
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2004



Rancho Sierra Vista Historic District
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area

RANCHO SIERRA VISTA HISTORIC DISTRICT (Proposed)
SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

California SHPO Eligibility Determination

Section 110 Actions Requested:

- 1) SHPO concurrence with determination of eligibility of the proposed Rancho Sierra Vista Historic District for listing on the National Register,
- 2) SHPO concurrence with the structures to be entered on the List of Classified Structures (LCS). (See chart below.)

 X **I concur,** **Additional information is needed to concur,**
 I do not concur with the proposed Rancho Sierra Vista Historic District's eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

 X **I concur,** **Additional information is needed to concur,**
 I do not concur that the **Setting** as described in the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) contributes to the proposed Rancho Sierra Vista Historic District (see the following landscape characteristics: natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, topography, vegetation, cluster arrangement, and views and vistas).

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following previously unevaluated structures have been identified as **contributing** to the proposed Rancho Sierra Vista Historic District:

LCS number	Structure Name	Date	Concur	Do not Concur
059748	Rancho Sierra Vista Barn	1938	X	
330098	Rancho Sierra Vista Beal Residence	1938	X	
330099	Rancho Sierra Vista Caretaker's Residence	1937-1944	X	
330100	Rancho Sierra Vista Equipment Shed and Bunkhouse	1937-1938	X	
330103	Rancho Sierra Vista Three Reservoirs	1936-1947	X	
330104	Rancho Sierra Vista Beal Corral and Loading Chute	1936-1947	X	
330106	Rancho Sierra Vista Cistern	1936-1947	X	
330105	Rancho Sierra Vista Hitching Posts	1936-1947	X	
330115	Rancho Sierra Vista Irrigation Pipe Fence	1936-1947	X	
330116	Big Sycamore Canyon Road	1936-1947	X	
330117	Rancho Sierra Vista Ranch Entry Roads	1936-1947	X	
330118	Rancho Sierra Vista Old Service Road	1936-1947	X	

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following previously unevaluated structures have been identified as **not contributing** to the proposed Rancho Sierra Vista Historic District:

LCS number	Structure Name	Concur	Do not Concur
	NPS Access Road	X	
	Caretakers Garage (NPS #106A)	X	
	Garage (NPS #402A)	X	
	Planting Barn	X	
	Residence (NPS#101)	X	
	Residence (Old Satwiwa Center NPS #402)	X	
	Restroom	X	
	Restroom (NPS #423)	X	
	Satwiwa Cultural Center (NPS #401)	X	
	Shed (2)	X	
	Stables (NPS #409[west], #410 [east])	X	
	Stallion Barns (NPS #411[west], #412 [east])	X	
	Earth Tub Shed	X	
	Hot Trotter	X	
	Ranch Fences	X	
	Retaining Walls	X	

Reasons/comments why 'Additional Information Is Needed To Concur' or 'Do Not Concur' were checked:

Kimball Koch

24 AUG 2004

California State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

Please return forms to the attention of:
 Kimball Koch
 Cultural Landscape Program Lead-Oakland
 National Park Service
 Pacific West Regional Office-Oakland
 1111 Jackson St. Suite 700
 Oakland, CA, 94607
 (510) 817-1398
 kimball_koch@nps.gov

Contents

Part 1

Executive Summary	1
Landscape Description	4
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description	5
Location Map	6
Boundary Description	7
Regional Context	7
Site Plans	9
Chronology	13
Statement of Significance	16

Part 2a and 2b

Physical History	1
------------------	---

Part 3a

Analysis and Evaluation Summary	1
Natural Systems and Features	1
Spatial Organization	3
Land Use	5
Topography	7
Vegetation	9

Part 3b

Circulation	1
Buildings and Structures	6
Cluster Arrangement	16
Small Scale Features	19
Archeological Sites	25

Part 4

Management Information	1
Descriptive and Geographic Information	1
National Register Information	2
General Management Information	5
Condition Assessment and Impacts	5
Impacts	6
Documentation Assessment and Checklist	10
Bibliography	11
Supplemental Information	16

Executive Summary

General Introduction to the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, physical development, significance, National Register of Historic Places eligibility, condition, as well as other valuable information for park management. Inventoried landscapes are listed on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or otherwise treated as cultural resources. To automate the inventory, the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS) database was created in 1996. CLAIMS provides an analytical tool for querying information associated with the CLI.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998). Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report on an annual performance plan that is tied to 6-year strategic plan. The NPS strategic plan has two goals related to cultural landscapes: condition (1a7) and progress on the CLI (1b2b). Because the CLI is the baseline of cultural landscapes in the National Park System, it serves as the vehicle for tracking these goals.

For these reasons, the Park Cultural Landscapes Program considers the completion of the CLI to be a servicewide priority. The information in the CLI is useful at all levels of the park service. At the national and regional levels it is used to inform planning efforts and budget decisions. At the park level, the CLI assists managers to plan, program, and prioritize funds. It is a record of cultural landscape treatment and management decisions and the physical narrative may be used to enhance interpretation programs.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated on the Region/Support Office level. Each Region/Support Office creates a priority list for CLI work based on park planning needs, proposed development projects, lack of landscape documentation (which adversely affects the preservation or management of the resource), baseline information needs and Region/Support office priorities. This list is updated annually to respond to changing needs and priorities. Completed CLI records are uploaded at the end of the fiscal year to the National Center for Cultural Resources, Park Cultural Landscapes Program in Washington, DC. Only data officially entered into the National Center's CLI database is considered "certified data" for GPRA reporting.

The CLI is completed in a multi-level process with each level corresponding to a specific degree of effort and detail. From Level 0: Park Reconnaissance Survey through Level II: Landscape Analysis and Evaluation, additional information is collected, prior information is refined, and decisions are made regarding if and how to proceed. The relationship between Level 0, I, and II is direct and the CLI for a landscape or component landscape inventory unit is not considered finished until Level II is complete.

A number of steps are involved in completing a Level II inventory record. The process begins when the CLI team meets with park management and staff to clarify the purpose of the CLI and is followed by historical research, documentation, and fieldwork. Information is derived from two efforts: secondary sources that are usually available in the park's or regions' files, libraries, and archives and on-site landscape investigation(s). This information is entered into CLI database as text or graphics. A park report is generated from the database and becomes the vehicle for consultation with the park and the

SHPO/TPO.

Level III: Feature Inventory and Assessment is a distinct inventory level in the CLI and is optional. This level provides an opportunity to inventory and evaluate important landscape features identified at Level II as contributing to the significance of a landscape or component landscape, not listed on the LCS. This level allows for an individual landscape feature to be assessed and the costs associated with treatment recorded.

The ultimate goal of the Park Cultural Landscapes Program is a complete inventory of landscapes, component landscapes, and where appropriate, associated landscape features in the National Park System. The end result, when combined with the LCS, will be an inventory of all physical aspects of any given property.

Relationship between the CLI and a CLR

While there are some similarities, the CLI Level II is not the same as a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). Using secondary sources, the CLI Level II provides information to establish historic significance by determining whether there are sufficient extant features to convey the property's historic appearance and function. The CLI includes the preliminary identification and analysis to define contributing features, but does not provide the more definitive detail contained within a CLR, which involves more in-depth research, using primary rather than secondary source material.

The CLR is a treatment document and presents recommendations on how to preserve, restore, or rehabilitate the significant landscape and its contributing features based on historical documentation, analysis of existing conditions, and the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines as they apply to the treatment of historic landscapes. The CLI, on the other hand, records impacts to the landscape and condition (good, fair, poor) in consultation with park management. Stabilization costs associated with mitigating impacts may be recorded in the CLI and therefore the CLI may advise on simple and appropriate stabilization measures associated with these costs if that information is not provided elsewhere.

When the park decides to manage and treat an identified cultural landscape, a CLR may be necessary to work through the treatment options and set priorities. A historical landscape architect can assist the park in deciding the appropriate scope of work and an approach for accomplishing the CLR. When minor actions are necessary, a CLI Level II park report may provide sufficient documentation to support the Section 106 compliance process.

Park Information

Park Name: Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
Administrative Unit: Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
Park Organization Code: 8540
Park Alpha Code: SAMO

Property Level And CLI Number

Property Level: Landscape
Name: Rancho Sierra Vista Historic District
CLI Identification Number: 725074
Parent Landscape CLI ID Number: 725074

Inventory Summary

Inventory Level: Level II

Completion Status:

Level 0

Date Data Collected - Level 0: 7/7/1998
Level 0 Recorder: Bright Eastman
Date Level 0 Entered: 7/7/1998
Level 0 Data Entry Recorder: Bright Eastman
Level 0 Site Visit: No

Level II

Date Level II Data Collected: 5/14/2002
Level II Data Collection: Kathleen Fitzgerald, Shaun Provencher
Date Level II Entered: 6/20/2003
Level II Data Entry Recorder: Kathleen Fitzgerald, Shaun Provencher
Level II Site Visit: Yes
Date of Concurrence: 7/21/2003

Landscape Description

Horse Ranch, a portion of Rancho Sierra Vista, is an 838.54-acre property under National Park Service (NPS) ownership in Newbury Park, Los Angeles County, California. The ranch consists of rolling pastureland at the foot of the Santa Monica Mountains and was originally part of Rancho Sierra Vista, a large cattle ranching operation which remains primarily intact and encompasses lands belonging to both the NPS and Point Mugu State Park. Originally developed by Carl Beal between 1936 and 1946, the majority of landscape features belonging to his development remain extant, a rare situation in the Santa Monica Mountains. Consequently, Rancho Sierra Vista is locally significant as a rural vernacular landscape district for the 1936-1948 Beal period of development which remains as one of the last intact ranches from the first half of the twentieth century in the Santa Monica Mountains and their surrounding foothills. Landscape characteristics that comprise the integrity of the district include natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, topography, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, and cluster arrangement.

The condition assessment of "good" has been applied to this landscape due to the physical stability of the buildings, structures, and other landscape features of the ranch. However, the integrity of the landscape has been severely compromised due to the cumulative effects of removing historic features, and the addition of non-compatible structures all without adequate assessment of the site's significance. While the extant features require no immediate action to maintain their current condition, further non-compatible modifications to the buildings and site features will likely result in the complete loss of integrity for the site and diminish its potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

As a result of the current split in ownership of the original Rancho Sierra Vista lands between the NPS and the State of California, this inventory is only a partial analysis. The history and statement of significance in this inventory describe and evaluate the entire historic ranch property as it existed between 1936 and 1948. This historic property boundary, and the consequent proposed cultural landscape boundary, overlaps contemporary property lines in order to accurately assess the importance of the landscape within its larger context. However, aside from the history and statement of significance this cultural landscape analysis evaluates only Horse Ranch, that portion of Rancho Sierra Vista found on Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SMMNRA) property. This arrangement was necessary as the CLI can only documents NPS-owned properties although future cooperative agreements between the NPS and the State of California may allow for the documentation of the entire ranch. Accordingly, impacts to either Horse Ranch or its larger context, Rancho Sierra Vista, will have associative impacts to the integrity of the ranch as a whole.

For the purposes of this inventory, the portion of Rancho Sierra Vista that that has been physically documented will be referred to as Horse Ranch.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description

Rancho Sierra Vista is a single cultural landscape with no component landscapes.

Location Map



General location of Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

Boundary Description

The boundary of Horse Ranch includes all 838.54 acres of Rancho Sierra Vista owned by the National Park Service. These lands are on both the east and west sides of Big Sycamore Canyon Road to the south of Potrero Road (see Site Map #1).

Regional Context

Cultural Context

Ranching has long been a major industry in California. Beginning with the missions, pueblos, and presidios during the early Spanish and Mexican eras, large herds of cattle, dairy cows, vegetables, and flocks of sheep were produced on huge parcels of land. The Mexican government redistributed the church- owned missions into large private land grants, or ranchos. The resulting rancho system had a major impact on the California economy, concentrating much wealth in the hands of a few large and wealthy families. However, these parcels were later divided into smaller units, or homesteads after the Mexican – American War of 1846-1848 and the Homestead Act of 1862. Later, following the drought of 1863 -1864 and national fluctuations in the lamb and wool markets, many sheep ranches faltered and eventually failed, essentially ending an era and paving the way for the cattle ranching industry. The cattle industry was able to rebound from the drought, and continued into the twentieth century.

The ranch boundaries within the Santa Monica Mountains at the turn of the century were based on the earlier rancho system of division, though they were increasingly subdivided into smaller units. By the 1940s, these parcels were often sold to wealthy individuals and/or movie studios who emerged from the increasingly dominant motion picture and manufacturing industries of Los Angeles. Local examples of these include Rancho Sierra Vista, Paramount Ranch, and the Peter Strauss Ranch. However, infrastructure on the ranches was often removed or adapted to suit the lifestyle of the new occupants, and later residential developments on many properties left few examples of vernacular architecture from the early ranching periods.

Political Context

The SMMNRA is a cooperative framework of private entities, government agencies, and conservation agencies located in Los Angeles and Ventura counties. It contains 150, 050 acres of land of which fifty-four percent is in private ownership, twenty-two percent is owned by the State of California, and 14 percent is owned by the National Park Service.

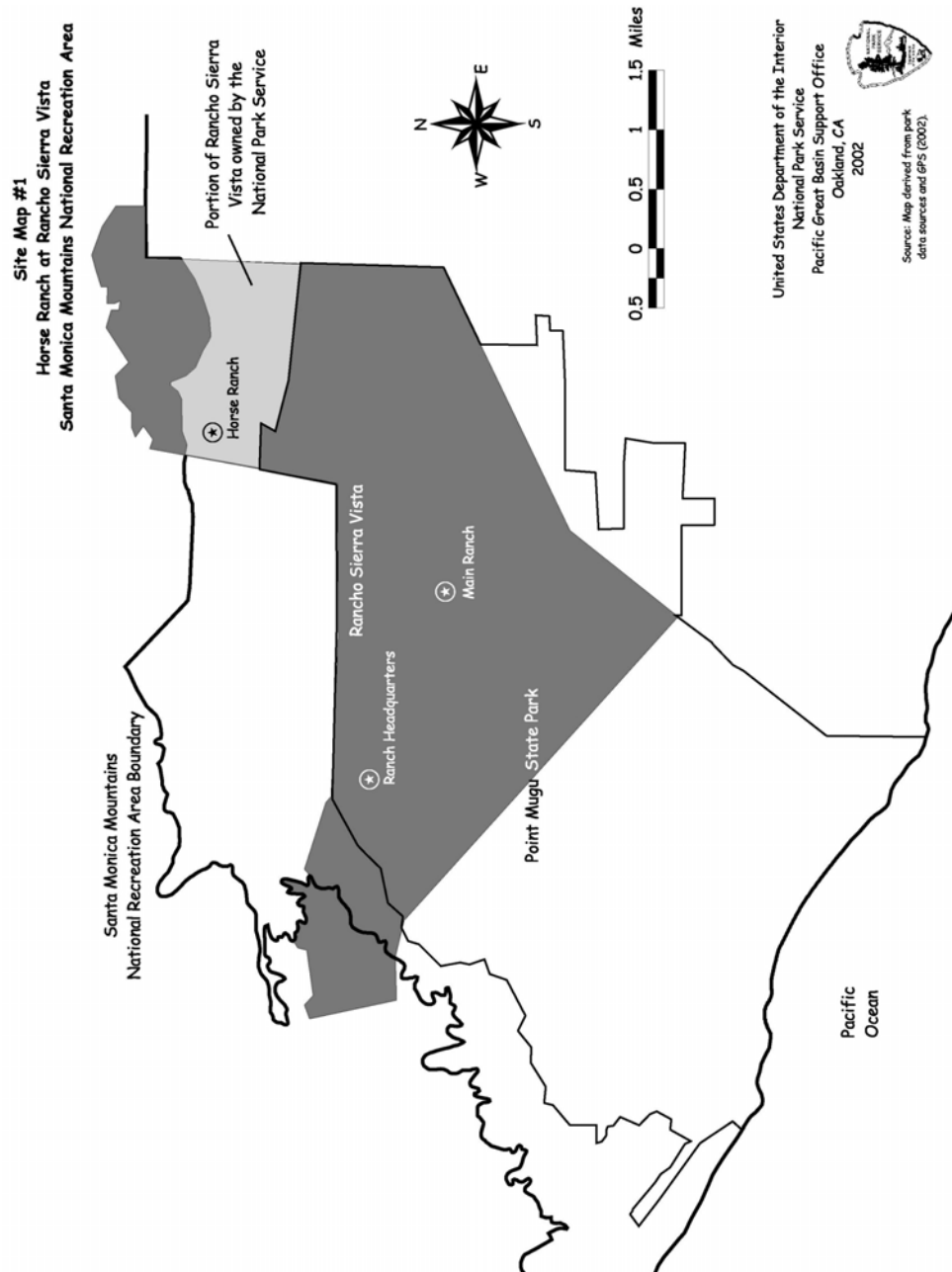
Physiographic Context

The Santa Monica Mountains are the southernmost mountain chain in the east-west trending, or transverse ranges of southern California. Numerous faults, folds, down warps and a complex geologic structure characterize transverse ranges. Their structure can be attributed to the effects of plate tectonics, as the continental North American plate and the oceanic Pacific plate collide. The San Andreas Fault delineates the northern boundary of the transverse ranges.

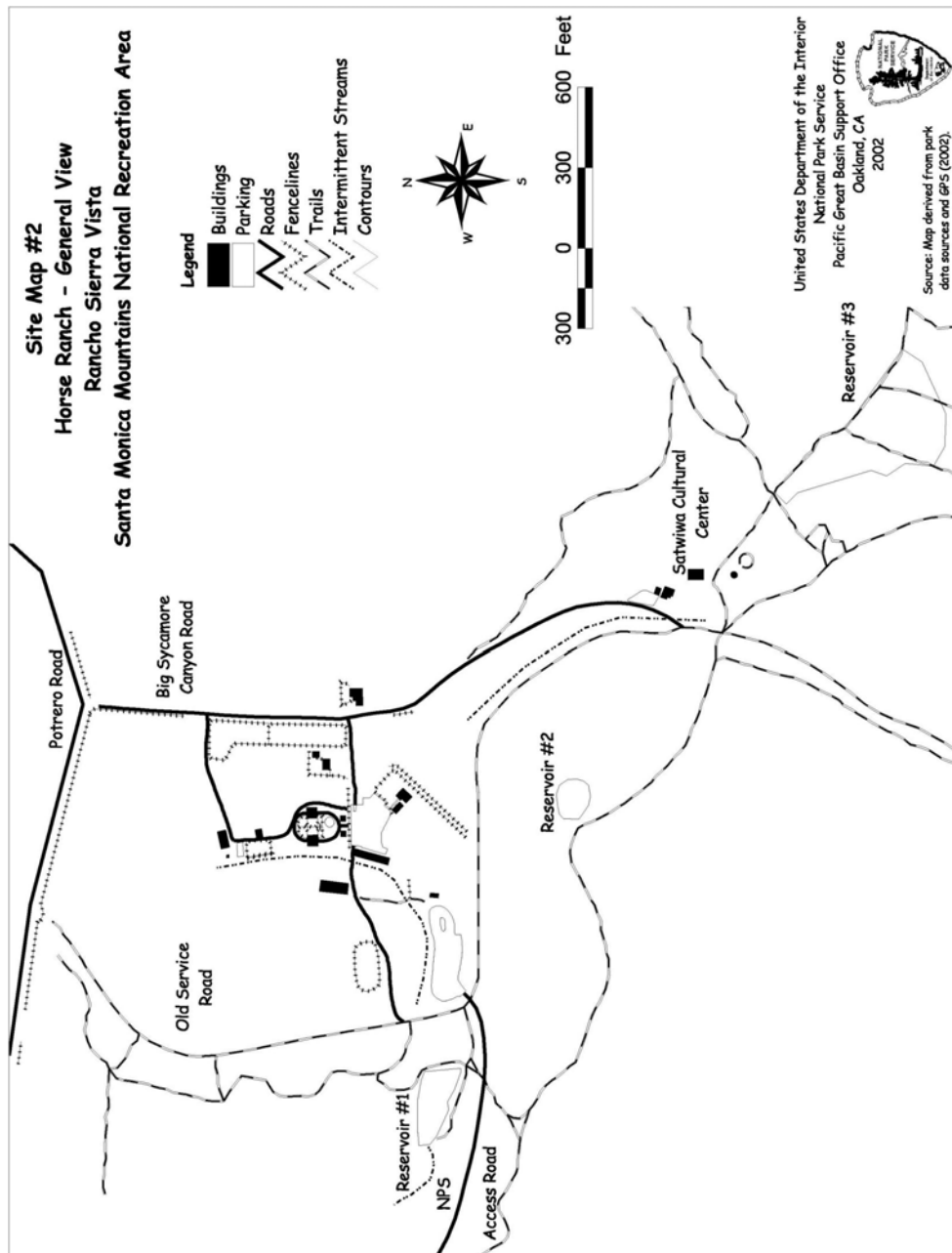
An extraordinary number of deeply incised north-south trending canyons drain from the mountains into the Pacific Ocean, although one, Big Sycamore Canyon, turns sharply east at Horse Ranch creating a sharp drop-off known as “the brink.” More than 40 separate watersheds are encompassed within the SMMNRA boundary; the watershed which encompasses Horse Ranch drains into Conejo and Calleguas Creeks. This recreation area boundary, some 46 miles long, incorporates coastal, valley, and mountain geomorphology (draft GMP, 2000).

Site Plan

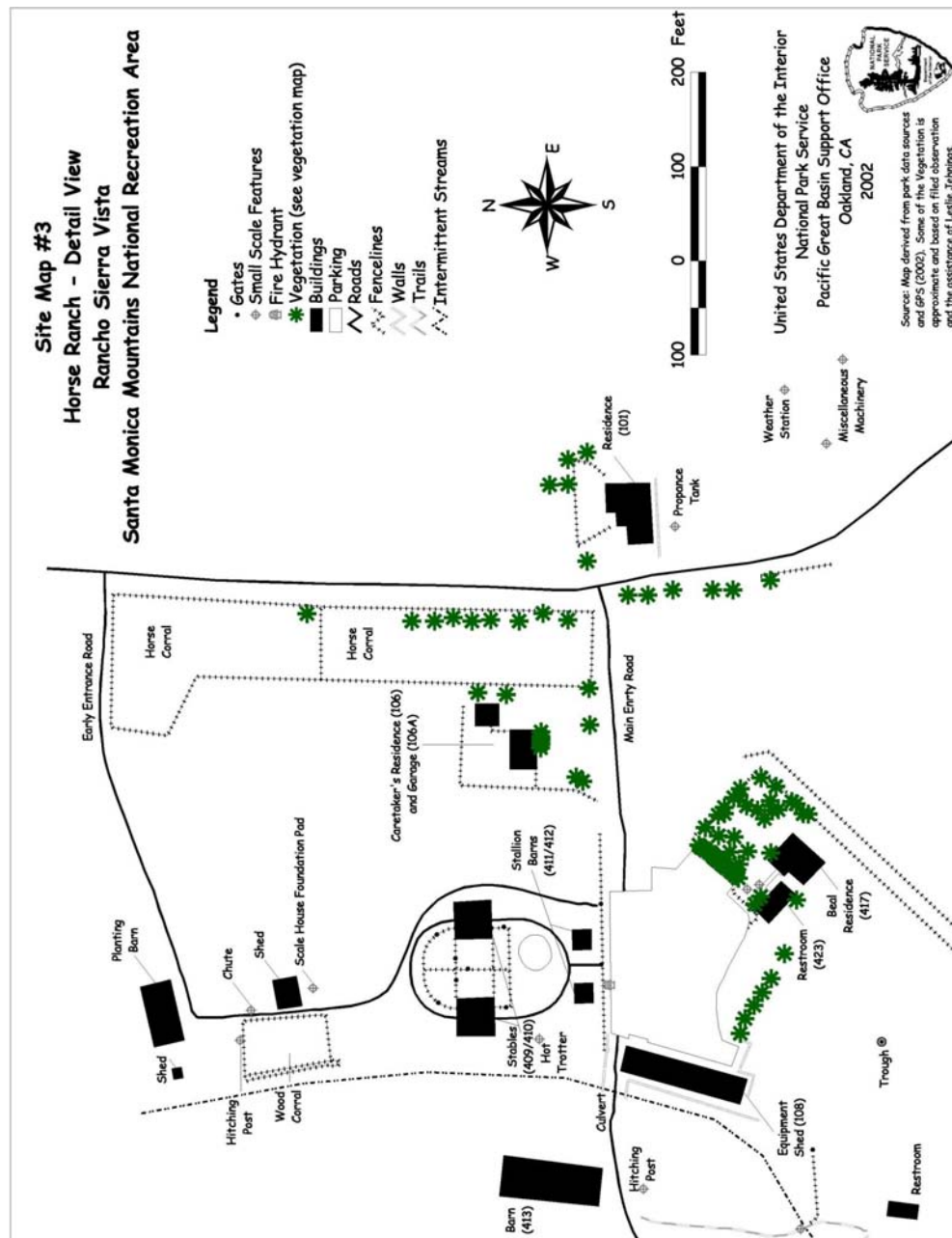
Site Map #1: Landscape boundary and Rancho Sierra Vista property during Beal's ownership. See Supplementary Information for full size map.



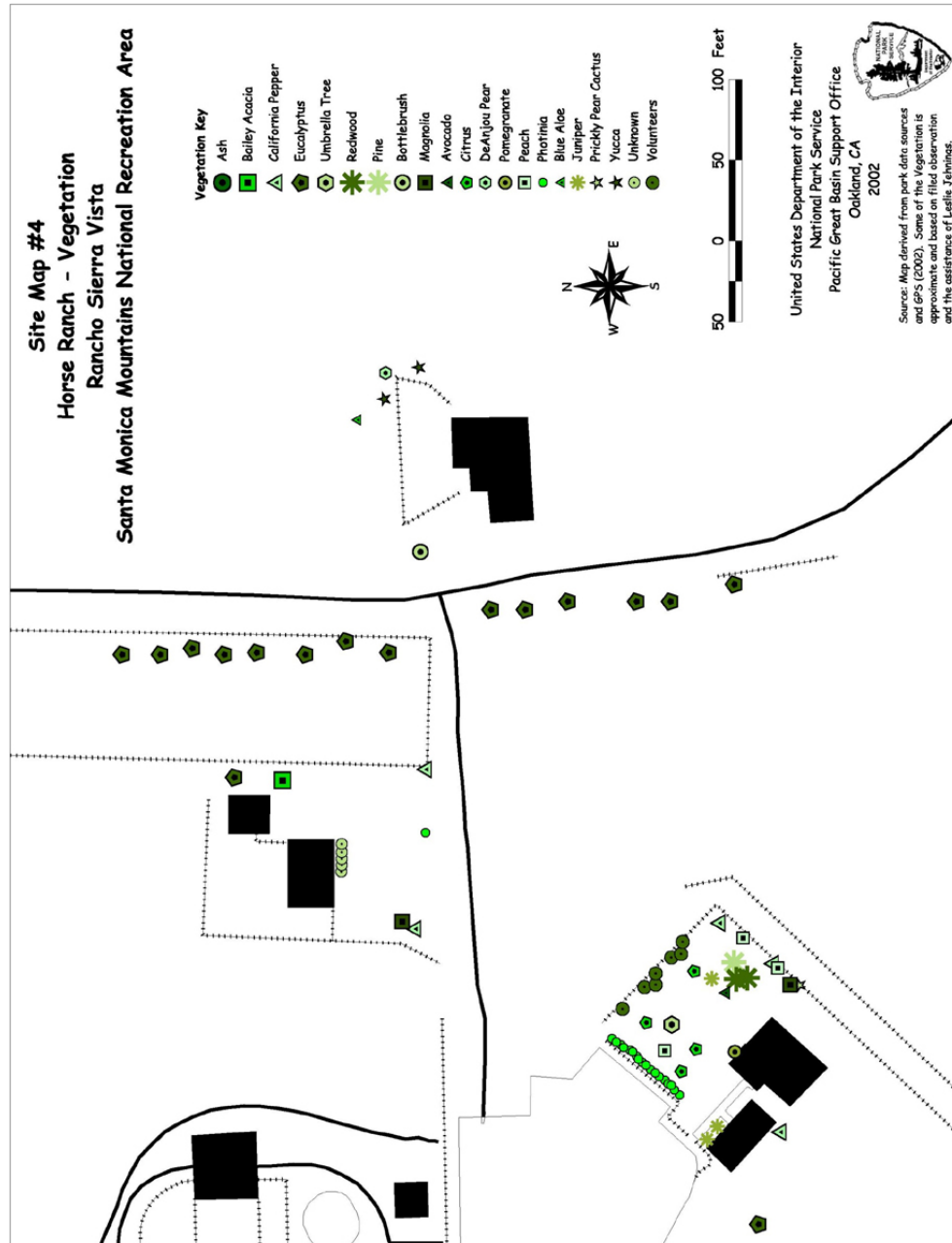
Site Map #2: A detail view of the Horse Ranch at Rancho Sierra Vista. See Supplementary Information for full size map.



Site Map #3: A detail view of the Horse Ranch at Rancho Sierra Vista. See Supplementary Information for full size map.



Site Map #4: Vegetation at Horse Ranch at Rancho Sierra Vista. See Supplementary Information for full size map.



Chronology

Year	Event	Description
1936 AD	Land Transfer	Carl H. Beal buys 10,200 acres of upland range in the Santa Monica Mountains from heirs of Richard Broome and the Borchard family.
1937 - 1944 AD	Built	The caretaker's residence is built.
1937 - 1944 AD	Planted	The majority of the historic vegetation, including eucalyptus windbreaks and citrus trees around Horse Ranch is planted.
1937 - 1938 AD	Built	The Beal residence, barn, and equipment shed are built.
1937 - 1945 AD	Built	Three reservoirs are constructed.
1947 AD	Land Transfer	Carlton Beal sells 7,793 acres of Rancho Sierra Vista to Richard E. Danielson.
1950 - 1959 AD	Built	Danielson builds two residences along Big Sycamore Canyon Road.
1972 - 1973 AD	Moved	Danielson moves four stallion barns to Horse Ranch and likely reconfigures the corrals.
1973 AD	Land Transfer	Danielson donates 5,585 acres of the Rancho Guadalupe portion of Rancho Sierra Vista to the State of California for use as a park.
1978 AD	Established	The Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area is established.
1980 AD	Land Transfer	The National Park Service purchases the remaining Danielson Ranch lands, also known as Horse Ranch.
1983 AD	Ranched/Grazed	Moorpark College occupies Horse Ranch.
1983 AD	Established	The Satwiwa Cultural Center opens.

1986 AD	Planted	Eucalyptus trees are trimmed and willows are planted in Satwiwa Creek.
1987 AD	Altered	Utility poles are brought underground, 1200 feet of Fanta board fence is installed along Potrero Road, and farm machinery is removed from the barn area.
1990 AD	Demolished	The caretaker's residence garage is demolished and a new one is constructed.
1990 AD	Altered	Four eucalyptus stumps are removed from parking area, dead eucalyptus along Big Sycamore Canyon Road are removed, dead limbs are thinned, a portable restroom is installed, and a trail from visitor parking lot to the main ranch complex is built.
1992 AD	Damaged	Horse Ranch is flooded.
1992 AD	Built	A rehabilitated dam spillway at Satwiwa with new rock and cement spill is constructed.
1993 AD	Altered	The Groundmeadow Fire burns much of the Horse Ranch pasturage.
1994 AD	Established	The West Potrero Creek Restoration Plan is implemented.
1994 AD	Built	The Satwiwa Cultural Center is constructed.
1995 AD	Abandoned	Moorpark College leaves Horse Ranch.
1995 AD	Built	The cinder block wall behind building #108-408 is constructed.
1996 AD	Removed	The "bullring" and metal paddocks on west side of the barn are removed.
1996 AD	Removed	A Beal era bunkhouse behind the caretaker's residence is removed in the late 1990s.
1996 AD	Removed	A chicken coop behind the caretaker's residence is removed in the late 1990s.

1996 AD	Established	The Satwiwa Cultural center opens.
1997 - 2003 AD	Restored	A riparian restoration project begins along Conejo Creek. This project continues today.
1999 - 2000 AD	Destroyed	The cattle scale collapses and is moved into the barn by park staff.
2000 AD	Altered	The Big Sycamore Canyon Road is widened from 1 to 2 lanes and repaved.
2000 AD	Built	The cinder block wall behind building residence #101 is constructed.

Statement Of Significance

Summary

Rancho Sierra Vista is a historic district locally significant for the period of 1936 through 1947 when it was purchased, developed, and used as a cattle ranch by Carl H. Beal. The ranch retains the majority of its acreage, original structures, use, and landscape elements from this period and is consequently one of, if not the most intact ranches from the first half of the twentieth century in the Santa Monica Mountains and their surrounding foothills. Contextually, the ranch falls under the historic thematic context of “agriculture”, and the sub-context of “animal husbandry.” Due to the above uses and the rarity of intact early twentieth century ranching landscapes in the Santa Monica Mountains and surrounding foothills, the ranch is locally significant under the National Register of Historic Places Criterion C (distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction).

Context

Located in the Conejo Valley at the eastern edge of Ventura County, near the Los Angeles suburb of Newbury Park, Rancho Sierra Vista is comprised of 10,200 acres of upland pasturage which was originally a subdivision of two earlier mid-nineteenth century ranchos: Rancho Guadalupe and Rancho Conejo. Rancho Conejo straddled the line of present-day Ventura and Los Angeles Counties and was inland and to the north of the mountains. Rancho Guadalupe, however, ran from the mountains southward to the ocean. These ranchos were, like most in the Santa Monica Mountains during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, divided into smaller properties in response to growing population pressures in Santa Monica, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties. Ranches were broken up into one to two thousand acre tracts with later subdivisions in the early twentieth century amounting to only a few hundred acres. Many of these were used as homes, investments, filming locations, and/or retreats by wealthy citizens and movie studios. Although many of these properties were ranches in name, the actual number of working ranches supporting livestock was diminishing rapidly.

Very few of the remaining working ranches in the Conejo Valley appear to have equaled Rancho Sierra Vista's size. Only the adjacent Broome Ranch, originally part of Rancho Guadalupe, surpassed Rancho Sierra Vista in acreage. However, the present boundaries of the Broome Ranch represent only a fraction of its original 23,000 acres. Today, no ranches equal the original size of Rancho Sierra Vista, with the possible exception of the remains of the Broome Ranch. Other large cattle and horse ranches in the area such as the Russell Ranch, Janss Ranch, and Morrison Ranch were all lost to residential development, the construction of Highway 101, or the civic projects such as the Calabasas Landfill. Today only a few small ranches remain in the Hidden and Potrero Valleys and do not likely contain infrastructure or boundaries from the first half of the twentieth century (San Buenaventura, 1996). At Rancho Sierra Vista, the majority of the original buildings, landscape plantings, reservoir infrastructure, and circulation systems remain intact. As a result, Rancho Sierra Vista stands apart from other ranches remaining in the Santa Monica Mountains and surrounding foothills due to its retention of original property lines, the majority of significant structures from its primary development period of 1936 through 1947, and its consistent land use as a ranch to the present day.

Physical History

Background

The following history of Rancho Sierra Vista is paraphrased primarily from two sources, the “Historic Resources Evaluation Rancho Sierra Vista” by San Buenaventura Research Associates (1996), and the “History of Rancho Sierra Vista” by Greenwood and Associates (2000). Original citations have been retained where appropriate.

In 1936, wealthy oil geologist Carl H. Beal bought 10,200 acres of upland range in the Santa Monica Mountains from heirs of Richard Broome and the Borchard family. The property was formerly the southern edge of Rancho Conejo and a small part of the eastern corner of Rancho Guadalupe (see photo, History #1). It was roughly “L” shaped and included the upper reaches of several drainages along the lower slopes of the Santa Monica Mountains, among them Big and Little Sycamore Canyons. There are no standing remains from the Borchard ownership. Beal named the property Rancho Sierra Vista. Although the Beal family’s principal residence was in Los Angeles, Carl Beal soon began to develop the property. According to Floyd Sterling, Beal’s ranch manager, Beal was interested in buying a ranch due to his association with Roy Rogers and the movie star’s polo field.

Already existing from the Borchard occupation were a farmhouse, two barns, one small structure, and corral fences on the Rancho Conejo portion, and a single unidentified building on the Rancho Guadalupe portion.

BEAL PERIOD 1936-1946

Ranch Headquarters

Beal immediately began to develop three primary areas within Rancho Sierra Vista to support cattle operations: the Ranch Headquarters (in Big Sycamore Canyon currently on Point Mugu property), the Main Ranch (in Big Sycamore Canyon currently on Point Mugu property), and Horse Ranch (currently on NPS property). The Ranch Headquarters was constructed between 1936 and 1944, this area served as the everyday operations center of the ranch and originally consisted of two fenced residences, a bunkhouse, and a barn. Extensive ornamental plantings were introduced within the fenced residence yards, around the bunkhouse, and along the entry road. Also constructed were reservoirs, dams, and wells to accommodate Beal’s lemon and avocado orchards, of which some elements remain primarily on Point Mugu lands.

Main Ranch

The Main Ranch was the second portion of the ranch to be developed. It included Beal’s own house, a barn, a large barbecue area for entertaining, and a corral. An existing hunting cabin was also located nearby, but burned down at an unknown date (see photo, History #2).

The house was designed by a Beverly Hills architect, James E. Dolena, and construction began in 1944, but Carl Beal died in 1946 before it was completed. At an unknown date, a number of ornamental trees, including Deodar cedars, were introduced around the building. The barbecue area east of the house, barn, corral, and hunting cabin all appear to have been built in the early 1940s. In this area, Beal kept a herd of thoroughbred Herefords near the main house. He dry farmed oat hay and lima beans (Triem, 1995) and planted lemons on the far western end of his property, where the land sloped down to the Oxnard plain. He also planted an upland area with avocados as an experiment in raising them at higher

elevations. Beal explored his ranch for water and devised and invested in a sophisticated system of wells, dams, tanks, and pumps for irrigating some of his orchards and fields. Remnants of the system include two dams, pumps, corral fencing, and a windmill in upper Big Sycamore Canyon.

Horse Ranch

Horse Ranch was developed by Beal between 1937 and 1944. Previous texts on the subject mention that an existing house and barn constructed by Johannes Borchard, the previous owner, were torn down immediately after the purchase. However, a 1937 aerial photograph of the area distinctly shows four structures, and at least six corrals all located on the current Horse Ranch site, in addition to orchards to the north (across Potrero Road, see photo, History #3). None of these structures, or the orchards, exists today. It appears that Beal removed these existing structural developments in 1937 and began to construct what would become Horse Ranch.

One of the first projects was likely to straighten an existing access road to Big Sycamore Canyon. The original entry into the area from Potrero Road ran southwest from a point east of the current entry, and continued into the core area along what is currently the dirt road north of the horse corrals, into the nursery area, and southeast to the current Big Sycamore Canyon route. The following two years, 1938-39, were the primary development period for Beal. During this time one (possibly two) residences, a barn, and an equipment shed/bunkhouse, were all constructed. The Beal residence (NPS #417) was designed by Paul Brown, of Pacific System Homes, Inc., in 1937 and was likely constructed by the following year. The yard to the northeast was immediately planted with unidentified trees and shrubs, foundation plantings were installed, a concrete path to the northwest door was poured, and the perimeter to the rear (southeast) was fenced, probably with barbed wire (see photo, History #4). This home was constructed for Carl Beal's parents, who acted as caretakers for the ranch.

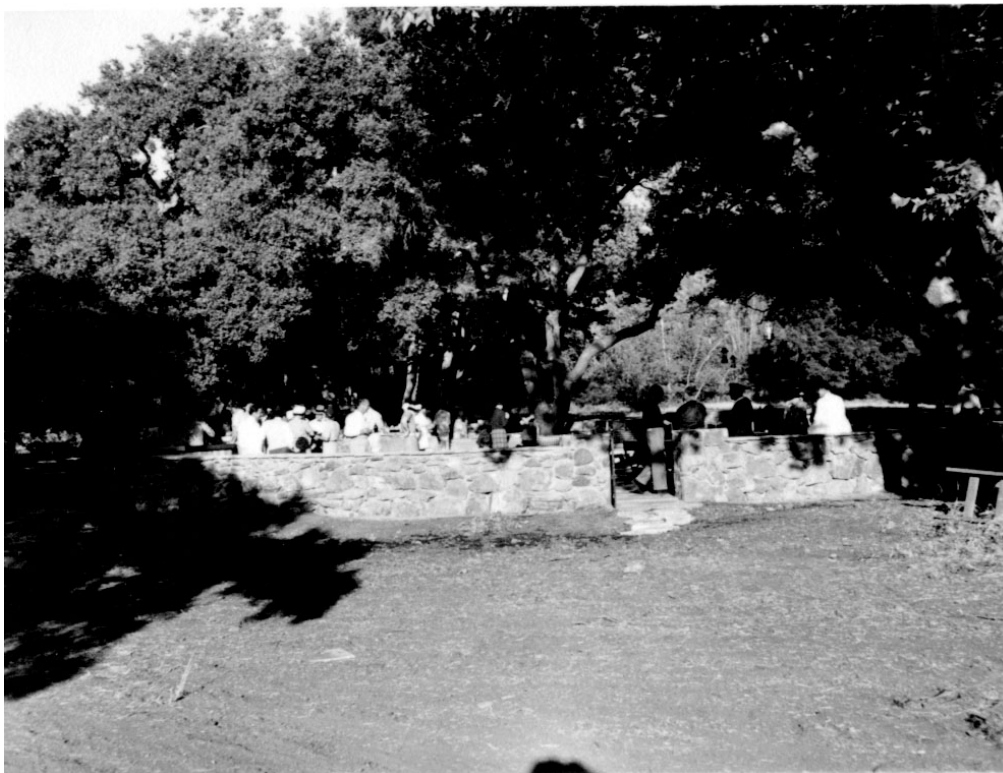
Across the south branch of Arroyo Conejo Creek, Beal built a large horse barn (NPS #413, see photo, History #5) in 1937, and three years later, in 1940, a utility building (NPS # 108, 403, 404, 407, 408). A second residence across the entry road from the Beal residence was built for the ranch foreman, Buddy Sterling, around 1944 (C. Beal 1983:2, Sterling, 2000). This structure had a number of citrus trees adjoining in the 1940s. By 1945, the eucalyptus trees along the southern edge of the complex, the western side of the entry road, and the southern edge of Potrero Road were well established, and a large mulberry tree was located somewhere in the center of the complex (Sterling, 2000). Further, the tank excavated out of the hill immediately south of Horse Ranch was completed (see photo, History #6). Two other bermed and excavated tanks, one to the west of Horse Ranch and one to south (adjacent to the current Satwiwa Center) appear to have been constructed during Beal's tenure. Although conclusive evidence could not be located, the wooden corral at the northern end of the ranch center, in the current nursery area, likely dates to Beal's occupation.

By 1946, Beal had developed Rancho Sierra Vista into a fully functioning ranch with significant portions devoted to agriculture and orchards. Alpha orchard, at the western end of the property in Sycamore Canyon, was planted with lemons, the Cockeral orchard was established near the ranch center (unknown plantings), and Twin Trough field in upper Sycamore Canyon was planted with avocados as an experiment in high elevation pomology. Reports of total acres planted differ, one source notes 1,075 acres devoted to farming, 232 acres devoted to orchards (only 105 were planted), and 6,486 devoted to cattle pasturage (Beal, 1989), and another references "roughly 160 acres of lemons. . . represented 95% of the income from the ranch" (C. Beal 1983:2).

However, Carlton Beal died unexpectedly in 1946 ending the initial period of ranch development. The following year Rancho Sierra Vista was sold to Richard E. Danielson in order to pay inheritance taxes (C. Beal 1983:1-2).



History #1: Borchard developments on future site of Horse Ranch (SAMO 2184, 1937).



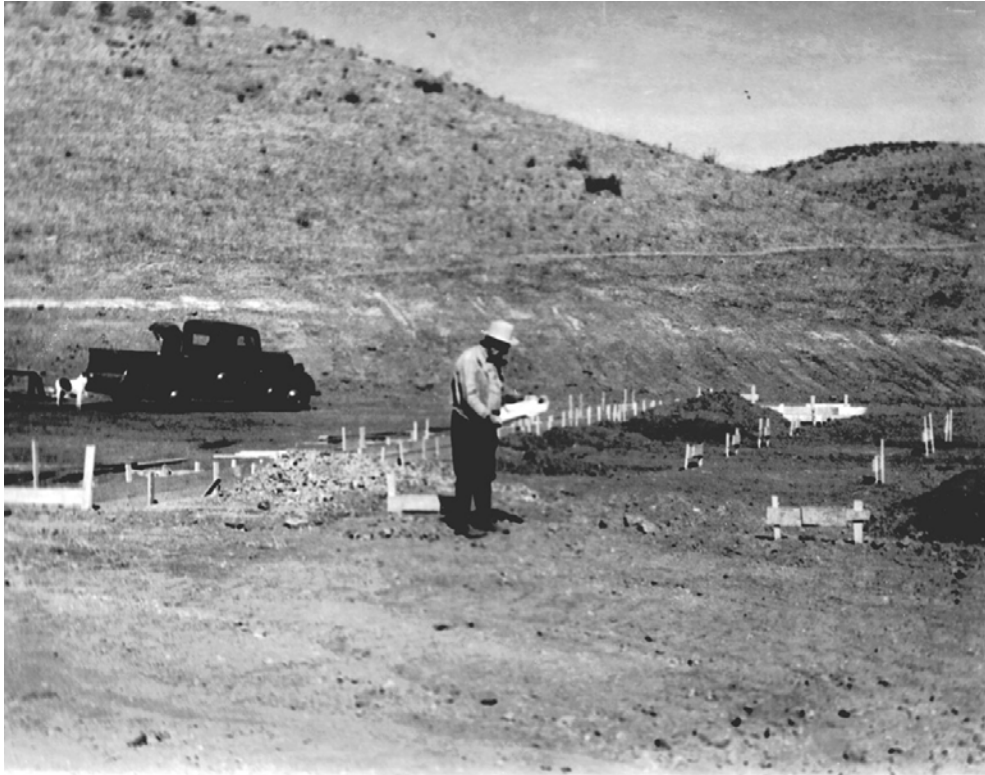
History #2: Early photo of the barbecue area in Big Sycamore Canyon (SAMO 2181, 1937).



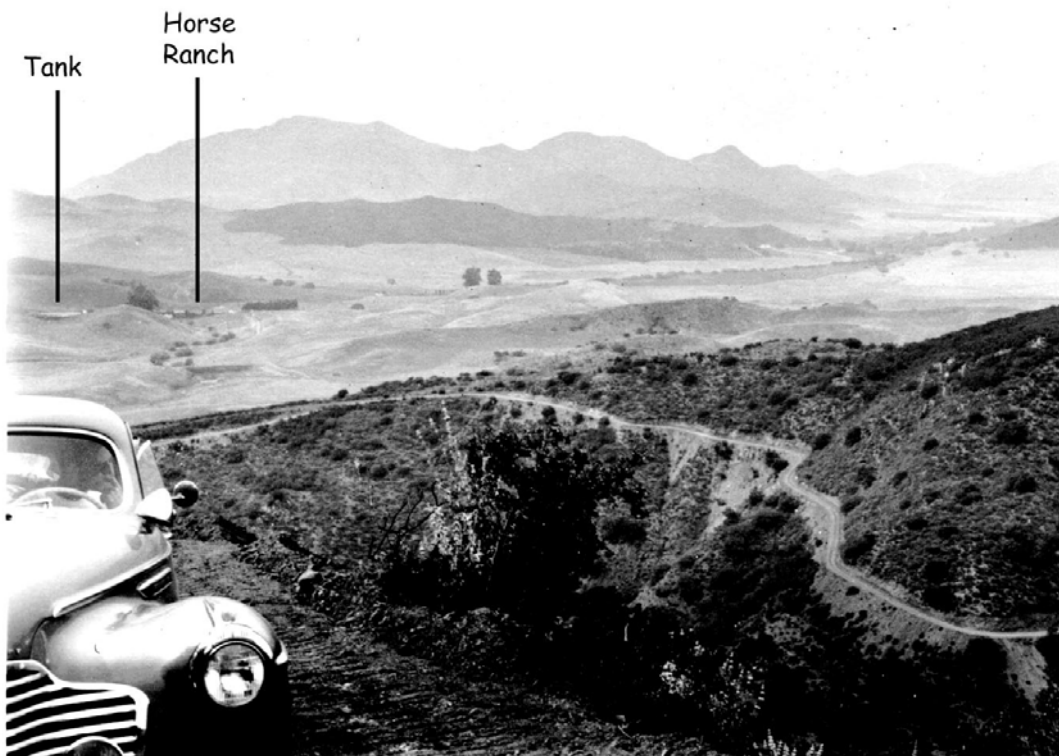
History #3: Aerial photo of the Beal developments (SAMO 1142.5.37, 1937).



History #4: Beal residence with seedlings (SAMO 2178, 1938).



History #5: Barn foundation construction (SAMO 2182, 1938).



History #6: View of Horse Ranch from hills. Note reservoir and at left edge and eucalyptus at middle center (SAMO 2180, 1945).

DANIELSON PERIOD 1947-1980

On September 10, 1947, a deed was recorded transferring 7,793 acres of Rancho Sierra Vista from the estate of Carlton Beal to Richard E. Danielson. The grandson of the founder of International Harvester, Danielson had inherited a substantial fortune. He and his family lived primarily in Los Angeles, and apparently had homes elsewhere and visited Rancho Sierra Vista only occasionally for weekends or holidays. At the time of the sale, the ranch included 17 ranch houses; 25 miles of roads (10 miles oiled); 18 wells, 12 with pumps; 15 reservoirs; tanks; dams with a capacity of 218 acre feet; 14 miles steel pipe with valves and meter; 27 miles barbed wire and mesh fence; 10 springs flowing year round; 1,075 acres of farm land; 105 acres of citrus with a proposed 127 acres additional citrus; 6,486 acres of pasture (70%) and brush (30%) for a total of 7,793 acres. There is a discrepancy here, however, between the total acres reported on a map (7,793) and in an accompanying letter (10,200) by Carlton H. Beal, son of Carl H. Beal (Beal, 1989).

Main Ranch

In 1953 Danielson began to make some alterations to Rancho Sierra Vista. The first changes were to the landscaping at the main ranch residence, which apparently had not been entirely completed when Carl Beal died. Added were Ginkgo trees, box hedges, and wisteria vines. About 1960 they added a swimming pool. The house was remodeled by enclosing the breezeway to the garage and converting the garage into a kitchen, pantry and utility room. They redesigned the driveway and parking area and added a carport (Danielson, 1991).

Horse Ranch

Richard Danielson had much more elaborate plans for Horse Ranch than Carlton Beal. He likely constructed two houses in the 1950s, one immediately opposite Horse Ranch on the entry road (NPS #101) which housed Sam Watson his ranch manager; and one approximately one mile down the road which today serves as the offices and garage for the Satwiwa Cultural Center and the by the park's Education Operations (NPS #402 and #402A). Richard Danielson was further instrumental in developing Horse Ranch into a prominent horse breeding operation. He made horse breeding the primary ranch activity by enlarging the stable area directly east of the Beal horse barn. Elaborate fencing was installed, and a large number of horse stables (stallion barns) of varying sizes and feed stalls were moved to Rancho Sierra Vista in from the Janss Conejo in 1972 or 1973. Several champion quarter horses were bred at Rancho Sierra Vista, where both quarter horses and fine oat hay were sold. By the mid-1970s the Danielson horse breeding operation had developed the formerly open area to the north of the main ranch complex into a series of stallion barns and intricate corrals of milled lumber painted white (see photo, History #7). These corrals continued through the open areas on the north and south sides of the entrance road, and along the road to Sycamore Canyon. Additional corrals were located along the eastern wall and immediately north of the horse barn and immediately southwest of the horse barn was a "bullring." Further, by the end of the decade, the residence to the south at the current Satwiwa Cultural Center was landscaped with lawns, foundation plantings, and palm, pine, and mulberry trees (see photo, History #8).

While Danielson was expanding operations at Horse Ranch he was also donating adjacent lands to the State of California. Between 1972 and 1973, he donated 5,585 acres of the Rancho Guadalupe portion of Rancho Sierra Vista to the State of California for use as a park. This part of the ranch contained the main ranch house and the ranch headquarters. This portion of Rancho Sierra Vista then joined 6,600 acres of the Broome Ranch which became known as Point Mugu State Park.

Two areas remained of the original Rancho Sierra Vista that did not become part of either park. The first was a 200-acre parcel at the west end of the ranch. It was known as the Alpha Lemon Orchard, and was

sold to the Miller Family, relatives of the Broome family. The second site was a 660-acre parcel north of Horse Ranch across Potrero Road. It was sold for residential development and became part of Newbury Park in the mid-1960s (Monroe 1983: 56; Figure 3).



History #7: Danielson period corral developments, note likely Beal period corrals in foreground (SAMO 2193, ca.1973).



History #8: Danielson Residence at beginning of Satwiwa program (Bob Melson, SAMO 1237, 1981).

NPS PERIOD 1980-2002

In 1978, the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area was established, and the following year the park announced plans to purchase the Danielson Ranch as one of six initial “priority areas.” In 1980 the National Park Service purchased the Danielson Ranch, 753.12 acres (parcel 101-02), for \$5,162, 800 (Superintendent’s Annual Report, 1979), and the neighboring Warmington property of 85.42 acres (parcel 101-01) (Holmes, personal communication). The two major portions of the ranch were now, owned by the State of California and the National Park Service and were in the public domain. The following decade would be one of significant physical changes on the ranch. Differing goals and priorities of both the State of California and the NPS resulted in nearly opposite management strategies for Main Ranch/Ranch Headquarters and Horse Ranch. While California State Parks initially used the sites on their property, they have essentially been abandoned, while the Horse Ranch has been intensively used since its acquisition.

Main Ranch and Ranch Headquarters

The “Point Mugu State Park General Plan” (1976) originally called for the Main Ranch to be used as a combination ranger station and employee residence. Of these options, only the use as a trailhead staging area/equestrian camp was implemented. At Ranch Headquarters, no management options were stated, although the site was used for employee housing and storage until 1995. During this time one concrete trailer pad and a galvanized water tank were installed. Currently both sites are abandoned, though Ranch Headquarters is used as a multiple trailhead staging area, equestrian camp, picnic area, and group camping area. Private vehicles are not allowed into the site without a permit and escort from California State Parks. Current plans for the Main Ranch include reestablishing two employee residences (Sohm, 2002).

Horse Ranch

In contrast to the low-intensity use of Main Ranch and Ranch Headquarters, Horse Ranch has witnessed a number of changes beginning primarily in 1983. Representing the park's desire to achieve Cooperative Planning and Management, and Resource Management goals as outlined in the park's "Final Environmental Impact Statement" (1982), Rancho Sierra Vista was identified for a number of cooperative projects. That year, the Satwiwa Center opened in the southern residence (NPS #402) as a public learning center where all peoples could learn about Chumash, Tongva, and other Native American peoples of Los Angeles and Ventura counties. Also, Moorpark Community College began what would be alternately called a "demonstration ranch" and an "equestrian program" on the site. The NPS removed three unidentified storage sheds, redesigned the interior of NPS #108-408 to accommodate Danielson's carriage, and completed unspecified paving and trail work projects. This is also the year the NPS likely removed the lawn and other landscaping features around NPS #402 (Superintendent's Annual Report, 1983). The following year, barley and hay farming by Moorpark Community College continued on land surrounding Horse Ranch, but were terminated by a severe drought in 1985, and the land has remained fallow since (NPS, 1996).

With the management and land use issues for Horse Ranch well established in the early 1980s, the National Park Service turned its attentions to the more mundane aspects of management at Horse Ranch. In the mid-1980s and early 1990s, numerous small-scale maintenance projects were implemented with the intention of improving the functionality and safety of the site. These included trimming eucalyptus at Horse Ranch, planting willows in the drainage by the Satwiwa Center in 1986, the removal of utility poles, burial of utility lines, installation of 1200 feet of "Fanta Board" fence along Potrero Road, and the removal of farm machinery in 1987 (Superintendent's Annual Reports, 1986/87). The farm machinery mentioned is likely the thirty-nine items donated to the NPS by Richard Danielson, Jr. in 1982 (Danielson, 1982). It was during the early Moorpark Community College occupation of the site in the 1980s when the corral area at the center of Horse Ranch was reconfigured and subdivided, resulting in the current complex pattern of paddock divisions. Moorpark College also added the pole barn near the corrals, moved a number of feeding stations within the Horse Ranch center, and removed an active well in what is now the NPS parking area.

In 1990, dead eucalyptus trees were removed along the road to Satwiwa, and others at Horse Ranch were thinned. The same year a portable restroom was installed on site, a trail was installed from the visitor parking area to the ranch center, and the condemned garage at NPS #106 was demolished and a new structure was erected. Two years later, heavy rains caused severe flooding throughout Horse Ranch, with particularly heavy damage to NPS #108-408. Consequently, the dam spillway at the Satwiwa reservoir was rehabilitated, and a new rock and cement spillway was constructed. Further slope contouring to match the new spillway was also completed. In 1993, much of the pastureland surrounding Horse Ranch burned in the Greenmeadow Fire. The following year the "West Potrero Creek Restoration Plan" was implemented to restore the heavily grazed riparian corridor, also affected by the fire, to the east of Horse Ranch. Native species planted included: California black walnut, western sycamore, California sagebrush, coyote bush, western ragweed, scarlet pimpernel, wild oats, and soft chess. Concurrent with the creek restoration plan, the current Satwiwa Cultural Center was constructed, leaving NPS #402 to be used as office space.

In response to the flood damage of 1992, a cinderblock wall behind NPS #108-408 was constructed in 1995 to protect the structure from further water damage. Also in 1995, the cooperative agreement with Moorpark Community College was terminated. During their tenure, the college subdivided a number of Danielson corrals to a total of 37 ranging from 270 square feet to over seven acres, all of which showed signs of erosion by 1996 (NPS, 1996). It appears that a chicken coop and bunkhouse behind the caretakers residence, #106, were also removed during the Moorpark period.

The following year the “bullring” directly across the creek from the cinderblock wall was also removed along with the metal paddocks on the west side of the barn (NPS#413). The stallion barns were nearly completely rebuilt by the NPS in the 1990s to remedy heavily structural deterioration. Further, a native grassland restoration project was unsuccessfully attempted on the small knoll containing the reservoir to the south of the Horse Ranch center. In 1997, the park began a project in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game, and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board to implement a riparian restoration project along Conejo Creek. The projects ongoing goal is to create 3.6 acres of riparian habitat along the creek from a point north of the barn, past the corrals to where the drainage meets Potrero Road. In 1999 or 2000, a scale located at the center of the corral area and possibly dating to Beal, collapsed and was moved into the barn by park staff. This appears to have been the last historic feature, which included corrals, chutes, etc. to collapse over an approximately ten year period. In 2000 the entry road from Potrero road to Satwiwa was widened from one lane to two, and a final cinderblock retaining wall was installed behind NPS #101.

Analysis And Evaluation

Summary

Horse Ranch remains an important element of Rancho Sierra Vista as one of the last remaining ranch complexes from the first half of the twentieth century in the Santa Monica Mountains and their surrounding foothills. Despite a number of recent additions and the removal of contributing features of the ranch landscape following the period of significance, the ranch complex retains integrity, though marginal, as it relates to its location, materials, design, workmanship, and setting. However, Horse Ranch still evokes the feeling of the ranch as it appeared at the end of the period of significance in 1947 and provides direct associative links to the early uses of the ranching landscape.

The essential landscape elements remain at Horse Ranch from the Beal period. The caretaker's residence and the Beal residence have been rehabilitated, the barn and long shed remain intact, and the majority of the planted vegetation remains. Contributing landscape elements include natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, topography, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, cluster arrangement, and views and vistas. There has been no archeological assessment of the ranch to determine if any sites relating to the Beal period are found at Horse Ranch.

Through the retention of the majority of its landscape characteristics from the 1936 through 1947 period of significance, Horse Ranch retains integrity as a portion of the larger Rancho Sierra Vista cultural landscape.

The following analysis of landscape features documents only those elements of Horse Ranch, the portion of Ranch Sierra Vista located on NPS property.

Landscape Characteristics And Features

Natural Systems And Features

Natural Systems and Features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development of a landscape. They may include geomorphology, geology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation. Much of the information in this section was derived from the SMMNRA Development Concept Plan (1984), and the General Management Plan (2000).

Climate

The weather of SMMNRA is characterized by a Mediterranean-type climate which lends itself to the establishment of cattle ranching. The winters are typically mild and wet, contrasted with hot, dry summers. The summer heat is moderated by regulating marine air and cool ocean breezes. Average winter temperatures range from a low of 38 degrees Fahrenheit to a high of 68 degrees Fahrenheit in January. The fifteen to twenty-six inches of annual precipitation comes primarily in the form of rain at this time, though an occasional snowfall occurs on Boney Mountain. The average mean temperature in July is from 58 to 95 degrees Fahrenheit. Very little rainfall occurs from May to October because of a stable Pacific high pressure system to the northwest. Winds generally come from the west, southwest, southeast, and south during summer. In the evening the wind patterns reverse and travel out to sea.

The Santa Ana winds can be particularly brutal in the fall and winter. These hot, dry winds come from the northeast down the slopes and canyons and may reach 120 miles per hour. These winds can have disastrous affects while the air is dry and fuel moisture is low, rapidly spreading fire across the landscape

Topography/Geology

The topography around Rancho Sierra Vista is characterized by gently rolling hills and steeply sloping terrain. The elevation begins at 755 feet near Potrero Road up to 1,687 feet in the east towards Boney Mountain.

A number of geological features are represented in the vicinity including both marine and alluvium sedimentation, volcanic activity, and faulting. The site also contains some sedimentary rock outcroppings of sandstone and shale as well as alluvial fans. None of the many faults that traverse the area have been reported as active.

The loamy soils are derived from the surrounding sedimentary and igneous bedrock. They are very susceptible to erosion due to severe slope and soil structure and texture. Low permeability and water holding capacity contribute to sheet and gully erosion. The soils support grassland lush enough to support cattle, especially in the areas where the topography is gently rolling and cattle can move about easily.

Hydrology

The rancho is within the Arroyo Conejo drainage basin. The three intermittent water courses that run through Horse Ranch are Potrero Creek, the South Branch of the Arroyo Conejo (Two Winds), and Satwiwa Creek. Earth dams have been constructed across two of the three streams that flow through the site. The resulting impoundment ponds have provided limited flood control and a water source for livestock and wildlife. Due in part to the low permeability of the soil, the streams overflow during heavy rains.

Flora and Fauna

Grassland, chaparral, and coastal sage scrub plant communities comprise most of the vegetation at Rancho Sierra Vista though some riparian and sycamore-oak woodland communities are found in the area.

Having replaced perennial grasslands, annual grasslands cover the majority of the acreage due to agricultural practices. Oat, barley, and hay grown during the ranching period as well as other introduced annual and biennial herbs and grasses have replaced the native perennial bunchgrass needlegrasses (*Stipa cernua*, *Stipa nitada*, and *Stipa pulchra*). Some of the bunchgrass has been found within the Satwiwa Native American Indian Natural Area.

Chaparral, the dominant vegetation community within the SMMNRA, is also found in large stretches on the property. Vegetation found within the chaparral community has adapted to coarse-textured soils, limited water holding capacity, drought, and fire with deep root systems, small thick leaves, and stiff stems. The widely spaced plants tend to be only four to twelve feet high with very little herbaceous understory.

The coastal sage scrub communities are found on drier sites at a lower elevation than chaparral. This vegetation type, with soil-holding, fibrous roots, plays an important role in soil stabilization as it is often found on recently eroded slopes. Many of species, particularly the sages, are drought and summer deciduous, dropping their leaves to conserve water in the hot, dry summer months.

The riparian sycamore-oak woodland community is found closer to the streams within the more fertile soil types. It is characterized by a multi-layer vegetation made up of both under and overstory. The community is composed of a greater variety of species, from grasses and forbs to shrubs and trees, creating one of the more diverse plant communities in the mountains.

A wide variety of bird species, mammals, and reptiles are found in each of the plant associations. Wildlife characteristic to grasslands include turkey vultures, horned larks, long-tailed weasels, and badgers. Wrentits, bushtits, spotted towhees, bobcats, brush mice and rattlesnakes are some of the animals found in chaparral while Anna's hummingbirds, rufous-sided towhees, California quail, coyotes and coast horned lizards are found in the sage scrub. The woodlands support a large variety of birds, including the American goldfinches, black phoebes, warbling vireas, song sparrows and belted kingfishers along with raccoons and California and Pacific tree frogs.

While the natural systems and features have changed following Beal's stewardship, primarily in the pasture groundcover, they continue to provide an environment similar to the time of Beal's occupation. As such, the natural systems and features of Horse Ranch, contribute as a landscape characteristic to the integrity of the landscape.

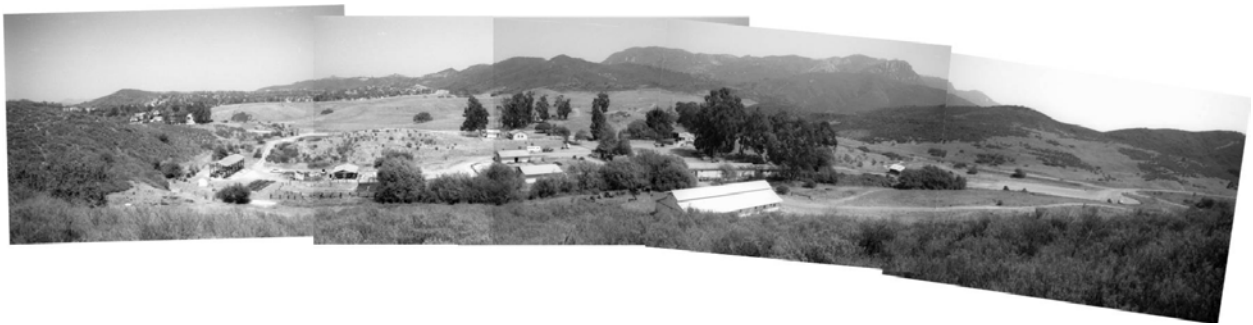
Spatial Organization

Spatial Organization is defined as the three dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.

Situated between two small knolls, the primary developed area of Horse Ranch occupies a relatively small and restricted area with an inward focus (see photo, Spatial Organization #1). The combination of topography, historic roads, and historic vegetation around the perimeter create a central use area focussed around the central parking lot. Surrounding this lot are corral, residential, and utility areas, with extended pastureland beyond.

To the northwest and south, two knolls restrict development on their steep slopes and block both winds and views out from the ranch. To the west and south, the old entry road creates a relatively distinct development boundary, while the Big Sycamore Canyon Road to the east and the eucalyptus windbreaks along it and the southern edge of the parking area sharply define the extent of the main developed area.

The two outlying elements of the Danielson period: residence (NPS #101) across from the main entry road, and the Satwiwa area detract from the compact and discrete arrangement of Horse Ranch. Despite this impact, the spatial organization of the site and its relationship with the larger Rancho Sierra Vista retains integrity as a contributing characteristic of the landscape.



Spatial Organization #1: a panoramic view of Horse Ranch. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0004-12,13,14,15,16, 2002)

Land Use

Land Use is defined by the principal activities in the landscape that have formed, shaped, or organized the landscape as a result of human activity.

The land use at Horse Ranch has remained relatively constant as a cattle or horse ranch from the Beal era through NPS development. However, one added land use, the Satwiwa Cultural Center (Friends of Satwiwa), was added in the early 1980s as a non-profit organization and does not contribute to the significance of the landscape. While the center reflects and promotes an important piece of the cultural history of the Santa Monica Mountains, the events and demonstrations developed there do not reflect the period of significance of 1936-1947 or the Rancho Sierra Vista ranching theme.

Carl Beal continued the ranching land use established during the Mexican rancho era and continued during the previous Johannes Borchard period of ownership. Beal improved upon the existing ranching infrastructure by developing the water systems, troughs, reservoirs, barn, and the initial corral layouts.

When the property was purchased in 1947 by Richard Danielson, the ranch became the focus of his horse breeding programs which continued until the property was sold to the National Park Service in 1980. The NPS then entered into a cooperative agreement with Moorpark College allowing the college to continue ranching through their equestrian program. Moorpark College used the barn, stables and sheds at Horse Ranch in addition to allowing cattle grazing on the surrounding pastureland.

Currently, the NPS stables a number of horses at the ranch (see photo, Land Use #1) and has an existing Ranch Management Plan for Rancho Sierra Vista that was adopted by the SMMNRA in 1996. The plan thoroughly outlines restoration efforts, paddock, pasture, and manure management, and interpretation for an operational and sustainable ranch.

Land use retains integrity as a contributing landscape characteristic of Horse Ranch.



Land Use #1: NPS horses stabled at Horse Ranch. (CLI, SAMO-N-0006-37, 2002)

Topography

Topography is the three dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect), including the changes made to the landscape surface as part of landscape development.

The topography of Horse Ranch is made up of gently rolling hills rising up to Boney Mountain to the east, and into the Santa Monica Mountains to the south. These landforms are intersected by both perennial and intermittent streambeds cutting relatively shallow arroyos. Immediately to the northwest and south of Horse Ranch are two small knolls establishing edges for the relatively flat ranch area. However, a number of subtle changes to the grade were imposed during road, parking area, corral, and reservoir developments. The most prominent of these are the two flat parking areas, one historic (main parking area) and one contemporary (NPS parking area). Both have been graded to insure a level surface and proper drainage. A further subtle change to the topography within Horse Ranch was outlined in the “Rancho Sierra Vista Ranch Management Plan” (1996), which states that at least three inches of topsoil have been lost within corral areas. This loss is likely associated with the Danielson and Moorpark College intensive use of the corral area.

In order to provide enough water to supply the Beal ranching and orchard efforts, three reservoirs were built at Horse Ranch to capture water in arroyos and on hillsides immediately around the main complex. Reservoir #1 is located west of the main complex on the South Branch of the Arroyo Conjo (see photo, Topography #1). The reservoir is created by a linear dam across the stream bed. Reservoir #2 is a concrete-lined circular depression excavated out of the western slope of the small knoll to the south of the main complex. It was supplied by a pump and well formerly located in the NPS parking lot. Reservoir #3 is formed by a berm built across the creek, south of the Satwiwa Center.

The parking area at the center of the ranch functions is a topographic form remaining from the Beal era. Further, the three reservoirs are large topographical changes which reflect the water needs of the ranch during the period of significance. The alterations to the landforms are unmistakable in the landscape and provide a direct link to the Beal period. Consequently, topography retains integrity and contributes as a landscape characteristic to Horse Ranch.



Topography #1: Looking down on the contributing reservoir #1. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0004-21, 2002)

Vegetation

Vegetation analysis may include deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape.

Most ornamental plantings at Horse Ranch date from the Beal period and serve to help define residential, utilitarian, and circulatory spaces, particularly along Big Sycamore Canyon Road, the main parking area, and in the Beal residence yard. The eucalyptus windbreaks in particular establish firm delineations of circulatory spaces, while the collection of trees planted within the Beal residence yard establish a distinctly enclosed, intimate, and domestic area. There are, however, a number of noncontributing vegetation features found throughout Horse Ranch. These planted species are found primarily along riparian corridors and at the Satwiwa Cultural Center. They are the result of two major watercourse restoration efforts along Conejo Creek and creek across from the Satwiwa Center, in addition to the development of the Satwiwa area. However, only those planted species dating from the Beal period contribute to the landscape.

CONTRIBUTING

Eucalyptus windbreaks

Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.) windbreaks are found along Big Sycamore Canyon Road from Potrero Road to the top of the first hill above the main ranch complex. A second windbreak is found along the northern edge of the main parking area. Both of these appear in an early photograph of the site from 1945 (see photo, History #6). These windbreaks were likely planted to mitigate the Santa Ana winds common to the area. Although trees have been trimmed and removed in places, the windbreaks retain their linear form and overall massing.

Beal Residence Yard

North of the Beal residence, contained within the yard fence, is the most intricately planted area at Horse Ranch, and is also one of the earliest to be planted (see photo History #4 and Vegetation #1). A trimmed *Photinia* (*Photinia* sp.) hedge clearly delineates the western edge of the yard (see photo, Vegetation #2). This hedge was repeated immediately north along the entry road, and one other *Photinia* exists at the caretaker's residence. The north hedge, however, was removed by the NPS in the 1990s.

The majority of the trees within the yard are fruit trees, probably planted by Mr. & Mrs. William Beal, the parents of Carl Beal. The fruit trees include four citrus trees (*Citrus* sp.), two peach (*Prunus persica*), a pomegranate (*Punica granatum*), and an avocado (*Persea* sp.). The remaining trees within the garden are ornamentals, they include: two California pepper trees (*Schinus molle*), two redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*), an umbrella (silk) tree (*Albizia julibrissin*), a juniper (*Juniperus* sp.), and a southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*). A large prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia* sp.) is located along the fenceline near the Beal residence and is the only non-woody plant in the garden (see photo, Vegetation #3). All of these trees appear to date to the period of significance.

A few volunteers are found along the northern fenceline, including assorted fruit trees and eucalyptus. A California pepper tree volunteer is located near the southeast corner of the restroom. At the opposite corner of the restroom is a small juniper shrub, probably planted by the NPS.

Caretaker's Residence Yard

The caretaker's residence is sparsely vegetated with only a few trees and shrubs (see photo, Vegetation #4). Near the road, at the far eastern and western corners of the yard are two California pepper trees. Also located on the west side of the yard, near the pepper tree, is a magnolia. A large lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) is located right alongside the driveway between the pepper trees. Further back from the road,

near the garage is a Bailey acacia (*Acacia baileyana*) and a small hedgerow in front of the door. Behind these is a 50-foot tall Eucalyptus. Although the age of the caretaker's residence yard plantings could not be determined, the construction of the house within the period of significance combined with the precedent of immediate planting of the Beal Residence yard suggests a likely connection to the period of significance. While further research is needed to absolutely determine the age of these features, they should be considered contributing resources to the district until determined to be otherwise.

Pastures

Outside of the main development, the pasture land is comprised of annual non-native grains and grasses including wild oats (*Avena fatua*), and ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*). Compared to the Beal period, the non-native grass groundcover has increased significantly.

NON-CONTRIBUTING

Residence (NPS #101) Plantings

The vegetation around the ranger residence is relatively sparse (see photo, Vegetation #5). At the northeast corner of the fence in front of the house is a small grouping of trees including two Adam's Needle Yucca (*Yucca filamentosa*) and a D'Anjou pear (*Pyrus communis* 'D'Anjou'). At the northwest corner is a large patch of ice plant (*Carpobrotus chilensis*) covering about 5000 square feet, while just outside of the fenced yard is a bottlebrush tree (*Callistemon* sp.). A blue aloe (*Aloe glauca*) is near the entrance to the yard near the house. All of these plantings were installed following the period of significance.

Satwiwa Area Plantings

The planted vegetation around the Satwiwa office and center is composed primarily of a native riparian composition of willow and oak. A single palm (*Trachycarpus* sp.) is located to the north of the driveway to the garage. Immediately in front of the residence is a large mulberry (*Morus* sp.) shading a small California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*). Across the sidewalk from the mulberry tree is a well-established lemonade berry bush (*Rhus integrifolia*) planted by the Friends of Satwiwa. Continuing to the right there is a large ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica* 'Fan West') and an Italian stone pine (*Pinus pinea*). The pine and ash predate the NPS purchase of the property, and likely predate the construction of the house and may have contributed to its site location. On the east side of the house are two umbrella trees along with several juvenile live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) and an Adam's Needle Yucca. A bed of iris (*Iris* sp.) runs the entire length of the north side of the garage wall, and is the only herbaceous material at the site. A row of live oak separates the residence from the Satwiwa Cultural Center. As the house was built on fill deposited at the time of its construction, all trees surrounding it, with the exception of the pine and ash likely date from the time of construction.

The two Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) once located next to the lemonade berry and two Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*) that grew right next to the house foundation were removed because it was damaging the house and was a fire hazard.

The garden in front of the Satwiwa Cultural Center is the most heavily designed area of Horse Ranch (see photo, Vegetation #6). The young garden is planted with massings of native California species that were used by Native American groups from southern California.

Shed Shrubs

Three shrubs have been added on the east side (front) of NPS #108/408. The low shrubs separate the main entrance door from the parking lot.

Satwiwa Creek Willows

In recent years, the National Park Service has been actively involved in restoration of the riparian vegetation along the creeks running through Horse Ranch. In the 1980s the NPS began reestablishing willow along the banks near the Satwiwa Cultural Center (conversation with Phil Holmes). The willows have become a thick mass and have begun to spread along much of the creek.

Potrero Creek Restoration

Restoration efforts were also continued in 1994 at Potrero Creek in response to the Greenmeadow fire of 1993. The Potrero Creek Restoration Plan (September 1994) called for re-establishing willow (*Salix* sp.) western sycamore (*Platanus* sp.), coast live oak, valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), California walnut (*Juglans californica*), coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*), mule fat (*Baccharis glutinos*), purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), creeping wild rye (*Elymus triticoides*), and needlegrass (*Stipa lepid*a) around Potrero Creek.

Despite the significant amount of plant material that has been introduced in the vicinity of Horse Ranch following the period of significance, the majority of the original plantings remain. The eucalyptus windbreaks continue to provide shelter and spatial delineation, while the yard plantings at the Beal Residence and possibly the Caretaker's Residence continue to bear fruit and retain ornamental configurations within the yards. As a result, vegetation retains integrity as a contributing landscape characteristic of Horse Ranch.



Vegetation #1: Contributing vegetation in Beal residence yard. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0003-32/33, 2002)



Vegetation #2: Looking down the contributing Photinia hedge row. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0003-30, 2002)



Vegetation #3: A view of the contributing prickly pear cactus near the Beal residence. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0003-36, 2002)



Vegetation #4: A view of the caretaker's residence and surrounding contributing vegetation. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0005-5, 2002)



Vegetation #5: A panoramic view of the noncontributing ranger residence vegetation, the Arborvitae to the right has since been removed. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0006-22, 23, 2002)



Vegetation #6: A view of the noncontributing Satwiwa Cultural Center garden. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0006-13, 2002)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Annual Pasture	Contributing			
Avocado	Contributing			
Bailey acacia	Contributing			
California Pepper Tree (4)	Contributing			
Citrus Trees (4)	Contributing			
Eucalyptus Windbreak	Contributing			
Lilac	Contributing			
Magnolia (2)	Contributing			
Peach Tree (2)	Contributing			
Photinia	Contributing			

Pomegranate	Contributing
Prickly Pear Cactus	Contributing
Redwood (2)	Contributing
Umbrella Tree	Contributing
Adams Needle Yucca (3)	Non-Contributing
Ash	Non-Contributing
Blue Aloe	Non-Contributing
Bottlebrush Tree	Non-Contributing
California Bay Laurel	Non-Contributing
D'Anjou Pear	Non-Contributing
Ice Plant	Non-Contributing
Iris	Non-Contributing
Italian Stone Pine	Non-Contributing
Lemonadeberry bush	Non-Contributing
Live Oak	Non-Contributing
Palm Tree	Non-Contributing
Satwiwa Landscaping	Non-Contributing
shed shrubs	Non-Contributing

Circulation

Circulation is defined as spaces, features, and applied material finishes which constitute systems of movement in a landscape.

The circulation system in and around Horse Ranch is dominated by at least two roads originally constructed by Beal between 1936 and 1947, with secondary circulation patterns found within the residential and corral areas, and in the SMMNRA hiking trail system.

Contributing

Big Sycamore Canyon Road runs generally north to south from Potrero Road down into Big Sycamore Canyon, accessing those portions of Rancho Sierra Vista found on Point Mugu land. The road is two lanes wide, paved, has soft shoulders, and is not striped (see photo, Circulation #1). Most of the current configuration between Potrero Road and the park boundary to the south of the Satwiwa Center appears to date from the Beal period.

The Old Service Road turns south off of Potrero Road just over eight hundred feet to the west of the Big Sycamore Canyon Road turn-off. The road is a one-lane gravel surface, traveling south from Potrero Road along the western edge of Horse Ranch (see photo, Circulation #2). The road gradually turns east at the intersection with the NPS Access Road and continues easterly for roughly nine hundred feet before turning south again and joining with Big Sycamore Canyon Road near the Satwiwa Cultural Center. Although the Old Service Road parallels the NPS Access Road to the west for the first quarter-mile, and appears to have been widened to the south of Horse Ranch, the route is essentially the same. The road was an easement for access to Point Mugu State Park.

The main entry road into the Horse Ranch complex turns west off Big Sycamore Canyon Road approximately 950 feet south of Potrero Road, across from NPS #101. The road connects Big Sycamore Canyon Road with the Old Service Road through the ranching complex. The first three hundred feet have been paved with asphalt, and the remaining gravel road continues through the parking lot, over a modern concrete culvert, and ends west of the horse barn (see photo, Circulation #3).

A remnant of the original pre-Beal entry road appears to remain along the north of the NPS horse corral area, turning south into the main corral area. This is likely a remnant of the original route into Horse Ranch before Beal straightened the segment.

At a smaller scale, a few circulation routes exist around the Horse Ranch residences. A single driveway to the caretaker's residence (NPS #106) leads from the main entry road to the garage, and a sidewalk leads from the driveway along the front of the house to the door. Similarly, another sidewalk runs from the parking area to the Beal Residence (NPS #417); this path was augmented by the NPS during the addition of the restroom facilities (see photo, Circulation #4). The original sidewalk remains in its original location and size, however a spur midway up the walk now branches out toward the restroom.

The extensive trail system around Rancho Sierra Vista includes but, is not limited to, Ranch Overlook Trail, Big Sycamore Trail, Wendy Trail, Satwiwa Loop, Bony Mountain Trail, Kidden Valley Trail, Lower Satwiwa Trail, Rancho Sierra Vista Connector Trail, Los Robles Trail, and Pinhill Trail. These NPS trails may have developed from pre-existing ranch livestock trails and paths and should be considered as contributing elements of the landscape until further research on the trail system can be conducted.

Noncontributing

Although all of the NPS Access Road (Via Goleta Road), built after 1988, is on National Park Service property, only a small portion is within the Rancho Sierra Vista landscape boundary. The one half mile long road runs southeast from Lynn Road to the Horse Ranch parking area, but only five hundred feet are on Rancho Sierra Vista land.

The circulation system within the corrals to the north of the entry road was modified during the Danielson period with the addition of the two parallel horse stables, two stallion barns, and a number of fences. Running through these is an oval-shaped route that begins at the entry road passing between the stallion barns then loops through each of the parallel stables. This arrangement does not appear to have any precedent in the Beal period.

Despite the Danielson period additions to the circulation system added primarily in the 1970s, and the NPS additions from the 1980s, the primary circulation elements at Horse Ranch remain intact. The main roads into the area and the smaller scale elements around the residences all date from the period of significance and continue to perform their circulatory functions. As a whole, the circulation patterns within Horse Ranch retain integrity as a contributing landscape characteristic.



Circulation #1: A view down the contributing Big Sycamore Canyon Road with eucalyptus. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0006-32, 2002)



Circulation #2: A view down the contributing Old Service Road near the NPS parking area. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0004-18, 2002)



Circulation #3: A view down the contributing main entry road. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0004-4, 2002)



Circulation #4: A view of the contributing pedestrian circulation around the Beal Residence. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0003-31, 2002)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Beal Residence Sidewalk	Contributing	Rancho Sierra Vista Residence Sidewalks	332659	
Big Sycamore Canyon Road	Contributing	Big Sycamore Canyon Road	330116	
Caretaker's Residence Driveway and Sidewalks	Contributing	Rancho Sierra Vista Residence Sidewalks	332659	
Main Entry Road	Contributing	Rancho Sierra Vista Ranch Entry Roads	330117	
Old Service Road	Contributing	Rancho Sierra Vista Old Service Road	330118	
Pre-Beal Entry Road	Contributing	Rancho Sierra Vista Ranch Entry Roads	330117	
Trail System	Contributing	N/A		

NPS Access Road

Non-Contributing

Buildings And Structures

For purposes of the CLI, buildings are defined as elements primarily built for sheltering any form of human activity, whereas structures are functional elements constructed for purposes other than sheltering human activity. The following text is derived in part from the Historic Resources Evaluation (1996).

The primary buildings and structures constructed by Carl Beal at Horse Ranch from 1936 to 1944 are still extant, though heavily impacted by later, noncontributing additions. The core of the main Horse Ranch complex contains the caretaker's residence (NPS #106), the Beal residence (NPS #417), barn (NPS #413), equipment shed/office/residence NPS #108, 403, 404, 407, 408), and three reservoirs. All of these were constructed by Beal and collectively create an essential link to the appearance of Horse Ranch during the period of significance. Their arrangement, primarily around the main parking area, reflects elements of the initial clustering and spatial organization intended by Beal at Horse Ranch. Some structures have been removed, however, and these are delineated below along with all the other contributing and noncontributing buildings and structures.

REMOVED

Bunkhouse

West of the garage, behind the caretaker's residence was a small ten by twelve-foot bunkhouse dating from the Beal era. It had a low gable roof and was covered with horizontal siding that was removed in the late 1990s.

Chicken Coop

A chicken coop behind the caretaker's residence was removed sometime in the 1990s.

Scale House

Immediately north of the horse stables was a small wood frame scale house. All that remains is the concrete pad that once supported the scale house. The structure collapsed in the 1999/2000 and the remains were moved into the barn by park staff.

Shed

Adjacent to the equipment shed north of the stables was a small shed with a low side-facing gable roof covered with corrugated metal. The 168-square-foot building was covered with wood siding. It was removed in the late 1990s.

CONTRIBUTING

Caretaker's Residence (NPS #106)

The caretaker's residence was probably built between 1937 and 1944. The use of the building is somewhat unclear, however, as one source suggests that it was built in 1944 for Buddy Sterling, Beal's foreman, when he moved to the Horse Ranch to coordinate a horse breeding venture (Monroe, 1983: 17). Yet another source states it housed Beal family members (Beal, 1995).

This simple gabled house has a rectangular layout on a concrete foundation. The 935 square feet building also has forty square feet in each of the attached porches at both the north and southeast corners of the house. These porches are supported by square posts. A low-pitched gable roof is covered with composition shingles with rafters exposed under the eaves (see photo, Vegetation #5). Clapboard siding covers the exterior with the exception of the brick chimney on the south side of the house. The windows are double hung and fixed with wood casings. Currently the residence is used for park employee housing.

Beal Residence (NPS #417)

The house was designed in November, 1937 by Saul Brown, a Los Angeles architect, for Mr. & Mrs. William Beal, the parents of Carl Beal, and constructed the following year.

The 900 square foot, one-story ranch style residence is essentially rectangular in plan with a side gable roof and an intersecting front gable on the east side (see photo, Buildings and Structures #1). The roof is covered with composition shingles. The eaves are shallow at the gable ends with exposed rafters under the porch end. A tall exterior chimney separates the porch from the rest of the front of the house and a second chimney is on the south façade. The recessed porch is located at the northwest corner of the house and extends out with a shed roof cover supported by square posts. A wood railing extends around the porch which has been extended out along the west side where a concrete ramp has been added to meet ADA requirements. Sliding aluminum windows have replaced the original multi-paned wood windows. The house has been re-stuccoed. The chimney, roof and a good portion of the building's east side was replaced or repaired in 1998 due to storm damage. The interior of the building has undergone rehabilitation for use as the park education offices.

Barn (NPS #413)

This horse and hay barn was built by Carl Beal in 1938. The barn is a typical western style or prairie barn with a tall two-story gable roofed portion in the center flanked by one story shed roofs on each side (see photo, Buildings and Structures #2). Rafters are exposed under the eaves and the roof is covered with corrugated metal. The south side has a large opening with sliding wood doors on a track. A hay loft door is located above the entry. A second hay loft door is found on the north side where a ridge pole extends with a cable used to raise hay into the loft. Openings occur along the east and west sides of the barn as well. The barn is covered with clapboard siding and rests on a concrete foundation. The barn is 3,240 square feet with the interior divided into stalls, feed rooms, tack room and hay loft. Plans are being discussed to adaptively reuse the building for educational purposes.

Equipment shed/office/residence (NPS #108, 403, 404, 407, 408)

The equipment shed was probably built by the Beal family between 1937 and 1938 when most of the other original structures were erected. An addition to the south end was completed in the early 1940s (Triem, 1995). The residence and attached bunkhouse were used for employees.

This long rectangular building contains a sixty foot long metal-clad equipment shed with a low gable roof and exposed rafters (see photo, Buildings and Structures #3). The shed is partially open and has an enclosed area on the north end, with an additional thirty-two feet that once served as a bunkhouse and is now used as an office (NPS #404). This portion is covered with horizontal wood siding and has windows and a door.

At the south end of the shed, a thirty foot-long building was attached for use as an apartment (NPS #108), with a gable roof covered in composition shingles and horizontal wood siding. The original wood frame windows have been replaced with aluminum sliding windows when this portion was rebuilt by the NPS in 1987.

Reservoirs

The three reservoirs at Horse Ranch were developed by Beal to supply water to his stock. These reservoirs are formed by earthen dams over the South Branch of the Arroyo Conjo (locally known as Two Winds) west of the ranch complex, the Satwiwa Creek south of the ranch complex, and at the western base of the small knoll to the south of the main ranch complex (see photo, Topography #1).

NON-CONTRIBUTING

Caretaker's Residence Garage (NPS #106A)

Located to the northeast of the Caretaker's Residence is a two-car garage with a gable roof covered with composition shingles. The rectangular building is covered with horizontal wood siding. The garage was rebuilt by the NPS in 1990.

Residence (NPS #101)

A residence is located on the east side of Big Sycamore Canyon Road just outside the main ranch complex. This building was constructed by Danielson after 1950 in a modified L-shape with a low pitched gable roof covered with composition shingles (see photo, Buildings and Structures #4). Aluminum sliding windows are used in the stucco sided house which rests on a concrete foundation. The building is currently used as a ranger residence.

Restroom (NPS #423)

To the west of the Beal Residence is one of the restroom facilities at Horse Ranch. Built by the NPS in the 1990s, it is a single story frame structure with a front gable roof (see photo, Circulation #4).

Restroom

A second restroom was built in conjunction with the Satwiwa Cultural Center at the large paved parking lot to the west of Horse Ranch. It is a single story frame structure with a front gable roof (see photo, Buildings and Structures #5).

Stables (NPS #409 [west], #410 [west])

Within the corral are two horse stables designed to accommodate one to six horses. These buildings are square in plan with a low pitched gable roof covered with composition shingles (see photo, Buildings and Structures #6). There are individual stable openings on the east and west sides with a central north-south access. The buildings are covered with board-and-batten siding and rest on a concrete foundation. The stables were moved to the ranch by Danielson from the Janss Ranch between 1972 and 1978.

Stallion Barns (NPS #411 [west], #412 [east])

The two, single horse stallion barns form the entrance to the corral. Each of the 256-square-foot barns are square in plan with a hip roof and cupola covered with wood shingle siding (see photo, Buildings and Structures #7). Rafters are exposed under the eaves. There are several small windows and entrance openings. The buildings are covered with wide horizontal wood siding and rest on a concrete foundation. The historic buildings were moved to the ranch by Danielson from the Janss Ranch between 1972 and 1978 and were rebuilt by the NPS in the late 1990s.

Planting Barn

The planting barn, located north of the stables, is part of the expanding nursery at Santa Monica National Recreation Area. The open air structure is approximately thirty feet by sixty-five feet and cover with a high gabled, corrugated fiberglass roof (see photo, Buildings and Structures #8).

Shed

Just west of the planting barn is a small, prefabricated shed used to store nursery equipment and materials. A single door is located on the eastern gabled end of the shed which sits on a concrete foundation (see photo, Buildings and Structures #8).

Shed

A new shed is located between the planting barn and stables to house the composting bins used at

Rancho Sierra Vista to support sustainability. The structure is wood frame with a gable roof.

Residence (Old Satwiwa Center, NPS #402)

The residence adjacent to the Satwiwa Center was built by Danielson, probably in the 1950s, and is currently used for Satwiwa offices (see photo, Buildings and Structures #9). The L-shape stucco building sits on a concrete foundation with a low hipped roof covered with composition shingles. A small, covered porch is located on the southwest corner of the building.

Garage (NPS #402a)

Located north of the Satwiwa office is a small, rectangular garage of similar construction to the house. The structure is also composed of stucco sided walls with composition shingles covering a low hipped roof (see photo, Vegetation #5).

Satwiwa Cultural Center (NPS #401)

The Satwiwa Native American Indian Cultural Center was built in the 1994 as an interpretation and cultural center for Native American cultures of southern California in partnership with the Friends of Satwiwa. The building is of contemporary design reminiscent of an old ranch barn (see photo, Cluster Arrangement #1).

While there are a number of later additions at Horse Ranch, most of the added buildings and structures are ranch related and represent a continuum of use that is compatible with early Beal ranching developments. Their arrangement by and large conserves earlier land use patterns within the ranch and retains the spatial arrangement of the main ranch complex. Consequently, buildings and structures retain integrity as a contributing landscape characteristic of Horse Ranch.



Buildings and Structures #1: A view of the contributing Beal residence (NPS#417). (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0003-34, 2002)



Buildings and Structures #2: A view of the contributing barn (NPS# 413). (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0004-8, 2002)



Buildings and Structures #3: A view of the contributing equipment shed (NPS# 108-408). (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0004-0, 2002)



Buildings and Structures #4: A view of the noncontributing eastern residence (NPS#101). (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0006-21, 2002)



Buildings and Structures #5: A view of the noncontributing modern restroom (no NPS #). (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0004-22, 2002)



Buildings and Structures #6: A view both noncontributing parallel horse stables (NPS#409/410). (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0003-11, 2002)



Buildings and Structures #7: A view one of the noncontributing stallion barns with a parallel stable in the background (NPS# 412). (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0003-09, 2002)



Buildings and Structures #8: A view of the noncontributing planting barn (no NPS #), note the shed in the background to the left. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0003-24, 2002)



Buildings and Structures #9: A view of the noncontributing residence (old Danielson/Satwiwa Cultural Center building, NPS #402). (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0006-5, 2002)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Barn (NPS #413)	Contributing	Rancho Sierra Vista Barn	059748	413
Beal Residence (NPS #417)	Contributing	Rancho Sierra Vista Beal Residence	330098	417
Caretaker's Residence (NPS #106)	Contributing	Rancho Sierra Vista Caretaker's Residence	330099	106
Equipment Shed/Office/Residence (NPS #108, 403, 404, 407, 408)	Contributing	Rancho Sierra Vista Equipment Shed And Bunkhouse	330100	108
reservoirs (3)	Contributing	Rancho Sierra Vista Three Reservoirs	330103	
Caretaker's Garage (NPS #106A)	Non-Contributing			
Garage (NPS #402A)	Non-Contributing			
Planting Barn	Non-Contributing			
Residence (NPS #101)	Non-Contributing			
Residence (Old Satwiwa Center, NPS #402)	Non-Contributing			
Restroom	Non-Contributing			
Restroom (NPS #423)	Non-Contributing			
Satwiwa Cultural Center (NPS #401)	Non-Contributing			
Shed (2)	Non-Contributing			
Stables (NPS #409 [west], 410 [east])	Non-Contributing			
Stallion Barns (NPS #411 [west], 412 [east])	Non-Contributing			

Cluster Arrangement

The cluster arrangement of a landscape refers to the location and patterns of buildings, structures, and associated spaces.

The Horse Ranch complex can be divided into three clusters based on their distinct functions and locations: the Satwiwa cluster, the NPS visitor cluster, and the Horse Ranch cluster. The Satwiwa and visitor clusters are located south and southwest, respectively, of the centrally located Horse Ranch cluster.

The Satwiwa cluster is made up of a former Danielson-era house and garage (NPS #402/419), the Satwiwa Cultural Center, and other associated landscape features (see photo, Cluster Arrangement #1). For the last twenty years this small, compact cluster has served as meeting place and activity center for Native American tribes of Southern California. The expansion of the center includes a new Satwiwa Cultural Center with a native vegetation garden, ap (Chumash house), and fire circle. All of the buildings here are oriented along the generally parallel Big Sycamore Canyon Road and Satwiwa Creek, although the older Danielson structures and the newer Satwiwa center and garden are divided perpendicular to the road and creek by a riparian area with trees along the banks. Located a quarter of a mile away from the Horse Ranch and nestled in a riparian woodland, the cluster is non-contributing.

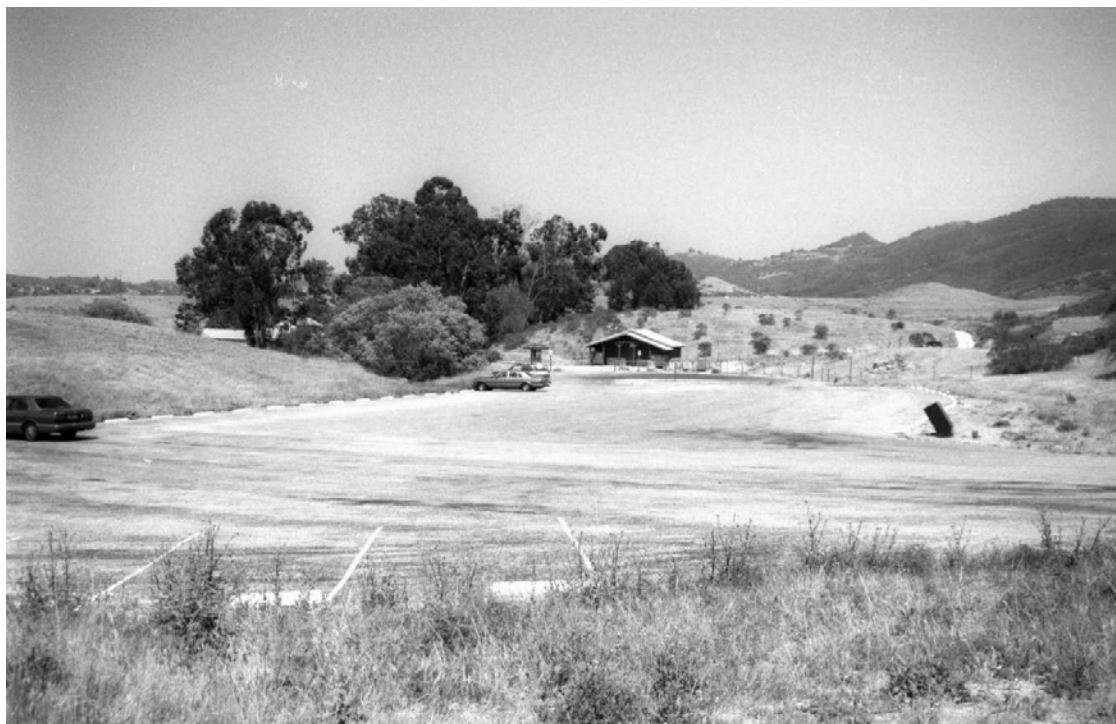
The NPS visitor cluster is composed of a large concrete parking lot surrounded by a restroom, a sign kiosk, a simulated rock veneer concrete wall, and other small scale features (see photo, Cluster Arrangement #2). The NPS visitor cluster was built in conjunction with the development of the Satwiwa Cultural Center to provide parking for the scheduled events and to act as a trail head for the numerous trails crossing Rancho Sierra Vista. The NPS visitor cluster occupies a relatively small space with few features. While the non-contributing cluster is the first thing seen by park visitors it is a small portion of Rancho Sierra Vista and not readily visible from Horse Ranch.

The Horse Ranch cluster is the most complex development of Rancho Sierra Vista (see photo, Spatial Organization #1). This cluster is distinct from the other two on NPS property not only by its age but its specific relationship to ranching functions. The cluster is composed of all the barns, stables, corrals, sheds, and historic residences within Horse Ranch. These structures are, for the most part, oriented around the central open parking area which lies on the axis of the main entry road to Horse Ranch. Residential structures generally sit to the east and southeast while the barns and other utility structures sit to the north and west. The western and eastern extremes are delineated by two outlying structures: the barn (NPS #413) which is located west of Arroyo Conejo Creek, and the residence (NPS #101) which lies across Big Sycamore Canyon Road. While this tightly interwoven group of ranching buildings and structures is composed of both historic and non-historic features, the cohesiveness of its functions, the continuation of compatible uses, and the retention of the orientation along the road and around the parking area allow this primary cluster to retain its historic character and integrity.

Of the three clusters found at Horse Ranch, the contemporary NPS visitor cluster and the Satwiwa cluster do not contribute to the significance of the landscape. They are, however, small groupings, located in isolated areas, well hidden by vegetation and the rolling topography, out of sight of the main parts of Rancho Sierra Vista, and therefore offer minimal impact to the integrity of the cluster arrangement of Horse Ranch. The Horse Ranch cluster arrangement retains integrity as a contributing landscape characteristic of Horse Ranch.



Cluster Arrangement #1: A view of a portion of the noncontributing Satwiwa cluster. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0006-17, 2002)



Cluster Arrangement #2: A view of the noncontributing NPS visitor cluster. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0004-20, 2002)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Horse Ranch Cluster	Contributing			
NPS Visitor Cluster	Non-Contributing			
Satwiwa Cluster	Non-Contributing			

Small Scale Features

Small scale features are the elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape.

Existing documentation does not provide much evidence as to which small scale features at Horse Ranch were developed by Carl Beal. Only four of the features at the site can be tentatively dated to the Beal period while most of the small scale ranching features appear to be the result of the Danielson development at Horse Ranch. Further, non-contributing additions were made by the National Park Service for facility operations.

Contributing Beal Corral/Chute

The remains of one corral and loading chute from a formerly larger corral complex are still found to the northwest of the horse stables. Four-by-four square posts mark the boundaries of the north, east, and south sides of the corral. The western side of the two-by-six dimensional lumber fencing remains. Also supported by square posts the two-by-six boards are placed horizontally without gaps between boards (see photo, Small Scale Features #1). A second fence runs parallel for the entire length of corral to complete a chute at the south end (see photo, Small Scale Features #2). This fence is made with three horizontal boards with spaces between each. Across the road from the remnant corral are the remains of an elevated chute for loading livestock onto trucks (see photo, Small Scale Features #3). The short pair of fences leading up to the chute are similar to the second fence with horizontal spaced boards. The materials and construction methods of these features differ markedly from the known Danielson period fencing, (see photo, History #7) suggesting an earlier, and likely Beal period construction. Although the exact date of construction cannot be determined, these features should be considered to be contributing features until further research can be done.

Hitching Posts

Two hitching posts are also found at Horse Ranch. The first is just to the north of the corral remnants and the second is south of the barn (see photo, Small Scale Features #4). Both are constructed with a four-inch diameter wooden beam supported by two vertical round beams, held down with metal straps. The hitching post near the corral is set in grooves cut into the tops of the supports. Although the exact date of construction cannot be determined, these features should be considered to be contributing features until further research can be done.

Cistern

A round concrete cistern, fifteen feet in diameter is located on a small knoll approximately 177 feet southwest of the Beal residence (see photo, Small Scale Features #5). The structure is filled with soil and grasses, the rounded walls are cracking, and soil has begun to erode from underneath the structure. Although the exact date of construction cannot be determined, these features should be considered to be contributing features until further research can be done.

Irrigation Pipe Fences

To the east of the Beal residence are two parallel rows of fencing topped with two-inch diameter pipe bearing sprinkler heads above every fourth upright post (see photo, Small Scale Features #6). The five and a half foot-high fences run from the northern corner of the yard, around the house to the south and continue in straight parallel lines to the south for approximately three hundred feet where they end at the old service road. They appear to have continued to an unknown length, as the ends have been cut. The space created between the fences was possibly used to run horses, and the sprinklers may have been

installed to keep dust down on the track or may even have been used as a fine mist to cool the horses during the hot summer months. Although commonly attributed to the Danielson period, the construction date of this feature could not be established. Consequently, the irrigation pipe fences should be considered contributing until further research can be done to determine their origin. Although the exact date of construction cannot be determined, these features should be considered to be contributing features until further research can be done.

Noncontributing

Fences

All fencelines around Horse Ranch, with the exception of the irrigation pipe fences, have been installed, replaced, or modified by either Danielson or the National Park Service. Danielson added the metal corral system between the two parallel barns (see photo, Buildings and Structures #7). Further, the NPS has rebuilt the outer corral fences with sustainable products including, plastic covered wood or plastic-wood composite boards (see photo, Land Use #2). The NPS has also removed fencing sections to the east of the Beal Residence, and halved the size of the NPS #101 yard by moving the northern fence closer to the house.

Miscellaneous

Other noncontributing small scale features at Horse Ranch include, but are not limited to: a metal hot trotter, riding ring, miscellaneous farm machinery – some of which may date from the Beal period (see photo, Small Scale Features #7), a weather station, propane tanks, garbage and recycle bins, a flagpole, retaining walls, culverts, Earth Tub, and Earth Tub shed.

Small scale features at Horse Ranch have been heavily impacted through the removal of Beal period features during both the Danielson and NPS periods. This trend is most visible in the alteration and replacement of nearly all the fences within Horse Ranch. The further addition of numerous utilitarian and utility features by the NPS has caused small scale features at Horse Ranch to lose integrity as a landscape characteristic as a whole. Small scale features no longer retain integrity as a contributing landscape characteristic of Horse Ranch, although certain small-scale features date from the Beal-period and should be treated as historic resources.



Small Scale Features #1: A view of the contributing remains of the corral and hitching post, just right of center. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0003-17, 2002)



Small Scale Features #2: A detail view of the contributing chute along the eastern fence of the corral remains. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0003-19, 2002)



Small Scale Features #3: A view of the remains of a contributing chute, note the new shed in the background. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0003-16, 2002)



Small Scale Features #4: A view of the contributing hitching post near the barn. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0004-9, 2002)



Small Scale Features #5: A view of the contributing concrete cistern. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0004-6, 2002)



Small Scale Features #6: A view of the contributing parallel fences from which the end has been cut. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0003-36, 2002)



Small Scale Features #7: A view of some of the noncontributing machinery found around the ranch. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0004-11, 2002)



Small Scale Features #8: A view of the noncontributing weather station near the ranger residence. (PGSO, CLI, SAMO-N-0006-33, 2002)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Beal Corral/Chute	Contributing	Rancho Sierra Vista Beal Corral And Loading Chute	330104	
Cistern	Contributing	Rancho Sierra Vista Cistern	330106	
Hitching Post (2)	Contributing	Rancho Sierra Vista Hitching Posts	330105	
Irrigation Pipe Fences	Contributing	Rancho Sierra Vista Irrigation Pipe Fences	330115	
Culverts	Non-Contributing			
Earth Tub	Non-Contributing			
Earth Tub Shed	Non-Contributing			
Farm Machinery	Non-Contributing			
Flagpole	Non-Contributing			
Metal Hot Trotter	Non-Contributing			
Propane Tank (2)	Non-Contributing			
Ranch Fences	Non-Contributing			
Retaining Walls	Non-Contributing			
Riding Ring	Non-Contributing			
Weather Station	Non-Contributing			

Archeological Sites

The historic archeology at Horse Ranch does not appear to have been comprehensively assessed. However, an early site by the cistern, an unidentified feature in a stall in the barn, a foundation north of the utility shed, and a well lined with redwood timbers near the public entrance road are potential sites relating to the history of the ranch. These should all be considered to be contributing archeological features of the landscape until further assessment can be done by the park.

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
foundation north of utility shed	Contributing			
unidentified feature in barn stall	Contributing			
unidentified feature near trough	Contributing			
well near park entrance road	Contributing			

Management Information

Descriptive And Geographic Information

Historic Name(s): Rancho Sierra Vista
Horse Ranch

Current Name(s): Rancho Sierra Vista
Horse Ranch

Management Unit:

Tract Numbers:

State and County: Ventura County, CA

Size (acres): 838.54

Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 83	11	322082	3782023
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 83	11	316546	3774434
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 83	11	317676	3775884
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 83	11	321216	3777654
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 83	11	311349	3778287
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 83	11	314061	3779143
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 83	11	318335	3779104
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 83	11	312987	3779462
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 83	11	311104	3779443
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 83	11	318825	3781590
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 83	11	322082	3781646
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 83	11	321367	3781627

GIS File Name: D:\claims\samo\sierragps

GIS File Description: This file is located on Kathleen Fitzgerald's computer at the PGSO in Oakland, CA.

National Register Information

National Register Documentation: No Documentation

Explanatory Narrative:

A draft National Register Nomination for Rancho Sierra Vista was completed in 2000 by Slawson and Rasson of Greenwood and Associates. This draft was never submitted to the SHPO for review, and is kept in park files.

National Register Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Explanatory Narrative:

The California SHPO concurred with the findings of this CLI, particularly: that the proposed district is eligible for listing on the National Register, that the setting contributes to the significance, and that the list of contributing/non-contributing features is correct.

Date of Eligibility Determination: 8/24/2004

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: Local

Contributing/Individual: Individual

Significance Criteria: C -- Inventory Unit embodies distinctive characteristics of type/period/method of construction; or represents work of master; or possesses high artistic values; or represents significant/distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction

Period Of Significance

Time Period: 1936 - 1947 AD

Historic Context Theme: Developing the American Economy

Historic Context Subtheme: Agriculture

Historic Context Facet: Animal Husbandry (Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry)

Area Of Significance:

Category: Agriculture

Priority: 1

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic

Landmark Status: No

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Ethnographic Landscape
Historic Vernacular Landscape

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Use/Function Category:	Agriculture/Subsistence
Use/Function:	Livestock
Detailed Use/Function:	Livestock
Type Of Use/Function:	Both Current And Historic
Use/Function Category:	Recreation/Culture
Use/Function:	Outdoor Recreation
Detailed Use/Function:	Outdoor Recreation
Type Of Use/Function:	Current

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Survey Conducted: Yes-Restricted Information

Associated Groups

Name of Peoples:	Chumash and Tongva
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic

Significance Description:

Extensive ethnographic and ethnohistoric research has been done. Rancho Sierra Vista was originally part of Chumash territory, often differentiated to Ventureño Chumash, although it appears to have been more closely associated with Muwu than with Humaliwu. There are archeological sites within and near "Horse ranch" in which the Chumash are specifically interested. Further, the Tongva are traditionally associated with the San Fernando Valley and Los Angeles River basin and are currently associated with Satwiwa but not historically. Because of the unique emphasis of Satwiwa, it could be said that all contemporary tribes of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties are currently associated with Satwiwa.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Adjacent lands belonging to Point Mugu State Park include the complementary portions of Rancho Sierra Vista which, along with Horse Ranch, encompass the original ranch boundary. The Main

Ranch and Ranch Headquarters located further down Big Sycamore Canyon, as well as the outlying ranching and agriculture-associated features throughout Rancho Sierra Vista, are the collective compliment to the Horse Ranch portion of the proposed district. Further degradation of the historic resources associated with the larger Rancho Sierra Vista cultural landscape boundary will inherently diminish the integrity of the landscape.

General Management Information

Management Category: Should Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 7/21/2003

Explanatory Narrative:

Rancho Sierra Vista (Horse Ranch) meets National Register criteria, is compatible with the park's legislated significance ("The Secretary shall manage the recreation area in a manner which will preserve and enhance its scenic, natural and historical setting..." [Public Law 95-625, 1978]), and retains a land use appropriate to its traditional use and function.

Condition Assessment And Impacts

The criteria for determining the condition of landscapes is consistent with the Resource Management Plan Guideline definitions (1994) and is decided with the concurrence of park management. Cultural landscape conditions are defined as follows:

Good: indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character-defining elements will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

Undetermined: Not enough information available to make an evaluation.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 05/14/2002

Date Recorded: 09/26/2002

Park Management Concurrence: Yes **Concurrence Date:** 7/21/2003

Level Of Impact Severity: Moderate

Explanatory Notes: The condition assessment of "good" has been applied to this landscape due to the physical stability of the buildings, structures, and other landscape features of the ranch. However, the historic authenticity, i.e. integrity, of the landscape has been severely compromised due to

the cumulative effects of removing historic features, and the addition of incompatible elements all without adequate assessment of the site's significance. While the extant features require no immediate action to maintain their current condition, further incompatible modifications to the buildings and site features will likely result in the complete loss of integrity for the site and diminish its potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Stabilization Measures:

Impact:

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

Internal/External: External

Description:

Widespread development of residential subdivisions threatens nearly all private lands surrounding Horse Ranch. The NPS should investigate further methods of mitigating this impact, through fee simple purchase, or viewshed, conservation, or scenic easements.

Type of Impact: Flooding

Internal/External: Both Internal and External

Description:

Horse Ranch is situated on low lands susceptible to flooding. Studies of drainage capacities and possible flood management should be undertaken.

Type of Impact: Operations On Site

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

At the northern end of Horse Ranch, the Native Plant Nursery has utilized an open-air barn constructed in the 1990s and introduced a number of smaller features such as the Earth Tub and the shed above it. This land use is inappropriate for a historic ranching district and threatens the integrity of the landscape. The SMMNRA should consider an alternative site for the nursery.

Type of Impact: Impending Development

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

The Native Plant Nursery plans to add further developments on the site of the only remaining Beal period corrals at Horse Ranch. Any further development here would further effect the integrity of the landscape. The nursery should investigate an alternative, more appropriate location for this development.

Type of Impact: Removal/Replacement

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

In the late 1990s, the NPS removed a photinia hedge along the main entry road. This feature likely dated to the period of significance and consideration should be given to its replacement.

Type of Impact: Removal/Replacement

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

In the 1980s and 1990s, the NPS removed, reconfigured, and reconstructed the fence and corral system at Horse Ranch. Further research should be conducted to determine the fence arrangement at the close of the period of significance in 1947.

Type of Impact: Removal/Replacement

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

In the late 1990s a chicken coop and bunkhouse behind the caretakers residence were removed. Although the history of these structures is not currently known, Section 106 compliance was not conducted for this project, resulting in the loss of potential historic features.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement: Cooperative Agreement

Expiration Date: NOT APPLICABLE

Explanatory Narrative:

A cooperative agreement exists between the DOI, NPS, and the FOS for the use of the Satwiwa Cultural Center. The agreement, #1443CA854095003, began in 1995 and has no expiration date. A contract currently pays for guest host services from the FOS.

Management Agreement: Memorandum Of Agreement

Expiration Date: NOT APPLICABLE

Explanatory Narrative:

A Memorandum Of Agreement is currently in place between the NPS, California State Parks, and The Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy.

NPS Legal Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document:

Document Date:

Explanatory Narrative:

Approved Treatment Completed:

Approved Treatment Cost

LCS Structure Approved

Treatment Cost: \$0

Landscape Approved

Treatment Cost: \$0

Cost Date:

Level of Estimate:

Cost Estimator:

Explanatory Description: The LCS has not identified ultimate approved treatment costs for the buildings and structures and no landscape treatment costs have been identified in a park document.

Stabilization Costs

LCS Structure Stabilization Cost: \$0

Landscape Stabilization Costs: \$0

Cost Date:

Level Of Estimate:

Cost Estimator:

Explanatory Description: No LCS structure stabilization costs for Rancho Sierra Vista have been approved. In addition, as the condition of the landscape is "good" no landscape stabilization costs have been identified.

Documentation Assessment and Checklist

Documentation Assessment: Poor

Documentation:

Document: Development Concept Plan

Year Of Document: 1984

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The DCP provides plans for Satwiwa Cultural Center and the management recommendations for Natural Resources.

Document: General Management Plan

Year Of Document: 2002

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The General Management Plan identifies Rancho Sierra Vista as a potential cultural landscape, but does not establish management policies.

Document: Other

Year Of Document: 1996

Amplifying Details: Ranch Sierra Vista Ranch Management Plan

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Explanatory Narrative:

The Ranch Management Plan provides a frame work for the continual use of the district as an operating ranch.

Document: Other

Year Of Document: 1993

Amplifying Details: Superintendent's Annual Reports, 1980-1993

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Explanatory Narrative:

The reports provide information about the site during the NPS ownership.

Document: Other

Year Of Document: 1982

Amplifying Details: Environmental Impact Statement

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The 1982 EIS mentions Rancho Sierra Vista, but does not address historic resources.

Appendix

Bibliography

Citations:

Citation Title:	Fairchild Aerial Surveys
Year of Publication:	1937
Source Name:	other
Citation Location:	On file, National Park Service, Museum Research Building, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

Citation Author:	Greene, Linda W.
Citation Title:	A Historical Survey of the Santa Monica Mountains of California; Preliminary Historic Resource Study, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
Year of Publication:	1980
Source Name:	DSC/TIC
Citation Location:	On file. Denver: National Park Service, Historic Preservation Branch, Pacific Northwest/Western Team.

Citation Author:	Greenwood and Associates
Citation Title:	History of Rancho Sierra Vista
Year of Publication:	2000
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Location:	On file, National Park Service, Museum Research Building, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

Citation Author: Monroe, Kathy
Citation Title: Draft History of Rancho Sierra Vista
Year of Publication: 1983
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Location: On file, National Park Service, Museum Research Building, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

Citation Title: Map of Estate of Carl H. Beal, Rancho Sierra Vista, Ventura County, California
Year of Publication: 1946
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Location: On file, National Park Service, Museum Research Building, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

Citation Author: Beal, Carlton
Citation Title: Letter to Kathy Monroe
Year of Publication: 1983
Source Name: Personal Communication
Citation Location: On file, National Park Service, Museum Research Building, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

Citation Author: San Buenaventura Research Associates (SBRA)
Citation Title: Historic Resources Evaluation, Rancho Sierra Vista, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
Year of Publication: 1996
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Location: On file, National Park Service, Museum Research Building, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

Citation Author: Beal, Carlton
Citation Title: Letter to Greer K. Chesher
Year of Publication: 1989
Source Name: Personal Communication
Citation Location: On file, National Park Service, Museum Research Building, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

Citation Author: Danielson, Mrs. Richard E.
Citation Title: Personal Correspondence with Alexandra H. Luberski
Year of Publication: 1991
Source Name: Personal Communication
Citation Location: The original is located in historian's office of Department of Parks & Recreation, San Diego, CA

Citation Author: Triem, Judy
Citation Title: Telephone interview by Judy Triem with Keleen Beal, daughter-in-law of Carl Beal; wife of Carlton Beal.
Year of Publication: 1995
Source Name: Personal Communication
Citation Location: On file, National Park Service, Museum Research Building, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

Citation Author: Danielson, Richard Jr.
Citation Title: Letter to Robert Chandler, Superintendent
Year of Publication: 1982
Source Name: Personal Communication
Citation Location: On file, National Park Service, Museum Research Building, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

Citation Author: Triem, Judy
Citation Title: Telephone communication between Luis Sanchez, former employee at Rancho Sierra Vista between 1938 and 1948 and Judy Triem.
Year of Publication: 1995
Source Name: Personal Communication
Citation Location: On file, National Park Service, Museum Research Building, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

Citation Title: Sohм, Hayden communication with author
Year of Publication: 2002
Source Name: Personal Communication
Citation Location: Sohм, Hayden. Telephone: 310 457 8140

Citation Author: Phil Holmes
Citation Title: Conversation between Sterling, Floyd, and Phil Holmes
Year of Publication: 2000
Source Name: Personal Communication
Citation Location: On file, National Park Service, Museum Research Building, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

Citation Author: Chung, Jenny
Citation Title: Telephone interview by Jenny Chung with Edward Borchard, son of Theresa Borchard and Edward Borchard, Sr.
Year of Publication: 1995
Source Name: Personal Communication
Citation Location: On file, National Park Service, Museum Research Building, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area.

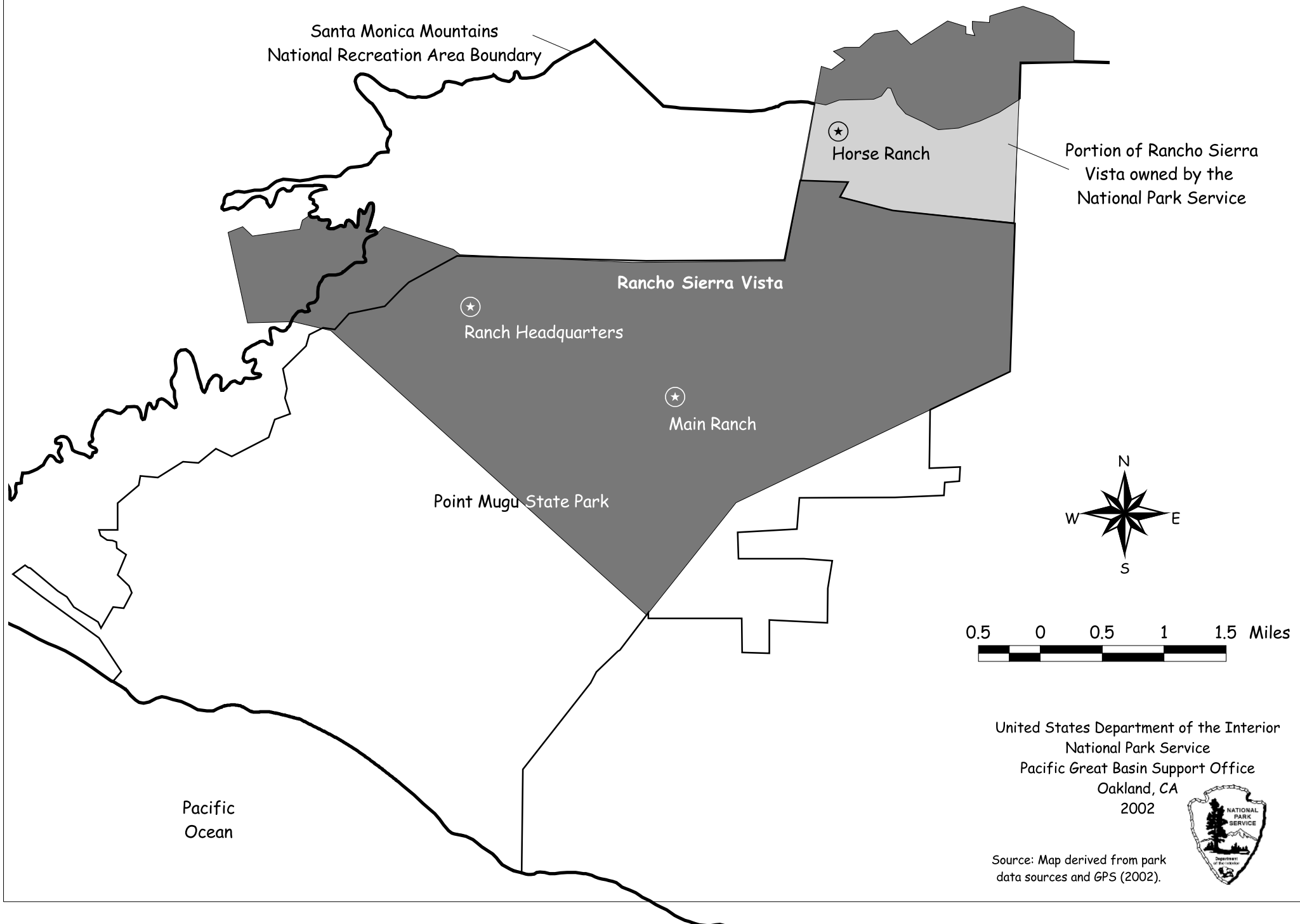
Citation Author:	Greenwood and Associates
Citation Title:	Draft National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
Year of Publication:	2000
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Location:	On file, National Park Service, Pacific Great Basin Support Office.

Supplemental Information

Title: Site Maps

Description: The Supplemental Information included with this inventory includes four site maps at varying scales of detail for Horse Ranch.

Site Map #1
Horse Ranch at Rancho Sierra Vista
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area

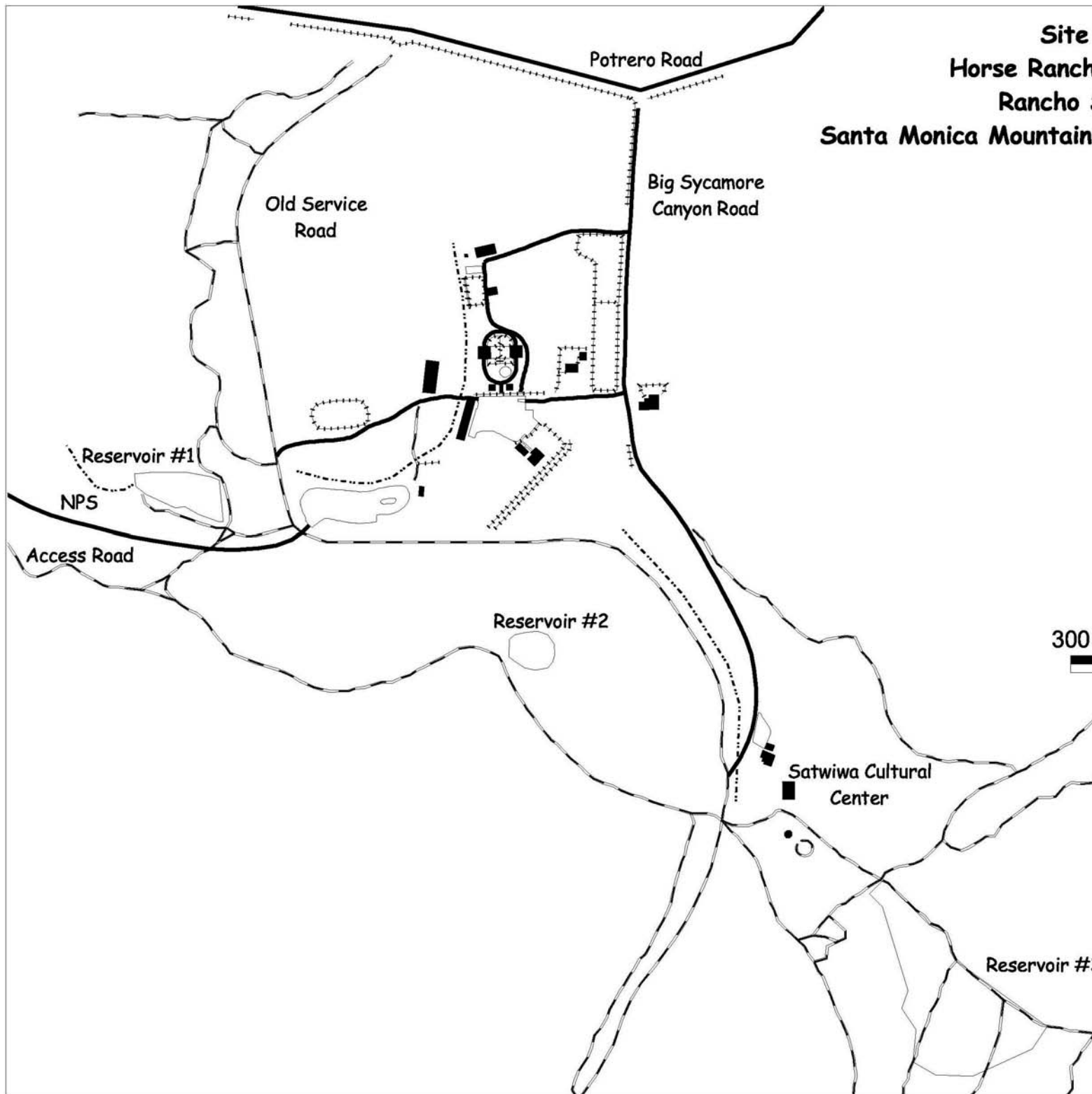


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Pacific Great Basin Support Office
Oakland, CA
2002



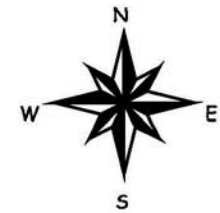
Source: Map derived from park
data sources and GPS (2002).

Site Map #2
Horse Ranch - General View
Rancho Sierra Vista
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area



Legend

- Buildings
- Parking
- Roads
- Fencelines
- Trails
- Intermittent Streams
- Contours

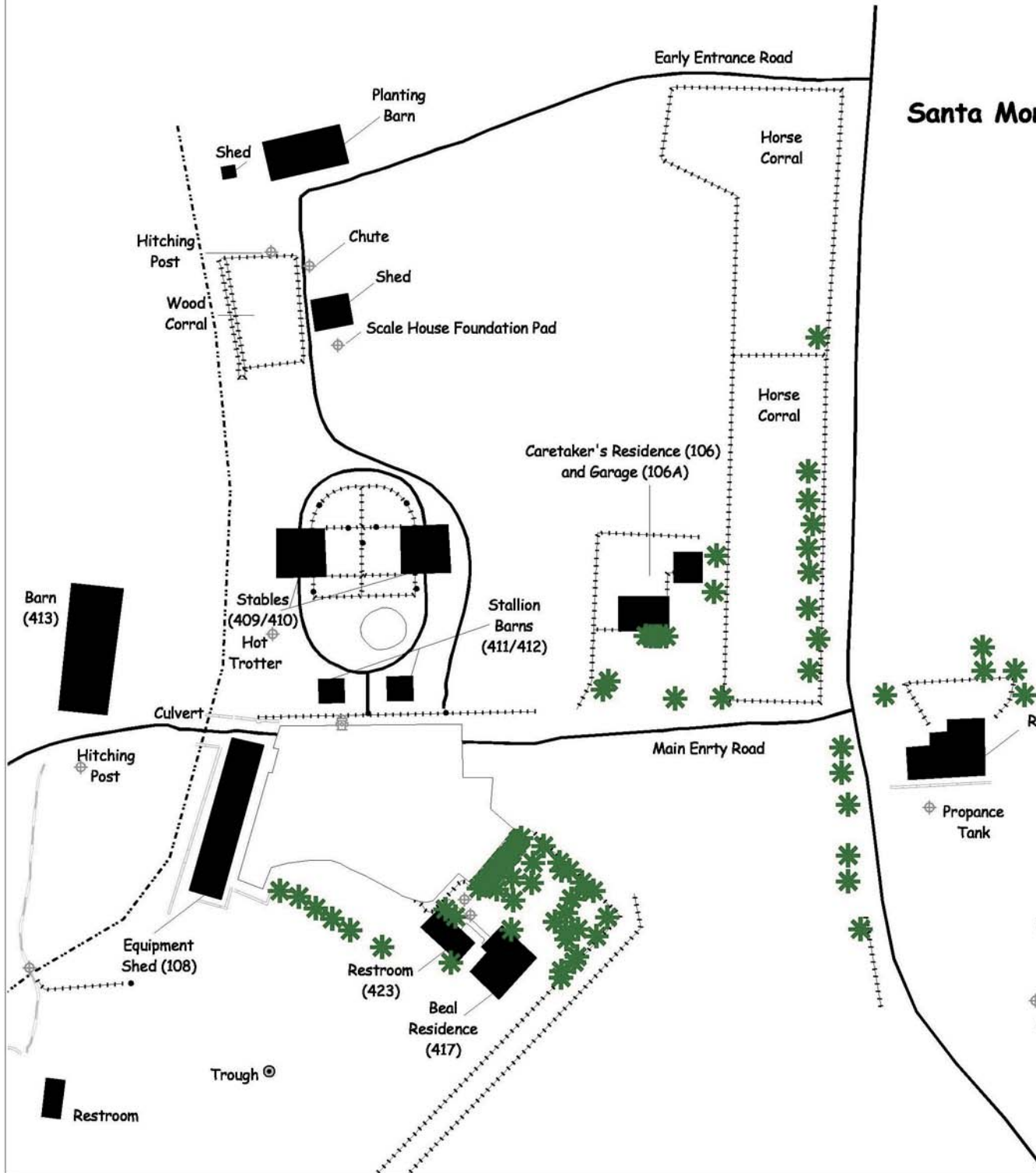


United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service
 Pacific Great Basin Support Office
 Oakland, CA
 2002



Source: Map derived from park data sources and GPS (2002).

Site Map #3 **Horse Ranch - Detail View** **Rancho Sierra Vista** **Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area**



Legend

- Gates
- ⊕ Small Scale Features
- ⊕ Fire Hydrant
- ★ Vegetation (see vegetation map)
- Buildings
- Parking
- Roads
- - - Fencelines
- Walls
- Trails
- - - Intermittent Streams



100 0 100 200 Feet

United States Department of the Interior
 National Park Service
 Pacific Great Basin Support Office
 Oakland, CA
 2002

Source: Map derived from park data sources and GPS (2002). Some of the Vegetation is approximate and based on filed observation and the assistance of Leslie Jehnnings.



Site Map #4

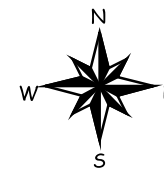
Horse Ranch - Vegetation

Rancho Sierra Vista

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area

Vegetation Key

-  Ash
-  Bailey Acacia
-  California Pepper
-  Eucalyptus
-  Umbrella Tree
-  Redwood
-  Pine
-  Bottlebrush
-  Magnolia
-  Avocado
-  Citrus
-  DeAnjou Pear
-  Pomegranate
-  Peach
-  Photinia
-  Blue Aloe
-  Juniper
-  Prickly Pear Cactus
-  Yucca
-  Unknown
-  Volunteers



50 0 50 100 Feet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Pacific Great Basin Support Office
Oakland, CA
2002

Source: Map derived from park data sources and GPS (2002). Some of the Vegetation is approximate and based on filed observation and the assistance of Leslie Jehnings.

