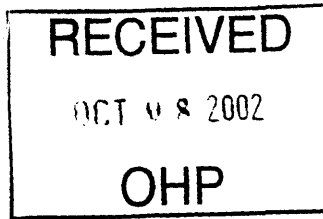
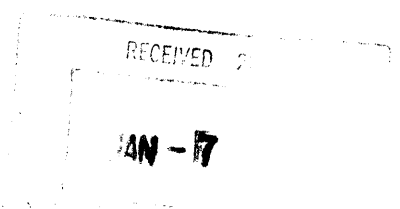


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Camarillo Ranch House

other names/site number Rancho Calleguas

2. Location

street & number 201 Camarillo Ranch Road not for publication N/A  
city or town Camarillo vicinity N/A  
state California code CA county Ventura code 111  
zip code 93012

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant     nationally     statewide X locally. (    See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Steph D. Milnes 1-2-03  
Signature of certifying official Date

California Office of Historic Preservation

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property     meets     does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

USDI/NPS NRHP Nomination Form  
Camarillo Ranch House  
Ventura County, California

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

*Edson A. Bull* 2/20/03

- entered in the National Register  
See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the  
National Register  
See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the  
National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

*Edson A. Bull*  
Signature of Keeper      Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

USDI/NPS NRHP Nomination Form  
Camarillo Ranch House  
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6. Function or Use  
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: Single Dwelling  
Agricultural/Subsistence Agricultural Outbuilding  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and Culture Sub: Museum  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

=====  
7. Description  
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Queen Anne  
Other: Wood-frame Mule Barn  
\_\_\_\_\_

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone  
roof Composition Shingle  
walls Wood  
other Stained Glass  
Broken Glass Accents  
Stucco

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

USDI/NPS NRHP Nomination Form  
Camarillo Ranch House  
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8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Architecture

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance 1892-1952

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates 1892

ca 1905

\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Camarillo, Adolfo

Cultural Affiliation N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder Anlauf, Herman

Ward, Franklin

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

USDI/NPS NRHP Nomination Form  
Camarillo Ranch House  
Ventura County, California

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Ventura County Museum of History and Art, Ventura  
Pleasant Valley Historical Society, Camarillo

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property 4.49

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	11	314180	3787990	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

USDI/NPS NRHP Nomination Form  
Camarillo Ranch House  
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11. Form Prepared By  
=====  
name/title Janet Hansen, M.A., and Jennifer Mermilliod, M.A.  
=====  
organization Hansen Historic Resources Consulting date July 14, 2002  
street & number 1328 La Loma Drive telephone (909) 793-8583  
city or town Redlands state CA zip code 92373-6944  
=====

=====  
Additional Documentation  
=====  
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps  
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs  
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====  
Property Owner  
=====  
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)  
name Jerry Bankston, City Manager, City of Camarillo  
street & number 601 Carmen Drive telephone 805-388-5300  
city or town Camarillo state CA zip code 93010  
=====

=====  
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).  
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.  
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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          Camarillo Ranch House            
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Narrative Description:

Summary Paragraph

The Camarillo Ranch House property includes the Camarillo Ranch House (1892), a contributing mule barn (ca. 1905) and a non-contributing stable (1967). Once part of the 10,000 acre Camarillo Ranch, the 4.49 acre parcel is bounded on the south by Mission Oaks Boulevard, on the east by vacant land, on the west by Camarillo Ranch Road, and on the north by new industrial and commercial development. The two-story Queen Anne style house faces south onto Mission Oaks Boulevard. The mule barn is located to the northwest of the residence while the stable is located east of the mule barn and directly north of the residence. A new asphalt-paved driveway, providing access to the property from Camarillo Ranch Road, and parking lot separate the stable and mule barn from the residence. A large asphalt-paved circular driveway is located at the front (south) of the residence. Historically this driveway was unpaved; it served as the main entrance to the residence from Mission Oaks Boulevard (formerly Santa Rosa Road), and was also used as a racetrack. Mature specimen trees, numerous plants and shrubs, and large expanses of grass lawn provide the landscaped setting for the house. The property is secured with a post-and-rail fence. The Camarillo Ranch historically featured numerous buildings that supported the ranch functions and were accessed by service roads to the north and east of the ranch house. These included a mule barn, stable, pair of twin donkey barns, bunkhouse, blacksmith shop, slaughter house, worker housing, and storage buildings, all east of the residence, and a large barn north of the residence. To accommodate rezoning and subsequent new development, most of the original ranch buildings, and associated landscape features, were demolished (1999). The mule barn and stable were relocated at this time. The property is owned by the City of Camarillo and managed and operated by the Camarillo Ranch Foundation. The Camarillo Ranch House was restored in 1999-2000 by the City of Camarillo and a new landscape scheme was introduced in 2001. The residence functions as a house museum while the property accommodates various events, including weddings. The Camarillo Ranch House, Mule Barn, and property retain a high degree of integrity with minor alterations to accommodate the new use as an interpretive historic site open to the public. This includes the addition of a paved driveway, walkways, and parking lot, new plant materials, and outdoor lighting.

Camarillo Ranch House (1892)

The residence was constructed in 1892. In addition to the 1999-2000 restoration project, the house was remodeled in 1914; this primarily affected the interior spaces.

Exterior

Typical of the Queen Anne style, the massing of the two-story house consists of a central rectangular volume with a medium-pitched hipped roof from which a number of elements project. The wood-frame structure of the dwelling rests on a raised stone foundation. A partial basement is located beneath its full two stories and third story attic space. The basement crawl space was historically covered with wooden lattice screening, which was restored in the 1999-2000 restoration project. At that time, plywood sheeting was placed behind the lattice work to conform to current seismic requirements; it was painted black to mimic the original look of open latticework. The horizontal, wooden shiplap siding is almost entirely original and is the dominant wall sheathing material. Decorative dentils are located beneath the boxed roof cornice. Fenestration throughout includes primarily tall wood-frame double-hung windows. The residence has four chimneys: two on the east elevation, one on the west elevation and one off the kitchen on the north elevation. These chimneys suffered earthquake damage over the years and as a result, have been shortened. Historic photographs indicate that there was cresting along the roof ridge; this has been removed (date unknown).

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A veranda extends across the main (south) facade and wraps around the southwest corner, continuing virtually the full length of the west elevation. It was restored in the 1999-2000 restoration project. While most of the original materials remained to provide evidence for the restoration, the balustrade of the porch steps was reconstructed based on early historic photographs. The porch is framed by wooden posts and brackets that support a simple frieze of turned spindles; the enclosing balustrade includes a row of perforated circles located below the handrail. A small pediment is located on axis with the centrally positioned, recessed entranceway. Above this point, on the second story, is a three-quarter dormer/bay with an open balcony. Its fish-scale shingled upper wall, punctuated by a round window, breaks the roofline and is capped by a conical roof with a finial. A three-story octagonal tower is located at the southeast corner of the dwelling. A band of fish-scale shingles separates the first and second stories of the tower; the upper floor is sheathed with stucco encrusted with stones and glass. A section of the stucco has been repaired (date unknown). An original stained glass window is located in the first floor of the tower. A hexagonal-shaped roof with a finial caps the tower. Historic photographs indicate finials capped other roof peaks; these were removed at some time (date unknown) and were not replaced. Original drawings illustrate that the pair of double-hung windows on the west end of the south wall was originally a single double-hung window (1914).

The wrap around porch terminates at the entrance to the breezeway on the west elevation. There has been some speculation that the breezeway and rear service portion of the residence were constructed after 1892. However, original plans for the house show a screened in breezeway, kitchen, utility room and servant's quarters. The breezeway area was later closed in (date unknown). A two-story five-sided bay is located on the west elevation within the porch area. Here the porch echoes the bay in shape. Historic photographs indicate that the center window on each story of the bay was enclosed with shiplap siding (date unknown). Six additional windows were similarly removed and filled in with shiplap siding. These include: a window at the southeast corner of the back parlor (east elevation); a northeast window in the center, east bedroom on the second floor; a northern window in the northeast bedroom on the second floor; a northern window in the northwest bedroom on the second floor; a fifth (center) window in the tower bedroom of the second floor; and a window on the north wall of the kitchen (filled in during the kitchen remodel of 1915). Furthermore, original plans show that the door on the south end of the west elevation was a window; this was apparently replaced with a door to allow direct access to Adolfo Camarillo's study from the outside (1914).

The detail of the front porch is replicated in the one story porch located at the north end of the east elevation. Like the west side porch, this porch enters into the breezeway. The porch was rebuilt as part of the City restoration project. Historic photographs indicate that it was originally simpler in design and that it had been enlarged to the north (date unknown). In addition, interior evidence indicates that a portion of the porch area that connected the back parlor with the east porch was incorporated into an interior remodel sometime between 1914 and 1920. The picture window and casement windows on this elevation likely date from the same time.

The one story rear portion of the residence has a low-pitched hip roof and is simpler in design than the rest of the house. Apparently, the northernmost portion was cut off and extended northward four feet (date unknown) as evidenced in the mismatched siding and lack of detailing, such as dentils and frieze. Historic photographs indicate that the northernmost windows on the east elevation of this addition have been replaced with smaller windows. A simple rear porch, located at the northwest corner of the house, was formerly screened in (date unknown) and was rebuilt in 1999-2000. This porch, which enters into the kitchen, may not have been original to the house. A small hip roof dormer is located on the second story of this rear elevation.

Other exterior alterations to the residence in 1999-2000 include seismic upgrading of the roof through the addition of plywood sheathing. The residence was also re-roofed with new composition shingles and painted white. A handicap lift was added to the east elevation. The house is in excellent condition and retains a high level of integrity.



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Camarillo Ranch House  
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*Interior*

The residence has a fairly contained central hall plan, typical of the Queen Anne style. The first floor accommodated the formal living spaces while the second floor accommodated bedrooms and bathrooms. Interior wood finishes include redwood with hardwood mantels of oak and blond hardwood. Floors are primarily birch and oak. Alterations were made to the interior as part of the 1914 remodel. The staircase, which originally emptied straight into the entry hall, was altered to include a return. The wall and pocket door to the front parlor were removed to accommodate the change. A bench seat was added to the tower bay at this time. The first floor master chamber was enlarged for use as the ranch office. The original pantry and hallway were opened up for use as a breakfast room.

The kitchen of the house was extensively remodeled in 1915, including the addition of opalite panels located on the north and east interior walls. That same year, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition (San Francisco, 1915), Adolfo Camarillo purchased a walk-in cooler manufactured by Kirchner Supply Company of Los Angeles. It remains in its original placement in the pantry, between the kitchen and porch.

In planning for the restoration of the residence, the years 1892-1915 were chosen as the period of significance. Inappropriate later additions were removed. Wall and window coverings and furnishings were added to reflect the period of significance. Selections were based on physical evidence in the house as well as family recollections. A first floor hall and two water closets were remodeled for us as a restroom with handicap access.

Mule Barn - Contributing (ca. 1905)

The large mule barn was originally located east of the Camarillo Ranch House, facing west, and was accessed by a service road, which extended on a north/south axis from Mission Oaks Boulevard. It was relocated (1999) in one piece to the northwest of the ranch house and oriented on a southeast/northwest axis. Historically, an earlier barn (ca. 1896) was constructed in this approximate location, although oriented on a north/south axis. The mule barn is a large (72 feet by 74 feet) wood-frame building. Each pitch of its wood shingle sheathed, gable roof is broken by a clerestory opening used for ventilation and light. Large, hung doors with a double "X" pattern on a single panel, and pairs of smaller doors at each corner, are located at the front and rear facades. Rows of blank, square openings enliven the longer east and west facades. A cupola with a "horse" weather vane is centrally placed on the roof ridge. The date the weather vane was added is unknown, but it possibly dates from the 1920s, when significant horse history was related to the ranch.

The plan is characteristic of a type of late-nineteenth century cattle or horse barn. The tall central space of the barn is designed to house hay, which can be loaded externally and stored to the height of the rafters. Animals were led indoors along passageways that flank the east and west sides of the interior, to double feeding areas or stalls. Hay is brought to the animals via a wheel barrel track located between the central space and the stalls; grain is dropped from a partially enclosed feeding apparatus. Despite the absence of the ranching operations, the observer is left to appreciate the dramatic spatial juxtaposition of the large open central space and the tight, confined areas along the periphery. The barn is in its original state and is currently being used for storage, but plans for interior rehabilitation and use as a museum accessory building and event setting are planned. The barn is in excellent condition and is painted red and white. It retains a high degree of integrity with no apparent alterations.

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Stable - Non-Contributing (1967)

The stable was originally located east of the Camarillo Ranch House, facing west, directly north of the mule barn. It was relocated (1999) to its current location north of the residence and east of the mule barn. The one-story stable is U-shaped in plan. The wood-frame, gable-roofed building rests on a concrete foundation and is sheathed with vertical plywood siding. The wings of the "U" project to the south and functioned as stables, while the northern portion of the building was used as a tack and feed room. Wooden doors with a double "X" pattern are located at the north and south facades. The stable currently functions as office space, a gift store, and public restroom facilities. In addition, four original horse stalls remain in the "U" wings. Although it is a non-contributor to the property as it is not yet fifty years of age, it's design is consistent with the mule barn building, and it does not detract from the intergrity of the property.

Site Design/Landscaping

As part of the plan to develop the property as an interpretive historic site, a landscape scheme was introduced (2001) which incorporates historic features with new plantings and hardscape features. The design is intended to accommodate a variety of outdoor events as well as serve as an educational tool. To the south (front) of the Camarillo Ranch House sits three prominent trees: a Moreton Bay Fig, said to be the second largest in California; a Norfolk Island Pine, said to be the tallest of its species in California; and a Bunya Bunya. All three trees were planted before 1900 and are on the California Historic Tree Registry. Other prominent trees include the row of Eucalyptus along Mission Oaks Boulevard, planted before the turn of the century by Adolfo Camarillo. The property also includes a number of historic palm trees, some of which were relocated for the new landscape design. In 2001, 55 new trees were planted throughout the property. At the southwest corner of the property is a small citrus orchard with oranges, lemons and limes. Along the western fence line are several species of pines. Two types of avocado and walnut trees were also planted to represent crops grown on the ranch. Around the barn and stables are twelve species of oak trees.

West of the residence a formal herb garden has been planted with a historical fountain as the focal point. The fountain is believed to date from the 1920s or 1930s; historic photographs indicate it dates from at least the 1940s. The garden has raised planters and paved walkways.

The area east of the residence was developed for outdoor events, with a lawn area to seat 250 people. This area also includes a rose garden. Some of the roses date to the 1940s. A historic cistern is also located within this area, just east of the residence (date unknown).

To the north of the residence a paved driveway access and parking lot were added to accommodate visitors and staff. Two-arm turn of the century style lights have been added to the property, adjacent to the house, as well as some contemporary style spotlights to illuminate evening activities.

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Camarillo Ranch House  
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Narrative Statement of Significance:

The Camarillo Ranch House is significant for its association with Adolfo Camarillo. Adolfo was one of the most successful ranchers, largest landowners, and influential citizens in Ventura County history and his house remains a well-known local landmark and symbol of his success. The Camarillo Ranch House is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion B, within the context of agriculture in Ventura County. The period of significance is 1892, the date of construction of the residence, to 1952. The end date is arbitrarily 1952 as Adolfo continued to live in the house and ranch until his death in 1958, but did not achieve exceptional significance within the last 50 years. In addition, the house is eligible for listing under Criterion C as an excellent representation of Queen Anne style architecture in Ventura County. The contributing mule barn is also eligible under Criterion C, as an excellent example of a turn-of-the-century livestock barn in the county. The significance of the Camarillo Ranch House was recognized early by the County of Ventura with its listing in 1969 as County Landmark No. 8. (1)

Ventura County's rancho period followed the secularization of the Spanish Missions in 1834. By 1837, seven ranchos were granted to citizens of the area by the Mexican government. By 1846, the majority of the fertile land that forms present day Ventura County was divided into nineteen ranchos. (2) Most were operated by prominent Spanish and Mexican families. The economy of these ranchos was primarily dependent on cattle. By the 1860s and 70s settlers began arriving in the area from both Europe and the East, and ranch activities diversified. Thus, the newly created Ventura County (1872) began developing a reputation as an agricultural region.

The Camarillo Ranch property was originally known as the 10,000-acre Rancho Calleguas, which includes much of today's city of Camarillo. The rancho was granted to Jose Pedro Ruiz, a soldier and native of Spain, by the Mexican government in 1837. In their 1883 *History of San Barbara and Ventura Counties*, Thomas H. Thompson and Albert Augustus West describe the rancho which, "lies south of and over the hills from the Las Posas Rancho, east of La Colonia from which it is separated by government lands, north of the Guadaluca, and west of El Canejo. (3) After the death of Jose Pedro Ruiz in 1849, the rancho property was passed on to his son Gabriel and other heirs. By 1875 Juan Camarillo, Adolfo Camarillo's father, became sole owner of the property when Gabriel and his wife Rafaela sold their last share for \$3000. (4)

Juan Camarillo was born in Mexico City in 1812 to Luis and Maria Rodriguez Camarillo. In 1834, at twenty-two years old, he and his wife Petra Ordonez decided to join the Hajar-Padres colonization expedition from San Blas, Mexico to Alta California. The official roster of members of the colony lists Juan's occupation at that time as tailor. (5) The expedition was intended to safeguard the California Coast against foreign powers, and was an early phase in the Mexican government's plan to secularize the California missions. Juan Camarillo and his wife sailed with the director of the colony, Jose Maria Hajar on the brigantine "Natalia." The 127 passengers left San Blas on August 3<sup>rd</sup> and landed in San Diego on September 1<sup>st</sup> only to learn that the colonization plan had been cancelled and they would receive no land. (6) The immigrants went their separate ways. Juan Camarillo decided to continue north overland and settled in Santa Barbara in 1834. Apparently a short time later his wife died in San Diego. (7)

Juan worked as a trader on the California coast between San Francisco (then Yerba Buena) and San Diego. He eventually earned enough money to open a merchandise store at the corner of State and Canon Perdido streets in Santa Barbara. In 1841, Juan married Martina Hernandez at the Santa Barbara Mission. (8). Juan and Martina had eight children while living in Santa Barbara.

In 1857, the family relocated to Ventura where they lived in an adobe house at the corner of Main Street and Ventura Avenue. (9) Here, six more children were born to Juan and Martina, and Juan began his political involvement in the Ventura County area. He was one of the early "sindicos" in California, and acted as city attorney, tax collector and treasurer. (10)

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When Ventura incorporated as a city in 1866, Juan was a member of the first board of trustees and served from 1866 to 1869. He also reportedly financed his son-in-law, Joseph Wolfson, in the building of the original wharves in Ventura in 1872. (11)

Juan purchased the Rancho Calleguas from Gabriel and Rafaela Ruiz with proceeds from the sale of real estate he had acquired in both Santa Barbara and Ventura counties. In 1878, Juan placed an advertisement in the local newspaper offering the entire ranch for rent, "The whole of the 'Ranch Calleguas' in Ventura County consisting of ten thousand (10,000) acres; of these there are from 6,000 to 7,000 acres cultivating and the rest of grazing land." (12) Although the entire ranch was never leased, parts of it were. During Juan Camarillo's lifetime, the family ranch continued to be used primarily for raising cattle and sheep.

Juan Camarillo died in 1880. He willed five-eighths of the property to his wife and one eighth each to his sons Adolfo, Juan Jr., and Jose. After Jose's death (before reaching the age of majority) his mother Martina received his share of the ranch. Martina died at the age of 72, and left the entire Rancho Calleguas to Adolfo and Juan. (13)

Adolfo Camarillo, or Don Adolfo as he is affectionately called, was born in Ventura in 1864. He attended grammar school in Ventura, and the Franciscan School in Santa Barbara. After his father's death, Adolfo and his younger brother Juan (born in 1867) assumed much of the responsibility of managing the ranch. In 1885, after attending International Business College (Woodbury College) Adolfo managed the ranch full time. His brother Juan lived with his mother in a home on California Street in Ventura and worked in a mercantile store. After his mother's death in 1898, he moved to the Camarillo Ranch. Juan had acreage planted in grain and beans and he raised cattle. Most accounts of his life indicate he left the management of the ranch to Adolfo and traveled extensively. In 1916 Juan moved to Argentina where he lived for almost twenty years. (14) He was never married, and died in 1936 in Camarillo.

In 1888 Adolfo married Isabela Menchaca of Ventura. After returning from their honeymoon, they lived in the 12-room Ruiz adobe, which continued to be their residence until 1892 when their two-story Queen Anne style residence was constructed. Sources indicate that the Camarillo house was constructed after the Ruiz adobe was destroyed by fire. However, an article in the *Ventura Free Press Weekly* indicated that the adobe ranch house on the Calleguas Rancho did not burn until 1901, nine years after the construction of the ranch house (15). The couple had seven children, five of whom lived to adulthood (Rosa, Ave Maria, Isabela, Frank, and Carmen).

The explanation for the construction of the new Camarillo residence and the subsequent development of the ranch may relate to the changing attitudes toward land and development of the late 1880s, and the impact of the construction of the Southern Pacific railroad on the region. The land boom of the 1880s affected Ventura County as it did other areas of Southern California. From 1886-88, the city of Ventura expanded its boundaries and doubled its population. New towns were created during these years including Fillmore City (1887), Bardsdale (1887), Saticoy (1887), Simi (1888), and Piru (1888). These apparent moves toward urbanism did not significantly alter the fundamentally agricultural nature of the county. Instead, the real estate industry expressed in its advertisements what the locals already knew: "a land flowing with milk and honey, oil and wine, and teeming with the richness of tropical and semi-tropical fruits." (16)

In 1887, the Southern Pacific railroad extended to Santa Barbara. The city of Ventura immediately built a railroad depot, and attempted to make travelers fully aware of the hospitality of the region. Realizing the role the railroad would have in redirecting human development of the region, the Camarillo family established their home site just north of the Somis Branch of the railroad. In 1898, the railroad extended from Oxnard to the town of Camarillo, so named by the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) and U.S. Post Office after the prominent family.

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By 1899, about forty families lived in the town. Many had relocated from nearby Springville, which was the earliest community in the area and was thriving by the late nineteenth century. But as Camarillo grew, Springville slowly faded away. Camarillo was established on forty acres adjacent to and west of the Rancho Calleguas at the SPRR track and Ventura Boulevard. Adolfo and his brother Juan helped finance the construction of a number of buildings in the new town.

The railroad was not only the generator of economic activity, but it was the conduit of modern building materials, and architects/builders carried concepts that they adapted to the new conditions of the region. The Camarillos hired Franklin Ward and Herman Anlauf to design their new house. The house is an excellent example of the Queen Ann style and the only remaining example of a ranch house of this style and period in the Camarillo area. Ward, a native of New Jersey, had been educated in the carriage making trade before moving to Chicago where he worked for Allen and Bartlett as a carpenter and architect. (17) He arrived in Ventura in 1886, where he worked with Selwyn Locke Shaw as an architect and builder. Shaw has been described as Ventura's "most distinctive nineteenth-century carpenter/builder." (18) Herman Anlauf was a native of Sachsen, Germany. He immigrated to Oregon with his family as a child. Anlauf moved to Santa Paula in 1891, where he built a house for his family which included space for his office. (19)

In essence, when the Camarillos moved from an adobe hacienda to a two-story wood frame Queen Anne house, they shed a pattern of residential living associated with the Hispanic tradition in favor of a dwelling-type that was more attuned to middle class Anglo-American taste. The house Ward and Anlauf designed for the Camarillo family reflects design trends that were current in pattern books and popular journals available from the 1870s through the end of the century. The team is credited with the design/construction of a number of dwellings throughout Ventura County. Aside from the Camarillo residence, their most notable work is the Queen Anne style George Washington Faulkner house (1894) in Santa Paula, listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Another notable firm designing residences and hotels in Ventura County (and elsewhere in the state) is the firm of Samuel and Joseph Cather Newsom. Their best-known local work is the rebuilt David C. Cook house in Piru (1889-90). (20)

The design of the house needed to fulfill its symbolic and factual role as the center of operations of a fully functioning ranch. In contemporary nineteenth century literature, critics endorsed the view that the house should be part of a well-ordered natural system. The affinity between the house and nature could be expressed in various ways, e.g., the incorporation of a porch and large windows from which one could participate and view nature, the use of decorative millwork, and ironically faux graining patterns. These features are present in the Camarillo Ranch House. On a larger scale, the issue of nature is expressed in the consideration of landscape features - notably the large specimen trees that were planted to frame the house, and the tight spatial relationship that connected the house with the larger natural setting of the ranch itself.

Under Adolfo's management, the Camarillo Ranch became one of the most successful in the county. While his father was primarily know as a cattle and sheep rancher, Adolfo cleared the land of sagebrush, cactus, and wild mustard and increased the scope and productivity to include all forms of ranching in addition to raising cattle, sheep and hogs. He was a pioneer in the raising of lima beans (with Joseph Lewis) which would later become the major crop of Ventura County. (21) By the end of the nineteenth century Adolfo was producing lima beans, barley, black-eyed peas, and corn. (22) He also had acres of vineyards and produced some excellent wines. Adolfo's diaries indicate that he hired many workers to help with his ranching, the majority of which were transients who stayed only a few weeks or even days. Many of the workers were Mexican, although he also hired Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, and descendants of the Chumash Indians. (23)

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By the early twentieth century, Adolfo's ranch was one of the most successful and well-known operations in the area. Numerous buildings were constructed to support ranch activities, including a large mule barn (ca.1905). This contributing building is an excellent example of a turn-of-the-century livestock barn and is the only barn of its type and period remaining in Camarillo. A barn similar in form and layout is identified as a "Missouri Barn" in Byron Halsted's *Barns, Sheds and Outbuildings* (1881). (24) Halsted comments that a barn is significant not only for the beauty of its design and construction, but also for its ability to convey the function and use of the building. The current (1880s) trend in barn construction was to build a single large one where previously, a number of smaller barns and structures would have been constructed. The design of the Camarillo mule barn, and the subsequent construction (ca. 1916) of service buildings nearby (e.g., blacksmith's shop, pony/donkey stable, pair of donkey barns - all demolished in 2000) fulfills Halsted's vision of an orderly farm or ranch. In his view,

Barns can be pleasing objects, and impart an impression of comfort and completeness upon all who see them. This attractive appearance will depend upon the symmetry and exterior finish of the buildings themselves, their grouping, the planting of suitable shade trees, etc. (25)

The activities at Camarillo's ranch were a point of interest in newspapers through the area, and published histories of the Ventura and Santa Barbara County areas highlighted his accomplishments and contributions. In his 1917 *History of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura Counties*, C.M. Gidney describes the ranch:

[Calleguas Rancho] is not only one of the largest estates but also one of the oldest under continuous management and cultivation since the Mexican era in California. One finds at Calleguas Rancho in addition to three thousand acres of beans, a couple of thousand acres devoted to corn, barley, alfalfa, and other forage and grain crops. Here too is found the model dairy of Ventura County, equipped in the most modern manner, operated throughout by electricity and milking a hundred and fifty high grade cows. Then too, Calleguas Rancho is one of Ventura County's largest producers of hogs, a large herd being carried, while on the grazing lands and hills, which are not susceptible to cultivation, a herd of stock and beef cattle is found. (26)

Adolfo's success was also discussed in John Steven McGroarthy's *California of the South: A History*. This later account (1933) reflects some changes in the ranching activities:

[Adolfo] is a large breeder of hogs and one of the foremost stockmen in this part of the state. He has over three thousand acres in beans, and two thousand acres area devoted to the raising of corn, barley, alfalfa, and other crops. He is a grower of walnuts and also finds the raising of citrus fruits a profitable occupation. In the operation of his place he has used system and science, which always produce the best results, and is a recognized leader of agricultural advancement in Ventura County. The ranch comprises ten thousand acres and is one of the largest and best equipped in the state. It is nearly all piped for irrigation and in every respect is a model farm property. (27)

In addition to his accomplishments as a rancher, Adolfo Camarillo was an important figure in the social, economic, and political activities of the Ventura County area. Because he cherished and preserved the Spanish traditions of early California, many people affectionately referred to him as "the last Spanish don." He was one of the original members of the Los Rancheros Visitadores, a group of horsemen who dressed in traditional Spanish garb and re-enacted the journey of the Spanish dons from the mission at Santa Barbara to the Santa Inez Mission. Adolfo was a famed breeder of pure white Arabian stallions. His "Camarillo White Horses" were renowned in the area and were a familiar site at pageants, parades, and fiestas.

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The breed began with Sultan, a white Spanish colt born in 1912. Adolfo purchased Sultan at the Sacramento State Fair in the 1920s. He bred Sultan to Morgan mares at his ranch and the white offspring became the first of the Camarillo White Horses.(28) Adolfo himself, dressed in traditional Spanish costume, rode the horses in many events through the 1930s including the Tournament of Roses and Santa Barbara fiesta parades. The horses were also ridden across the Golden Gate Bridge when it opened in 1936. The Camarillo Ranch itself became locally famous as the site for a variety of rodeos, brandings, ropings, equestrian events, and barbecues in which the entire town of Camarillo was invited to attend.(29)

Adolfo also contributed to the growth and development of the Ventura County area through his service in various organizations. He was vice president of the First National Bank of Ventura and the Ojai State Bank and director of the Bank of A. Levy and Pacific-Southwest Trust and Savings Bank at Oxnard. He was a member of the Pleasant Valley Elementary School Board from 1894 to 1951 (president 1914-1951). Adolfo served on the Ventura County Board of Supervisors from 1906-1914, and as president of the Ventura County Fair Board from 1915 to 1947. In 1931 he was appointed the director of the California State Fair, a position he held for many years. He was director of the Camarillo Citrus Association and California Lima Bean Growers Association and president of the Ventura County Walnut Association and the Board of Peoples Lumber Company. He is also noted for his various donations of land to schools, and public and private organizations throughout the years, including fifty acres for construction of the high school (1954) which bears his name.

Adolfo Camarillo died on December 10, 1958, and was buried at the family crypt at St. Mary Magdalen Church, alongside his wife Isabela who died in 1938.(30) Until that time, 6,700 acres of the original Rancho Calleguas was still owned and maintained by the family. After Adolfo's death most of the ranch was sold to pay inheritance taxes. More recent sales of land in the 1980s and 90s has been followed by new development. As a result, the Camarillo Ranch Foundation was organized in 1998 with the purpose of restoring and preserving the 4.49-acre Camarillo Ranch House property and operating it as an interpretive historic site open to the public.

About the same time as Adolfo's death, agricultural land in Ventura County was being sold to make way for houses, shopping centers, and parking lots. This was largely a result of the completion of the Ventura Freeway (U.S. 101) which made access to the area easier for both commuters to Los Angeles and tourists. Associated ranch houses and other historically and architecturally significant buildings were demolished along the way. In the Camarillo area alone, ranches of early residents, including the Savier Brothers, Willard family, Joseph F. Lewis, Daily Brothers, and Arneill's are no longer extant. The Camarillo Ranch House is the only extant ranch house from the early period of development in Camarillo and one of the few remaining in the county.

Adolfo is still remembered through the annual Camarillo Fiesta Days, a tradition started in 1964 to commemorate his birthday (October 29<sup>th</sup>) and the incorporation of Camarillo (October 22, 1964).(31) The official City Seal bears the resemblance of Adolfo atop one of his famous white horses. In his book *Greater Camarillo - Then and Now*, David White acknowledges that, no history of the area is complete without a discussion of Adolfo Camarillo:

Few men in the history of Ventura County were more important to the successful evolution of a community than Adolfo Camarillo. Even fewer were more liked or respected, or left a more lasting impression.(32)

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## Notes:

1. Information obtained from Dina Rachal, Assistant Coordinator of the South Central Coastal Information Center, University of California, Los Angeles.
2. Judith P. Triem, *Ventura County: Land of Good Fortune* (Northridge, CA: Windsor Publications, Inc. 1985, 34.
3. Thomas H. Thompson and Albert Augustus West, *History of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties* (Oakland, CA: Thompson & West), 392.
4. For a recent interpretation of the ranch property see Robert W. Blew, "Rancho Calleguas," in *Pioneer Days in Southern California*. Los Angeles Corral, Bound Book Twenty (Studio City: CA: The Westerners, Los Angeles Corral), 1997. Also see Bob Lamb, "4<sup>th</sup> Annual Salute to Agriculture: Juan Camarillo," *Early Bird* (March/April 1989): n.p.
5. See C. Alan Hutchinson, "An Official List of the Members of the Hajar-Padres Colony for Mexican California, 1834" reproduced in *Pacific Historical Review* 42 (August 1973): 411. The list clearly indicates Juan was married at the time of the expedition. Interestingly, few secondary sources mention this first marriage. See Yetive Hendricks, "The Camarillo Family," 22 September 1982, Ventura County Museum of History and Art, Library, Ventura, CA.
6. The naval Corvette "Morelons" was also part of the expedition carrying 112 colonists. See C. Alan Hutchinson, 407.
7. According to Yetive Hendricks, in her essay "The Camarillo Family," Juan Camarillo had a young daughter at the time of his wife's death, but she could find no further references to the daughter in her research. Interestingly, Hendrick's essay is the only source of information (aside from the "Official List of the Members of the Hajar-Padres Colony for Mexican California, 1834"), that mentions Juan's first marriage.
8. Sources differ on whether Juan and Martina were married in 1840 or 1841.
9. A 1905 article in the *Ventura Free Press Weekly* (August 22, 8) indicated the sale of house to the "Chinese" who remodeled it much to the dismay of local residents who considered it a landmark for its association with Juan Camarillo.
10. The sindico was a member of the ayuntamiento, the governing body of California cities under the Mexican law of December 1836. This law divided California into districts and sub-districts for judicial and police purposes. See Carmelita Marie Fitzgerald, "The Story of Camarillo." Master's Thesis, Leland Stanford Junior University, July 1944, Ventura County Museum of History and Art, Research Library, Ventura, Ca., 17.
11. Ibid, 25.
12. *Ventura Signal*, November 2, 1878, 2.
13. Records differ on what Juan Camarillo willed to his daughters after his death. In his essay "Rancho Calleguas" Robert W. Blew indicates he left them nothing and they later sued Juan and Adolfo for their brother Jose's eighth-share of the ranch. The information was obtained from Adolfo's diaries and is confirmed by newspaper articles of the case from the same year. Other accounts indicate the sister's received other properties upon their father's death. See Carmelita Fitzgerald Nicholson, "The Last of the Dons," *The Ventura County Historical Society Quarterly* 12, No. 1 (October 1966): 2-21.



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14. Juan was reportedly a silent partner in a large ranch near Buenos Aires.
15. *Ventura Country Free-Press*, 22 November 1901, 2.
16. Quoted from *Ventura Daily Free Press*, 8 July 1887, in Glenn S. Dumke, *The Boom of the Eighties in Southern California* (San Marino: Huntington Library, 1970), 172.
17. "George Washington Faulkner House, Santa Paula," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. 1991.
18. Judith P. Triem, *Ventura County: Land of Good Fortune* (Northridge, CA: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1985), 58.
19. Ibid.
20. For information on the Newsoms, see: David Gebhard, Harriette Von Breton and Robert W. Winter, *Samuel and Joseph Cather Newsom: Victorian Architectural Imagery in California 1878-1908* (Santa Barbara: University Art Museum, 1979).
21. According to David White, Joseph Lewis is credited with bringing the lima bean to the area from Peru, first planting them in Carpenteria. In 1899 he rented 260-acres from Adolfo and they jointly operated a large acreage. See *Greater Camarillo - Then and Now* (Camarillo, Ca.: Camarillo Chamber of Commerce, 1978), 66.
22. Records of the ranch sales during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century can be found in the Adolfo Camarillo Collection at the Ventura County of History and Art, Ventura, CA.
23. Fitzgerald, 24.
24. Byron Halsted, *Barns, Sheds and Outbuildings* (Brattleboro, Vermont: The Stephen Greene Press, 1881; reprint, 1977), 27-29.
25. Ibid., xii.
26. C.M. Gidney, *History of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and Ventura Counties, Vol. II* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1917), 499. Adolfo apparently operated the dairy with Joseph F. Lewis. Little information is available regarding the dairy, and it apparently ceased operating in the 1920s.
27. John Steven McGroarty, *California of the South: A History, Vol. 4* (Los Angeles: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., Inc., 1933).
28. Sultan is buried along with several of his descendants in a graveyard east of the ranch stables according to John Polich, "Camarillo Ranch: Rich Part of History Just off Freeway," *The Camarillo Daily News*, 29 July 1989, B-8.
29. Bill Nash, "Camarillo home still belongs to the family." *Camarillo Star*, 16 September, 1997, C8.
30. The church, completed in 1914, was built as a family chapel by Juan Camarillo.
31. Fiesta Days was apparently originated by Edith Camarillo Rouse, Adolfo's daughter-in-law, *Ventura County Star-Free Press*, 30 October 1966, 3.
32. Jack Killon, *Camarillo Daily News*, November 10, 1989.

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Boundary Description:

The boundary of the Camarillo Ranch House property is Lot 3 of Tract 5118 Recorded in M.R. Book 136 Page 63.

Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes 4.49 acres, which were part of the original 10,000-acre Camarillo Ranch (also historically known as the Rancho Calleguas) and represent the area of the ranch historically associated with the Camarillo Ranch House. This is the acreage currently owned by the City of Camarillo; the remaining acreage of the ranch was sold off from the time of Adolfo's death in 1958 to the late 1990s.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation Page 17

Camarillo Ranch House  
name of property  
Ventura County, California  
county and State

=====  
Photographs:

**Camarillo Ranch House**

Name of Property: Camarillo Ranch House  
City & State: Camarillo, California  
Photographer: Janet Hansen  
Date of Photograph: April 1, 2002  
Location of Original Negative: Camarillo Ranch Foundation  
View of photograph: Photo is taken facing north/northwest showing the front (south) façade of the Camarillo Ranch House.  
Photograph Number: 1

Name of Property: Camarillo Ranch House  
City & State: Camarillo, California  
Photographer: Janet Hansen  
Date of Photograph: April 1, 2002  
Location of Original Negative: Camarillo Ranch Foundation  
View of photograph: Photo is taken facing northwest showing the front (south) façade and a portion of the southeast (side) elevation of the Camarillo Ranch House, emphasizing the dominant octagonal tower encrusted with glass and stones on its third level.  
Photograph Number: 2

Name of Property: Camarillo Ranch House  
City & State: Camarillo, California  
Photographer: Janet Hansen  
Date of Photograph: April 1, 2002  
Location of Original Negative: Camarillo Ranch Foundation  
View of photograph: Photo is taken facing northeast showing the front (south) façade and west (side) elevation of the Camarillo Ranch House, emphasizing the wrap around veranda.  
Photograph Number: 3

Name of Property: Camarillo Ranch House  
City & State: Camarillo, California  
Photographer: Janet Hansen  
Date of Photograph: April 1, 2002  
Location of Original Negative: Camarillo Ranch Foundation  
View of photograph: Photo is taken facing southwest showing the east (side) elevation and a portion of the north (rear) elevation of the Camarillo Ranch House.  
Photograph Number: 4

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation Page 18

Camarillo Ranch House  
name of property  
Ventura County, California  
county and State

=====

Name of Property: Camarillo Ranch House  
City & State: Camarillo, California  
Photographer: Janet Hansen  
Date of Photograph: April 1, 2002  
Location of Original Negative: Camarillo Ranch Foundation  
View of photograph: Photo is taken facing south showing the north (rear) elevation of the Camarillo Ranch House.  
Photograph Number: 5

**Mule Barn**

Name of Property: Camarillo Ranch House  
City & State: Camarillo, California  
Photographer: Janet Hansen  
Date of Photograph: April 1, 2002  
Location of Original Negative: Camarillo Ranch Foundation  
View of photograph: Photo is taken facing northwest showing the front (southeast) façade and northeast (side) elevation of the mule barn  
Photograph Number: 6

Name of Property: Camarillo Ranch House  
City & State: Camarillo, California  
Photographer: Janet Hansen  
Date of Photograph: April 1, 2002  
Location of Original Negative: Camarillo Ranch Foundation  
View of photograph: Photo is taken facing southeast showing the northwest (rear) and southwest (side) elevations of the mule barn.  
Photograph Number: 7

**Mule Barn & Stable**

Name of Property: Camarillo Ranch House  
City & State: Camarillo, California  
Photographer: Janet Hansen  
Date of Photograph: April 1, 2002  
Location of Original Negative: Camarillo Ranch Foundation  
View of photograph: Photo is taken facing northwest showing the mule barn in context with the non-contributing stable.  
Photograph Number: 8



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Additional Documentation Page 19

Camarillo Ranch House  
name of property  
Ventura County, California  
county and State

=====

**Moreton Bay Fig Tree**

Name of Property: Camarillo Ranch House  
City & State: Camarillo, California  
Photographer: Janet Hansen  
Date of Photograph: April 1, 2002  
Location of Original Negative: Camarillo Ranch Foundation  
View of photograph: Photo is taken facing southwest showing the Moreton Bay Fig tree that dominates the entrance to the Camarillo Ranch House circular drive from Mission Oaks Boulevard.  
Photograph Number: 9

**West Gardens**

Name of Property: Camarillo Ranch House  
City & State: Camarillo, California  
Photographer: Janet Hansen  
Date of Photograph: April 1, 2002  
Location of Original Negative: Camarillo Ranch Foundation  
View of photograph: Photo is taken facing southwest showing the historic fountain and newly planted herb gardens west of the Camarillo Ranch house.  
Photograph Number: 10

**Contextual Photographs**

Name of Property: Camarillo Ranch House  
City & State: Camarillo, California  
Photographer: Janet Hansen  
Date of Photograph: April 1, 2002  
Location of Original Negative: Camarillo Ranch Foundation  
View of photograph: Photo is taken facing northwest showing the circular entrance drive in context with the Camarillo Ranch House.  
Photograph Number: 11

Name of Property: Camarillo Ranch House  
City & State: Camarillo, California  
Photographer: Janet Hansen  
Date of Photograph: April 1, 2002  
Location of Original Negative: Camarillo Ranch Foundation  
View of photograph: Photo is taken facing north showing the mule barn and west gardens in context with the Camarillo Ranch House.  
Photograph Number: 12

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Additional Documentation Page 20

Camarillo Ranch House  
name of property  
Ventura County, California  
county and State

=====  
Name of Property: Camarillo Ranch House  
City & State: Camarillo, California  
Photographer: Janet Hansen  
Date of Photograph: April 1, 2002  
Location of Original Negative: Camarillo Ranch Foundation  
View of photograph: Photo is taken facing west/southwest showing the west gardens in context with the Camarillo Ranch House.  
Photograph Number: 13

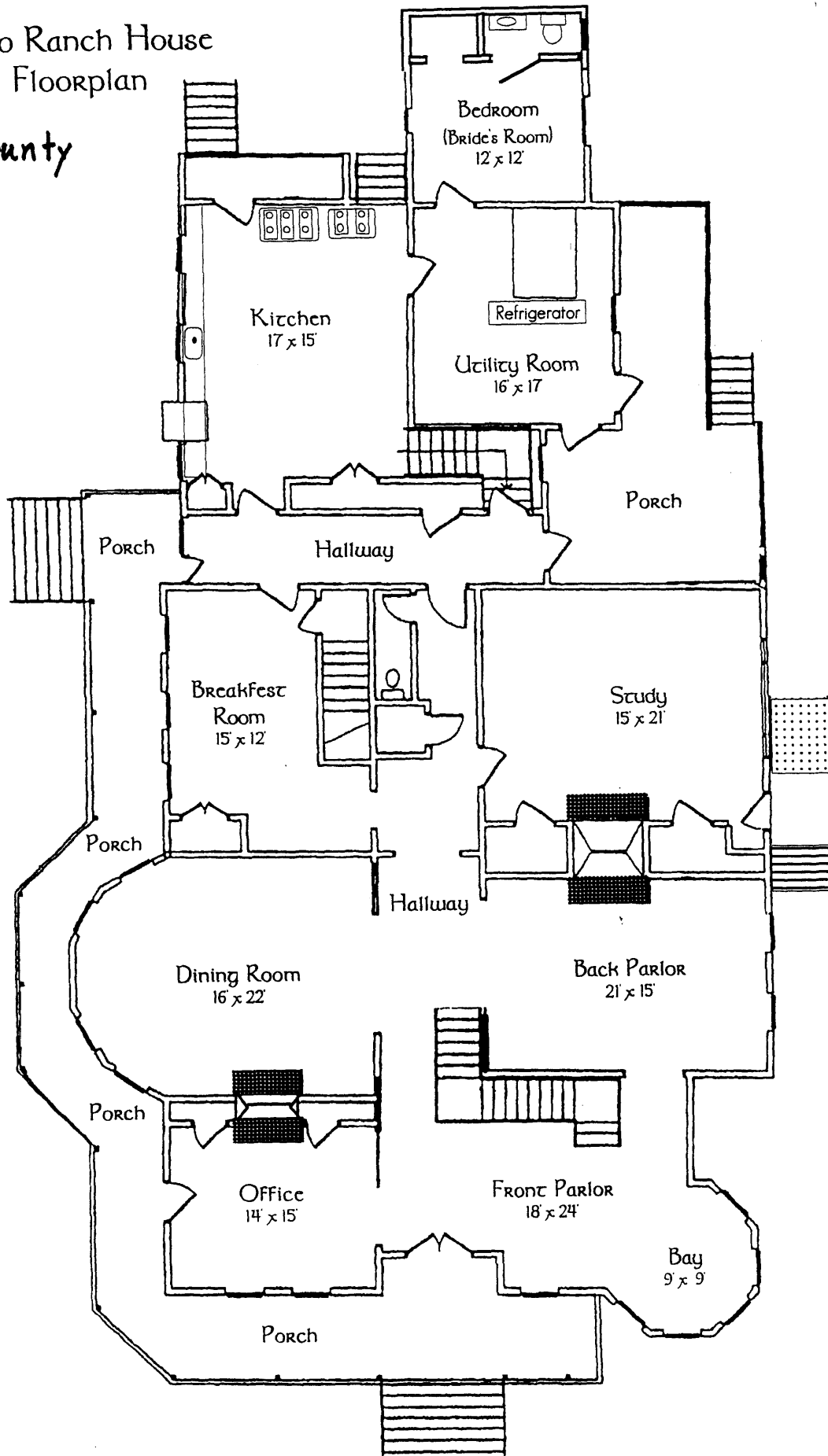
Name of Property: Camarillo Ranch House  
City & State: Camarillo, California  
Photographer: Janet Hansen  
Date of Photograph: April 1, 2002  
Location of Original Negative: Camarillo Ranch Foundation  
View of photograph: Photo is taken facing west showing the east gardens with historic cistern in context with the Camarillo Ranch House.  
Photograph Number: 14

Historic Photograph

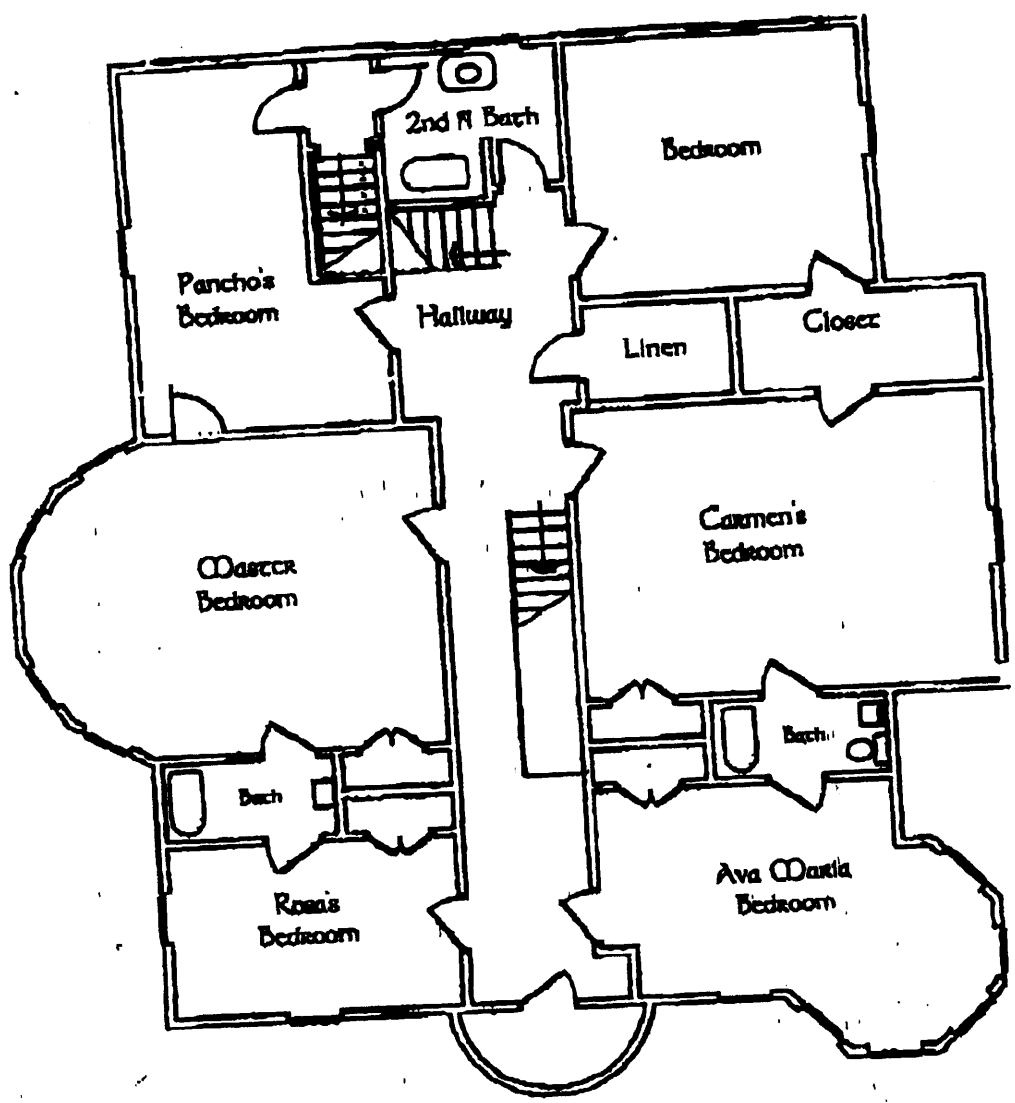
Name of Property: Camarillo Ranch House  
City & State: Camarillo, California  
Photographer: Unknown  
Date of Photograph: ca. 1895  
Location of Original Negative: Ventura County Museum of History and Art  
View of photograph: Photo is taken facing west, overlooking the Camarillo Ranch House, circular racetrack, and grounds.  
Photograph Number: 15

Camarillo Ranch House  
1st Floor Floorplan

Ventura County  
CA

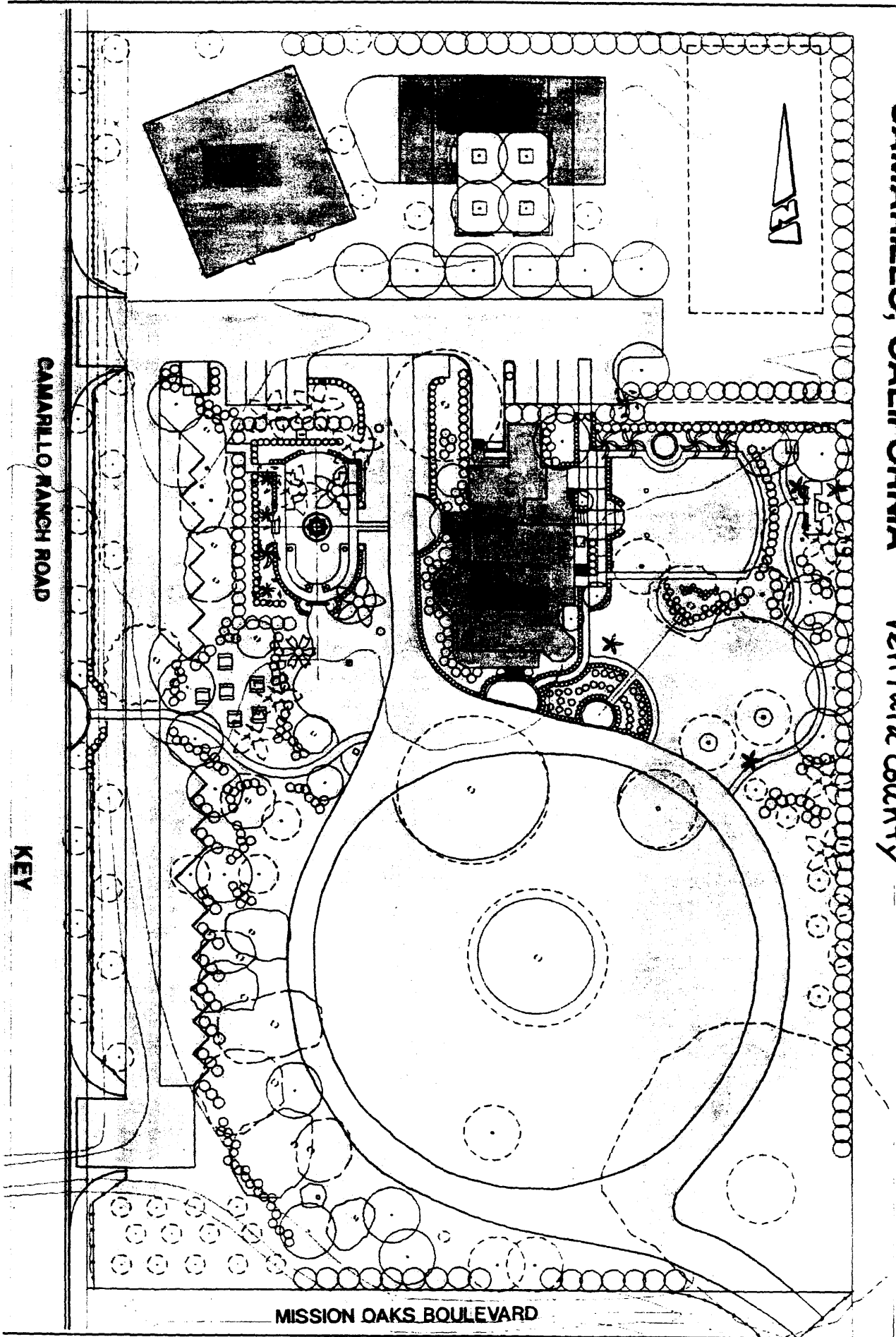


Camarillo Ranch House  
2nd Floor Floorplan  
Ventura County  
CA



**CAMARILLO RANCH HOUSE**  
**CAMARILLO, CALIFORNIA**

*Ventura County*



**CAMARILLO RANCH ROAD**

**MISSION OAKS BOULEVARD**

**KEY**

- 1** CAMARILLO RANCH HOUSE
- 2** MILE BARN
- 3** STABLE (NON-CONTRIBUTING)

APPROXIMATE SCALE 1 inch = 20 feet