

261

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JAN 10 1992

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Rancho De Los Kiotes (Quiotes)
other names/site number Leo Carrillo Ranch Flying L.C.

2. Location NN Quarter Sect. 19 TWP 12 South Range 4 West San Bernadino Meridian

street & number 4758 Palomar Airport Road NA not for publication
city, town Carlsbad NA vicinity
state California code CA county San Diego code 073 zip code 92009

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>11</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>6</u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: NA
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Stade R. Craig Feb 13, 1992
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.
Signature of commenting or other official Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 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:)
Adores Byers 3/31/92
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Multiple dwellings with secondary structures.

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Work in Progress

Working Rancho

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:
Spanish Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Rock

walls Adobe

Wood

roof Clay

other Wood Shingle

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Rancho De Los Kiores consists of a complex of wood and adobe buildings constructed between 1937 and 1940 by Leo Carrillo as a retreat, a working ranch, and a celebration of his Hispanic heritage. The complex includes the main house, a guest house, foreman's house, swimming pool, and array of out-buildings. Originally the ranch consisted of 2,538 acres. Today, ten and a half acres remain intact, under the ownership of the City of Carlsbad. Although the buildings are deteriorated from nature, neglect, and time, they have not been altered. The integrity of the compound, therefore, remains high.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Ethnic Heritage: Hispanic

1936-1941

na

Cultural Affiliation

na

Significant Person

Carrillo, Leo

Architect/Builder

Carrillo, Leo - architect
Mendoza, Cruz - builder

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Rancho De Los Kiotes is significant under Criterion B in the area of Hispanic Ethnic Heritage for the association with Leo Carrillo who used the property as a weekend retreat from 1937 until 1941. Carrillo was a strong, positive, and well loved role model who sought to celebrate California's, and his, early Spanish Mexican heritage through a life of good deeds. In addition to being an accomplished actor, Carrillo gave freely of his time to many charitable causes.

Exceptional significance is not being claimed and the arbitrary date of 1941 is the ending date.

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Carrillo, Leo, The California I Love, Prentice-Hall, Englewood, N.J. 1961.
- Howard-Jones, Marje, Seekers of the Spring, Friends of the Library, Carlsbad, CA, 1982.
- Friends of Carrillo Ranch, Leo Carrillo: A Life Bigger than Legend, Slide Presentation, Carlsbad, CA, 1990.
- Johnson, Randy, "Pancho's Retreat", Westways Magazine, August 1978.
- No Author, "Carrillo Ranch Pancho's Hideaway", Blade Tribune, June 25, 1978, pg 50.
- Tomkins, Walker A., Santa Barbara History Makers, Kimberly Press, Coleta, CA, 1983, Pg 37-40.
- May, Dale Ballou, "The Adobe Is My Birthstone", Leo Carrillo Rancho de los Quiotes, Journal of San Diego History, Fall 1989.
- Lambs Script, VOL XXIII, 1954.

 See continuation sheet**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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical DataAcreage of property 10.5**UTM References**

A	<u>111</u>	<u>477920</u>	<u>3664740</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>111</u>	<u>478240</u>	<u>3664260</u>

B	<u>111</u>	<u>4780610</u>	<u>36647610</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>111</u>	<u>47781410</u>	<u>366421010</u>

 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary of Carrillo Ranch is shown as parcel 3 of San Diego County Assessors Map, Book 222, Page 01 (Copy attached)

 See continuation sheet**Boundary Justification**

The boundary includes the main house and all associated buildings and structures situated on the 10.5 acres owned by the City of Carlsbad.

 See continuation sheet**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title	<u>Patricia Cratty</u>	date	<u>9/5/91</u>
organization	<u>City of Carlsbad</u>	telephone	<u>(619) 438-1161 ext. 4395</u>
street & number	<u>2075 Las Palmas</u>	state	<u>CA</u>
city or town	<u>Carlsbad</u>	zip code	<u>92009</u>

Leo Carrillo Ranch is a "Spanish Rancho" constructed between 1937-40. The Ranch was laid out and built in a hacienda style reminiscent of Leo Carrillo's childhood days. A secluded hideaway, it consists of seventeen resources, eleven buildings and six structures. six are adobe, six are wood frame, one is both adobe and wood frame, one is galvanized metal, one is concrete and wood and two are rock. The adobe walls have been whitewashed and replastered often. Many of the plastered patches have been simply scored with a finger to imitate the adobe bricks. All walls are still standing, though some exhibit major structural cracking. The wood frame construction, both stud wall and post and beam, is also in varying degrees of structural stability. However, all existing resources retain their historical integrity.

The purchase in 1937 of seventeen hundred acres of property in North San Diego County (now Carlsbad) was the realization of a dream come true for actor Leo Carrillo - his desire to build a working rancho which would embody the Hispanic heritage of the Golden State and bring alive the romantic and pastoral flavor of Old California.

Carrillo's vivid description of his dream rancho, where he could see the ocean, enjoy nature and find an old forgotten adobe and restore it, had been discussed with his realtor friend, Sterling Hebbard. When Mr. Hebbard learned of the old Matthew Kelly property, he invited Leo to look over the remains of the homestead. It was the perfect fit - a terrestrial paradise with plenty of water for domestic purposes. Leo purchased the first seventeen hundred acres for seventeen dollars an acre from Charles Kelly, an early Carlsbad settler. Two years later he purchased another eight hundred and thirty eight acres from Edward Kelly. From Carrillo's own account, no real plans were followed for construction of the Ranch. Instead, he hired Cruz Mendoza and his three sons from nearby Vista, who followed Leo's own designs to build a hacienda and its complementary buildings. The Spanish tile on the roof was salvaged from the home of Hollywood actress Zasu Pitts. Planted liberally throughout the property are palms, weeping pepper trees, citrus and many varieties of cactus and succulents. Here he entertained his friends, rode horses and enjoyed rounding up and branding his own herd of cattle. Portions of two movies were filmed at the Ranch - one in 1942 and another in 1960.

The main hacienda consists of three separate adobe buildings connected under one clay tile roof and divided by two arched breezeways. They are roughly shaped in a "U" with the largest structure serving as the living area, the smallest was called the "Horseman's Room" and the other functioned as family quarters. The walls of the ranch house are thick sun-baked adobe, boasting arched

doorways while corner beehive-shaped fireplaces sit at each end of the living room. One of the adobe interior walls is actually a remnant of the original house built on the site by Matthew Kelly in 1868. These living quarters open onto a courtyard layered with flagstones. To the west are three structures; a rock fish pond, a swimming pool with wood cabana and a large rock barbecue. Spread out in a semi-circle toward the east and south are the remainder structures and buildings. Buildings include an adobe wash house, adobe caretaker's cottage, wood barn, wood stable with bunk room, a wooden chicken house with tack room, a metal foundry, a wood grain storage, an adobe carriage house and an adobe cantina. Structures include a wood water tank and two wood windmills. On a hill above the main ranch house, in quiet repose, stands the one room adobe retreat built for Carrillo's wife. "Deedie's House", as it is called, features a flagstone floor, corner rock fireplace and an outdoor kiln where the family baked bread. The exterior adobe walls are plastered and were decorated by Carrillo himself with cartoon figures of the family. Edith Carrillo's collection of Native American artifacts was displayed here and it served as a studio for her hobbies of basket weaving and jewelry making. Part of Irvin S. Cobb's book, "Exit Laughing" was written in Deedie's House.

By July 24, 1939, the builders had completed the main house and Carrillo celebrated the event with a ceremony led by the padre from nearby San Luis Rey Mission. The San Diego Union described the ceremony as "re-establishing Carrillo on the broad acres his forebears once tilled, in a home that is a replica of the family's early-day ranch house."

Of the original 2,538 acres, one thousand acres were sold to developers in 1960. In 1976, the remaining acres were sold by Carrillo's daughter, Antoinette. Ten and a half acres containing the historic structures were deeded to the City of Carlsbad for park purposes at that time.

The following is a description of the buildings at the Leo Carrillo Ranch. The material is from a report prepared for the City of Carlsbad in August 1988 by Dale Bailou May.

THE RANCH BUILDINGS

The ranch main house is a one story U-Shaped structure that encompasses a living room or "sala," a dining room, kitchen, and a bar. A heavy solid-oak door with horseshoe knocker crowned by Carrillo's own personal "Flying LC" brand leads into a long and narrow living room. At either end of the living room, distinctive rounded corner fireplaces give the first hint of New Mexican influence. These bell-shaped corner fireplaces are typical of those in many adobes of early 19th century Taos, New Mexico. They are identified by the general term fogon. While this style of fireplace is common in the southwest, particularly New Mexico, it was seldom used in other Southern California ranch buildings.

Carrillo had decorated his living room walls with paintings of his California ancestors and heavy leather furniture, antiques, and other mementoes from his busy career filled the room, reminding him of his love for horses. An arched inset niche on the wall to the right of the entrance displayed the carved inscription, "Madremia." The niche is similar to several other shrines and niches Carrillo had built in and around various buildings on his ranch. According to Cruz Mendoza they were popular in adobe house architecture between 1920 and 1930.

A pitched tile roof joins the two other building wings of the main ranch house. An inside veranda serves as a sheltering breezeway around the interior patio. A walkway through the center wing joins the outside parking area to the flagstone-lined courtyard patio, forming another feature that finds a parallel in New Mexican architecture. Often called a zagun, this type of entrance was usually wide enough to admit wagons and livestock into the inner courtyard. The

words, "Mi Casa Amigo," form part of the plastered floor of the entryway, and like the zagun of New Mexico, this entrance forms the main access into the intimate family courtyard. Off to the side of the entryway, white plastered adobe flying buttresses inset with arches and ornate arched iron gates jut from the side of house.

The single room within the center wing of the main house contains another rounded corner fireplace and the pitched beam roof is cross-supported by two ornate iron struts similar to those in rooms in the other wing. The third wing, directly opposite the living room, completes the U shape of the ranch house. Within this wing are two bedrooms and a bathroom with a tiled sunken tub.

From the patio, or "placita," steps lead off into the back yard to an open landscaped area that contains a large fishpond. A mortared rock wall surrounds the rear patio opposite the pond and nearby is a large swimming pool that, according to an article written by Randy Johnson in 1978, once came complete with its own shore of imported beach sand. The brooding countenance of a brightly painted totem pole once stood guard over the immense pool, but today the totem pole is gone and the cracked and empty pool now holds only a reflection of its former elegance. A windmill and rounded tile-roofed adobe pump house are located adjacent to the pool. Carrillo had apparently hired outside contractors to put in the pool facility for him. Mendoza states that "We did not build the swimming pool, but it was built at the same time the main buildings were being built."

An enclosed barbecue area spans the width of the pool's deepest end and an impressive stone fireplace dominates this structure's features. A large cobblestone barbecue area containing numerous built-in ovens highlights the opposite end of the pool. Lush greenery, cactus,

eucalyptus and palm trees surround the entire area, and steps to the left of the barbecue follow a cobbled wall up to an arched entryway and into the smooth flagstone lined rear patio and kitchen.

Other buildings on the ranch also demonstrate the Mendoza's craftsmanship. To one side of the main ranch house stands a small pueblo-style dwelling labeled "Deedie's House" which was constructed in 1940. Carrillo designed the building and requested that the Mendoza's build the little "Indian house" as a hideaway for his wife. The flat roofed white stucco adobe house is accentuated by hand hewn door supports, a lintel, and a narrow wood beam door made of 25-30 vertical branches. The interior beams, or "vigas," protrude through the upper exterior walls of the adobe. A cow skull affixed above the doorway peers solemnly down upon visitors. Light bulbs protruding from the long deceased bovine's eyesockets add a note of levity to its sun-bleached countenance.

The plastered exterior of the casita displays numerous etched cartoons and words, most notably, "Deedie House, 1940." The quaint caricatures, including many of Indian motif, are reputed to have been drawn by Leo Carrillo. Mendoza confirms that they were Carrillo's idea, and that Carrillo was a talented artist.

A small beehive shaped oven is attached to the outside of the house. This oven displays a distinctive oven shape common to the Southwest and referred to as a "horno." The design is reputed to have come to the Southwest via Spain and the Moors in Africa.

The ranch also includes other buildings and structures necessary to its activities. A wooden foundry with an attached adobe workroom, a carriage house, cantina, haybarn, water tower, and tack and feed room with a front porch were all used to help maintain the ranch. The

superior craftsmanship used to construct these buildings is obvious, particularly in the beams that were hand cut with an axe and burned with a torch to accent the wood grain.

One of the most prominent buildings on the ranch is a three-level adobe barn that housed the stables and bunk room. The lowest level, adjacent to a rodeo corral and bull pens, includes stalls for nine horses. The barn's second level runs parallel to the length of these stalls. At one end of the second level, next to the largest stall, a vertical beam supports a wooden cross with light bulbs evenly spaced across the intersecting beams. Perhaps this cross served as a tribute to the passing of Carrillo's most cherished horse, Conquistador. Upon its death, Carrillo buried the Palomino beneath a cross located at the crest of a hill behind the barn.

A large, pitched roof that once protected wagons and carriages dominates the uppermost level of the adobe barn. Carrillo had instructed the Mendozas to build a bunk room in the front corner of this building and often special guests were invited to stay there. A dome-shaped cement and cobble fireplace highlights the corner of the room and floor bricks placed in geometric design decorate the floor. Natural wood limbs were used to build the bunks that give the room its name, and the same natural wood limbs extend from a wall perpendicular to the bunks for easy hanging of saddles.

The foreman's house was the last building the Mendoza's constructed and it is located at the main entrance to the estate. This building also demonstrates the skill and craftsmanship common in the construction of all of the ranch structures. Like the other structures, this house was built with adobe on a cobble foundation. An overhanging roof decorated on either end by vertically placed wooden beams protects the long front porch. The result is quaint and attractive and it is no wonder that Carrillo was pleased with the finished product.

LEO CARRILLO RANCH
INVENTORY OF STRUCTURES

Total Resources - 17

BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Main Hacienda - adobe
Wash House - adobe
Caretakers House - adobe
Barn - wood
Stable - adobe and wood
Cantina - adobe
Deedie's House - adobe
Foundry - metal
Grain Storage - wood
Chicken House with Tack Shed - wood
Carriage House - adobe

STRUCTURES AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Fish Pond - rock
Swimming pool with cabana - concrete and wood
Bar-b-cue - rock
Water Tank - wood
Windmills (two) - wood

The Rancho de los Quiotes (Leo Carrillo Ranch) is significant because it was owned, designed and built Leo Carrillo. Leo was the grandson of the Governor of California in 1837, son of the first Mayor of Santa Monica, a 17 year member of the State Parks Commission, an accomplished actor, Honorary Mayor of Vista and Borrego Springs and Grand Marshall in numerous parades ranging from small local parades to the Rose Bowl Parade. The Ranch stands as a monument to the pride Carrillo felt in his Spanish California heritage, an effort to recapture the romance of the past in his quest for the simpler life style of his ancestors.

Leo Carrillo Ranch (Rancho de los Quiotes) represents Leo Carrillo's interpretation of his proud Hispanic heritage and serves as his legacy for all future generations that they might share in his love of California and its gracious Spanish past. Leo Carrillo was significant not only to California's past but his contributions live on as a reminder of a man who was proud of his Hispanic heritage yet displayed a love for all mankind. A staunch family man, Leo brought dignity and the pursuit of high ideals to the Latin image.

Born on August 6, 1880 in an area of Los Angeles know as the Bell Block, Leo Carrillo was a descendant of one of the original twelve families of San Diego. His great-great-grandfather, Jose Raimundo Carrillo, arrived in 1769 with Father Junipero Serra and Gaspar de Portola. His great-grandfather, Carlos Antonio Carrillo, became the first provisional Governor of California in 1837 and his father was the first Mayor of Santa Monica.

Sometime before 1900, Carrillo's parents relocated the family to a home in Santa Monica, eighteen miles from the Bell Block adobe house where he was born. As a child, Leo heard the saga of his great-great-grandfather Jose Raimundo Carrillo, who in 1769 rode with Father Juipero Serra one thousand miles north from Baja California to establish San Diego as the birthplace of the California mission system.

As a young man trying to finance his studies at St. Vincent's College (forerunner of Loyola Marymount University), he worked on a railroad construction gang between Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo. Because of the ethnic diversity of the crew, he became fluent in seven languages which allowed him to become a gifted dialectian totally free of racial bias. After graduation, he worked as a cartoonist and journalist for the San Francisco Examiner where he became acquainted with William Randolph Hearst. During this period, a talent scout recognized Leo Carrillo's ability to entertain and his acting career began. Between 1913 and 1950, he appeared in fifteen plays (many of them on Broadway) and ninety-eight movies as well as hundreds of vaudeville shows.

At the robust age of seventy, Leo Carrillo co-starred as "Pancho" with Duncan Renaldo as the "Cisco Kid". Together they filmed one hundred and fifty six episodes

in color of this highly successful television series. Leo Carrillo had entertained millions of adults in the movies and now his newest role brought great joy to hordes of children. His love for them was sincere, being a staunch family man in private life. His advice to all children was "go to church and be good Americans". The Cisco Kid episodes represented the first non-violent western series - the targets were never other human beings but the shortcomings of mankind. Through comedy, Leo Carrillo and Duncan Renaldo brought dignity and the pursuit of high ideals to the Latin image.

Leo's financial success as an actor provided him with the means to realize his life-long dream to build a home for himself in the tradition of his California ancestors. To Carrillo, Rancho de los Quiotes was the product of a lifetime of personal memories he had of similar dwellings. The warm feeling of the adobe blocks, the low rambling design of the buildings he personally paced off in the mud, the brick fireplaces, old pepper trees, coyotes and proud peacocks running about the buildings, were all part of his memories.

During the early 1930's, Leo and his family lived at 639 East Channel Road in Santa Monica. Even after he built this home, with all the fun involved in getting the right materials and creating a romantic California atmosphere, Leo had a yearning that was not satisfied. He felt cramped. Too many people were crowded too close together.

Leo called his Santa Monica home "Los Alisos", the Sycamores. It was his "Ranchita". But Leo felt the world was closing in on him. He longed for the wide open spaces where he could recreate the old Spanish Rancho for future generations. In 1937, Leo found the perfect place to build his dream ranch, the former Kelly Ranch in Carlsbad. This legacy he left in his Carlsbad Ranch, Rancho de los Quiotes. The Ranch was his retreat, a full working ranch reminiscent of his heritage.

Between 1937 and 1950, Carrillo starred in 60 films. Rancho de los Quiotes was at this time a working ranch as well as a weekend retreat for Leo and his family. Leo became famous for his grand hospitality and lavish barbecues where mariachi bands entertained guests from Hollywood and friends and neighbors from Carlsbad and its surrounding communities. Rodeos, roundups and barbecues attracted many, and the responsibilities of the working ranch kept numerous hired hands actively employed. It is not surprising that the well-liked actor took such great enjoyment in the entertainment of Hollywood's elite at the Rancho de los Quiotes, just as Carrillo's ancestors had delighted in hosting their own 'gente de razon' of Spanish California. Carrillo's image as California's grand host would become so successful that he would earn the title "Mr. California" in an identity he would himself term the "reincarnation of the caballero."

Carrillo provided lively and gracious entertainment for his guests at the Ranch during the late thirties and early forties. His hospitality, as well as his horsemanship were

well known. A rodeo and bull pen complete with announcer's stage set to the side of his adobe barn were often the site of demonstrations in horsemanship. Leo was very happy when there was this kind of activity going on at his ranch.

In 1942 Leo was working on a film with a strong political moral. An imaginative publicity man saw an opportunity to gather some headlines and suggested to Leo that he run for Governor. As a gag, Leo agreed. After all, his famous ancestor, Carlos Antonio, had been Governor of California. Though not up to date on the condition of the State's budget, Leo switched to proclaiming "balancing the human budget". The boom was launched and Leo was in demand for speeches every where. What started as a gag suddenly became a real possibility - both the studio and Leo realized they had a problem; how to keep Leo from being nominated.

Leo thought of his good friend Earl Warren whom he had met during the first World War. Warren had been impressive as Attorney General of California. When Mr. Warren expressed himself to be an unknown, Leo convinced him of the advantage in running on both tickets. Leo and Warren stumped the State from one end to the other.

Much to Leo's credit, Warren swept both tickets with over a million votes to become Governor of California. In 1943, Governor Warren appointed Leo to the California Beaches and Parks Commission; a position he held for seventeen years. During his time on the Commission he helped the State acquire the Olvera Street adobe and establish the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. It was through his personal effort that Hearst Castle at San Simeon was brought into the State Park Inventory. He was a founding member of the Los Angeles Arboretum as well as the Rancheros Visitadores, an elite Santa Barbara riding club. In March 1959, a stretch of beach near Malibu was named in his honor.

Launched by World War II and the decline of Hollywood's golden days in the 40's-50's, Carrillo became a defender of freedom and foe of communism. He received invitations to speak at numerous galas, parties and meetings where he continued to boost California and his family heritage. These years earned him the title "Mr. California" and at least one promotional pamphlet lauding his career made ample use of the nom de plume.

Though other Hispanics of the 30's - 40's were popular performers, none were so involved in making the world a better place than Leo. Charitable causes always drew his support - Little League baseball, crippled children's organizations and the restoration of the California Missions in 1941. From 1942-1945, Leo and his wife and daughter were actively involved in the Red Cross (his wife and daughter were ambulance drivers). Leo's love for children was expressed in his biography, "My greatest thrill is to be recognized by children as 'the fellow who makes them happy.'" "Children are real, gloriously sincere. Even in Toledo, Spain, as I walked down the

street, little children gathered around me, happily chanting my name. A man can ask no greater reward than to be loved by children."

The Carrillo Ranch stands as a tribute to California's rich Hispanic heritage. The Ranch is a product of the so called golden Era in Hollywood, a period of glitz and glamour when prosperous movie and stage stars built homes both as personal retreats and entertainment showcases. Leo Carrillo's Rancho de los Quiotes represents the continuation of an established building tradition of Southwestern adobe architectural craftsmanship that has been passed on from generation to generation.

Leo states in his book, "I have ridden in many parades. I have trod many a stage. Applause has been mine. I have seen the far places of the earth. Many dreams have come true. Now, here on the Rancho of the Spanish Daggers, the past, the present and the future flash their many-prismed mirrors before my eyes. The everlasting hills are my proscenium. The vaulted sky is my roof. The stars lean down to pronounce their benediction." "..... Now, amigos, perhaps you understand why the adobe is my birthstone..."

Today, the buildings of Rancho de los Quiotes speak for themselves. The white-washed adobe walls mirror the years as a working ranch and retreat for the Carrillo family. Leo Carrillo's self-termed reincarnation as a Spanish caballero demonstrates the effectiveness of the California myth that made popular the romantic image of California's haciendas and the festive life of days gone by.

Rancho de los Quiotes represents a blend of California myth, Hollywood showmanship and stage setting, and the use of authentic architectural building traditions to create a representation or interpretation of the past. Rancho de los Quiotes, its builders, residents, employees and guests share in the California myth and Carrillo's dream, taking their place in the local history of Carlsbad and the broad history of California.

**Leo Carrillo Rancho
Photograph Legend**

1. Carrillo Ranch - Caretaker's Cottage
2. Carlsbad, CA
3. Joan Kindle
4. August 30, 1991
5. Negative - City Carlsbad
6. Front of Caretaker's Cottage - Looking Southeast
7. No. 1

1. Carrillo Rancho - Stable
2. Carlsbad CA
3. Joan Kindle
4. August 30, 1991
5. Negative City of Carlsbad
6. Front of Stable - Looking Northeast
7. No. 2

1. Carrillo Rancho - Wood Barn
2. Carlsbad, CA
3. Joan Kindle
4. August 30, 1991
5. Negative - City Carlsbad
6. Back of Barn - Looking Southwest
7. No. 3

1. Carrillo Ranch - Foundry (Equipment Shed)
2. Carlsbad, CA
3. Joan Kindle
4. August 30, 1991
5. Negative - City Carlsbad
6. Front of Foundry - Looking East
7. No. 4

1. Carrillo Rancho - Grain Storage
2. Carlsbad, CA
3. Joan Kindle
4. August 30, 1991
5. Negative - City Carlsbad
6. Side of Shed - Looking Southwest
7. No. 5

Leo Carrillo Ranch
Photograph Legend
Page: 2

1. Carrillo Rancho - (Left to Right) Chicken House/Carriage House/Cantina
2. Carlsbad, CA
3. Joan Kindle
4. August 30, 1991
5. Negative - City Carlsbad
6. Front View - Looking South
7. No. 6

1. Carrillo Rancho - Chicken House and Tack Shed
2. Carlsbad, CA
3. Joan Kindle
4. August 30, 1991
5. Negative - City Carlsbad
6. Front View - Looking South
7. No. 7

1. Carrillo Rancho - Carriage House
2. Carlsbad, CA
3. Joan Kindle
4. August 30, 1991
5. Negative - City Carlsbad
6. Front View - Looking South
7. No. 8

1. Carrillo Ranch - Cantina
2. Carlsbad, CA
3. Joan Kindle
4. August 30, 1991
5. Negative - City Carlsbad
6. Front View - Looking South
7. No. 9

Leo Carrillo Ranch
Photograph Legend
Page: 3

1. Carrillo Ranch - Swimming Pool/Cabana
2. Carlsbad, CA
3. Joan Kindle
4. August 30, 1991
5. Negative - City Carlsbad
6. West View
7. No. 10

1. Carrillo Ranch - Wash House
2. Carlsbad, CA
3. Joan Kindle
4. August 30, 1991
5. Negative - City Carlsbad
6. Front View - Looking North
7. No. 11

1. Carrillo Ranch - Deedie's House
2. Carlsbad, CA
3. Joan Kindle
4. August 30, 1991
5. Negative - City Carlsbad
6. Side Front - Looking Southwest
7. No. 12

1. Carrillo Ranch - Deedie's House
2. Carlsbad, CA
3. Joan Kindle
4. August 30, 1991
5. Negative - City Carlsbad
6. Rear View - Looking Northwest
7. No. 13

Leo Carrillo Ranch
Photograph Legend
Page: 4

1. Carrillo Rancho - (Left to Right) Cantina/Carriage House/Chicken House/Tack/Stable/Wood Barn
2. Carlsbad, CA
3. Joan Kindle
4. August 30, 1991
5. Negative - City Carlsbad
6. Back View - Looking North
7. No. 14

1. Carrillo Ranch - Main House
2. Carlsbad, CA
3. Joan Kindle
4. August 30, 1991
5. Negative - City Carlsbad
6. View of Family Quarters - Looking Southwest
7. No. 15

1. Carrillo Ranch - Main House
2. Carlsbad, CA
3. Joan Kindle
4. August 30, 1991
5. Negative - City Carlsbad
6. View of Living Area - Looking Northeast
7. No. 16

1. Carrillo Ranch - Entrance to Main House
2. Carlsbad, CA
3. Joan Kindle
4. August 30, 1991
5. Negative - City Carlsbad
6. Looking West
7. No. 17

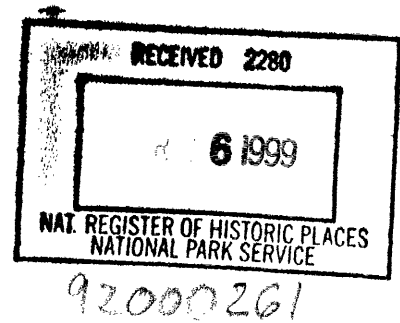
Leo Carrillo Ranch
Photograph Legend
Page: 5

1. Carrillo Rancho - Stable (Left to Right) Stable/Chicken House/Carriage House/Cantina
2. Carlsbad, CA
3. Joan Kindle
4. August 30, 1991
5. Negative - City Carlsbad
6. Looking East
7. No. 18

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____



RANCHO DE LOS KIOTES
SAN DIEGO, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

AMENDMENT
Address Change

Due to recent development and new access roads around the Rancho De Los Kiotes National Register property, there has been an official change of address.

Previous Address: 4758 Palamar Airport Road
Carlsbad, CA 92009

New Address: 6200 Flying L.C. Lane
Carlsbad, CA 92009

Daniel Abeyta, Acting
State Historic Preservation Officer
April 9, 1999