

**ALSO PART OF THE LOMPOC MUSEUM**

**Stone Pine Hall**



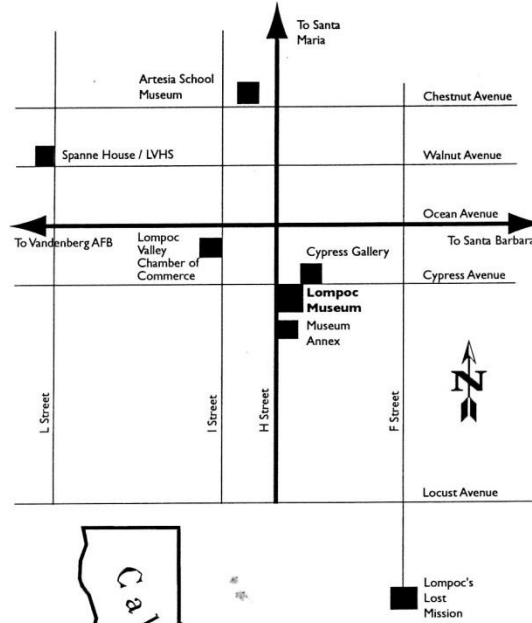
This structure was built in 1925 as a fine example

of the *California Mission* style of the period. Built for the Church of Christ Scientists, it served as the Church's Reading Room until its sale in 2003. Its location next door to the Lompoc Museum makes it an ideal venue for a variety of Museum programs, including lectures and live performances. Several local nonprofit organizations that are affiliated members of the Lompoc Museum also use the facility on a regular basis.

**Artesia School House Museum**

Built in 1876, Artesia was the first country school in the Lompoc Valley. After serving as a one-room schoolhouse for 85 years, the school was finally closed in 1961. It was moved to its present location in town at Chestnut and H Streets in 1972 after being damaged by a fire. After it was renovated and furnished with period furniture, the school was opened as a museum in 1995 through the combined efforts of Lompoc Museum, Lompoc Valley Historical Society, and Lompoc Unified School District. *The Artesia School is open to*

*visitors the 4<sup>th</sup> Saturday of every month from 2 – 4 p.m. and for other special events.* It is also part of school tours conducted by Museum docents.



**Other Places to Visit in Lompoc**

- Artesia School House Museum
- Lompoc's First Mission
- The Fabing-McKay-Spanne House  
*(Home to the Lompoc Valley Historical Society)*
- The Lompoc Murals
- The Cypress Gallery
- La Purisima Mission State Park
- The Lompoc Flower Fields
- Space Launch Complex 10, VAFB



**LOMPOC MUSEUM**

ESTABLISHED IN 1969



**Museum Hours**

Tuesday through Friday: 1 – 5 p.m.  
 Saturday & Sunday: 1 – 4 p.m.  
 Closed Mondays and Major Holidays

**Suggested Donation**

Members . . . . . Free  
 Adults . . . . . \$1.00  
 Children under 12 . . . . . Free

**Location / Contact**

200 South "H" Street  
 Lompoc, CA 93436  
 (805) 736-3888  
[www.lompocmuseum.org](http://www.lompocmuseum.org)  
[lompocmuseum@gmail.com](mailto:lompocmuseum@gmail.com)

**Call About Group and School Tours**



## The Lompoc Museum

Established in 1969, the Lompoc Museum exhibits document the archaeology and history of the Lompoc Valley.

The Museum is located in a former Carnegie Library, Lompoc Historical Landmark No. 1, built in 1910/1911 in the Greek Temple style with a \$10,000 grant from industrialist Andrew Carnegie.



## The Clarence Ruth Gallery

The Clarence Ruth Gallery is located on the Museum's main floor and exhibits ethnographic and archaeological specimens from across the Americas. Clarence Ruth was a well-known local educator and amateur archaeologist. His informal surveys of the northern part of Santa Barbara County in the 1930s identified over fifty prehistoric Chumash sites. Mr. Ruth's collection eventually became so large that he built a private museum next to his home in Lompoc. He donated his collection to the city of Lompoc in 1969. It formed the core of the Lompoc Museum. Although the Ruth Collection includes specimens from across the western hemisphere, the vast majority of the collection documents regional prehistory as well as Mr. Ruth's pioneering research in the Lompoc area. Additional Native American collections by other local families have since been added as well.

## The Lompoc Valley Historical Society Gallery

The LVHS Gallery contains exhibits on the Mission Period, the Rancho Period, early Lompoc, and local industries. Store fronts from early 1900

Lompoc are reproduced, complete with artifacts, documents, and photographs of the era. An exhibit of the U.S. Navy's greatest peacetime tragedy in 1923, locally referred to as the Honda Tragedy, is also displayed along with examples of local fauna and a seven million year old dolphin fossil.

## The Juanita Centeno Gallery

Named for a prominent member of the Lompoc community, this gallery is used for temporary and traveling exhibits. Born in 1918, Juanita Ochoa Centeno was ¼ Chumash Indian. Although born in Lompoc, Juanita moved to the Santa Ynez Reservation when she was still young. It was there that she learned the "Chumash Way". As an adult, Juanita passed on her knowledge to thousands of others interested in learning about the Chumash way of life. Respected by both archaeologists and Chumash, Juanita was uniquely able to balance the need to protect her cultural roots with the archaeologist's quest for knowledge of her culture.

## The World of the Chumash

In the Lompoc Museum, you are entering the world of the Chumash Indians, recreated here through the objects they made and used in their daily life. Here, you can imagine Lompoc as the early Chumash saw it . . . without streets, without stores, without lights . . . it was a quiet world where the condors' wings filled the air and mountain lion and grizzly roamed the chaparral hills. It was a tranquil world and a good life. The Chumash Indians lived along the coast and inland where the climate was gentle and the food bountiful. Their villages stretched from Malibu to San Luis Obispo.

The Chumash did not cultivate or raise any of their food. They were hunter-gatherers. A major

part of their diet was shellfish and other sea life collected along the coast. A whale stranded on the beach was an occasion for feasting. Good hunters, the Indians tracked deer and other wild game. Fish and waterfowl were taken from area rivers. The acorn was a diet staple. Food was plentiful.

The Chumash made everything from what was around them - *stone, shell, bone, wood, and plant fibers*. Superb craftsmen, they wove beautiful baskets and created superb wooden bowls. The *tomol* was perhaps their supreme achievement. An ingeniously constructed and swift-moving canoe, the *tomol* was used for fishing and long trading journeys to the Channel Islands.

For shelter, well-built dwellings were constructed on a framework of willow poles and covered with *tule* grasses. Several families lived together in these houses which may have been thirty feet or more in diameter. Music and games figured importantly in the lives of these artistic Indians.

The Chumash all belonged to the Hokan language group, but spoke differing dialects in different districts. At the time of the founding of the Missions, 10,000+ Chumash were living in Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Ventura counties.

Gaps in our knowledge of the Chumash Indians are being filled by ongoing research in archaeology and anthropology. Most of the various kinds of artifacts the Indians used are seen in the Lompoc Museum. Many of these are surface finds from nearby beaches, canyons, and forest lands.

*A stone bowl...*

*a perfectly flaked arrowhead...*

*the replica of a mysterious pictograph...*

They tell the story of the first Lompoc residents, the Chumash Indians.