built in California because by the 1850s when California became a state, timber and metal truss bridges had become the preferred bridge type throughout the United States. “Where the stone arch was built, it had to do with very regional factors, especially the availability of good stone and a tradition of stoneworking among the local population.”⁶⁸ These were precisely the factors in Santa Barbara County when the Mission Creek Bridge was built: sandstone was readily available in Mission Canyon, and it was the region’s “Golden Age” of stone masonry. As one of the oldest stone arch bridges in California, the Mission Creek Bridge embodies the distinctive characteristics of this type, period, and method of construction. It was built under the direction of master mason Joseph C. Dover. Hazard is the architect, but he consulted with both his mason, Dover, and civil engineer-surveyor Alfred Poett (1839-1910) on levels.⁶⁹

The Mission Creek Bridge is associated with the route into Mission Canyon from the Santa Barbara Mission and the City of Santa Barbara. Los Olivos Street passes the Santa Barbara Mission and ends a few hundred yards later at the Bridge; Mission Canyon Road begins at the north end of the Bridge and extends into the Mission Canyon neighborhoods including lower and upper Mission Canyon.

⁶⁶ August 2018 correspondence with Mary McPartland, PhD, Collections Manager, Heritage Documentation Programs, HABS/HAER/HALS. There are only two HAER Inventory Cards for the Bridge, one signed by Pursell, in file #P-42-040317 at the Central Coast Information Center at UCSB.

⁶⁷ Ham, “Primary Record”, 3.

⁶⁸ Mikesell, *Historic Highway Bridges of California*, 33. History and construction details for stone arch bridges are found on pages 33-35.

⁶⁹ Caroline Hazard, *A Precious Heritage*, 142 quotes from Hazard’s notebook that “Mr Poet was up here...” and she notes a diagram was included in his notebook. Hattie Beresford, “The Hazards of Mission Canyon”, 28 identifies Poet as surveyor Alfred Poett. For specifics on Poett’s life and his training as a civil engineer, see *Rancho San Julian* by A. Dibblee Poett, Santa Barbara: Fithian Press, 1991, 81-86.

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Both the superstructure and the substructure of the Bridge are built of stone and are considered structurally sound and in good condition. The Bridge has a sufficiency rating of 55. However, the deck geometry is considered “functionally obsolete” due to the approach alignments on each end, which have smaller turning radii than the current standard. The Bridge’s functional class is urban, minor arterial (in other words, it serves a small city road).⁷⁰ “The controlling member of this structure [the Mission Creek Bridge] is the arch in compression, the capacities are based on the knowledge that this structure has regularly carried legal loads and remains in good condition.”⁷¹

The Bridge survived the 1925 Santa Barbara earthquake (6.8 on the Richter Scale), which destroyed much of the nearby Santa Barbara Mission and downtown Santa Barbara. The Bridge has also survived numerous floods and extreme rainfall events that have sent surging waters and sandstone boulders tumbling through Mission Creek. The January 1914 flood of Mission Creek inundated many parts of the city and destroyed several private bridges in Mission Canyon, where there was extensive damage. The Bridge survived with no damage. More recently the Bridge survived El Nino storm years in 1997-1998 and 1982-1983, when more than twice the average annual rainfall occurred, and the January 9, 2018 intense rainfall event that caused deadly debris flows in Montecito in Santa Barbara County.

Alterations to the Mission Creek Bridge as described in the chronology above: 1) a pedestrian walkway/footbridge was cantilevered off its east side in 1929 with a small opening created in the south-east end of the parapet for access, and 2) the Bridge was widened by about one-third in 1930 with what are considered minor alterations to its parapets and surface. None of these alterations impacted its integrity as a stone masonry bridge, and there have been none since 1930.

“The bridge has stood against earthquakes, floods, and the constant pounding of trucks and cars for well over 100 years and bid fair to last at least 100 more.”⁷²

Landscape Architecture/Cultural Landscape

The Mission Creek Bridge with its attached South and North “Stegosaurus” Walls is a historic designed landscape. By hiring Dover as his mason and specifying the same style of masonry as Dover’s wall and pillars for the Santa Barbara Mission, Hazard (the architect) artistically linked the Bridge, the South Wall, and the North “Stegosaurus” Wall attached to the Bridge to the Mission. The large, round pillars punctuating the North Wall link it visually and artistically to the South Wall and ultimately to the wall built by Dover for the Mission. The Scotch picket coping gives the North Wall a different, perhaps more rural, character than the South Wall, which is closer to the city. These structures “help define the historic character of the streetscape

⁷⁰ The National Bridge Inventory (NBI) Report for the Bridge; inspected March 2017.

⁷¹ From an 8/6/13 California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Bridge Inspection Report for 51C0051 [the Mission Creek Bridge].

⁷² The Santa Barbara Conservancy, eds, *Stone Architecture in Santa Barbara*, 73.

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along the lower portion of the Mission Canyon Road corridor.” This lower end of Mission Canyon is a cultural landscape.⁷³

Landscape Architecture and historic landscapes have been incorporated into the more general concept of Cultural Landscapes since the late 20th century by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior’s 1976 *Standards for Historic Preservation Projects* were revised in 1992 and re-titled *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (codified in 1995) specifically so the standards could be applied, not just to buildings, but to all historic resource types in the National Register of Historic Places that reveal aspects of our Country’s origins and development including structures, sites, objects, districts, and landscapes. Because there are numerous kinds of historic landscapes, this resource type was folded into a framework called Cultural Landscapes. A cultural landscape is defined by the Secretary of the Interior as “a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.” Cultural Landscapes encompass four types of historic landscapes: Historic Designed Landscapes, Historic Vernacular Landscapes, Historic Sites, and Ethnographic Landscapes. Of the four general types of cultural landscapes, the lower end of Mission Canyon fits the definition of a *historic vernacular landscape*: “a landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped that landscape....”

Within this historic vernacular landscape lies an important, organizational element of the landscape and one of its major character defining feature—the Mission Creek Bridge with its attached South and North “Stegosaurus” Walls. These stone masonry structures are essential for the spatial organization of Mission Canyon, its circulation pattern, its regional ambiance, and its integrity of feeling. All were built by master mason Joseph C. Dover to the design of architect Rowland Hazard II. They fit the definition of a *historic designed landscape*: “a landscape that was consciously designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, or horticulturist according to design principles...aesthetic values play a significant role...”⁷⁴

The native *Sycamore* trees surrounding the Bridge in Mission Creek, the *Wisteria* that covers the North “Stegosaurus” Wall at 609 Mission Canyon Road, and the Santa Barbara Mission’s aqueduct fragment topped with a red *Bougainvillea* vine that is incorporated into the South Wall of the Mission Creek Bridge are all character defining features of the Bridge and its walls, and thus of the historic vernacular cultural landscape that is lower Mission Canyon.

Period of Significance

The 1891 to 1930 Period of Significance represents the time that the Mission Creek Bridge and its South and North “Stegosaurus” Walls were designed and built in 1891 to the last time the

⁷³ Nye, 7; Post/Hazeltine Associates, among others, have identified lower Mission Canyon, where the Mission Creek Bridge is located, as a cultural landscape. See “Historic Structures/Sites Report for the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History Master Plan”, August 8, 2011, 142-156, and the April 21, 2016 letter, 5-6. Their findings on non-native plants are controversial and not supported by the evidence.

⁷⁴ Definitions are from the U.S. Department of the Interior; NPS; Secretary of the Interior’s online and published materials for Cultural Landscapes.

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Bridge was altered in 1930. At that time, Caroline Hazard, the daughter of the Bridge's designer, oversaw the work to widen the Bridge and ensured that the Bridge and its attached walls retained their integrity. That integrity remains today.

Biographies

Rowland Hazard II (1829-1898)

The Mission Creek Bridge was designed and partially funded by Rowland Gibson Hazard (1829-1898) a nationally-significant East Coast businessman, industrialist, and architect who went by the name, Rowland Hazard II. (He is sometimes inaccurately called "Roland"). Hazard was at least the third in his family with the same name (which a son and two more descendants also share), so his birth date is noted in the materials above to distinguish him from his relatives. Hazard is also the likely designer (or at least a collaborator with his mason, Dover) for the sandstone masonry South and North "Stegosaurus" Walls that were attached to the Bridge on its west side.

The Hazard family is one of the oldest in the State of Rhode Island and is associated with the founding of Newport, Brown University, and the village of Peace Dale, Rhode Island—the family's company town for the family-owned Peace Dale Mills, which milled and manufactured cloth. The Hazard family is noted for their abolitionist and other progressive causes. Upon the death of his father, Hazard's involvement with the family's Peace Dale Mills increased. He was also a founder, major investor, and president of the Solvay Process Company in New York, which manufactured soda ash. This company was in business for more than a century (1880 to 1985) and is considered to be "a pioneer chemical industry in the United States".⁷⁵

Hazard's greatest national significance is as a designer of masonry structures. Beginning around 1856 Hazard designed several stone buildings including the Congregational Church in Peace Dale. All were built of locally-quarried granite, as were the seven masonry arch bridges he designed for Peace Dale in the 1880s. He is credited with influencing the design and construction of more than half of the town. (Today it is a National Historic District.) He designed the Mission Creek Bridge when he was still active as an architect in Peace Dale. Hazard and his wife, Margaret Anna Rood Hazard (1834-1895), were important philanthropists in the East, as was their daughter, Caroline Hazard.

Hazard and his wife and five children were residents of Rhode Island, but like many wealthy people from the East and Midwest, they spent their winters (or as much as six months of the year) in Santa Barbara, California. Around 1885, Hazard designed the house for his winter home in Santa Barbara, the estate called "Mission Hill" behind the Santa Barbara Mission. Also typical of wealthy residents of Santa Barbara, the Hazards took the sea air at a cottage they owned at Miramar Beach in Montecito near Santa Barbara and were involved with philanthropic and cultural activities in Santa Barbara. He was president of the Association that produced the first "Flower Festival" in Santa Barbara (recognized as a forerunner of Pasadena's famous Rose

⁷⁵ "Solvay Process Company" *Wikipedia* accessed July 2018.

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Parade) and was on the Festival board from 1892-1896.⁷⁶ Margaret Hazard helped establish Cottage Hospital, the first hospital in Santa Barbara.⁷⁷

Caroline Hazard (1856-1945)

A member of the Rhode Island Heritage Hall of Fame since 2010, Caroline Hazard was a nationally significant East Coast college president, educator, philanthropist, author, and antiquarian as well as a poet. She was also an artist whose paintings of some of California's Spanish Colonial-era missions are considered important historic documents. Born into one of the oldest families in Rhode Island, she was educated in Rhode Island and Europe, then earned a master's degree in art from the University of Michigan, a doctorate in literature from Brown University, and a doctorate in law from Tufts University.⁷⁸ Caroline Hazard was the fifth president of Wellesley College in Massachusetts, serving from 1899 to 1910 and then was a trustee until 1927. She helped finance and oversaw the construction of several campus buildings. Caroline Hazard was awarded honorary degrees from Wellesley and Mills College. She supported many of the Hazard family's progressive causes and continued to make philanthropic contributions to Peace Dale, Rhode Island, where she was born, after her parents died.

As one of the daughters of Rowland Hazard II and Margaret Anna Rood Hazard, Caroline lived part time in Santa Barbara, California at the family's winter home "Mission Hill" designed and built by her father. She inherited the estate when her parents died, and lived there full-time for the last two years of her life.

Caroline Hazard is one of Santa Barbara's most significant philanthropists. She helped establish Mission Historical Park in 1928 (which since 1998 has included the landmarked Mission Creek Bridge and Oliver Trough-Fountain). She was a Board member and contributed to the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History in Mission Canyon built on land she donated from her Mission Hill estate. She also was honorary chair of the group that raised funds for the Santa Barbara Historical Society Museum building.

Joseph C. "Joe" Dover (1861-1930)

Joseph C. "Joe" Dover was a master stone mason for whom Dover Road in Santa Barbara is named. A stone wall includes an inscribed boulder on the corner of Dover Road and Alameda Padre Serra in Santa Barbara that reads, "J. Dover Yo Lo Yso" followed by Roman Numerals. This roughly translates as, "J. Dover I made it, 1927."⁷⁹ Inscribed on the keystone of the Mission Creek Bridge is, "Dover & Woods Builders 1891". Dover was the son of a British seaman, and he joined the Navy when he was 17. When he returned to Santa Barbara, Dover took up the masonry trade in the mid-1880s basing his work on his study of the stonework of

⁷⁶ Myrick, *Montecito and Santa Barbara Volume I*, 117.

⁷⁷ Conn, "Chumash Trails...", 359.

⁷⁸ Michael Redmon, "Can You Give Me a Biography of Caroline Hazard?" *The Santa Barbara Independent*, August 29, 2006, online, accessed July 2018. Based on other biographies, it is not clear how many of her degrees were honorary.

⁷⁹ Patricia Gardner Cleek, "Rock of Ages: Santa Barbara Stonemasonry", 6.

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naval docks.⁸⁰ He practiced during the “Golden Age” of stone masonry in Santa Barbara, which began in the 1870s, and he is considered to be one of the City’s best masons.

After only ten years as a mason, Dover received the contract for the wall extending from the cemetery wall of the Santa Barbara Mission along East Los Olivos Street, where two stone pillars he built mark the entry to the rear of the Mission. With his building partner Joseph T. Woods (died 1947), Dover built the Mission Creek Bridge to the design by Rowland Hazard II. Dover & Woods were given credit for the design of the Bridge by Caltrans, but this was an error. Dover is often credited for the design of the South and North (“Stegosaurus”) Walls attached to the Bridge, however evidence from Hazard’s notebooks recorded in Caroline Hazard’s book, *A Precious Heritage*, indicates Hazard designed the walls attached to the Bridge to enclose his “Mission Hill” estate. More likely he collaborated with Dover on their design as these walls have several details in common with the Mission wall Dover built before he worked for Hazard.

⁸⁰ Conard et. al, *El Pueblo Viejo*, 1986, 180.

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Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Conn, Paulina. Some of the insights in this nomination are from Ms. Conn, who graciously shared her extensive collection of materials including, "Chumash Trails, Old Mission Way, Yankee Roads" her unpublished November 20, 2017 manuscript nominating much of Mission Canyon and parts of the Upper East Side and the Riviera in Santa Barbara, California as a historic site; and "Nomination of the Lower Mission Canyon Road Corridor for Santa Barbara County Historic Landmark Status..." an unpublished May 12, 2018 manuscript by Conn based on the above.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Mission Creek Bridge
Name of Property

Santa Barbara, CA
County and State

- Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 34.440585

Longitude: - 119.712781

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Mission Creek Bridge spans Mission Creek and connects East Los Olivos Street (in the City of Santa Barbara) to Mission Canyon Road (in the County of Santa Barbara.) Included in the boundary is the streambed (*arroyo*) beneath the Bridge. Some of the contributing resources described above extend beyond this boundary.

A portion of the north-east edge of parcel #025-150-009 (formerly the Hazard property; today the Mount Calvary Monastery) lies under the west side of the Bridge.

NOTE: The Bridge is in the City of Santa Barbara except for a small portion on the north end of the Bridge, which is in the County of Santa Barbara.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the historic resource and its immediate setting.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Susan Chamberlin, M.A. Landscape Historian & Landscape Architect (CA License #2001) _____

organization: Coalition to Preserve Mission Canyon

Mission Creek Bridge
Name of Property

Santa Barbara, CA
County and State

street & number: P.O. Box 30162

city or town: Santa Barbara state: CA zip code: 93130

e-mail: LandscapeHistory1993@gmail.com

telephone: 805-687-2797

date: November 15, 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
See Continuation Sheet for Google maps.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
See Continuation Sheet for sketch map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Mission Creek Bridge

City or Vicinity: Santa Barbara

County: Santa Barbara

State: CA

Photographer: Susan Chamberlin

Date Photographed: August 30-September 7, 2018 (Except as noted for #8: Feb. 24, 2016)

Location of Original Digital Files: Coalition to Preserve Mission Canyon, 2620 Glendessary Lane, Santa Barbara, CA 93105

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo #1 (CA_SantaBarbaraCounty_MissionCreekBridge_0001)

West elevation of stone masonry arch (downstream side of bridge), camera facing north-east.

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Photo #2 (CA_SantaBarbaraCounty_MissionCreekBridge_0002)

East elevation of stone masonry arch (upstream side of bridge), camera facing west.

Note: pedestrian walkway (footbridge) cantilevered from top of bridge.

Photo #3 (CA_SantaBarbaraCounty_MissionCreekBridge_0003)

North end of bridge, camera facing south.

Note: on left is entrance to Rocky Nook Park, entrance to pedestrian walkway (footbridge) on east side of bridge, square pillar at north-east end of bridge, and east parapet of bridge; on right is North ("Stegosaurus") Wall attached to bridge's square pillar on north-west end of bridge, and west parapet of bridge; white trunks of native sycamore trees (*Platanus racemosa*) visible on both sides of bridge.

Photo #4 (CA_SantaBarbaraCounty_MissionCreekBridge_0004)

South end of bridge, camera facing north.

Note: on right is Oliver Trough-Fountain, square pillar on south-east end of bridge, and opening in parapet for pedestrian walkway (footbridge); on left is Mount Calvary Monastery pedestrian gate in South Wall attached to south-west end of bridge; bridge square pillar on south-west end of bridge is topped with ivy (*Hedera sp.*)

Photo #5 (CA_SantaBarbaraCounty_MissionCreekBridge_0005)

South-west end of bridge, camera facing south-east.

Note: square bridge pillar (topped with ivy) with attached South Wall that slopes up to Mount Calvary Monastery pedestrian gate marked by tall square pillars; South Wall continues to and beyond aqueduct fragment topped with red *Bougainvillea* vine; retaining wall (of unknown origin) is attached to the South Wall adjacent to pedestrian gate pillar and extends into Mount Calvary Monastery (former Hazard) property.

Photo #6 (CA_SantaBarbaraCounty_MissionCreekBridge_0006)

South Wall of bridge with square pillars marking exit from Mount Calvary Monastery (former Hazard) property, camera facing west.

Note: dirt path remains from original dirt road.

Photo #7 (CA_SantaBarbaraCounty_MissionCreekBridge_0007)

Bridge South Wall begins at round pillar marking entrance to Mount Calvary Monastery (former Hazard) property, camera facing south-east.

Note: center of three pillars is shared by Mount Calvary Monastery driveway and rear entry driveway to Santa Barbara Mission; third pillar is attached to wall Joseph T. Dover built for the Mission, which is attached to its old cemetery wall.

Mission Creek Bridge

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Photo #8 (CA_SantaBarbaraCounty_MissionCreekBridge_0008)

North ("Stegosaurus") Wall topped with *Wisteria* vine in bloom at 609 Mission Canyon Road, camera facing west.

Date of photograph: February 24, 2016.

Photo #9 (CA_SantaBarbaraCounty_MissionCreekBridge_0009)

North ("Stegosaurus") Wall of bridge at entrance to 609 Mission Canyon Road, camera facing south-west.

Note: round pillars marking gateway and one of two metal lattice gates visible; *Wisteria* vine topping wall to left (south) of gate not in bloom.

Photo #10 (CA_SantaBarbaraCounty_MissionCreekBridge_0010)

North ("Stegosaurus") Wall of bridge opening at Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, camera facing south.

Photo #11 (CA_SantaBarbaraCounty_MissionCreekBridge_0011)

North ("Stegosaurus") Wall of bridge ends at round pillar near auditorium at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, camera facing east.

Note: new ADA access opening in what was once a solid wall with a narrow path to the right of the pillar.

Photo #12 (CA_SantaBarbaraCounty_MissionCreekBridge_0012)

Oliver Trough-Fountain attached to the south-east end of the bridge at square pillar, camera facing north.

Note: opening in the bridge parapet for pedestrian walkway (footbridge) on east side of bridge.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Mission Creek Bridge
Name of Property
Santa Barbara, CA
County and State
Historic Highway Bridges of California MPS
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation: Maps, large scale Page 1 _____

Map 1: Google Earth map (large scale) depicting location of the Mission Creek Bridge

34.440585, -119.712781



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

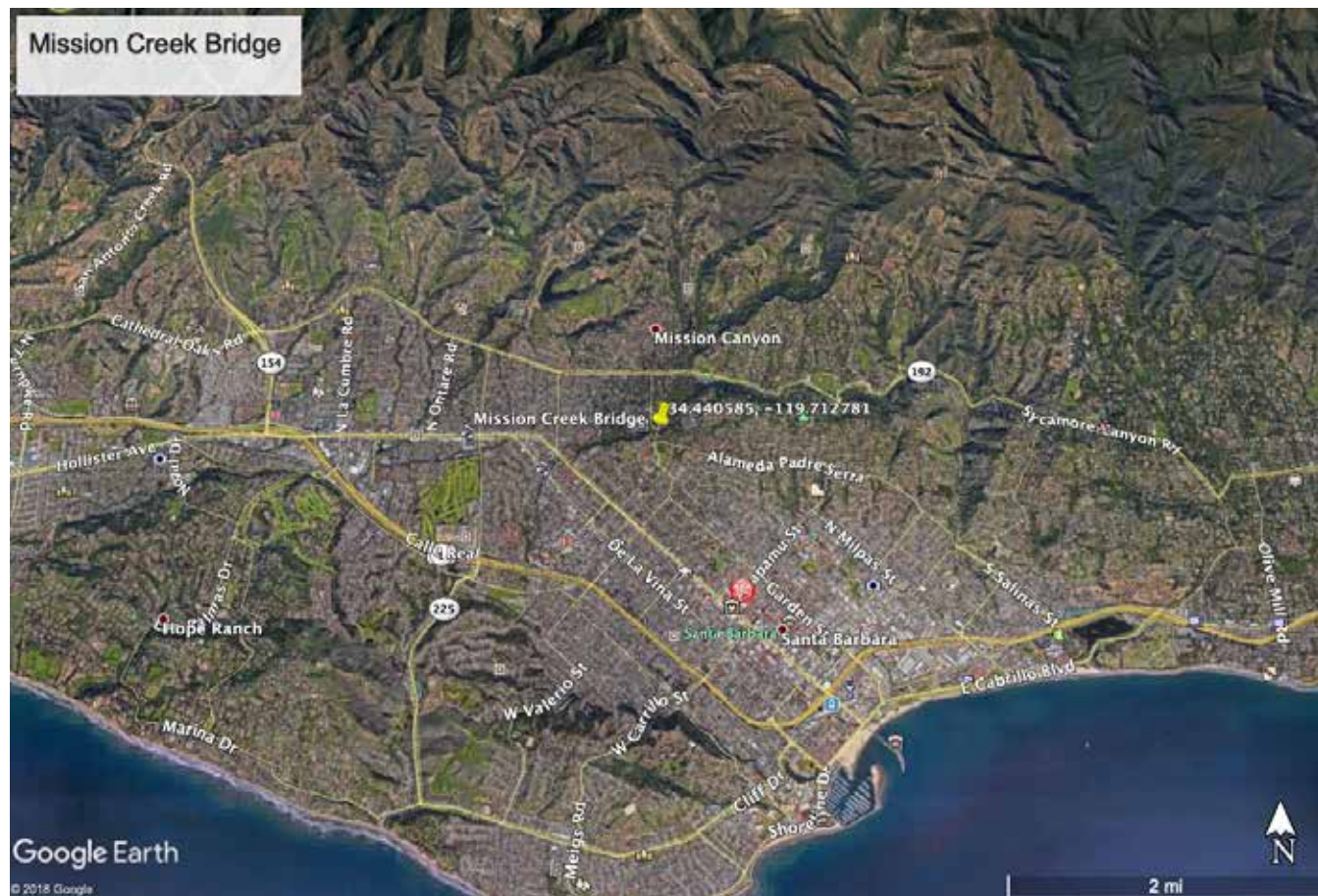
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Mission Creek Bridge
Name of Property
Santa Barbara, CA
County and State
Historic Highway Bridges of California MPS (Napoli, Donald S.)
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation: Maps, small scale Page 2 _____

Map 2: Google Earth map (small scale) depicting location of the Mission Creek Bridge

34.440585, -119.712781



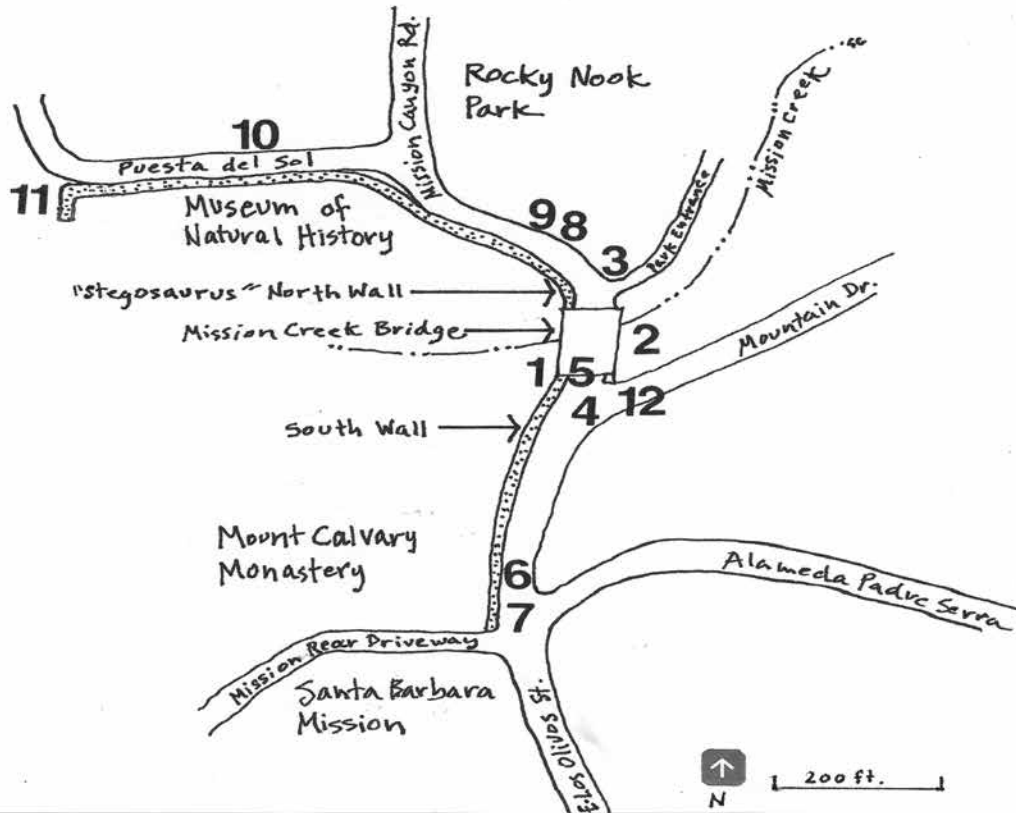
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Mission Creek Bridge
Name of Property
Santa Barbara, CA
County and State
Historic Highway Bridges of California MPS
(Napoli, Donald S.)
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation: Maps, small scale Page 2 _____

Map 3: Sketch map indicating photo locations (numbers correspond to nomination photos.)



(Numbers correspond to photo locations)

SKETCH MAP North ↑