

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED 11 SEP 1979

DATE ENTERED

DEC 11 1979

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Madulce Guard Station and Site<sup>1</sup>

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

Los Padres National Forest, Santa Barbara Ranger District,  
STREET & NUMBER 40 miles north of Santa Barbara (see continuation sheet)

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

*Santa Barbara*

VICINITY OF

19

STATE

California

CODE  
06

COUNTY

Santa Barbara

CODE

063

**2 CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

**OWNERSHIP**

**STATUS**

**PRESENT USE**

\_\_DISTRICT

PUBLIC

\_\_OCCUPIED

\_\_AGRICULTURE

\_\_MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

\_\_PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

\_\_COMMERCIAL

\_\_PARK

\_\_STRUCTURE

\_\_BOTH

\_\_WORK IN PROGRESS

\_\_EDUCATIONAL

\_\_PRIVATE RESIDENCE

SITE

**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**

**ACCESSIBLE**

\_\_ENTERTAINMENT

\_\_RELIGIOUS

\_\_OBJECT

\_\_IN PROCESS

\_\_YES: RESTRICTED

GOVERNMENT

\_\_SCIENTIFIC

\_\_BEING CONSIDERED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

\_\_INDUSTRIAL

\_\_TRANSPORTATION

\_\_NO

\_\_MILITARY

\_\_OTHER:

**4 AGENCY** Los Padres National Forest

Santa Barbara Ranger District, S. Horne, Forest Archeologist

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

U.S. Forest Service - California Region (Donald Miller, Regional Archeologist)

STREET & NUMBER

630 Sansome Street

CITY, TOWN

San Francisco

— VICINITY OF

STATE

California

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE.

Site Withdrawals List (Withdrawn 1910)

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of the Supervisor Los Padres National Forest

STREET & NUMBER

42 Aero Camino

CITY, TOWN

Goleta

STATE

California 93107

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Not Applicable

DATE

\_\_FEDERAL \_\_STATE \_\_COUNTY \_\_LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

---

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

- A. Previous non-extant Buildings on the Site: The previous building on the site was a log cabin of one main room and a lean-to kitchen.<sup>2</sup> It stood essentially where the present cabin is, facing in the same direction, but perhaps 15 feet further east.<sup>3</sup> It was torn down to make way for the 1929 building.

The log cabin pictured in figure 1 is a reconstructed building of a first log cabin built by a squatter, an eccentric recluse, a Californio named "Old Marlo". This would have been sometime in the 1880s.<sup>4</sup> Apparently Marlo abandoned his cabin by the mid 1890s because when the Forest Service took control of the area in 1898, as part of the Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Forest Reserve, one of their first projects was to rebuild the old log cabin as recorded in a report of a Forest Supervisor in 1904.<sup>5</sup>

- B. Present Building on the Site:

1. Type and style of building: This is a detached cabin designed as a seasonal guard station (outpost) in a roadless portion of the National Forest. As such it was to double as house and office, and yet be as simple as possible because it was primarily used only 4 to 5 months out of the year.

It is a frame constructed wood building of the kind of simple, small house then being built in many parts of America. Simple and inexpensive, and part of a tradition of small frame houses reaching back to the 1840s. Here with a higher pitch to the roof than ordinarily found in houses of this kind in California, the cabin relates stylistically more to Eastcoast, New England cottages. Other than that one can find hundreds of these cottages in Ventura, Santa Barbara, and Santa Maria, the three largest towns nearest to the Madulce site: the same windows and doors, the same siding and interior materials. The detailing is more rough, as are the moulding pieces, than in a house in town, but meticulous finishing was not necessary in a backcountry cabin. Perhaps the heavy moulding was thought to give more stability. However, the materials are generally of the quality and expense of a house in town.<sup>6</sup>

The cabin little reflects its site or setting. It seems clearly to be built from a design conceived and drawn away from the site. A design for which specifications would have been figured down to the last nail (so to speak).

(see continuation sheets, p. 2)

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

A. Opening Statement of Significance: The significance of this cabin and its predecessor lies intimately woven with the meaning of the site -- a site clearly significant due to its proximity on one of the important north-south trails between the Santa Barbara Channel Coast and the southern San Joaquin Valley.

It was a vital trail of trade used by the Indians, a transportation route used by Spanish soldiers, Mexican and American trappers, miners, and settlers, and finally it was incorporated into the first trail network of the National Forest. The first log cabin was built on the site by a California settler. This was on a creek terrace in a canyon in the shadow of the first great peak on the trail. The Forest Service renewed the building, and then replaced it in 1929 with a frame cabin. And then with the introduction of vehicular roads into the Forest from the mid 1930s on, guard stations off these roads lost importance and became forgotten structures. They lived on only where they have sparked the interest and have been found necessary for hikers and trail riders. The Madulce cabin was this kind of building; the Mono adobe 13 miles from the Madulce on Mono Creek was another example of this.

The current Madulce cabin succinctly documents by its presence the importance of an importance trail in the history of the Forest in this area, and also brings into focus the recent history of man's activities in the Forest as squatter, land manager as Forest Patrolman, and now as Backcountry enthusiast.

B. History of the Madulce Site: It is the history of this site on a particularly important trail and near the meeting of other important trails in the backcountry of Santa Barbara which elevates both the place and any buildings upon the place to a level of significance well worth recording and commemorating -- trails as old as the first human inhabitants of the area, forgotten or altered

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

A. Acknowledgements (people knowledgeable in all areas concerning the project)

1. Our most sincere thanks go to our Assistant on this project E.R. Blakley, Backcountry Historian and Naturalist. His help and extra work have shortened considerably our job. We would, of course, never have reached some of the

(see continuation sheets, page 22)

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

**UTM NOT VERIFIED**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 4

UTM REFERENCES

A 

1	1	2	6	3	8	4	0	3	8	4	2	9	5	0
ZONE				EASTING				NORTHING						

B 

ZONE				EASTING				NORTHING						

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The structure lies in the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 12 of T7N/R26W of the San Bernardino Meridian.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Herb Andree, Wayne McCall

ORGANIZATION

Phenomena

DATE

August, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

281 Oak Road

TELEPHONE

805-969-3153

CITY OR TOWN

Santa Barbara

STATE

California

# 12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

5/15/79

*Knowmellen*

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is  National  State  Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE BARRY R. FLAMM, Director, Office of Environmental Quality

TITLE

*Barry R. Flamm*

DATE

9/4/79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*Sally Gold*  
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

12/11/79

ATTEST:

*[Signature]* Chief of Regis

DATE

12-4-79

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Location: The cabin is located in the proximity of four important trails. It is on the Santa Barbara Canyon trail (no. 25W02) leading from the Cuyama Valley, at one end of the Big Pine-Madulce trail leading towards the Sisquoc River, and near the Don Victor-Mono Trail (no. 25W03) and Alamar Canyon trail (no. 26W20), both of which lead towards Santa Barbara. The site is on Pine Creek in Pine Canyon which is part of the upper Mono Creek watershed, and is 3 miles by the Big Pine-Madulce trail from Buckhorn road and 30 miles on this road from Upper Oso campground near the Los Prietos Ranger Station. The most accessible way to the cabin is from the Cuyama Valley. One turns off California State Highway no. 33 at Sierra Madre road and proceeds west up Santa Barbara Canyon to the former site of Willows Camp, then on foot via Santa Barbara Canyon trail for 6 1/2 miles (see topographical map in rear pocket).

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The materials would then have been cut to dimension for pack-mule hauling with final cutting for building being accomplished on the site.

Esthetically the cabin's front facade is unpleasing because of the two doors adjacent to one another, purely it would seem a utilitarian decision as only one porch was then required. There is, however, a pleasing symmetry on the north facade with its one window centrally placed below a pure triangular motif created by the pitch of the roof.

2. Architects or designer-builder: At this point the designer of the cabin remains anonymous. Perhaps he was simple a contractor or master carpenter employed by the Forest Service for this one project. It is unlikely that an architect was employed. It would have been unnecessary with such a simple building.
3. Alterations: The cabin is essentially as it was when it was built, no known or obvious alterations have occurred.
4. External materials and facing (veneers):
  - a. Walls - The exterior facing of this frame cabin is redwood adhered to the wall in a shiplap-clapboard fashion. This material has been painted white.
  - b. Roof - The roof is made of 1x6 in. boards of pine wood laid tightly one to another, covered with tar paper and then shingled with milled redwood shingles.
5. General structural elements: The cabin is built by the traditional frame method with stud-constructed walls and a high pitched roof.
  - a. Roof - The roof is carried on 2x4 in. beams at 45° angle; these are covered with 1x6 in. boards and shingled on top.
  - b. Walls - The wall structure is of 2x4 in. stud construction (measuring 16 in. on center), with normal bracing. The cabin is of double walled construction,

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boards clapboard laid in shiplap fashion on the exterior, and thin tongue-and-groove pine on the interior walls.

- c. Floors - The pine wood floor boards are laid on 20 lateral 2x4 in. joists (measuring 16 in. on center), carried on 5 4x6 in. longitudinal support joists.
- d. Foundation - The cabin is open beneath and the floor joists rest on field stone bases at the front and rear, or redwood posts on the cabin's north and south sides. The foundation is skirted by large 1x12 in. redwood boards (partially missing on some sides).
6. Decorative motifs: The cabin is without decorative motifs of any kind. This is in keeping with its austere straightforward tone.
7. Description of building's physical profiles:
- a. Front, east facing - This facade is rectangular. The pitch of the roof is faced straight on. A porch extends towards the viewer. The wall has two doors in the center and two windows on either side of the doors. A metal stove-pipe for the cook stove is most evident from this side.
- b. Side, south facing - This facade is square in format and rises to a peaked gable. There is a vent-window to the attic high in the wall and one window to the kitchen on its right side.
- c. Rear, west facing - The rear of the cabin is rectangular. The pitch of the roof is faced straight on. There is one door to the main room off-center to the right in the wall, and a window to the same room left of the door. Two small windows also break the wall at the right.
- d. Side, north facing - This side of the cabin is square in format and rises to a peaked gable. There is a vent-window to the attic high in the wall, and one window directly below in the wall's center.

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8. Detailed Description:

- a. Overall exterior dimensions - (linear and vertical measurements were taken up to the point of a door or window opening; overall wall height measurements were taken from the exterior exposed floor skirting piece (called foundation in the wording below) to the roof line; the cabin was measured clockwise; all window and door glass pane measurements are listed under part "e" of this section.

East wall (front): 8.1 m long by 2.5 m high; the mainroom window is .99 m from the northeast corner and 8.9 m from the door opening. The window opening is 1.5 m wide by 1.3 m high, and the window is .82 m from the foundation and .43 m from the roof. The mainroom door is .92 m from the kitchen door. The mainroom door is .81 m wide by 2.4 m high, and it is .15 m from the foundation and .53 m from the roof. The kitchen door is .48 m from the kitchen window. This door is .82 m wide by 2.65 m high, and it is .13 m from the foundation and .54 m from the roof. The kitchen window is .95 m from the southeast corner of the cabin. It is 1.4 m wide by 1.2 m high, and .86 m from the foundation and .42 m from the roof.

South wall: 5.6 m long by 5.1 m high (at roof peak); the kitchen window is 1.7 m from the cabin's southeast corner and 3.46 m from the southwest corner. The window is 1.7 m wide by 1.8 m high, and it is .98 m from the foundation. The attic vent-window is 1 m high.

West wall (rear): 8.1 m long by 2.5 m high; the storeroom window is .35 m from the cabin's southwest corner and .76 m from the pantry window. The storeroom window is .58 m wide by .92 m high, and it is 1.7 m from the foundation and .50 m from the roof. The pantry window is 1.9 m from the mainroom rear door. This window has the same measurement and vertical placement as the storeroom window. The mainroom rear door is 1.5 m from



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the mainroom rear window. The door is .81 m wide by 2.3 m high, and practically flush with the foundation and .45 m from the roof. The mainroom rear window is 1.3 m from the cabin's northwest corner. This window is .57 m wide by 1.2 m high, and it is .86 m from the foundation and .43 m from the roof.

North wall: 5.6 m long by 5.1 m high (at roof peak). The side mainroom window is 2.4 m from the cabin's northwest corner and 2.7 m from the northeast corner. The window is .74 m wide by 1.2 m high, and it is .85 m from the foundation. The attic vent-window is .94 m high.

- b. Porches - There is one entrance porch on the front covering both the kitchen and mainroom doors. It has the feeling of being original with the design. While presently it is missing a floor, the porch makes a more ready presentation for the cabin than there would be without it. It is of the same materials as the cabin, beamed roof with sheeting boards and shingles. The roof is attached to the cabin and rests at its outer edge on a lintel which rests on three 6x6 in. posts. The large lintel is made up of three 2x10 in. boards nailed together. The porch measures (using the roof line), 4.8 m long by 1.8 m in depth.
- c. Room descriptions -
1. Description of Cabin's interior: The cabin has one floor and a high attic; it is divided into two large rooms, a mainroom and kitchen, and two small rooms, a pantry and storeroom. The mainroom has a closet. One can enter the cabin through either one of two doors in the mainroom, or a door in the kitchen. All rooms including the storeroom have windows, and so while the cabin has the feeling of being cut-up in terms of its spacial qualities, daylight spreads freely throughout.

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2. Mainroom and closet:

- a. Description - The mainroom of the cabin is a rectangular space with doors and windows on all four walls. This room was used as an office and sleeping place for the ranger, and so has the feeling of an office more than a bedroom. Its exterior doors front and rear help give this feeling as well. A telephone was attached to the west wall. An ample rectangular sized closet is in the south wall of this room.
- b. Measurements - The mainroom measures 4.1 m wide (north to south) by 5.25 m deep (east to west). Measuring clockwise on the east (front) wall from the northeast corner, the window is .85 m from the corner and .87 m from the door opening. The window opening is 1.1 m wide by 1.3 m high. It is .86 m from the floor and .36 m from the ceiling. The front door opening is .48 m from the room's southeast corner. It is .83 m wide by 2 m high, and .40 m from the ceiling. On the south (kitchen) wall the door opening from the mainroom into the kitchen is 1.04 m from the corner, and 1.8 m from the closet door. The kitchen door opening is .81 m wide by 2.6 m high, and it is .37 m from the ceiling. The closet door is .81 m from the room's southwest corner. It is .80 m wide by 2.5 m high and .38 m from the ceiling. On the west (rear) wall, the room's rear door is .54 m from the corner and 1.4 m from the rear window. This door opening is the same as the front door and the same distance from the ceiling. The rear window is 1.1 m from the room's northwest corner. It is .61 m wide by 1.7 m high, and is .89 m from the floor and .37 m from the ceiling. The side

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window on the room's north wall is 2.2 m from the northwest corner and 2.3 m from the northeast corner. It is .77 m wide by 1.9 m high, and .89 m from the floor and .37 m from the ceiling.

The Closet - The closet space is 2.40 m high. The north wall is 2.1 m long. The door is .81 m from the closet's northwest corner and .51 m from its northeast corner. The closet's east wall is .74 m long. The south wall is 2.1 m long, and the west wall is .73 m long.

3. Kitchen:

- a. Description - The kitchen is a squarish size room in the southeast part of the cabin. It has two windows kittycorner to one another, and an exterior door on its east wall. The west wall has two doors which lead off to a pantry and storeroom. A door from the mainroom is on the north wall; a six plate wood burning cook's stove is set in the northwest corner of the room.
- b. Measurements - The kitchen measures 3.5 m wide (north to south) by 3.3 m deep (east to west). Measuring clockwise on the east (front) wall from the northeast corner, the kitchen exterior door is .32 m from the corner and .47 m from the window. It is .80 m wide by 2.4 m high, and .38 m from the ceiling. The window on the east wall is .82 m from the southeast corner. It is 1.8 m wide by 1.9 m high, and is .87 m from the floor and .36 m from the ceiling. The window on the south wall is .93 m from the room's southeast corner and 1.3 m from the southwest corner. It is 1.7 m wide by 1.2 m high, and is .89 m from the floor and .36 m from the ceiling. The storeroom door on the west wall is .42 m from the southwest corner and .85 m from the pantry door. The

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storeroom door is .80 m wide by 2.4 m high, and .38 m from the ceiling. The pantry door is 1.4 m from the room's northwest corner; its dimension and placement are the same as the storeroom door. The door on the north wall between the mainroom and the kitchen is 1.8 m from the room's northwest corner and 1.4 m from the northeast corner. Its dimensions and placement are listed under the mainroom.

4. Storeroom:

Description and measurements - This is a plain rectangular sized room with no shelves. The room is 1.9 m wide by 2.3 m deep. Its door opening is .10 m from the north wall, and it is .14 m from the storeroom's southeast corner. The door measurement and placement vertically can be found under the kitchen section. The room's south wall is 2.3 m long. The window on the west wall is .13 m from the southwest corner and .2 m from the north wall. The window is .6 m wide by .87 m high, and is 1.2 m from the floor and .43 m from the ceiling. The north wall is 2.3 m long.

5. Pantry:

Description and measurements - This is a rectangular sized room, slightly larger than the storeroom. It has well constructed shelves and cabinetry on its west and north walls. They appear to be thought-out and well arranged. The pantry is 2.4 m wide by 2.3 m deep. The door on its east wall is .57 m from the northeast corner and .10 m from the room's south wall. The door measurement and placement vertically can be found under the kitchen section. The south wall is 2.3 m long. The window on the room's west wall is .42 m from the southwest corner and .44 m from the northwest corner. Its dimensions and vertical placement are identical to

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the window in the storeroom. The room's north wall is 2.3 m long.

6. Ceiling, wall, and floor description of all rooms: The ceiling and walls of all rooms including the closet are pine tongue-and-groove fitted and painted grey. 3/4 in. half-round moulding hides the joints of the ceiling and walls. The uniform look given by this joining and surface is one of the more obvious impressions of the interior. It was a commonly found and used material for house and office interiors of the 1920s. The floor boards are pine and fitted together tightly in tongue-and-groove fashion also.
- d. Fixtures - The porcelain door knobs and locks are standard fixtures available in any hardware store or supply catalog in the late 1920s. No other fixtures of particular note are in the cabin.
- e. Windows and doors - Many of the sash windows are unusually large for a cabin of this size, specifically the front ones in the mainroom and kitchen. Each room (except the closet) has one or more windows. One is surprised at the number of windows for such a small cabin, and also the number of doors. Each main room has access to the outside, and each secondary room is separated completely from its primary room by a door. There are seven doors in this small cabin. All these doors and windows are bordered by 1x4 in. moulding giving these openings a heavy emphasis inside and out. All exterior doors have a large pane of glass (.6 m high by .58 m wide) in their upper portion. The panes of glass in the windows of the mainroom are of a small, medium, and large size (sm. .53 m high by .5 m wide; med. .53 m high by .65 m wide; lg. .53 m high by .99 m wide); the kitchen window panes are of the large size, and the storeroom and pantry panes measure .5 m high by .38 m wide.

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- f. Utilities - The cabin has a 6 plate wood-burning cook stove. The stove is similar to one original with the cabin, but was placed here recently from another cabin. It is the source of heating for the building. There was once piped water from a spring 150 yards west of the cabin; constructed at the spring is a shallow spring box (3 3/4 by 3 1/2 ft.). There are two faucets presently in the cabin in the north and south walls of the storeroom and pantry respectively near the window wall. It was here that the water pipe entered the cabin; remnants of the pipe run towards the spring. During its tensure as a guard station, there was phone service. The lines entered the cabin at the rear (west) wall of the mainroom near the rear door.
9. Statement of craftsmanship: The level of craftsmanship in the cabin is neat and finished. This is to say it is just above average but not of a high order. Since the cabin has no decor and is essentially a plain building in its structure, materials, and detailing, there was no call for the work of a craftsman in the true sense of the word. But the carpenter followed the plan well and finished off the detailing simply and well. The various kinds of mouldings at the meeting of floor, wall, ceiling, and around the doors and windows are telltale in their thickness of a building constructed as an outpost. In a cottage of this kind on a quiet sidestreet in any of a thousand small towns across America, the moulding would have been a little less rough and prominent.
10. Spatial qualities of the building: The spatial qualities of the cabin can be described in a word as insular. The rooms, even the smaller due to their windows, relate more to the outside than to one another. There is no heart of the cabin, such as a fireplace and hearth can become for a house. Even in a small building of highly divided space, a fireplace becomes a matrix for the whole space of the place. Perhaps in this design the draughtsman intuitively

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felt with so many divided spaces, no matter how small, that each needed access to the outside. There was nothing, besides the necessity of linking one room to another, to gather the building around, and thus give its space a center from which to flow. It is odd the number of doors and windows for such a small house, 7 doors and 7 windows, and considering the weight of packing all these into the site, one wonders why; one is, however, greatly impressed at such tenacity.

11. Outbuildings and other extant features:

- a. Tool shed - Southeast of the cabin about 23 m stands a peaked roof corrugated iron tool shed. It has a front door and rear window, and was constructed sometime between 1931 and 1935.<sup>7</sup> Prior to its construction there was a standard Forest Service Tool Box on the site. Both were next to a tall old Incense Cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens* [Torr.] florin), a magnificent tree which appears in most historic photographs of the site and present cabin. It apparently succumbed to lead poisoning, as it was used as a warm-up target by numerous old timers.<sup>8</sup> The stump and fallen trunk of the Cedar are still at the site. The shed faces north. It is 2.5 m wide and 3.1 m deep, and 3.05 m high at its roof peak.
- b. Corral (see site plan) - Next to the tool shed on its east side, 2.5 m removed, stands a barbed wire fenced corral, posts rough-cut. The corral is rectangular with its longest side running north to south. The north-south direction measures 15.5 m and the east-west measures 14.4 m.
- c. Fence around the cabin - A barbed wire fence enclosed the immediate area of the cabin. It dates from before the present structure, even showing up in a 1904 photograph of the first log cabin.
- d. Outhouse - West of the cabin between it and Pine Creek is the remains of a one-hole outhouse constructed of redwood boards with a shingle roof. It is in a stage of almost complete collapse. This shed is not part of the restoration survey.

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C. Rural Site:

- Description of the setting: The setting of the cabin is on Pine Creek which runs through Pine Canyon at about the altitude of just under 1550 m, and on the northeast slope of Madulce Peak (2025 m). Pine Creek is a western tributary of Mono Creek which flows into the Santa Ynez River about 16 miles south of the cabin (as the creek flows). Madulce Peak together with Big Pine Mountain (2048 m) are the high points and thus the most visible entities for this part of the Forest. They are part of the "eastern reaches of the San Rafael Mountains. This range of mountains, along with the Santa Ynez Range to the south and the Sierra Madre Mountains to the north, makes up the east-west trending geomorphic provinces known as the Coast Ranges and Transverse Ranges."<sup>9</sup>

A number of well known canyons, some of which carried ancient and current trails, are related geographically to Madulce Station and its setting. North of this area are the famous Santa Barbara Canyon and Chokecherry Canyon; south-east is Don Victor Canyon, and south of the area lies Robler and Alamar Canyons (refer to topographical map).
- Description of the site: The cabin sits on what can best be described as a stream terrace among a riparian woodland. It is a flat site in a relatively open area of this narrow canyon. The site is bordered on its south and west with Pine Creek, and on its east with the continuation of Pine Canyon. Across the creek, to the south and west, the terrain starts a leisurely climb towards Madulce Peak 459 m above. On the north and northeast the terrain abruptly rises to a ridge forming the other side of the canyon. A well established stand of Incense Cedar, Jeffrey Pine and Maul Oak create a noble backdrop for the site and cabin (see next section for latin names of the three trees).
- Description of vegetation and soil: The site exists in a riparian woodland with Maul Oak and because of the altitude, coniferous trees. Around the site in early June we found Western Chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana* L. var. *demissa*



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[Nutt.] Sarg.) and Rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus mauseosus* [Pall.] Britton subsp. *hololeucus* [Gray] Hall & Clem.), and Western Bracken Fern (*Pteridium aquilinum* [L.] Kuhn var. *Pubescens* Underw.) and Tree Type Willow (*Salix* sp.) stands along the creek, as well as large Incense Cedars (*Calocedrus decurrens* [Torr.] Florin.), Jeffrey Pines (*Pinus jeffreyi* Grev. & Balf, in A. Murr.), and Maul Oak (also known as Goldencup Oak and Canyon Oak - *Quercus chrysolepis* Liebm. var. *chrysolepis*). On the ridge overlooking the cabin were Deer Brush (*Ceanothus integerrimus* H. & A.), Scrub Oak (*Quercus dumosa* Nutt. var. *dumosa*), and Islay, Hollyleaf Cherry bushes (*Prunus ilicifolia* [Nutt.] Walp. Subsp. *ilicifolia*).

The soil is sandy loam with sandstone as the bedrock.<sup>10</sup>

4. Description of the climate: The climate of this locale is part of an Inland Mediterranean Climate zone. This climate has wet winters with rain and snow, however seldom with over 2 feet and not longlasting. The wet season lasts from September to April with its peak in January. Temperatures seldom go below freezing. The Summer season (May through August) is hot with practically no rainfall, except occasional severe thunder showers. The temperatures at this time of year in the day time are between 24° and 34° C. The area is often subject to Santa Anna wind conditions, and Pine Canyon itself can be termed a cold air drain. Pine Creek often dries up in the Summer.
5. The building in its environment: The cabin sits with its back and south side to Pine Creek, and because of a curtain of brush and tall trees, appears to ignore this stream: the creek is the element which underlies the entire setting. Instead the cabin faces out to a small meadow-like area from in front of this impressive stand of tall Oak and Pines. Therefore one first sees the building upon entering the site from any of the three trails which meet here, as not so much the centerpiece of this little meadow, but more as

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an afterthought. The cabin does not initially command one's attention when entering the site. Even though the site has been inhabited for almost a hundred years, man's presence is little imprinted here. The placement of the cabin by its builders, whether knowingly or not, has left the area less imprinted with man's activities and his building than one might first expect or think.

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a little as Spanish and American settlers arrived, and further altered or even rediscovered as American Government became the caretaker of the land.

Trails are a corridor for movement from one place to another, and this site is on an ancient trail which leads from the direction of Santa Barbara over into Cuyama Valley towards the direction of the southern San Joaquin Valley. On one side of the site leading towards the Cuyama Valley it is called the Santa Barbara Canyon Trail (no. 25W02), on the other side towards Santa Barbara one portion of the trail leads over the Puerta Suela<sup>11</sup> and down to Mono Creek (no. 26W20), or another via the entire course of Mono Creek through Don Victor Valley (nos. 25W03, 25W16, 25W05, 26W07). One cannot say which of these two trails is older, but the Puerta Suela-Alamar Canyon Trail is a more direct route to Santa Barbara. Also leading off this Puerta Suela-Alamar Trail, south of Madulce Peak, was an old trail proceeding northwest into the Sisquoc Valley. These are ancient trails especially for trade but also for other social activities of the Indians of this area (refer to the topographical map in the rear).

The trek of a Spanish soldier, Pablo de la Portilla, in the late winter of 1824 with a company including priests were the first we can document who passed by the site.<sup>12</sup> He was returning from capturing Indian dissidents in the San Emigdio area (north of Mt. Pinos and on the southern rim of the San Joaquin Valley, close to the present town of Maricopa).

The Americans probably used the trail during the Mexican War when in 1845 Lt. Talbot and his band escaped from Santa Barbara, in the face of an approaching superior force, to Monterey by crossing the mountains to the San Joaquin Valley and then north.<sup>13</sup>

The next note to be found in writing of the trail appears in a letter from the National Forest Supervisor B.F. Cranshaw in 1904 to the Commissioner, General Land Office,<sup>14</sup> advising not only that a log building was reconstructed at the Madulce site, but listing the Mono Canyon Trail via Madulce to Quatal in the Cuyama Valley

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as a trail already in existence when the Forest Reserve was established. Tracing the evolution of the use of this primary north-south trail in the Forest places the Madulce site in a more known light, and also becomes a telling clue for an understanding of the entire trail network in the Forest before the coming of the motorized vehicle and its roads.

It was during the 1880s that European man first settled on the Madulce site. The log cabin that a squatter named 'old Marlo' built is described in part A of section 7, but when the Forest Service took charge of the area they recognized the valuable location of the site and renewed the cabin which had deteriorated badly by the late 1890s. Then the character of man's activities was altered considerably around the site. An official note was sounded yearly in the summer months when a Ranger lived at the site. Tom Dinsmore and Willie Forsyth were the early Rangers here and each altered the log building a little. By 1910 the site was officially withdrawn from public domain for administrative use. For another 20 years the log building served as house and office seasonally for Rangers and Fire Patrolmen. Then in 1929 because the log structure had again deteriorated beyond repair, a new frame cabin was built. The building was used for about 12 years until the administrative site for this area was moved up to the new Buckhorn Road and a station was built at the Alamar Saddle.

Something significant had occurred. The site and its trail had lost its importance from a land management standpoint. Mechanization and the pathways of the motor vehicle had come to the Forest. It took years to complete the roads into the Forest between the late 1920s and late 30s. The Civilian Conservation Corp became the power for the final thrust which applied the mark of the Forest's future administrative profile. It helped to literally disrupt the ancient markings of the past, the markings which we might characterize as the trail network in the Forest. These trails faded altogether, or became used only for recreation, although some remained in use where roads were not built. The trails did not die and have,

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with the interest of discovering the backcountry in the 1960s, gained a new influence, but never the same importance. Consequently all the buildings and fire lookouts related to the trails were, for the most part, relocated along the roads. It happened at different times all over the Forest in the 1930s: the Mono Adobe replaced by Pendola Station and the Madulce by the Alamar Saddle Station are a few examples, and the ones we are most familiar with.

This grand transition, by its very nature, brought with it a kind of fog which descended over the meaning of the trails before the roads. It has only been in the last 5 to 10 years that the first rays of the sun are beginning to burn the fog away.<sup>15</sup>

- C. Present Building's History: The history of the present cabin dates from 1929 when the log building was torn down and the current frame clapboard-sided station was built. The construction date of this building is confirmed from two sources. The Real Property Records of the Budget and Accounting Office of the Forest Service notes that the building cost \$1356.00 and lists a date of 1928. Also in a taped conversation of retired Forest Ranger Phil Cook he mentions patrolling from the Madulce during the summers of 1927 and 1928. The last year he lived in a tent in the yard because the log building was in such poor condition.<sup>16</sup> Phil Cook told Blakley that Frank and Jim Cord, and Frank Polloreña packed the materials for the cabin to the site.<sup>17</sup> Cook and the three were friends. The Cords were homesteaders in the Cuyama Valley, and Polloreña lived in Montecito.

We have only been able to document the background of the beginning of the building to this extent: the date and the men responsible for the hauling of the materials. Other elements still remain hidden such as what was involved in the decision to build a new cabin, and who designed and built it.

Blakley has also sought out and recorded conversations with other Forest Rangers who patrolled "out of the Madulce" from the new cabin.<sup>18</sup>

For 10 to 12 years then the new station served its purpose as house and office of seasonal patrolmen for this part of the Forest. We can document that the cabin

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was little used after 1938 and probably not at all by 1941, at least not officially. We know this from retired Patrolman Robert Carlson. He visited the cabin in 1938 and was stationed at the Madulce Lookout Tower in 1941, and said, "The cabin was infrequently used by trail crews in the area in 1941."<sup>19</sup>

After the Forest Service ceased using the cabin as an official station, the Buckhorn road having been completed and the guard station for this area moved to the new Alamar Saddle,<sup>20</sup> a period of disuse set in for the Madulce Station for most of the 1940s and 1950s. However, with the awakening of interest in ecology and a new relationship to the land in the early 1960s, the cabin has again become a used and useful building. Our Assistant thinks that presently around 200 people visit the Madulce site a year. We have organized Appendix I to show the widespread interest and love of the building.

In conclusion, one can note that the evolution of the use of the 1929 cabin has moved from one of official use to disuse to general use for hiker and rider, and occasionally use by the Forest Service trail crews.

- D. Statement of Architectural Significance: One arrives at an understanding of the architectural significance of the present structure by discovering <sup>and?</sup> (the) appreciating the relationship of this site, and structures on this site, to a group of prominent trails in this portion of the Forest. Also by realizing that backcountry travelers especially since the 1940s have loved and needed this cabin, as have trail crews of the Forest Service. This is the criteria by which the cabin should be judged from an architectural standpoint. For if one judges the building simply by its architectural merits, the cabin would be found wanting in significance whatsoever. In clear, simple language the building is an anomaly, and at this point, one of practically anonymous background except for the date of construction, and the men who packed the materials to the site.

It is anomalous because of the incongruity of building to setting: a town cottage in a near wilderness area. One is immediately impressed by this obvious miss-match, but the probable reason why is the point to make here. We asked our-

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selves why would the Forest Service replace a deteriorating log cabin with what one could perhaps call a store-bought house, without meaning by this a prefabricated house. The Forest Service replaced a building of an integrated nature with its surroundings with one that for its place in house construction of the time was simply a structure closely reflecting the techniques and materials of a highly mechanistic era, and ready-made accessories of building supply stores. This was in 1929.

Our experience with the history of management policies of the Forest Service in regards to their own building of administrative structures comes into use here. We can see that this then is part of an evolution of building construction reflecting policy decisions of this bureaucracy. The Madulce was one of the earlier patrol districts and quickly, after establishment of the Forest Reserve, old Marlo's cabin was refurbished as a guard station. And, still by 1908 when the Mono District was created and a guard station was needed, an adobe was built. However, an adobe with store-bought fixtures and milled lumber for the roof and shingles -- items brought by wagon over the mountains from Santa Barbara. By 1928 when the Madulce Station had reached a level of deterioration demanding attention, the log structure was not refurbished again, but an entirely new cabin was built, and one which reflected perfectly the building technology and materials of small, inexpensive cottages all across America. Then for 35 years or more this remained the Forest Service's architectural policy: the construction of administrative buildings which were little different than a building of the same ilk in an urban area. However, with the advent of a heightened awareness about architecture and landscape architecture, the Forest Service is now building, at least in the California Region, a number of structures reflecting a higher understanding of the essentials of architectural design and how a building relates to its setting.

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E. Concluding Statement: It was a privilege, one could say, to travel over the Buckhorn Administrative Road from Upper Oso Campground to the place where it meets the Big Pine-Madulce Trail, and from there hike 3 miles over a well kept trail which descends over a thousand feet, through a stand of magnificent, tall Pines, finally entering Pine Canyon with Pine Creek flowing rapidly in this very wet year, press on through thickets and eventually come upon the Madulce Cabin quite suddenly from "behind," really its northwest side. It was a privilege because one was forced, in this day and age of taking a motor vehicle everywhere, to experience again the past when this station, and many others like it, were tied together by a series of trails for horse and hiker. We were forced back into the past, and can therefore be more aware of the phenomenon which we have mentioned over and over: this site was on a major north-south trail, and if one understands the evolution of the history of this trail from Indian usage to Forest Service management, then the cabins at this place are more accurately seen in the complex tapestry which is any area's history.

It is an essential building telling us in a concrete way a segment of the history of the area. It is architecturally of an anonymous nature because it is one of so very few historic buildings on this Forest. It is not a question of the cabin's value only being related to the number of historic structures remaining, but certainly this is of primary concern since there are so few.

The local support of the cabin, as partially described in Appendix I, indicates the place the structure and the setting has in many people's thoughts and hearts. These people virtually find the Madulce site and Cabin a needed refuge, an island, so to speak, on this long trail through fairly rough mountains. And, from our brief encounter with the terrain and the experience of visiting the cabin for Madulce report for the Forest Service, we share their enthusiasm and fondness.

The site will ~~will~~ live on despite the outcome of the eventual decision regarding the cabin's restoration and thus preservation. The site will always have its historic relationship to the setting and the important trail it adjoins. But



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it seems to us that where man has trodden and built there can exist a kind of sacredness. This is fairly difficult to see in the inner city hemmed in by glass-caged highrise and enmeshed with all the other developments of contemporary life. But in a near-wilderness the minor imprints of man's movements, activities, and buildings are precious in the sense that they are pregnant with meaning sometimes far above what first appears. Thus we think the following regarding the Madulce Cabin and Site: it is on the one hand a useful and needed building in a near-wilderness portion of the Forest, and on the other hand it is a sign, even one might say a potent symbol, real enough for anyone wishing to use his imagination, of man's colorful activities in this area in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. One rubs all this out in a fairly definite way when the building decays to ruin and finally the remnants are burned for camper's protection.

We strongly urge that the cabin restored to a level which would help it exist at least another 50 years. (Thank goodness vandals are lazy for the cabin has not suffered from that kind of tyranny, and so can be renewed with not a great outlay of expense and man-hours.)

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SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

This property is both a site and standing structure.

The setting of the site and cabin has not changed significantly over the last 100 years. Thus the site and cabin possess integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

The site is a major node in a transportation/communication network consisting of trails and stopping places throughout the backcountry of Santa Barbara County. This network existed at least as early as the late 19th century. It has continued to the present day and is still a major means of movement of people and goods in the area. Almost all land uses were adapted to this system because cross-country travel was nearly impossible in this steep and densely vegetated country. The Madulce site itself was central in movement between the coast at Santa Barbara and the Cuyama and San Joaquin Valleys and in circulation among the drainages of interior Santa Barbara County.

U. S. Forest Service use of the site was a continuation, with some modifications, of previous uses. Such use represents the manner in which early land management by the U. S. Forest Service was often embedded in (1) pre-existing infrastructure and (2) pre-existing land uses. This embeddedness shaped the use and appearance of public land and thus is a factor in the broad pattern of national history.

The Madulce Cabin is an artifact of U. S. Forest Service use of the site. The cabin has not been significantly modified; it possesses outstanding integrity of location, design, materials and workmanship.

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The Madulce cabin is the second structure known to have occupied this site. It is an example of the style and method of construction in which backcountry buildings were often built by the U. S. Forest Service during the 1920's. It possesses such distinctive characteristics of style as: lack of concern for integrating the structure into the landscape or setting; unembellished finish; all rooms opening to the outside; absence of an interior focal point; and a ranch style, full length porch. Characteristic methods of construction for this kind of building are shiplap siding, and tongue-in-groove floors and interior walls, using short lengths of board such as could be packed in to the site by mules. The Madulce Cabin is the only example of this type and method of construction remaining on Los Padres National Forest.

The site and cabin possess the requisite integrity for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The site is a component of an early transportation/communication system which has contributed to the broad pattern of national history. The Madulce Cabin embodies distinctive characteristics of a style and method of construction which characterized U. S. Forest Service buildings of the 1920's. It is our opinion that the Madulce Cabin and site meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places.

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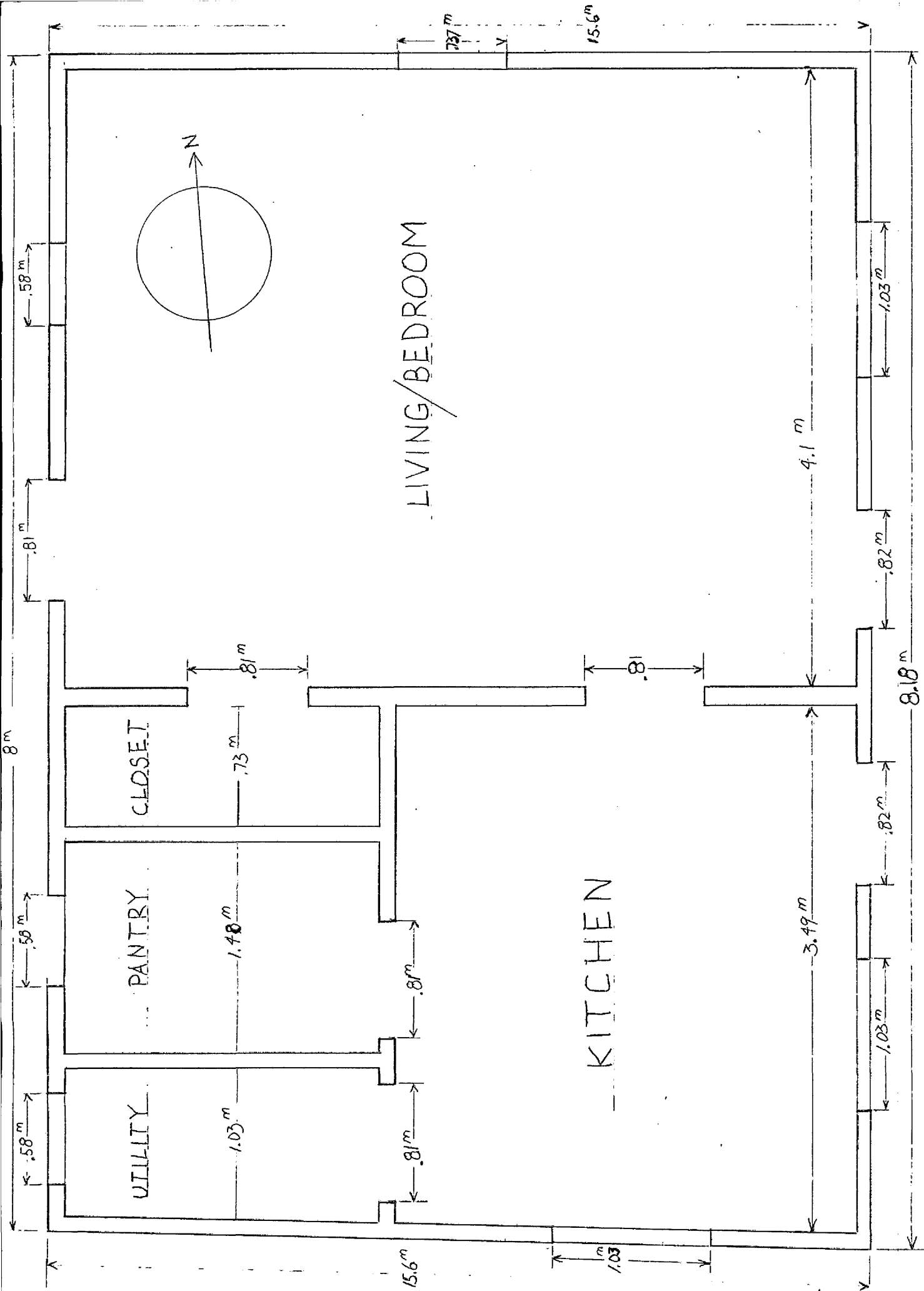
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observations without him, and never have seen the cabin and its site in certain lights without him.

2. Again, as always, we give our thanks to Stephen Horne, Forest Archeologist and his assistants John Johnson and Joan Brandoff, Forest Archeological Technicians, for general help, and freely sharing with us their most recent work regarding the Indian trails and certain researched written sources.
3. A special thanks to Dr. Giorgio Perissinotto for all his help with the word 'madulce.' His specialty is history of linguistics and so our problem sparked his interest, because of him the mystery of the word has been mostly brought to a clearer level.
4. Also our thanks to Frank Carr, Restoration Consultant, for his traveling a long way to the cabin, and rendering a very helpful and concise report regarding the cabin's restoration.

B. Written Sources

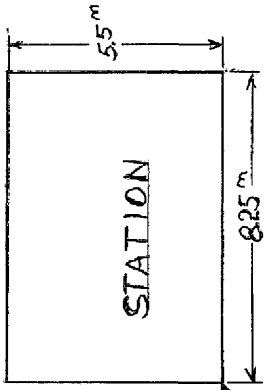
We first bring to your attention the sources listed in footnotes 1, 9, 12, 13. Then we would especially wish to mention an exhaustive bibliography in John Johnson and Stephen Horne's report for the Los Padres National Forest, "Archeological Reconnaissance Report - Santa Ynez Watershed Fuelbreak Maintenance Program," ARR 05-07-64, which is very good and on file in the Archeology department of the Goleta Office.



MADULCE  
STATION

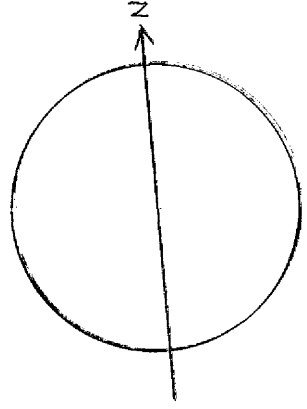
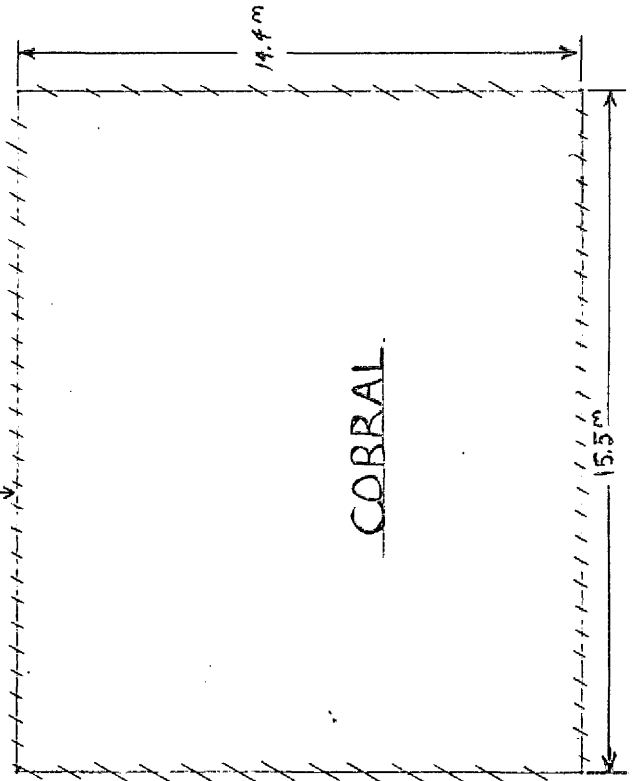
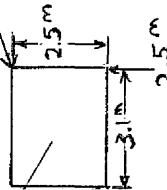
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MADULCE STATION  
SITE PLAN



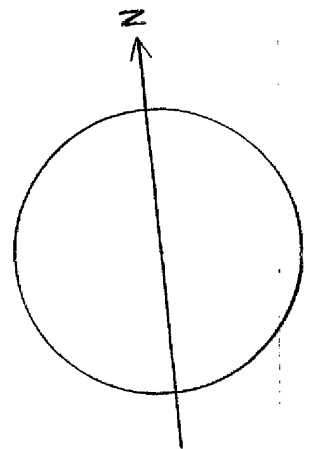
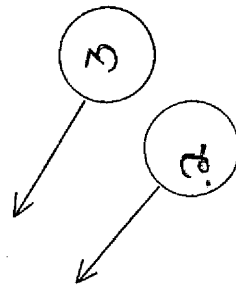
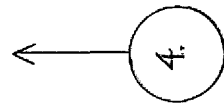
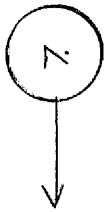
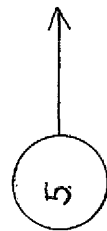
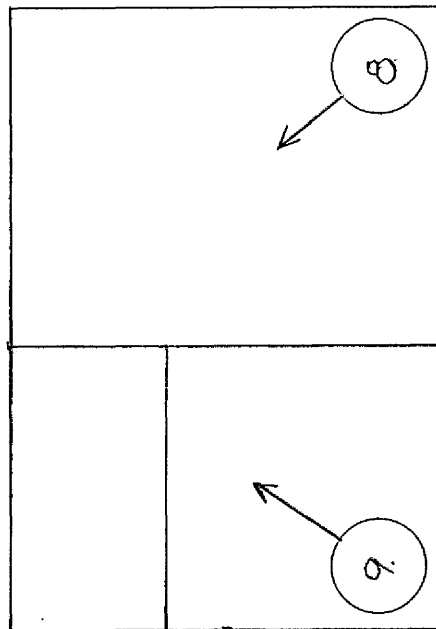
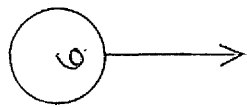
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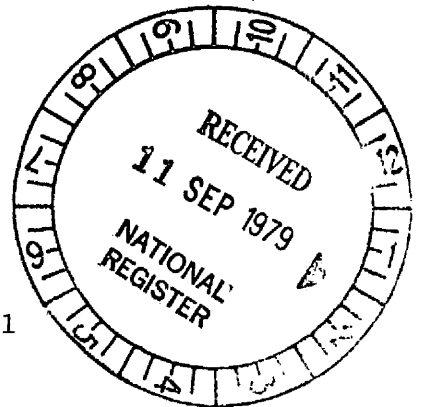


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MADULCE STATION  
CAMERA ANGLES



Nomination  
To the National Register of Historic Places  
of  
The Madulce Guard Station and Site  
Los Padres National Forest  
Santa Barbara Ranger District



Prepared by Herb Andree and Wayne McCall  
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Preliminary Note: The materials of this nomination are part of, or were taken entirely from a Building Survey Report which Phenomena prepared on the Madulce Guard Station and Site for the Los Padres National Forest in June and July, 1978. A copy of this report is on file with either the Regional Archeologist of the California Region of the Forest Service, San Francisco, or with the Forest Archeologist in the main office of the Los Padres National Forest.



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Nomination Form and Continuation Sheets (foot-  
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## Section I Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>The guard station and site were named for the mountain peak below which they sit. The mountain peak was called Strawberry Mountain in the late 19th century for the small wild California Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca* L. subsp. *californica* [C. & S.] Staudt), which grows there and other places in the nearby San Rafael mountains. This name for the mountain appears on a 1909 Forest Atlas, but by 1914 on the Forest Map, Santa Barbara National Forest, the name Madulce appears as the place name with Strawberry in parenthesis below. There even exists a 1932 reprint of a 1905 Forest Service map which still uses the name Strawberry Peak for the mountain. It was not until 1938 that the Forest Service requested the Office of Domestic Names of the Geographic Geological Survey (Geodetic Survey) to officially change the name from Strawberry Peak to Madulce Peak as the local Spanish word for strawberry.

We have been unable to find out from the Forest Service which department might have requested this change and why they would have chosen 'madulce' as the Spanish for strawberry.

The research into the word 'madulce' was of special concern in this project because of a few different stories of why the word 'madulce' was used for strawberry when the accepted dictionary word for strawberry in Spanish is 'fresa.' We have researched as thoroughly as possible, within the limits of our time, the word 'madulce' and present the results of our search below. We received help in this search from our assistant E.R. Blakley, Mrs. Leroy Villa, Mrs. Robert B. Carney, W.P. Clark, Michel Tondowski (translator), and immeasurable help from Dr. Giorgio Perissinotto (Associate Professor of Linguistics, Spanish-Portuguese Department, U.C. Santa Barbara).

The word 'madulce' as such does not exist nor did it ever exist as a word in written Spanish. However, it is related closely by appearance and sound to the Catalan word 'maduixa' (mahduisha), which is a pre-Roman word and means strawberry. The word is the same, and also spelled 'manduixa' in Majorcan and might have come to New Spain and then California through some of the Franciscan Padres who came from Majorca, Father Serra in particular.

However, it has been demonstrated to our satisfaction that a spoken, not written, word the same as, or similar to 'madulce' was used in this part of California for the word strawberry. Mrs. L. Villa of Santa Barbara (phone 805-962-5135), grew up hearing her grandmother (b. Santa Barbara 1871) use it and thinks it was spelled 'mادuce' without the "l", and Mrs. Robert B. Carney of Ventura (phone: 805-642-1678) knows the word and thinks it is spelled 'maduse.' W.P. Clark (phone: 805-482-8460), who now lives in Camarillo was a Forest Patrolman around the Madulce District (1924-30), also helping his father herd cattle in the area, confirms that the Mexicans and Indians who helped with the work used 'madulce' for strawberry.

Our conclusion is that the words 'mادuce,' 'maduse,' and 'madulce,' are local corruptions of the Catalan-Majorcan word 'maduixa' or 'manduixa.' How local would have to be determined by further inquiries. The word not being part of a written language, as it were, but only spoken, of course could vary according to how one heard it. It is often the case that changes in words, through the course of time, occur in the last syllables as it has here with 'maduixa.' The Forest Service probably through one of its Californio personnel adopted the word with the particular spelling of 'madulce' in the second decade of this century when it was fashionable to change English place names to old Spanish words of the same meaning. Indeed a virtual love-fest with the Spanish partly in order to reconstruct California's past was sweeping through the region at the time.

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(continued)

Addendum: We have received a letter from Professor Francesc de B. Moll at the Estudio General Luliano de Mallorca. He is a linguist working in Majorca, and presently writing a dictionary of the Catalan-Mallorcan-Valencian language. He confirms our research that the word 'madulce' does not exist as a written or spoken word in the areas where Catalan and the Catalan variety of languages are spoken.

Sources: J. Corominas, Diccionario Critico Etimologica De La Lengua Castellana, Volumen III, L-RE, pp. 184-185 and pp. 303-304; Vicente Garcia de Diego, Revista de Dialectologia y Tradiciones Populares, Centro de Estudio de Etnologia Peninsular, "Nombres de la Fresa," pp. 694-696.

<sup>2</sup>W.P. Clark, a Forest Patrolman in the area from 1924 to 1930, remembers the interior of the log cabin.

<sup>3</sup>This was determined by its relationship to the tall Incense Cedar in fig. 1. The remnants of this tree still lie on the ground near the tool shed.

<sup>4</sup>We know the settler's name because Albert Aims was told it by James Ord. Ord was a homesteader of an area 4 miles south of the cabin in Loma Pelona and recounted a story of riding into the site of the first Madulce cabin around 1890 and calling "is anyone home?" receiving no answer but hearing a noise in back of him turned around to see Old Marlo standing with a rifle aimed at him. Ord said, "I don't plan to harm you." Marlo said, "I know darn well you ain't." Ord decided he was not wanted and quickly rode away. (E.R. Blakley's Oral History Tape #3). Albert Aims was a Ranger who patrolled the Madulce and north in the 1920s. We use the date of the 1880s because the settling of the Cuyama Valley not far from the site would have occurred at this time.

<sup>5</sup>See footnote #14.

<sup>6</sup>The design for the cabin was standard in the sense that there were numerous houses of this type in existence. A set of plans together with specifications could have been drawn and figured by a draftsman in very little time, for that matter by a very good and experienced carpenter. We thought at first that the cabin was perhaps a standard Forest Service design for a guard station in snow country, but the Regional Office of this Forest, from which something like this would have emanated, did not have plans for this type of building in their files (per Harry Kevich, Regional Architect, California Region, U.S. Forest Service).

<sup>7</sup>E.R. Blakley's Oral History Tape #41 (with Phil Cook, retired Forest Ranger).

<sup>8</sup>Ibid.

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<sup>9</sup>Study of a Portion of the Santa Ynez Planning Unit, Environmental Studies 180 for the Los Padres National Forest, June 1975, p. 116. There is an opposing thought which considers the San Rafael and Sierra Madre Mountains not exactly Transverse Ranges but what could be described as intermediate ranges between the Coastal Ranges and the Sierra Nevada.

<sup>10</sup>We owe due to E.R. Blakley for much of the information in this part and Climate part following.

<sup>11</sup>This was the term the Spanish used to describe a high point in the change between terrains -- a low saddle in a divide through which one would pass from one watershed to another. In this case the words refer to the change of watersheds between that of the Santa Ynez-Mono (east and south) to that of the Cuyama-Santa Barbara Canyon (north).

<sup>12</sup>S.F. Cook, "Expedition to the Interior of California Central Valley, 1820-1840," Archeological Records, Vol. 20, No. 5, 1962, or Pable de la Portilla, Diario de Una Expedicion al Tular, 1824.

We also would like to note the possibility of earlier documented trips by the Spanish on the Santa Barbara Canyon-Puerta Suela-Alamar Canyon trails towards Santa Barbara: (a) In an interview of Rudolf Reyes of a local pioneer family by Joyce Campbell of Frazier Park, California, he mentioned knowing that his great uncle, Emigdio Ortego, was mule master of silver or gold caravans on a route from Lockwood Valley area to Santa Barbara Mission in the 1790s. The route was via Santa Barbara Canyon at one point; (b) and (c) There was the Olivera Expedition in 1790 from Santa Barbara Mission to the San Emigdio area to capture a dissident Indian. The company was attacked by other Indians and purportedly followed a year later by the expedition of Jose Longinos Martinez, a Naturalist reporting directly to the Spanish Crown. He also set out from the Santa Barbara Mission. Neither of the chronicles of these men mentions specifically points near the Madulce site but it is possible that they went by the site as both groups had Indian guides and the trail near the site was a major north-south avenue. (b) Report of the Olivera Expedition was rendered by Felipe de Goycochea, Commandant Santa Barbara Presidio to Don Pedro Fages, Colonel and Commandant Inspector, 1790; (c) Jose Longinos Martinez, Journal: Notes and Observations of the Naturalist of the Botanical Expedition in Old and New California and the South Coast, 1791-92, Santa Barbara Historical Society, J. Howell, 1961.

<sup>13</sup>W.H. Ellison and F. Price, editors, The Life and Adventures in California of Don Augustin Janssens, San Marino, 1953, p. 127; "Talbot Party, from Fremont's Memoirs, Noticias, Vol. VI, 1963, Fall, 1960, pp. 4-5.

<sup>14</sup>Letter dated December 14, 1904. The original is on file in the Santa Barbara Ranger District Office at Los Prietos.

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<sup>15</sup>Part of this interest is found within organized groups who visit the site and use the cabin yearly. Appendix I is meant to give the reader a taste of their interest and concern for the site and the cabin.

<sup>16</sup>E.R. Blakley's Oral History Tape #41. Jack Tucket in Budget and Fianance (Los Padres National Forest) helped us, and told us that monies would have been paid after the materials were purchased or after construction. Since Cook left the site when the rainy season began, probably in October, we can conclude that the materials for the new cabin were purchased in the late autumn of 1928, and the structure built soon after the winter rains had creased, probably in April or May of 1929.

<sup>17</sup>Ibid.

<sup>18</sup>Archie Pratt was stationed there in the summer of 1930, and Walt Maples and Lawrence Cawilti in the summers of 1933 through 1935; Eddie Decker was stationed there in 1931 (the former was Blakely's conversation with Art Low, member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Oral History Tape #9, and the latter, Eddie Decker, is from Blakley's conversation with retired Ranger Raymond W. Richart, Oral History Tape #45.

<sup>19</sup>E.R. Blakley's Oral History conversation. The Lookout Tower was built just after the 1932 Matilija Fire and was manned throughout the 1930s and 40s. The structure itself lasted until 1969 or 1970. Carlson said when he visited the site in May of 1971, that it had blown down; Blakley visited the tower intact in 1968.

<sup>20</sup>We cover this point and its significance under "The History of the Madulce Site." Briefly the Buckhorn Road was completed deeper and deeper into the Forest between 1928 and 1939, after 1939 the Madulce Guard Station being on the foot and horse trail was useless when transportation changed from the horse to the vehicle. The new Alamar Saddle Station was on the new road and thus part of the future administrative profile of the Forest.

## Section I, Appendix I

We have organized this appendix because of the unusual amount of interest and support the cabin has from all kinds of people and groups. The cabin and site are truly a point in the Forest to which people look when they travel that way, or initially make a special effort of going towards it as a place to see.

When we visited the cabin we found a few notes left by people expressing their appreciation of the cabin, and always pleading with the next person to leave a fresh stack of firewood and clean up the cabin before leaving. These were written by a couple on a 5 day hike, and a member of the Santa Barbara Trail Riders Association. Our Assistant had the year before left a written history of the cabin, and the people were pleased to find that.

We also recently heard that a staff meeting of Rangers of the Mt. Pinos District (Los Padres National Forest) was held here over one weekend in late June, 1978. Blakley, our assistant on this project, estimated that around 200 people a year pass by and visit the site and cabin. Considering the ruralness of the site, this is a large number of people and indicates a well-spring of interest, also that the site is on a popular trail. People are happy to find a cabin here on their journey.

We contacted three associations for letters of support, or to send us recent correspondence regarding the cabin, and we have included their responses.

SECTION II

Graphics

Section II Plan of the Building

The floor plan is of a simple 4 room cabin including the storeroom, and a separate closet off the mainroom. It is essentially a square plan with 7 doors and 7 windows. All rooms connect on the interior, and there are three exterior doors from the two larger rooms.

The site plan relates in scale the cabin, the tool shed, and the corral.

The following plans were drawn by Wayne McCall from measurements gathered on the site.

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Note also that there is a topographical map in the rear pocket of this binder.



SECTION III  
Illustrations

Section III List of Illustrations

We have also included on the next page a diagram of the camera angles with the appropriate figure numbers indicated.

Historic Photographs

- Fig. 1 - Madulce Guard Station, log building from the southeast, photographed by Ranger Tom Dinsmore, c. 1904. Collection of E.R. Blakley.
- Fig. 2 - Madulce Guard Station from the northeast, new (and present) frame cabin soon after its completion, c. 1930. Collection of E.R. Blakley.

Current Photography of the Madulce Guard Station Cabin

- Fig. 3 - View of the cabin from the northeast.
- Fig. 4 - View of the east (front) facade.
- Fig. 5 - View of the south side of the cabin.
- Fig. 6 - View of the west (rear) facade.
- Fig. 7 - View of the north side of the cabin, tool shed on left.
- Fig. 8 - View of the mainroom from its northeast corner; kitchen, closet, and rear doors are seen.
- Fig. 9 - View of the kitchen and pantry from the kitchen's southeast corner.