

UNIT 513

LA PURISIMA STATE HISTORIC PARK

GENERAL PLAN

September 1991

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Room 905



*La Purisima Mission
State Historic Park
General Plan*



CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS

State park and Recreation Commission Approval — September 1991

The Promise of La Purisima Mission

Today's traveler along El Camino Real visits missions that are but a small part of the original mission complex: a surviving or restored church, a residence building, or maybe some melted adobe ruins – and these often in an urban setting. These remnants cannot relate the purposes and significance of the missions to the growth and change of California to the visitor. The great historic and social significance of the mission system is that these establishments were the earliest outposts of European civilization in California, thrust upon an indigenous people little expecting the momentous changes that would come to their lives.

In the late 1930s, government workers, scholars, and private citizens cooperated to bring about a restoration of La Purisima Mission. This was not to glorify the Spanish conquest of California, but to enable us all to understand the evolution of our history. These people recognized that at La Purisima they had a singular possibility "to reproduce such an establishment; to create an historic picture of great beauty and educational value, not to be excelled anywhere" Further, they were " . . . impressed with the opportunity there to provide for the public a rare educational feature – a complete mission establishment – such as it is not possible to prepare anywhere else in the United States, and [they] strongly recommend[ed] that we accept as our ultimate goal at La Purisima nothing less than the complete restoration of the whole establishment as it stood at the height of its glory and usefulness, furnished and equipped as it must have been at that time." Through this general plan, the Department supports this ultimate goal.



DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION

P.O. BOX 942896, SACRAMENTO, CA 94296-0001

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Room 905

Resolution 47-91
adopted by the
CALIFORNIA STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION
at its regular meeting in Lompoc on
September 13, 1991

WHEREAS, the Director of the Department of Parks and Recreation has presented to this Commission for approval the proposed General Plan for La Purisima Mission State Historic Park; and

WHEREAS, this reflects long-range development plans to provide for optimum use and enjoyment of the unit as well as the protection of its quality;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the State Park and Recreation Commission approves the Department of Parks and Recreation's La Purisima Mission State Historic Park General Plan dated March 1991, subject to such environmental changes as the Director of Parks and Recreation shall determine advisable and necessary to implement the provisions of said plan.

*La Purisima Mission
State Historic Park
General Plan*

*Pete Wilson
Governor*

*Douglas P. Wheeler
Secretary for Resources*

*Donald W. Murphy
Director*

*State of California – The Resources Agency
Department of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001*



*State Park and Recreation Commission
Approval September 1991*

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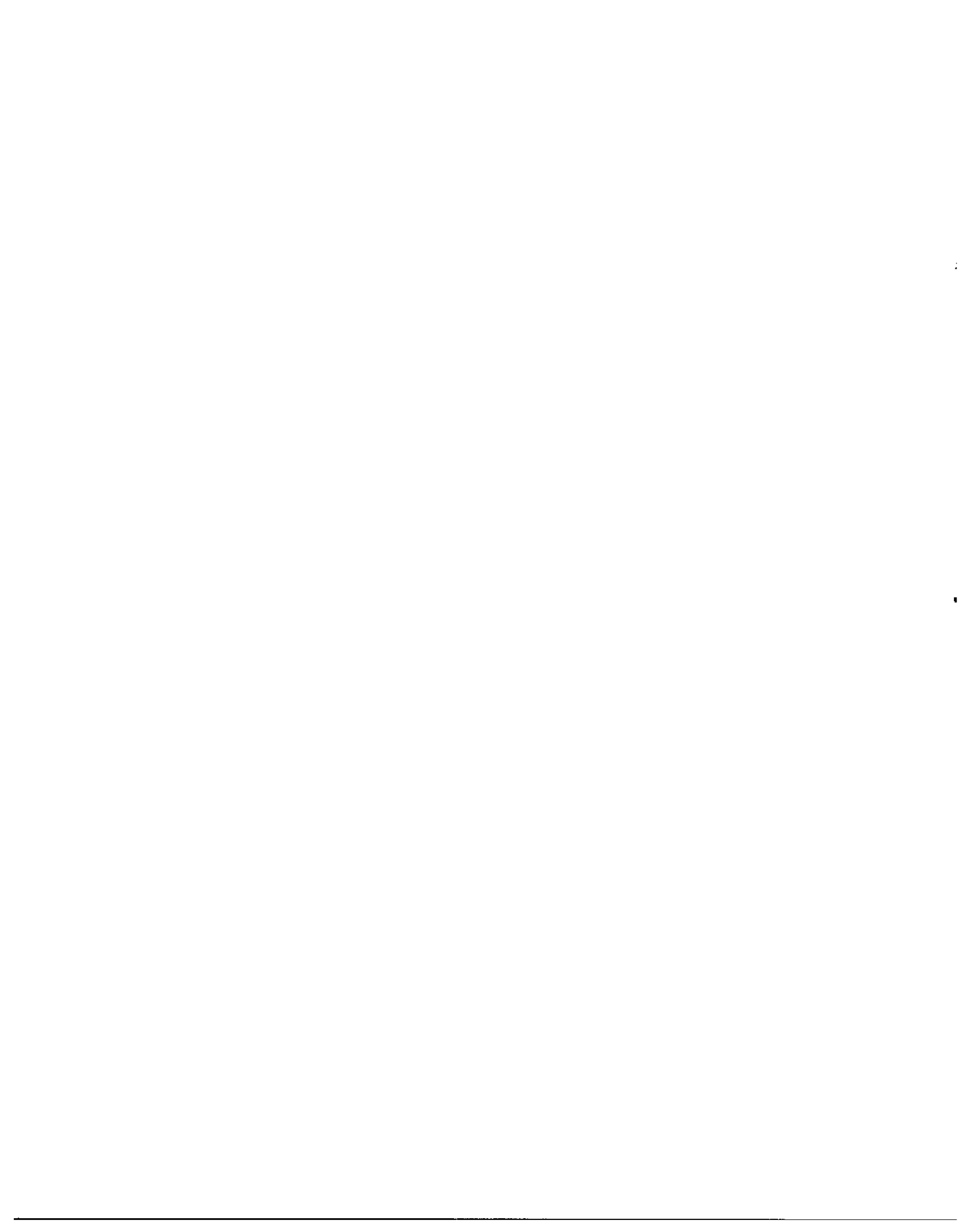
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THE CHARACTER OF LA PURISIMA SHP

The mission chain, of which La Purisima was one link, entered an irreversible decline with Mexican independence in 1821. Ultimately secularization destroyed the system entirely. By the end of the 19th century the adobe buildings had nearly melted back into the soil. However, Californians had started to cultivate a yearning for a mythic lost age that the missions represented. This growing public sentiment culminated in a massive restoration and reconstruction program undertaken by the Civilian Conservation Corp in the 1930's. As a result, La Purisima Mission now represents the most complete restoration of all California missions.

La Purisima State Historic Park provides a natural historic setting that enhances this significant historic site. It provides the visitor with the opportunity to step back in time and to enjoy the sense of arrival and interaction with this significant period of history. The major goal of this plan is to protect that character and enhance that experience.



Summary

Onofre's Residence Ruin - September 1934



SUMMARY

This summary highlights the major resource management policies, facility and site improvements, and interpretive programs proposed for La Purisima Mission State Historic Park.

The primary goal of the plan is to preserve the historic scene and maintain the historic "sense of place"—visitors' sense of stepping back in history. Department directives place the highest level of protection on cultural and natural resources. Interpretation of these resources to the public is the secondary goal of the plan; therefore, themes and methods of interpretation are discussed extensively. Proposals to expand visitor awareness of the Native American values, the mission system, the contributions of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the natural resources are part of the General Plan. Facility improvements to enhance these goals are recommended.

Proposals of the Plan

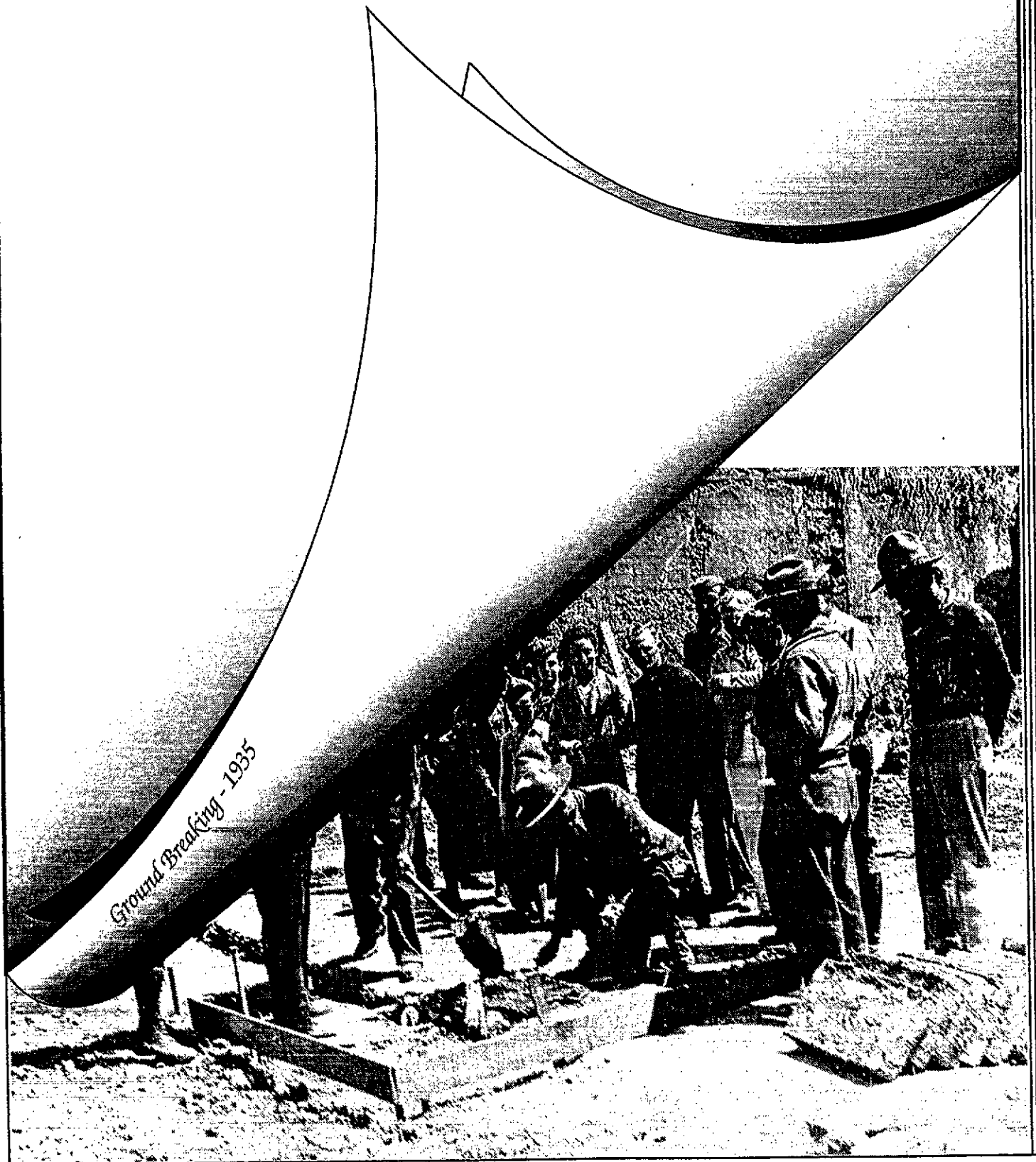
- The natural and historic setting will be preserved by placing new facilities outside the viewshed of the primary historic zone and working with local officials and landowners to protect the viewshed outside the park.
- The primary historic period will be from 1813 to 1834, and the primary historic zone will include all reconstructed features and outlying structures and features.
- The neophyte Indian quarters and the warehouse are significant components of the mission complex, and will be rebuilt.
- An archeological testing program will be developed and implemented to locate and assess significant historic and prehistoric occupation sites. A regular monitoring program will be implemented for existing sites.
- The Native American cemetery will be protected from development or human disturbance.
- The existing reservoirs will be managed primarily to provide water sources for the aqueduct, parts of which will be retained as wildlife habitat.
- The aqueduct system will be restored to be as fully functioning as is feasible.
- The historic agricultural appearance of the valley floor north of the mission buildings will be preserved.
- The buildings constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps will be protected from damage, and any replacement of historic fabric will be done in kind.

- The original pine tree grove planted by the Civilian Conservation Corps will be retained. However, seedlings will be removed from the Burton Mesa chaparral.
- The Burton Mesa chaparral will be preserved.
- A creek management plan will be prepared to restore Los Berros Creek to a more natural system, and the woody riparian zone along the creek will be increased to expand riparian habitat.
- The department will actively strive to restore altered native wildlife habitats and will work with local agencies to restore and protect wildlife corridors.
- Exotic plants will be controlled except for species perpetuated for the historic landscape. Landscaping should consist of species indigenous to the unit or species used during the active mission period.
- Rare and endangered plants will be protected.
- A unit-wide prescribed-burn management plan will be developed, and the unit will maintain a current wildfire plan.
- Seismic design evaluations will be formulated for the buildings.
- The existing visitor center activity will be removed from the historic structures, and a new visitor center will be constructed outside the critical viewshed of the historic core.
- The entrance will be relocated to improve interior circulation and provide space for a contact station.
- The existing 100-car parking lot, which affects cultural and scenic values, will be removed, and a new 200-car parking lot will be placed near the new visitor center.
- The visitor center complex will have complete disabled access. The historic core will have designated disabled parking and trails, and provisions will be made for access to historic structures wherever feasible.
- Interpretive signage will be upgraded and rehabilitated.
- A day-use and equestrian parking area will be provided at the Pine Grove area near Rucker Road.

- A trail management plan will be developed to reduce conflicts between recreation use and historic values. Hiking, jogging, bicycling, and horseback riding will be restricted to designated trails.



Introduction



INTRODUCTION

Unit Identification

La Purisima Mission State Historic Park contains 980 acres on Purisima Road, approximately three miles north of the City of Lompoc in northern Santa Barbara County.

The park is situated on the eastern part of Burton Mesa on the north rim of the Lompoc Valley. The elevation at the park office is 140 feet above sea level, with the highest point in the park at 310 feet above sea level. The terrain is rolling hills, composed of diatomaceous deposits overlaid with sand. The hills are densely covered with coyote bush, ceanothus, poison oak, scrub oak, and phlox. Los Berros Creek cuts through the park from the north.

The unit consists of three areas: the historic area, the natural area with riding and hiking trails, and the maintenance-service and residence area. The historic area consists of ten restored adobe mission buildings, with a total area of 77,040 square feet. It also has a historic aqueduct and water system used from 1812 to 1845. One historic structure is used for a visitor center. In addition to the restored buildings and facilities, a living museum has been developed, which contains livestock and a vegetable garden typical of the mission era. The natural area includes 3.7 miles of historic trails near the mission and 8.8 miles in the surrounding hills. The maintenance-service and residence area has four houses, a mobile home space, a workshop and office, and two garage-storage buildings. Roads and utility systems to serve the historic and maintenance-residence areas have existed for several years.

Founded on December 8, 1787, Mission La Purisima Concepcion was the eleventh of California's 21 missions to be established. Its original site lies within what is now the City of Lompoc in Santa Barbara County. This site is now within a residential area where some undeveloped lots still exist. One of the undeveloped lots contains the remains of the mission's sanctuary. The friars moved to the present site, four miles to the northeast, in 1812, after one of California's most devastating earthquakes. Cultural resource experts generally regard the two sites as one La Purisima Mission, since there is cultural continuity from the first to the present, although all extant structures are on the current site.

With the Mexican Revolt against Spain and the crumbling of the Spanish Empire, the missions were subject to exploitation. The Government of Mexico was not favorable toward the missions of Alta California. With secularization in 1834 and the coming of government administrators, the friars virtually found themselves expelled from the institutions they had built, and most of the Indians had left. In 1845, the mission was sold at auction by Pio Pico, the last Governor of Mexican Republic California. For years thereafter the property from owner to owner, with farming and cattle the primary interests. Finally, due to vandalism and the elements, the buildings went into ruins.

In 1874, a few parcels of land on which the crumbling ruins stood were returned to the Catholic Church by the federal government. The Union Oil Company became owner of the remainder of the property. In 1933, this company deeded several parcels of land on which the ruins stood to Santa Barbara County. The county then was able to interest the National Park Service in making a partial restoration of the old buildings using the labor of the Civilian Conservation Corps. To do this, it was necessary for the state to acquire the property. The initial state acquisition was accomplished in 1935. The state and the county then jointly acquired other parcels, making a total of 980 acres.

Planning for the Civilian Conservation Corps project began July 18, 1934. Because intelligently planning the work required a definite restoration policy and objective, seven well-qualified people from Santa Barbara County formed the La Purisima Advisory Committee. The group thoroughly studied the possibilities and wrote a comprehensive report outlining a logical policy for restoration and clearly defining the objective of the work. That report has influenced management of this unit for the past half century.

Restoration of the Padres' Residence Building (El Monasterio) was completed in 1937, and the unit was classified as a state historic monument. The 50-year-old restoration and the Civilian Conservation Corps are now considered to have significant historic value, which can be interpreted to visitors.

Purpose of the General Plan

General plans are prepared to guide future management and development of State Park System units. The General Plan must satisfy certain requirements of the Public Resources Code and be approved by the California State Park and Recreation Commission before the department undertakes any development in the park that would constitute a permanent commitment of natural or cultural resources.

The *General Plan for La Purisima Mission State Historic Park* documents the planning process, summarizes the available information about the park and the relevant data used in making land use decisions, and recommends resource management policies and appropriate development.

As conditions change or new information becomes available, the plan may need to be updated. Details of facility design are not provided, nor are the specific configurations of new use areas or the specific scope of resource funding for implementing the General Plan's recommendations. Day use and parking capacities shown by the plan indicate approximate limitations on park capacity; actual development may be less. While discussions about land not owned by the Department of Parks and Recreation at the time of the plan's preparation have been included, these discussions are intended for long-range planning purposes only and do not represent an intention or commitment to acquire.

Objectives

The General Plan is a tool for meeting the following broad objectives. It is intended to:

1. Protect and perpetuate the unit's cultural and natural resources.
2. Provide necessary facilities for visitor use to help meet current and future recreational demand.
3. Determine appropriate interpretive services and facilities for education and recreation.
4. Provide opportunities for concession services and facilities, where appropriate.
5. Promote a safe, enjoyable, and well-managed visitor experience.
6. Preserve the historic scene and maintain a historic sense of place from the visitors' perspective.

General Plan Elements

The plan consists of the following six elements. They reflect the department's responsibility to fulfill certain goals.

The *Resource Element* evaluates the natural and cultural resources of the park and sets management policies for protection, restoration, and use of these resources.

The *Interpretive Element* proposes programs and facilities for public information and interpretation of the park's natural and cultural resources.

The *Concessions Element* summarizes opportunities to provide appropriate goods or services to the public through concessions in existing or proposed facilities.

The *Operations Element* describes specific operational and maintenance requirements and guidelines appropriate to the park.

The *Land Use and Facilities Element* describes current and proposed land uses and facilities to enhance public recreational experiences and enjoyment of these resources and values.

The *Environmental Impact Element*, along with the rest of the General Plan, serves as the Environmental Impact Report required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). It assesses the environmental effects of the plan proposals and describes mitigation measures and alternatives.

The Planning Process

The planning process is comprehensive. In fulfilling the department's dual mission to protect and perpetuate the resources and to provide recreation opportunities, preparation of the General Plan involves considering a number of factors: public and departmental interests and concerns, the opportunities and constraints of the park's existing land uses and physical resources, access to and circulation in the unit, and regional and statewide recreational needs.

Three phases mark the plan's progress: inventory and analysis of the resource, development of alternative land use and facility plans, and preparation of a single plan. Public input at all stages is essential to creating a plan responsive to visitor concerns and desires.

An inventory of the park's natural, cultural, esthetic, and recreational resources was developed through file and literature searches and field observation. Evaluation of the resources determined the appropriate management policies for protection, perpetuation, enhancement, or restoration of important resources. Prior to any additional planning, the Resource Inventory Summary and proposed management policies were presented to the public. Resource constraints and sensitivities helped to establish appropriate and manageable recreational use intensity levels, which provided parameters for the alternative plans that followed.

Alternative plans were generated to explore different kinds of desirable facilities, as well as various arrangements and capacities of use areas. After comments from the public and agencies were received, a single plan for the unit was developed, incorporating facility improvements, interpretive program needs, and operational requirements. The Preliminary General Plan was presented to the California State Park and Recreation Commission. Following approval of the Preliminary General Plan, the Final General Plan was prepared. The Final General Plan incorporates public comments and responses to comments as part of the CEQA requirements.

Public Involvement

The public expressed its interests and concerns at various stages in the planning process. The public involvement part of the planning effort began with distribution of a user survey at the unit during the peak visitor use season in 1989. A mailing list was developed from this source and from department files. Public workshops were held at two critical stages of the plan's evolution. The first public workshop presented the Resource Element and asked people to describe their needs, concerns, and major issues. The second public meeting was held to present alternatives for development and receive comments on the single plan proposals.

Public comment on the Preliminary General Plan was made through the CEQA process, and again at the State Park and Recreation Commission hearing on the plan.

Involvement of Other Agencies

Agencies that were contacted or that expressed interest during preparation of the General Plan for La Purisima Mission State Historic Park include:

California Department of Fish and Game
Santa Barbara County Planning Department
Mission Hills Community Service District
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
General Telephone Company

Regional Recreation Profile

In fulfilling its statewide recreation mission, the department also evaluates and considers regional recreation resources and needs. Understanding the resources of an individual region, the recreation needs of its residents, and the impacts of recreation seekers from outside the region is critical to providing meaningful recreational opportunities in California.

Recreation User Profile

The department developed a visitor survey to gather information about issues such as the economic impact of park visitation-related expenditures on the surrounding community, park users' demographic characteristics and patterns of visitation, and visitors' satisfaction with park facilities and services. (See Appendix A for a complete report on 1989 Visitor Survey Results.)

During one month in 1989, every tenth visitor to the museum building was asked to fill out a questionnaire. More than 77 percent of the sample responded with usable answers.

Highlights gleaned from the questionnaire include:

- The average party consisted of three persons.
- Eighty percent of the parties were families.
- The average party spent two hours visiting the site.
- Forty-four percent of the parties were on return visits.
- Eighty-one percent of the respondents resided outside Santa Barbara County.
- Sixty-five percent of the respondents stayed overnight at a commercial lodging facility in Santa Barbara County.
- Nonresidents stayed an average of three nights in the county.

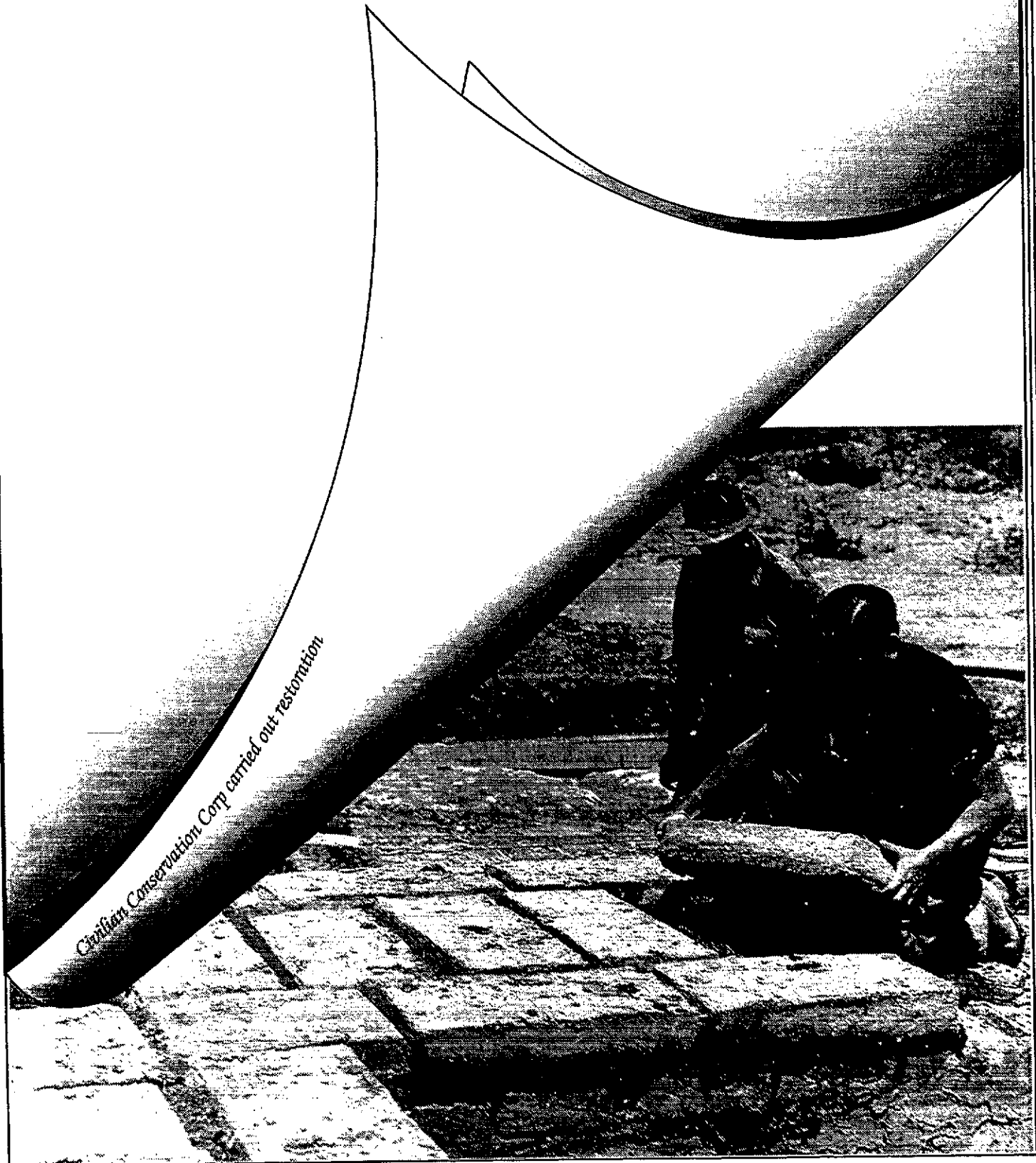
- The most popular sites for an overnight stay were the Lompoc, Santa Barbara, and Solvang area resorts.

The following conclusions were drawn from an analysis of comments from the respondents:

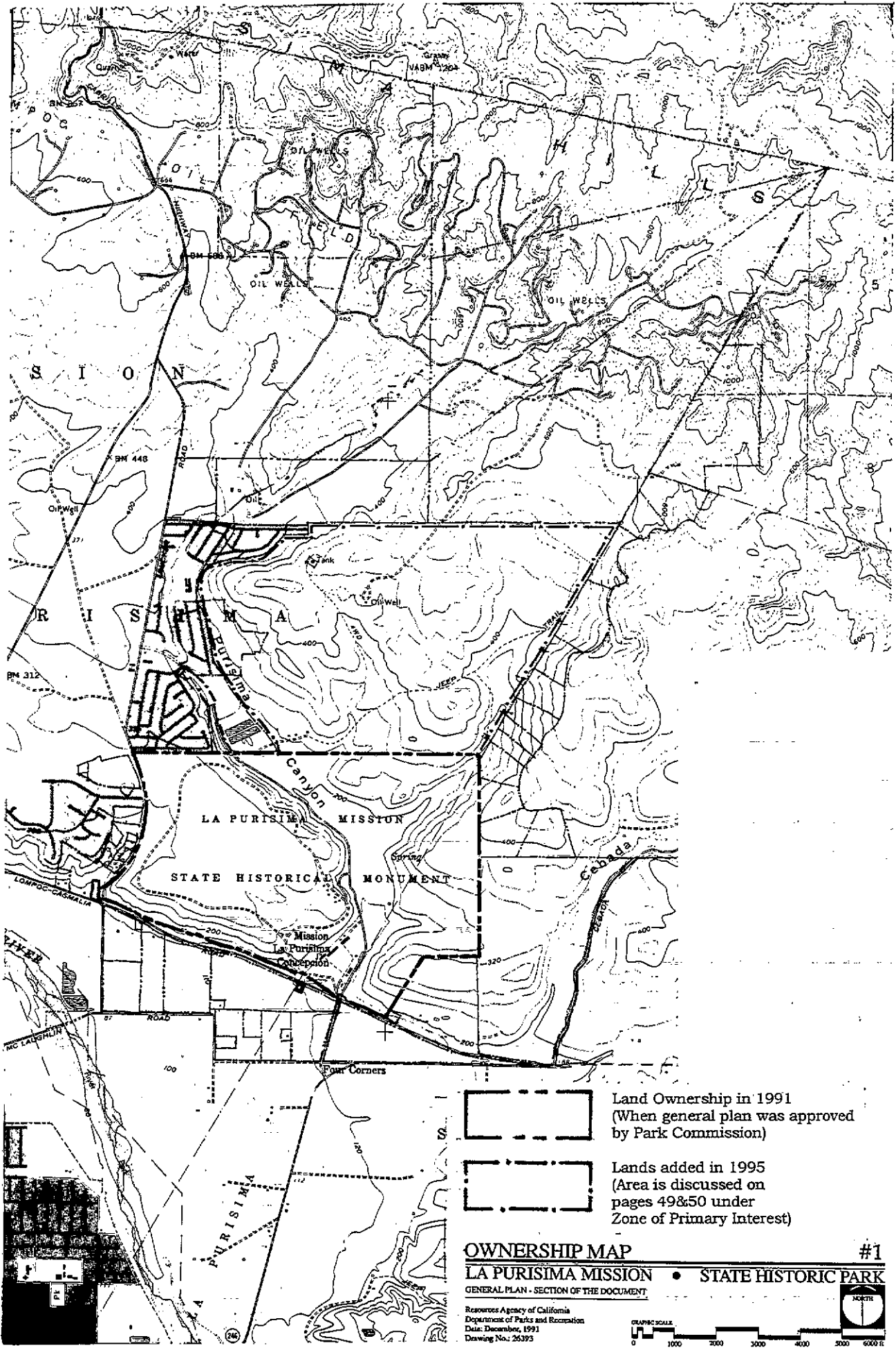
- Generally, visitors expressed a high to very high rate of satisfaction with the park facilities, program, and staff. However, significant improvements are needed in the number and visibility of interpretive signs and in restroom design.
- There was adequate road signing to guide them to the park.
- Better distribution and redesign of the brochures should be investigated.
- Nonresident visitors to the county preferred sightseeing and culturally related entertainment rather than nature-oriented activities.
- For most nonresident visitors, the La Purisima experience was part of a multi-day, multi-stop pattern of tourism in the area.
- A typical visit to the mission would include a two-hour stay, driving time to and from the site, and a meal stop.
- Except for lodging expenses, the average nonresident day use visitor spent as much in the county per day as a local visitor.
- Based on the sample results of the survey, a full year's attendance of nonresident museum visitors would generate a projected annual expenditure of \$637,000 in the surrounding county.
- Using a conservative multiplier of 1.6, the actual economic impact of museum visitors' expenditures on Santa Barbara County would exceed \$1 million.*



* The financial figures cited above do not include the tourist-related spending of the 60 percent of park visitors who did not stop at the museum building. Thus, the numbers given in this report should be considered a very conservative estimate of the total annual economic impact of the park.

Resource Element



Civilian Conservation Corp carried out restoration



-  Land Ownership in 1991
(When general plan was approved
by Park Commission)
-  Lands added in 1995
(Area is discussed on
pages 49&50 under
Zone of Primary Interest)

OWNERSHIP MAP #1

LA PURISIMA MISSION • **STATE HISTORIC PARK**

GENERAL PLAN - SECTION OF THE DOCUMENT

Resources Agency of California
Department of Parks and Recreation
Date: December, 1991
Drawing No.: 25393

GRAPHIC SCALE
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 FT

NORTH

Resource Element

Purpose

This Resource Element was prepared to meet requirements set forth in Section 5002.2, Subsection (b) of Division 5, Chapter 1 of the Public Resources Code, and Chapter 1, Section 4332 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations. In compliance with this section of the Public Resources Code, the Resource Element sets forth long-range management objectives for the natural and cultural resources of the unit. Specific actions or limitations required to achieve these objectives are also set forth in this element; maintenance operations and details of resource management will be included in specific resource management programs that will be prepared at a later date.

Unit Description

La Purisima Mission State Historic Park, in Santa Barbara County, is a 980-acre unit of the California State Park System. The nearest State Park System units are Point Sal State Beach, 20 miles northwest, and Gaviota State Park, 18 miles southeast. Purisima Road forms the southern boundary of the unit. State Highway 1 is two miles west of the park. State Highway 101 is 15 miles east (Ownership Map 1).

Resource Summary

Natural Resources

Topography

La Purisima Mission State Historic Park is situated on the southern border of the Coast Range Geomorphic Province of California. The Coast Range Province is characterized by a series of northwest-trending mountains and hills, with intervening valleys. To the south, beginning at the crest of the Santa Ynez Mountains, is the Transverse Range Geomorphic Province. This province contains mountain ranges that predominantly trend in an east-west direction. The Santa Ynez River basin, in which the park lies, is considered to be a transition zone between these two provinces, and thus contains structural trends common to both provinces.

The park is located at the transition between the Lompoc Valley and Burton Mesa. La Purisima Canyon, through which Los Berros Creek runs, dissects Burton Mesa, and opens into the Lompoc Valley. The park areas on both sides of Los Berros Canyon are part of the upland areas of Burton Mesa. North of Burton Mesa are the Purisima Hills. The Lompoc Valley is approximately 5 miles long and up to 1.5 miles wide, with an irregular configuration. Burton Mesa consists of an undulating depositional terrace, approximately 10 miles wide by 17 miles long. The Purisima Hills range from low-lying foothills to moderately steep and locally rugged terrain spanning an area approximately 5 miles wide by 21 miles long.

In the park, there are three fairly distinct geomorphic features. West of Los Berros Canyon, rising above its surroundings, is a flat mesa that is up to 280 feet above sea level and about 80 feet above the canyon floor. The second feature is a stream-dissected slope, with moderate grades, east of Purisima Canyon. The slope has been eroded into a series of alternating canyons and well-rounded ridges slanting uniformly toward the canyon. The maximum elevation of this eastern area in the park is 360 feet, although the hills continue to rise northeastward. The third feature is Purisima Canyon, characterized by flat bottomlands, an intermittent stream, an abruptly rising western slope, and a moderately rising, dissected eastern slope.

Slopes in the park are nearly level in the western portion, where employee housing and administrative and maintenance offices are located, and in the Los Berros Canyon bottom, where the mission building complex, aqueduct system, and agricultural fields are located. Slopes along the southern border of the park and adjacent to Los Berros Canyon are moderately steep, up to 30 percent.

Meteorology

The climate of the Lompoc Valley is characterized by cool, dry summers and mild, wet winters. The valley's proximity to the Pacific Ocean, with its semipermanent eastern Pacific high pressure cell, is the dominant influence in determining regional and local weather patterns. The presence of the "eastern Pacific high" generally dictates dry, fair weather, and its absence allows the jet stream and its corresponding frontal systems to intrude into the Central Coast area.

A shallow marine layer of cool ocean air forms low clouds, a consistent feature of summer evenings and mornings. Northwest winds of 10 to 20 knots combine with solar heating to dissipate the low stratus clouds and leave afternoons generally clear with hazy sunshine. Average temperatures range from 70.8 degrees F to 61.3 degrees F. Winter temperatures are mild, from 65.1 degrees F to 52.3 degrees F. Occasional cold air masses from Arctic regions bring subfreezing temperatures.

Rainfall occurs primarily between November and April. The Lompoc Valley receives about 13 inches of rainfall annually. Rare summer rains are the result of unstable tropical air masses generated off the coast of Mexico.

"Santa Ana" winds are infrequent dramatic conditions that occur during the spring and fall. These strong northeasterly winds are typically hot and dry. The extremely low humidity of this air creates conditions favorable for wildfires.

Los Berros Canyon is aligned in a north-south direction, creating a significant microclimate. The canyon is bordered on two sides by the 200-foot Burton Mesa Complex, which protects the mission buildings and grounds from the prevailing west-northwest winds. Canyon temperature extremes are typically greater than those throughout the rest of the unit.

A monitoring station in the City of Lompoc, near the mission, tracks concentrations of gaseous and particulate pollutants. The City of Lompoc and the mission do not have a significant air pollution problem, although very rarely, under the correct meteorological conditions, the ozone level will exceed the maximum acceptable concentration of the State of California's one-hour standard.

Hydrology

La Purisima Mission State Historic Park is in the Santa Ynez River watershed (see Watershed Map 2). The Santa Ynez River runs generally east to west over its 70-mile length, draining 505,000 acres and emptying into the Pacific Ocean at Vandenberg Air Force Base, 7 miles west of the park. The river channel is one-quarter mile south of the park at its closest point.

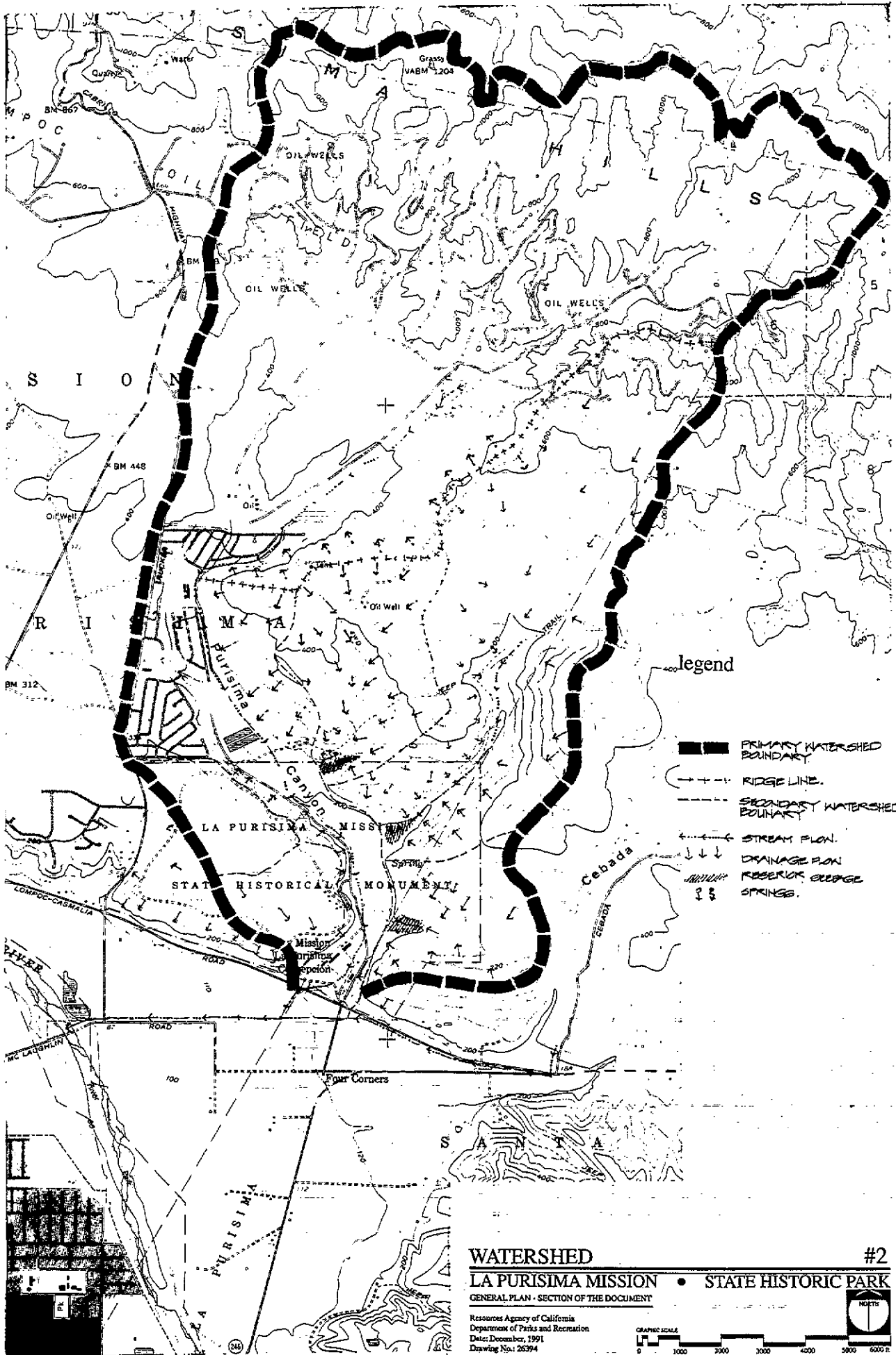
Los Berros Creek, a tributary of the Santa Ynez River, runs through the park. The creek flows north to south over its 6-mile length. Its watershed encompasses approximately 3,040 acres, and its average annual flow is about 101 acre-feet, with an estimated maximum discharge of 200 cubic feet per second. The creek channel contains surface water flow only intermittently; it is dry most of the year.

The most northerly unnamed tributary drainage in the park contains perennial surface water flow. This flow is captured in a small reservoir dating back to the Spanish period. Flow from the pond enters a primitive restored aqueduct that once provided the irrigation water supply for the mission. The water in the aqueduct is not used; it percolates into the ground at the southern end of the aqueduct.

The 100-year flood plain for the park has been delineated on 1979 flood insurance rate maps. The major portions of Los Berros Canyon within the park are considered to be in the 100-year flood plain. Most of the main mission buildings appear to be located out of the flood plain. However, corrals, bridges, picnic areas, and buildings adjacent to the creek would be inundated during a 100-year flood.

Potable water used in the park is supplied by the Mission Hills Community Service District, from wells in the Mission Hills area north of the park.

Groundwater levels in the Lompoc Basin are generally declining; water withdrawals are exceeding the recharge rates. Levels near the Santa Ynez River, however, are stable. If necessary, the park might possibly develop its own water supply from a shallow well in the park. On-site water treatment facilities would be necessary to reduce total dissolved solids, specific conductance, and coliform bacteria.



#2

WATERSHED
LA PURISIMA MISSION • STATE HISTORIC PARK
 GENERAL PLAN - SECTION OF THE DOCUMENT

Resources Agency of California
 Department of Parks and Recreation
 Date: December, 1991
 Drawing No: 26394

GRAPHIC SCALE
 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 FT

Geology

Geologic strata in the La Purisima Mission region are made up of sedimentary rocks and sediments ranging in age from Miocene (13 to 26 million years ago) to Holocene (present to 11,000 years ago). The older rocks crop out in the Purisima and Lompoc Hills. Rocks become progressively younger across the Burton Mesa and into the Lompoc Plain. Older bedrock of the Jurassic period (135-180 million years ago) Franciscan formation and Cretaceous period (63-135 million years ago) Espada formation are not exposed in the area but are reputed to be nonconformingly overlain by Miocene-age Monterey shale. No rock outcrops occur in the park. Two sedimentary geologic units occur in the park, Orcutt sand and alluvium.

Orcutt sand is tan to rusty brown, semi-consolidated, poorly bedded, poor-to well-sorted sands and clayey sands. These middle-to late-Pleistocene age (1 to 2 million years ago) strata were formed in a windblown, nonmarine depositional environment. The Orcutt sand occurs over the upland portion of the park, both east and west of Los Berros Canyon.

Alluvium is light gray to gray, poorly sorted silt, sand, and gravel; it is partially dissected, unconsolidated, and poorly bedded. These Holocene age deposits were formed in a fluvial valley and flood plain depositional environment. The alluvial deposits occur within Los Berros Canyon and extend partially into the eastern tributary canyons. Los Berros Creek has downcut approximately ten feet through these alluvial deposits, forming an incised channel through the park.

La Purisima Mission State Historic Park's proximity to major faults makes it susceptible to ground shaking from earthquakes. Faults closest to the park that may cause moderate to large local earthquakes include the Hosgri, Offshore Lompoc, Point Conception, Santa Lucia Bank, and Santa Ynez. The Mid Channel and San Andreas faults may also cause a major earthquake whose shaking could affect the park. There have been three major earthquakes that have affected the park area in the last 177 years. These events occurred in 1812, 1857, and 1927. The 1812 earthquake destroyed La Purisima Mission at its former location in what is now the City of Lompoc.

No significant vertebrate fossils have been discovered in the park. The possibility of fossils occurring in the Orcutt sand or alluvial deposits is considered low due to the nature of the depositional environment. Whale, porpoise, seal, water bird, fish, and foraminifera fossils have been collected from the Sisquoc and Monterey formations in quarries south of Lompoc.

Regional mineral resources have been identified around the park. Diatomite quarries exist south of Lompoc, and oil and gas development occurs in the Purisima Hills north of the park.

No significant structural or sedimentological features were established in the park, primarily because of the poor consolidation of the Orcutt sand. However, the sand itself is of interest

because of its method of deposition, regional extent, and correlation with the Pleistocene glaciations.

Soils

La Purisima Mission State Historic Park soils have been classified as belonging to the Marina-Oceano Association. This soil association is described as nearly level to moderately steep, somewhat excessively drained sands on mesas and dunes. In this association, three soil series occur in the park: marina sand, Arnold sand, and elder sandy loam.

Marina sand is the most common soil in the park and is the dominant soil on the mesa west of the mission complex. The soil is somewhat excessively drained sandy soil underlain by wind-deposited sand. In a representative profile, the surface layer is grayish brown and brown sand and light loamy sand, about 27 inches thick. The subsoil, about 23 inches thick, is light brown loamy sand containing thick clay bands. The substratum is light brown and pink sand, extending 60 inches deep or more. Slopes range from 0 to 30 percent.

Arnold sand consists of somewhat excessively drained sands that developed over soft sandstone. In a representative profile, the soil is light brown to very pale brown sand, about 55 inches thick. It is underlain by very pale brown, soft, porous sandstone that can be dug with hand tools. Slopes range from 5 to 45 percent. In the park, this soil occurs on the slopes near the park's southern boundary and on the slopes above Los Berros Creek.

Elder sandy loam occurs in the park in the valley floor formed by Los Berros Creek. This soil consists of well-drained sandy loams that developed in alluvium derived from acid shale and sandstone. In a representative profile, the surface layer is gray sandy loam, about 23 inches thick. The underlying layers are gray and light brownish gray stratified sandy loam and fine sandy loam, to depths of 60 inches or more; this is the dominant soil in the agricultural fields in the park.

Virtually all slopes in the park are susceptible to high rates of erosion. The unconsolidated nature of the sandy soils allows for rapid erosion of any soil where vegetation cover has been removed. Wind, water, and human use all have significant potential to move large quantities of soil.

Plant Life

The native vegetation of La Purisima Mission State Historic Park occurs in two general habitat types: upland and wetland. In those two broad categories, 14 plant communities have been identified:

Upland Vegetation

Northern Coastal Dune Scrub	Southern Coastal Oak Woodland
Central Coast Scrub	Cismontane Native Grassland
California Mixed Chaparral	Cismontane Introduced Grassland
Chamise Chaparral	Introduced Woodlands
Coast Live Oak Forest	Developed Agricultural Fields

Wetland Vegetation

Palustrine Emergent Wetland	Forested Wetlands
Palustrine Scrub/Shrub	Dunes

Dr. Wayne Ferren of the University of California at Santa Barbara conducted a comprehensive inventory and an analysis of the plant life of the park. His 1984 report, *The Botanical Resources of La Purisima Mission State Historic Park*, identified 252 native and 90 naturalized plant species in the park. Ferren noted that an additional 58 species have been reported by others, bringing the total number of plant species reported at La Purisima to 400. Most of the information in this section was taken from Ferren's report. A 1988 survey for rare plants was conducted by state park resource ecologists.

The vegetation in the park is characterized by complex spatial relationships. Many areas of the park support more than one community. The plant community map for the park (Ferren 1984) has many areas where plant community designations overlap.

The upland vegetation in the park is generally referred to as Burton Mesa chaparral, a unique form of chaparral restricted to the aeolian sands of the Orcutt formation, north of Lompoc, and reaching its southern limit in the park. Many of the characteristic species of Burton Mesa chaparral are narrowly restricted in distribution. The chaparral is characterized by endemic shagbark and Purisima manzanitas (*Arcostaphylos rudis* and *A. purissima*), varieties of coast and Santa Barbara ceanothus (*Ceanothus ramulosus* var. *fascicularis* and *C. impressus* var. *impressus*), varieties of a widespread bush monkey flower (*Mimulus aurantiacus* subsp. *lompocense*), and a suffrutescent wallflower (*Erysimum suffrutescens* var. *lompocense*). In addition, clusters of unusual, shrubby, multi-trunked coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) are interspersed through the chaparral. Because of the number of endemic taxa, the unusual oaks, and a rich herbaceous understory, Burton Mesa chaparral has been recognized as a valuable biological resource of statewide significance.

Northern coastal dune scrub and the central coastal scrub occur in the park on the marina sand soils. Dominant species include California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), mock heather

(*Ericameria ericoides*), silver lupine (*Lupinus albifrons*), dune lupine (*L. chamissonis*), coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*), coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*), sand almond (*Prunus fasciculata*), and black sage (*Salvia mellifera*).

Chaparral vegetation in the park occurs in two plant communities: mixed chaparral and chamise chaparral. Dominant species include chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), Purisima and shagbark manzanita, and Santa Barbara and coast ceanothus.

The coast live oak forest and southern live oak woodland communities are dominated by coast live oaks, California brome (*Bromus carinatus*), miner's lettuce (*Claytonia perfoliata*), coastal wood fern (*Dryopteris arguta*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), coffeeberry, elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*).

Grasslands in the park are very limited. Characteristic species of the native grassland community include California brome (*Bromus carinatus*), coast range melica (*Melica imperfecta*), nodding needlegrass (*Stipa cernua*), and small flowered stipa (*Stipa lepida*). The introduced grass community includes fiddleneck (*Amsinckia spp.*), oats (*Avena spp.*), and filaree (*Erodium spp.*).

The developed 80 acres of agricultural fields are annually disked, planted, and harvested but not irrigated.

Emergent wetland vegetation is characterized by erect, rooted herbaceous hydrophytes. The reservoirs in the park support stands of tules (*Scirpus acutus*) and cattails (*Typha latifolia*). Seasonally or temporarily flooded areas support sedges (*Carex spp.*), salt grass (*Distichlis spicata*), Indian rush (*Juncus textillis*), deer grass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*), and slender vetch (*Vicia exigua*).

The shrub/scrub wetland is characterized by woody vegetation less than 20 feet tall. Willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) and coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*) are characteristic species.

The forested wetlands are areas of woody vegetation more than 20 feet tall. Dominant species include willows (*Salix lasiolepis* and *S. laevigata*) and black cottonwood (*Populus tichocarpa*). Seven plant species in the unit are included on the California Native Plant Society's inventory of rare and endangered plants; two of the seven are also candidates for federal listing. None of the species are listed by the State of California.

All of the species which are listed below are components of the Burton Mesa chaparral, a habitat type which has been reduced to just 39 percent of its original extent. In addition, La Purisima Mission State Historic Park is the type locality of *Erysimum suffrutescens* var. *lompocense*; this fact increases the importance of preservation of the population at the unit.

**Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Plants
at La Purisima Mission SHP**

	CNPS	Federal
<i>Arctostaphylos rudis</i> - Shagbark manzanita	1B	C2
<i>Arctostaphylos purissima</i> - Purisima manzanita	3	
<i>Erigeron sanctarum</i> - Saints daisy	4	
<i>Erysimum suffrutescens</i> sp. <i>lompopense</i> - San Luis Obispo wallflower	4	
<i>Monardella undulata</i> var. <i>undulata</i> - Curly-leaved monardella	4	
<i>Prunus fasciculata</i> var. <i>punctata</i> - Desert almond	4	
<i>Scropularia atrata</i> - Black-flowered figwort	3	C2

- 1B Plant rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
- 3 Plants about which we need more information - a review list
- 4 Plants of limited distribution - a watch list
- C2 Category 2 federal candidate species

Due to the unique flora of the Burton Mesa chaparral and its high degree of endemism, there are 12 species occurring at the unit which are endemic to the greater Lompoc region. La Purisima Mission State Historic Park is the type locality for two of these species: the *Erysimum* mentioned above, and *Ceanothus ramulosus* var. *fascicularis*. In addition to the endemics and the rare and endangered species, three unusual hybrid species were collected in the unit in 1988.

The unit occurs in the area of the state that is transitional between northern and southern flora, exemplified by numerous species reaching their northern or southern range boundary at the unit.

Animal Life

La Purisima Mission State Historic Park is in the ecoregion defined as the California Chaparral Province. Plants are the immediate or ultimate source of all food and most of the shelter used by wildlife. For this reason, the physical characteristics of vegetation and plant species determine to a large extent the type of wildlife inhabiting an area. The following discussion of the park's wildlife is therefore based on the plant communities.

Streambed habitat is attractive to many reptile and bird species. Brown towhees, numerous songbirds, western fence lizards, and garter snakes are found in this community.

Emergent wetlands are important habitat for insects, toads, snakes, lizards, mice, and voles, while scrub/shrub wetlands provide for an unusual diversity of vertebrate animal life, including

toads, fence lizards, alligator lizards, ring-necked snakes, garter snakes, rufous-sided towhees, and black-headed grosbeaks. Sometimes rare or unusual songbirds, such as American redstarts, various warblers, and vireos, occur in scrub/shrub wetland habitats. Mouse and woodrat species and the various mammal predators such as opossums, coyotes, foxes, raccoons, skunks, and weasels are also to be expected.

Forested wetlands provide dense cover and abundant food for insects and the many songbird species that feed upon them, such as warblers, vireos, plain titmouses, nuthatches, and woodpeckers. Expected amphibians are black-bellied slender salamanders, western toads, and Pacific tree frogs. Reptiles include alligator lizards and fence lizards. Many snake species can be expected to frequent the forested wetlands, feeding on insects and small mammals like the brush mouse and California vole. All the predatory animals can be expected as well.

Scrub and chaparral provide habitat for a variety of reptiles, including horned, fence, and whiptail lizards, and whipsnakes, king snakes, garter snakes, and rattlesnakes. The common birds of scrub and chaparral are wrentits, scrub jays, towhees, quail, thrashers, and wrens, as well as diverse species of warblers, vireos, goldfinches, and other songbirds. Many mammals, such as rabbits, ground squirrels, mice, woodrats, coyotes, foxes, and badgers are found here, in addition to several hawks, accipiters, and owls.

Naturalized grasslands and cultivated fields scattered throughout the park contain few plant species and little cover for wildlife. Several species, such as crows, starlings, blackbirds, and killdeer, seem to prefer these areas. Birds of prey (kites, harriers, and hawks), weasels, and coyotes frequent the grain fields, especially at night. Bobcats are occasionally seen, and a mountain lion has been reported in the area.

Coast live oak woodlands and forest support an abundant and diverse vertebrate fauna. About 110 species of birds and 60 mammals are known to use oak habitats in California. Characteristic species include acorn woodpeckers, gray squirrels, shrews, moles, and woodrats.

The small pond northeast of Los Berros Canyon provides excellent habitat for bullfrogs and Pacific tree frogs. Numerous bird species occasionally use the pond, including coots, grebes, mallards, kingfishers, rails, herons, egrets, ring-billed gulls, Wilson's warblers, common yellowthroats, and red-winged blackbirds.

Dunes provide habitat for legless lizards, racers, and kangaroo rats.

Historical influences on the native fauna in this unit include Euroamerican activities of hunting, predator and pest control, and introduction of non-native species. Other influences include disturbances such as grazing, mining, fire exclusion, and development. Prior to Spanish settlement, the Native Americans may have significantly affected wildlife populations by

intentionally burning vegetation. Although the Spanish did not significantly affect wildlife population, their written records documented an impressive abundance of wildlife. Grizzly bears, pronghorn antelopes, and tule elk abounded. Euroamerican activities have extirpated all of these species from the La Purisima area.

La Purisima Mission State Historic Park is not known to provide critical habitat for any state- or federally-listed rare, threatened, or endangered species. The park is, however, habitat for a great variety of unusual or sensitive animal species. The Animal Life Resource Inventory for the unit identifies 29 unusual or sensitive animal species known or potentially occurring in the vicinity of the park.

The California Natural Diversity Data Base identifies six sensitive animal species known or partially occurring in or near the unit:

Southwestern pond turtle	California tiger salamander
Cooper's hawk	Least Bell's vireo
Pacific kangaroo rat	California red-legged frog

Vern Human, a well-respected local biologist, has identified ten sensitive species of birds reported from the park:

Snowy egret	Black-shouldered kite
Great egret	Yellow-breasted chat
Great blue heron	Yellow warbler
Willow flycatcher	California gull
Northern harrier	Sharp-shinned hawk

Based on the presence of suitable habitat and the known distribution of animal species, the following additional species may occasionally use habitat in the park:

Black-crowned night heron	Tricolored blackbird
Wood duck	Purple martin
Prairie falcon	Pale big-eared bat
Peregrine falcon	California mastiff bat
Long-eared owl	Ringtail
Short-eared owl	American badger

Cultural Resources **Archeological Sites**

The archeological resources at La Purisima Mission State Historic Park consist of seven sites: CA-SBA-519, 520, 590, 591, 1774, 2270, and temporary site number LP2. Site CA-SBA-520

includes most of the mission buildings and the central mission complex. CA-SBA-519 includes the Neophyte Indian Living Quarters. The others are separate and distinct activity sites. Several archeological features related to the mission are not part of any of the archeological sites previously recorded. Examples of these features are the aqueduct-water system, the mill remains, several refuse dumps, the tanning vats, and cisterns.

The precise period of Native American occupation at the mission is unknown. Most likely, occupation at the sites listed above occurred during the mission Period. The occupation period at the present mission site is from A.D. 1813 to 1845. Relocation of the mission resulted from the devastating earthquake in 1812, which destroyed the first mission of La Purisima, located in what is now a residential area of Lompoc.

The padres relocated the new mission across the river, along the route from Mission Santa Inez to San Luis Obispo. The few surface artifacts recovered professionally are from the mission-period occupation. Several of the sites have yielded mission pottery. Others have yielded projectile points, and one site has yielded beads, most of which are of a recent age historically (post-1800). The projectile points include small, leaf-shaped points and contracting stem points. The presence of these points suggests aboriginal occupation or use. However, it is possible that the Native Americans were scavenging artifacts from other sites during the mission period.

The archeological sites in La Purisima Mission State Historic Park are situated in the Purisimeno subdivision of the Chumash language family. Occupation of this area spans at least 9,000 years, including some early Holocene cultural complexes, such as the archaic or hunting period (9000 B.C. to 3000 B.C.). These later gave way to the characteristic millingstone culture (3000 B.C. to 2000 B.C.), which then evolved into the Canalino complex (2000 B.C. to A.D. 1782) and ultimately became the classic Chumash cultural complex around 1782.

Standing Structures and Historic Sites (see Map 3)

Mission Church and Sacristy (*La Iglesia*). Based on archeology begun in 1935, this church structure was restored on its original stone foundation, with much of the original tile floor intact. The height of the building and the decorative embellishments were based on reasonable estimates of the original appearance, which was assumed to be a Spanish mission design, and on the architecture of other La Purisima Mission structures. An underground spring, which caused the collapse of the original structure sometime in the 1820s or 1830s, is still a problem at the northwest corner of this newer structure. A sump pump has helped to combat this problem.

This tall, single-story adobe structure, originally constructed in 1818, faces east. It measures 195 feet north to south by 33 feet. The interior finish is whitewash, and the exterior has a simulated whitewash finish. The gabled roof has a mission tile and bamboo (*Arundo donax*) covering.

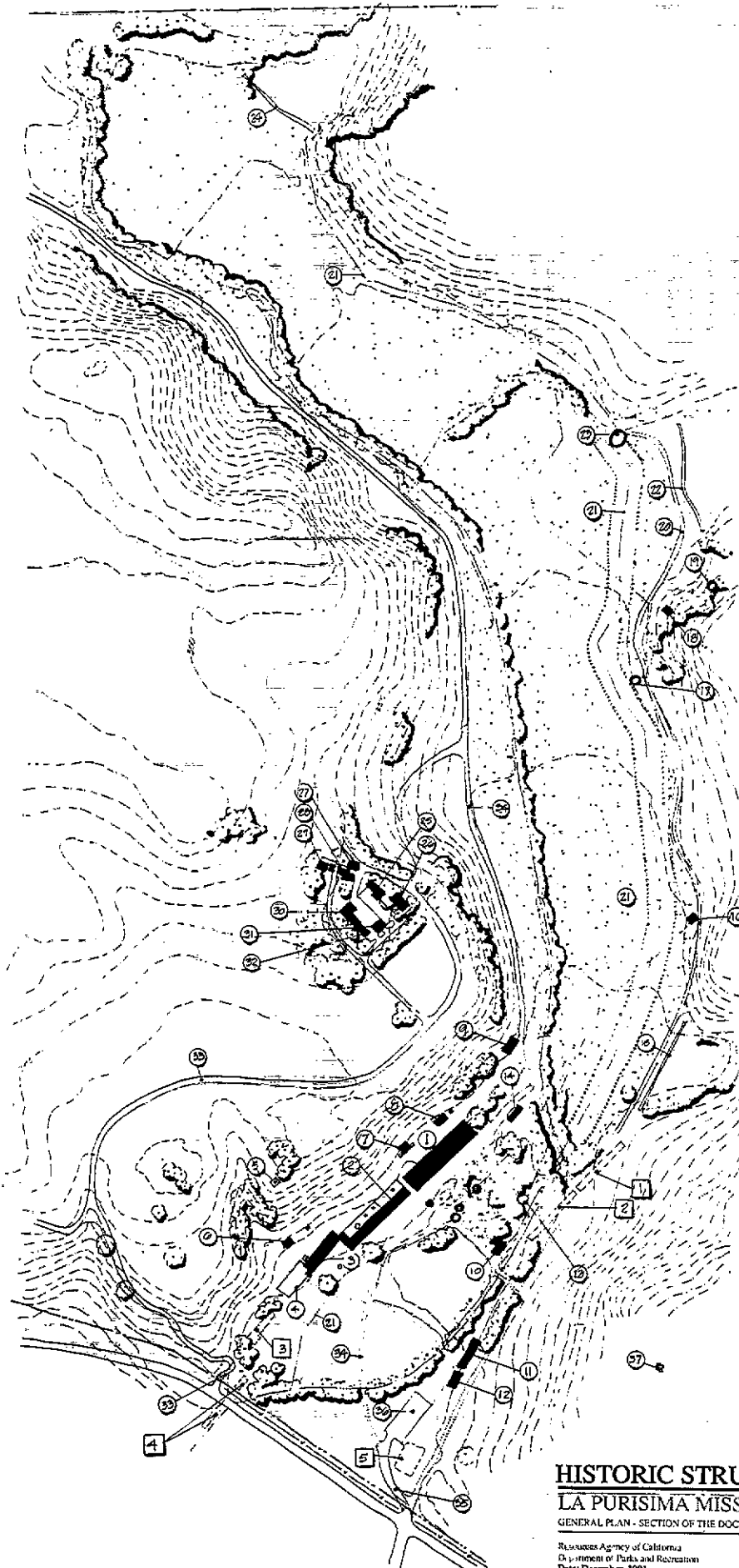
This church building was apparently the second to be constructed at La Purisima Mission. Intended as a temporary church, it was later to be enhanced and made as beautiful as any other of the mission churches. However, the intervening turmoil of the revolution against Spain brought hard times to the missions and ended most of the new construction. The padres apparently converted their personal chapel in the Residence Building for use as the main Church. La Purisima Mission was abandoned in the 1830s, and all of the buildings fell into ruin. No early photographs or drawings have been found of this structure before its ruin.

Father Payeras, president of the California missions from 1816 through 1823, is buried under the sanctuary floor, near the altar of the restored Church.

Padres' Residence Building (*El Monasterio*). The original building was constructed in 1815 and restored in the 1930s. Much of the original stone foundation, tile flooring, adobe walls, and a stone buttress at the south end of the structure were incorporated into the restored building. Modern restrooms and maintenance storage space in the north end of the structure were also included during that restoration. The Civilian Conservation Corps restored the padres' chapel area in an altered condition, reflecting its conversion to a main church. The fireplace and chimney may have been added after the mission period.

This tall adobe structure, originally built in 1815, faces east. It measures 318 feet north to south by 52 feet. The interior finish is whitewash, and the exterior is covered with a simulated whitewash. The gabled roof is covered with bamboo and mission tile. The floors are hard-packed earth, wood, and ladrillo tile.

This is the only one of La Purisima Mission's many structures to survive in moderately good condition into the twentieth century. Historic photographs and documents made it possible to accurately restore the building, which was the core of the most complete historic restoration ever attempted in the western United States.



legend

- ① MISSION RESIDENCE.
- ② SHOPS AND QUARTER BUILDING.
- ③ CHURCH
- ④ CEMETERY
- ⑤ UNDERGROUND RESERVOIR
- ⑥ SOAP WORKS
- ⑦ BUTTERY SHOP
- ⑧ KITCHEN & GRIST MILL
- ⑨ BLACKSMITH SHOP
- ⑩ GIRLS DORMITORY
- ⑪ INFIRMARY/BOOKSTORE RESTROOM
- ⑫ INFIRMARY/OFFICE/ MUSEUM/ VISITOR. CEN.
- ⑬ INDIAN POOL
- ⑭ VEG. GARDEN/ ANIMAL PEN.
- ⑮ LOWER RESERVOIR
- ⑯ SPRINGHOUSE
- ⑰ AQUEDUCT RESERVOIR
- ⑱ TANNING VATE
- ⑲ TANNERY RESERVOIR
- ⑳ ACCESS ROAD
- ㉑ AQUEDUCT
- ㉒ EARTH BERM-DAM
- ㉓ AQUEDUCT RESERVOIR
- ㉔ EARTH BERM-DAM & POND
- ㉕ RESIDENCE.
- ㉖ RESIDENCE.
- ㉗ RESIDENCE.
- ㉘ RESIDENCE
- ㉙ RESIDENCE
- ㉚ OFFICE.
- ㉛ SHOP
- ㉜ SHOP
- ㉝ SERVICE ROAD
- ㉞ EL COMINO REAL ROAD
- ㉟ ENTRANCE ROAD
- ㊱ EXISTING PARKING LOT VOSPACES.
- ㊲ CRUISE.
- 1 INDIAN BARRACK
- 2 INDIAN BARRACK
- 3 PALISADE STRUCTURE
- 4 WAREHOUSE.
- 5 CEMETERY.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES AND SITES #3
LA PURISIMA MISSION • STATE HISTORIC PARK
 GENERAL PLAN - SECTION OF THE DOCUMENT

Resources Agency of California
 Department of Parks and Recreation
 Date: December, 1991
 Drawing No: 26395



Shops and Quarters Building (*El Cuartel y Las Casas de Los Soldados y Artesanos*). This structure, believed to have been in ruins by the 1850s, was reconstructed on its original stone foundation in the late 1930s. It contains 16 rooms arranged in an "L"-shaped pattern, with a walled patio in the back; the patio is divided into two sections by an adobe wall.

The single-story building, originally erected in 1818, faces west onto the courtyard. It measures 401 feet long north to south by 22 feet wide. The interior finish is whitewash, and the exterior has a simulated whitewash covering. The gabled roof is covered with wood, with mission tile on top. The floors are hard-packed earth.

Original reports of the missionaries recorded this structure as the guardhouse, workrooms, and living quarters for the soldiers, mayordomos, and families. There is no mention of a patio. The building was in active use until secularization of the mission in 1834.

Neophyte Native American Infirmary (*La Enfermeria*). Through archeological research, this two-room structure was reconstructed in the early 1950s on its original stone foundation, from complete ruin. The south end of the building has been remodeled to include public restrooms, a gift shop, and a work area. The north room is furnished as a mission-period infirmary. The building also houses exhibits and a public contact office.

The single-story adobe structure, originally constructed in 1818, faces west. It measures 115 feet long north to south by 20 feet wide. The interior finish is whitewash, and the exterior has a simulated whitewash covering. The gabled roof is covered with bamboo, over which mission tile is laid. The floor is wood.

Native American Girls' Dormitory (*El Monjerio*). The Monjerio structure is a fully restored single room with a walled patio enclosure attached on the north end. The building foundation of stone and mud was discovered during archeological work in 1935.

The single-story adobe building measures 40 feet long north to south by 25 feet wide and faces north. The interior finish is whitewash, and the exterior is covered with a simulated whitewash. The gabled roof is covered with bamboo, over which mission tile has been laid. The floor is hard-packed earth.

Main Kitchen and Grist Mill (*El Molino de Grano y Pozolera*). This building was reconstructed on its original stone foundation after archeologists rediscovered it in 1935. The archeologists described it as a two-room building with a large opening on the south end. The building was reconstructed with the south end enclosed. Further research may suggest modifications for historic accuracy.

The single-story adobe structure, which faces east, measures 51 feet long north to south by 21 feet wide. Its interior finish is whitewash, and the exterior is covered with simulated whitewash. Mission tile has been laid over the bamboo-covered pitched roof. The floor is adobe block.

The discovery of this building ended some conjecture that wings of a quadrangle should have been present at La Purisima Mission. Instead, a linear design of unconnected community groupings for buildings was found at the mission.

Blacksmith Shop and Residence (*La Herreria*). This structure is a 1980s reconstruction based on archeological and historical research of the original building. Restored on original stone foundations, it consists of three rooms. The largest room is the Blacksmith Shop, which contains the remains of the original forge. The other two rooms served as a kitchen and bedroom for the blacksmith's family.

The Blacksmith Shop is one of several structures featuring crafts at La Purisima Mission, and the emphasis here is on Spanish colonial blacksmithing. The structure is 76 feet 2 inches long by 20 feet 6 inches wide, and the floors are of soil cement.

Bell Tower and Cemetery Walls (*La Campanaria y Cemeterio*). The Bell Tower was reconstructed from a design copied from Mission Santa Ines, using the foundation stones of La Purisima Mission's tower. The work was done in the late 1930s as part of the main Church restoration. The attached cemetery encloses a Catholic burial ground for Native Americans. Reconstruction reports document that the original Bell Tower and cemetery could not be restored because of their complete state of ruin. The Bell Tower is 20 feet 6 inches long by 9 feet deep and is approximately 40 feet high. The cemetery walls are 119 feet long and 4 feet thick. The interior is 63 feet 6 inches wide.

Tallow and Soap Vats (*Cubz de Sebo*). The Civilian Conservation Corps excavated and stabilized the ruins of two original tallow vats and protected them with a tiled roof. A replica, as an addition, was reconstructed next to the original ruins to present the restored appearance. This structure measures 40 feet long north to south by 25 feet wide.

Pottery Shop (*La Alfareria*). This reconstructed building is a one-room structure with walls 3 feet 6 inches thick. Overall dimensions are 35 feet by 42 feet 6 inches. The structure, one story in height, includes an upper loft at the north end. The original stone foundations were discovered in 1935. Unburned clay tile water pipe and the remains of possibly two mills for grinding clay led to its designation as the Pottery Shop. A vat for soaking clay and a kiln have been added outside the building for interpretive purposes but have no historic basis.

The interior finish is whitewash, and the exterior is covered with simulated whitewash. The structure has a gabled roof covered with bamboo and mission tile. Its floor is hard-packed earth.

An 8-foot by 8-foot kiln north of the Pottery Shop is one of several areas where crafts vital to the mission community were carried out. The discovery of the grinding mills for clay and gypsum added information about the construction methods and daily activities during the mission period.

Drinking Water Fountain (*La Fuente*). This fountain has been stabilized and restored from the original ruins. It is now served by a modern water pipe system instead of the original clay tile pipelines, which are no longer intact. The fountain is 21 feet by 21 feet square and approximately 5 feet in height.

Mission Garden Cross (*La Cruz*). Restoration of the Cross was based on the 1935 archeological evidence of a stone support foundation. It stands on a base 8 feet by 8 feet square by 2 feet high. The 18-foot-high cross is a replica of similar crosses at other California missions.

Padres' Lavanderia Fountain (*La Lavanderia*). This 21-foot-diameter fountain has been stabilized and restored from original ruins on its original foundation. A modern water pipe and drain have replaced the original clay pipe.

Cistern and Reservoir (*La Cisterna*). This structure has been stabilized and partially restored. A modern water pipe from a contemporary water source and a drain have been connected to serve this 28-foot-wide reservoir.

Mission Lavanderia and Fountain (*Lavanderia*). This 32-foot-diameter lavanderia and fountain have been restored and stabilized on the original foundation. They are in good condition and can hold water. Some of the original bricks were left exposed without plastering to reflect the age.

Reservoir Filter House/Springhouse (*Agua Manantial*). This 16-foot by 16-foot square structure was restored in the 1970s. It was originally built in 1815 to filter water from the storage reservoir before delivery to the lavanderias. The structure, which has an arched roof, is plastered on the interior and exterior.

Water Reservoir for Tannery. This reservoir for the tanning vats was excavated by archeologists in the 1960s. Although it has been partially restored and stabilized, drain lines and piping are missing in some areas. The tanning vats are 30 feet 6 inches long by 19 feet wide.

Cottonwood Spring Reservoir. This original mission reservoir, which is 21 feet in diameter, is partially stabilized but not restored. Cracks and missing plaster now prevent storage of water. Nearby are the open, stone-lined aqueducts that fed water from this reservoir to the main mission complex and agricultural area.

Mystery Pillar. This 12-foot-high, 4-foot-square column of stone, brick, and tile stands isolated

from any remaining structures or visible water system connection. Situated in the general area of aqueducts and stone reservoirs, it may relate to the mill and flume operation. It has a notch for a beam or flume at the top. The pillar has been left in its ruined appearance. The original Civilian Conservation Corps archeological investigation found three additional foundations that probably supported similar columns. Another possible support column in an agricultural field was inadvertently plowed up and removed in recent years. This feature may have had some relationship to the Mystery Pillar.

Granary or Warehouse Ruin (*La Troja o El Almacen*). This structure is estimated to have been 206 feet long by 56 feet 9 inches wide. A partially excavated stone foundation is exposed above ground level at the north end, on state park property. However, the remainder of the foundation is either covered by or has been obliterated by the adjacent county road. The foundation may extend across the roadway into a field owned by the State of California. There is very little written or archeological information on this site to reveal what the structure looked like.

Native American Living Quarters. The foundations of this pair of long buildings were determined by several past archeological excavations. The northern structure was 202.5 feet long by 25 feet wide. The southern building was 330 feet long including a 137.5 foot infirmary section and a 185 foot section of apartments. The two were separated by a space about 13.8 feet wide.

Post-Mission-Period Administrative Structures

Residence #1. This building was constructed circa 1940 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Its California mission revival style of architecture incorporates adobe brick, ladrillo tile, timber, and mission tile roofing. The single-story rectangular structure has 2,862 square feet with ten rooms.

Residence #2. This California mission revival style building with a gabled mission tile roof was constructed of adobe brick, ladrillo tile, and timber by the Civilian Conservation Corps circa 1940. It is a single-story structure with 2,141 square feet and seven rooms.

Residence #3. This single-story, 1,232-square-foot structure was constructed circa 1949 by the Department of Parks and Recreation. It is of wood frame construction with a stucco exterior, wood floors, and a gabled mission tile roof. An adjacent 400-square-foot garage is constructed in the same style as the residence.

Residence #5. This 357-square-foot, single-story wood frame structure was constructed about 1936 by the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is of board and bat construction on wooden piers, with a shingled gable roof. Records indicate that this building has always been called the "Bachelor Quarters." It was used by the U.S. Coast Guard Shore Patrol during the early years

of World War II. A bathroom and closet were added in 1947. In 1948, it was lengthened by 6 feet, and a service porch was added.

(Note: There is no Residence #6.)

Residence #7. This single-story structure has approximately 1,232 square feet of living space, with a 400-square-foot garage. Constructed in 1950 by the Department of Parks and Recreation, it consists of a wood frame stucco exterior, wood floors, and a mission tile gabled roof.

Office (Former Residence #4). This single-story building and garage were originally constructed as a residence by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1936. The structure is of wood frame board and bat construction, with a concrete foundation, a gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles, and both wood and concrete floors.

This 864-square-foot structure has had several alterations and currently serves as the headquarters for the La Purisima Sector.

Utility Shop. This 1,250-square-foot single-story structure was constructed by the Department of Parks and Recreation in 1949. It is of wood frame board and bat construction, with a slab concrete floor and a gabled roof with asphalt shingles.

Garage. The department constructed this single-story structure with two bays circa 1949. This 1,250-square-foot wood frame building has board and bat siding, a gabled roof with asphalt shingles, a concrete floor, and two bays.

Ethnographic Background

This second site for La Purisima Mission is in the ethnographic area of the Purisimeno subdivision of the Chumash cultural family. Certain known named archeological sites, such as Walekhe on the Santa Maria River, do not appear among the rancherias in the records of either the San Luis Obispo or the La Purisima Mission. This absence of information indicates that the mission records are not always complete and cannot be used as complete source material.

None of the Native American archeological sites in the park can be ascribed to the pre-mission period. However, for at least 9,000 years, Native Americans occupied the territory in which La Purisima Mission was to be built. This long occupation may be broken into several periods, with the classic Chumash culture having matured by about 1782.

The Chumash, divided into six language groups, lived along the Pacific Coast from San Luis Obispo to Malibu Canyon, and inland to the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley. Other Chumash lived on the Santa Barbara Channel islands of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, and Anacapa. In all, their territory covered about 7,000 square miles and extended for 200 miles

along the coast.

The entire Chumash population was estimated at 15,000. The single largest and best known concentration was in the Santa Barbara Channel area.

The Purisimeno Chumash (the name derives from the mission to which they were later attached) lived along the Pacific Coast to the north of the Santa Barbara Channel. Although their territorial boundaries are not clear, they probably controlled territory to Point Conception and beyond. This area was characterized by narrow coastal terraces with occasional sand dunes, small valleys, and a rocky outer shore swept by winds and fog.

The Purisimeno enjoyed great variety in their environment, including an abundance of plants, fish, birds, land and sea mammals, and mollusks. Perhaps it was this rich life that led them to be a peaceful and gentle people, as they have been described. Much time was available for developing a social and esthetic life that included games, gambling, singing and dancing, art, and astronomy.

Besides the Purisimeno, other Chumash were eventually brought to La Purisima Mission from Santa Rosa Island. Their culture is little known, but they made much use of the marine resources around them, and they were skilled crafters of stone.

Scattered information reveals that the Purisimeno Chumash probably built their villages in pairs, on opposite sides of streams or other important geographic division points, which may hint at the existence of a moiety (common ancestral) system.

The Santa Barbara Channel Chumash villages, which may have been similar to those of the Purisimeno, typically included several houses, a sweathouse, storehouses, a ceremonial enclosure, a gaming area, and a cemetery, which was usually placed well away from the living area. Many of the important activities of the Chumash took place in these village settings, including ceremonial life, food preparation, and craft making.

Native residences in the Santa Barbara Channel area were well constructed, spacious, and fairly comfortable. Light entered from a hole in the roof. Inside, beds were made on frames, and inhabitants covered themselves with skins and shawls. The beds had divisions between them, so that if many people slept in one house, they did not see one another. In the middle of the floor, they made a fire for cooking seeds, fish, and other foods. Historical accounts say some houses were up to 50 feet in diameter and could hold 70 people. The Purisimeno houses, apparently much more modest, were small, round, and domed.

Purisimeno settlements were led by male chiefs, to whom other villagers brought food or other valuables as offerings of tribute. The chiefs' main responsibilities included being war leaders,

presiding at ceremonies, and making decisions about hunting and gathering. Among the Eastern (Santa Barbara Channel) Chumash, the chiefs held hereditary positions passed through the male line. However, the general village population had to approve the selection, and the chiefs' powers were traditionally limited.

The Chumash were intensely interested in and aware of the universe around them. They closely followed the phases of the moon, as well as the rising, setting, and declination of the sun. Many of their rituals were intimately linked to the heavens above. In common with other Native Americans, the Chumash practiced puberty rites for both boys and girls, although little is known about these traditions. Girls were not allowed to eat meat or look directly into burning fires. Boys were given a datura root drink, which caused hallucinations, as part of their initiation into manhood.

Gambling was a very important activity. Chumash men gambled shell money on games of hiding sticks behind the back and on throwing-stick games. Women gambled with dice made of snail and walnut shells that were filled with asphaltum.

Purisimeno material culture was similar to, but less extensive, than that of the Eastern (Santa Barbara) Chumash and did not include the famous planked canoe of the channel coast. The Purisimeno used charmstones, quartz crystals, and whistles of bird, coyote, or mountain lion bones. Besides whistles, their musical instruments included elder wood or bone flutes, musical bows, and bull-roarers. There were also rattles made of split sticks, seashells, turtle shells, and bunches of deer hoofs. The Chumash loved dancing.

The Chumash excelled at basketry work, creating baskets, trays, and boxes. The Eastern Chumash made baskets waterproof by placing powdered asphaltum inside them, then tossing hot stones around inside to melt the asphaltum. Steatite was worked into fine cooking bowls that took the place of pottery.

Hunting was conducted with bows and arrows, snares and deadfalls, and other tools. Rabbits were run down in communal hunts and killed with throwing sticks.

The Purisimeno harvested food at tidal pools and other shallow waters. Staying in relatively shallow water made planked canoes unnecessary. Instead, they used hands, traps, poles, nets, and ultimately hooks and lines. Their J-shaped shell fishhooks were made of mussel or abalone, and even of cactus spines. The Chumash had several different types of fishhooks, and they also used nets to take fish. Because of their access to the coast, the Chumash used abalone shells widely for decoration and utilitarian needs, such as eating bowls.

Acorns from the California live oak were the staple of the Chumash diet. Among other important plants used for food or other needs were pinon nuts and soap plants. The soap plants

could be roasted and eaten, the green bulbs were used as a lathering soap, and the dried husks were made into brushes. When pulverized, the plants served as a fish poison.

While the Indians did not practice agriculture, they did more than just passively accept the natural bounty. They burned the landscape to control brush growth and promote the growth of seed-bearing grasses. This practice may have had a very substantial impact on the types and numbers of wildlife in the area.

Trade was significant in the Purisimeno territory. Directly or indirectly, the Purisimeno got steatite from Catalina Island. However, much of their trade was with the inhabitants of the interior rather than of the islands. The Obispeno to the north (and therefore possibly the Purisimeno themselves) sent asphaltum, abalone, and clam shells to the Yokuts of the San Joaquin Valley; pottery and obsidian may have come from the Yokuts in exchange. Another possible trade was of wooden dishes, steatite vessels, and ornaments to the Salinans to the north, and of dried fish and otter furs to the interior. In return, the coastal Chumash might have received acorns, deer skins, and grasshoppers.

The Chumash territory is famed for its rock art. The rock paintings of the Chumash Indians are among the most interesting and spectacular in the United States. The paintings almost invariably are abstract, and when life forms are represented, they are highly stylized and imaginative. A feature of the more elaborate paintings is the multiple outline of figures, especially the concentric circle and "cogged wheel" motif. The finest rock art of the Chumash is found in the territory of the almost unknown interior Chumash (Cuyama region). While some rock art occurs in Purisimeno territory, it is less common than along the Santa Barbara Channel area.

The Chumash people, including the Purisimeno who were gathered in at La Purisima Mission, had developed a rich and successful culture that flourished for centuries before the arrival of the Spanish. When the newcomers did establish themselves in the Chumash territories in the late eighteenth century, Chumash culture was disrupted and virtually extinguished over the course of a few decades. For example, none of the Chumash languages survive today except in fragmented form. Most of those existing fragments are the fruits of the work of early researchers.

Mission life represented a significant change in the lifestyle of Native Americans, manifested by changes in activities and in tool use. These changes are reflected in the artifacts found in archeological sites. For example, in this area, stone drills were replaced by iron needles sometime between 1776 and 1791.

One researcher has documented that evidence of traditional male activities such as hunting, skin dressing, and weapon manufacturing were not found in the mission barracks' artifact assemblage. The continued presence of basketry, related tools, and food preparation equipment suggests that

the aboriginal female role suffered less disruption at the mission. This research reinforces the notion that mission life emphasized specific male-female roles, and that the new male role was quite different from the traditional male role in prehistoric times.

The artifact assemblages indicate that local Native Americans at the mission quickly adopted certain aspects of Spanish culture into their own lifestyle. They readily incorporated European glass beads into their complex exchange networks. Finding these artifacts both at historic sites and at Native American sites during the same time period confirms this hypothesis. Beads from La Purisima Mission are similar to types that were found throughout the region.

Mission records and archeological evidence support the fact that, in addition to recruiting Purisimeno Chumash from the local villages, La Purisima Mission also recruited Chumash from the Channel Islands and Yokuts from the Central Valley. It is now believed that at the beginning of the mission period, the population was already declining in this area, and the recruitment for the missions accentuated the decline but did not by itself initiate the decline.

Historic Background

Of the three major agencies of Spanish colonialism in Alta California - mission, pueblo, and presidio - the mission was the most important. In theory, the mission was a temporary institution working to create a population of Native Americans that could constitute a pueblo. This was an important aim of the Spanish colonial design, because the Spanish relied on the indigenous Native American population of California to constitute most of the colony's participants.

The plan proved difficult to put into effect. The Spanish had hopes of setting up missions all through California, but were largely confined to the coastal regions, and even there, progress was slow and fitful. Fermin de Lasuen, president of the missions, founded La Purisima Mission on December 8, 1787, at a site south of the Santa Ynez River, about ten miles inland from the ocean. This took place a full decade after its founding had been proposed. The eleventh mission to be constructed, La Purisima was to be one of the three missions to reach and control the Native Americans along the Santa Barbara Channel area, and one of five missions encompassing the entire Chumash territory. The mission was not actually begun until April 1788.

In December 1812, the mission was demolished by earthquake and flood. Mission Padre Mariano Payeras noted an intention to construct "from poles and grass what is indispensable until the earth becomes quiet." But the native neophytes refused to stay at the site, and Payeras sought a different site for the rebuilding.

On April 23, 1813, La Purisima Mission was officially relocated to its second and permanent site in Los Berros Canyon. Running into the hills north of the Santa Ynez River plain, the site offered an excellent water supply, protection from ocean winds, and direct access to El Camino Real, which ran next to it. This site placed the mission closer to its neighboring missions of

Santa Ines and San Luis Obispo than the first site had been.

Rebuilding proceeded with great vigor, but also with care to take any possible measures against another devastating earthquake. Padre Payeras and others wrote of the need for avoiding "past doleful misfortunes," and that "experience may teach us the best method for constructing" new buildings.

The earthquake's destruction of years of work and investment did not dampen the zeal of the Franciscan padres who built and operated La Purisima Mission. Several dozen of these extraordinary men, most of Spanish birth, were associated with the mission over its history, and 21 served as padres there.

Mariano Payeras was the most notable of La Purisima Mission's padres. Spanish-born, the 34-year old Payeras took charge at the mission in late 1804. Shepherding the mission through its move to the Los Berros site, he supervised its reconstruction, and was appointed president of the California missions on July 24, 1815. For most of the following four years, he continued to reside at La Purisima Mission while serving in this new position. For a portion of that time, he was apparently the only Franciscan at the mission. In October 1819, Padre Payeras was additionally named commissary prefect, the highest Catholic administrative position in California.

Mariano Payeras died at La Purisima Mission on April 28, 1823, and was buried under the Church pulpit, where his remains still rest. All historical assessments of him place him in the very front rank of California mission padres.

The mission Payeras built has become significant in California history not only for its place in the social development of California but also because of its architecture. As a group, the California missions comprised the most impressive building design and construction achievements of Spanish and Mexican California. Their "mission style" profoundly influenced subsequent architectural design in the state.

The old mission, later called "Mission Vieja," had been designed on the standard pattern of a large four-sided structure that enclosed a large square or patio. But the rebuilt La Purisima Mission departed from this plan, having no connecting or enclosing wings to unify the buildings. Instead, in its unique arrangement, separate structures operated together as a community.

Construction of La Purisima Mission depended on the materials available, most of which were native to the countryside. Most resources were limited or even poor in quality. The main construction ingredients were timber, earth, stone, lime (from seashells or limestone), and coloring agents for decoration. Iron, copper, and bronze had to be imported, and for that reason were used sparingly.

Adobe brick, the primary building material, was the determining factor of the shape and appearance of the structures. Thick walls, arched openings, and projecting eaves of roof lines are all attributable to the characteristics of adobe as a building material.

La Purisima Mission is famed for its excellence of design, particularly in the various elements of the Residence Building. Its corridor, with its columns, became a model for twentieth-century architects, who have praised its grace, simplicity, and detail. The lessons of the 1812 earthquake were expressed in the design of the Residence Building's heavy buttresses at the south end. In other ways as well, the Residence Building was unique in the mission system as a large, isolated multipurpose building.

Other structures at La Purisima Mission, though overshadowed by the Residence Building, are tangible reminders of life there. For example, while austerity is revealed in the lack of seating in the Church, and the sexes were kept separate at worship, paintings, statuary, and other decorative elements were featured, making for a marked contrast between the modest and subdued adobe exteriors and the relatively ornate interiors.

About the time of secularization, the Church became undermined by springs, making it unusable. It was therefore abandoned, and with the mission by then in decline, the padres' chapel in the Residence Building was renovated to replace the Church.

Many other structures in the central mission complex served various purposes that further reveal the broad range of mission functions. Two infirmaries were constructed in 1816, showing the significance of disease in the mission's history. All unmarried female natives more than 11 years of age lived together in a separate house called the Monjerio, constructed about 1817. The last major construction occurred in 1823, when ten new "houses" for natives were built, a possible reference to the ten family dwelling units in the complex of buildings collectively known as the Native American Living Quarters.

La Purisima Mission was a highly productive institution. The Blacksmith Shop, now reconstructed, shows the relatively high technological capacity (compared to other elements of Spanish occupation) and productive ability of the mission. Other production-oriented aspects of the mission included the tallow rendering facility, where fat from slaughtered cattle was processed into tallow, used for candles and soap, and served as a medium of exchange in trade. Tanning vats were employed to process hides. The mission also had a garden and cemetery—typical features of such an institution.

One of the prides of La Purisima Mission was its water system, consisting of a series of springs, water impoundments, storage facilities, an open aqueduct, and clay piping. The Filter House (Springhouse) at La Purisima was one of only three known to have been built in the mission period.

The physical plant of La Purisima Mission, in common with other missions, had a productive capacity which dwarfed that of any other Spanish institution in California. As an agricultural and livestock producer, La Purisima Mission was one of the most successful missions. The basis for this success was a vast land area. The mission's holdings extended 14 leagues from north to south, and between four and six leagues from east to west (1 league = 3 miles). The greater portion was pasturage for mission livestock, but a sizable part was farmland used for growing grain, beans, fruit trees, and grapes. In 1814, La Purisima Mission reported 4,652 horses, the most ever reported for any of the California missions. In 1818, the mission owned 22,000 head of livestock and harvested 5,000 bushels of crops.

Agricultural production was impressive, given the context of Spanish agriculture in California. In 1816, the mission harvested 1,000 fanegas of maize, 2,500 fanegas of wheat, and 120 fanegas of beans (1 fanega = approximately 1.5 bushels). From 1820 to 1824, yearly harvests averaged 4,000 fanegas in these commodities. However, livestock and crop production declined as the decade progressed; only about 500 fanegas of crops were harvested in 1829.

Even before the 1820s, production began to decline due to several circumstances, including the general collapse of the mission itself as an institution. At the end of 1824, the mission had 17,630 head of livestock. This number fell to 15,000 at the close of the decade. By December 1834, on the eve of secularization, the mission's holdings had further declined to 6,200 cattle, 6,458 sheep, 40 pigs, 16 goats, 70 mules, and 1,200 horses.

Despite the ultimate failure of all the missions, including La Purisima, their impressive land holdings, livestock, and agricultural production attest to the central importance of the mission institution to Spanish colonial ambitions in the Americas. Far from being just a church and some associated buildings, as many people in later generations came to think of them, the missions were self-sustaining, nearly complete economic and social units of great influence.

Not only were the missions centers for livestock and agriculture, but they were factories—the most significant manufacturing institutions of Spanish California—supporting the entire economic system. Employing Native American labor, La Purisima Mission produced cloth, blankets, leather goods, saddles, beds, and tallow. The mission's Pottery Shop turned out pots, plates, jugs, and tiles by the thousands. Trading ships sought the missions' hides, tallow, grain, wine, brandy, olive oil, and leather work; and through the missions, Spanish colonists had access to imported goods not otherwise available.

Native Americans were not merely a labor supply, but were the reason for the missions' existence. Though the Chumash were relatively slow to enter the system, in the long run it became difficult for them to remain outside the new institution. The European presence brought profound changes to the area that made the precontact way of life difficult for the Chumash to maintain.

The missions transformed Native American life, with mixed results. The social and intellectual horizons of Native Americans suddenly changed. Native Americans learned Spanish and became accomplished church musicians and artists as they were instructed in the Catholic religion. Perhaps their own cultural concentration on music and dancing played a key role in their success at church music.

Because the missions were industrial schools and factories as well as religious centers, the natives learned European skills in animal husbandry, agriculture, and manufacturing, to join with or replace their own skills. In some ways, the natives had much personal freedom, as, for example, in leaving the missions for traditional food gathering.

But the missions and the Spanish communities associated with them also exploited native labor and placed an unfamiliar discipline upon the natives' life. The Spanish sought to impose new standards of sexual morality, using dormitories and other means. Corporal punishment was routinely used, a practice much in contrast to the Chumash traditions. Purisimeno worship of the god Achup, or Chupu, was probably suppressed at La Purisima Mission, as it was among other Chumash at Santa Barbara.

Furthermore, mission influences slowly eroded traditional Native American skills and activities, especially those of men. The overall result was destruction of the indigenous culture. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, missionization of the Chumash was virtually complete, and the overall result was destruction of the indigenous culture. One authority notes that "By 1803, conversions in the coastal villages had already penetrated so deeply into social structures that the decaying settlements, already stricken with high mortality, were barely inhabited. The final wave of baptisms resulted in the ultimate abandonment of many villages." Since the Chumash were among the first Native Americans affected by the Spanish, and thus early affected by missionization, disease, and dislocation, most of their precontact culture was virtually extinct by the time ethnographers began collecting information about them.

For the most part, the historical record indicates that the Chumash accepted this cultural destruction with little resistance. Mission history in California was punctuated by small-scale, often personal, Native American revolts, of which runaways were the most prominent examples. At La Purisima Mission in 1824, a full-scale revolt by the neophytes capped an era of rising Native American discontent.

While the exact causes of the 1824 rebellion are not clear, it is generally accepted that the neophytes were protesting their treatment by the Spanish soldiers. The revolt began on February 21 and was finally crushed on March 16 with the arrival of an armed Spanish force. In the interval, the Native Americans forced the Spanish out of the mission and controlled it unopposed. Before the revolt ended, a handful of whites and about 16 natives were killed. Other natives were executed or imprisoned afterward.

In the months following the revolt, most of the Native Americans returned to the mission, which took on a semblance of normal operation. But the normal routine at the mission by then was conducted within a larger environment of decline and decay. By the 1820s, La Purisima, along with the other Spanish missions, was faltering. From a peak population of 1,520 neophytes at the old mission in 1804, the number of Native Americans under La Purisima Mission's control fell steadily.

Smallpox and measles killed many hundreds between 1804 and 1807. Soon, the padres were recording alarming rates of stillborn births, as the inability of the mission native population to sustain itself through natural increase became evident. At the end of 1813, La Purisima Mission had 1,010 Native Americans. By the close of 1824, this number had fallen further to 662. Thus, the decline of the Chumash culture was paralleled by a decrease in the numbers of people themselves.

The gradual decay of the mission was capped by secularization. In 1834, secularization of the California missions went into formal effect, with commissioners named to take over the individual missions. The mission era ended at La Purisima Mission on November 30, 1834, with the appointment of Domingo Carrillo as civil commissioner.

Secularization dismantled what remained of the once crucial Spanish institution. By February 1841, after several changes of administrator, most of the mission's property was gone, including the furniture. By 1842, perhaps only 60 natives remained at La Purisima Mission. Finally, in 1845, two days short of the 58th anniversary of the founding of the mission, John Temple purchased it at auction for \$1,100.

Following secularization, the Chumash were left to flounder. While secularization had been the goal of the missions from their inception, the manner and circumstances under which it was carried out merely reinforced the ruinous effect of missionization on the Native Americans. Eventually, many went to work for Mexican landowners as farm laborers, vaqueros, or house servants. When the Americans arrived, the natives served the newcomers similarly. By then, their original culture had been irreparably damaged.

With the Native Americans dispersed, the mission structures fell to ruin. Slowly, the adobe structures collapsed from a combination of neglect and vandalism until the ruins of the Residence Building alone remained to mark the mission's headquarters. Artists and photographers recorded La Purisima Mission's picturesque remains, as all over the state the mission ruins became romantic tourist attractions.

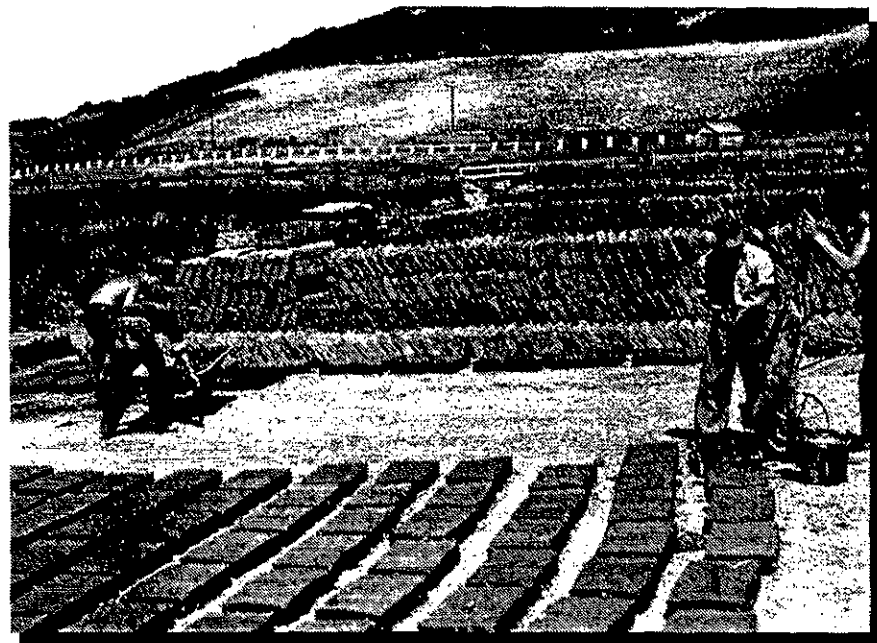
In the late nineteenth century, sentiment grew for preserving the remaining mission heritage. The Landmarks Club, formed under the leadership of Charles Fletcher Lummis, sought to save several of the southern missions from completely disappearing but failed in the attempt. Actual

restoration, on a scale undreamed of by the Landmarks Club, was accomplished by the Civilian Conservation Corps, under the direction of the National Park Service, during the Great Depression. With as many as 200 men at work at one time, the CCC completed reconstruction of the Residence Building in 1937. By 1941, the restoration project brought back to life the water system, the fountains and cistern, the Church, and the Shops and Quarters Building.

Using professional historians, archeologists, and architects, and being committed to as faithful a restoration as could be achieved, the CCC produced at La Purisima Mission the largest and most complete historic restoration in the West. Today, as a unit of the State Park System and with additional restoration and reconstruction work completed, the restored mission provides many thousands of visitors yearly a unique opportunity to turn back the clock and immerse themselves in California's remarkable past.



The old time adobedero made his bricks by an ancient method copied here by the restoration crew. The mud and straw were mixed in pits. The adobe was then moulded in a wooden frame and allowed to dry in the hot sun.



Esthetic Resources

The principal esthetic resources at La Purisima Mission State Historic Park are the mission building complex and its setting. Of the 21 missions in California, La Purisima Mission is the best example of a mission setting as it existed during the active mission period. The native chaparral vegetation on the slopes east and west of the complex, and the agricultural fields to the north, all contribute significantly to the sense of place — the sense of stepping back in time.

The mission buildings, with their massive adobe walls and tile roofs, are attractive features both as individual objects and as a historic complex. The Bell Tower, Residence Building, and Church are the largest and most dramatic structures.

The massive coast live oaks are attractive elements of the natural landscape, as are the varied textures and colors of the chaparral that covers most of the park. Spring blooms of wildflowers and flowering shrubs add a transitory beauty to the park. The riparian woodland along Los Berros Creek provides a lush green ribbon through the agricultural fields.

Features negatively affecting the esthetic resources of the park include the sight and sound of vehicles on Purisima Road and State Highway 246, the appearance of vehicles in the public parking lot, and cars parked along the highway. The sight and sound of aircraft overflights is also of concern. The non-native pine trees that have become established in the park area also have a negative effect because they do not represent the appearance of the landscape as it existed during the historic period.

Recreation Resources

Visitor activities at the unit have three principal purposes. Many visitors come to the park to view the reconstructed mission complex and to learn about La Purisima Mission and the role it played in the history of California. Other visitors use the park as a setting for exercise, including walking, jogging, horseback riding, and bicycling. Visitors also use the park as a site for quiet contemplation and nature study. All visitation is on a day-use basis only. No facilities for camping are available.

Several special events that are held each year bring relatively large numbers of visitors to the park. The events help to bring the mission alive, giving the public a sense of how it appeared during the historic period. The largest special event, the annual fiesta, is a community celebration that is more recreational than a historic re-creation.

Volunteers and docents who participate in living history and other interpretive programs in the park undergo an enriching interpretive experience that has recreational benefits as well.

Resource Policy Formulation

Classification

La Purisima Mission became a unit of the State Park System in 1935, when one of the Civilian Conservation Corps units assigned to the National Park Service agreed to undertake restoration of the mission buildings if enough acreage could be acquired to make the site into a historic monument. The Catholic Church and the Union Oil Company donated property to get the project started.

Santa Barbara County and the State of California acquired additional land to form a 507-acre parcel that became La Purisima State Historical Monument. The system of naming and classifying units of the State Park System was later changed, and the State Park and Recreation Commission renamed the unit as La Purisima Mission State Historic Park in September 1963. Classification establishes management and public use direction and affords protection under the California Public Resources Code. The code for historical unit classifications is quoted in full below.

Public Resource Code 5019.59

Historical units, to be named appropriately and individually, consist of areas established primarily to preserve objects of historical, archeological, and scientific interest, and archeological sites and places commemorating important persons or historic events. Such areas should be of sufficient size, where possible, to encompass a significant proportion of the landscape associated with historical objects. The only facilities that may be provided are those required for the safety, comfort, and enjoyment of the visitors, such as access, parking, water, sanitation, interpretation, and picnicking. Upon approval by the commission, lands outside the primary historic zone may be selected or acquired, developed, or operated to provide camping facilities within appropriate historical units. Upon approval by the commission, an area outside the primary historic zone may be designated as a recreation zone to provide limited recreational opportunities that will supplement the public's enjoyment of the unit. Certain agricultural, mercantile, or other commercial activities may be permitted if those activities are part of the history of the individual unit and any developments retain or restore historical authenticity. Historical units shall be named to perpetuate the primary historical themes of the individual units. (Added by Stat. 1978, Ch 615.)

Historic Zones

Public Resources Code Section 5019.59 (Historic Units) refers to a primary historic zone in state historic parks. The primary historic zone in La Purisima Mission State Historic Park is the Los Berros Valley floor. This valley contains the reconstructed mission building complex, the foundations of the mission warehouse and neophyte quarters, the reconstructed aqueduct system, and the alluvial areas maintained in agricultural production to preserve the historic landscape as it appeared during the active mission period. Land and facilities in the primary historic zone shall be managed to protect and preserve historical and archeological values.

Declaration of Purpose

The Declaration of Purpose defines the purpose of the unit and the broadest goals of management. At the time of classification, a declaration of purpose for this unit was not recommended or adopted by the State Park and Recreation Commission. A declaration of purpose is required by the Public Resources Code, Section 5002.2(b), "setting forth specific long range management objectives. . .consistent with the unit's classification." The Declaration of Purpose for La Purisima Mission State Historic Park shall be as follows:

The purpose of La Purisima Mission State Historic Park is to preserve, restore, interpret, and make available to the people for their inspiration, enlightenment, and enjoyment the significant cultural resources associated with La Purisima Mission and its human inhabitants, as well as the unit's natural values. The natural setting of the mission is of particular importance because it allows visitors to step back in time and imagine themselves visiting La Purisima Mission when it was occupied by the Spanish missionaries and the Native Americans.

The department shall define and execute a program of management to perpetuate the unit's declared values, and provide recreational facilities and interpretation that make these values available in a manner consistent with their perpetuation.

Zone of Primary Interest

The Zone of Primary Interest is a declaration of the department's concern for any environmental changes outside the unit that could seriously jeopardize or degrade State Park System values. At La Purisima Mission State Historic Park, the department is concerned about any development or land use outside the unit that would adversely affect park values and purposes in the unit. This concern also applies to viewsheds from and in the unit, where activities and developments may be obvious or conspicuous to visitors who are in the park. The department would like to preserve visitors' opportunity to step back in time and imagine themselves actually experiencing life when the mission was occupied by the missionaries and the Native Americans. This goal

can be best accomplished if the view of and from the primary historic zone remains free of modern developments on surrounding lands.

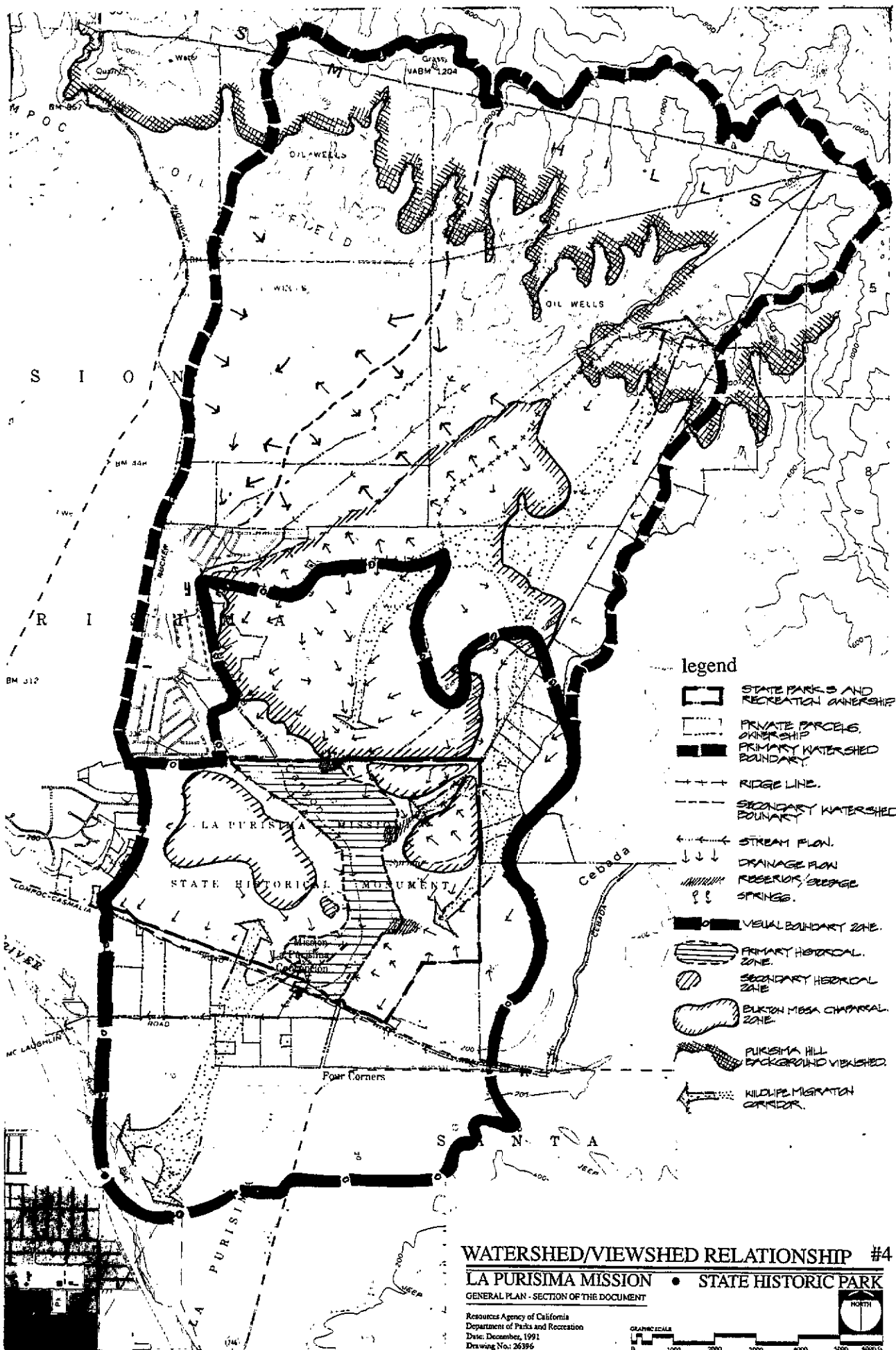
The department is concerned about all activities in the Los Berros Creek watershed that could affect the quality or quantity of water in the creek and springs which flow through the park. Existing activities in the watershed include residential housing development and a producing oil field.

The hills and land adjacent to the northern boundary of the park provide a significant backdrop to the historic unit (see Watershed/Viewshed Relationship, Map 4). This land base, in the upper watershed of Los Berros Creek, contains significant archeological and natural values as well as springs. This private property also contains substantial areas of Burton Mesa chaparral, which has been recognized by the County of Santa Barbara as worthy of protection.

The viewshed evaluation considers the sight distances a typical visitor might experience while viewing the historic area in the park. As stated in the goals for the unit, a primary concern regarding the viewshed is retention of the historic sense of place. For example, large panoramas of the park and surrounding areas can be seen from the valley floor much as they were seen in the 1800s. Protection of that viewshed will ensure the "time warp" as well. Intermediate ridge lines, visible from several key positions on the east and west side of the valley floor, are also important to historical integrity.

Wildlife corridors that are essential for movement of wildlife through the park from the Purisima Hills to the Santa Ynez Basin have also been identified on the watershed map. The Burton Mesa chaparral is important both to this migration and to the natural values of the park. Agricultural lands south of the park, opposite Purisima Road, also play a key role in perpetuating the rural flavor of the park. This land surrounds the historic warehouse and is a corridor for movement of wildlife to the Santa Ynez River.

Implementing the proposals of the General Plan does not directly depend on land acquisition; however, protecting these lands is critical to the integrity of the unit. Continued coordination between the county, private property owners, and the department will be required to perpetuate this valuable surrounding resource. If any of these lands become available for acquisition, they should be evaluated to determine if they are appropriate for addition to the park.



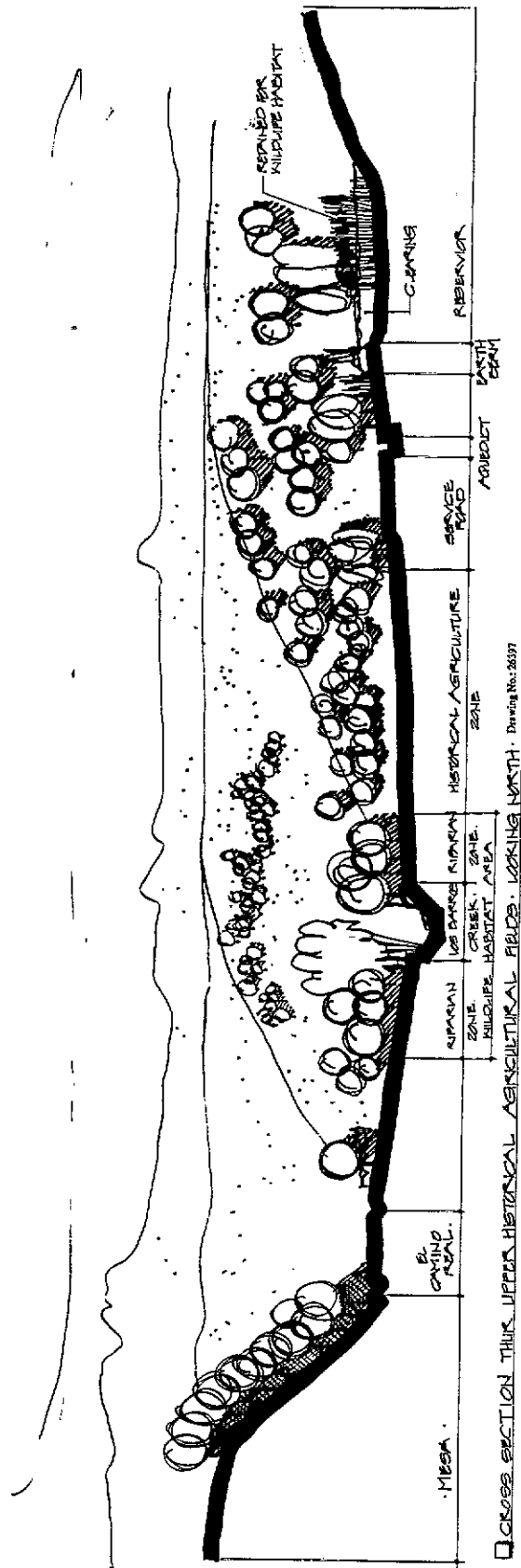
WATERSHED/VIEWSHED RELATIONSHIP #4

LA PURISIMA MISSION • STATE HISTORIC PARK

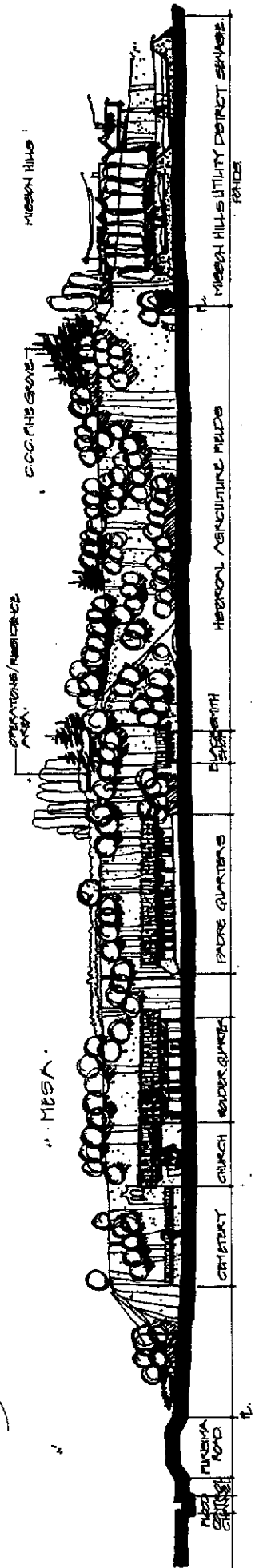
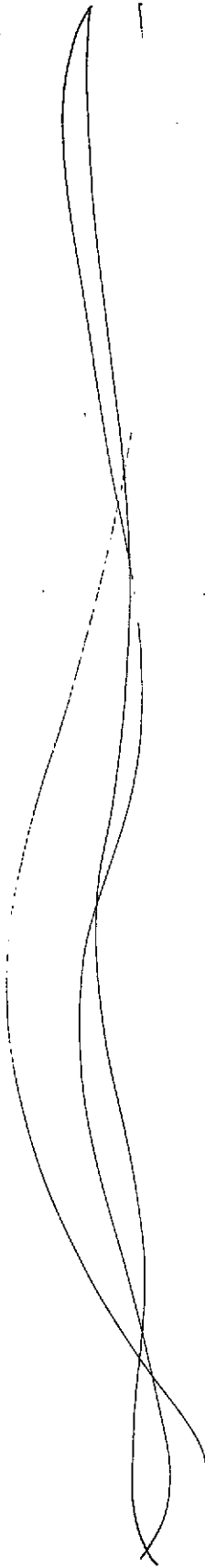
GENERAL PLAN - SECTION OF THE DOCUMENT

Resources Agency of California
 Department of Parks and Recreation
 Date: December, 1991
 Drawing No: 26396

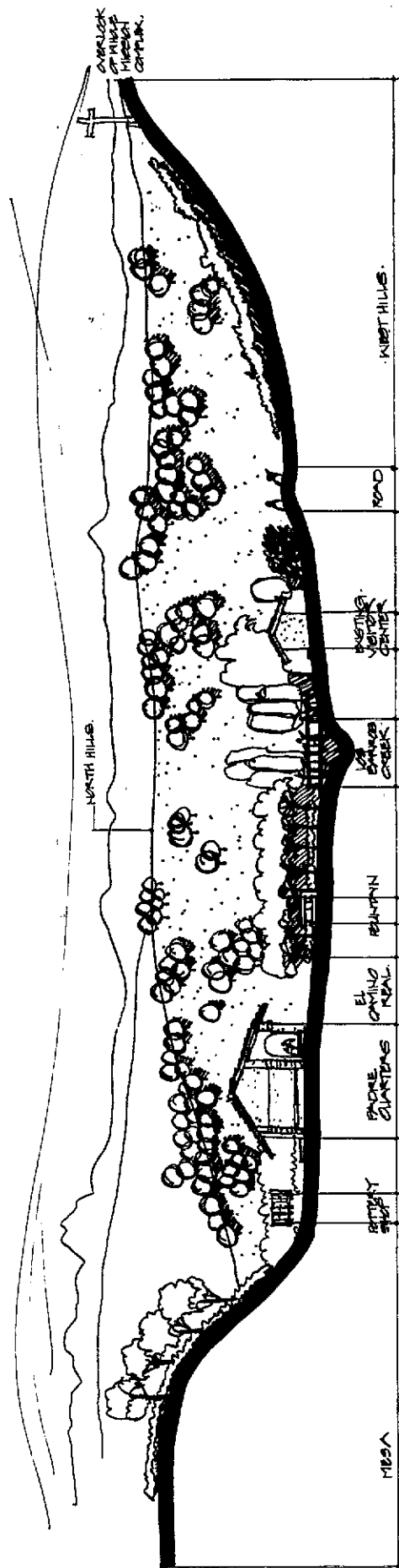




CROSS SECTION THROUGH HISTORICAL AGRICULTURAL FIELDS, LOOKING NORTH. Drawing No. 26397



MISSION VALLEY FROM SOUTH TO NORTH - LOOKING WEST.



MISSION VALLEY FROM WEST TO EAST - LOOKING NORTH.

Drawing No. 2594

Discussions and comments in this plan regarding surrounding land use and potential land additions to the park are intended for long-range planning purposes only and are not a commitment for acquisition.

Military aircraft flying over the park as they approach or leave Vandenberg Air Force Base create noise and visual impacts that are of concern to the department. The department is also concerned about the impacts of missile launches at Vandenberg Air Force Base. The missile launches may cause noise, vibration, and air pollution impacts to the park. Traffic on Purisima Road also creates noise and visual impacts in the park, which are of concern.

Resource Management Directives

Broad resource management policies concerning state historic parks are stated in the Public Resources Code, the California Code of Regulations, and the department's Resource Management Directives. The following directives are intended to be consistent with the provisions of law, policies, and directives, but they are more detailed and specific in their application to La Purisima Mission State Historic Park:

Natural Resources

Los Berros Creek Management

The grade at Los Berros Creek is artificially regulated due to the presence of several grade structures, along the stream channel through the park. They were constructed in the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps under the direction of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. These dams prevent the stream from functioning as a natural stream. The creek appears to be over-straightened. The base control structures disrupt channel stability by over-steepening downstream gradient, under-steepening up-stream gradient (velocity manipulation), retaining sediments in the active channel, and increasing the width/depth ratio. Local scour, erosion, and aggradation are evident.

Directive: The character of Los Berros Creek shall be restored to a more natural system to the extent feasible, consistent with the constraints of protecting park facilities, maintaining the historic values, and meeting the interests of downstream landowners. A creek management plan shall be prepared and implemented that restores the creek's proper hydraulic geometry, meander amplitude, and sinuosity, according to hydrologic principles.

Geologic Hazards - Earthquakes

La Purisima Mission State Historic Park's proximity to major and minor faults makes it susceptible to ground shaking from earthquakes. Earthquake shaking in the park has the potential to damage the reconstructed mission buildings. Although the reconstructed buildings

were designed to resist seismic shaking, the technology associated with designing and constructing buildings in seismically active areas has changed since the reconstruction was completed.

Directive: Specific seismic design evaluations should be formulated for the buildings in the park. These evaluations would consist of:

- 1. Site-specific determination of ground acceleration based on analysis of soil types and groundwater depth;*
- 2. Evaluation of structural integrity of the buildings;*
- 3. Formulation and implementation of mitigation measures as needed to protect public safety while maintaining the historic appearance of the structures.*

Soil Erosion

The sand slopes in the park are highly subject to erosion.

Directive: Efforts shall be undertaken to maintain native vegetative cover over the highly erodible soils in the park. Construction of trails through the high erosion areas should be avoided. If construction must occur in these areas, erosion control measures should be implemented. Existing trails where ongoing erosion is occurring should be relocated or redesigned to avoid the problem areas. All hiking, jogging, bicycling, and horseback riding should be restricted to designated trails. Horses and bicycles should be prohibited on steep, highly erodible trail segments.

Riparian Zone Management

The riparian zones in the park support emergent aquatic herbs and woody shrubs and trees that provide valuable wildlife habitat. Much of the riparian and wetland habitat in California has been lost or degraded owing to urbanization and agricultural development. The woody riparian vegetation along Los Berros Creek in the park has been restricted to a narrow band to maximize the area available for agricultural use.

Directive: The woody riparian zone along Los Berros Creek in the park shall be increased to expand the existing riparian habitat in the park. A riparian corridor approximately 100 feet wide shall be established along the creek. Manipulation of the riparian vegetation near the mission buildings may be necessary to maintain and/or restore the historic setting.

Restoration of the Ecological Role of Fire

Prior to 1900, fires that burned regularly throughout Burton Mesa were essential to developing

and perpetuating native plant communities. Fires were started by lightning and by the intentional or accidental activities of Native Americans. Wildfires began to be effectively suppressed in the early 1920s, and since that time, fires have only infrequently burned through the park. Fires that occur after decades of fire suppression burn with great intensity due to the abnormal accumulations of fuel.

Directive: Fire is an important natural process which shall be restored to the plant communities of La Purisima Mission State Historic Park through implementation of a prescribed burning program. A unit-wide prescribed burn management plan shall be developed to set priorities, constraints, and goals for the burning program.

Exotic Plant Species

Many exotic plant species have become naturalized in the park. Of particular concern are several species of pine trees that are threatening to displace the native chaparral plant communities and change the character of the landscape as it existed during the historic mission period. Perpetuation of native plant communities depends on control and removal of exotic plants.

Directive: The department shall control exotic plants that have become established in the unit. The highest priority for control efforts shall be given to those exotics that are the most invasive and conspicuous in the landscape, and those species that compete with native species. This policy shall not apply to exotic species perpetuated to maintain the historic landscape in the primary historic zone.

Burton Mesa Chaparral Preservation

Burton Mesa chaparral is a unique association of native plant communities that reaches the southern extent of its range in the park. Outside the park, this vegetation has been severely degraded by urban, agricultural, and hydrocarbon development.

Directive: The department shall take appropriate management actions to preserve Burton Mesa chaparral in the park and to work with local agencies to protect this plant community outside park boundaries.

Rare or Endangered Plant Species

There are seven native plant species found in the park which are included on the California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants; none are state or federally listed, although two are candidates for federal listing. Rare or endangered plants can be inadvertently destroyed by development of facilities, maintenance programs, visitor use, or other activities.

Directive: Rare or endangered plants in the park shall be protected and managed for their perpetuation. Prior to any potentially deleterious activity, surveys for rare or endangered

plants shall be conducted in the affected area.

Wildfire Prevention and Suppression

Wildfire can be a threat to natural resources, facilities, and human life and property. A prescribed fire management program which simulates the historic natural fires of this region will reduce the damage from future wildfires but cannot eliminate the threat of destructive wildfires during periods of fire weather conditions or from human-caused ignitions. For these reasons, the department requires that a wildfire management plan be developed for every State Park System unit that experiences wildland fires. The department has therefore prepared a wildfire management plan for La Purisima Mission State Historic Park.

Because conventional fire control procedures can result in more serious and long-lasting impacts on park resources than the wildfire itself, development of special standards and procedures applicable to the park environment is important. Undesirable effects of suppression activities can be avoided by using a planned program of modified fire suppression, dividing the park into compartments bordered by existing natural and artificial firebreaks. In the event of a wildfire, suppression activities are concentrated along the borders of a compartment, thus minimizing resource damage. The program also identifies resource sensitivities of the park should additional suppression activities be required. Wildfire contingency planning in this manner will greatly reduce the likelihood of damage from suppression activities while providing for necessary protection of park resources and public safety.

Directive: The department shall continue to work with the Santa Barbara County Fire Department, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, local fire districts, and other appropriate agencies to implement and keep current a wildfire management plan at La Purisima Mission State Historic Park. This plan shall address all aspects of wildfire planning, including prevention, presuppression, and suppression. The plan shall identify modified fire suppression methods designed to preserve sensitive park resources while protecting human lives and facilities.

Landscaping

The non-native agricultural and landscape plants that were introduced to the mission site during the active mission period are key elements of the historical setting. Exotic plant species used during the active mission period should be perpetuated to help preserve the historic setting.

Directive: Landscaping in the unit should consist of species used during the active mission period. Exotic species should be perpetuated in gardens and for historical reasons. Landscaping with exotic plants capable of naturalizing and spreading outside the historic zones shall be avoided. A landscape plan shall be developed to guide management of landscaped areas. The goal of the plan shall be to restore and maintain the landscape to its

appearance during the active mission period.

General Wildlife Management

Animals are important components of the natural ecosystem, interrelating with and affecting other elements. Wildlife in a natural setting also adds a great deal of interest and variety to park visitors' experiences. Protecting and perpetuating natural wildlife populations is a major management objective at the park.

Directive: The department shall actively strive to restore altered natural wildlife habitats and reestablish natural ecological processes where possible. The department shall avoid practices that cause significant imbalances in natural wildlife populations.

If it is necessary to regulate animal populations in the park, the methods used shall be based on sound principles of ecosystem management, shall be consistent with the general policies of the department, and shall avoid disturbance to other natural values of the park and to its visitors.

Wildlife Corridors

Wildlife biologists have recently recognized that habitat fragmentation limits the value of areas set aside for wildlife habitat. Preserving corridors between habitat areas is a possible solution to this problem. The wildlife habitat in the park is now connected to the native vegetation on the Purisima Hills to the north by relatively undisturbed native chaparral and riparian woodland. This corridor could be destroyed if the land north of the park is developed. Agricultural land isolates the park from the valuable riparian habitat south of the park along the Santa Ynez River.

Directive: The department shall work with local agencies to establish and protect wildlife corridors connecting the natural areas of the park with existing wildlife habitats in the Purisima Hills to the north and along the Santa Ynez River to the south.

Cultural Resources

Mission Building Reconstruction

Although most of the historic mission buildings at La Purisima Mission were reconstructed, the neophyte Native American quarters and a warehouse building were not. Reconstructing these buildings would allow for a more accurate depiction of early mission life and would complete restoration of this historic setting.

Directive: The department shall endeavor to complete restoration of the historic mission building complex. The Native American quarters and warehouse buildings are the two principal structures that have not been reconstructed; there may be others. Prior to

reconstruction, a comprehensive historical and archeological investigation shall be completed to guide the reconstruction plan.

Historic Aqueduct Management

The historic aqueduct system, which still carries water, is a unique feature of La Purisima Mission State Historic Park. This is the only operational historic aqueduct constructed during the early California mission period. The aqueduct requires ongoing maintenance and restoration work to keep it functioning.

Directive: The department shall continue efforts to maintain, restore, and interpret the historic aqueduct system.

Preservation of the Mission Viewshed

Of the 21 missions in California, most are in urban areas. La Purisima Mission's setting in a natural environment enables visitors to see and appreciate the mission in its original historical context. Preservation of this natural setting is a high priority for the department.

Directive: The department shall strive to preserve the natural setting of La Purisima Mission in an effort to enable visitors to step back in time and imagine themselves visiting it during the active mission period. No new structures shall be constructed in the park that degrade the viewshed. The department shall work with adjacent landowners and local officials to avoid degradation of the viewshed outside park boundaries.

Agricultural Zone Management

The relatively flat alluvial areas north of the mission buildings in the park are farmed to maintain the area as it appeared during the historic mission period. Modern agricultural practices are used in this area. Agricultural practices have the potential to degrade native plant and wildlife habitats. These potential impacts have been minimized in the park by not irrigating the fields and by minimizing use of pesticides and fertilizers.

Directive: Maintenance of the historic agricultural appearance of the valley floor north of the mission buildings shall continue. Sensitive areas, including an approximately 100-foot-wide riparian zone along Los Berros Creek and archeological site SBA-519, shall be withdrawn from production and revegetated with appropriate native species. Use of irrigation water (except as historically accurate), pesticides, and fertilizers in the fields shall be minimized.

Euroamerican Resources

The primary existing cultural resources at La Purisima Mission State Historic Park are the

restored and reconstructed structures, the historic archeological building sites, and associated structural features such as tanning vats, reservoirs, and the aqueduct. These resources should reflect the historic era of their use and importance as elements of La Purisima Mission.

Directive: The primary historic period shall reflect the years 1813-1834, which spans construction and operation of La Purisima Mission at its present site, up to secularization of the California missions in 1834.

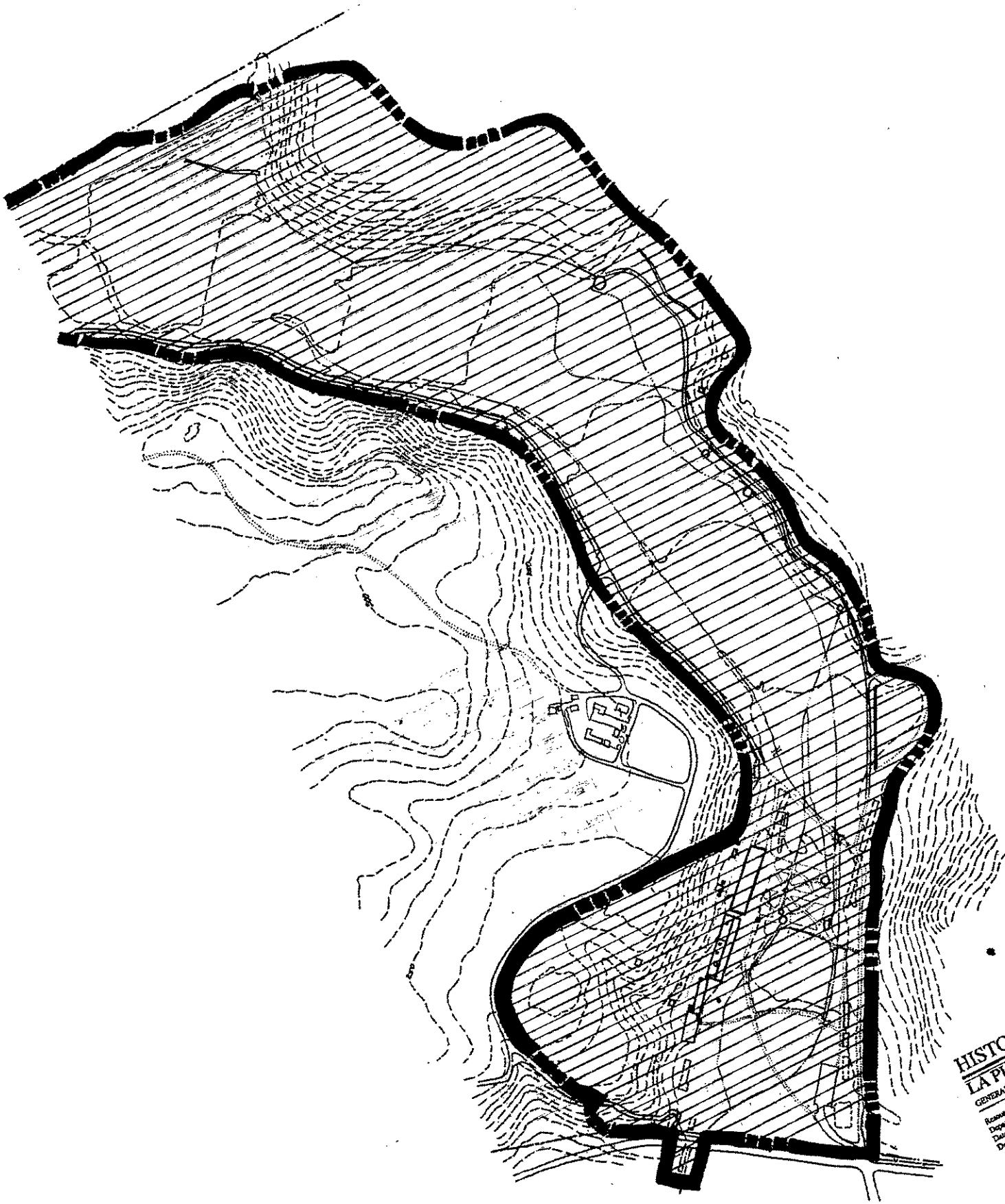
Directive: The primary historic zone (see Historical Zone, Map 5) consists of the area encompassing all of the reconstructed buildings and all of the outlying structures and features, such as the aqueduct, reservoirs, tanning vats, Mystery Pillar, warehouse ruins, Native American barracks ruins, and agricultural fields. The primary historic zone shall be expanded as necessary to include any historic mission features that may be discovered as a result of future investigations.

Civilian Conservation Corps Structures

A significant historic zone exists outside the primary zone. This zone encompasses the two Civilian Conservation Corps-constructed residences on the upper mesa.

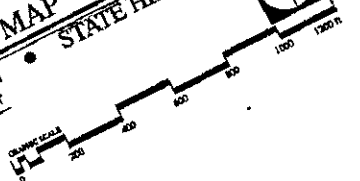
Directive: Existing structures in La Purisima Mission State Historic Park that were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps shall be preserved and maintained to retain their historic appearance. All existing structures on the site of the original corps camp, the current site of the unit's administrative, maintenance, and residence complex, shall be maintained in a manner compatible with the corps' architectural style. New structures in this area should be designed to replicate the original corps buildings or be constructed in a similar architectural style.

Identified historic features, reconstructed buildings, and Civilian Conservation Corps-constructed buildings will be protected from damage. Whenever underground work or subsurface disturbance will occur in the historic zones, a department archeologist will monitor the work.



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PRIMARY HISTORICAL ZONE

HISTORICAL ZONE MAP
LA PURISIMA MISSION SECTION OF THE DOCUMENT STATE HISTORIC PARK #5
Resources Agency of California
Department of Parks and Recreation
Date: December, 1991
Drawing No.: 26,999



Historic Building Maintenance and Restoration

Previous adobe restoration projects have often used modern materials to "stabilize" and "restore" the historic building fabric. Recent findings, however, indicate that some of these techniques are actually detrimental to the buildings in question. The following directive is from the State of California Historic Building Code and U. S. Department of the Interior criteria:

Directive: When replacement of historic fabric is essential, it shall be done in-kind whenever possible, rather than being replaced with more modern materials of a different kind. When possible, this policy is to be applied to hidden structural elements as well as surface finishes. Use of modern materials should be avoided unless clearly necessary for the safety of occupants of the structure, as guided by application of the California Historic Building Code and the U. S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Seismic characteristics of the site shall be considered when applying this policy.

Restoration shall be undertaken after collecting sufficient information to assure accurate and authentic work. Necessary historical, archeological, and architectural research shall be accomplished to ensure accuracy and authenticity. A historic structures report shall be prepared prior to restoring or modifying the historic buildings.

If information is unavailable through primary research, development of reconstructed buildings shall be appropriate to the interpretive period.

Changes or additions to the landscaping in the historic zone shall be based on historic research of the mission during the primary historic period. Flower or vegetable gardens in the historic zone shall be historically accurate. Historical research shall be conducted in the subject areas of native and exotic plants and livestock associated with the mission, to assist in implementation of the policies in the Natural Resources section of this Resource Element. Replacement of native species will be in-kind to retain the scenic views of the mission.

To enhance the department's goals of historic preservation of La Purisima Mission State Historic Park, it will be necessary to consider an annual program of restoration, preservation, and maintenance, with a detailed annual budget. The following items will be considered as part of a regular program of preservation and restoration:

- *Regular care, painting, maintenance, and replacement (if necessary) of exterior walls, woodwork, whitewash or paint, window frames, glass, porches, and roofs, in a fashion consistent with maintenance of an adobe building of the historic time period.*

- *Regular evaluation, maintenance, upgrading, and, when feasible, concealment of fire and intrusion alarm systems.*
- *A program to regularly inspect for and prepare controls of insect/rodent infestations, using environmentally safe methods.*
- *A regular and systematic plan for interior room restoration.*
- *A regular and systematic plan for exterior building restoration.*

Aqueduct System Reservoirs

The original mission-era aqueduct system was supplied with water from three small reservoirs. The existing reconstructed aqueduct system is supplied by the northernmost of the three original reservoirs. The other two are overgrown with native vegetation, making them virtually unrecognizable.

The northernmost reservoir has been dredged to remove accumulated sediment that has allowed rooted aquatic vegetation to displace the open water of the reservoir. The aquatic vegetation and the open water provide valuable wildlife habitat. During the active mission period, all three reservoirs were probably open water systems, with little aquatic vegetation near the dams.

***Directive:** The three aqueduct system reservoirs shall be managed primarily to provide water sources for the aqueduct. Approximately 1,000 square feet of open water will be required in each reservoir to provide an example of how the reservoirs looked during the historic period and to retain wildlife habitat. Aquatic vegetation and sediment shall be periodically removed from the reservoirs to maintain the 1,000 square feet of open water.*

Archeological Sites

There are seven known archeological sites in La Purisima Mission State Historic Park. Most of these are related to activities surrounding the occupation and building of La Purisima Mission. However, a few of these sites could have prehistoric components in them, such as site CA-SBA-591, CA-SBA-1774, CA-SBA-2270, CA-SBA-590, and CA-SBA-2351. Significant unknown archeological sites may also exist in the unit.

***Directive:** The department shall develop and implement an archeological testing program to properly locate and assess all significant historic and prehistoric occupation sites in the park. The program shall help define the chronology of occupation and incorporate this data into the context of Native American habitation in the region.*

Archeological Site CA-SBA-519

Site CA-SBA-519 is the site of the neophyte Native American quarters, one of the major buildings of the original mission complex that has not been reconstructed. One important goal of archeological investigations should be to obtain the necessary information to reconstruct the native quarters. A park service road crosses the site.

***Directive:** Site CA-SBA-519, the site of the neophyte Native American quarters, is a significant component of the mission complex and should be reconstructed. Additional research is needed to determine the specific strategy. The existing park road should be rerouted to avoid Site CA-SBA-519.*

Archeological Sites CA-SBA-591 and 2351

Archeological sites CA-SBA-591 and 2351 are subject to vandalism, although vandalism occurs for different reasons at each site. Site 2351 has a high density of lithic (stone) tools, making it a likely target for illegal artifact collection. Site 591, in a remote area of the park, is not regularly seen by park staff; therefore, vandalism could occur without detection.

***Directive:** A regular monitoring program should be implemented for archeological sites CA-SBA-591 and 2351. The first goal of the monitoring program should be to evaluate the extent of previous damage. The second goal should be to ascertain what mitigation or protective measures should be employed to preserve these resources. An appropriate sampling strategy should be employed to evaluate the significance of these two sites. Site CA-SBA-2351 is along the route of a current trail; consideration should be given to rerouting the trail, revegetating the site, and/or adding fill to cover the site.*

Native American Cemetery

A past archeological project identified the location of the Native American cemetery. The cemetery boundaries are not marked. Management of this cemetery is a concern of the local Native American community.

***Directive:** The Native American cemetery shall be protected from development or human disturbance. If deemed appropriate by Native American representatives, an appropriate marker shall be placed on the cemetery to identify its presence. Native American representatives shall be consulted on matters related to cemetery management.*

Civilian Conservation Corps Pine Grove

During reconstruction of the mission complex, the Civilian Conservation Corps planted a grove of approximately 300 pine trees in the northwest corner of the park. Although removal of non-native pines through most of the park is necessary to preserve the native Burton Mesa

chaparral vegetation type, the original grove is an important product of the CCC work in the park.

Directive: The Civilian Conservation Corps pine grove at the northwest corner of the park shall be perpetuated. The department shall remove seedling pine trees outside the grove boundary on an ongoing basis to protect the Burton Mesa chaparral vegetation type.

Recreational Trail Use

The state historic park's trail system provides very popular and pleasant routes for joggers, walkers, bicyclists, and equestrians. Many nearby residents use the park's trails regularly for their personal fitness programs. The trails are a valuable community asset, enabling citizens of the Lompoc area to relax and exercise in a safe, quiet, and attractive setting.

In the primary historic zone, these recreational activities sometimes interfere with the park visitors' ability to step back in time and experience the mission complex as it appeared during the primary historic period. Bicyclists and joggers in brightly colored clothing were not part of the historic setting, and can detract from the historic experience.

Directive: The department shall develop a trail management plan that addresses the potential conflicts between recreational uses and the step-back-in-time experience. Consideration shall be given to designating trails for specific types of uses and constructing new trail segments to avoid conflicts. In the primary historic zone, activities that significantly degrade the step-back-in-time experience shall be prohibited.

Allowable Use Intensity

The California Public Resources Code, Section 5019.5, requires that a survey of land carrying capacity be made prior to preparation of any development plan for any park or recreation area. Section 5001.96 further requires that attendance be held within established limits. Allowable use intensity is a refinement of the land carrying capacity concept, and is determined as part of the Resource Element of the General Plan in fulfillment of the code sections listed above.

Allowable use intensity is just one of several factors considered in developing the Land Use Element of the General Plan. Other factors are classification and purpose, recreation needs, design considerations, and social carrying capacity, or the desired quality of the recreation experience.

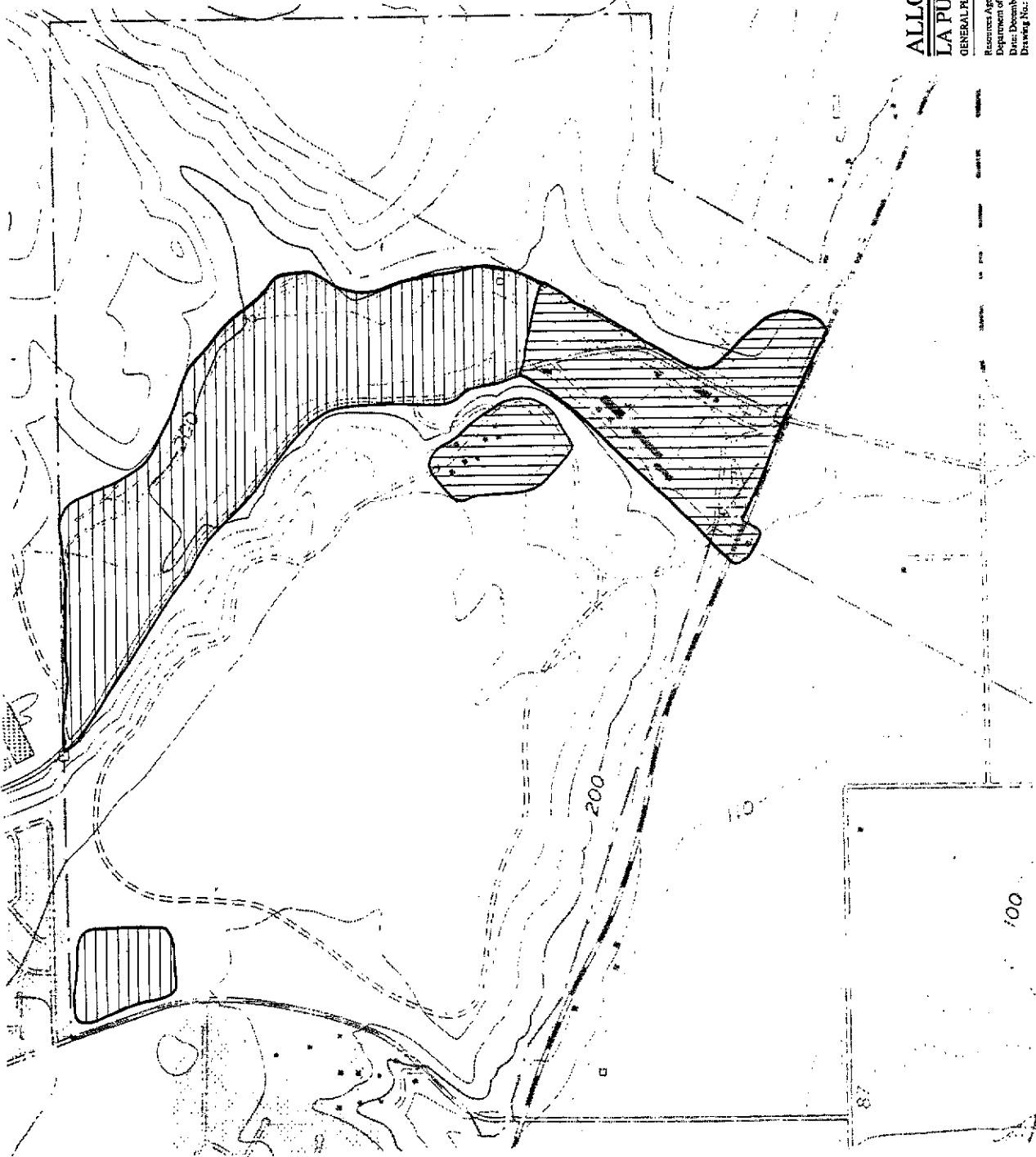
Determinations of allowable use intensity establish the limits of development and use that an area can sustain without an unacceptable degree of deterioration in the character and value of the scenic, natural, and cultural resources. Determinations are based on analysis and integration of resource management and protection objectives, resource constraints, and resource sensitivities.

Resource management objectives are defined by the Public Resources Code and other laws, unit classifications and declarations of purpose, and specific declarations of resource management policy presented in this Resource Element.

Resource constraints are factors which would make visitor use or facility development unsafe, economically impractical, or undesirable. They are determined by evaluating such factors as the erodibility and compaction potential of soils, geologic hazards, slope stability and relief, hydrologic conditions, the potential for pollution of surface waters, and flooding.

Sensitivities are conditions, locations, or values of resources that warrant restricted use or development to protect resources. Sensitivities are evaluated by considering such factors as the ability of the park's natural and cultural resources to withstand human impact (ecological sensitivity), not only in the short term, but also over a more extended time span; the fragility and significance of archeological and historical resources; vegetation characteristics such as durability, fragility, and regeneration rates; and wildlife considerations such as tolerance to human activity, population levels, and stability. Sensitivities may also include scenic resources; rare, threatened, or endangered plants, animals, and habitats; unique or scientifically important botanic features; and other resources of regional or statewide significance.

The low-intensity zone (see Allowable Use Intensity, Map 6) includes the areas of the park where native vegetation predominates. These areas support the Burton Mesa chaparral vegetation type. The moderate-intensity zone is the portion of the primary historic zone where agriculture is continuing, the site of the Civilian Conservation Corps pine grove, and the area where the mission aqueduct system occurs. The high-intensity zone includes the mission building complex and the maintenance yard/employee residence complex. Despite its high-intensity zone status, the mission building complex must be managed carefully to preserve the sense of place and the step-back-in-time experience of this site as it existed during the active mission period. This area also contains significant historic and prehistoric archeological artifacts and human remains.






NOTE

This map is based on natural, cultural, and scenic resources, topography, geology, soils, and other factors such as land use, socioeconomic, and design factors may indicate that a higher or lower use intensity is desirable in particular areas. If appropriate mitigations are feasible and can be incorporated in the planning process, higher use intensities may be acceptable.

This map is useful only for general planning purposes. Small sensitive resource areas and small areas without constraints are not mapped. Once site specific proposals for land use or facilities have been developed, the proposed location should be checked for resources sensitivity on the various resource maps and inventories on file in the Department Resource Protection Division Office. Site-specific field investigations may also be necessary.

Legend

-  HIGH
-  MODERATE
-  LOW

ALLOWABLE USE INTENSITY MAP #6

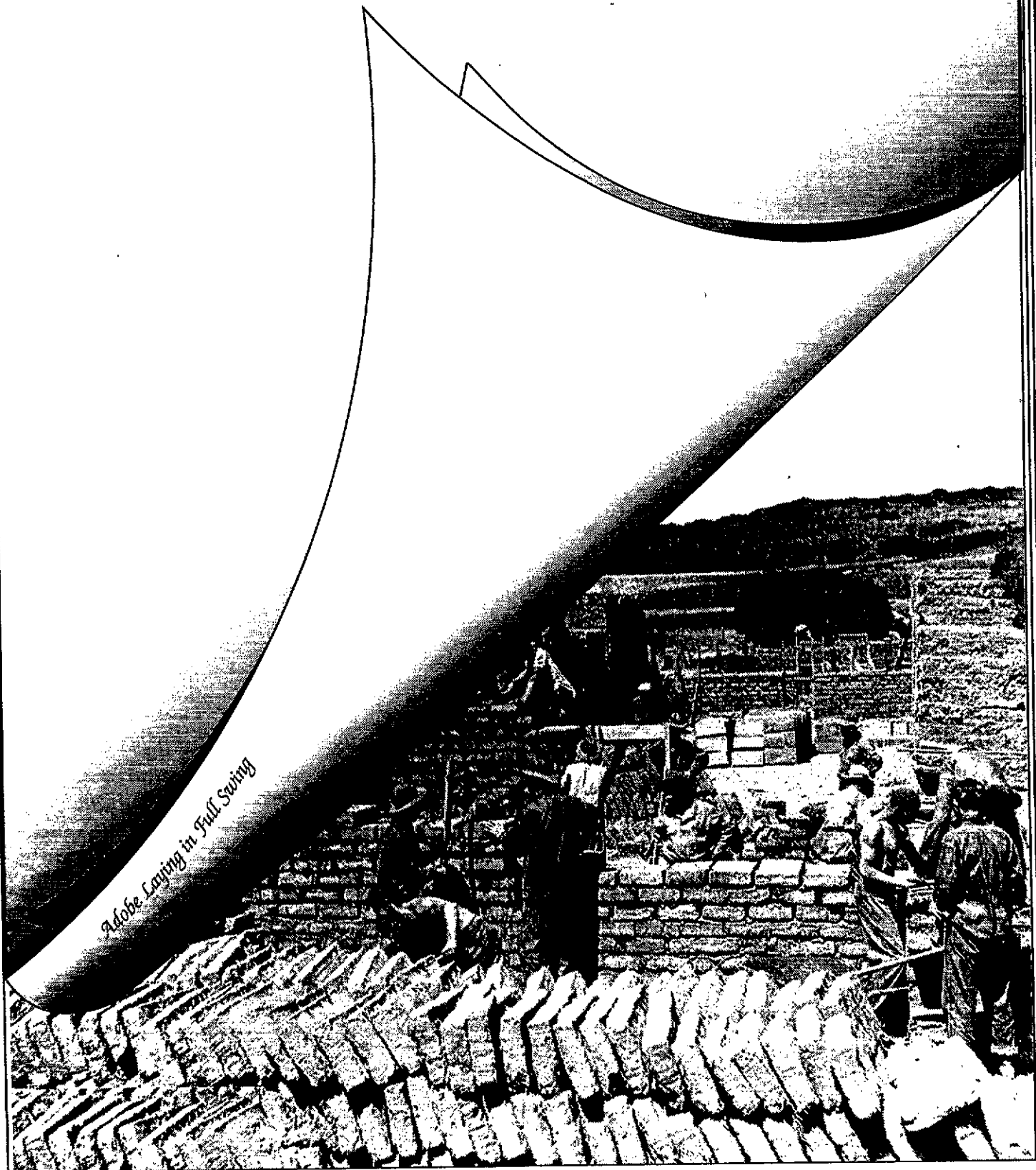
LA PURISIMA MISSION • STATE HISTORIC PARK

GENERAL PLAN - SECTION OF THE DOCUMENT

Resources Agency of California
 Department of Parks and Recreation
 Date: December, 1991
 Drawing No.: 26400



Interpretive Element



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INTERPRETIVE ELEMENT

Objectives

Interpretation aims to enhance public enjoyment and benefit in the State Park System through increasing understanding of significant natural and cultural resources and encouraging appreciation of their value. Interpretation is based on the premise that knowledge deepens visitors' park experiences, providing lasting benefits not only to individuals but to society in general. The Interpretive Element for La Purisima Mission State Historic Park works toward this goal by identifying park themes and the facilities and programs appropriate for their presentation.

Interpretive Considerations

Environmental Influences

Positive Influences

La Purisima Mission enjoys a natural environment that makes it easy for visitors to imagine that they have been transported to a bygone era. Though Lompoc and Vandenberg Air Force Base are only a few miles distant, the natural environs of the park, particularly when viewed from a central location in the historic center itself, betray few signs of the contemporary world.

The extent of the restoration effort at La Purisima Mission provides another crucial positive influence for interpretation. Unlike many other historic sites where a few samples of buildings or other architectural features must carry the burden of providing the historic reality, La Purisima Mission appears as though it were substantially complete. Visitors are immersed in the past by the number of buildings and the extent of material culture available for discovery.

The mood of walking through history is heightened by the grace and beauty of the setting which infuses every corner of the park, from the tree-shaded gardens and picnic areas to the quiet and inviting trails that lead visitors to the more distant park features, such as the Blacksmith Shop.

La Purisima Mission is not immediately adjacent to a large metropolitan population; highways provide good access to the park.

Negative Influences

Aircraft from nearby Vandenberg Air Force Base fly above or in the vicinity of the park, creating a strong noise intrusion. Noise intrusions from Purisima Road have increased with traffic growth.

The parking lot is inadequate for such special events as Mission Life Days or private wedding

celebrations, forcing visitors to park on the grassy area south of the paved lot.

Currently, a few minor intrusions visible in the park mar an otherwise near-perfect illusion of an authentically reconstructed past. The riparian growth along Los Berros Creek in the central historic area creates an unhistorical impression that the Infirmary Buildings are in a separate area. In some of the museum rooms, modern light switches mounted on the walls are clearly visible. In several places, modern water spigots or drinking fountains are seen. The picnic area near the Dormitory Building is an incongruous intrusion in the historic zone.

Potential visual intrusions of a more serious nature would result from future residential development along the unit's northern and southern boundaries. Already, a large metal barn built to the south of the park is visible from the mission. Because of the poor consolidation of soils, trail construction poses erosion problems that could restrict interpretation.

Visitors: Their Needs and Expectations

The visitor survey clearly indicated that visitors come to La Purisima Mission primarily to see the reconstructed mission, its many house museums, and the attractively restored central mission grounds. Other attractions at the mission include its natural, pastoral setting, with its absence of signs of development. Visitors can picnic, take leisurely walks along the loop trail around the canyon, ride horseback along this trail and others on the west side of the park, take nature walks, and enjoy birdwatching. Increasingly, the fountain area and the mission grounds, but not the interiors of the buildings, are rented for private wedding parties.

Existing Interpretive Facilities and Media

Facilities

Buildings and House Museums

The most important facilities consist of a number of reconstructed mission-era buildings and their associated house museums. These include two Infirmary Buildings, largely devoted to adaptive uses such as park and docent offices, a visitor center, restrooms, and a gift shop. A portion of one of the buildings is devoted to a house museum depicting the historic mission Infirmary. A reconstructed dormitory with a small courtyard is located beside the creek, at the edge of the mission garden.

A path leads visitors from the dormitory area to the cemetery and Bell Tower, next to the mission Church. The Church itself is outfitted as a house museum, as are associated rooms in the building. Father Mariano Payeras is buried near the altar, in a place of honor. The Shops and Quarters Building to the north of the Church contains a number of house museum spaces showing rooms or apartments and workshops.

The massive Residence (Monastery) Building is the largest building at the mission. It contains a number of house museum spaces depicting various aspects of daily mission life, including living and working quarters of the padres, their chapel, a trade store (*tienda*), and a leather shop. This building is the crowning achievement of the Civilian Conservation Corps restoration and reconstruction effort.

Among the remaining major buildings are the Pottery Shop, Grist Mill, and Kitchen, to the west of the Residence Building. A footpath leads visitors northward from the Residence Building to the recently reconstructed adobe Blacksmith Shop, outfitted as a house museum. Across the cultivated field is the Filter House/Springhouse.

Modern Exhibit Areas

The reconstructed buildings house some modern exhibit spaces. One room off the Residence Building Chapel, now identified as a school room for neophytes, has been adapted to modern museum exhibit space. It includes interpretations of Father Payeras and displays of original mission materials. On one side of the room are tables covered with hands-on materials.

Also in the Residence Building are rooms containing the mission archives. These rooms are closed to the general public, but the records are made available for researchers and constitute a potential interpretive facility. Next to the padre's bedroom in the same building is an unfinished and unfurnished space whose walls have been left bare to reveal construction details of the original building and the 1930s reconstruction.

One of the Infirmary Buildings contains the visitor center's two modern exhibit rooms. The exhibits include information and display materials relating to the precontact Chumash, the mission founding, tools, and hardware and implements used in making or running of the mission. A large diorama portrays a very early mission scene. The smaller of the two exhibit rooms features a bird's-eye-view diorama of La Purisima Mission in 1825 and panels interpreting the Civilian Conservation Corps' role at the park.

Outdoor Facilities

Animal pens take up large areas of meadow. Animals, including sheep and cattle of mission-era breeds, graze or feed in visitors' sight. A stone-lined irrigation canal runs up Los Berros Canyon, on the east side of the agricultural fields. Associated with the Filter House/Springhouse, cisterns, and ponds that made up the historic system, this irrigation canal is a unique and valuable interpretive resource.

The adobe-walled cemetery adjacent to the Church is the resting place of hundreds of Native Americans and some Spanish, including those killed in the 1824 uprising. The mission-era graves are unmarked, but a memorial notes the burials that took place here.

Behind the cemetery and Church is a tallow rendering facility consisting of protected ruins of the historic facility and a reconstructed area. A representation of a mission garden, featuring the central fountain and two "lavanderias" or laundry areas, provides samples of plants used by the Chumash or introduced by the Spanish to California. Thus, the area interprets flora typical of the mission period.

The park also contains other facilities, including a path representing historic El Camino Real, a large Cross mounted on a hill overlooking the park, and a so-called Mystery Pillar that possibly served some function with respect to the irrigation system.

Media and Programs

Tours

The primary means by which visitors experience the mission is through tours of the grounds and buildings. Most tours are self-guided, though under certain circumstances, the docent association provides guided tours led by costumed interpreters who role-play various characters and occupations of the mission. Additionally, costumed docents can be stationed at various places on the grounds or in workshops, to provide live interpretation for passing visitors.

Self-Guided Tours. A self-guided walking tour brochure is available at nominal cost at the contact station. It contains brief descriptions of the park's cultural features, keyed to a map of the mission.

With the printed guide, the interpretive markers identifying locations along the paths, and the occasional interpretive signs in many of the interior spaces, visitors are able to learn much about the mission on their own. Many of the museum rooms are open to the public, as are such outside features as the cemetery and the tallow rendering facilities.

A half-hour walk along the loop trail takes visitors past the main buildings at the mission's center. From the Grist Mill, a trail takes visitors farther up Los Berros Canyon. Orchards, planted fields, and the water supply and irrigation system built by the Spanish represent the mission days. The trail passes the Blacksmith Shop, the Filter House/Springhouse, the site of the Native American barracks, the mission garden, the grazing livestock, the girls' dormitory, and the Mystery Pillar. The loop walk brings visitors back to the vicinity of the Infirmarys, where they entered the park.

At times, visitors on self-guided tours of La Purisima Mission come across costumed docents who walk the grounds and offer additional information, or who may be engaged in such activities as carpentry, weaving, or tending the garden.

A limited number of cassette players and a taped tour for self-guided tours are available to

visitors. Operating similarly to a Byword system, the tape provides specific information at identified sites along the tour route. Markers are now being refurbished and improved, additional machines have been purchased, and additional tapes are in preparation for German-, Spanish-, French-, and Japanese-speaking visitors.

Reserved Guided Tours. Docents lead tours of the grounds for groups of ten or more that have made advance reservations. Senior citizen and organized school groups often make such prearrangements. Regular fees are charged for prearranged tours, except that school groups with sufficient advance reservations are admitted without charge.

Candlelight Tours. This annual fall event, which is the only fund-raising tour activity of the docent association, has strong interpretive aspects. Arriving at dusk, visitors experience the sense of being transported back to the mission as it was in the 1820s. Ten candlelight tours are given, during which the guests observe costumed docents acting out roles of mission residents in living history demonstrations. Visitors are served a light meal in the sala following the tour.

Living History Programs

"Mission Life Days." About 40 to 60 park docents and staff put on a regularly scheduled living history program known as "Mission Life Days." This carefully planned event takes place once monthly, from April through August, and features demonstrations for visitors of such typical mission activities as candle making, bread and tortilla making, candle dipping, soap making, spinning, weaving, carpentry, and pottery making. Living history participants wear costumes appropriate to the 1820s period chosen for the program.

"Purísima's People" Days. From March through October, docents provide a monthly opportunity for visitors to meet and talk with various costumed interpreters. The interpreters, role-playing mission inhabitants at set stations in the core area, interact with visitors to give them a sense of having been transported into the past, to the 1820s.

Fiesta Celebration

About the middle of May each year, a fiesta is held at La Purísima Mission. First begun during the Civilian Conservation Corps days, the fiesta has evolved into a community event attended by up to 6,000 people, mainly local residents. The event is supervised by the La Purísima Mission Association, a group distinct from the interpretive association. The fiesta includes a Mass held in the Church followed by entertainment and living history demonstrations of mission-era crafts. The event is largely recreational rather than interpretive, though steps have been taken in recent years to make the activities more accurate to the park's history.

Founding Celebration

Each December, a special free-admission event commemorates the anniversary of La Purísima

Mission's founding in 1787. This celebration, carried on with drama and ceremony, includes a twilight walk to the Church, lit by hundreds of candles along the path. The Church, also lit by candles, and the sala are decorated for the occasion with pine boughs, teasels (seed pods), and grapevines. To prevent overcrowding, attendance is restricted by use of tickets, but admittance is without charge. A musical program, varying from year to year, is presented inside the Church, and afterward refreshments are served in the sala.

Outreach Program

The docent association supports an outreach program in which visits are made to school classrooms, the physically disabled, and older people who may not be able to visit the park. The outreach programs include slide presentations of La Purisima Mission and artifacts which are taken along in the presentation kit.

Prelado de los Tesoros Brochure

The cooperating association (Prelado de los Tesoros) distributes a high-quality fold-out brochure. The brochure contains much information, densely packed in small type, on both the history of the mission and the interpretive association itself. With pictures and text, the brochure explains the special events of the park. It also includes an area map identical to that of the self-guided tour brochure.

Interpretive Periods

The interpretive period for La Purisima Mission extends from the founding of the first California mission at San Diego in 1769 to the restoration of the present mission site, which continues to date. The overall interpretive period shall encompass the area's precontact Native American culture. Within this general period, the prime interpretive period shall be the years 1820 to 1824, when the mission reached a mature stage of development.

Natural history interpretation encompasses all time periods from the geologic past to the present.

Interpretive Themes

The following themes and subthemes are proposed for La Purisima Mission State Historic Park. Following this listing, the themes and subthemes are explained in the Expanded Themes section in greater detail.

Unifying Interpretive Theme: An Instrument of Empire

Primary Theme A: The Chumash - Good Lives in a Good Land

- Food, Clothing, Shelter
- Technologies
- Social Organization
- Spiritual Life and Cosmology

Primary Theme B: La Purisima Mission - An Instrument of Empire

- The Spanish Mission System
- Founding of La Purisima Mission
- In the Service of the Faith
- Crops and Livestock
- The Factory of La Purisima Mission
- Secularization Closes the Mission Era

Primary Theme C: Constructing the Mission

- The Processes of Construction
- Mission Architecture
- Harnessing the Most Precious Resource: Water
- Earthquake and Rebuilding

Primary Theme D: The Metamorphosis of the Purisimeno People

- Cultural Conversion
- Inadvertent Losses
- The Revolt of 1824
- Secularization: the Final Stage

Primary Theme E: La Purisima Mission's Natural World

- Earthquake Country
- Burton Mesa: A Special Sanctuary
- Life that Loves the Water
- Birds in Abundance

Secondary Theme: La Purisima Mission Reborn

- Decaying Relics of a Lost Pastoral Age
- A Model Restoration
- Completing the Restoration
- Restoring La Purisima Mission's Natural World

Expanded Themes

Unifying Interpretive Theme: An Instrument of Empire

It is difficult for visitors to envision the historic context of California's 21 missions. Following secularization, most were stripped and allowed to decay. These few melting adobe ruins were in time identified with the term "mission," but the ruins were only bare fragments of what the missions had been. Even La Purisima Mission, which has been extensively restored, cannot adequately make its original purposes and functions evident to visitors. To understand what missions really were, visitors need to comprehend the world which created such institutions. Explaining this world is the purpose of cultural interpretation at the mission.

Beginning in 1769, the missions spearheaded and sustained Spanish colonial efforts in California to overcome the limitations of waning Spanish power. First, the Spanish government compensated for the lack of Spanish occupants by using Native Americans to create a colonizing population. Second, the missions became the economic basis for colonization by mobilizing the labor of Native Americans to produce wealth in crops, livestock, and manufactures.

The success or failure of Spanish efforts hinged on the Native American people drawn into the mission system. The Franciscan padres sought to create good Christians, while civil authorities hoped to produce a reliable colonial population. For both purposes, the natives had to be reoriented away from their indigenous culture and drawn into the Spanish cultural, political, and

economic world. This was the padres' daunting task.

Eventually, the colonization and conversion plans went awry. The Spanish political authorities had reached beyond their grasp in extending the empire to California, placing insupportable burdens on the missions for success of the colonization efforts. Added to this burden were problems of managing the mission population. Mortality and resistance among Native Americans led to the mission system's decline, as well as the decline of the empire.

Secularization certified and hastened the decay of the missions. Planned as temporary instruments for developing colonial society, the missions were frozen in their evolution by the general weakness of the Spanish presence in California. They never grew into productive towns of energetic colonials. As centers of conversion and citizenship, the missions became like plantations in the American South: schools from which the students never graduated. When secularization came, Native Americans were liberated, but they were also abandoned into even greater despair.

But even through secularization, the missions—or rather the resources they had harnessed—remained instruments of empire aiding the economic growth of California. This privatization of wealth opened the possibility of an expanding economy based on individual enterprise, a goal the ambitious Californios had been inspired to attain by the compelling example of the American republic far to the east.

Through the remaining years of the nineteenth century, the destroyed mission institution became a powerful, romanticized symbol to Americans living in the industrial age. The more the surviving adobe structures crumbled and melted, the more they came to embody the virtues of a lost, mythical, pastoral age. What had at first been instruments of empire became a romantic heritage whose preservation soothed a deep sense of loss.

All around the state, the urge to preserve and restore the missions ultimately saved their remnants from complete disappearance. Restoration of La Purisima Mission, beginning in the 1930s under the Civilian Conservation Corps and continuing to this day, stands as the finest achievement of this movement. The La Purisima restoration effort is unique in that it moved far beyond enshrining a romantic symbol to recreating a sense of the historical reality. At La Purisima Mission, enough has been retained or reconstructed to convey a sense of the mission as a functioning institution at the time it served as one of the instruments of the Spanish empire.

The intent of this unifying interpretive theme is to enable the mission's visitors to appreciate in general the historic role of the mission system established by the Spanish, and to understand in particular the story of La Purisima Mission.

Primary Theme A: The Chumash - Good Lives in a Good Land

The Purisimeno Chumash, in whose territory La Purisima Mission was established, had developed a way of life that enabled them to live with great success over many centuries before they were absorbed into the mission system. This way of life, which was in sharp contrast to that practiced in the mission, included social strategies and technologies for providing food, clothing, shelter, trade, and a spiritual life to the Native Americans.

This theme focuses on the life ways of the Chumash before the arrival of Euro-American influences.

Subthemes

Food, Clothing, Shelter. Before the arrival of the Spanish, the Chumash successfully used their resources for food, clothing, and shelter. This subtheme aims to show how indigenous Chumash culture provided for basic material human needs.

Technologies. The Chumash were skilled at manufacturing and using tools and implements based on technologies unrelated to those of the Spanish. This subtheme highlights the mechanical and manufacturing skills developed by and among the Chumash.

Social Organization. The Chumash devised and lived under a social order that met their needs for leadership, order, and cooperation. This subtheme aims to note the ways in which the social structure of the Chumash enabled them to meet their basic needs.

Spiritual Life and Cosmology. The Chumash evolved a religion based on the reality of spiritual power in daily human life. This subtheme highlights the spiritual life and cosmology of the Chumash.

Primary Theme B: La Purisima Mission - An Instrument of Empire

La Purisima Mission, along with other missions established in California, was a vital frontier instrument of Spanish settlement. This responsibility included producing economic wealth to sustain the Spanish presence and incorporating the Native American population into the Spanish political and economic colonial world.

This theme emphasizes the crucial role played by La Purisima Mission and the other Spanish missions in forwarding the Euro-American colonization of California.

Subthemes

The Spanish Mission System. The Spanish missions in America were outgrowths of the Christian re-conquest of Spain from the Muslims. Transferred to the New World, and eventually

to California, missions were key to controlling the Native American population and securing permanent Spanish settlement. This subtheme explains the historical development and context of the Spanish missions in California.

Founding of La Purisima Mission. La Purisima Mission was established as a link in a chain of missions designed in part to help control the Native American population and secure the permanence of Spanish settlement. This subtheme interprets the founding of La Purisima Mission in the context of the larger mission system and colonial policy of which it was a part.

In the Service of the Faith. La Purisima Mission's success depended on the abilities and dedication of a corps of Franciscan padres whose best qualities were epitomized in Father Mariano Payeras.

Crops and Livestock. The mission was a major producer of wealth in the form of crops and livestock, which provided vital sources of prosperity for the California colony.

The Factory of La Purisima Mission. Though difficult to envision today because of the mission's apparent pastoral setting, La Purisima Mission was a busy factory that supplied goods supporting many facets of Spanish life in the colony. This subtheme aims to clarify for visitors the relative importance of the mission's manufacturing activities in the Spanish colonial economy.

Secularization Closes the Mission Era. The missions of California were disbanded by the process of secularization, which, in bringing their original colonial purposes to a close, signalled the triumph of a new era of individualism.

The aim of this subtheme is to note the key events associated with the decline and disappearance of La Purisima as a mission.

Primary Theme C: Constructing the Mission

Missions such as La Purisima were frontier institutions, but the level of construction reveals a great concern for beauty, form, and functionality, and attests to the spiritual motivation that was a transcendent element of the mission's purposes. Using the materials close at hand, and drawing on the accumulated skills of centuries, La Purisima Mission rose under the supervision of its padres and the skill of its Native Americans to a notable level of architectural and esthetic excellence.

The purpose of this theme is to reveal the high level of dedication and achievement embodied in the construction and appearance of La Purisima Mission structures, facilities, and furnishings.

Subthemes

The Processes of Construction. Using the natural materials at hand, and constrained by inadequate financing, the padres and the Native Americans of La Purisima Mission created the physical plant of a complex and fully functioning frontier institution. This subtheme aims to reveal the challenges confronting the builders of La Purisima Mission and show the construction techniques that overcame those challenges.

Mission Architecture - An Unexpected Excellence. Simplicity and unpretentious grace were the hallmarks of the California missions. Their design was dictated by the functional needs of the missions and the talents of their builders, as well as by the limited construction materials and meager financial resources available. La Purisima Mission inherited and forwarded this influential and enduring architectural legacy. This subtheme encourages appreciation for the accomplishments of mission architecture and design.

Harnessing the Most Precious Resource: Water. In its extant complex of ponds, storage tanks, aqueducts, and lavanderias, La Purisima Mission retains a unique and vital water system that shows the care and planning required to support a mission's survival in a dry land. This subtheme focuses visitors' attention on how the mission met the challenge of providing an adequate water supply.

Earthquake and Rebuilding. In 1812, an earthquake destroyed Mission Vieja and led to relocation and reconstruction of the mission at its second and final site in Los Berros Canyon. This subtheme explains the existence of two La Purisima Mission sites and the purpose of the buttress on the Residence Building.

Primary Theme D: The Metamorphosis of the Purisimeno People

La Purisima Mission existed to convert the native Chumash people from what they were when the Spanish arrived to what the Spanish wished and needed them to be: Christianized, productive members of Spanish California's society. This goal demanded a total conversion of the Native Americans, not only in their religious faith but in the totality of their culture. In attempting this conversion, out of a sincere but ethnocentric belief in its material benefits and moral rectitude, the Spanish at La Purisima Mission unwittingly brought destruction to the Native Americans and their culture.

This theme describes the range of experiences of the mission's native population and assesses the effects of those experiences on Native American society and culture.

Subthemes

Cultural Conversion. Chumash neophytes at this mission were exposed to the Catholic faith and European culture, under the watchful supervision of the padres. This subtheme notes the

methods employed at the mission to convert the Chumash to Christianity and to replace their indigenous culture with that of the Spanish.

Inadvertent Losses. Over the years, Native American people absorbed into the mission system at La Purisima were profoundly affected by fundamental changes in their way of life and living conditions and by exposure to European diseases. This subtheme presents a picture of the great difficulties and tensions experienced by the Chumash during the mission period, including the disintegration of their indigenous culture and the impact of living conditions and disease.

The Revolt of 1824. In 1824, the Native Americans at the missions along the Santa Barbara Channel revolted against Spanish authority, bringing a long-brewing crisis to a violent climax. The aim of this subtheme is to detail the origins, events, and outcome of the 1824 Native American revolt at La Purisima Mission.

Secularization: The Final Stage. With the long-discussed but suddenly imposed secularization of 1834, the ill-prepared natives at La Purisima Mission became the victims of poverty and exploitation in a land that only decades earlier had sustained their way of life for centuries before. The aim of this subtheme is to explain the tragic effects of secularization and later exploitation on the natives of La Purisima Mission and the other missions in California.

Primary Theme E: La Purisima Mission's Natural World

La Purisima Mission State Historic Park preserves a significant portion of the mission's historic natural environment, including native plants and animals in the Burton Mesa and canyon portions of the park. Plants that the Chumash and Spanish used for food, fiber, and implements are still found in the park.

This theme helps visitors become aware of the variety of La Purisima Mission's geologic, plant, and animal resources.

Subthemes

Earthquake Country. The emerging understanding of plate tectonics explains why earthquakes have played such a formative role in the history of La Purisima Mission and the shaping of its landscape. This subtheme aims to connect the area's social and natural history through an examination of plate movements and the consequent earthquakes.

The Burton Mesa: A Special Sanctuary. Burton Mesa, with its Orcutt sand formation and associated animal and plant resources, represents a natural feature that is becoming increasingly rare in fast-developing California. This subtheme introduces visitors to the story of the Burton Mesa formation and its Orcutt sand cover, along with its rich mix of plants and animals.

Life that Loves the Water. Just as the availability of water attracted people to this land, so did it create a good home for many special water-loving plants and animals. The aim of this subtheme is to focus on the plants and animals that thrive in La Purisima Mission's moister areas, including the marsh and the Los Berros Creek areas.

Birds in Abundance. The variety of the park's environments attracts many species of birds, which can be observed and enjoyed by visitors all through the year. The purpose of this subtheme is to encourage visitors to become familiar with birding opportunities at La Purisima Mission.

Secondary Theme: La Purisima Mission Reborn

In the last half of the nineteenth century, Californians interested in preserving the evidence of earlier times brought public attention to the ruins of the Spanish and Mexican missions. This growing public sentiment for saving what remained of the missions after decades of disuse culminated in the extensive restoration and reconstruction program undertaken by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s. Today, as a result of that project and subsequent efforts, La Purisima Mission stands as the most complete restoration of all the California missions.

This secondary theme acquaints visitors with the aims and achievements of the CCC and the subsequent research and reconstruction efforts at the park, including contemporary restoration and protection of the natural environment.

Subthemes

Decaying Relics of a Lost Pastoral Age. Artists, photographers, writers, and journalists recorded in pictures and words the decline and decay of La Purisima Mission's buildings in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This subtheme shows the dilapidated state of La Purisima Mission after its abandonment and describes the growing sentiment for preserving the ruins of the California missions.

A Model Restoration. After an abortive effort in the early years of the century, La Purisima Mission underwent a painstakingly accurate and extensive restoration and reconstruction under the aegis of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s and 1940s. This subtheme encourages appreciation of the restoration and reconstruction work that has produced the existing facilities of La Purisima Mission State Historic Park.

Completing the Restoration. Researching and restoring La Purisima Mission to the fullest extent possible remains an active goal of the Department of Parks and Recreation. This subtheme highlights the continuing opportunities for mission-era restoration and reconstruction work at the park.

Restoring La Purisima Mission's Natural World. An important management policy for La Purisima Mission will be restoration of its historic (early mission period) natural environment, including removal of targeted exotic plant growth, and appropriate restoration/protection of riparian and other sensitive environments. This subtheme helps visitors understand and support these department programs aimed at restoring and maintaining the natural environment at La Purisima Mission.

Proposed Interpretation

Facilities and Media

Visitor Center

The present visitor center is inadequate for its intended purpose and prevents use of valuable historic Infirmary space for more appropriate house museum purposes. Many of its exhibits fail to meet contemporary professional standards, it is physically separated from the sales counter, and it cannot provide space for additional activities and exhibits.

Interpretation at the park would greatly benefit from a new and adequately sized visitor center. This facility should serve as the entryway to the park, a place where visitors can begin the mental and emotional transition from the modern world to the historic re-creation they are about to experience. Therefore, the location of the visitor center should provide visitors with a memorable and visually uncompromised view of the core mission area as they leave the building to tour the historic mission itself.

Such a facility would be suitable for a modern exhibit area, a theater, artifact storage, archives and a library, hands-on interpretation space, an interpretive demonstrations area, changing exhibits, a sales counter, staff and docent offices, materials and costume storage, and workshops.

Modern Exhibit Area. All formal exhibits now located in the Residence Building and the present visitor center should be moved to the new visitor center. The exhibits should be evaluated with respect to their relevance to park themes and should be rehabilitated or replaced as necessary.

The visitor center can house modern exhibits dealing with all themes. Natural themes, now given little prominence, should be included to motivate visitors to explore the park beyond the core mission area. Exhibits related to the native plants and animals (including birds) and the natural features of the La Purisima Mission landscape (such as Burton Mesa) are among those that are suitable.

Theater. A theater space, with seating adequate for school groups, should be included in the visitor center. This area can be used not only for the proposed audiovisual presentation, but for special presentations such as slide shows and lectures on natural and cultural themes. It can also serve as a training facility for docents.

Artifact Storage. The artifacts of the site should be moved to a modern, environmentally controlled storage area, where they can be curated and made available to researchers.

Archives and Library. The archival records should be moved to a modern space in the visitor center, where they can be more conveniently stored, adequately protected, and made available to researchers in a modest library.

Changing Exhibits. An area in the visitor center should be devoted to temporary exhibits on cultural or natural themes. These may include display of materials from the archives, loaned artifactual materials, showings of paintings, drawings, photographs and other artwork, and Native American craft items.

Hands-on Table. The hands-on feature currently set up in the neophyte school room off the chapel should be set up in an enlarged and enhanced version to continue the excellent opportunity it affords for all visitors to touch historical materials.

Interpretive Demonstrations. A demonstration area would serve small groups of school children and others. Crafts of the precontact Chumash culture and the mission period may be demonstrated here when such demonstrations are not available at the historic mission locations.

Sales Counter. The currently well-stocked and active shop and sales counter would be more appropriate in this modern space than in the historic reconstructions.

Staff and Docent Offices. The visitor center should include necessary office space for park staff and docent needs.

Materials and Costume Storage. The living history interpretation now maintained by the docents creates a need for historical costume storage, and for storage of other materials used in interpretation.

Workshop. The proposed visitor center should include workshop space where costumes and other interpretive materials may be made and maintained.

Infirmary Building Exhibit Room

When the present non-house museum functions of the two Infirmary Buildings are removed to the proposed visitor center, a small section of the smaller of the two buildings should be used

to explain the subject of disease and mortality at the missions (Primary Theme D). The Native American cemetery areas in the park can be interpreted here. This formal exhibit will introduce the male and female Infirmary house museums in these buildings.

Brochures

An expanded series of brochures should be produced to augment live interpretation. This series should include: (1) a brochure for the self-guided tour of the mission core area; (2) a trail brochure for the self-guided nature walks through the canyon, Burton Mesa, and the historical core areas; and (3) a trail brochure for the self-guided historical walks along the trail loop through the canyon. This last brochure can include specific information about the aqueduct system.

Audio-Visual Orientation Presentation

Visitors should be offered an audio-visual orientation program that provides a strong overview of the entire California mission system and places La Purisima Mission in its historic context. As this mission restoration is arguably the finest in the state, and in view of its use as headquarters for the missions under Father Payeras, there is justification for using La Purisima Mission as the site of major overall interpretation for the California missions.

Historic Restoration

The opportunity afforded here for the fullest possible restoration of a mission is unique in the state. The complete mission restoration, begun under the Civilian Conservation Corps, should become the long-term goal for the park. To the extent feasible, and where supported by sufficient information, all known structures not now extant should be rebuilt. The most important is the Native American Living Quarters complex. The living quarters may be suitable for house museum use and adaptive use by the proposed environmental living program. The warehouse should also be restored if the county road is relocated.

Areas in the currently restored buildings that contain modern exhibits, including the Infirmary visitor center and the Residence Building school room, should be converted in whole or in part to house museum spaces, as indicated below.

Restoration should be guided by a flow-of-history approach. All parts of all restored structures need not have actually existed at the same time. However, all restorations should add to re-creation of the mission at or near its height of operations, and any anomalies should be explained to visitors through written guides for visitor center exhibits.

House Museums

All existing house museum spaces should be systematically evaluated for historic accuracy and

effectiveness, and appropriate guidelines and documentation should be prepared to ensure their accuracy and effectiveness into the future. Where existing house museum spaces are found to be deficient, as when marred by such avoidable anomalies as light switches or inappropriate furnishings, rehabilitation work should be conducted to correct the problems. Efforts should be undertaken, consistent with maintenance of historical appearances, to make house museums accessible to disabled visitors.

Residence Building. A comprehensive assessment of house museums now in the exterior and interior spaces of the Residence Building should be conducted to determine historical accuracy in their furnishings and function. This assessment includes the toilets.

Visible anomalies such as light switches should be relocated to less intrusive locations. All installations found to be historically inaccurate should be corrected or removed. The overall goal for the Residence Building is to provide interpretation through house museum settings in all areas open to the public, except modern restroom facilities and the room where construction techniques are demonstrated.

Shops and Quarters Building. As noted for the Residence Building, the exterior and interior spaces of the Shops and Quarters Building should be comprehensively assessed for historical accuracy, including the olive mill in the patio, and any necessary changes should be implemented.

Infirmary Buildings. Both Infirmary (hospital) Buildings should be used as house museum spaces for interpreting health and medical conditions at the mission, one building for males and the other for females. The devastating effects of disease on the Native Americans of the missions should be fully interpreted, and the Infirmaries are the most appropriate places for such interpretation. After moving the non-house museum functions currently housed in the two structures to the proposed visitor center, the buildings should be used for house museums and for the previously noted formal exhibit space dealing with the issues of mission disease and mortality.

The house museum portion of the larger Infirmary Building should be evaluated for historical accuracy, and any deficiencies found should be corrected through exhibit rehabilitation.

Girls' Dormitory. This reconstructed dormitory's house museum should be evaluated for historic accuracy; problems should be corrected through exhibit rehabilitation.

Church Building. The mission Church house museum should be evaluated for historical accuracy, and any deficiencies should be corrected through exhibit rehabilitation.

Pottery Shop. The Pottery Shop house museum should be evaluated for historical accuracy, and any deficiencies found should be corrected through exhibit rehabilitation.

Grist Mill and Kitchen. The house museums at the Grist Mill and Kitchen should be evaluated for historical accuracy, and any deficiencies should be corrected through exhibit rehabilitation. There is some archeological evidence that the south wall of this building should be open.

Blacksmith Shop. All house museum spaces of the Blacksmith Shop should be furnished as appropriate to the interpretive period.

Filter House/Springhouse. The Filter House/Springhouse should be restored to operational condition as part of reconstruction of the aqueduct system.

Aqueduct System. The water collection and delivery system of the park is unique among the existing California missions and should be brought as closely as possible to a fully functional condition.

Reconstructed Barracks. The native barracks structures should be reconstructed and a portion used as house museum spaces showing the variety of housing setups, as revealed by archeology. A portion of the complex may be devoted to adaptive uses (see section on the environmental living program, below).

Granary or Warehouse. The granary/warehouse cannot now be reconstructed because its foundations are partially beneath the highway running along the southern boundary of the park. Should circumstances make reconstruction feasible, the building should be reconstructed and considered for house museum use.

Video Cassette Programs

Apart from production of an orientation presentation, a video cassette program should be established, aimed at providing a series of cassettes concerned with the cultural and natural interpretation of La Purisima Mission. These cassettes can be made available for showing at the visitor center and at school sites, or they can be available for sale. They will be useful for preparing visitors for the guided tours and self-guided tours. Also, they will present information usually available only on living history days, and they will provide an alternative interpretive experience for physically limited visitors who might otherwise not have these interpretive experiences. The following are some ideas that would be suitable for such a cassette production.

Guided Tour of Central Grounds - A videotaping of a complete guided tour through the mission core area, including the interior museum spaces.

Historical Tour Outside Core Area - A walking tour of the cultural resources of Los Berros Canyon. This production would take visitors along the aqueduct trail and return them to the core area via El Camino Real. The cultural highlights of the canyon, including its agricultural use and the mission aqueduct system, would be featured. This cassette would provide mitigation for lack of disabled access to the trail.

Special Event Days - Highlights from the regularly scheduled special events such as the candlelight tours, founding celebration, and fiesta.

Revolt of 1824 - Living History Program - The living history program explaining the native revolt of 1824 at the mission. This cassette will help provide needed interpretation for this pivotal event. Until a program on the 1824 revolt has been created, a cassette that centers on the revolt should be made available from other sources and materials.

Nature Trail Tours - One or more guided nature trail walks showing the natural resources of the park, especially those outside the historic core area, at various seasons of the year. The cassette could also focus on the good birdwatching opportunities at La Purisima Mission.

Special Needs Accommodation in Video Cassettes - Efforts should be made to produce foreign-language voice-over sound tracks and captioned versions for deaf visitors for any video presentations available for sale.

Native American Plant Resources Trail

Some interpretation of Native American plant use is now available at La Purisima Mission. This program should be expanded into a more extensive Native American plant resources trail, providing examples of the plants used by the Purisimeno Chumash for food, fiber, medicines, basketry, construction, and other purposes. Unobtrusive signs can provide basic interpretation, augmented by a trail brochure providing a map and more in-depth information.

Improved Interpretive Signage

All interpretive signage should be reviewed for effectiveness and appropriateness. Faded, worn, or illegible signage should be replaced or removed as necessary. In general, all modern interpretive signage should be relegated to modern spaces, such as the visitor center, and should appear in museum room settings only where other means of conveying information are judged less effective.

Additional Historic Loop Trail

The loop trail around Los Berros Canyon is very valuable for interpretation, but a shorter alternative should be offered to visitors. This alternative would provide a cutoff that crosses the agricultural field above the Mystery Pillar. With this trail, three alternative walking tours would

take people outside the core area and toward Los Berros Canyon: the complete loop touching the park boundary in the north; the Mystery Pillar cutoff; and the trail from the Blacksmith Shop to the Filter House/Springhouse.

Historic Agricultural Activity

Present cultivation of the agricultural plains provides some interpretation of historic use of the area during the mission period. This cultivation is accomplished with modern farm machinery, which requires the land to be worked as a single unit. In mission days, hand agriculture would have resulted in smaller planting and cultivation units. Applying historical methods to the entire area is not feasible, but efforts should be made to convert an area of the fields near the mission core to the historic agricultural appearance. See Interpretive Concessions for more information.

Relocation of Picnic Area

The present picnic area near the girls' dormitory should be removed from the historic district.

Visitor Activities

Established Public Events

Existing programs conducted at the park, including the annual founding day celebration and the fiesta, should be continued. Even where not strictly interpretive, they provide recreational opportunities that are compatible with the themes and spirit of La Purisima Mission. Efforts already under way to introduce interpretive content to such activities, such as have been made in recent years with respect to the fiesta, deserve continued encouragement and support.

Living History Presentations

The present living history programs provide popular and extremely effective interpretation. More live interpretation of this type should be introduced as human and financial resources become available. Future development should attempt to widen visitors' understanding of the functioning and social dynamics of the mission. This goal might be achieved by including reenactment of aspects of such historical events as the Native American revolt of 1824, the death of Mariano Payeras, Mexican independence from Spain, and secularization.

Young People's Interpretation

School Tours and Outreach Program. The present program of guided tours for school groups and the outreach efforts should be encouraged.

Teacher's Packet and Instructional Materials. A new teacher's packet should be developed for La Purisima Mission. This packet should contain accurate background information on California missions and this mission's history, suggested lesson plans for classroom use,

instructional materials including worksheets for classroom use in trip preparation and follow-up, and worksheet assignments suitable for use during visits. The teacher's packet should serve as orientation material for the environmental living program, discussed below.

Environmental Living Programs. La Purisima Mission provides an excellent setting for environmental living programs (ELPs). Such programs provide school children with a memorable, hands-on interpretive experience that allows them to simulate the life of historical periods. Overnight stays at the park, food preparation, performance of chores typical of mission inhabitants, and use of appropriate clothing and tools can be included.

At La Purisima Mission, the program can concentrate on several aspects of social history, including indigenous Chumash culture, mission life from the perspective of the Spanish and Mexicans, and from the perspective of the native neophytes. When the Native American barracks are restored, consideration should be given to using this facility for overnight stays by children in the program.

It is recognized that establishing and administering an ELP would require a substantial commitment of time and effort on the part of the park staff.

Carreta Rides on El Camino Real

The feasibility of providing guided tour rides on an ox-drawn carreta in the core mission area along El Camino Real, and elsewhere, should be studied. This may be appropriate for an interpretive concession.

Guided Nature Walks

Natural interpretation should be expanded at the park to take advantage of the large area outside the core mission area. Special guided walking and equestrian tours may be provided for the Burton Mesa area and the aqueduct trail around the canyon. These tours might be presented by live interpreters, cassette tapes, or brochures.

Native American Skills Workshop

To provide more interpretation of the Chumash indigenous culture, a Native American skills workshop should be established, through which handicraft skills of the natives can be taught to docents and other interested participants. A qualified instructor, familiar with these crafts, should conduct the workshop. Finished materials of acceptable quality produced as a result of the workshop can be offered for sale through the visitor center sales counter.

Interpretive Associations

Prelado de los Tesoros, the park's cooperating association, has been a major factor in the success

of interpretation at the mission. It was organized in 1973 to provide guided tours for visitors. This service has been expanded to include significant living history presentations and sponsorship of other public events. The members enthusiastically conduct research into historical characters and events for living history use. In addition, the docents maintain the archives and work on a number of small but valuable construction and improvement projects, including trail work. Prelado de los Tesoros runs a very successful gift shop, which supports the organization's programs, including docent training, continuing education, field trips, and a regularly produced newsletter, the "Noticias."

Interpretive Concessions

The farming concession that now keeps the agricultural flatlands in Los Berros Canyon under cultivation has interpretive aspects. The fields were historically cultivated during the mission period, and their continued use provides a superficial illusion that the historic activity is still being maintained. However, the concessionaire is a commercial farmer, using modern farming techniques. The present farming activities would gain more interpretive value if they more closely resembled those of the mission era and if the historical method of irrigation could be employed. The feasibility of adding such an interpretive aspect to the concessionaire's activities should be studied.

Interpretive Collections

Existing Collections

The collections at La Purisima Mission can generally be divided into three categories: the furnishings, which are, for the most part, on display in the house museum rooms; the archeology, some of which is on display but is mostly stored in the archives rooms; and the archives, which consist of documents and photographs mainly of the restoration.

Furnishings

The house museum and formal exhibits, as they exist today, are the product of furnishing lists and designs going back to the restoration and stemming mainly from the work of Dr. M. R. Harrington of the Southwest Museum, who was archeological and artifact consultant to the project. Other scholars, such as Pearl Chase and Edith Webb, as well as a variety of volunteers, contributed to the furnishing lists. In later years, the park staff and Interpretive Services have also added to the furnishings.

Many of the objects used in furnishing the mission are based on measured drawings and photographs of original objects from eleven missions done by the architect of the project and others. Furnishings were based on research done for the American Index of Design and for items manufactured on site by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Several objects have been purchased in California, the Southwest, and Mexico.

Over the years, furnishings and other objects have been shifted about and removed as concepts and fashions about exhibits have changed. Precise furnishing plans to maintain consistency have also been absent. While the exhibits have retained much of their feeling and flavor over the years, they have suffered from exposure to dust and the elements.

Archeology

During restoration of the mission by Civilian Conservation Corps workers under the guidance of National Park Service architects and construction supervisors, a few original objects were found on site. Others are the result of archeological investigations over the years. Archeological excavations were done by Harvey Harwood during the restoration in the late 1930s; Norman Gabel did work in 1951; and James Deetz did the blacksmith shop and other sites in the early 1960s. Much of the material from these investigations is stored in the archives rooms. Some materials are not at the mission. The location of all archeological material from La Purisima Mission should be ascertained and the information provided to both the park and the Museum Collections Section of the Resource Management Division.

There have been more recent excavations, and as the park is further developed, there will be more yet. Some of the objects may come to La Purisima for storage and/or exhibit.

Archives

The archives consist mainly of National Park Service and Civilian Conservation Corps documents and photographs concerned with restoration of the mission. The archives of Dr. M. R. Harrington, and some minor archives of Edith Webb, Pearl Chase, and others who were concerned with the furnishing of exhibits, are located in the archive rooms. Some Department of Parks and Recreation material is also located there.

Future Acquisition of Collections

Acquisitions of collections should be focused and in harmony with the General Plan. In recognition of the substantial costs of storage and processing, acquisition should concentrate on immediate rather than future needs. No acquisitions shall be made without having facilities available that are adequate for their protection and preservation. None of the collections for interpretive use at La Purisima Mission State Historic Park needs to be exhaustive or definitive.

In general, future acquisitions of collections, other than for "hands-on" use by staff or docents as defined by the district superintendent, should be tied to specific projects as they arise out of the developmental process (i.e., as defined by a furnishing plan or exhibit plan) or through the capital outlay program.

In 1991, the department began and partially completed a statewide interpretive artifact and exhibit rehabilitation program at La Purisima Mission SHP. This program, designed to fund the

rehabilitation of older exhibits or artifact displays that are in disrepair or in need of updating, will provide furnishing plans for the existing house museum rooms and refurbish as many of the rooms as possible.

New Facilities

Serious consideration must be given to providing proper facilities for storage as well as curation of the collection and archives. These should be removed from storage in the historic structure as soon as there is adequate, secure new space.

As new facilities become available, furnishing or exhibit plans should be produced to ensure their proper development.

Collections Management

Interpretive artifacts in La Purisima Mission are subject to the policies and procedures affecting all collections under the care of the Department of Parks and Recreation. These policies are outlined in the Department Operations Manual and in the Museum Collections Management Handbook, provided by the Interpretation Section, Park Services.

With rehabilitation of existing house museum exhibits, many of the exhibits will be designed toward adaptive use; that is, the artifacts in these rooms will be consumable items available for "hands-on" use. Consumables are replications, reproductions, modern equivalents, and artifacts that fit the conditions of DOM 1340.1, "Use of Objects in 'Hands-On' Interpretation."

A collections risk management plan shall be developed to enable unit personnel to identify and correct potential areas of risk for the collections and to provide direction in case of theft, fire, flood, or earthquake.

Recommendations

Research Needs

More information is needed on the subject of Purisimeno indigenous life ways. Oral histories of the Civilian Conservation Corps workers in the 1930s and 1940s should be collected as opportunities to do so arise.

Research on a number of relatively small subjects is needed to clarify certain aspects of the mission period. These include the Mystery Pillar, the correct location of the olive press now located in the courtyard of the Shops and Quarters Building, the location of any indigenous Native American sites at the park, and the historic functions of certain museum rooms, including the Payeras office.

Ongoing research is conducted by the docent organization in preparation of living history programs and guided tours. The department should aid this effort where possible.

Interpretive Recommendations

The following list of interpretive recommendations does not imply an order of priority.

Short-Term Development

Upgrade and rehabilitate interpretive signage, where necessary.

Conduct research to aid living history and tour presentations.

Compliment existing living history presentations with inclusion of the Native American revolt of 1824, the death of Mariano Payeras, and events surrounding secularization.

Build a Native American plant resources trail.

Produce a series of video cassette programs.

Construct nature walks, and produce associated interpretive materials.

Produce interpretive brochures.

Investigate the feasibility of carreta rides.

Create a loop trail cutoff above the Mystery Pillar.

Set aside a portion of the agricultural area for mission-era cultivation demonstration.

Remove or mitigate the impact of such anomalies in the historic zone as electric switches and the like to more closely approximate the historic appearance.

Long-Term Development

Construct a new visitor center.

Reconstruct the Native American barracks.

Reconstruct the granary/warehouse, when feasible.

Bring the aqueduct system into a condition as fully functioning as is feasible.

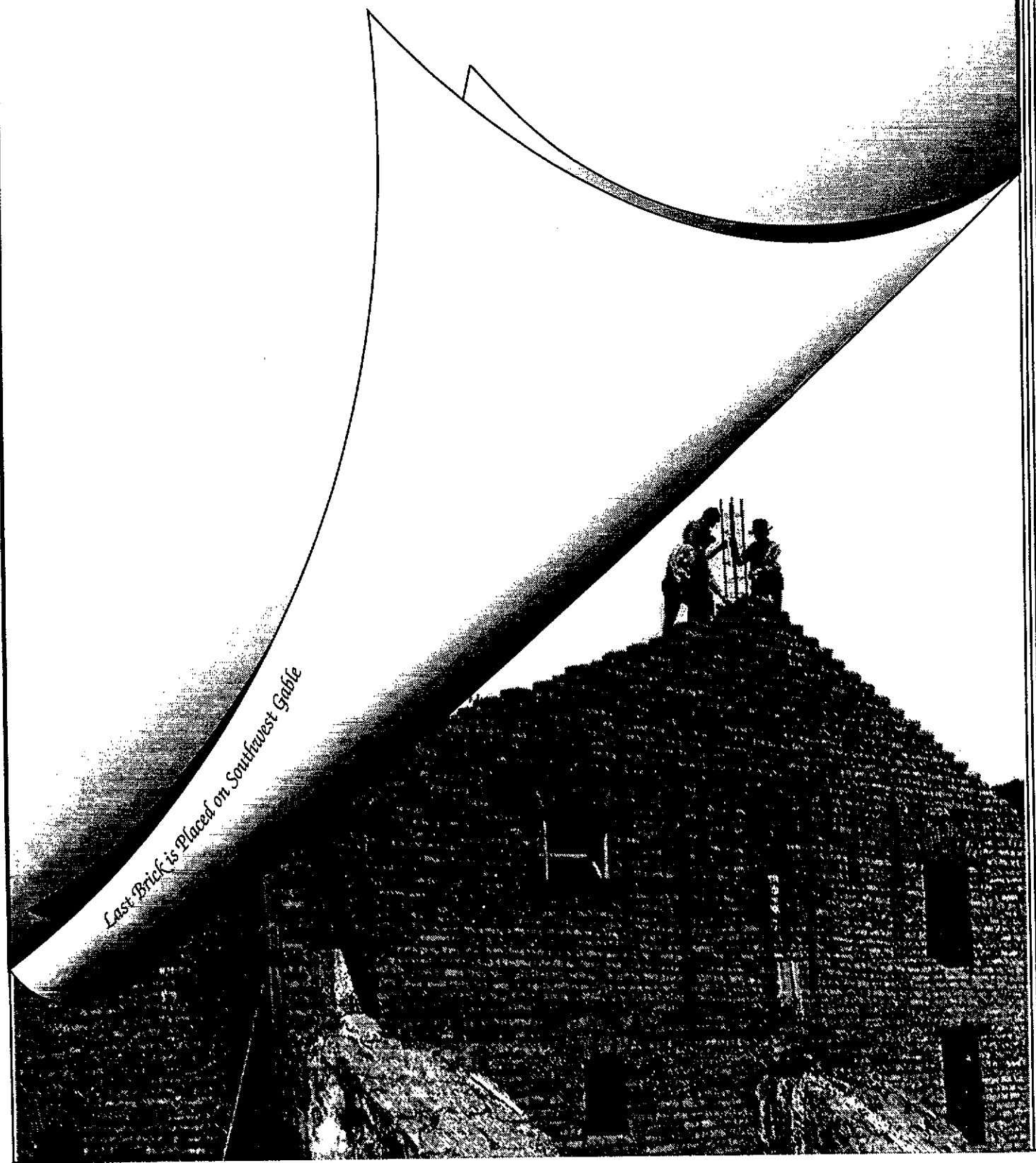
Assess the historical accuracy of house museum restorations and make changes required to improve historical accuracy.

Establish an environmental living program.

Produce an audio-visual orientation presentation.



Concessions Element



Last Brick is Placed on Southwest Gable

CONCESSIONS ELEMENT

Research Needs

The Concessions Element of the General Plan consists of an evaluation of existing and potential concession activities, an inventory of additional visitor services, and a statement of appropriate concession policies and guidelines consistent with the unit's classification.

A Concession Element is a required aspect of general planning for all park units. The Public Resources Code, Section 5080.02 et seq., describes the manner in which concessions can be operated in the State Park System.

Definition

A concession is defined as authority to permit specific use of state park lands and/or facilities for a specified period of time. The intent is to provide the public with goods, services, or facilities which the department cannot provide as conveniently or efficiently, or to permit limited uses of state park lands for other purposes compatible with the public interest, and consistent with the Public Resources Code.

Purpose

It is the department's policy to enter into concession contracts for provision of services, products, facilities, programs, and management and/or visitor services which will provide for enhancement of recreational and educational experiences, in concert with visitor safety and convenience. Such concessions should not create an added financial burden on the state, and, wherever possible, shall reduce costs and/or generate revenues to aid in maintaining and expanding the State Park System.

Compatibility

Concession developments, programs, or services must be compatible with a unit's classification, and must be in conformance with the Public Resources Code.

Interpretive Concessions

The department shall consider an interpretive concession opportunity when the facility, service, product, or program directly relates to an interpretive theme. In such cases, consistent with PRC Section 5080.02, et seq., the director shall have the option to enter into a contract through an open bid process or through a sole-source contract, when such contractor can demonstrate unique knowledge, experience, or ability associated with the interpretive subject. The interpretive concession contract shall state the interpretive goals and objectives to be achieved by the concession.

General Concession Policies

1. The economic feasibility of a proposed concession shall be determined by the district, with input from other departmental divisions. Final approval for development and operation of a proposed concession will be made by the director of the Department of Parks and Recreation.
2. It is the policy of the department to cultivate and encourage small businesses and ethnic and racial minority-owned/operated businesses as concessionaires in the State Park System.
3. Specific concession proposals shall be analyzed on a case-by-case basis, as submitted to the department.
4. It is the department's policy to generally avoid entering into convenience-type concession agreements for facilities, products, or programs that are adequately provided within a short distance outside state park unit boundaries, when such travel will not unduly endanger or inconvenience visitors, or lead to unreasonable consumption of transportation fuels.
5. It is the policy of the department that concessions shall provide facilities, products, programs, or services at prices competitive with similar businesses outside State Park System units.

Concessions in Historic Units

Appropriate concession activities are limited to:

1. Concessions that are interpretive or historic in nature, and that reflect the established primary periods;
2. Special events sponsored by nonprofit associations to produce revenue for planned development, programs, and maintenance of the facility; and
3. Commercial/retail-type concessions that consider:
 - a. planning and development guidelines (including compliance with historical and interpretive primary periods),
 - b. land use development plans (including compliance with strict architectural and engineering requirements),

- c. public needs (are the services and goods offered by nearby local businesses?),
- d. compatibility with state development,
- e. economic feasibility (benefits vs. costs to the state), and
- f. plans showing: (1) how the proposed development relates to other development and the total environment; (2) recreation needs; and (3) conformity with state and local codes, laws, regulations, and ordinances.

Concession History and Current Services

Since 1983, a farming concession has operated at La Purisima Mission State Historic Park. This concession provides a scenic viewshed representative of a historical agrarian setting. The farming activities include harvesting and baling of oat hay, fertilizing, cultivating, spraying, inspecting, cutting, raking, and final soil work-up.

The cooperating association Prelado de los Tesoros sells interpretive materials to park visitors under a cooperating association agreement. This operation is discussed in the Interpretive Element of this plan.

Concession Recommendations

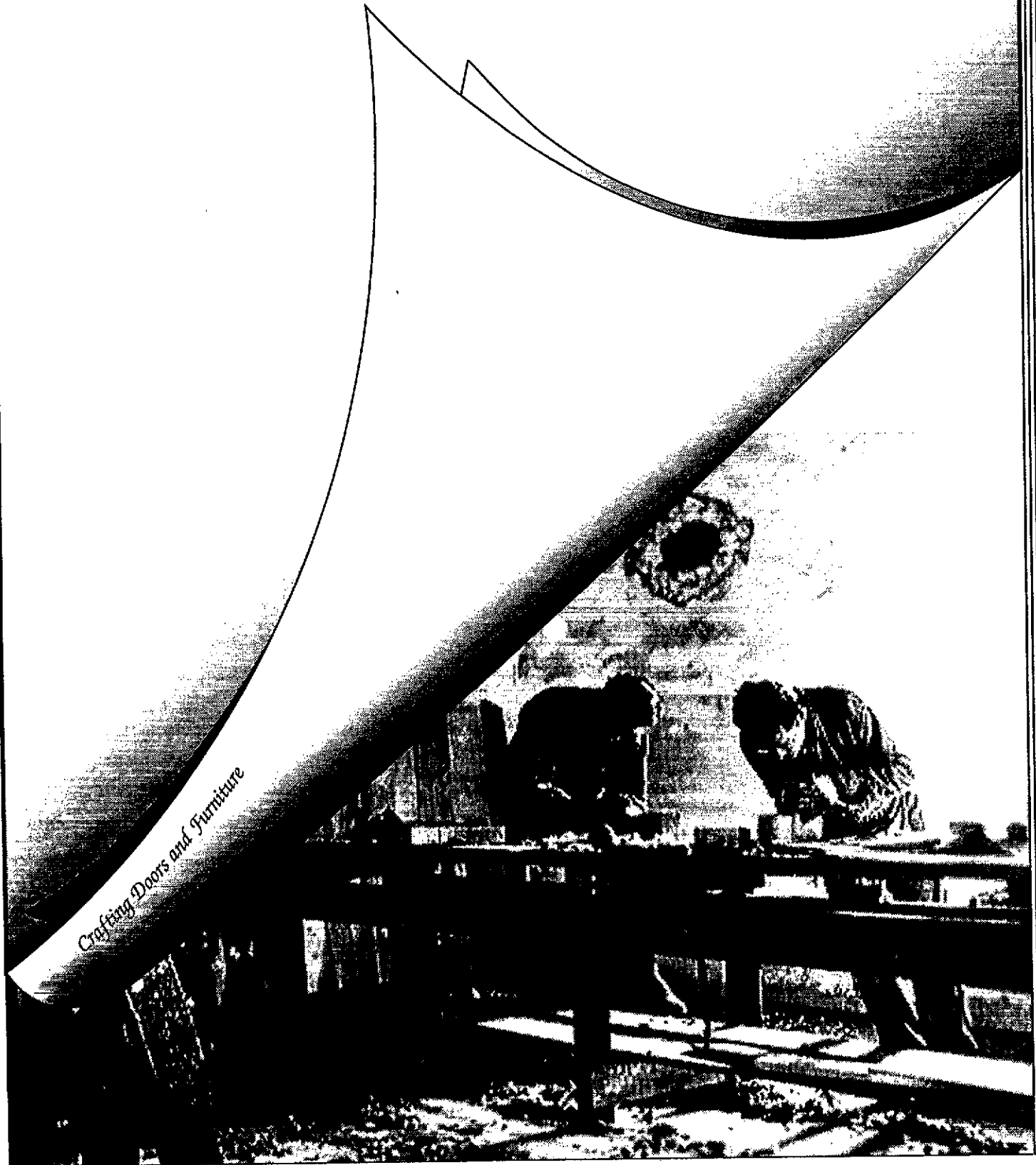
Interpretive farming activities should continue as a concession to perpetuate historic use.

Sale of interpretive items and support of the interpretive program of La Purisima Mission by nonprofit associations should be continued.

While it is not possible at this time to predict all potential concession activities for La Purisima Mission State Historic Park, specific proposals will be studied on a case-by-case basis for feasibility and appropriateness (i.e., provision of carreta rides, as discussed in the Interpretive Element).

Operations Element

Crafting Doors and Furniture



OPERATIONS ELEMENT

Definition and Purpose

The Operations Element defines how the operations staff will carry out its responsibilities to operate and care for the park, protect the resources, serve park visitors, provide interpretive opportunities, enforce the law, ensure proper park use, and maintain facilities under statewide standards for maintenance.

The Operations Element outlines broad operational goals for the unit. It assesses the impact of the plan's proposed resource management policies and land use and facilities proposals on the unit's existing operations. It also identifies existing and potential operations problems and strategies for solution.

The operations responsibilities are carried out by unit personnel who are organized in the La Purisima Sector. The sector reports to the district superintendent of the Channel Coast District. Operating functions are divided into visitor and maintenance services.

Existing Situation

Operations Summary

This unit has been operated as a state park since its dedication in 1937. The park receives approximately 140,000 visitors annually.

Development consists of 10 reconstructed adobe structures and their supporting facilities; a museum housed in the buildings; a large garden consisting of native and imported plants; and 80 acres of land farmed to maintain the mission-period agricultural use; and a mile-long stone aqueduct that traverses the grounds.

Adjacent to the 100-car parking lot, two historic buildings house the visitor center and the bookstore, along with restrooms. There is a small office in the visitor center which is staffed occasionally. During the summer months, and on weekends the rest of the year, fees are collected at a kiosk in the parking lot. At other times, fees are collected in this location by an iron ranger (a fee collection device).

Twelve miles of riding and hiking trails wind through the park. Bicycles are permitted on approximately five miles of these trails, which are fire roads. The remainder, with a few exceptions, are open to horses, and all are open to hikers.

In direct support of the operation, there are four employee residences, a shop, a storage garage, a maintenance yard, a mobile home used for volunteer training, and an office complex housing the sector headquarters. The La Purisima Sector is also responsible for operations of Point Sal

State Beach.

Permanent and seasonal staff members provide operations services to these units. This staff includes the superintendent, the maintenance chief, two rangers, two maintenance workers, a custodian, and a part-time office worker, along with several seasonal employees, for both visitor and maintenance services.

The paid staff is assisted by numerous volunteers, with the primary support coming from a trained group of docents. The docents assist in providing a wide range of interpretive activities for visitors throughout the year. These activities include school and other group tours, off-site educational programs, maintenance of a collection of historic livestock and a vegetable and herb garden, craft demonstrations, and historic character role-playing. Other interpretive assistance has come in funding research and publication of educational materials, and in organization and operation of the park's archival collection. The docents operate a bookstore which sells educational materials pertaining to the historic period and natural features of the area. They also assist in fee collection and dissemination of park information.

Interpretation

Interpretation of the mission period is the main reason for the existence of this park. Interpreting natural resources is also important. This work is done primarily by the ranger staff and volunteers under their direction, although all other staff members are involved at times. Much interpretation is done through exhibits and historic buildings. The maintenance staff is responsible for the accurate and clean appearance of these facilities.

Rangers lead nature walks and historic tours. Volunteers, directed by the ranger staff, handle most interpersonal contact with visitors.

Volunteer Management

La Purisima Mission's volunteer program centers around a docent program begun in 1973. Today, docents form the core of the interpretive activities, putting on various events such as Mission Life Days, where mission-era crafts are demonstrated; Purisima's People Days, in which the volunteers dress in period costume and take on first-person roles of characters who might have lived at the mission in the nineteenth century; and Candlelight Tours, where visitors become silent eavesdroppers, watching mission residents go about their evening tasks.

Community outreach programs take docents to schools and civic organizations. An extensive program of docent-guided tours annually accommodates more than 7,000 school children. Docents work in the bookstore and the archives, organizing and researching material. Overall, they interact with more than 50,000 visitors each year.

The interpretive ranger spends 80 to 90 percent of work time with the volunteers, including 60 to 80 active docents who annually donate more than 11,000 hours of time to the park.

Prelado de los Tesoros de la Purisima (the Keeper of the Treasures of La Purisima) is an incorporated nonprofit cooperative association begun by docents to support the volunteer work at the park. These volunteers operate a bookstore, with gross sales exceeding \$50,000 annually. This money goes toward interpretive projects in the park, including books and park brochures. The La Purisima Mission Association is another volunteer group based in the community, drawing its support from other civic organizations. Its main activity is the annual fiesta, which is a celebration of Hispanic heritage. The group has been involved in promoting the mission for more than 50 years.

Numerous other volunteers such as scouts and environmental groups assist the park each year in varied projects, from litter pickup to trail construction. The ranger or maintenance staff directs these volunteers.

Public Safety

Minor walking injuries are an occasional occurrence, given the uneven surfaces of the grounds and the floors of buildings. Other hazards encountered by the public are cactus spines and poison oak. Though no bites to visitors have been reported, rattlesnakes and ticks are both present in the park.

Law Enforcement

The park staff must be concerned with vandalism, theft of artifacts, burglary of park buildings, illegal dumping of garbage and household refuse, wildfires, resource damage, illegal off-highway vehicle use, and crimes against persons. The City of Lompoc is three miles away, but suburban and rural housing developments abut the park on three sides, and the proximity of development is associated with crimes against persons.

Trail Program

The park has 12 miles of riding and hiking trails used by local residents throughout the daylight hours, even if the park gates are closed. This practice has led to vehicle parking problems and unsafe conditions outside the main gate to the park.

People are allowed on all trails. Horses are allowed on most trails. Bicycles are restricted to the fire roads, which are about five miles in length, and a few other designated trails. Conflicts in use have been few. However, some bicycles have been used on steep, narrow trails, or off the trail over steep bluffs, causing erosion problems.

Prescribed Burn Program

The operations staff is currently involved in periodic prescribed burns in an effort to restore fire to its natural role in the environment. Significant staff time is devoted to planning and conducting these burns.

Resource Management

Cultural and natural resource protection, management, and restoration are, and will continue to be, a major function of the staff at La Purisima Mission State Historic Park. The Resource Element identifies major resource management projects and programs that are needed to meet the operations responsibilities for management, as set forth in the Public Resources Code. Some of the most important programs are stabilization of old dunes, restoration of native vegetation and endangered species habitat, and reestablishment of natural fire cycles. These programs are conducted through prescribed burning, trespass control, erosion control on the creek, and pine tree management. Protection of archeological sites is of very high importance. Staff coordination and support is a prerequisite to successful administration of these programs. Protecting these resources and educating the public and staff to the sensitive and nonrenewable nature of cultural resources is a continuing challenge to management.

Maintenance and Housekeeping

Maintenance staff provide upkeep for this unit. The workload primarily involves maintenance of facilities and grounds, housekeeping, and care of artifacts and archival material. Most of the facilities are at least 50 years old and require intensive care, with skilled employees needed to replace aging elements. Also, the trail system requires continual brush and erosion control. To meet special resource maintenance needs, such as controlling the invasion of exotic pine trees at La Purisima Mission, a new technical services category has been created. This program provides ongoing maintenance for support structures; park residences; facilities such as water, telephone, and electric lines; historic equipment; and vehicles.

The complex of 10 buildings has more than 50 rooms, most of which are open to the outside elements for most of the day. Housekeeping is a demanding job if the rooms are to be kept open, and the historic furniture is to be kept clean and in good repair.

The collections program includes maintenance of artifacts, both on display and in storage. This complex program involves scientific methods of care for valuable artifacts, and requires contracting with specialists for much of the work. Artifacts range from Native American baskets to oil paintings to polychrome statues.

La Purisima Mission has a valuable archive consisting mostly of original documents and photographs from the Civilian Conservation Corps restoration project, which was the corps' largest single historic project. Other material consists of copies of mission-period documents.

Both types of material are valuable for historic research in developing interpretive programs. The archives are currently stored in an adobe-walled room that does not lend itself to proper protection, as the climate is difficult to control. No ongoing care is available for the documents, and they have not been properly organized for use.

Jurisdictions

La Purisima Mission SHP, which lies in Santa Barbara County, is affected by county zoning, fire suppression, ambulance service, the sheriff's office, courts, health regulations, etc. Although the unit is outside the boundaries of the Mission Hills Community Services District, the park is served by the district for both water and sewer services. Several power lines, a sewer line, and a saltwater pipeline from an oil field pass through the park. The staff must monitor these. Highly toxic rocket fuels are transported to Vandenberg Air Force Base directly past the main gate to the park. The explosion and destruction several years ago of a Titan rocket at Vandenberg (seven miles away) caused mild panic among some park visitors. Staff had difficulty determining the danger to park visitors at the time. Since then, the sheriff's office has become the coordinating agency for such emergencies. The district superintendent or designated representative must carefully coordinate each function to meet the concerns and requirements of the county, as well as those of various federal, state, and local agencies.

Community Relations

La Purisima Mission SHP is heavily used by the local community for a wide variety of recreational activities, ranging from historic and nature study to hiking and jogging. The local community takes a very strong interest in activities and facilities in the park and any change in park operations or administrative policy that affects public use. Park management must maintain open lines of information and communication with the varied interests of the community.

La Purisima Mission has the oldest citizens advisory committee in the State Park System. It was appointed in 1935 to advise the State Park and Recreation Commission in reconstruction of the mission. Although the committee is not as active as in the past, it meets twice a year, and is concerned with a variety of issues such as viewshed encroachment.

Operational Goals and Implementation

Maintenance and Housekeeping

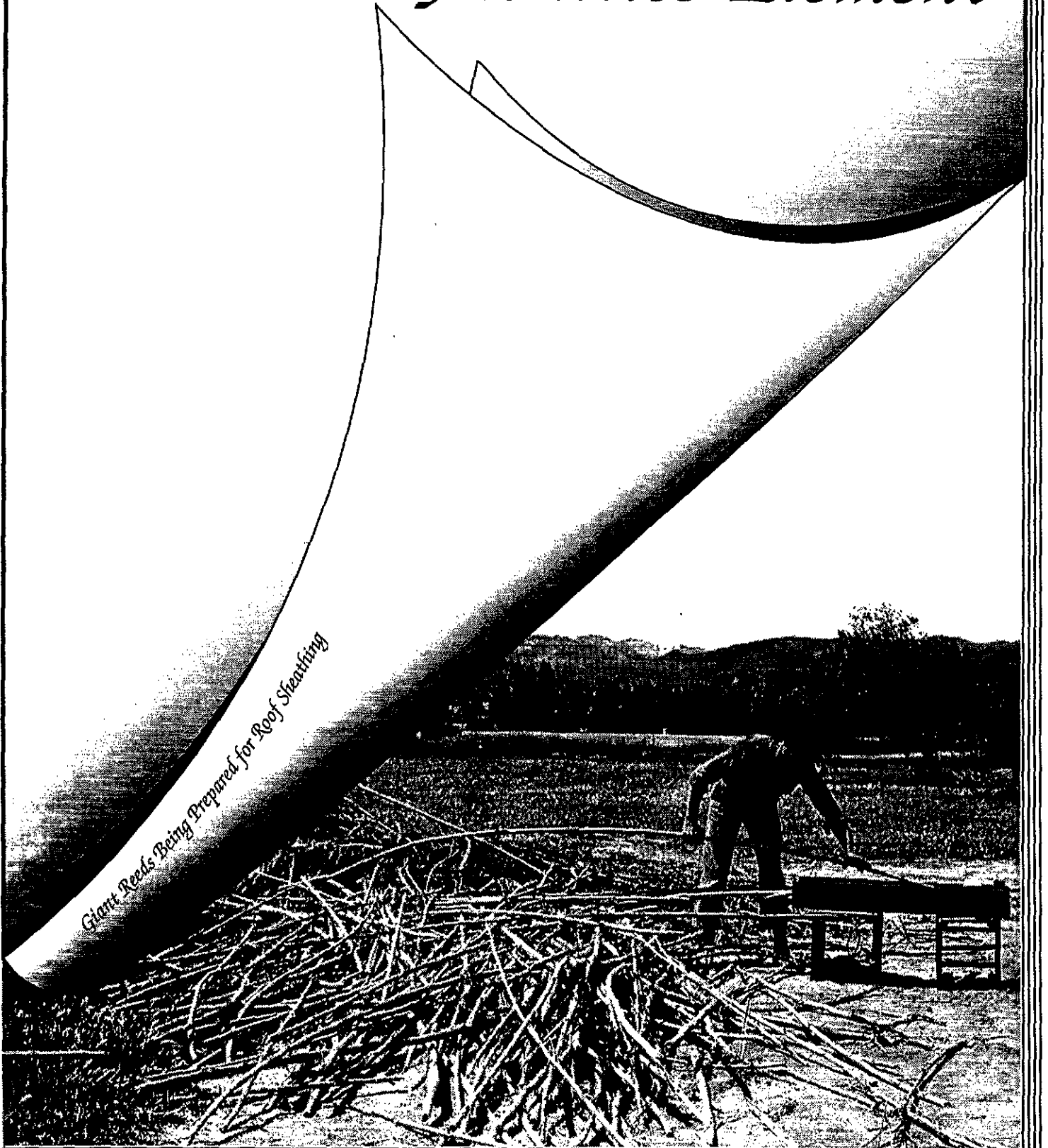
The responsibilities of this category are outlined earlier in this section. The scope of these tasks is not likely to be reduced. In fact, as buildings age and more facilities are developed, the work will become more complex and all-encompassing. The extensive artifact and archives collection will require museum curation.

Visitor Services

Visitor services in this park focus on interpretation, volunteer management, and patrol and resource management. Work with volunteers commands a large part of the time of the present staff. However, close coordination of staff and volunteers adds many benefits to the park. The public has responded very favorably to docent-led programs at the mission. To continue these interpretive programs and improve their quality, additional historical research will be required by staff and docents.

If lands are added to the park to meet goals in preserving the historic setting, more public and resource protection patrols will be needed. More work will have to be done in prescribed fire and other resource management programs. Urban development is spreading in the areas around the park, and with it come both additional law enforcement problems and supplemental support from public services.

Land Use and Facilities Element



Giant Reeds Being Prepared for Roof Sheathing

LAND USE AND FACILITIES ELEMENT

This element of the General Plan addresses current and proposed land use, including facility development, at La Purisima Mission State Historic Park. Reflecting the department's dual mission, the goal is to protect important park resources while providing for visitor use and appropriate development.

A land use evaluation defines the pattern of human activity in a given area. The evaluation establishes the character of a place by determining what happens, where it happens, and to what degree it happens. It defines routes of travel and use areas, as well as nonuse areas free from human change. It controls use and development, arranging park activities and elements so visitors can enjoy the educational and recreational experiences as well as the spirit of place that the park offers.

La Purisima Mission State Historic Park can provide diverse and high-quality educational and recreational opportunities. The Land Use and Facilities Element determines appropriate ways to provide these opportunities. It analyzes existing land use and conditions, as well as the opportunities presented by, and the constraints upon, the park's resources. In addition, the Land Use and Facilities Element classifies lands for protection or development and identifies areas of potential acquisition. The land use and facility proposals for La Purisima Mission take into consideration the department's goals and the expressed interests and concerns of the public and other agencies. Facility determinations consider the size and location of necessary and desirable facilities. The suitability of the resources for accommodating recreational uses and development is reflected in the Allowable Use Intensity Map (see the Resource Element), as well as in the resource management policies.

Land Use Goals

The following two general goals are intended to maximize visitor enjoyment of the park's resources.

Within the objectives of this plan, providing a high-quality experience for visitors to La Purisima Mission SHP is the first general goal. Visitors' enjoyment of activities in which they participate, and their level of interest in activities offered, will determine their satisfaction with the unit as a whole. Therefore, opportunities should be available for people to pursue their individual interests in the unit's resources. Additionally, visitors should be able to enjoy the park's resources in the types of environment best suited to individuals' needs and values. Visitors should be able to experience "the right thing in the right place" without the negative influences of undesirable activities.

Land use concepts should enhance the quality of visitors' experiences by protecting the natural

setting and the integrity and beauty of mission structures that give visitors a "sense of place" (discussed in the Resource Element and the Interpretive Element). The concepts include:

1. Separation of incompatible uses.
2. Enforcement of rules and regulations designed to maintain a high-quality experience for visitors.
3. Constant monitoring of activities and uses, and adjustments to land use patterns as necessary to achieve maximum enjoyment of the resources for the greatest number of people, within the stated resource preservation objectives and policies.

Providing diversified park experiences is the second general goal. A pleasant park experience for one person may not be pleasant for another. The park cannot be all things to all people. However, La Purisima Mission State Historic Park can provide for differing needs and interest levels, as long as land uses remain compatible with each other, the resources, the environment, and the purposes of the historic park and the State Park System.

Land Use Evaluations and Assumptions

The following considerations explain how land use decisions were made for La Purisima Mission SHP. The logic underlying these planning decisions can be traced from initial assumptions, existing physical conditions, and planning issues through the alternatives that were discussed, the objectives that were chosen, and the proposals for actual use and development that were recommended.

The initial assumptions developed by a consultant in 1938 for the National Park Service have assisted in guiding management of this unit for a half century. Excerpts of the consultant's report follow:

At a conference held at La Purisima Mission August 15th and 16th, 1938, two questions were especially brought up for discussion:

1. *Will it be necessary or desirable to restore any more mission buildings at La Purisima, now that the residence, the church and the long shops and quarter buildings are in progress?*
2. *Shall museum case exhibits be housed in the mission buildings proper, or should a separate structure, removed or hidden from the main group of buildings, be erected for such displays?*

Before attempting to answer these questions, let us first consider what should be our

goal, our best manner of utilizing the restoration of La Purisima for the public benefit.

Most California missions today exhibit only a small part of the original establishment. It may be a surviving or restored church, a residence building, sometimes flanked by crumbling ruins, or both. Generally these remains are hemmed in by modern structures which have resulted from the growth of the city. In a few cases a quadrangle has been partially restored, but these have been more or less modernized for present day use. Valuable as these remains are, they nevertheless fail to convey to the visitor the purposes and significance of these missions to the evolution of California. The great historic and social significance of the mission system is that these establishments represent the earliest outposts of European civilization in California, and in order to understand and appreciate this fact, it is essential that the visitor be shown the highly important social and economic phases which have influenced our later development so markedly. Nowhere can we find a complete mission establishment as it appeared when a going concern; when not only its religious function, but its industrial, agricultural and cattle-raising activities were in full operation.

Now at La Purisima, for various reasons, we have a unique opportunity to reproduce such an establishment; to create an historic picture of great beauty and educational value, not to be excelled anywhere, even by the famous restoration of colonial Williamsburg, in Virginia. Among these reasons is the fact that most of the necessary land is already publicly owned; thanks to the situation of the mission in this small valley, relatively little more must be purchased in order to remove all modern buildings from view; to prevent the erection of others; and to obtain possession of the entire mission water system. Only one public road crosses the historic area, and the rerouting of this for a short distance would be a relatively simple matter, after which nothing incongruous would remain in sight. Very important also is the fact that the restoration of the principal (and most expensive) buildings is already authorized, and the largest item of expense has been thus already taken care of. Still another reason is the fact that the buildings thus far completed have the right look for a "going concern" restoration; they appear neither brand new nor ruinous and abandoned, but as if they were in daily use and kept in good repair.

For such reasons as these I agree heartily with Dr. Herbert E. Bolton, Chairman of the Department of History of the University of California, who wrote of La Purisima: "I am very much impressed with the opportunity there to provide for the public a rare education feature - a complete mission establishment - such as it is not possible to prepare anywhere else in the United States", and I strongly recommend that we accept as our ultimate goal at La Purisima nothing less than the complete restoration of the whole establishment as it stood at the height of its glory and usefulness furnished and equipped as it must have been at that time.

With this ideal in mind we can answer Question Number 1 very readily; the remaining buildings of the mission establishment SHOULD be restored; we want the complete picture. Compared to the large investment tied up in the main buildings, the restoration and upkeep of these remaining smaller, but important, structures would be relatively insignificant. Among them are: the Indian barracks, the infirmary, the women's dormitory, the blacksmith shop, some small service buildings behind the residences and a few thatched native Indian cabins. By all means the mission water system should be restored, complete and functioning. The threshing floor and corrals would add to the completeness of the picture.

With our ideal still before us, let us consider the second question. It can be seen immediately that it would be a great mistake to install modern case exhibits in any of the original mission buildings; on the other hand, it is equally obvious that these rooms should be furnished according to their original use in mission days; otherwise our picture of the "going concern" would be incomplete.

However, case exhibits should be shown somewhere to "orient" the visitor before he starts his tour; that is, to supply him with enough essential information concerning the missions and the Indians by whom and for whom they were built, to enable him to understand what he is about to see. Experiment has shown that the visitor properly "oriented" gets much more enjoyment and instruction from his tour than one who simply visits the buildings without such preparation.

Now we can answer Question Number 2. Museum case exhibits should not be shown in the mission buildings proper, but should be housed for orientation purposes in a separate building at the point where the visitor enters the grounds of the Monument. So as not to intrude incongruously upon the actual mission buildings, the museum structure should be hidden from them in some way.

Existing Land Use

After the park's important resources and special attractions that need protection were mapped, the combined areas of these resources were analyzed and classified into the following land use areas:

The Valley

The primary historic zone in the unit is commonly referred to as the Valley. This zone, which is the visitors' main focal point of the park, has three major uses. The most prominent is the mission complex itself, composed of approximately five acres surrounding the historic buildings. The mission complex includes small gardens, open space, corrals, an aqueduct system, and a portion of Los Berros Creek. A significant Native American burial area, the main park entrance, a parking area, a small visitor center, a restroom, and an interpretive trail system are also in this area.

The second land use of the Valley is the agricultural area. The uses here include mission-period agricultural lands, spring-fed reservoirs, and partially restored aqueducts. The upper reservoir is in the best condition; however, aquatic vegetation has reduced the water supply to the historic aqueduct. The middle and lower reservoirs have been abandoned for some time, and they retain only enough moisture to sustain a rich vegetation. All the reservoirs now serve as valuable habitat in the wildlife corridors of the watershed. Surrounding this agricultural area is a perimeter service road/interpretive trail which is, in part, historic El Camino Real. This trail also receives significant use by local walkers and joggers.

The third land use in the Valley is Los Berros Creek. This once-meandering creek was channeled by the Civilian Conservation Corps during restoration of the mission to reduce flooding in and around the mission complex. This straightening also included installation of a series of check dams, some pedestrian bridges, and one vehicular bridge. The creek, which has become vegetated with willows, is a significant wildlife habitat.

The Mesa

Adjacent to the western side of this valley is a second land use area, the Mesa. This area includes the residential and service center for the park, along with riding and hiking trails and an unpaved service and patrol road along the perimeter. The service and residential structures for the reconstructed mission were established on this mesa by the Civilian Conservation Corps and are now considered a secondary historic zone. The Mesa has limited public access: two pedestrian access points from the surrounding residential areas and a service entry drive from Purisima Road. The grades and width of this paved service drive limit its use; general public use has not been encouraged. A mature pine grove on the Mesa, established by the corps in 1935, is considered a valuable interpretive resource in the historic CCC program.

East Hills Area

The lands adjacent to the eastern side of the valley are called the East Hills. The primary land use in this area includes the historic Cross and the overlook site, which provides an encompassing view of the park. Also in this area are the uplands of the reservoirs, as well as significant habitat related to wildlife migration. Riding and hiking trails connecting with the valley floor are available for public use.

Land Use and Facility Objectives

Previous sections of this report have presented an inventory of existing facilities and their values. The significance of the historic scene has always been given a high priority, as has management of the existing facilities.

This park unit has a strong sense of place for visitors. The mission core is situated in a small valley, surrounded by natural scenic qualities that allow visitors to step back in time and imagine the complex as it might have been during the mission period. This sense of arrival at a unique place and return to a significant period of history is a major goal that continues to guide the planning of this unit. While the surrounding native landscape is key to providing that historic setting, it is also valuable as a rural, natural setting in itself. Trail users experience a sense of isolation in various spaces created by the native cover on the valley walls, side drainages, and creek channel. This valuable habitat creates changing perspectives, and provides for an interaction with changing wildlife and light patterns.

The goal of this plan is to protect that rural and natural flavor. Therefore, the Resource Element has protected the creek vegetation which resulted from the post-mission-period creek channelization. Protection of those values is also reflected in the land use and facility proposals.

An analysis of existing conditions and park resources, along with results of a user survey distributed at the park (see Appendix D), allowed the planning team to identify current problems and planning issues at La Purisima Mission State Historic Park. From these concerns, along with letters, interviews, and the public workshops, the following land use and facility recommendations were made.

Goals were formulated to guide future land use and development toward attaining the land use goals previously identified: quality and diverse park experiences.

1. Preserve the historic scene and maintain a historic sense of place from visitors' perspectives.
 - Keep historic values the highest priority.

- Allow only historic development in the primary historic zone.
 - Locate new development outside the historic zone in areas where screening can protect the historic viewshed.
2. Provide facilities that expand visitors' awareness of the Native American culture, mission agriculture, and the natural resources surrounding the mission's historic zone.
 - Provide for appropriate visitor contact and orientation near the point of public entry.
 - Develop trailhead and trailside interpretation to aid self-guided visitors.
 3. Encourage local government to protect the surrounding historic viewshed and natural values.
 - Provide Santa Barbara County with guidance on significant values.
 - Participate in zoning and long-range planning decisions.
 4. Reduce modern noise intrusions.
 - Coordinate with Vandenberg AFB to reduce air travel in the sensitive mission air/viewshed.
 5. Provide for continued community trail use that does not affect the historic values.
 - Continue historic facilities and activities as the highest priority.
 - Relocate or close areas to non-historic use if an impact exists.

Existing and Proposed Facilities and Activities

The discussion of existing conditions has been combined with new proposals to present readers with the continuity of an issue, and the proposed recommendations. The discussion of facilities will be by activity type, rather than discussing each area of the park individually (see Facilities Plan, Map 7, for location of facilities).

Design concepts and guidelines have been discussed in more detail under each of the following descriptions of visitor activities. However, the intention is to provide appropriate visitor facilities without detracting from the historic and natural scene of La Purisima Mission. All new development must be sensitive to that purpose. The proposed facilities or structures shall not become a focus of attention in themselves.

Grading shall be kept to a minimum; however, finish grades shall be blended into the original contours. Surfacing and drainage designs should discourage concentrated runoff. Road widths should be kept to a minimum, and shoulders should allow for plantings to abut the pavement edge. New structures shall provide for visitors' needs without competing for attention with historic buildings or the natural setting. Plantings can include native and historic material; however, native material shall be used to blend into the adjoining natural grades and existing vegetation. Critical views of the new development must be considered when placing screen plantings or canopy cover.

Vehicle Circulation

Issues and Assumptions

The county road to the main entrance has ample sight distance; however, commuter traffic and walk-in users are increasing, and left turns are becoming more difficult. The present park road location does not provide adequate space for a new contact station and parking area.

The service drive to the maintenance and residential area and the back side of the historic building core affects a significant cultural site. The one and one-half lanes and grade of this drive limit general public access.

Docent access to the north side of the historic building complex is necessary, and the present circulation from the existing visitor center affects the historic core.

Service and patrol vehicles need to circulate through the total agricultural and mesa areas.

Recommendations

The main entrance will be moved approximately 400 feet northwest to allow for appropriate internal backup, contact, and parking for all users. Appropriate turn lanes will be included.

The department will coordinate with the county to have the existing undesignated "Ride & Park" activity relocated and the existing random shoulder parking area abandoned and revegetated.

The department will continue to work with the county to relocate Purisima Road away from the historic core.

If the county road is rerouted, the parking, contact location, and visitor center will continue to function as proposed. A left-turn pocket or lane should be added to the road at the park entrance.

The alignment of the service road will be relocated to the northwest to protect the cultural site, and will include improvement to a standard two-lane park road. The abandoned road grade will

be returned to its original grade.

Access to the north side of the historic core for docent loading and disabled parking should be directed through this service road.

Patrol and service will be continued on the existing road surrounding the agricultural fields and on the fire roads of the upper mesa.

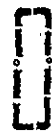
LEGEND



PRIMARY HISTORICAL ZONE

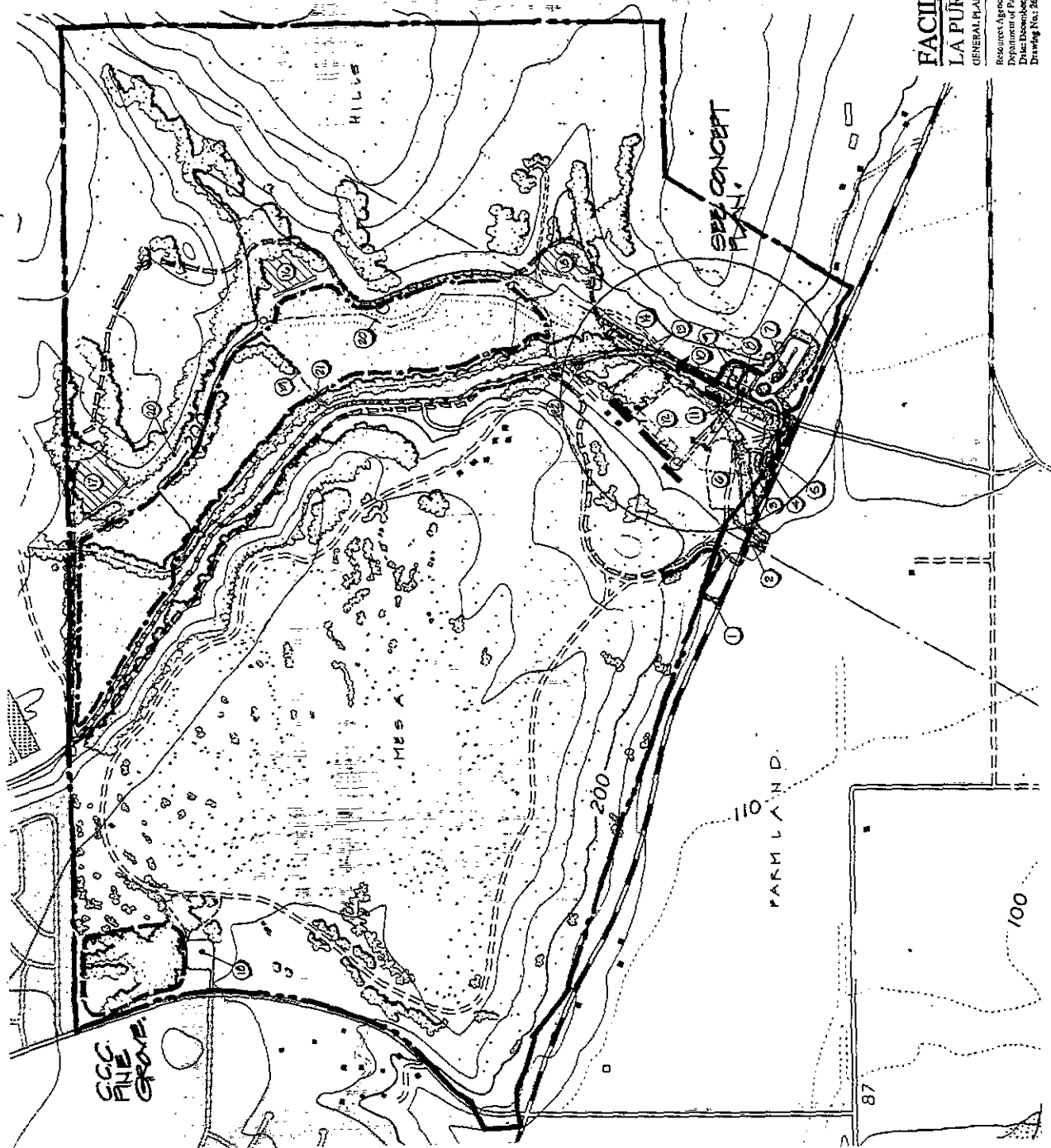


C.C.C. PINE GROVE



HISTORICAL AGRICULTURAL AREA

..... BI-CAMINO REAL ROAD.



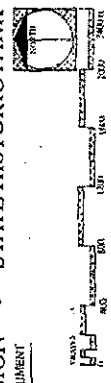
- ① NEW SERVICE ROAD ALIGNMENT
- ② WAREHOUSE
- ③ OVERLAP PARKING
- ④ NEW BRICKLACE ROAD
- ⑤ CONTACT STATION
- ⑥ SPECIAL EVENTS OVERLAP PARKING
- ⑦ 200 CAR PARKING LOT
- ⑧ VISITOR CENTER (SEE CONCEPT PLAN)
- ⑨ PICNIC AREA
- ⑩ SERVICE/HANDICAP ACCESS ROAD
- ⑪ PLAZA
- ⑫ MISSION BUILDINGS HISTORICAL TRAIL
- ⑬ RECONSTRUCT SHIPYARD TERRACES
- ⑭ REALIGNMENT OF ROAD
- ⑮ LOWER RESERVOIR
- ⑯ MIDDLE RESERVOIR
- ⑰ UPPER RESERVOIR
- ⑱ STAIRCASE ACCESS/HANDICAP TRAILER PARKING AREA
- ⑳ HIGH TRAIL
- ㉑ AQUEDUCT
- ㉒ BRIDGE
- ㉓ PARKING SPACES/SERVICE HANDICAP #7

FACILITIES PLAN

LA PURISIMA MISSION • STATE HISTORIC PARK

GENERAL PLAN - SECTION OF THE DOCUMENT

Resources Agency of California
Department of Parks and Recreation
Division of Planning
Drawing No. 26401



Parking

Issues and Assumptions

The existing parking area satisfies the present daily operation; however, it affects the Native American burial site and is an impact on the historic scene.

Future expansion of the interpretive themes and awareness of the natural values may extend visitors' length of stay. This parking area cannot be expanded to serve the increased demand.

The existing trail system and related parking area have experienced increased community use. The use can be compatible with the cultural values of the unit; however, pedestrian circulation, parking, and auto circulation are not clearly designated.

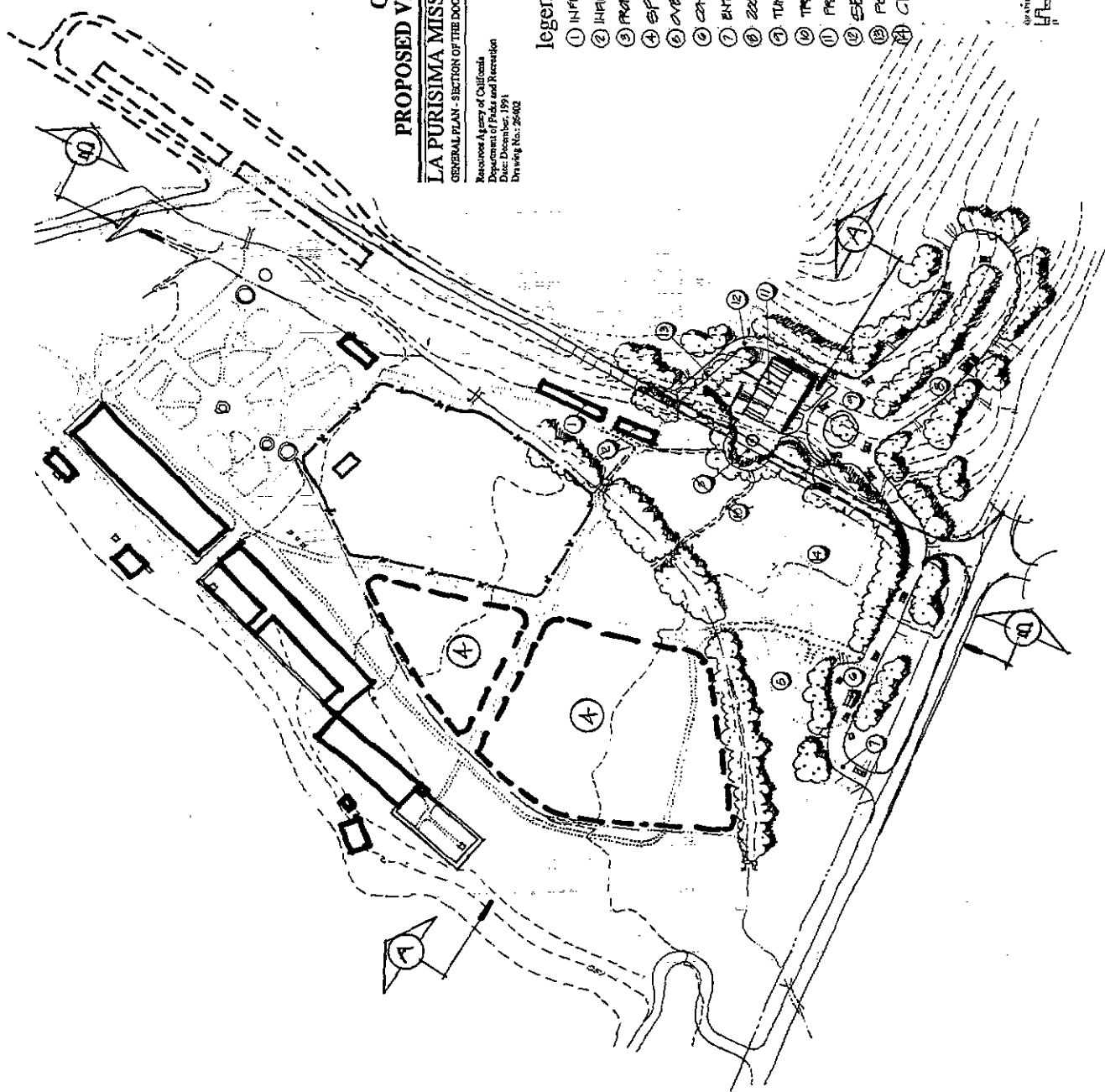
The existing visitor center parking is often used by equestrians to park trailers and use the horse trails. Such an activity in this location affects the historic scene and will conflict with the functions of a new visitor center.

Special events require overflow parking beyond the capacity of a permanent parking area. This parking area is in the historic scene. A land base within easy walking distance and out of the viewshed does not exist.

Recommendations

See the Concept Plan, Map 8, for the proposed visitor center complex.

The existing parking lot will be removed and revegetated. The site will require an archeological investigation to determine if the total paving cross section can be removed without harming the cultural values. If not, the base material will be covered with native soil, and reseeded.



CONCEPT PLAN
PROPOSED VISITOR CENTER SITE PLAN
LA PURISIMA MISSION • STATE HISTORIC PARK

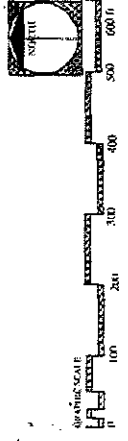
GENERAL PLAN - SECTION OF THE DOCUMENT

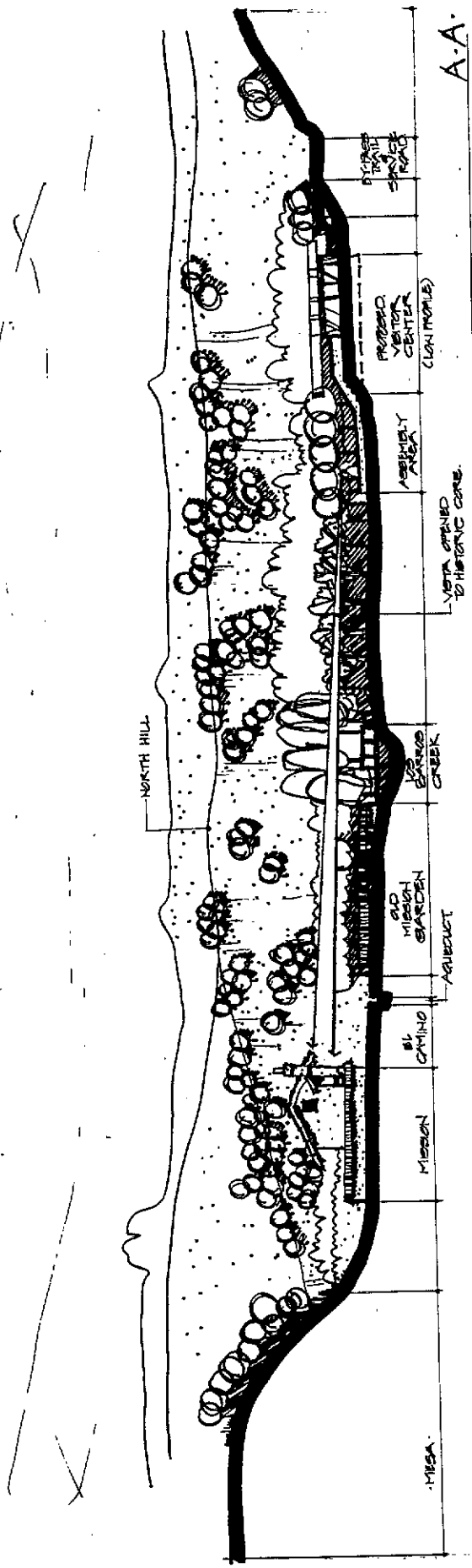
Resource Agency of California
 Department of Parks and Recreation
 Date: December, 1991
 Drawing No.: 26-602

Legend

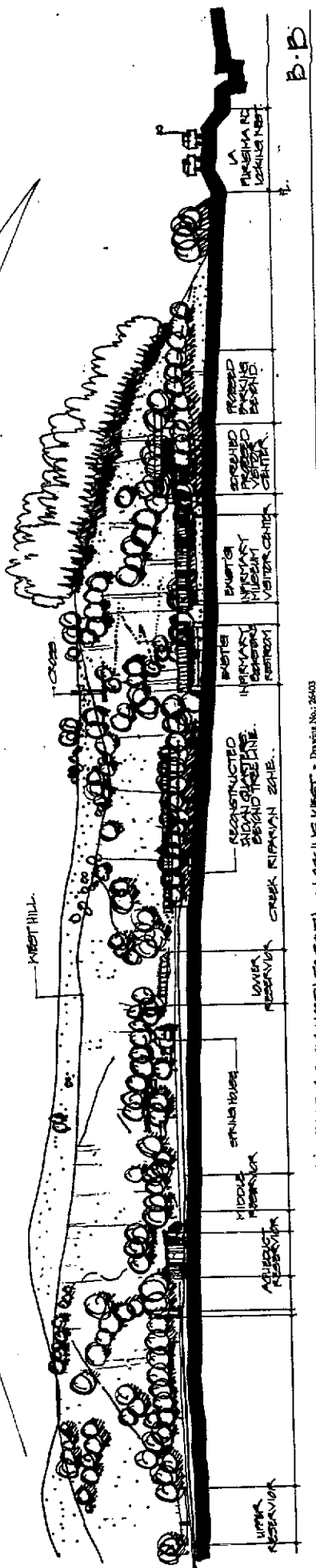
- ① HIGHWAY - BUS STOP/RESTROOMS/RESTRICTED
- ② HIGHWAY - BUS STOP OFFICE/MILEBUILT/VISITOR CTR.
- ③ PROPOSED VISITOR CENTER AREA...
- ④ SPECIAL EVENT PARKING
- ⑤ GENERAL PARKING
- ⑥ CONTACT STATION
- ⑦ ENTRANCE ROAD
- ⑧ 200 CAR PARKING LOT
- ⑨ TURN-AROUND
- ⑩ TRAILS TO MISSION CENTER
- ⑪ PROPOSED VISITOR CENTER
- ⑫ SERVICE/HANDICAP EXPRESS ROAD
- ⑬ PICNIC AREA
- ⑭ CEMETERY

#8

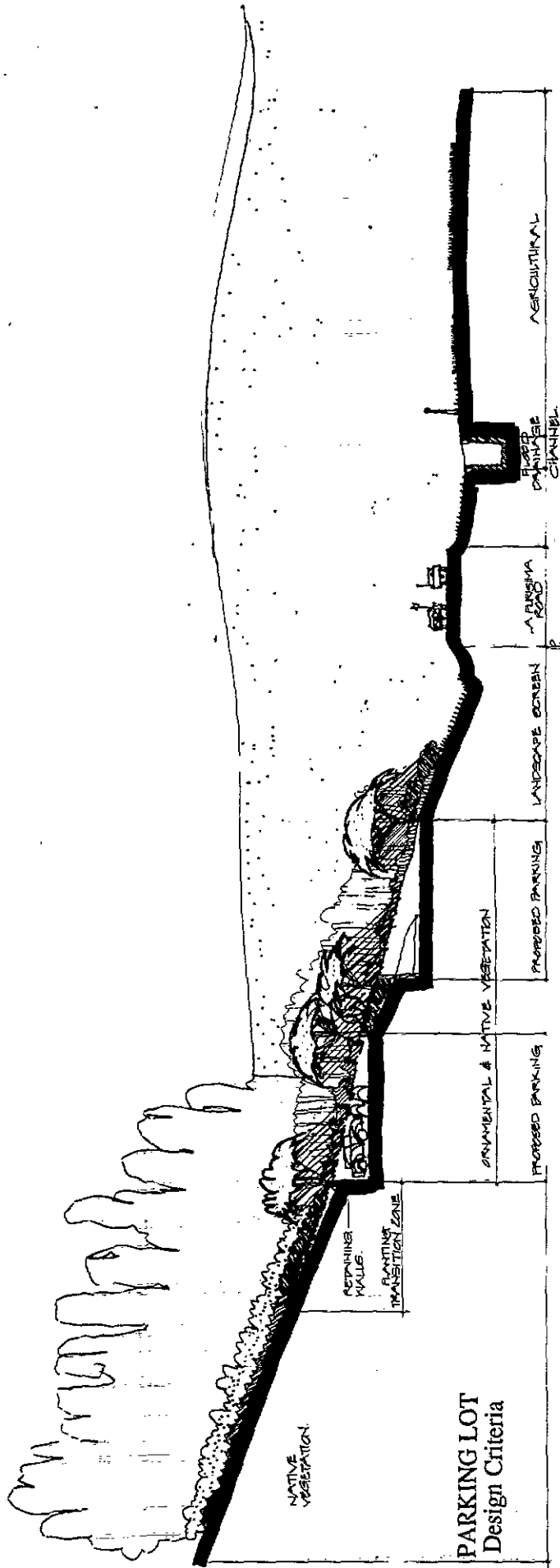




□ CROSS SECTION THRU MISSION AREA • LOOKING NORTH



□ LONGITUDINAL SECTION THRU LA PURISIMA VALLEY FROM NORTH TO SOUTH • LOOKING WEST • DRAWING NO. 2503



CROSS SECTION THROUGH VISITOR CENTER PARKING LOT - LOOKING WEST. Drawing No. 2504

The Criteria for the parking lot development includes the following:

1. Terraced into the existing slope to reduce total grading.
2. Grade change between terraces accomplished by sloping contours combined with minimum use of retaining walls at a maximum height of 2 1/2 feet.
3. Road surfacing with asphaltic concrete and minimal use of curbs. To reduce runoff, 50% of surfacing will be in leachable material. Parking will have curbs where necessary for auto safety and to reduce erosion.
4. A canopy of trees to screen the parking area from distant views. Native oaks and historic ornamentals, such as pepper trees, will be used in this zone and the visitor center area.
5. Use of native chaparral and other non-invasive California natives will be used for screen planting in the transition zone. It will be sculptured into the native vegetation to "naturally blend" the perimeter of the new development to the site.

A new 200-car parking lot will be developed south of the existing entry road out of view of the mission. See Appendix A, Parking Analysis, for the expected use pattern. This facility will be terraced and planted with appropriate native or period vegetation to screen it from the county road and entry activities (see the Parking Lot Design Criteria).

The special-event parking and overflow parking will continue in their present locations near the park entrance. Though this overflow parking affects the historic scene, the effect is temporary, occurring only during special events, which are infrequent and in themselves are not historic. For special events, portable toilets in the overflow parking area can meet additional restroom needs. If land becomes available on the west side of Purisima Road (a county road), the department should consider acquiring it for historic values and relocation of the overflow parking.

The new parking lot should allow easy disabled access to the visitor center and should provide clearly designated access to the unit's day-use trail system.

A new 10- to 15-car parking area will be developed off Rucker Avenue, near the pine grove. This pine forest, well separated from the primary historic zone, will provide a high-quality day-use facility for hiking and equestrian access, with an easily accessible trailhead for the riding and hiking trails. It will include a comfort station, a lockable gate, 10 to 15 picnic tables, and entrance improvements to provide easy, safe access. Utilities are available from the county road and the local community services district.

All parking areas in La Purisima Mission SHP will include appropriate provisions for the disabled. (Additional provisions for disabled access are discussed at the specific use areas.)

Visitor Orientation

Visitor Contact

Visitors currently enter the 90-car parking lot through a temporary contact station. If this contact station is not operating, fees are collected at the visitor center. Circulation from the parking lot to the visitor center and historic area is not clearly designated. Restrooms are hard to find, are inadequate, and are not disabled-accessible.

Issues and Assumptions

Because of the confusing circulation, many visitors are not contacted.

It is desirable to have a ranger contact arriving visitors, but visitors should not be forced through the total visitor center complex.

PINE GROVE AREA
Vegetation management

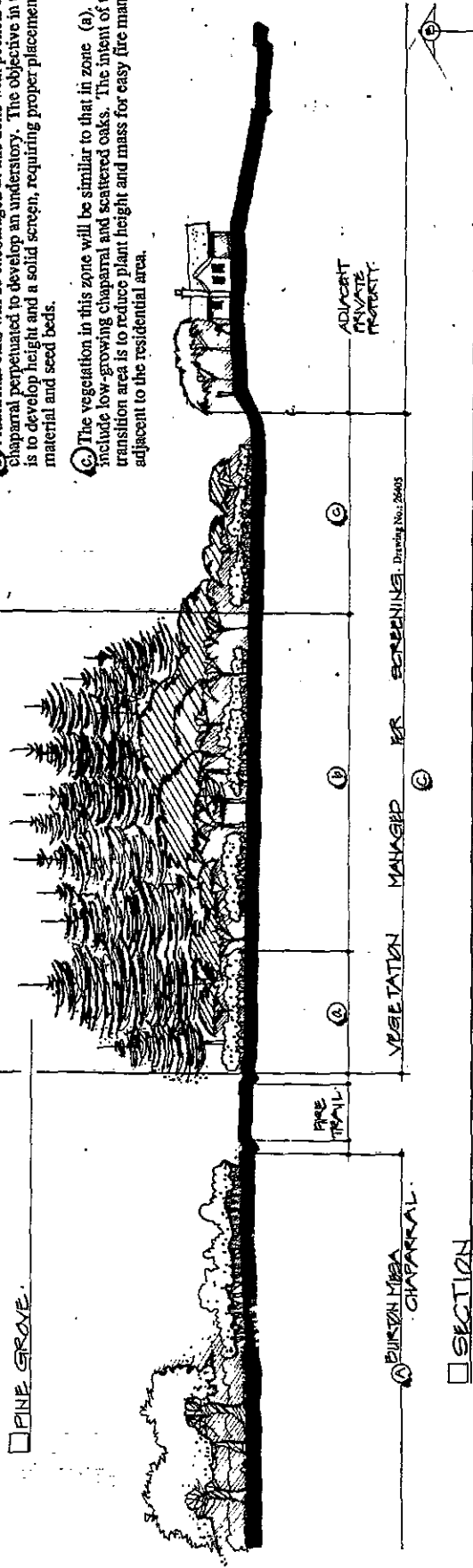
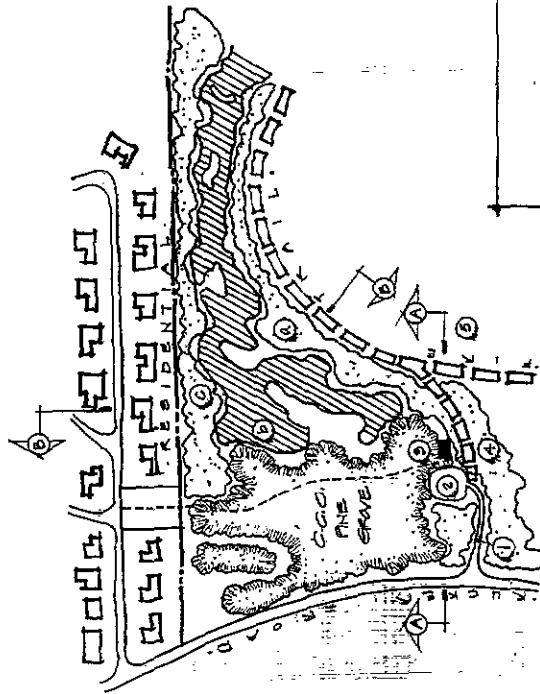
Vegetation in the Burton Mesa Area will be managed in three ways:

- (A) The chaparral will be managed to protect this significant plant community as outlined in the Resource Element.
- (B) The CCC Pine Grove will be perpetuated for its historic value. Seedlings will be allowed to develop and, along the edge, to establish an undulating transition zone between the pines and the surrounding native vegetation.
- (C) New and existing vegetation between the fire road/trail and the private residential area will be managed to screen the proposed trailhead facilities and to buffer private property from park use areas. In this buffer/screening zone, the established native oaks and plant understory will be maintained, natural regeneration will be encouraged, and new native plantings established. The success of this new zone is dependent upon establishing plants of varying heights and insuring that plantings screen the residential area from views along the mesa trails. In addition, to create a more natural transition between the buffer zone and the area surrounding it, vegetation should shift gradually from a relatively dense planting in the center to a more open appearance on the outer edges more resembling the character of the surrounding native vegetation.

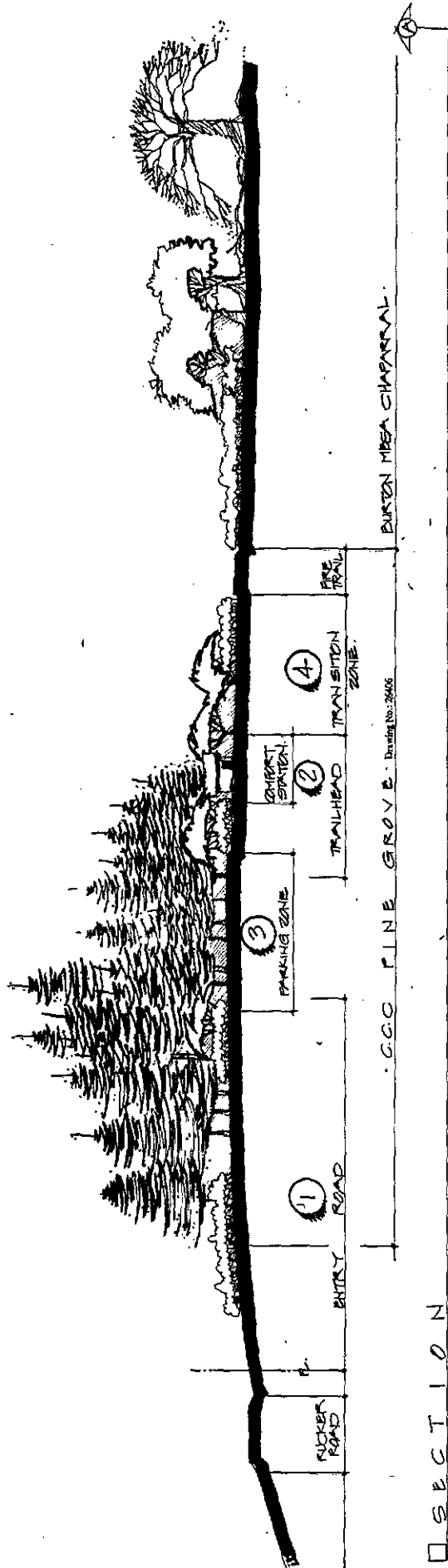
(A) Vegetation in this zone of the buffer area will include a predominance of chaparral with scattered oaks.

(B) Additional oaks will be encouraged in this zone with pockets of chaparral perpetuated to develop an understory. The objective in this zone is to develop height and a solid screen, requiring proper placement of plant material and seed beds.

(C) The vegetation in this zone will be similar to that in zone (a). It will include low-growing chaparral and scattered oaks. The intent of this transition area is to reduce plant height and mass for easy fire management adjacent to the residential area.



OP LINE GROVE AREA
 DESIGN CRITERIA



SECTION

PINE GROVE AREA
Design Criteria

1. The entry road will curve into a 15 car parking area and trailhead. The 20' wide road and parking lot will be placed on grade with no shoulders or curbs. The parking lot will allow adequate turning radius and parking stall space for horse trailers.
2. A Basic 100 series unisex toilet will be located in an area at the edge of the CCC pine grove. The low profile structure will be designed to reflect the simple architecture of the CCC period.
3. In addition to existing pines, the parking lot area and toilet building will be screened with native chaparral and oaks.
4. Oak and chaparral will screen this facility from the interior of the mesa.

Recommendations

Primary contact with visitors will be made at the new contact station constructed on the new entry alignment, which will enable the park staff to make contact with all visitors entering or leaving the park. The contact station should include space for a desk and a restroom to allow continuous operation, even at off-peak periods. The contact area will also serve the overflow and special-event parking areas discussed earlier.

Visitor Interpretation

Issues and Assumptions

There is a need to expand visitor awareness of the entire California mission system, Native American history, and the natural story.

The present use of historic structures as a visitor center, office, book sales counter, and restroom significantly affects Native American interpretation. This adaptive use has isolated the structures from the historic core of the mission. Also, the space available for the museum is too small, and the restrooms are inadequate. The present visitor center core lacks acceptable disabled access and alternative interpretation methods.

Use of any historic structure for the visitor center will require placement of convenient parking in the primary historic area.

Any new structure must be situated to minimize impact to the historic scene.

Docents help to provide high-quality interpretation, and they are expected to continue this role in the future. Facilities that support docent activities will increase the capabilities of docents to provide this public service.

Docents need costume storage and a workshop, a sales counter and office space, visitor contact and tour assembly areas, and an area for training.

Recommendations

The purpose of a visitor center and its location has been carefully studied in the planning process. The Interpretive Element discusses the need and function. The planning team explored various alternate sites for the facility (see Visitor Center Site Evaluations, Map 9) and evaluated them against the following criteria:

- The sense of arrival is apparent between the visitor center and the mission core.
- The site can be easily screened from the historic scene.

- The site is outside the primary historic zone.
- The location does not affect the integrity of cultural sites.
- Significant natural values are not impacted by the development.
- Visitors have an easy trail access to the mission complex.
- Vehicle circulation should not intrude in the park scene.
- The location and circulation between the visitor center and mission trails meet docent tour needs.
- The site is outside the potential flood plain.

The visitor center complex itself should not become the visual focal point of the park. It is important that visitors' sense of discovery and entry to the historic scene occur after leaving the complex.

The structure shall meet the following design guidelines:

- It should not appear to be a part of the historic mission complex.
- The color and texture of the building and roof should blend with the surrounding landscape.
- The profile of the building mass should be low and easily screened from the historic core and the county road.
- All public areas will be accessible to the disabled and elderly.

Site development around the structure should consider the following:

- Visitor flow should be easy and obvious from the parking lot, as well as to and through the structure itself.
- Visitors should have the option to either explore the park unit on their own or to discover it as part of a docent-led tour.
- Restrooms should be accessible when the exhibit area is closed.

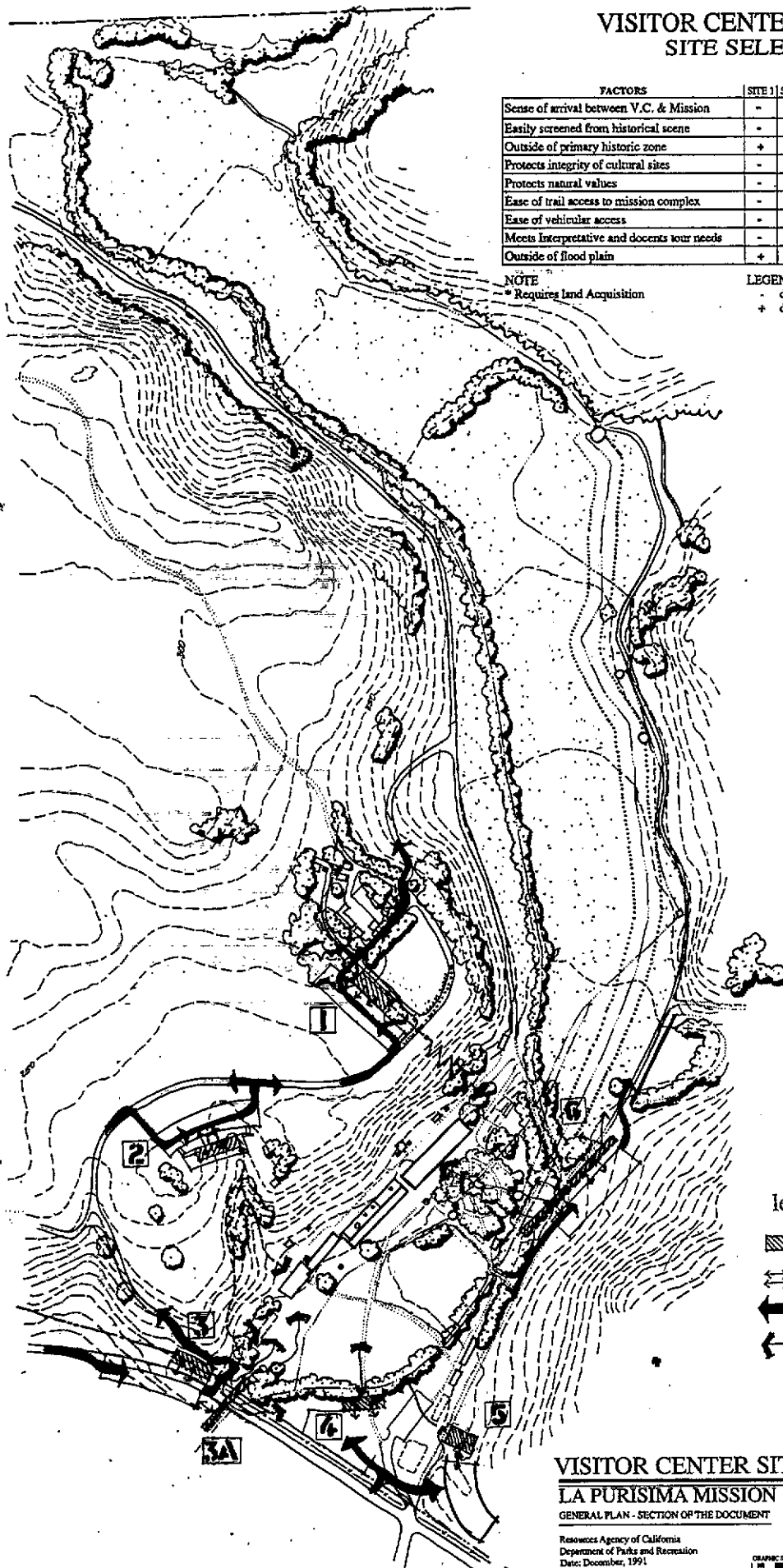
- An outdoor assembly area for student groups and tours should be provided away from any line of sight to the mission.
- A picnic area adjacent to the parking and visitor center area should be provided away from any line of sight to or from the mission core.

VISITOR CENTER COMPLEX SITE SELECTION





FACTORS	SITE 1	SITE 2	SITE 3*	SITE 3A*	SITE 4	SITE 5	SITE 6
Sense of arrival between V.C. & Mission	-	+	+	+	+	+	-
Easily screened from historical scene	-	+	+	+	-	+	-
Outside of primary historic zone	+	+	-	-	-	+	-
Protects integrity of cultural sites	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Protects natural values	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
Ease of trail access to mission complex	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Ease of vehicular access	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
Meets Interpretative and docents tour needs	-	-	+	-	+	+	+
Outside of flood plain	+	+	+	-	-	+	+

NOTE
* Requires Land Acquisition

LEGEND
- does not meet criteria
+ does meet criteria

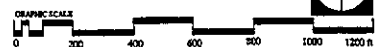


legend

-  VISITOR CENTER TREATMENT
-  PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION
-  VEHICLE CIRCULATION
-  CIRCULATION TO MISSION COMPLEX

VISITOR CENTER SITE EVALUATIONS #9 LA PURISIMA MISSION • STATE HISTORIC PARK GENERAL PLAN - SECTION OF THE DOCUMENT

Resources Agency of California
Department of Parks and Recreation
Date: December, 1991
Drawing No.: 26-407



- For returning tours, direct and obvious access to the exit should be provided.
- Landscape and screen plantings will use native or historic-period plant material, and irrigation will be kept to a minimum.

A Concept Plan (Map 8) and cross sections for the entry and visitor center complex show the scale and use area that the facility will require. (The Concept Plan is a diagrammatic plan and is not intended as an adopted, detailed design.) As a part of the archeological research for this General Plan, members of the Cultural Heritage Section of the Central Coast Region studied this recommended site for cultural resources by auger testing across the footprint of the facility and using a data recovery technique in sampling the area. No significant artifacts were found. Researchers determined that installation of the visitor center should not adversely affect any cultural resources. However, an archeologist should be present when future trenching occurs for this project.

Trails

The existing 12+ miles of trails provide access for historic tours, equestrian users, and service and fire patrol. They also serve walkers and joggers from the surrounding community.

Issues and Assumptions

Visitors interested in interpretation of the historic agricultural area do not have options for choosing well-defined short or long routes to match the time they have available.

Equestrian use is appropriate in the park, but such use can have an impact on pedestrian circulation, has caused erosion problems on some trails, and can affect the activities of the existing or new visitor center.

Use of park trails for walking, jogging, and bicycling is increasing in popularity. This activity is most popular during the early morning and early evening.

The existing trail system in the historic zone does not adequately serve disabled visitors.

Recommendations

Trails and walkways in the historic building core will be designated for pedestrian use only and will be improved for disabled access. Surfacing for these trails will be firm, but must appear to be native soil.

A new trail connection will bisect the agricultural area to provide an optional short loop to match visitors' interest levels and lengths of stay. This connection will also allow visitors direct circular access to the historic water system as a part of that loop. This surface will also provide for

disabled access, as discussed above.

Local residents will be allowed to walk and jog on the perimeter trails of the valley floor, with the routes adjusted to avoid conflict with users of the visitor center. Walkers and joggers will either continue to walk in from the existing access points of adjacent residential areas or will park in the new visitor center parking lot.

The popular trail to the Cross south of the visitor center requires improved designation and stabilization to reduce erosion. It is not possible to make this trail and overlook accessible to the disabled or elderly. Views will be presented in the visitor center.

Equestrians may continue to use the outlying trails. However, equestrian use of trails adjacent to the visitor center and the Cross area will not be allowed.

The existing trails in the natural areas surrounding the valley will remain, with improved low-profile interpretation of natural and cultural values.

A circular riding and hiking trail/fire road will be retained on the upper mesa.

The existing designated pedestrian gates from the surrounding community will be retained. New fencing will be needed in the new pine grove day-use parking and trailhead area to direct equestrians to the appropriate trails. Provisions should be made to discourage off-highway vehicles at all access points to the park.

Picnicking

The existing picnic facility is located next to the temporary visitor center in the historic core.

Issues and Assumptions

This site is an impact on cultural resources and will affect future interpretation of the Native American story.

Picnicking facilities at this unit are intended to compliment other visitor activities at the mission; picnicking is not intended to be a destination activity.

The existing picnic area is heavily used by school groups for lunch and assembly activities.

Recommendations

A picnic area for 75 to 100 people will be provided for bus groups and individuals near the new visitor center. The picnic area should have easy access to the parking lot and restrooms and should not affect the flow of visitors or visitors' views when entering or returning from a walk

in the historic area.

This picnic area will be designed for use either by groups or by individual families. Spacing of facilities should be condensed to reduce the scale of the area. This activity area is intended for short-term use only. The layout should allow for easy circulation and cleanup. Tree wells and plantings should be included to provide shade and to screen the area from views in the historic core or interpretive facilities.

Native and historic plant material will be used for screening and shade.

An additional 15 picnic sites will be provided for hikers and equestrians in the pine grove day-use area.

Logs and rocks should be retained along the perimeter valley trails for resting.

Park Administration and Maintenance Facilities

The present administrative functions for the unit and the sector are centered in the complex built by the Civilian Conservation Corps specifically for administrative purposes. The complex is not in the historic mission scene, and its location is appropriate for such continued use. See the Operations Element for additional discussion of this facility and its functions. See the Resource Element for the significance of Civilian Conservation Corps structures.

Issues and Assumptions

Adequate maintenance facilities currently exist in this location. However, if visitor attendance or length of stay increases, the facilities may need expanding.

It is desirable to retain the existing Civilian Conservation Corps structures; however, plans for the original construction do not exist.

Some maintenance and housekeeping functions also need to be housed in or near the mission structures and the visitor center.

Recommendations

This area will continue to be the primary service area for the park.

Existing Civilian Conservation Corps structures (discussed in the Resource Element) will remain, with appropriate maintenance and repair to preserve them.

Adaptive use of any Civilian Conservation Corps structure will be sensitive to the historic fabric and architecture.

If expansion of the maintenance complex is necessary, the new structures should not attach to or affect the original structures. New construction should reflect the same period and style of architecture, including roof lines, material, color, windows, and feeling of scale.

Exterior fences and gates in the residential and service area should also compliment the original details of that period.

Park Houses

Some of the park housing was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps to serve the original park operation at the time of mission reconstruction.

Issues and Assumptions

Four houses are used as residences for employees who respond to after-hours call-outs for law enforcement, public safety, resource, and facility protection needs.

Recommendations

The number of employee residences in the park should be maintained at the present level. The Civilian Conservation Corps structures will be protected and maintained for their historic value.

Utilities

Investigation of the existing utility services at the park found no problems. Furthermore, all utility services can be expanded to serve any future needs. Specifically, possibilities for new or expanded public facilities were investigated, and no insurmountable problems were found. These facilities include the day use and horse staging area near Rucker and Onstott streets, and a new visitor center and parking area east of the existing park entrance.

Sewer

Sewer service is provided by the Mission Hills Community Service District (MHCS D). The park sewer line was originally connected to a sewer pipeline in an MHCS D easement through the center of the park. MHCS D discontinued use of this main pipeline except as a reclamation water line and diverted the park sewer system to leach lines and leach pits in the park. The sewer district constructed and operates this system under an agreement with the department. One leach system, adjacent to and east of the residence area, serves both the residences and the area office. The second leach system, which serves the historic area, is located adjacent to the service road on the mesa above and west of the monastery building. Effluent from the historic area is collected and pumped from the parking lot to this leach field.

A review of *Soil Survey of Northern Santa Barbara Area, California* by the Soil Conservation Service indicates that the soil in the park is suitable for additional leaching.

New facilities can be connected to these systems, or a separate system will be constructed. The most feasible method will be selected at the time of implementation. If the existing system is used, payment of additional capacity charges to MHCSD and additional monthly charges may be required. Effluent from construction of a comfort station near the intersection of Rucker and Onstott (the northwest side of the park) can be leached on-site or lifted to the MHCSD sewer lines in a subdivision north of the park.

Water

Domestic water is provided by MHCSD through a meter on the northwest corner of the property. MHCSD and the existing system have the capacity for any new development that is proposed for the park.

Irrigation water is provided by a park well near the park entrance. Water is pumped from the well to a 50,000-gallon concrete water tank; the distribution system in the historical area is gravity fed. With repair and maintenance, this system will continue to serve the needs of future development.

Electrical Service

Electrical service is provided by Pacific Gas and Electric Company. No problems were reported with the system, and PG&E indicated that sufficient power is available in the area for the department's future needs. However, the small load vs. the length of the line extension might add costs, and under certain conditions, these non-economic line extensions require PUC approval, which could take up to six months. Undergrounding existing aboveground lines between Rucker Road and the park service area should be considered.

Phone Service

Phone service is provided by General Telephone (GTE). The service extends to a service pole in the residence area. Undergrounding this line should be considered. The distribution system beyond that point is the responsibility of the department. However, as more phone lines are needed, there will be no charge for bringing the lines to this service pole. The existing 1.5 miles of park wiring was installed more than 20 year ago and needs replacement.

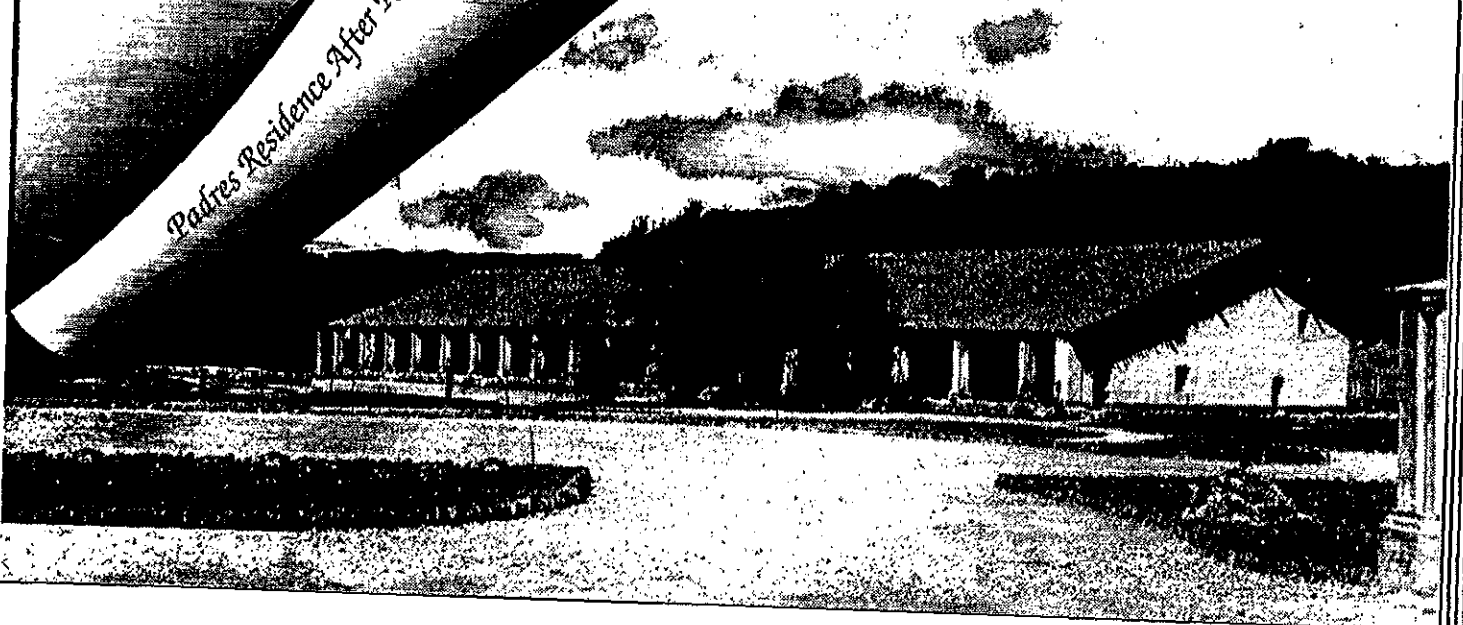
Phone service is available near Rucker and Onstott streets if phone service is needed at this location.

Easements

Easements include a reclaimed water line in Los Berros Canyon that runs the entire length of the valley, as well as electrical and phone lines and a saltwater pipeline that parallels Rucker Road.

Environmental Impact Element

Padres Residence After Restoration 1937





ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ELEMENT

Summary

The ruins and some surrounding lands of La Purisima Mission were acquired by the state in 1935, and the mission buildings were largely restored with Civilian Conservation Corps labor in the second half of the 1930s. The unit was classified a state historic park (SHP) in 1963. The unit now includes 980 acres, most of which is relatively undisturbed wildlands. The wildlands, as well as agricultural lands, were acquired as a buffer to protect the mission complex from visual and other intrusions of the modern world. Today, these lands are also valued for the wildlife and the unique natural vegetation that they support.

The General Plan calls for some new development that would improve visitor service and interpretation but would not significantly change the character of the SHP. The development includes relocation of the main entrance road and parking lot; reconstruction of the historic Native American barracks; continued restoration of the historic reservoir/aqueduct system; a new alignment for part of the service road to the maintenance/residential area; a new parking and picnic area at the Civilian Conservation Corps pine grove to accommodate equestrian use; a new visitor center building; relocation and expansion of the picnic area at the main entrance; and some minor improvements. The General Plan also calls for restoring the channel of Los Berros Creek upstream of the mission complex.

The environmental effects of the changes proposed in the General Plan are summarized as follows:

Class 1 Impacts: Unavoidable Significant Environmental Effects

None.

Class 2 Impacts: Mitigable Significant Environmental Effects

None.

Class 3 Impacts: Adverse But Not Significant Environmental Effects

Construction impacts: Primarily noise and dust during actual construction, and some minor erosion afterward. Also, potential damage to cultural deposits during excavation.

Mitigations:

Noise: Construction will be limited to daylight hours on weekdays.

Dust: Construction sites will be watered as needed to control dust.

Erosion: Construction sites will have drainage structures installed and disturbed soil will be protected before and during the winter storm season.

Cultural deposit disturbance: Excavation will be done under the direction of an Archeologist.

Alternatives

1. The proposed project: Some major changes of facilities, including a new parking area, Native American barracks, and visitor center.
2. No project: The proposed project without the major changes stated above.
3. The proposed project without a new visitor center and a scaled-back parking lot.

Preface

The Environmental Impact Element (EIE) predicts the environmental effects that may result from implementation of the General Plan. Combined with the other elements of the General Plan, the EIE constitutes an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) as described in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This element is prepared for all State Park System general plans, whether or not significant environmental effects are expected.

The General Plan is considered a Program EIR because it describes the long-term plans and policies for a state park unit in a generalized way. Later, as specific parts of the plan are implemented, the department will document their environmental effects, as required by CEQA.

Project Description

A description of the General Plan is contained in the General Plan Summary. For more detailed descriptions, refer to the following sections:

Resource Element for description of and directives for management of natural and cultural resources;

Interpretive Element for descriptions of displays, tours, and related activities;

Concessions Element for directives dealing with concessions;

Operations Element for operation and maintenance directives;

Land Use and Facilities Element for allowable use zones and proposed facilities development.

Description of the Environmental Setting

The natural and cultural settings of the park are described in the Resource Element.

Existing Conditions, Environmental Impacts, and Proposed Mitigations

The Initial Study for the La Purisima Mission SHP General Plan EIR identified potential environmental impacts related to flooding/hydrology/erosion, vegetation, wildlife, circulation, and cultural resources. A Notice of Preparation (Appendix B) distributed through the state and regional clearinghouses yielded two responses: the City of Lompoc and the California Department of Water Resources. The City of Lompoc suggested the plan and the EIR address flooding, protection of the Burton Mesa chaparral plant community, non-vehicular access to the park, effects on city services, effects on archeological sites, and protection of the rural atmosphere. The Department of Water Resources sent a map of the tentative alignment of the proposed Lompoc Pipeline, which could affect any future realignment of Purisima Road. The EIE will focus on those potential impacts identified by the Initial Study and the Notice of Preparation.

Flooding/Hydrology/Erosion

Existing Conditions

La Purisima Mission SHP is almost entirely in the watershed of one drainage system—the Los Berros Creek watershed. Los Berros Creek runs the length of Purisima Canyon and passes through the mission grounds. Although the creek is dry for most of the year, there is enough ground water or underflow to support a band of riparian vegetation along its course. The Los Berros Creek watershed is largely undeveloped except for the Mission Hills residential development immediately upstream of the SHP. This subdivision concentrates runoff, increasing flood surges in the lower channel during storms. It also adds pollutants to the creek. As the creek passes through the SHP upstream of the mission complex, its channel has been modified by a series of checkdams built by the Soil Conservation Service during the 1930s. Downstream from the SHP, the creek is channelized in a deep ditch that empties into the Santa Ynez River (also dry much of the year).

Although the local soils are highly erodible (see the Resource Element), erosion does not now seem to be a significant problem in the park. There are several reasons for this: the sand soils are highly permeable, limiting runoff; most development in the SHP is on level ground; and the development that is on sloping ground - trails and roads, mostly - is well maintained.

Impacts: The General Plan (Resource Element) calls for restoring Los Berros Creek to a function and character more akin to its natural state. This restoration would be done only to the

extent that downstream interests and values are not jeopardized in the process.

A creek management plan will be prepared that may involve taking out some of the creek dams, allowing the channel to define its own course within a 100-foot-wide riparian corridor upstream of the mission complex. The probable effects of this action include accelerated streambank erosion and increased downstream sediment deposition. Erosion and sediment transport occur only when the creek is running high. Historically, this has seldom occurred; the creek last flooded in 1983, doing no damage to park facilities, and there is no record of flooding prior to building of the Mission Hills subdivision in the 1960s. The mission complex is out of the 100-year flood plain. Major work to improve the creek would be a low-priority project that might not occur during the life of the General Plan.

The Land Use and Facilities Element proposes abandonment of the existing 90-space parking lot, construction of a new 200-space lot at a different location, and construction of a new visitor center. These projects will expose soil during construction and add about four acres of impermeable surfaces to the park, leading to the potential for increased runoff and erosion during storms. The proposed pine grove parking lot is located on the flat mesa top and will have a graveled surface. It will not create a drainage and erosion problem.

Mitigation: On construction sites, drainage structures will be installed, and exposed soil will be protected by mulching before and during the first winter storm season. Permanent drainage structures (drains, lined ditches, culverts) will be installed and maintained at the new parking lot, entry road, and realigned service road, following standard engineering practices.

Construction sites will be watered as needed to control dust.

Traffic Circulation

Park Visitation

To discuss traffic effects of the General Plan, we looked at visitation to the park during the past ten years. The following chart shows that in the last calendar year for which we have figures, 1989, attendance (counted as vehicles) was 18 percent higher than in 1980. Between those years, however, attendance fell, bottoming out in 1984 at 55 percent of the 1980 figure.

Vehicle Counts at La Purisima Mission State Historic Park

<u>Year</u>	<u>Vehicle Count</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1980	24,963	0
1981	21,947	-12
1982	21,074	-4

1983	16,435	-22
1984	13,774	-16
1985	17,287	+25
1986	17,703	+2
1987	20,107	+14
1988	26,044	+29
1989	27,322	+5

To see how visitation is distributed over a year, we looked at figures from fiscal year 1989-90, the latest available counts. The average number of vehicles/day ranged from the November 1989 low of 61 vehicles to the May 1990 high of 123 vehicles (May counts will always be high because of Fiesta). For the fiscal year, the park averaged 81 vehicles/day. On weekends and holidays, visitation was higher (average - 109 vehicles/day). The count ranged from 71 vehicles/day (December) to 230 vehicles/day (May).

Fiesta is by far the biggest event of the year for La Purisima Mission SHP. Over the past ten years, however, the vehicle count for the one-day event has declined from more than 2,000 vehicles in the early 1980s to about 1,250 vehicles during the last two years.

Existing Conditions

The main park entrance road connects with Purisima Road, a county-maintained, two-lane paved road at a location just south of the mission complex. Most park visitors enter by this road by using their personal motor vehicles. However, a significant number of visitors - mainly school children but also adults on tours - come on buses. The park office/service road is used primarily by park employees. It connects with Purisima Road, about 900 feet further northwest of the main entrance road.

Turning onto the park entrance road from Purisima Road is not normally hazardous or difficult. Traffic on Purisima Road is usually light - it operates at service level A (pers. comm. John Evans, Santa Barbara County Public Works Dept.) - and sight distance at the park intersections is good both ways. Growth in the Lompoc area is resulting in ever-increasing traffic volumes on Purisima Road, however, and improvements will eventually be needed to safely accommodate operation of these intersections.

Impacts: The General Plan emphasizes resource protection, but it will also expand visitor-serving facilities. The proposed visitor center building, new (larger) main parking lot, and new pine grove parking lot would expand these functions. It is not clear, however, if the expansions will increase visitation or simply improve visitor service. Thus, we do not know if the General Plan will directly increase park visitation or congestion on the roads. In conjunction with growth in northern Santa Barbara County, however, the improvements called for in the General Plan will encourage and better accommodate - if not cause - a slow growth of

park-related traffic.

Mitigations: The General Plan recommends that a left-turn pocket or lane be added to Purisima Road where the visitor entrance road joins it.

Vegetation

Existing Conditions

Vegetation at La Purisima Mission SHP is described in the Resource Element. The introduced woodlands are mentioned but not described in the Resource Element. They consist mainly of various species of non-native pine trees planted by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the pine grove and now widely disseminated over the mesa.

Impacts: The General Plan (Resource Element) calls for removal of the non-native pines from the mesa, except for those in the Civilian Conservation Corps pine grove. This will benefit native chaparral now being shaded out by the pines growing outside the corps grove. The Resource Element also calls for prescribed burning in the wildlands, expansion of the riparian zone along Los Berros Creek, and protection of rare or endangered species and communities of plants. The General Plan will result in no adverse impacts on vegetation.

Mitigation: None needed.

Wildlife

Existing Conditions

The wildlife of La Purisima Mission SHP is summarized in the Resource Element. The element does not identify a significant wildlife value found in the unit: Monarch butterflies that overwinter in trees in the park, especially in the pines.

Impacts: There will be no adverse impacts on wildlife resulting from implementation of the General Plan. Expansion of the riparian corridor will provide habitat for birds and other animals, and protection of the Civilian Conservation Corps pine grove will accommodate the butterflies.

Mitigation: None needed

Recreation

Existing Conditions

Current recreational use of the park includes guided mission tours, self-guided tours, nature walks, hiking, jogging, dog-walking, picnicking, and horseback riding. Most recreationists drive

in and park in the main parking lot. Some come by bicycle, and others by foot, the latter from the adjacent Mission Hills subdivision. In the past, it was feasible to collect entry fees only from those visiting the mission complex. Beginning in 1991, fees began being collected from all who enter at the main entrance road.

Impacts: The General Plan will continue to maintain a loop trail around the park for hikers, bikers (fire roads only), and equestrians. A new entry and parking lot designed primarily for equestrian use will be put in at the Civilian Conservation Corps pine grove. The Mission Hills walk-in entry will remain. The General Plan is silent on the issue of fees, as they are not considered a general plan matter.

Mitigation: None needed.

City Services

All park utilities are provided by the Mission Hills Community Services District (water, sewage) or by private utilities (PG&E for electricity and GTE for telephone). Law enforcement is provided by the department and the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department. Fire protection and ambulance services are provided by the Santa Barbara County Fire Department. No City of Lompoc services are needed now, and none are expected to be required during the term of the General Plan.

Cultural Resources

Existing Conditions

The Resource Element describes the cultural resources in the park, and their condition. There are prehistoric as well as historic archeological resources in the park, and the expectation of finding more is good (Resource Element).

Impacts: Construction activities (new parking lot, visitor center, removal of old parking lot) could damage archeological resources.

Mitigation: Any excavation of soil for construction purposes will be done under the direction and guidelines of an Archeologist. This will adequately mitigate the potential impact.

Effects Found Not to Be Significant

The Initial Study (Appendix C) identified a number of potential environmental effects, and these have been discussed above. None were found to be significant.

Significant Effects That Cannot Be Avoided If the General Plan Is Implemented

There are no significant effects that cannot be avoided if the General Plan is carried out.

Significant Irreversible Environmental Changes

Implementation of the General Plan would cause no significant irreversible environmental changes.

Relationship Between Short-Term Uses and Long-Term Productivity

At La Purisima Mission SHP, long-term productivity may be defined as maintenance of the natural and cultural resources in a vigorous or well-preserved state. The park's natural resources include its soils, native vegetation, and wildlife. The cultural resources include the historic buildings and grounds, and uses of them that are compatible with the purposes of the park. The General Plan proposes measures that would protect or enhance the park's natural and historic cultural resources.

Growth-Inducing Impacts

The General Plan will have no growth-inducing impacts.

Cumulative Impacts

The General Plan will have no cumulative impacts.

Alternatives

Alternative 1 - The Proposed Project

The environmental effects of the Preliminary General Plan and the mitigations proposed for them are covered in this Environmental Impact Element.

Alternative 2 - No Project

Project Description

The "No Project" alternative is really a "No General Plan" alternative. Without a general plan or an amendment to an existing general plan, no major new permanent development can be carried out in the state historic park (Pub. Res. Code 5002.2). Nevertheless, many projects can be done in a unit without general plan authorization. These include: repair and restoration of natural resources, structures, features, and artifacts; and operational concerns such as fee

changes. The "No Project" alternative, then, is the same as the preferred alternative (Alternative 1), without a new visitor center, native barracks, parking lot, and entrance road.

Impacts/Mitigations: The environmental effects of the "No Project" alternative would be the same as those of the preferred project, except for those effects caused by the new developments: visitor center, Native American Living Quarters, parking lot, and road. These effects include noise and dust during construction and additional runoff. Mitigations would be the same as for the preferred project without mitigations for the new developments.

Alternative 3 - The Proposed Project Without a New Visitor Center and a Scaled-Back Parking Lot

Project Description

This alternative is the same as the proposed project, except that there would be no new visitor center, and the new parking lot would be scaled back to a 100-vehicle capacity. The Infirmary Building would continue to serve as the contact/orientation point for people visiting the mission complex, and as a docent office/storage area.

Impacts: The environmental effects of this alternative would be similar to - but less than - those of the preferred project. The amount of excavation and the amount of impermeable surface created would be less by about one acre. Potential effects on archeological resources would be less, while effects on traffic would be essentially the same.

Mitigations: Mitigation measures would be the same as for the proposed General Plan.

Proposed Mitigation Monitoring

Impact	Proposed Mitigation	Responsibility
Erosion during and after construction of parking lot and entrance road.	Drainage structures and mulches installed before first storm.	Environmental Design Division will put requirements in the contract.
Increased traffic on Purisima Road could make left turns into the park more difficult.	Install a left-turn pocket on Purisima Road at the park entrance.	Purisima District in conjunction with the County of Santa Barbara Public Works Department.
Potential damage to cultural deposits during excavation for construction.	Excavation will be done under the guidelines and direction of an Archeologist.	Environmental Design Division will get clearance from the Archeologist.

Organizations Contracted in Preparation of the EIR

California Department of Parks and Recreation staff
 Santa Barbara County Department of Public Works

Final Environmental Impact Report for La Purisima Mission State Historic Park

The final EIR for this plan comprises the Preliminary General Plan/draft EIR along with the comments received and the department's responses to the comments.

CEQA Comments and Responses

The Preliminary General Plan/draft Environmental Impact Report for La Purisima Mission State Historic Park was circulated for a 45-day public review from March 27, 1991, to May 13, 1991. General plans were sent directly to the following public agencies:

State Clearinghouse (10 copies)
City of Lompoc
County of Santa Barbara
Santa Barbara County-Cities Area Planning Council

Legal notice was published in the Lompoc Record and Santa Barbara News Press newspapers. Two letters of comment were received on the Preliminary General Plan; one was received during the public review period, and the other was received late. These letters and the department's response to them are reproduced in the pages that follow.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

P.O. BOX 8114
SAN LUIS OBISPO, CA 93403-8114
TELEPHONE: (805) 549-3111
TDD (805) 549-3229



April 11, 1991

SB-001-23.29
La Purisima State
Historic Park (DEIR)
SCH# 89001512

Mr. James M. Doyle
California Department of Parks and Recreation
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Doyle:

Caltrans District 5 staff has no objection to the construction of a new visitor center or the improvement in the parking lot. Good luck with your project.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (805) 549-3640.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Wayne M. Schnell in cursive.

Wayne M. Schnell
District 5
Intergovernmental Review Coordinator

RESPONSE: No Response needed.

RECEIVED

APR 17 1991

RPD

Mission Hills Community Services District

1450 East Burton Mesa Boulevard - Lompoc, California 93436

Telephone: (805) 753-4566

Directors:
Walter B. Burnett
Theodore Dyer
DeWayne Holmdahl
Alexis R. Mortensen
G. Bruce Mix

May 20, 1991

California Department of Parks &
Recreation
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA. 94296-0001

ATTENTION: Mr. James M. Doyle, Environmental Review Section
Dear Mr. Doyle,

We have reviewed the preliminary general plan for the La Purisima Mission State Historic Park and have the following comments for your consideration and correction to the document.

Page 8: The comment regarding the State's intention of commitment to acquire land does not reflect local news media comment and public information.

Page 15: Santa Maria Basin should be Santa Ynez River Basin or Lompoc Basin, also Los Barros Canyon should be La Purisima Canyon through which Los Barros Creek runs.

Page 17: Additional pumping would only increase the groundwater overdraft and add to the groundwater management problems.

Page 43: Originally the viewshed was defined as from the site of the cross in the Parks 1976 planning report, and should be the established reference, not set new viewshed criteria.

Page 43: (d) to (f): Cross-sections should be corrected for compass bearings. East and West are reversed. (Same for page 109 F.).

Page 99: Would better be defined as requiring supplemental support for certain public functions and activities.

Page 111: Ingress and egress would have to be improved on Rucker Road to support a new parking area.

Page 117: The reference to a discontinued sewer line is not true as the line is used for delivery of reclaimed water. Mission Hills C.S.D. could not support expansion of the existing septic systems, the present septic systems were installed only at the request of the State.

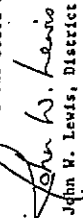
Page 118: Easement includes the sewer line for reclaimed water.

Page 122: Mission Hills C.S.D. did not respond as a notice of preparation was not received.

Page 143.c(7): An additional well would impact groundwater overdraft.

We appreciate the opportunity to review and comment on the La Purisima Mission Preliminary General Plan.

On behalf of the Board of Directors


John W. Lewis, District Manager

c.c. Jack Ekstrom, La Purisima Mission

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS MISSION HILLS COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

Page 8: The intent of this phrase is to strengthen the point that any discussion on property not owned by the state is for planning purposes only, as the general planning process carries no funding commitments with it.

Page 15: Comment is noted, and appropriate changes will be made in the final plan

Page 17 and 148c (7): The use of a well is presented as a possible alternative. However, use of the domestic water supply is preferred. In either case, it is not anticipated that the minimum proposed developments will require an extensive increase in water usage. The visitor center will be low key, with the main use of water to serve restrooms. Water conservation will be incorporated, including low-flush toilets and drought-tolerant plantings.

Page 43: The 1976 planning report was not as comprehensive as the present General Plan. The previous plan focused its attention on the historic building core. The total historic and natural values of the park unit are recognized as a significant complement to the interpretive story.

Page 43 (d) to (f): The correction is noted. The cross sections are for general orientation of the buildings on each side of the valley. They are not intended to reflect exact bearing points.

Page 99: The last sentence on page 99 will be expanded to include "... and supplemental support from public services".

Page 111: You are correct. We have recognized that this entrance will require improvements, and intend to include it in the fourth paragraph on page 111.

Page 117: This statement will be corrected to reflect the present use of this line as a reclamation water line.

The existing leach system, which became the alternative to our original connection with your discontinued collection line, was discussed as a feasible solution. Development of new leach areas or connection to your system may also be appropriate in the future. The General Plan will state that the most feasible method will be selected at the time of implementation.

Page 118: The first sentence will be corrected by replacing "unused sewer line" with "reclaimed water line".

Page 122: Notices of Preparation were sent out at the beginning of our initial planning process through the State Clearinghouse in February 1989. We are sorry that you apparently did not receive a copy.

We appreciate, however, your participation with our operations staff and at our public meetings during the preparation of this plan.

Page 143c (7): (See page 17 comments)



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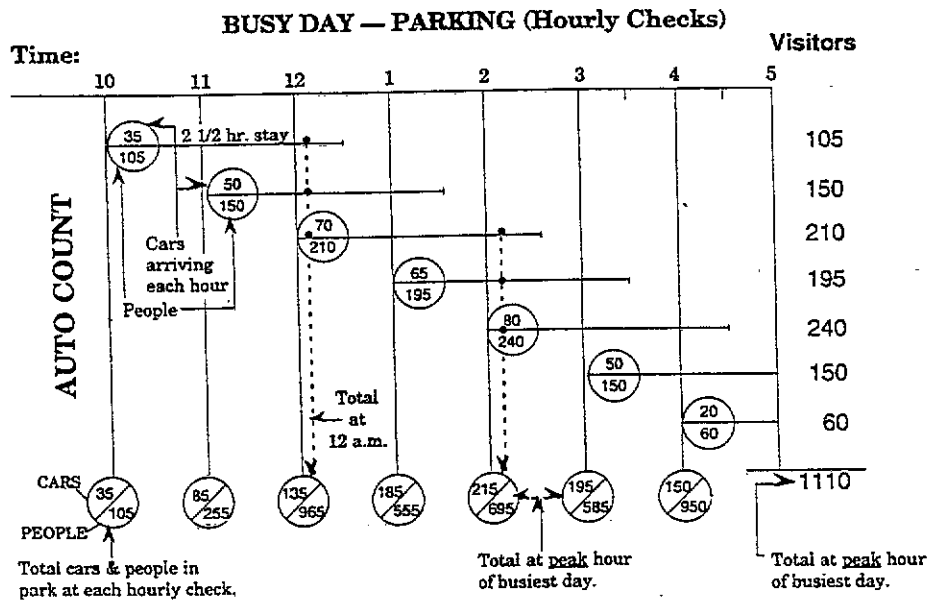
APPENDIX A

Parking Analysis

The 200-car parking lot size is based on existing visitation and the probable increase in visitors, as well as an extension of the visitors' stays. An increase in the number of visitors is expected during the key use periods, and also an expansion of their stay as a result of the new visitor center.

The existing 90 to 100 parking spaces currently accommodate the visitors on all but special event days. These five "special event weekends" require an additional 100 spaces, which will be provided for by this plan. The annual fiesta requires special handling of 500 to 600 cars in the overflow areas. This event receives heavy local use, and shuttle buses from the City of Lompoc have been used in the past. The service can be expanded for this event in the future if necessary.

The following chart presents the expected hourly distribution of visitors and cars through the typical busy days. Visitor counts now demonstrate that there are approximately 3.0 persons/car. It is expected that each user will remain an average of 2.5 hours, which is .5 hour longer than the present average. The instantaneous parking needs on the busiest hours are projected to be between 195 and 215 spaces.



NOTE: When school or tour bus parking is needed, they will park parallel in approximately eight auto spaces each. We can expect an average of 50 people per bus.

As shown on the chart, the instantaneous visitor count on the busiest hours is expected to be between 550 and 650 people. These visitors may be distributed throughout the park in the following activities:

Visitor Center Complex	160
Theater	50
Random Exhibits	50
Picnic Area and Parking	50
Organized Tours: 8 tours x 12+ - people	95
Historic Buildings and Grounds	250
Nature Trails	50
Recreation Walking/Jogging/Biking	45
Instantaneous Visitors at the Peak Hour	600

APPENDIX B
NOTICE OF PREPARATION LETTER

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

P.O. BOX 942896

SACRAMENTO 94296-0001



February 10, 1989

Notice of PreparationGeneral PlanLa Purisima Mission State Historic Park

Enclosed is a copy of the Notice of Preparation for a General Plan for La Purisima Mission State Historic Park. If you have any comments, please send them within thirty (30) days of receipt of this letter to the Environmental Review Section, Department of Parks and Recreation, P.O. Box 942896, Sacramento, CA 94296-0001.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James M. Doyle".

James M. Doyle, Supervisor
Environmental Review Section

Enclosure

Notice of Preparation

General Plan

LA PURISIMA MISSION STATE HISTORIC PARK

PROJECT LOCATION

La Purisima Mission State Historic Park (SHP) is located in Santa Barbara County, northeast of the City of Lompoc (see attached map).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The General Plan will establish guidelines and general policies for protection of resources, land use, development, operation, interpretation, and concessions for La Purisima Mission SHP. The Environmental Impact Element of the General Plan will discuss the project's effect at a fairly general level. Specific plans for any development and expansion of the facilities will be prepared in conformance with the General Plan, and subsequently reviewed for environmental impacts under the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The primary feature of the project is the reconstructed mission complex as it was in the 1820s. The outbuildings and grounds, including agricultural fields, and the surrounding undeveloped slopes and ridges complete the historic setting, and contribute to the interpretation of the mission period. The state historic park is an integral component of the local community. It is the site of the annual community fiesta, and its interpretive program benefits from the strong support of local volunteers.

PROBABLE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Water — Development upstream from the park has created flooding and siltation problems in the park. Solutions to these problems may involve stream channel alteration.

Vegetation — Removal of exotic plant species may change the composition of the plant community.

Wildlife — Clearing of the stream channel and exotic plant removal may decrease wildlife habitat.

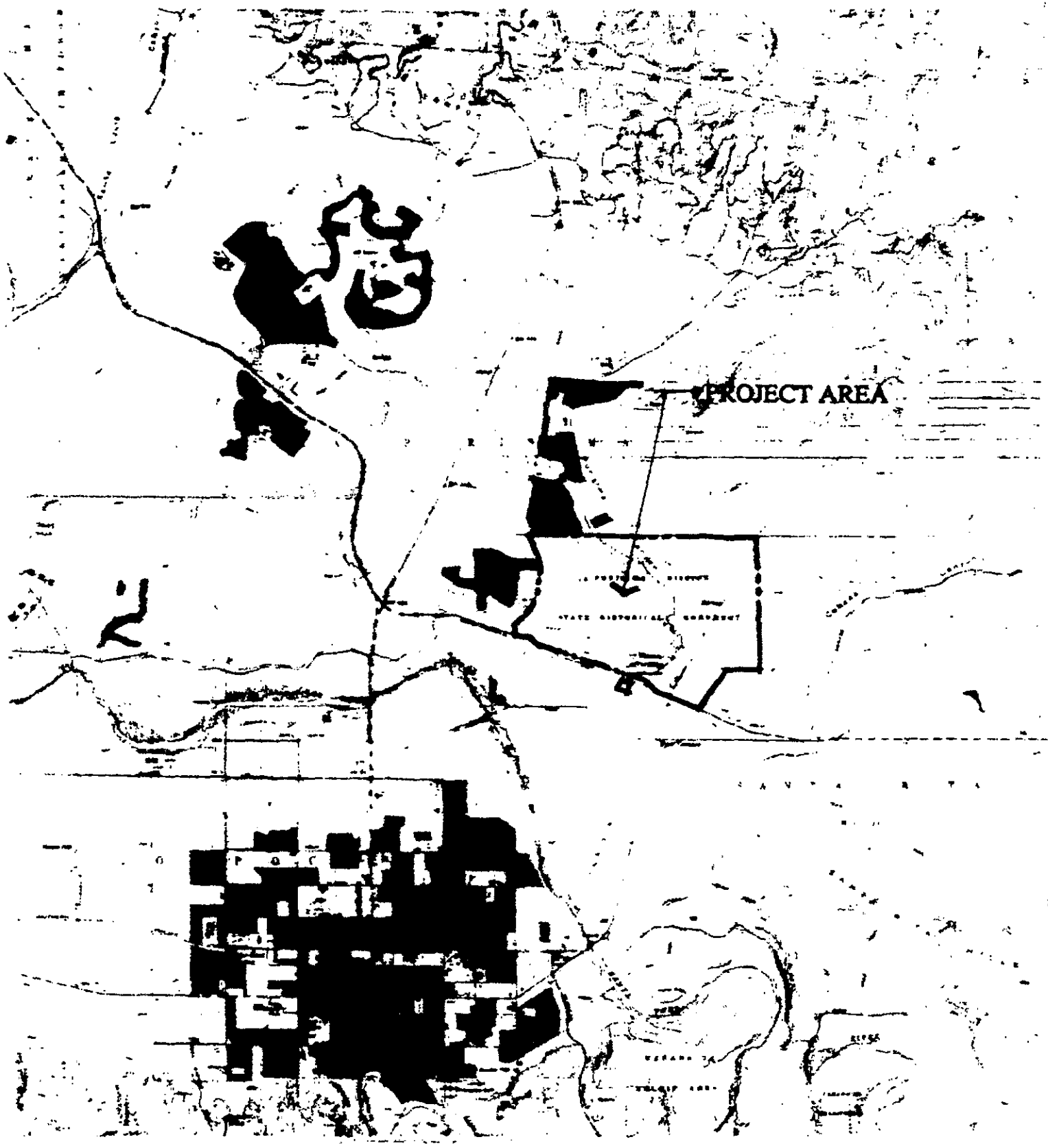
Traffic and Parking — Upgrading the interpretive facilities may result in increased visitation, with associated safety, noise, congestion, and air pollution consequences on roads and parking areas used for the SHP.

Cultural Resources — The project may result in alteration to existing features and structures; however, the goal of the project is to define and enhance the historic integrity of the state historic park.

ISSUES AND PROPOSALS

A number of issues and proposals have been identified. These will be reviewed and discussed in upcoming public workshops, which will be announced later. Some of the issues and proposals are listed below:

- * Improved traffic access and parking, possibly including realignment of Purisima Road; changes to the current practice of parking along the county road outside the SHP, which presents a potentially hazardous situation.
- * Preservation of the aesthetic, cultural, and natural resources surrounding the SHP; acquisition of additional land.
- * Restrictions on public uses that are not historically accurate or that detract from the purpose of the SHP.
- * Construction of a new visitor center or expansion of the existing facility; reconstruction of historic buildings and other features (e.g., the irrigation aqueduct and reservoir system); use of state buildings for staff residences.
- * Control/removal of non-native vegetation that detracts from the integrity of the historic or the natural setting; prescribed burning; clearing of the stream channel to prevent flooding.
- * Preservation and management of wildlife habitat.
- * Development and maintenance of hiking and equestrian trails.
- * Hazards associated with activities at Vandenberg AFB (e.g. vibration, sound waves, toxic emissions, rocket fuel transport) that could damage historic materials or jeopardize public safety in the SHP.



LA PURISIMA MISSION STATE HISTORIC PARK
RESOURCE AGENCY OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOMPOC QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA- SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
7.5 MINUTE SERIES TOPOGRAPHIC





APPENDIX C

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

State Clearinghouse # 89021512

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. Name of Project: La Purisima Mission State Historic Park General Plan

B. Checklist Date: 11 / 13 / 90

C. Contact Person: J.M. Doyle
 Telephone: (916) 324-6421

D. Purpose: Operation and development guidelines for La Purisima SHP over the next 20 years.

E. Location: Northeast of Lompoc in Santa Barbara County.

F. Description: The general plan describes the existing situation, and establishes guidelines for the future, for the operation, development, natural and cultural resource management, interpretation, and concessions policy for the park.

G. Persons and Organizations Contacted: Dept. Parks and Recreation staff at Headquarters, the Region, and the District.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS. (Explain all "yes" and "maybe" answers)

A. Earth. Will the proposal result in:

	Yes	Maybe	No
1. Unstable earth conditions or changes in geologic substructures?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Disruptions, displacements, compaction, or overcovering of the soil?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Change in topography or ground surface relief features?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The destruction, covering, or modification of any unique geologic or physical features?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Any increase in wind or water erosion of soils, either on or off the site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Changes in deposition or erosion of beach sands, or changes in siltation, deposition or erosion which may modify the channel of a river or stream or the bed of the ocean or any bay, inlet, or lake?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7. Exposure of all people or property to geologic hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, ground failure, or similar hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

		Yes	Maybe	No
B. Air. Will the proposal result in:				
1.	Substantial air emissions or deterioration of ambient air quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	The creation of objectionable odors?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	Alteration of air movement, moisture or temperature, or any change in climate, either locally or regionally?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C. Water. Will the proposal result in:				
1.	Changes in the currents, or the course or direction of water movements, in either marine or fresh waters?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	Changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns, or the rate and amount of surface water runoff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Alterations to the course or flow of flood waters?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Change in the amount of surface water in any water body?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5.	Discharge into surface waters, or in any alteration of surface water quality, including but not limited to temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Alteration of the direction or rate of flow of ground waters?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7.	Change in the quantity of ground waters, either through direct additions or withdrawals, or through interception of an aquifer by cuts or excavations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	Substantial reduction in the amount of water otherwise available for public water supplies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9.	Exposure of people or property to water-related hazards such as flooding or tidal waves?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10.	Significant changes in the temperature, flow or chemical content of surface thermal springs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D. Plant Life. Will the proposal result in:				
1.	Change in the diversity of species, or number of any species of plants (including trees, shrubs, grass, crops, and aquatic plants)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare or endangered species of plants?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	Introduction of new species of plants into an area, or in a barrier to the normal replenishment of existing species?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.	Reduction in acreage of any agricultural crop?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. Animal Life. Will the proposal result in:				
1.	Change in the diversity of species, or numbers of any species of animals (birds, land animals including reptiles, fish and shellfish, benthic organisms, or insects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	Reduction of the numbers of any unique, rare or endangered species of animals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	Introduction of new species of animals into an area, or result in a barrier to the migration or movement of animals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.	Deterioration to existing fish or wildlife habitat?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
F. Noise. Will the proposal result in:				
1.	Increase in existing noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	Exposure of people to severe noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
G. Light and Glare. Will the proposal result in:				
1.	The production of new light or glare?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H. Land Use. Will the proposal result in:				
1.	A substantial alteration of the present or planned land use of an area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
I. Natural Resources. Will the proposal result in:				
1.	Increase in the rate of use of any natural resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	Substantial depletion of any nonrenewable resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

		Yes	Maybe	No
J. Risk of Upset. Does the proposal result in:				
1.	A risk of an explosion or the release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to, oil, pesticides, chemicals, or radiation) in the event of an accident or upset conditions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	Possible interference with emergency response plan or an emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
K. Population. Will the proposal result in:				
1.	The alteration, distribution, density, or growth rate of the human population of the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
L. Housing. Will the proposal result in:				
1.	Affecting existing housing, or create a demand for additional housing?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
M. Transportation/Circulation. Will the proposal result in:				
1.	Generation of substantial additional vehicular movement?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	Affecting existing parking facilities, or create a demand for new parking?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Substantial impact upon existing transportation systems?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.	Alterations to present patterns of circulation or movement of people and/or goods?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5.	Alterations to waterborne, rail, or air traffic?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6.	Increase in traffic hazards to motor vehicles, bicyclists, or pedestrians?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
N. Public Services. Will the proposal have an effect upon, or result in a need for new or altered governmental services in any of the following areas:				
1.	Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.	Parks and other recreational facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5.	Maintenance of public facilities, including roads?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6.	Other governmental services?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
O. Energy. Will the proposal result in:				
1.	Use of substantial amounts of fuel or energy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	Substantial increase in demand upon existing sources of energy, or require the development of new sources? ..	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
P. Utilities. Will the proposal result in a need for new systems, or substantial alterations to the following utilities:				
1.	Power or natural gas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	Communication systems?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3.	Water?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4.	Sewer or septic tanks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Storm water drainage?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6.	Solid waste and disposal?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Q. Human Health. Will the proposal result in:				
1.	Creation of any health hazard or potential health hazard (excluding mental health)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.	Exposure of people to potential health hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
R. Aesthetics. Will the proposal result in:				
1.	The obstruction of any scenic vista or view open to the public, or will the proposal result in the creation of an aesthetically offensive site open to public view?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
S. Recreation. Will the proposal result in:				
1.	An impact upon the quality or quantity of existing recreational opportunities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

T. Cultural Resources.

Yes Maybe No

- 1. Will the proposal result in the alteration of or the destruction of a prehistoric or historic archeological site?
- 2. Will the proposal result in adverse physical or aesthetic effects to a prehistoric or historic building, structure, or object?
- 3. Does the proposal have the potential to cause a physical change which would affect unique ethnic cultural values?
- 4. Will the proposal restrict existing religious or sacred uses within the potential impact area?

U. Mandatory Findings of Significance.

- 1. Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?
- 2. Does the project have the potential to achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term, environmental goals?
- 3. Does the project have impacts which are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable?
- 4. Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

III. DISCUSSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATION (See Comments Attached)

IV. DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find the proposed project **COULD NOT** have a significant effect on the environment, and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
- I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because the mitigation measures described on an attached sheet have been added to the project. A **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared.
- I find the proposed project **MAY** have a significant effect on the environment, and an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required.

Date: 11, 13, 90

Ray W. Murthy

Form 13.20 (7/80)

INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST - EXPLANATIONS FOR "YES" AND "MAYBE" ANSWERS

A (2): The new parking lot, entrance road segment, visitor center, and Indian barracks would disturb soil and overcover it.

A (3): The new parking lot will be built on sloping ground and will require extensive grading.

A (5): Potential of erosion from runoff from the new road segment and parking lot.

C (2): The new parking lot and entrance road would result in more paving added than removed with the old parking lot.

C (3): Removal of the checkdams and widening of the channel of Los Berros Creek would allow the stream to establish a *more naturally-curvaceous* course during the times it flows.

C (5): Removal of the checkdams would allow more sediment to be transported down stream during the infrequent high flows.

C (7): A well may be developed to supply the mission complex and visitor center.

D (1): Removal of pines and other *non-native* plants is recommended in the general plan.

D (4): Allowing the stream channel to increase in width may remove a narrow strip of dry farming between the old road and the stream.

G (1): Changing the location of the parking lot may introduce glare in a new location.

M (2): The old parking lot would be removed and a new one built at a different location.

P (4): The new visitor center will need to be hooked up to the sewer system.

S (1): The new visitor center and the new equestrian parking lot at the north pine grove will increase recreational services for the visitor.

T (1): The new facilities are in or close to the prime historic zone, and cultural deposits could be affected during their construction.

APPENDIX D
1989 VISITOR SURVEY RESULTS

APPENDIX D

SUMMARY:

La Purisima State Historic Park is an authentically restored Spanish-era mission that is operated as a living museum by the California Department of Parks and Recreation. It is located near Lompoc, in Santa Barbara County.

The visitor survey was developed by the Department's Statewide Planning Section staff, with the assistance of La Purisima Park personnel. The purpose of the project was to provide information about a range of issues, such as the economic impact of park visitation-related expenditures on the surrounding community, the park users' demographic characteristics and pattern of visitation, and their satisfaction with park facilities and services.

Between August 8th and September 8th, 1989 every tenth visitor to the museum building was asked to fill out a questionnaire. Over seventy-seven percent of the sample responded with usable answers. The results of the survey represent the activities of 353 parties and 1182 persons.

A descriptive analysis of the data shows the following facts:

- The average party consisted of three persons.
- Eighty percent of the parties were comprised of families.
- The average party spent two hours visiting the site.
- Forty-four percent of the parties were on return visits.
- Eighty-one percent of the respondents resided outside of Santa Barbara County.
- Sixty-five percent of the respondents stayed overnight at a commercial lodging facility in Santa Barbara County.
- Non-residents stayed an average of three nights in the county.
- The most popular sites for an overnight stay were the Lompoc, Santa Barbara and the Solvang area resorts.
- Depending on the pattern of their trip, the average non-resident visitor spent a total of between \$8 and \$38 per day while in the county.

LA PURISIMA STATE HISTORIC PARK
1989 VISITOR SURVEY RESULTS

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
STATEWIDE PLANNING SECTION
1416 9TH ST., ROOM 1138-5
SACRAMENTO, CA. 94296-0001
916-322-8700

January 15, 1990

The following conclusions are drawn from an interpretation of the numerical answers and open-ended written comments of the respondents.

- Generally, the visitors expressed a high to very high rate of satisfaction with the park facilities, program and staff. However, significant improvements are needed in the number, and visibility of interpretive signs, and in the design of the restrooms.
- Twenty-five percent of all the respondents did not agree with the statement that there was adequate road-signing to guide them to the park. The less-than-positive opinions increased to thirty-six percent among those who said they learned about the park from highway signs.
- The present park promotional brochures are not stimulating visitation; they were cited as an information source by less than three percent of the respondents. Better distribution or redesign of the brochures should be investigated.
- The non-resident visitors who engaged in other forms of recreation while in the county preferred sight-seeing and culturally related entertainment, rather than sports or nature-oriented activities.
- For most non-resident visitors, the La Purisima experience was part of a multi-day, multi-stop pattern of tourism in the area. The travel-related spending was well distributed throughout the major population areas of the county.
- As a typical visit to La Purisima would include a two hour stay, driving time to and from the site and a meal stop, the presence of the park directly accounts for one-half of one day's worth of tourist spending.
- Except for lodging expenses, the average non-resident day use visitor spent as much in the county per day as an overnight visitor.
- Based on the sample results, a full year's attendance of non-resident museum visitors would generate an annual expenditure in the surrounding county of \$ 637,000.
- Using a conservative multiplier of 1.6, the actual economic impact of the museum visitors' expenditures on Santa Barbara County would exceed \$ 1,000,000.
- The financial figures cited above do not include the tourist related spending of the sixty percent of park visitors who did not stop at the museum building. Thus, the numbers given in this report should be considered a very conservative estimate of the total annual economic impact of the park.

A variety of other useful information and conclusions can be drawn from an examination of the overall survey results listed in the FINDINGS section of this report.

FINDINGS:

The following is a summary of the data collected from the La Purisima museum visitors. The format, numbering and text of the questions corresponds to the actual survey form used in the study. A copy of the survey form is reproduced in APPENDIX B.

Q.1 What is today's date?

NO ANALYSIS REQUIRED FOR THIS QUESTION

Q.2 How many persons are there in your party ?

NUMBER OF PERSONS = 1138

NUMBER OF PARTIES = 353

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER PARTY = 3

# OF PERSONS	% OF ALL PARTIES
1	5%
-2	41%
3	15%
4	19%
5	10%
6	5%
7-9	4%
10-16	1%

Q.3 Which of the following best describes your party?

TYPE OF PARTY	% OF ALL PARTIES
Family	80%
Friends	13%
Alone	7%
Club or school group	1%
Commercial tour	0%

Q.4 Including this trip, how many times have you visited La Purisima State Historic Park?

# OF TRIPS	% OF ALL PARTIES
1	66%
2	18%
3	8%
4-8	7%
9-more	3%

Q.5 Approximately how many hours did you spend at La Purisima?

AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS SPENT ON SITE PER PARTY = 2

# OF HOURS	% OF ALL PARTIES
1	26%
2	52%
3	18%
4	3%
5-more	1%

Q.6 Approximately what time did you arrive at the park?

TIME	% OF ALL PARTIES
9:00 AM	2%
10:00	13%
11:00	23%
12:00	17%
1:00 PM	10%
2:00	17%
3:00	15%
4:00	3%

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Q.7 For each of the following statements, please circle the number that best represents your feelings.

STATEMENT	% OF ALL PARTIES CHOOSING THE RESPONSE				
	STRONGLY AGREE	AGREE	NEUTRAL	DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE
a. The mission has a good sense of historic place and time	72%	22%	0%	0%	0%
b. The authentic restoration was very much appreciated	81%	17%	2%	0%	0%
c. I liked the absence of modern development visible from the park	83%	14%	2%	0%	0%
d. The museum and information from the staff were valuable	49%	38%	12%	0%	1%
e. I feel that I received good value for my admission fee	77%	21%	2%	0%	0%
f. The restrooms were fully satisfactory	51%	30%	15%	4%	0%
g. There were adequate road signs to guide me to the park	38%	38%	12%	10%	3%

Q.8 How did you learn about La Purisima State Historic Park? (Check as many responses as appropriate)

SOURCE	% OF ALL PARTIES
Word of mouth	48%
Highway signs	25%
Travel publication	22%
Roadmap	20%
Guidebook	16%
Park Brochure	3%

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Q.9 During your trip, which of the following activities will you engage in while in Santa Barbara County? (check all that apply)

ACTIVITY	% OF ALL PARTIES
Sightseeing	84%
Visit historic sites	54%
Visit the beach	46%
Photography	44%
Picnicking	24%
Nature study	22%
Hiking	20%
Swimming	18%
Tent camping	10%
R.V. camping	10%
Bicycling	8%
Surfing	2%
Backpacking	2%
Horse riding	2%
Non-power boating	2%
Power boating	2%
Other (visit friends, shop, wine tour, golf)	0%
	19%

Question 14 was optional. The percentages listed below are based on the 210 parties who chose to make a written response.

Q.14 Is there anything else you would like to tell us about your visit to La Purisima State Park?

POSITIVE COMMENT	% OF PARTIES MENTIONING
Aesthetic qualities of the site/visit	31%
Educational/cultural value of visit	19%
Overall quality of Mission/experience	18%
Some specific aspect of facilities/program	12%
Staff/docents/historic actors	10%
Preserve from development/commercialization	10%

NEGATIVE COMMENT	% OF PARTIES MENTIONING
Interpretive signs and display labels	14%
On-site orientation signs and tour map	13%
Maintenance of grounds and facilities	6%
Direction signs on highway	5%
Design or Maintenance of restrooms	4%
Lighting in buildings	3%

For the analysis of questions 10 through 13, museum visitors were divided into four groups depending on their origin and spending patterns. Tourists are defined as visitors who reside somewhere other than Santa Barbara County.

TYPE OF VISITOR	% OF PERSONS IN THE SURVEY
Tourists lodging overnight at a commercial facility	53%
Tourists staying overnight, but not lodging at a commercial facility	12%
Tourists making only a daytime visit to the county	16%
Local residents	19%

Questions 10 through 12 apply only to those tourists who lodged overnight in the county at a commercial facility.

Q.10 On this trip, how many nights will you spend in Santa Barbara County?

AVERAGE NUMBER OF NIGHTS IN COUNTY PER LODGING PARTY = 3

# OF NIGHTS	% OF ALL COUNTY NIGHTS BY LODGING PARTY
1	30%
2	30%
3	17%
4-5	12%
6-7	7%
8-14	4%

Question 13 applies only to the three categories of tourists; local residents were not asked about their expenditures.

Q.13 Approximately how much money did (or will) you and your party spend per person per day in Santa Barbara County for:

TYPE OF VISITOR	AMOUNT SPENT PER PERSON PER DAY FOR			
	LODGING	MEALS	AUTO	OTHER TOTAL
Commercial lodging tourist	\$ 17.70	11.38	3.14	5.68 37.34
Non-commercial lodging tourist	\$.00	3.91	1.38	2.76 7.96
Daytime only tourist	\$.00	10.15	3.69	5.69 19.69
Local resident	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A. N.A.

Q.11 How many of these nights will you spend in commercial accommodations, such as hotels, motels, lodges or private campgrounds?

AVERAGE NUMBER OF NIGHTS IN COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATIONS PER LODGING PARTY = 2

# OF NIGHTS	% OF ALL LODGING NIGHTS BY LODGING PARTY
1	36%
2	32%
3	17%
4-5	9%
6-7	4%
8-14	4%

Q.12 What are the locations of the commercial accommodations you have used or will use in the county on this trip?

LOCATION	% OF LODGING PARTIES
Lompoc	30%
Santa Barbara/Goleta	27%
Buelton/Solvang/Santa Ynez	21%
Santa Maria	9%
Carpenteria/Montecito	3%
Elsewhere	2%
Don't know	8%

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