

**VENTURA COUNTY
HISTORICAL LANDMARKS
&
POINTS OF INTEREST**



PREPARED BY:

VENTURA COUNTY CULTURAL HERITAGE BOARD STAFF

VENTURA COUNTY

HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

AND

POINTS OF INTEREST

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

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***VENTURA COUNTY HISTORICAL LANDMARK No. 169,
THE WILLIAM FORD RESIDENCE (1929)***

**IT WAS REVIEWED FOR ACCURACY BY CURRENT AND FORMER
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THE MEMBERS OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE BOARD AND ITS ADVISORS,
AND THE PLANNING DIVISION OF THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGENCY
OF THE COUNTY OF VENTURA
INVITE YOU TO EXPLORE THE COUNTY'S RICH HISTORY THROUGH
ITS MANY LANDMARKS AND POINTS OF INTEREST.**

**COUNTY OF VENTURA
MAY 2016**

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THE VENTURA COUNTY CULTURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM

VENTURA COUNTY'S HISTORY SPANS FROM THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF 3500 YEARS AGO TO THE CULTURAL DIVERSITY OF TODAY.

THE COUNTY OF VENTURA WAS ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 1873. COINCIDENTALLY, IT IS COMPOSED OF 1873 SQUARE MILES ON THE MAINLAND PLUS ANACAPA AND SAN NICHOLAS ISLANDS. THE COUNTY HAS 42 MILES OF PACIFIC OCEAN COASTLINE AND ITS ELEVATIONS RANGE FROM SEA LEVEL TO 8,831 FEET.

THE COUNTY HAS TEN INCORPORATED CITIES: SAN BUENAVENTURA, SANTA PAULA, OXNARD, FILLMORE, OJAI, PORT HUENEME, THOUSAND OAKS, CAMARILLO, SIMI VALLEY AND MOORPARK, IN THE ORDER OF THEIR INCORPORATION.

THE VENTURA COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS CREATED THE CULTURAL HERITAGE BOARD IN 1966 TO ADVISE IT ON COUNTYWIDE HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION AND PRESERVATION. LATER THE CITIES OF CAMARILLO, MOORPARK, OJAI, SAN BUENAVENTURA, AND SANTA PAULA ESTABLISHED THEIR OWN HISTORIC DESIGNATION/PRESERVATION PROGRAMS; LANDMARKS DESIGNATED THROUGH THOSE PROGRAMS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THIS PUBLICATION. THE CULTURAL HERITAGE BOARD CONTINUES TO ADVISE THE CITIES OF FILLMORE, OXNARD, PORT HUENEME, SIMI VALLEY AND THOUSAND OAKS AS WELL AS THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

THE CULTURAL HERITAGE BOARD'S DUTIES INCLUDE RECOMMENDING HISTORICAL LANDMARK AND POINT OF INTEREST DESIGNATIONS, REVIEWING PROPOSED ALTERATIONS TO DESIGNATED AND POTENTIAL HISTORICAL LANDMARKS, REVIEWING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORTS FOR THEIR POTENTIAL IMPACT ON HISTORICAL RESOURCES, REVIEWING NOMINATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, AND REVIEWING REQUESTS FOR TAX CERTIFICATION.

THE CULTURAL HERITAGE BOARD IS COMPOSED OF SEVEN MEMBERS, ONE REPRESENTING EACH OF THE FIVE SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICTS AND TWO "AT LARGE" MEMBERS CHOSEN BY THE SUPERVISORIAL APPOINTEES. THE BOARD MAY APPOINT TECHNICAL ADVISORS AS NEEDED.

**LANDMARKS
AND
POINTS OF INTEREST**

LANDMARK

**A LANDMARK CAN BE A STRUCTURE, NATURAL FEATURE, SITE OR AREA
HAVING HISTORICAL, ARCHEOLOGICAL, CULTURAL, OR AESTHETIC
SIGNIFICANCE.**

POINT OF INTEREST

**A POINT OF INTEREST CAN BE THE SITE OF A HISTORICAL EVENT,
THE SITE OF A HISTORICAL RESOURCE OR STRUCTURE THAT NO LONGER EXISTS,
OR A NATURAL FEATURE OR AREA HAVING HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE.**

PLEASE DO NOT DISTURB THE OCCUPANTS OF PRIVATELY OWNED PROPERTIES.

LANDMARK CRITERIA

THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA, BASED SOLELY ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES GUIDELINES, ARE USED TO DETERMINE ELIGIBILITY OF AN IMPROVEMENT, NATURAL FEATURE OR SITE FOR VENTURA COUNTY LANDMARK DESIGNATION:

1. IT EXEMPLIFIES OR REFLECTS SPECIAL ELEMENTS OF THE COUNTY'S SOCIAL, AESTHETIC, ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURAL OR NATURAL HISTORY.
2. IT IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF VENTURA COUNTY OR ITS CITIES, REGIONAL HISTORY, OR THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF CALIFORNIA OR THE UNITED STATES.
3. IT IS ASSOCIATED WITH LIVES OF PERSONS IMPORTANT TO VENTURA COUNTY OR ITS CITIES, CALIFORNIA, OR NATIONAL HISTORY.
4. IT HAS YIELDED OR HAS THE POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION IMPORTANT TO THE PREHISTORY OR HISTORY OF VENTURA COUNTY OR ITS CITIES, CALIFORNIA, OR THE NATION.
5. IT EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, REGION, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUES.
6. INTEGRITY. ESTABLISH THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE RESOURCE'S PHYSICAL IDENTITY BY EVIDENCE OF LACK OF DETERIORATION AND SIGNIFICANT SURVIVAL OF THE CHARACTERISTICS THAT EXISTED DURING ITS PERIOD OF IMPORTANCE. THIS SHALL BE EVALUATED WITH REGARD TO THE RETENTION OF LOCATION, DESIGN, SETTING, MATERIALS, WORKMANSHIP, FEELING AND ASSOCIATION.

POINTS OF INTEREST

- [1] **Corriganville Movie Ranch Site (aka Hopetown)** Built 1937
Designated January 1982.
Redesignated Landmark No. 150, August 1995.

Corriganville was a 1,500 acre piece of land in Simi Valley purchased by western film star Ray “Crash” Corrigan in 1937. This site was a working movie ranch for nearly three decades, and was used in the making of many films and television series such as *Fort Apache*, *The Lone Ranger*, and *The Adventures of Rin Tin Tin*. In 1949, the ranch was opened to the public as “Corriganville,” a western themed amusement park. The ranch was later purchased by Bob Hope in 1965, deeming the ranch its alternative name, Hopetown. Today, this area, now called Corriganville Park, offers trails, views, and historical photos to the public. It is owned by the City of Simi Valley, and operated by the Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District

- [2] **Butterfield Stage Route** Est. 1861
Designated January 1982.

Location: From Santa Rosa Road west of the present Santa Rosa School in Santa Rosa Valley, over the hills to the intersection of Olsen and Moorpark Roads in Thousand Oaks.

This route is a portion of the Butterfield Overland Stage Trail which carried mail and passengers from St. Louis, Missouri through El Paso, Fort Yuma, Los Angeles, and then up to San Francisco in 25 days. When the Civil War began in 1861, it disrupted this southern stage trail, and the Santa Susana Pass was used from then on. (See Point of Interest No. 4) (Other road related landmarks: No. 104 and 105).

- [3] **Oxnard Pest Control Insectary Site** Built 1914
Designated June 1985.

Location: Eastern half of block bounded by Scott Street, Fifth Street, Port Hueneme Road, and Fourth Street (Ventura Road), in Port Hueneme.

The insectary buildings were originally built in what is now the Port Hueneme Harbor basin and were used to house seasonal workers of a tomato cannery. Shortly after World War I, the cannery was closed and some of those buildings were moved to their present location on Fifth Street and rented to citrus workers. Some years later, a mealybug infestation hit the citrus orchards of Ventura County, and these buildings were converted into a propagation site for the Australian ladybug, a natural predator of the mealybug. The large numbers of Australian lady bugs produced here were used to control the mealybug infestation

- [4] **Santa Rosa School Original Site and School Bell** Built 1912
Designated February 1987.
Location: 13282 Santa Rosa Road, Camarillo.

The school was built by Norwegian Colony farmers in the northern end of the Conejo Valley for their children. The spring near the southwestern corner of the old building was used by passengers on the Butterfield Stage which ran across the site (see Point of Interest No.2). (Another Norwegian Colony landmark: No. 45.)

[5] Hueneme Grammar School Original Site Built 1889

Designated January 1988

Location: Hueneme School playground, 344 North Third St., Port Hueneme.

This school was built by Norwegian Colony farmers in the northern end of the Conejo Valley for their children. The school was in use until 1951 when a new school was built. The spring near the southwestern corner of the old building was used by passengers on the Butterfield Stage Route which ran across the site (See Point of Interest No. 2) (Another Norwegian Colony landmark: No. 45). It was replaced by the school buildings that constitute Historical Landmark No. 115.

[6] Saticoy Springs and Chumash Indian Village Sa'aqtik'oy Site.

Designated May 1988

Location: Bounded by Saticoy Ave., Telephone Rd., Wells Rd, and R.R. tracks; Saticoy.

Chumash settlement of this site dates back to 5,500 BC. By 1782, the village of Sa'aqtik'oy had been reduced to a minor or seasonal native settlement. It was not actively operated as a rancheria (agricultural outpost) by the Mission, nor did any Chumash converts in Mission records report Sa'aqtik'oy as their village of origin. Chumash resettlement of Sa'aqtik'oy was undertaken after the secularization of the Missions in 1834. Luis Francisco became chief of the Saticoy rancheria. In the fall of 1863, he presided over a fiesta that drew some 300 Indians from Ventura, Santa Barbara, Tejon, and other places. (Nunis, 1977: 107)

This site was home to the last major Chumash ceremonial gathering in 1869. The celebration lasted five days, drawing Chumash leaders from Santa Inez, Santa Barbara and San Fernando for singing and dancing. The site was eventually purchased by an Italian farmer in 1916, and has been farmed ever since.

[7] Simi School/Simi Library/Ortega Saloon Sites

Designated January 1989

Location: 1958 Third Street, Simi Valley. 137 Strathearn Place, Simi Valley

In 1890, Simi Valley's first public school was built on the Third St lot between Los Angeles and California Avenues, and was in use until 1926 when it was torn down. It is said that some lumber from the old schoolhouse was used to build Simi's first library in 1930. The library was in use until 1962 and in 1971 was moved to its current location in Strathearn Historical Park. The dates of the

Ortega Saloon are not known, but it did have a café in it operated by Wade Campbell. After removal of the saloon, a bar, named The Red Fox was built in its place.

[8] Santa Clara Chapel Original Site Built 1875

Designated November 1989

Location: 301 Esplanade Drive (Sears building at the Esplanade shopping mall), Oxnard

The chapel once stood south of Highway 101, east of the Santa Clara River (near the present site of the Sears store), in the area then known as New Jerusalem. In 1954, the chapel was moved to its present site, 1333 East Ventura Boulevard, El Rio. It was built under the direction of Father Juan Comapla from the San Buenaventura Mission. The chapel remained a mission of the San Buenaventura church until 1885 when it became Santa Clara parish with Father Juan Pujol as its pastor. In 1898 Father John Laubacher came to assist Father Pujol.

[9] Cesar Chavez Childhood Home Site

Designated October 1993

452 North Garfield, Oxnard. Private

This house was owned by Felipe Navarro, who allowed the Chavez family to live free of charge in a shed or small barn in the rear of the property in 1939. The Chavez and Navarro children would play together in the backyard. During their time there, three of the Chavez children attended school in Oxnard. The family followed the crops so the Chavez children attended over 30 different schools throughout the course of their education. Cesar Chavez returned to Oxnard in 1958 to spend a year working with the Community Service Organization and to organize field workers.

[10] Colonial House Restaurant.

Designated: December 2013

Location: 701-747 North Oxnard Blvd, Oxnard.

In 1941, Martin V. "Bud" Smith turned a failing hamburger drive-in into the Colonial House Restaurant. After returning from service in World War II, Smith made the Colonial House the most popular restaurant in Ventura County with its frequent visits from Hollywood stars such as Marilyn Monroe, Bing Crosby, and Clark Gable. The restaurant was demolished in 1988, but its brick fireplace still stands alongside Oxnard Boulevard.

[11] Former Fillmore Refinery.

Designated: December 2015

Location: 67 E. Telegraph Rd., unincorporated area of Fillmore.

By the 1900's, the growing oil industry had brought oil seekers into the Santa Clara Valley for exploration. This project site became the Ventura Refinery in 1915, and in 1928 came under ownership of Texaco, and from then on was

known as Fillmore Works. The site was converted to a crude oil pumping and transfer station in 1952. Operations ended in 2002, and the site is now undergoing environmental remediation due to years of soil and groundwater contamination from the former oil refinery.

HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

- [1] **Faulkner House** Built 1894-95
Designated August 1968 National Register No. 91000485, April 1991
14292 West Telegraph Road, Santa Paula.

This house, on a modern working farm, is one of the finest examples of pure Queen Anne style in southern California. It has a three-story octagonal tower, irregular roof line, projecting gables, gracefully curved porch, and ornate stained-glass windows; front door contains more than 500 pieces of beveled, etched glass set in copper; upstairs library is crowned by a domed ceiling with a stained-glass skylight. The house was wired for electricity and piped for plumbing when it was built, years before those services were generally available. Other modern features were a dumbwaiter from basement to kitchen for delivery of firewood; a roll-top desk built into living room wall; and a built-in speaking tube system, complete with bells. Architects: Herman Anlauf and F. P. Ward (local).

- [2] **Edwards Adobe** Built 1860
Designated August 1968; re-designated March 1990
Location: West of Edwards Ranch Road, Saticoy.

The last standing "Yankee Adobe" in the County was built for Thomas Wallace More. Landmark designation was revoked in December 1977 because the adobe was deteriorating. It was never completely destroyed and was re-designated in March 1990. It is a unique blend of Mexican and Yankee architecture, two stories with a reinforcing steel beam across the inside of the second floor. Whitewashed redwood clapboard siding was added later to protect the adobe. Built by W. D. Hobson.

- [3] **Eucalyptus Trees** Planted 1892
Designated October 1978
Location: Highway 101, east of Lewis Road, Camarillo

Planted as a windbreak for Don Adolfo Camarillo's ranch, the trees became a landmark for travelers. (Related Don Adolfo Camarillo landmarks: No. 8 and No. 22.)

- [4] **Newhall Mansion (aka Cook, Piru, and/or Warring Mansion)** Built 1887-1890
Designated January 1969.
Location: 829 North Park Street, Piru. Private

The epitome of Queen Anne style, it was reconstructed after a 1981 fire. The reconstruction included updated plumbing and other changes. It is a two and a half

story multi-gabled house with very large rooms. Among its features are a three-story Sespe stone tower that vies for prominence with a three-story pointed wooden tower which is capped with a Phoenix finial; moon windows; recessed arched balconies; a profusion of wood on the surface in the form of various shingle patterns; a wraparound porch supported by stone on the lower portion and wooden columns on the upper part; a wrought iron sea horse motif porch railing; two magnificent brick and Sespe stone fireplaces; many stained glass windows; unusual tile floors; and a round outhouse with a conical roof. The original Cook Mansion is attributed to architects Samuel and Joseph Cather Newsom. (Other Cook related landmarks are No. 51 and 124

- [5] **Rancho Arnaz Adobe (aka Stage Route Half-Way House)** Built 1863
Designated January 1969
Location: 9504 North Ventura Avenue, Oak View.

The oldest continuously lived-in residence in the County. Typical adobe construction, modified into a Craftsman motif. Its original walls, beams and floors have survived many alterations. The house was built for Don Jose de Arnaz on the 21,522 acre ranch he bought in 1846 for \$13,000. In a history written by E. M. Sheridan and quoted in an informative paper by Dorothy Olive Langford, an owner of the adobe, written in 1936, and contained in the landmark's official files at the County Cultural Heritage Board offices, de Arnaz is described as an aristocrat born in Spain in 1821, and educated in medicine. He came to California in 1841 and was not only a doctor, but a merchant, rancher, public benefactor and an energetic influence in establishing the township of San Buenaventura. In addition to successful cattle and sheep raising, wheat and lima beans were grown on his ranch. The ranch is now known for its apple orchard.

- [6] **Simi Adobe/Strathearn House (aka de la Guerra Adobe)** Built 1810
Designated January 1969 State Landmark No. 979
National Register No. 78000825, May 1978
Location: Strathearn Historical Park, 137 Strathearn Place, Simi Valley.

Built by Santiago Pico, original grantee of El Rancho Simi, the adobe was the headquarters of the Rancho from the first decade of the 1800s. It provided an important link between the San Fernando and Ventura missions. Jose de la Guerra purchased the huge 113,000 acre grant from Rafael Pico, son of Patricio Pico, in about 1832. Two usable rooms of the original structure remained when Robert P. Strathearn bought approximately 15,000 acres from Simi Land and Water Co. in about 1890. In 1892-93, a nine-room Victorian farmhouse was added to the adobe rooms, which continued to be used as dining room and kitchen by the Strathearn family. The Strathearn family occupied the house continuously until 1968. (Other landmarks located at Strathearn Historical Park: No. 40, 41, 91 and 93.)

- [7] **Sanchez Adobe** Built 1838
Designated April 1969
Location: 2317 Los Angeles Avenue, Saticoy.

The house, which has twenty-two inch thick walls, was built as a one-story with a tile roof. The tile roof was later taken off and a second story added c.1900. The tiles were used to roof a tool shed. A veranda runs the width of the twelve-room house.

- [8] **Don Adolfo Camarillo House** Built 1893
Designated April 1969
Location: 3771 Mission Oaks Road, Camarillo. Private

The house was built for Don Adolfo Camarillo, known as "the last of the California Dons". It is a two-story Queen Anne/Victorian, with seven bedrooms, three bathrooms and two towers. Landings were added to the stairway in 1913; a walk-in electric refrigerator was installed in 1915. Don Adolfo was a prominent business, agricultural, and political leader. The house is on the 10,000 acres of Rancho Calleguas his father bought for \$3,000 in gold in 1876. Don Adolfo assumed responsibility for the ranch at the age of 16, upon his father's death. The ranch was noted for its hospitality. Designed by local architects, Herman Anlauf and F. P. Ward. (Other Adolfo Camarillo related sites: Point of Interest No. 3 and Historical Landmark No. 22.)

- [9] **Santa Clara Schoolhouse (aka Little Red Schoolhouse)** Built 1896-97
Designated April 1969
Location: 20030 Telegraph Road, Santa Paula.

This is the only one-room schoolhouse in the County still in use. It is of wood construction with a stone foundation built in the high-tower Colonial Revival style. It was painted red in the early 1960s. The original blackboards were literally blackened boards. The children used slates for all writing purposes. The teacher had a small table and kitchen chair. The children, who sat on benches, faced the wall while studying and the center of the room when reciting.

- [10] **Tapo Adobe Ruins** Built 1820, rebuilt 1916
Designated December 1970
Location: Tapo Canyon Regional Park, 4651 Tapo Canyon Road, Simi Valley.
Public park

Small sections of adobe walls remain, likely from the 1916 reconstruction. Jose de la Guerra y Noriega bought the 113,000 acre El Rancho Simi in 1832. Later, the Tapo Ranch (about 14,000 acres) was separated from El Rancho Simi in the land dealings between the Spanish owners and the incoming Americans. The Tapo Ranch adobe was occupied by the de la Guerra family until the 1880s. Tapo Ranch

activities typified the term "romance of the ranchos" with its cattle raising, sheep shearing, horse racing, fiestas, and brandy and wine making. Eventually abandoned, the adobe deteriorated. In 1916, William Dahl rebuilt on the same site, using 3100 adobe bricks. A rental agreement for the new house stated that there would be no "drinking reunions or fandangos" at the house. The roof of the 1916 house was removed in the early 1940s and as a result the adobe began deteriorating. Later the remains were covered with black plastic intended to protect it but the result was further deterioration from condensation.

[11] Santa Gertrudis Asistencia (*Chapel*) Monument Built 1809

Designated December 1970

Location: 0.3 mile north of water purification plant (5895 N. Ventura Avenue), on east side of road, flanked by a pair of cypress trees, Ventura.

The Asistencia, built to minister to inland Indians, was used until about 1840. Ruins still standing in 1890 gradually crumbled and the site was lost. In 1966 archaeologists determined that the site lay in the path of the Ojai Freeway (Highway 33). The asistencia's foundations were located in March 1966. The site was documented by measurements and photographs and artifacts were removed. The foundation stones were removed to another location and on January 25, 1968 they were reburied a little less than one mile (.89) from their original site. Some of the foundation stones were used to build the monument marking their new site. The monument was dedicated with a bronze marker donated by the Native Daughters of the Golden West (El Aliso Parlor #314 and Poinsettia Parlor #318) on May 23, 1970. (Other Mission period landmark: No. 28.)

[12] Ventura County Courthouse, Former (now San Buenaventura City Hall)

Built 1912

Designated December 1970 State Landmark No. 847

National Register No. 71000211, August 1971

Location: 501 Poli Street, Ventura.

The courthouse was built on a hill overlooking the city and the Pacific Ocean, against a backdrop of steeply rising hills. It was executed in Neo-Classical Revival, also described as French Renaissance, style. A deep granite staircase ascends to a decorated bronze gateway. Notable features are full Doric entablature, round arched first floor windows with unusual friars' head keystones (attributed to the Gladding McBean Company), three two-story round arched bays. Interior features include stained glass domes, marble entrance lobby and sweeping staircase, mahogany and walnut paneling. Architect: A. C. Martin.

[13] Oxnard Carnegie Library (aka Carnegie Art Museum) Built 1906

Designated February 1971 National Register No. 71000210, July 1971

Location: 424 South C Street, Oxnard.

This was one of nearly 1700 free public libraries in the United States funded by Andrew Carnegie. His foundation donated \$12,000 in 1906 for this building, and the city contributed another \$4,000. The classical Greek architecture was the choice of Richard Haydock, Oxnard's first mayor, who applied for the Carnegie funds. The building served as a library until 1963. The lower floor was the city hall until 1949. Architect: Franklin Burnham; contractor, Thomas A. Carroll.

[14] Point Mugu Recreation Area/State Park

Designated February 1971

Location: Along Highway 1 from eastern tip of Mugu Lagoon southeast to Big Sycamore Canyon, from Highway 1 northeast to Potrero Road.

The park is the site of many archaeological finds, indicating a major Chumash village in the La Jolla Valley, and the largest remaining area of natural grassland in California. The name "Mugu" comes from the Chumash word "*muwu*" meaning "beach". The area was occupied over 6,000 years, until the 1850s.

[15] Naumann Giant Gum Tree/Eucalyptus Rows

Planted c.1900

Designated June 1971

Location: East of Pleasant Valley and Etting Road, Oxnard.

The long row of eucalyptus trees, approximately 1300 feet, was planted by Gustav Naumann for the Hueneme Masonic Cemetery.

[16] Sugar Beet Factory Site

Built 1898

Designated June 1971

Location: North of Wooley Road and east of Oxnard Blvd.

The factory was built in 1898 by the four Oxnard brothers. The \$2 million factory was the second largest sugar beet factory in the United States; it could process 2,000 tons of beets a day. Some 40,000 acres of sugar beets were grown in Ventura County in the factory's heyday. The first load of sugar was produced in 1899 and the last in 1959. The town was established as a result of the founding of the factory, its economic backbone for decades. (Related Landmark: No. 141.)

[17] Oxnard Plaza Park Pagoda

Built 1910-11

Designated June 1971

Location: Fifth and C Street, Oxnard.

This octagonal Pagoda was built in 1910 to cover an artesian well and pump used to irrigate the park which surrounds it. In 1911 the roof was raised to accommodate the addition of a platform used by bands and speakers for many years thereafter. Architect: Alfred Priest. Builder: Thomas Carroll.

smokehouse. The Reyes Ranch took in most of Lockwood Valley. It was established by Rafael Reyes in 1854 when he and his brother drove 2000 head of cattle and 1000 horses from their Rancho Triunfo in Los Angeles County to the Cuyama valley by way of Tejon Pass. The ranch was noted for the fighting bulls bred there and used in bullrings throughout the state. Rafael Reyes' son, Jacinto Damien Reyes, was raised on the ranch and became the County's first forest ranger in 1900. He spent his entire life in the northern wilderness of the County. In 1995 Highway 33 was named the Jacinto Damien Reyes Scenic Byway in his honor.

- [22] **St. Mary Magdalen Church** Built 1913
Designated March 1972.
Location: 2532 Ventura Blvd., Camarillo.

The church architecture is Spanish Neo-Classic and is noted for its barrel vault. It has fourteen stained glass windows commissioned from a Munich, Germany factory. Built as a chapel for the Camarillo family, a family crypt is under the building. It became a parish church in 1940. Architect: A. C. Martin. (Other designated sites relating to the Camarillo family: Historical Landmarks No. 3 and 8.)

- [23] **Southern Pacific Railroad Depot, Santa Paula** Built 1887
Designated April 1972.
Location: 963 E. Santa Barbara Street, Santa Paula. .

This first train depot in Ventura County was also among its first prefabricated structures. The second floor of the building served as living quarters for the station agent and family. Probably no single event in the County's history changed so many people's lives as the coming of the railroad. Passenger service at the depot ended in 1934 and freighting ended in 1975. The depot is a filming site for many movies and commercials.

- [24] **Hueneme Wharf, Original Site** Built 1871
Designated March 1972
Location: Corner of Seaview Street and Hueneme Road, Port Hueneme.

Thomas R. Bard began construction of the wharf in 1871, a week after the "Hueneme War" between W. E. Barnard's Settlers' League and Bard's men, who had fenced the site. After a brief skirmish, each side agreed to pay for their land to whichever side won the court case. The Hueneme Wharf Company built the wharf on the side of a deep marine canyon, which permitted ships to dock close to land. The wharf extended 900 feet seaward and was connected by a tramway to a warehouse on shore. For years, three and four-masted wooden schooners brought lumber from the north and carried grain, lima beans and sheep to markets in San Francisco. Hueneme became the largest grain-shipping port south of San Francisco. After the railroad came through Oxnard in 1905, the Wharf Company was sold (1906). Business gradually declined and finally disappeared with the

wharf's destruction in a 1938 storm. (Other Bard family related landmarks: 19, 20, 24, 31, 32, 49, 50, 88 and 153.)

- [25] Matilija Hot Springs** Built 1871
Designated August 1972
Location: 788 West Hot Springs Road, Matilija Canyon, Ojai. Resort

J.W. Wilcox built this campsite/resort in 1871, naming it Matilija for a Chumash Indian village. In 1873 cabins and a hotel were added. Destroyed by floods in 1884, they were rebuilt in 1885, and a bath house and other accommodations added. There are 22 hot and cold springs at this spa which was once a popular campsite for bear hunters in the 1880s.

- [26] Post Office Tower and Portico** Built 1916
Designated June 1975
Location: SE Corner of Ojai and Signal Streets, Ojai

This landmark structure was a gift to the City of Ojai from Edward D. Libbey. The tower, featured on the city's official seal, is three stories high with a domed top inlaid with Spanish tile. Inside, wooden stairs lead to top of tower where electric chimes have been installed. Architects: Mead & Requa.

- [27] Libbey Park Bowl Sycamore Tree** Over 200 years old
Designated June 1975
Location: 650 feet south of the post office at Ojai Avenue and Signal Street, Ojai

Chumash Indians were said to have bent the sapling tree to mark the beginning of an important trail or a fine camping spot. The top rooted to form an arch which was known to the Chumash as the Peace Tree or Marriage Tree. An article by George T. Channing of Ojai, 1953, says, "Over 120 years ago the Indians called a peace conclave around the tree and agreed never to battle in the valley of The Ojai....As a marriage tree, the Indians believe that two lovers walking together through the arch are united by the Great Spirit...".

- [28] Mission Aqueduct** Built 1782
Designated January 1976 State Landmark No. 114-1, June 1989
National Register No. 75000497, March 1975
Location: Cañada Larga Road (south side), 1/4 block east of Highway 33, Ventura

This landmark is a 100-foot remnant of an elaborate seven-mile aqueduct built by Chumash at the direction of mission priests to bring river water to the mission. The aqueduct served the mission and community until it was damaged by the floods in 1862. The aqueduct remains at Cañada Larga, and its attendant settling tank built at the same time at Valdez Alley near the present mission, are said to be the oldest

standing man-made structures in Ventura County.

- [29] **Southern Pacific Railroad Depot, Santa Susana** Built 1903
Designated January 1976.
Location: 6503 Katherine Road, Simi Valley. Public

The depot is one of the few buildings left from the original Santa Susana townsite. It was originally located on Los Angeles Avenue and was moved to Santa Susana Park in 1975. It is being used by the Santa Susana Model Railroad Club to depict trains travelling from Burbank to Oxnard with stops at Santa Susana, Chatsworth and Northridge. Southern Pacific used Standard Number 22 station plans to build this depot.

- [30] **Stagecoach Inn (aka Grand Union Hotel)** Built 1876
(destroyed by fire in 1970, completely rebuilt)
Designated May 1976 State Historical Landmark 659
National Register No. 75000495, December 1975
Location: 51 South Ventu Park Road, Newbury Park (moved in 1965 to this site because of freeway construction). Museum/Historical Park

The inn is a Monterey style structure of northern California redwood with a wraparound porch and balcony. The original structure functioned as a school, post office, steak house, church, gift shop and movie set. Situated on four acres containing a 200 year old sycamore tree (Landmark No. 44), and recreations of an carriage house, 3-room pioneer house, blacksmith shop, working windmill and Timber School, Spanish adobe and outdoor beehive oven, and Chumash Indian bulrush hut.

- [31] **Thomas R. Bard Mansion (aka Navy Officers Club)** Built 1912
Designated March 1977 National Register No. 77000360, September 1977
Location: Guadalcanal St. at Bard Lane, U.S. Naval Construction Center, Port Hueneme

The Bard Mansion is the largest historic house in Ventura County. Senator Bard died in 1915, so he was able to enjoy the mansion for only three years. The three-story brick mansion, built in the Italian Mediterranean style, had twelve bedrooms, seven baths and cost \$110,000 to build. Senator Bard's widow lived in the mansion until she died in 1937. Leased by the U.S. Navy during World War II and finally purchased by the Navy in the early 1950s, it is now used as the Officers Club at the Navy base. Designed by Myron Hunt. (Other Bard related landmarks: No 19, 20, 24, 32, 49, 50 and 88.)

- [32] **Hueneme Bank Building (aka Historical Museum)** Built 1925.
Designated March 1977.

Location: 220 North Market Street, Port Hueneme.

The Bank of Hueneme was organized in 1889 with Thomas R. Bard as president and A. Levy as vice-president; E. P. Foster served on the Board of Directors. The bank was first housed in a brick building on Main Street at the entrance to the Wharf area. In 1925 the building at 220 North Market Street was built in the neo-classical tradition of architecture (rectilinear in design and stone like exterior) at a cost of \$18,000. The Hueneme Bank dissolved in 1952 having sold its interests and the building to Security First National Bank. From 1959 to 1973 the building was Port Hueneme's City Hall; subsequently Chamber of Commerce, now a historical museum. Designed by Myron Hunt. (Other Bard related landmarks: No. 19, 20, 24, 31, 49, 50, 88 and 153. Other Levy related landmarks: No. 56 and 75.)

- [33] Keene House** Built 1872
Designated July 1977 (Also a city landmark)
Location: 41 Bell Way, Ventura.

The Keene house may be the only remaining example of Second Empire/Victorian residential styles of architecture in Ventura. Second Empire, popular from 1864 to 1885, was a French way of enlarging living space without violating the height limitations of Paris, achieved by a steep mansard roof from which gabled dormer windows projected.

- [34] Foster Park Lion Entrance Markers** Dedicated in 1907 & 1908
Designated July 1977.
Location: On either side of Casitas Vista Road at the east end of Foster Park Bridge; Casitas Vista Road exit off Highway 33 between Ventura and Casitas Springs.

The majestic sandstone lions, now somewhat the worse for weather wear and vandalism, sit atop 10-foot high pillars. The north lion dedication was in 1907 to "E.P. Foster and Wife"; the south marker dedicated in 1908, "Eugene C. Foster Memorial Park". Eugene, the son of E.P. and Orpha Foster, died at age six. Ventura County pioneers and philanthropists, Eugene Preston Foster and Orpha Wood Foster gave Foster Park Bowl and Foster Park, a 205-acre park, to the County. E.P. Foster initiated the County park system concept in 1904 and helped establish several parks in the County. (Related Foster Landmark: No. 121.)

- [35] W. L. Hardison House** Built 1884
Designated December 1977
Location: 1226 Ojai Road, Santa Paula.

This Victorian (California eclectic) house was constructed of redwood on a portion of Rancho Santa Paula y Saticoy. It is a two-story, with 7 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. It was built without a foundation but later the structure was raised and a

full basement of rock walls was built under it. It was built by Pennsylvania craftsmen for W. L. Hardison, a co-founder of Union Oil Company and Limoneira Ranch.

- [36] Union Oil Company Building (aka Oil Museum)** Built 1890
Designated December 1977 State Historical Landmark #996, February 1991
National Register No 86002619, August 1986
Location: 1003 East Main Street, Santa Paula.

This office building was the first headquarters of Union Oil Co. It is primarily Queen Anne style with Italianate influences. Unocal opened a small museum in the building in 1950. In 1990 the company, in observance of its centennial anniversary, spent \$2.5 million to restore the building and enlarge the museum. The building has ten fireplaces, no two alike, and three walk-in vaults.

- [37] Hueneme Slough Site (aka Moranda Park)**
Designated November 1977.
Location: Surfside Drive and Moranda Parkway, Port Hueneme.

The site of Moranda Park was originally a slough or tidal basin replenished by the ocean at high tide. In 1938 the slough was filled in with material dredged up to construct the new Port Hueneme Harbor. In subsequent years the site was landscaped as a park and named Moranda Park after a longtime Port Hueneme resident family. (Moranda family home landmark: No. 86.)

- [38] Universalist Unitarian Church Building** Built 1892
Designated March 1978.
Location: 740 E. Main Street, Santa Paula. Shown by appointment

This is the oldest standing church in Santa Paula and one of the first Universalist churches on the west coast. Constructed of local brick and river rock. The stained glass windows were shipped from Chicago by rail. Architect: Seymour Locke and Frederick Roehrig.

- [39] Mill Park**
Designated August 1978
Location: 736 Santa Paula/Ojai Road at Bedford, Santa Paula. Public

A grist mill was constructed at this site in 1871. From it, Santa Paula Creek water was distributed through a series of open ditches.

- [40] Simi Library Building, Original** Built 1930
Designated May 1978

Location: Strathearn Historical Park, 137 Strathearn Place, Simi Valley.

This quaint square one-room structure was the first purpose-built branch library of the Ventura County library system, after local citizens raised the money for the land.

It served the community until the early 1960s when a new library was dedicated on Church St. in the Community Center. It subsequently was the first Simi Valley Museum before Strathearn Historical Park was established in 1969. Originally located on Third Street near Los Angeles Avenue, the building was moved to Strathearn Historical Park in 1971. Designed by Sanford Rudolph; builders were Costello and Lane. (Other landmarks located at Strathearn Historical Park: No. 6, 41, 91 and 93.)

- [41] Haigh/Talley Colony House** Built 1889
Designated May 1978. National Register No. 78000824, September 1978
Location: Strathearn Historical Park, 137 Strathearn Place, Simi Valley.

This is one of twelve pre-cut, partially assembled two-story houses shipped by rail in 1888 by a group of Chicago doctors, the California Mutual Benefit Colony, to the townsite of Simiopolis. Later owners of the house included the Henry and Grace Haigh family (1903 to 1909) and the John and Mary Talley family (1924 to 1961). Through the years the Colony Houses were modernized by various additions and running water. The existing house was stripped of its additions when it was moved from its original location at Second and Ashland Streets to the historical park in 1970. (Other landmarks located at Strathearn Historical Park: No. 6, 40, 91 and 93.)

- [42] Tapo Citrus Association Packing House Site** Built 1917
Designated May 1978
Location: Northwest corner Tapo Canyon Road and Alamo Street, Simi Valley

This large citrus packing house was built by the Patterson Ranch Company (Historical Landmark No. 71). From it Tapo District oranges and lemons were processed and shipped via a railroad spur line to Santa Susana and marketed throughout the world. Tapo Citrus Assn. was an agricultural cooperative formed by Simi Valley farmers to process and market their produce. The Civic Center now stands on this site.

- [43] Hill Ranch Brick Cistern** Built 1880
Designated June 1978
Location: Wildwood Park, Thousand Oaks. (One-half mile west of Hill Canyon Road, one mile south of Santa Rosa Road.)

This 8 foot deep cistern was built to store water from a nearby spring for grazing stock.

[44] Sycamore Tree near Stagecoach Inn

Designated June 1978

Location: West side Ventu Park Rd., between Newbury/Lynn Rds., Thousand Oaks

This unusually large and old specimen of tree native to California was over 150 years old when designated as a landmark. The Chumash Indians are said to have bent the lower branches to mark the location of underground water.

[45] Pederson House and Water Tower Built 1913-14

Designated May 1978.

Location: Corner of Faculty Street and Regent Avenue on California Lutheran University campus, 60 Olsen Road, Thousand Oaks.

This typical turn-of-the-century farmhouse and water tower were built for Lars and Karn Pederson, members of the Norwegian Colony that settled the northern end of Conejo Valley in 1890. In 1967 the Pederson's son Richard gave the land for California Lutheran College (now, University) and the buildings were restored. (For another Norwegian Colony site see Point of Interest No. 4.)

[46] Tanner Homestead Built c 1885

Designated August 1978

Location: 18492 E. Telegraph Road, Santa Paula.

The original west portion of this Victorian era Queen Anne style structure, with its many entrances, was built by Albert Miles Tanner. Tanner was a member of the Mormon Battalion during the Mexican War. In partnership with Sam Brannan, Mr. Tanner opened the first hotel in Sacramento, and later owned Tanner's Express in Santa Paula.

[47] Fillmore State Bank Built 1917

Designated May 1979

Location: 316 Central Avenue, Santa Paula.

This two-story Mediterranean/Italian Renaissance brick and terra cotta building was designed by Albert C. Martin, Los Angeles' prominent beaux arts designer. The Second Avenue entrance is emphasized with classically based voussoirs (a wedge-shaped element, typically a stone, used in building an arch or vault) and cable and bullet molding archivolts. Cartouches above flank the sign. The cornice line above the windows contains small medallions. The roof is topped with Mission tile. It was the second home of the city's first bank and the location of the city library (upstairs) for about ten years.

[48] Southern Pacific Railroad Depot- Fillmore Built 1887

(Now Fillmore Historical Museum)

Designated May 1979

Location: 447 Main Street, Fillmore.

This prefabricated railroad building is located near its original site. A Southern Pacific box car which served at the first post office in Bardsdale is set alongside the building. Edith Moore Jarrett Roderick Brown bought the building and donated it to the city as a museum. A pair of Sespe sandstone Ionic columns salvaged from the first Fillmore State Bank stand at the entranceway. When the Southern Pacific Railroad finished its line between Ventura and Los Angeles in 1887, Fillmore (named after Southern Pacific's West Coast superintendent, Jerome A. Fillmore) was established as the only train stop in the sparsely inhabited far eastern Santa Clara Valley; the town followed in 1888. The stop proved critical in supporting the local citrus and oil industries from 1910-20.

- [49] Trinity Episcopal Church** Built 1901 (in Hueneme)
Designated May 1979
Location: Corner of Saratoga and Second Streets, Fillmore.

This redwood, English gingerbread Craftsman style church has one of the few remaining lych gates in the United States. It was built in Hueneme, on the east side of Ventura Road (formerly Fourth Street) between Pleasant Valley Road and Clara Street, by Senator Thomas Bard for his wife Molly. In 1933 Mrs. Bard gave the little church to the Fillmore Episcopalians; it was dismantled, every piece numbered, transported to Fillmore, and rebuilt. (Other Bard related landmarks: No. 19, 20, 24, 31, 32, 50, 88 and 153.)

- [50] Bardsdale Methodist Church** Built 1898
Designated April 1979 National Register No. 86001986, August 1986
Location: 1498 Bardsdale Avenue, Fillmore.

This is the oldest church and congregation in the Fillmore area; its congregation was organized in 1892. The church is clapboard and of Gothic influence (known as Carpenter Gothic), with a high pitched tower roof. It was built on lots donated by Thomas M. Bard who also donated the north art-glass window which is matched by the west art-glass window donated by the community. Much of the construction labor was done by the members. A rebuilt 1905 Robert Morton theater style pipe organ installed in 1936, to which chimes were later added, has been replaced by a Schoenstein pipe organ which appears to be the same vintage as the building. (Other Bard related landmarks: No. 19, 20, 24, 31, 32, 49, 88, 153.)

- [51] Piru Methodist Church and Organ** Built 1887-90
Designated April 1979
Location: 227 E. Center Street, Piru.

This Gothic clapboard structure was built by David Cook, founder of Piru, shortly before completing the Cook Mansion (Landmark 4). It contains a rare 1865 pipe organ purchased by Hugh Warring and built into the church walls. The organ was built by William Johnson in Massachusetts, shipped around the Horn, survived the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire and was finally installed in this church in 1935. Attributed to architects Samuel and Joseph Cather Newsom. (Other Cook related landmarks: No. 4, 124.)

- [52] Grandma Prisbrey's Bottle Village** Built 1955-65
Designated June 1979 State Historical Landmark No. 939, 1985
National Register No. 96001076, 1996
Location: 4595 Cochran Street, Simi Valley.

Grandma Tressa Prisbrey created a fanciful folk art village of 14 structures with walls and ceilings made of cement embedded with recycled trash, multicolored bottles and discarded objects, such as pencils, dolls and car headlights. The buildings represent two doll houses, a schoolhouse, library, rumpus room, roundhouse, Cleopatra's bedroom, wishing well, and a religious shrine. Grandma Prisbrey's first structure was built to house her pencil collection. A video documentary has been made of the village and its history, and examples of her folk art have been included in international folk art shows in Japan, Germany, and England. It was badly damaged in January 1994 Northridge earthquake.

- [53] Brandeis-Bardin Institute, House of the Book** Built 1973
Designated May 1979
Location: 1101 North Pepper Tree Lane, Simi Valley.

Sidney Eisenshtat was the architect for the huge poured concrete, windowless building called House Of The Book, which rises out of the earth like a sculpture. The facade of one cylindrical section is a raised map of old Jerusalem. The building contains an auditorium and a library of about 10,000 books on Judaism. The former Eddie Maier ranch was acquired by the Brandeis-Bardin Institute in the late 1940s as a center for perpetuation of Jewish culture and heritage. The Institute was founded in 1941 by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis and educator Dr. Shlomo Bardin. The Institute occupies a 3100-acre tract in the Santa Susana Mountains. Internationally known, the center's lecturers include Nobel Prize winners, prime ministers and world famous philosophers. (See Landmark 68, The Main House).

- [54] Charles Collins Teague House (Teague Mansion)** Built 1923-24
Designated November 1979
Location: McKeveatt Heights Road, Santa Paula.

This 9,600 square foot, two-story building was designed by Roy Wilson in Classic English Tudor Revival style. Its unique features include an elevator, indoor barbecue, cedar doors and woodwork from Italy, ten furnaces, seven bathrooms, four fireplaces, three chimneys, a game room in the basement, outdoor swimming pool, four-car garage, five bedroom suites and baths. A cistern in the basement gathers rainwater for houseplants. The house was constructed by Charles Collins Teague, part owner and general manager of the Limoneira Ranch. It was in this house that his son Charles A. Teague, Ventura County's long-term Congressman, grew up. (Other Teague related landmark: No. 77.)

- [55] Methodist Church, Former (aka Baptist, Epworth and/or Somis Churches)**
Two buildings, built 1892 and 1894

Designated October 1979
Location: 702 Walnut Street, Moorpark.

A group of retired Methodist ministers established the colony of Epworth and in 1894 constructed a small church in what is now called the Fairview District. The church was moved in 1907 to the corner of Charles and Walnut Streets in Moorpark. It was joined in 1930 by the Methodist Church of Somis, which was constructed in 1892 on the site now occupied by Somis Elementary School (Historical Landmark No. 133). The combined church buildings became the Moorpark First Baptist Southern Church in 1950-51 after a new Methodist Church was built. The church celebrated its 100th anniversary January 12, 1992. Norma Gunter's book, "The Moorpark Story" says, "The social life of the town revolved around the church to a large extent; there were recitals, dramatizations...and other cultural events. It was not uncommon to go to church to see a movie, for Moorpark did not have a theater for many years. In the early days, the church was interested in saving people from fire, both earthly and eternal. Evangelistic services took care of one aspect--and the church bell took care of the other. Two ropes of unequal length were attached to the church bell. The long one was pulled to call people to worship; the short one was used to inform the townspeople of a fire. The shorter the rope, the faster the bell would ring. When the men in town heard the church bell ring rapidly, they all hastened to the fire truck house in Tanner's Garage".

[56] Bank of A. Levy Built 1926-27
Designated November 1979
Location: 143 West Fifth Street, Oxnard.

In the 1880s, Achille Levy, a native of France, established a commission and forwarding business in Hueneme. He would buy grain and other products from the farmers and charter sailing schooners to take the goods to San Francisco. Gradually he began lending money to the farmers and cashing their checks. When Oxnard was founded in 1898, he moved his business to a wooden building on Fifth Street and in 1902 to a brick building on the northeast corner of B and Fifth Streets. In 1905 the business was incorporated as a banking institution, Bank of A. Levy. Achille Levy considered his bank to be an integral part of the community; there were no foreclosures during his lifetime, even during the depression in the 1930s. In 1927, with Achille's son Joe as president, Bank of A. Levy moved to this Renaissance-style building on the corner of A and Fifth Streets. Many branches of the Bank of A. Levy were opened, but headquarters remained at Fifth and A Streets for many years. In 1995 the Bank of A. Levy Company was sold to First Interstate Bank. Architect: Morgan, Walls, Stiles & Clements. (Other Levy related landmarks: No. 32 and 75.

[57] Lightworks in the Hueneme Lighthouse Manufactured 1897
Designated 1980
Location: Coast Guard Station Lighthouse at the US Naval Civilian Engineering Laboratory, end of Port Hueneme Public Beach Promenade.

The lightworks was manufactured in 1897 in France by Barrier and Barnard; it is composed of six handmade lens panels designed for an oil lantern and operated by timing gears and weights. It was installed that same year in a U.S. government lighthouse built in 1874 at Point Hueneme. In 1925 the lightworks was electrified, using a solitary 1000 watt light bulb. In 1940 the lighthouse was moved to the west side of the entrance channel to allow harbor expansion. The Navy took over the harbor in 1942, and demolished the lighthouse in 1943, moving the lightworks into its present home, a Coast Guard building at the entrance to Port Hueneme. The lightworks still throws a beam out to sea every five seconds, marking the entrance to the Port of Hueneme and the narrowest place between the mainland and Anacapa Island.

- [58] Arundell Adobe** Built 1885
Designated July 1980
Location: Three miles up Pole Creek Canyon, Fillmore.

This house was built using rammed earth construction (clay and straw tamped into formed walls) and wooden lean-to additions. Thomas Arundell chose the site for its proximity to a plentiful supply of purple sage for his thriving honey business, and the convenience of several underground springs. There are indications that the area was a Chumash Indian campsite.

- [59] Artists' Barn and Surrounding Grounds, Including Aged Pepper Tree (aka Hinckley's Artists' Barn)** Built c. 1910
Designated July 1980.
Location: 416 Bard Street, Fillmore.

For many years the Hinckley's Artists' Barn, which was converted from a barn to a residence and studio in 1936, served as an art center for Ventura County. It was featured in a Life magazine article in 1936. One wall, called The Famous Artists' Wall, has 10-inch squares that were painted by professional artists who visited the site. When there was no more room on that wall for distinguished visitors' paintings and signatures, the squares were continued across an adjacent wall. The barn regularly served as a Lyceum of the arts. A pepper tree over 100 years old when the landmark was designated stands on the grounds.

- [60] Church of Christ Scientist (aka Lutheran and Community Churches)** Built 1929
Designated July 1980
Location: 461 Third Street, Fillmore.

This English Tudor style stucco church has a winding flagstone brick path leading to its doors. Designed by architect H. Roy Kelley, it won an Honor Award from the American Institute of Architects, Southern California Chapter.

- [61] Odd Fellows' Town Clock** Installed 1905
Designated July 1980
Location: 868 E. Main Street, Santa Paula.

The four-faced Seth Thomas clock above the lodge's hall, originally weight-driven, still tolls the hours with its cast bronze bell. Above each face, the Odd Fellows' insignia (three links symbolizing friendship, truth, and love) is carved in wood. The original lead weights were set with a hand winch which was wound every Monday morning. In 1952 the cable which held the weights was found to be seriously frayed so the clock was electrified.

- [62] County Fire Station No. 21 (aka Ojai Valley Historical Museum)** Built 1936
Designated September 1980
Location: 109 South Montgomery Street, Ojai.

The concrete brick one and two-story fire station building was constructed with funds from the depression-era Works Progress Administration. It housed two fire trucks, a dormitory, storage, and living quarters for County Fire Warden and family. It was sold to the City of Ojai in 1979 which converted it to a museum in 1980.

- [63] Goebel's Lion Farm Site (aka Jungleland)** Built c. 1920s
Designated March 1981
Location: Corner Conejo School Road and Thousand Oaks Blvd., Thousand Oaks.

Louis Goebel established his farm in 1927 as a site where he could import, breed, and maintain exotic animals for rental to movie studios. His animals included the famous MGM lion. The popular tourist attraction Jungleland developed from the animal farm. The Civic Arts Plaza now stands on the site.

- [64] Hunt Olive Tree** Over 100 years old when designated
Designated March 1981
Location: Corner of Lynn Road and Hillcrest Drive, Thousand Oaks

This is the only surviving tree of an orchard planted by R.O. Hunt on the Salto Ranch which he established in 1876. The tree was moved to its present site in 1993.

- [65] Glen Tavern Hotel** Built c. 1910
Designated July 1981 National Register No. 84001225, September 1984
Location: 134 N. Mill Street, Santa Paula

The architectural integrity of this Craftsman/English Tudor hotel with its two large offset gables and multiple gabled dormer has been maintained. The interior

features original dark wood panelling, some original light fixtures, stone fireplace and Craftsman columns. Architects: Hunt & Burns, who also designed The Ebell Club, Landmark 76.

- [66] Saint Rose of Lima Catholic Church** Built 1902
Designated June 1981
Location: Corner of Third and Pacific Streets, Simi Valley.

This small frame building was originally constructed for use as a Presbyterian Church. The community could not support two Protestant congregations, so the Presbyterian congregation merged with the Methodist congregation to form a community church using the Methodist building. About 1910 the former Presbyterian church became a mission church of Santa Clara Church in Oxnard. It was the only Catholic church in Simi Valley until a new Saint Rose of Lima Church was built in 1965.

- [67] Simi Valley Community Methodist Church, Former (aka Cultural Arts Center)**
Built c. 1920s
Designated July 1981
Location: 3050 Los Angeles Avenue, Simi Valley.

The building was the focus of community activity of this emerging small town; almost all the pioneer family names are tied into its history. Its architecture was copied from the First Baptist Church in Whittier, California. Built to serve a Methodist congregation, it was subsequently a mortuary from 1968 to the early 1980s, then a Jewish synagogue until it was sold to a private party in 1986. In 1993 it was bought by the City of Simi Valley which has converted it into a civic cultural arts center. Architect: Arthur C. Lindley, who designed approximately 50 churches between 1912 and 1929.

- [68] Brandeis-Bardin Institute, Main House (aka Maier House)** Built 1911
Designated July 1981 Demolished March 1994
Location: 1101 Peppertree Lane, Simi Valley.

Eddie Maier of the Los Angeles-based Maier Brewing Co. built the country house on beautiful ranch grounds. The two-story building was fashioned around an open atrium with a glass roof. A huge stone fireplace with curving stairs on each side led to the upstairs rooms. Since 1947 the house has been owned by the Brandeis-Bardin Institute, a distinguished center of learning. Severely damaged in January 1994 Northridge earthquake (See Landmark 53.)

- [69] The Mill** Built c. 1890
Designated September 1982
Location: 926 Railroad Avenue • Santa Paula. Agricultural Museum of Ventura

County.

In 1887, Southern Mill and Warehouse Company built eight produce storage facilities along the rail line between Santa Barbara and Newhall; this was the smallest one. Farmers brought wagonloads of produce here to be weighed, stored and shipped out by rail. In 1894, Southern Pacific Milling Company bought the building, enlarged it, and began to sell livestock feed, grain and seed as well as storing beans, cleaning grain, and shipping apricots and other produce. From 1954 to 2004, the Hengehold family of Santa Paula ran a business in the building. Louis (Lou) and Polly Hengehold originally called their enterprise Santa Paula Feed and Supply, but by 1960 renamed it The Mill. Lou passed away in 1986, and after Polly passed in 2004 the business was closed. In 2006, the Ventura County Transportation Commission (VCTC) received a federal grant to renovate the building. The VCTC selected the Museum of Ventura County Agriculture Museum as the new tenant. Permanent exhibits using rare historical photographs and interactive elements, as well as changing exhibits and exciting events, tell the story of Ventura County's farming and ranching tradition

- [70] First Church of Christ Scientist** Built 1906-08
Designated March 1982
Location: Heritage Square, 731 South A Street, Oxnard.

Relatively few alterations have been made to this, the only remaining wooden church of the period. The architectural style is Mission Revival. It has a high pitched gable roof, an offset front gable featuring a gothic arched stained glass window, and a Mission Revival parapet on its north side. Originally located at the south east corner of D and Second Streets it was built for the Christian Church, bought by the First Church of Christ Scientist in 1915 with money donated by T.A. Rice, then by the Oxnard Church of Religious Science in the early 1980s. In 1989 the City of Oxnard purchased the building, moved it to its present location, and remodeled it for use as a town hall-type facility. (Other landmarks located at Heritage Square: No 100 and 145.)

- [71] Patterson Ranch Buildings** Built c. 1903
Designated July 1981
Location: End of Bennett Road, across Tapo Canyon Wash, Simi Valley.

The Patterson Ranch Co., which farmed on the Oxnard Plain, bought 12,500 acres of Tapo Ranch in 1903 to raise grain, cattle, hogs and sheep. The company subdivided this property and formed Tapo Mutual Water Co., providing strategically located water wells, utilities and packing house facilities for walnut, citrus and apricot crops. The original ranch cookhouse and bunkhouse are used as single family residences, reached by a footbridge over Tapo Canyon Creek. Several barns, sheds and the original blacksmith shop are extant, though deteriorated. The ranch has been used for motion picture filming. (Related historical landmarks: No. 10, 42 and 137.)

- [72] Pepper Trees along High Street** Planted 1901
Designated October 1982
Location: Along High Street, from Walnut Street to Magnolia Avenue, Moorpark

These are the remaining California pepper trees from more than forty planted by John Nubee and John Barrett in 1904.

- [73] Murphy House** Built 1911
Designated April 1991
Location: 205 South F Street, Oxnard.

This single story, California style bungalow was built for J. A. Driffill, manager of the Oxnard sugar factory (Landmark No. 16). Several prominent Oxnard families lived in this house over the course of the years. Among them were the Murphy family, Jack Miller and his wife Eleanor Leonard Miller, Mrs. T. Frank McGrath, and city manager Steve Cook. The house was the Ventura County Symphony League's 1990 Design House.

- [74] Henry Levy House** Built 1914
Designated December 1982
Location: 155 South G Street, Oxnard.

This house is a two-story Craftsman with English Tudor details. With eighteen rooms, covering three lots it is one of the larger houses in Oxnard. Henry Levy came to Hueneme from France in 1884 to join his brother-in-law Achille Levy in the brokerage business. The architectural integrity of the house has been maintained. Designed by Homer Glidden.

- [75] Achille Levy House** Built 1912
Designated December 1982
Location: 201 South D Street, Oxnard.

A two-story shingle style house with Craftsman influences, this is one of Oxnard's largest houses. It was built for Achille Levy, founder of the Bank of A. Levy. In the 1880s and 1890s Achille Levy was a commission and forwarding merchant in Hueneme. When Oxnard was built in 1898, he moved his banking business to the new city but he continued to live in Hueneme until moving into this house in 1912. The house is now divided into apartments. (Other Achille Levy related landmarks: No 3 and 56.) Architect: Albert C. Martin.

- [76] Ebell Club (aka Theater Center)** Built 1917
Designated September 1982 National Register No. 89000949, July 1989
Location: 125 South Seventh Street, Santa Paula.

The Ebell Club draws its significance from three sources: architecture, landscape architecture, and social history. The building is an outstanding example of the shingled Craftsman style designed in 1917 by the noted Los Angeles architectural firm of Hunt and Burns, who also designed the picturesque English landscape garden now called Ebell Park, and Historical Landmark No. 65, Glen Tavern. The building and grounds were a gift to the Ebell Club from Alice Stowell McKeveitt in memory of her husband, Charles H. McKeveitt who was a pioneer bank president, a leading citrus rancher, a land developer, and director of the Santa Paula Water Company, Thermal Belt Loftus Oil Company, and Eureka Oil Company Mrs. McKeveitt was instrumental in organizing the Santa Paula Ebell Club in 1913, the ninth chapter in California. Previously the property was the site of an early motion picture studio. (Other McKeveitt related landmark: No. 111.)

- [77] **Charles Collins Teague House** Built 1900
Designated September 1982.
Location: 805 Santa Paula Street, Santa Paula.

This 2-1/2 story Colonial Revival house features a slightly flared high-pitched truncated hip roof; the bell cast dormer has a Palladian window flanked by stone columns. The house was designed for Charles Collins Teague, rancher and President of the First National Bank and C.C. Teague Lemon Co. The front door and window panels are of oak with leaded glass. The porch and balcony wrap around the west side of the house and are supported by split and Sespe stone and wood columns. (Other Teague related landmark: No. 54.)

- [78] **Underwood House** Built mid-1890s
Designated September 1982
Location: 715 Santa Paula Street, Santa Paula.

This elaborate Queen Anne style house has an irregular roofline, gabled dormers, slanted bay windows, and decorative fish scale and shield shingles under its unusual rounded front gable and on its large curved front porch. Other significant details include a sunburst design in the porch gable, two leaded glass front windows and a stained glass window in kitchen. The house was converted to a rooming house but has been restored to its original style.

- [79] **Moreton Bay Fig Tree** Planted July 4, 1879
Designated September 1982.
Location: Corner of Tenth and Santa Barbara Streets, Santa Paula

This tree was planted by the Reverend Mr. Eben H. Orne to honor the birth of his daughter Cecilia.

- [80] Rice House** Built 1880s
Designated September 1982
Location: 928-930 Yale Street, Santa Paula.

This elaborate Queen Anne style cottage with Eastlake detail was moved from Main & 7th Streets where it had served as a parsonage for St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Few alterations have made to the house. A slanted bay window is topped with a mansard roof, dentils and cutout corner brackets with pendants. Classical columns on the front porch support an elaborate pedimented entrance with sunburst design. The porch features intricate details of carved brackets, spindle and spool detail, dentils and fluted columns.

- [81] First Christian Church** Built 1900
Designated September 1982
Location: 829 Railroad Avenue, Santa Paula.

The most striking feature of this Carpenter Gothic style building is the square bell tower with high pitched pyramidal roof, and brackets featuring cutout floral motifs in the open belfry. The church has remained unaltered since its construction.

- [82] Balcom House** Built 1885
Designated September 1982
Location: 933 Pleasant Street, Santa Paula.

This Italianate style house, with a two-story slanted bay window, was built by William Elder Balcom in a location remote from town commerce at the time. William Elder Balcom and his wife Margaret raised eight children. When their first three sons were old enough to take over the duties on the family ranch near the canyon that still bears the Balcom name, the rest of the family moved to this house to be closer to Santa Paula schools.

- [83] Baker House** Built 1890
Designated September 1982
Location; 525 East Main Street, Santa Paula.

This house was built for Andrew J. Baker, City Marshall and Constable. It features an irregular-shaped gabled roofline offset by a French Mansard tower which is angled to form a large bay with windows located in the angles. Other features of the house are a prominent front porch with slender classical columns grouped in threes with a shed roof, boxed cornice and brackets.

- [84] Anna M. Logan House** Built c.1888-1890
Designated September 1982.
Location: 123 North Mill Street, Santa Paula.

This 1-1/2 story house represents the best example of the Eastlake style in Santa Paula. The irregular roofline is composed of steep pitched intersecting gable and hip roofs. The steep pitched gabled dormer is distinguished by a dropped stickwork pendant and cutout detail and arched window with radiating sunburst design. The chimney is corbelled and the porch and front bay have a profusion of applied stickwork and cutout detail.

- [85] Somis Thursday Clubhouse** Built 1895
Designated July 1991
Location: 5380 Bell Street, Somis.

The building was originally a one-room schoolhouse for children living in the sparsely settled Las Posas Valley and Bell Ranch area. Its cupola and bell were copied by Center and Mesa Schools in neighboring districts. The building was sold to the Somis Thursday Club in 1924 for \$250 when a new school (Landmark No. 133) was built. The Thursday Club, formed as a social group in 1894 grew into a community service club incorporated in 1932, and remains a thriving influence in Somis and the larger surrounding community. Beginning in 1939, the building has been extensively remodeled to the point that the original schoolhouse is not recognizable; the original cupola, corner bay windows and porches are all gone.

- [86] Gerberding/Moranda House** Built 1890
Designated October 1982.
Location: 258 East Clara Street, Port Hueneme.

One of the few old houses left in Port Hueneme, it was built as a single story, four-room dwelling. In 1897 it received an addition; the attic's conversion into a second floor may have occurred at this time. Its interior was remodeled in 1928, and it was completely restored in 1981-82. The windows are tall and narrow, called "four high and two wide" (double in height to width). It was built for Frederick Gerberding, brother-in-law of prominent citizen Thomas R. Bard, and was later the home of the Lawrence Moranda family. Mr. Moranda was a Southern Pacific railroad station agent and later served as justice of the peace. Landmark No. 37, Moranda Park, was named for the family.

- [87] Farrell House (aka Navy Quarters D)** Built 1918
Designated October 1982
Quarters D, Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme. Private

This house is an excellent example of an early 20th century California farmhouse which has experienced very few changes since acquisition by the Department of The Navy. Today, it is a commanding officer's residence.

- [88] Richard Bard House (aka Navy Quarters A)** Built 1910
Designated October 1982
Quarters A, Naval Construction Battalion Center, Port Hueneme. Private

This house, a modified American Colonial, was built as a one-story cottage and was enlarged to 4700 square feet by ground floor and second floor additions between 1918 and 1926. The house was the residence of U. S. Senator Thomas R. Bard and his family while the nearby Bard Mansion was being built. It eventually became the home of Senator Bard's son, Richard. Richard Bard worked to secure a deepwater harbor for Hueneme and was a leader in the efforts to bring water into the county. He gave the land for the commercial and naval harbor sites as well as for the Channel Islands Harbor. The house is now Quarters A, the residence of the commanding officer of the Navy base. (Other Bard related landmarks: No. 19, 20, 24, 31, 32, 49, 50 and 153.)

- [89] Chumash Park "Indian Hills"** Age: Estimated 1000 A.D.
Designated February 1983
Simi Valley, west of Douglas Corp. White Oak Park and southeast of current housing development known as Indian Hills. Public

Natural outcroppings of sandstone include many shallow caves used for shelter and ceremonial purposes by the Chumash, pictographs, numerous bedrock mortars and other archaeological features.

- [90] Oakbrook County Park Archaeological Area**
Designated November 1983
3290 Lang Ranch Parkway, off Westlake Blvd., Thousand Oaks. Public

A small interpretive museum, a Chumash village reproduction, and hiking trails are open to the public in this park. The 428-acre park contains eleven archaeological sites within a few yards of each other along the streambed of a narrow oak-wooded canyon, with bedrock mortars and shelters containing Chumash pictographs.

- [91] Chumash Village of Shimiji** Age: From 500 to 1800+ A.D.
Designated May 1983
Strathearn Historical Park, 137 Strathearn Place, Simi Valley.

Most of the Chumash village of Shimiji is covered by industrial development but a portion (north of the adobe) within Strathearn Historical Park is protected and has been partially excavated. An adobe building of the 1795 Spanish land grant, El Rancho Simi, was coincidentally sited over the village. R. P. Strathearn purchased many thousands of acres at the west end of the Rancho and in 1892-93 built his new home onto the front of what was left of the old adobe. Thus, three periods of history are reflected in the same location. (Other landmarks located at Strathearn Historical Park: No. 6, 40, 41 and 93.)

- [92] Ramelli/Willett House** Built 1926

Designated July 1983

51 Sulphur Mountain Road overlooking San Antonio Creek, Oakview. Private

Roy Wilson designed this Mediterranean style 26-room house for William Ramelli, son of Ventura pioneer Giuseppe Ramelli. It was later purchased by Richard Willett, son of Ventura pioneer Muktar Willett.

[93] Wood Ranch Barns Built 1945

Designated July 1983

Strathearn Historical Park, 137 Strathearn Place, Simi Valley.

A main barn, 100 feet long by 50 feet wide, and a feed barn, 160 feet long by 23 feet wide with an overhang of approximately 11 feet were built and used for cattle ranching by Adrian G. and Emma Grubb Wood on their 5000 acre ranch known as Taylor Ranch. The barns were moved to the historical park when the Wood Ranch subdivision was begun. (Other landmarks located at Strathearn Historical Park: No. 6, 40, 41 and 91.)

[94] Lathrop Camp (aka Hotel Sespe) Built 1890; Partially demolished in 2011

Designated July 1984.

19737 Maricopa Highway. Rose Valley. Private

Lathrop Camp was originally a group of three cabins, two with a common wall, built of logs handhewn on the property. The cabins are now joined by an entryway and more rooms and a bathroom have been added. The camp was a favorite spot for hunting and fishing. Over the years it has been used as a resort hotel, weather station and farm. The original homestead patent dated July 9, 1894 was to William H. Roberts.

[95] Pratt House Built 1909

Designated November 1985 National Register No. 00001227, 2002

1330 North Foothill Road, Ojai. Private

Considered one of Greene & Greene's five architectural masterpieces, this is a prime example of their California Bungalow style using heavy timbers of primarily redwood, stone, beautiful woods, projecting rafters, broad sloping roof lines and overhanging eaves. The other four Greene & Greene masterpieces are the Gamble, Blacker and Ford houses in Pasadena and the Thorsen House in Berkeley. The house included furniture designed for the interior--a single table sold in 1985 by Christie's, New York, for \$44,000 and a desk of South American mahogany with an inlaid oak design for \$242,000, a record for 20th century American furniture at the time.

[96] Dent Ranch House Built 1910

Designated September 1985

4101 Matilija Canyon Road, Ojai. Private

In this Craftsman or California Bungalow style (Swiss chalet mode), gabled and

shingled dormers punctuate the roofline and a broad porch runs the width of the house. The stonework on the three fireplaces was done with local Foster Park sandstone. The house is located on a 160 acre property called Matilija Wildlife Refuge. It was moved to this location from the 2400 block of Ventura Avenue, Ventura, where it was the main residence of the 150 acre Dent Ranch. John Dent raised walnuts, cattle and apricots and was instrumental in forming a dried apricot association.

- [97] Santa Paula Union High School** Built 1936
Designated January 1986
404 North Sixth Street, Santa Paula.

Santa Paula Academy, a private school founded in 1889, was deeded to Santa Paula Union High School (a public school) in 1891. The buildings surround a center court highlighted by four courtyards and a tower. Federal Works Project Administration (WPA) funds were used for construction of these Spanish Colonial-style buildings. Architect: Frederick Kennedy, Jr

- [98] Wiltfong House** Built 1894
Designated June 1990
309 North Second Street, Port Hueneme. Private

Described as "Modest Victorian", the house is constructed completely of redwood and has been very well preserved and maintained. The building has seven rooms in addition to bathrooms, twelve-foot ceilings, an attic and a basement--the only basement in a house in Port Hueneme. Cleve Wiltfong and his wife Marguerite bought the house in 1920.

- [99] Dos Vientos Ranch Buildings (aka Lewis/Clark Ranch)** Built 1937
Designated May 1986.
West Potrero Road, Newbury Park. Private.

These two large livestock barns are on the Dos Vientos Ranch, a portion of the 30,593-acre Rancho Guadaluca Mexican land grant made to Isabel Yorba in 1836. Joseph Lewis, a business partner of Adolfo Camarillo, farmed approximately 8000 acres of Dos Vientos Ranch. He established the lima bean industry in Ventura County and thus was partially responsible for the County being called the lima bean capital of the world. The barns lie within the area which the National Park Service is developing as the Anza Trail, commemorating Captain Anza's trip from Mexico which culminated in the founding of Pueblo of Yerba Buena (San Francisco).

- [100] Justin Petit Ranch House** Built 1896
Designated April 1986
730 S B Street, Heritage Square, Oxnard

This Queen Anne Victorian-style house is one of fifteen turn-of-the-century

structures relocated to a city block in downtown Oxnard called Heritage Square. Originally on Wooley Road, it was the first farm residence in Ventura County lighted by electricity. The two-story house had eight porches, seven bedrooms, two parlors, two bathrooms, kitchen, dining room, foyer and maid's room. The house features unique curved windows and a profusion of architectural details. A native of France, Justin Petit became one of the most successful farmers of lima beans, sugar beets and lemons in the County. Architects: F. P. Ward and Herman Anlauf. (Other landmarks located at Heritage Square: No. 70 and 145.)

- [101] Piru Train Bridge** Built 1900
Designated June 1986.
Southern Pacific Railroad Bridge over Piru Creek, Piru. Closed.

This steel through-truss, two-span railroad bridge of turn-of-the-century construction is approximately 300 feet in length with a concrete center pier. The bridge was part of the route from Castaic to Ventura which opened in 1886. The original bridge was made of wood and was approximately 1-1/2 miles up the river where the town of Piru was first settled. The train could not make the turn at that point and the bridge (and subsequently the town) was moved to the current spot. The bridge has been used as a site in several movies.

- [102] Sacred Heart Mission Church** Built 1910; Burned down August 2005
Designated June 1986.
Darling Road, east of Wells Road, Saticoy. Private

This white clapboard country church was constructed at the northwest corner of Telephone Road and Saticoy Avenue in Saticoy as Arnold's General Store and Post Office. In 1915 farmer John P. Thille and other community leaders had the building moved to the northwest side of Violeta Street between Wells Road and Los Angeles Avenue and converted it to a chapel, named Sacred Heart, a parish of Mission of St. Sebastian in Santa Paula. The building fell out of use when the congregation relocated to a new building on Henderson Road in 1968. It was moved to its current location in 1987.

- [103] Whale Rock Ranch House** Built 1916
Designated September 1986
2116 and 2114 McNell Road, Ojai. Private.

A giant outcropping of rock in the shape of a whale looms behind one of the ranch's houses. The house was originally a honeymoon retreat, built of stone, with a 15-foot beamed ceiling; additions were made in 1932 and 1969. A second stucco house with tile roof and casement windows was designed by Ojai architect Austen Pierpont in 1948. In 1937 James Hilton, inspired by the view from the top of Dennison Grade while visiting Whale Rock Ranch, chose the area for shooting exterior locations for the film version of "Lost Horizon", his 1933 novel about Shangri-La, a fictional Tibetan land of peace and perpetual youth.

- [104] Stagecoach Road** Built 1861
Designated October 1986
East end of Smith Road from Kuehner/Santa Susana Pass Road, Simi Valley.

Approximately 3/4 mile of the old Coast Line Stage Route (from Los Angeles to San Francisco) through the Santa Susana Pass can still be seen south of the approach to the railroad tunnel at the east end of Smith Road. The bedrock roadbed shows evidence of the blasting required to fit it between steep mountainsides. Stagecoach Road was the only way out of Simi Valley for early settlers to get their produce to market to the east until the Freight Road (Landmark No. 105) was completed in the 1890s. (Also see Point of Interest No. 2.)

- [105] Freight Road** Built c. 1890s; A section of the Freight Road was partially removed in 2010
Designated October 1986
East end of Smith Road from Kuehner/Santa Susana Pass Road, Simi Valley.

The beginning of the road can be seen west of Southern Pacific Railroad tunnel terminus, approached by way of the east end of Smith Road. This wagon roadbed was somewhat wider and the incline more gradual than the Stagecoach Road (Landmark No. 104) it replaced, and can be identified by extant retaining walls constructed from nearby boulders. The Stagecoach Road and later Freight Road were the only ways out the Simi Valley for early settlers to get their produce to market to the east. (Also see Point of Interest No. 2.)

- [106] Mt. McCoy and Cross** Built 1921; 1941
Designated October 1986
South of Tierra Rejada Road, West of Madera Road, Simi Valley. Private

Spanish priests erected the first cross on Verde Hill (Mt. McCoy) in the early 19th century to direct travelers between the Ventura and San Fernando missions and to the Simi Adobe, the only dwelling for many miles. A wooden cross is shown on an 1858 hand-drawn map of the Ventura County ranchos. The hill was named for C.B. McCoy, a salesman for the Simi Land & Water Co., who settled on 5000 acres in the area (the old Cañada Verde Ranch) in 1898. Around the turn of the 20th century a shepherd was said to have built a stone cross there. R. E. Harrington, knowing of the earlier wooden cross on the 1858 map, erected a new wooden cross with his Sunday School class in 1921. The present 12-foot high concrete cross was erected by the Simi Valley-Moorpark Lions Club in 1941. Mt. McCoy was used for Easter morning services from 1921 until 1968.

- [107] Montgomery House**
Designated December 1986. Designation Rescinded March 1993.

- [108] King/Harris House** Built 1929
Designated October 1986
1420 Grimes Canyon Road, Fillmore. Private

This two-story Spanish/Italian Villa style house has large wind-out windows and an interesting turret rotunda from which all the downstairs rooms radiate. Bardsdale's only "mansion," the house was built for early Sunkist Lemon Packing Plant president George M. King and his wife Hattie, patterned after a palace the Kings had seen in Europe. Architect: Roy Wilson.

- [109] Crowley House (aka Goebel House)** Built 1910
Designated December 1986
2224 Pleasant Way, Thousand Oaks.

Built for newlyweds Frank and Mae Casey Crowley on the Newbury Ranch, the house earned the nickname "Mother of Thousand Oaks" because in the early 1920s it served as a real estate office for the first housing development in the Conejo Valley. Carloads of prospective buyers were brought from downtown Los Angeles, shown lots among huge oak trees and given dinner in the Crowley House dining room before making the return trip. Later, Louis and Kathleen Goebel owned the house. The spacious, two-story white frame, five bedroom house still has its hardwood floors, mahogany beams and volcanic rock fireplace. It is used as the Conejo Recreation and Parks District sports office.

- [110] Five Trees** Planted 1898
Designated January 1987
Hilltop above Ventura, visible from all angles of Ventura and from the sea. Private

Joseph Sexton, a Ventura horticulturist noted for his work with walnuts, avocados and pampas grass, hired his neighbor Owen Marron to plant a row of 13 blue gum eucalyptus trees on the hilltop to mark the western boundary of his ranch. In 1903 a brush fire destroyed all but five of the trees. Old mariner's charts show the five trees as a navigating landmark. Vandals cut down three of the approximately 60-foot tall trees on Halloween 1940 leaving only two standing. Local citizens replaced the lost trees but on Halloween 1956 vandals struck again, leaving only one original tree and one replacement tree standing. Replacement trees were again planted but two died. In 1966, Ventura Junior Womens Club planted more replacement trees. Now, only two trees remain standing.

- [111] McKeveitt School (aka North Grammar School)** Built 1910
Designated May 1987
955 E. Pleasant Street, Santa Paula. Public school

Property for the school was donated by Alice Stowell McKeveitt, Santa Paula pioneer. The building was awarded first prize by the National Building Committee in

Washington, D.C. as the best planned school building in the U.S. for that year. It is built in Mission Revival style, U-shaped, with each room opening onto a wide veranda and center courtyard. Architects: Withey & Davis. (Other KcMevett related landmark: No. 76.)

- [112] Edwin Janss Sr. House (aka Arts Council House)** Built 1931
Designated July 1987.
482 Greenmeadow Drive, Thousand Oaks.

This Early California Ranch style house is constructed of wood and brick and has a 360° view of the Conejo Valley. It has eleven rooms and three bathrooms built around a patio, a lower level studio apartment, and a 3-room detached building. The house was built for Peter Janss as a weekend retreat. In 1943 it became the principal home of Janss's younger son Edwin Janss, Sr. The Janss family in the U.S. began with Peter Janss' immigration in 1870 from Denmark. He became a physician, then moved from Chicago to Los Angeles in 1893. In Los Angeles he became a land developer, and was joined in his business by his sons Harold and Edwin Sr. The Janss Corporation planned and developed in Monterey Park, the San Fernando Valley, Westwood and the Conejo Valley and donated the land on which UCLA is built.

- [113] Charles L. and Nellie Sheldon House** Built 1900
Designated September 1987
701 East Santa Paula St., Santa Paula. Private

This house has been authentically restored as a Neo-Classic Row House. It was built for Charles L. Sheldon, Secretary-Manager of the Santa Paula Citrus Assn., and his wife. An L-shaped 1-1/2 story house with narrow clapboard siding, it rests on a stone foundation. Outbuildings, twin water tanks and a summer kitchen are also preserved.

- [114] James M. Sharp House (aka Thille House)** Built 1890
Designated November 1987
11840 Telegraph Road, Santa Paula. Private

This towered, two-story Italianate style house was built with running water and an indoor toilet, unusual features in 1890. Water was piped from a rainwater tank built into the body of the house over the dining room. Existing sketches done by James M. Sharp indicate he was the designer of the house. A California Bay Tree planted by Sharp still stands on the grounds. Sharp's daughter Grace graduated from Cooper Medical School (now Stanford Medical School) in 1899. She married John Thille when she was 50 years old. The Thille family donated the land for the Santa Paula Memorial Hospital and Dr. Grace Sharp Thille served on its first Board of Directors.

- [115] Hueneme Elementary School** Built 1928
Designated September 1987.
344 North Third Street, Port Hueneme.

The school was originally a five-room, H-shaped, Spanish style, tile roofed building. It has been in continuous use as an elementary school. The playground is the site of the original Hueneme Grammar School, built in 1889 (Point of Interest No. 5). Architect: Myron Hunt.

- [116] Whiteside House and Barn** Built 1875
Designated October 1987
1388 W. Potrero Road, Thousand Oaks. Private

This original board and batten construction farmhouse with a large black walnut tree (c.1890) at the front was built for Olney and Ellen Whiteside when they purchased 3,762 acres of Rancho El Conejo. Mr. Whiteside helped lay out Ventura County boundaries when it separated from Santa Barbara County.

- [117] Saticoy Walnut Growers Assn. Warehouse** Built 1917
Designated June 1988
1235-1255 East Wells Road, Saticoy. Private

This warehouse was built for drying and shipping Diamond Brand walnuts for the California Walnut Growers Association. The association was established by leaders of the Sunkist citrus industry. Many of the techniques perfected by the citrus industry, including Charles C. Teague's cooperative marketing methods, were used to market walnuts. Eugene C. Kimball, a local resident, perfected a new way to dry walnuts which greatly reduced product losses. The building is one of two large agricultural warehouses in Saticoy located on opposite sides of a Southern Pacific Railroad spur track. (See Landmark No. 118.)

- [118] Saticoy Bean Warehouse** Built 1917
Designated June 1988
10995 Azahar St., Saticoy. Private

This warehouse served the area's important local lima bean industry. The bean warehouse and neighboring Saticoy Walnut Growers warehouse (Landmark No. 117), stand today as important reminders of the agricultural history and the growth of the farming cooperative movement in California.

[119] The Farmers & Merchants Bank of Santa Paula - Saticoy Branch.

Built 1911 Designated June 1988
1203 Los Angeles Avenue, Saticoy. Private

This neo-classical building housed the first branch bank in Ventura County. It stands as a reminder of Saticoy's vitality as an important agricultural shipping community around the turn of the century. Architect: Withey & Davis.

[120] Lake Eleanor Dam (aka Banning Dam) Built 1881

Designated May 1988
Inaccessible but visible from Westlake Blvd, near L.A. County line. Thousand Oaks.

The dam is in a gorge with sheer cliffs and drops of 40 to 50 feet. It is considered either the first or second concrete arched dam built in the state of California. Its 8-acre lake and 529 acres of surrounding open space, fenced off from the public, create a habitat for wildlife such as the great blue heron.

[121] Foster Bowl Built 1928

Designated November 1988
438 Casitas Vista Road off Highway 33 at northwest corner of Ventura

The reinforced concrete amphitheater occupying a small sylvan ravine in the northwest corner of Foster Park was a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Eugene P. Foster along with the 205-acre Foster Park. (Other Foster related landmark: No. 34.)

[122] Palm Trees along Chambersburg Road

Designated December 1988
Chambersburg Road, from Guiberson Road south to Bellevue Avenue, Bardsdale.

The approximate 100 foot height of these *Washingtonia robusta* palm trees makes them the tallest visual landmark in Bardsdale and the surrounding area. There is no record of the trees' age but a descendant of the family that once owned the land recalls that the trees were there when he was in grammar school in 1905.

[123] The Sanitary Dairy/Clifford Hardison House Built 1916/1920

Designated February 1989
1680/1686 Old Telegraph Road, Fillmore. Private

A 40-foot tall silo (prefab from Sears) and the milk barn remain from the original family-run dairy which supplied milk to Fillmore homes, schools and stores before closing in 1976.

- [124] Piru Hotel (aka Mountain View Hotel/Round Rock Hotel)** Built 1888
Designated April 1989
691 North Main St., Piru. Private

Built for Piru's founder David Cook, the two-story building became the only hotel between Santa Paula and Castaic Junction. It attracts occasional movie companies using it to represent a building in New England or the old South. It has a fireplace with Gothic arch window set in the chimney. Architect: Attributed to Samuel and Joseph Cather Newsom. (Other Cook related landmarks, No. 4 and 51.)

- [125] Lechler House/Museum** Built 1937
Designated June 1989
3886 Market Street, Piru. By appointment

In about 1943, Harry Lechler began to think of his collection as fit for a museum. He had an old six-shooter his grandfather (who drove the Butterfield Stage) used in a shootout with outlaws; branding iron and harness tools; and his hunting pals' trophies. His collection, which now numbers in the thousands, required the addition of a museum building to his house in 1969. A special feature of this museum is the personal account of history told to visitors by the curator. Lechler Museum was closed in 2000 and its contents were auctioned by the Lechler family.

- [126] The Stutsman/Hall Ranch** Built 1870
Designated September 1989
11999 Ojai-Santa Paula Road, Ojai. Private

This vernacular Victorian farmhouse sits on one of very few apricot ranches left in Ventura County. The ranch has been dry-farmed for more than 100 years, using no pesticides, hand processing and sun-drying the fruit.

- [127] Pioneer Section of Simi Valley Public Cemetery.** Est. c. 1890.
Designated January 1990 State Point of Interest No. VEN 003.
1461 Thompson Lane, Simi Valley. Public

Distinguished by old-style gravestones, some handmade, and all reflecting names of County pioneers, the area lies at the north end of the present-day cemetery. Recent modernization includes grass and wrought-iron fencing for protection from vandalism, which made significant changes in appearance.

- [128] Fulkerson Hardware Store** Built 1925
Designated July 1991.
3403 Somis Road, Somis.

A one-story stucco structure housing a hardware business which spans three generations, it is built on the foundation of Jonathan Fulkerson's original hardware store. Fulkerson also ran a blacksmith shop in early day Somis.

- [129] Masonic Temple Building Site** Built 1919: demolished February 1994
Designated June 1990
402 Central Avenue, Fillmore.

Fillmore's first three-story building, it had a flat-roof with a raised parapet in front and on the sides, three decorative belt courses dividing the floors, recessed rectangular windows, and a recessed entrance with a curved hood over the entranceway. Severely damaged in January 1994 Northridge earthquake. Architect: Homer Glidden.

- [130] Farmers & Merchants Bank.** Built 1914
Designated April 1990.
364 Central Avenue, Fillmore

This one-story plastered concrete structure was designed in the Classical mode with square engaged Doric columns along both street facades and a pedimented entrance. From its establishment in 1906 until the construction of this building in 1914, the bank conducted its business from a bank window at Cash Commercial Co. General Store, 317 Central Avenue.

- [131] Sespe School (aka Fillmore Unified School District Offices)** Built 1922
Designated April 1990
627 Sespe Avenue, Fillmore. Public

Eight classrooms, a kitchen and an auditorium were built on the nine-acre lot. Classes were conducted in the building until the 1960s when it no longer satisfied earthquake structural standards. The school's auditorium is still used for community events. Architects: Moore, Jeffery & Schalflex of Los Angeles.

- [132] Familia Diaz Café** Built 1919; rebuilt 1928
Designated October 1990.
249 S. Tenth St. (northwest corner Harvard Blvd. and Tenth St.), Santa Paula

Las Quince Letras cantina was established in Jose and Josepha Diaz's home in 1935 and was moved into this structure in 1936. The business was renamed Familia Diaz as succeeding generations continued the business. The building was

remodeled in 1980.

- [133] Somis School** Built 1924
Designated July 1991.
5268 North Street, Somis. Public

The school is located on the former site of a Methodist Church (Landmark No. 55). The school was established in 1895 in a building that subsequently became the Somis Thursday Clubhouse (Landmark No. 85).

- [134] Coast Live Oak Tree.** Age unknown
Designated August 1990.
West of Peppertree Lane, south of the Arroyo Simi, Simi Valley.

The oldest and largest oak tree standing in Simi Valley (*Quercus agrifolia*), it has a canopy of over 100 feet, and trunk measuring 9 feet across. It cannot be cored accurately to determine its age because it has a large cavity.

- [135] Spalding House/Guest House/Stone Wall (aka Rancho Sespe)** Built 1910,
1912, 1930s
Designated May 1992.
3095 West Telegraph Road, Fillmore. Private

The Spalding House is a rectangular-shaped California bungalow built in 1910. The guest house was built in the same style in 1912. The stone wall, built in the 1930s of local stones cut in slabs and laid in a pattern, is 3' high and 1/8 mile long, and bears the names of the men who constructed it. The landmark is on a portion of the 26,000 acre Rancho Sespe which the Mexican government granted to Carlos Antonio Carrillo in 1829. Carrillo was the eldest son of one of Portola's soldiers and a prominent Santa Barbara resident. At one time "The Place Called Sespe" supported 6,000 to 10,000 cattle and sheep and about 500 horses. Break-up of the 26,000 acre rancho began with Carrillo's death in 1852. In 1895 Keith and Eudora Spalding acquired 2200 acres of Rancho Sespe and added 2300 acres of the old ranch to it in 1945. They converted Rancho Sespe to irrigated crops and it became one of the largest ranches in the state devoted to citrus. Rancho Sespe was sold for \$11.8 million in 1979, bringing to an end one of the last single family ownerships of a large scale farming operation developed from a Mexican land grant. Rancho Sespe's last chapter came to a close in 1988 when the ranch was put on the market in 40+ acre parcels.

- [136] Elephant Rock**
Designated April 1991

South of College Street; west of Sycamore Park, Simi Valley. Private

This natural sandstone rock formation was a Chumash campsite, and a popular picnicking spot for Simi Valley pioneer families. One aspect, from the northwest, resembles an elephant's head complete with ear and trunk.

[137] Palm Trees along Alamo Street Planted 1913

Designated August 1990

In median of Alamo Street, Sycamore Drive to Tapo Canyon Road, Simi Valley

One hundred forty-four (144) *Washingtonia filifera* palm trees were planted in 1913 as a southern boundary to the Tapo District subdivision by Patterson Ranch Company. The trees are still in good condition. Their life expectancy is 70-100 years.

[138] Sycamore Tree along Wood Ranch Parkway

Designated August 1990

Center of Wood Ranch Parkway, south of Martha Morrison Drive, Simi Valley

This enormous sycamore with a 120-foot long canopy was originally in a streambed. Developers of Wood Ranch created a barranca to protect it since the new road is raised many feet above the former level.

[139] Simi Elementary School and Bungalows Built 1926

Designated August 1990

2956 School Street, Simi Valley.

This school which has been in continuous use since its original construction as a part of Community Center in the mid-1920s. The bungalows were built from lumber from the original Simi School (1890).

[140] Scott/Cameron House & Aged Olive Tree Built 1929

Designated August 1990

2043 Royal Avenue, Simi Valley. Private

The healthy large olive tree likely dates to the earliest Spanish dwelling in Simi Valley, named "Casa Vieja" on the Rancho Simi diseño. John and Fannie Northcott Scott bought this property from the earliest Simi Valley farmers in 1889. Their daughter Janet Scott Cameron replaced the house they built in the 1890s in 1929 with this simple two-story, seven bedroom farmhouse. It has hardwood floors and uses interior French doors, salvaged from a dismantled Los Angeles building, as outside entrances. Mrs. Cameron, a teacher and historian, wrote "Simi Grows Up" and "Moorpark, Star of The Valley".

- [141] Ventura County Railway** Built 1905
Designated February 1992
250 East Fifth Street, Oxnard. Private

This 13-mile railroad carries freight between the Southern Pacific Railroad depot in Oxnard and the U.S. Naval Base and commercial Harbor of Port Hueneme. The railway was incorporated in 1903 as the Bakersfield-Ventura Railway Company to run from Hueneme to Bakersfield. The line from Hueneme to Oxnard was completed in 1905 and carried sugar beets to the sugar factory (Landmark No. 16) and passengers to and from the towns. A short branch ran down A Street in Oxnard in the years 1909-1926. In 1911 the line was purchased by the Ventura Railway Co., a wholly owned subsidiary of the American Beet Sugar Company, to haul beets to the factory. During World War II all of the war materiel for the Port of Hueneme was carried over this line. In 1959, when the sugar factory closed, the railway was purchased by Martin Smith and Associates and continues to be a profitable enterprise.

- [142] Barbara Webster School** Built 1925
Designated February 1992
1150 Saticoy Street, Santa Paula. Public

Originally named Canyon School, the name was changed to honor its first principal Barbara Webster. The school was built to serve the educational needs of the children of Mexican itinerant citrus and walnut workers. It has been integrated since World War II.

- [143] Olive Mann Isbell School** Built 1926
Designated February 1992
221 South Fourth Street, Santa Paula

This school is named for Olive Mann Isbell who opened the first public school in California in 1846. Isbell was a Santa Paula resident at the time of her death. Architect: Roy C. Wilson.

- [144] Scarlett/McGrath Ranch House** Built 1889
Designated September 1992
5011 West Gonzales Road, Oxnard. Private

This 2-1/2 story Queen Anne/Eastlake residence was built for one of the first settlers and prominent ranchers of the Oxnard Plain, John Scarlett. The house was built on a portion of the Mexican land grant El Rio de Santa Clara o la Colonia given to eight Santa Barbara presidio soldiers in 1837. In 1932 the ranch was purchased from the Scarlett heirs by the Dominick McGrath Estate.

- [145] Perkins/Claberg House** Built 1887 (restored)
Designated June 1992.
Heritage Square, 721 South A Street, Oxnard. Office Building

The Perkins/Claberg House is a combination of two architectural styles, Queen Anne and Stick style. It was built for David Tod Perkins, who came from Ohio and became a partner of Thomas R. Bard in farming and sheep raising. Originally located at 464 Pleasant Valley Road in Oxnard, the house was constructed by a master carpenter and builder, Jens Rasmussen from Denmark. It had a library, music room, drawing room and four bedrooms. David Tod Perkins became a County supervisor, a California assemblyman and president of the Union Oil Company. In 1920 the property was bought by the Claberg family which owned it until 1984. The house was moved to Heritage Square in 1989. (Other landmarks located at Heritage Square: No. 70 and 100).

- [146] Wineman/Lehmann/Miller House** Built 1903
Designated October 1993
101 South D Street, Oxnard. Private

Elements of Colonial Revival and California Bungalow make this one of the most attractive houses on this historical block. It was built for the Simon M. Wineman family, who owned a clothing store on Fifth Street in Oxnard. In 1907 Wineman's daughter Blanche married Matthew Lehmann, one of the owners of Lehmann Brothers Department Store, also on Fifth Street. The Matthew Lehmanns lived in the house for forty years. It was sold to the Floyd Miller family who also lived there for forty years.

- [147] Staire/Diener House** Built 1911
Designated October 1993
235 South D Street, Oxnard. Private

A two-story building exhibiting Craftsman influences, the house has 12 rooms, 3 fireplaces, beamed ceilings, and cherrywood-stained redwood cabinets. It has been little changed since it was built for Dr. Harry M. Staire and his wife, Jessie Arneill Staire. Dr. Staire was one of the first dentists in Oxnard, beginning his practice there in 1908. He was a long-time member of the Oxnard Union High School board of trustees. The house was subsequently purchased by Paul Diener and he and his wife raised their eight children there. One feature in the garden is an enormous oak tree planted by Dr. Staire.

- [148] Palm Trees along "C" Street** Planted 1904
Designated October 1993
C Street, Magnolia Street on the north to Wooley Road on the south, Oxnard

These Mexican Fan Palm Trees (*Washingtonia robusta*), one of the city's earliest landmarks, were approximately 90 years old when designated.

[149] Japanese Nisei Methodist Episcopal Church (aka New Hope Baptist Church)

Built 1908 and 1940

Designated October 1993
630 South A Street, Oxnard

The church was established in 1908 for 900-1000 Japanese farm laborers working in the fields around Oxnard. St. Paul's Methodist Church in Oxnard contributed a building. A bell was added in the steeple in 1910. In 1940, the original church was moved to the rear of the lot and turned sidewise to its former position, and a new sanctuary was built in front.

[150] Corriganville (aka Corriganville/Hopetown Movie Ranch)

Established
1937

Designated August 1995 (Previously Point of Interest No. 1)
1601 Kuehner Drive, Simi Valley. Open sporadically.

This site was used for filming approximately 3500 western movies. Those movies had a major impact worldwide on how "The West" is interpreted and influenced the value system of two generations of children. Chase scenes on horseback were the same sequence of rocks repeated over and over again. There was a Main Street set, Fort Apache, Sherwood Forest, and many others. The movie ranch was established by Hollywood stunt man Ray "Crash" Corrigan. Bob Hope bought the movie ranch in 1966 but "Hopetown" closed as a filming site after a year. A fire in 1967 and vandalism have done major damage to the site. Except for a few building foundations and fireplaces, the acreage has returned to nature, awaiting development of the master plan created by Rancho Simi Recreation & Park District and the City of Simi Valley.

[151] Fillmore Sign Constructed/Installed 1940

Designated September 1994.
Northeast corner Highway 126 (Ventura Street) and Central Avenue, Fillmore.

The sign is designed in the Streamline Moderne style. It is lozenge shaped, a narrow vertical rectangle rounded at the top and bottom, with the name "Fillmore" spelled out vertically in 12" white neon letters. A neon arrow near the bottom appears to pass through the sign, pointing to downtown. The sign's installation followed the highway's move one block south from Santa Clara Street to Ventura Street; its purpose was to route passing traffic to the town's business district.

[152] Rancho Camulos.

Established 1853

Designated November 1995
5164 E. Telegraph Road, Piru. Private

Rancho Camulos was part of the 48,612 acre Rancho San Francisco granted to Antonio del Valle by Mexico in 1839 as a reward for his military service. Following his 1841 death the ranch was divided among his decendants. In 1853 his son Ignacio acquired the western portion of the ranch and established Rancho Camulos. Helen Hunt Jackson used the ranch as the setting for the beginning of her 1884 novel *Ramona*. In 1924 the del Valle's sold the ranch to the August Rubel family. Approximately 600 of the ranch's 1,800 acres is under cultivation. The landmark is composed of fifteen structures, a tree planted around 1870, and a cemetery. The structures are the U-shaped adobe main house built in 1853, a winery built in 1867, a pre-1882 chapel, a pre-1888 fountain, an 1887 railroad section house, an undated barn, an undated water tower/pump house, undated gas and oil building, a bunkhouse built in 1916, a 1916 residence/office, three ranch worker houses built in 1916, a railroad worker house built in 1916, a schoolhouse built in 1933 and a house built in 1947.

[153] Bard/Prescott House Built 1911
Designated December 1995
257 E. Scott Street, Port Hueneme. Private

This one-story house is a good example of the Craftsman Bungalow style. It has a medium gable roof, its rafters are exposed under wide eaves and two brick chimneys punctuate the roofline. The entrance is centered and recessed, with an open concrete stoop; the windows are one over one, with multi-panes in the upper portion. The house, which is covered with medium wide clapboard siding, rests on a concrete foundation. The house is said to have been built by Mrs. Thomas (Mary) Bard and was known as Mary Bard's Cottage. Engraved in the sidewalk is "Mary Bard, 1911". The house was occupied by a Miss Peck in 1918, subsequently by a family named Snodrass, and in 1929 by the Prescott family. The Prescott family purchased the house from Mary Bard's estate after her 1937 death. The house is important for its association with Thomas and Mary Bard and their philanthropic contribution to the town of Hueneme. It is also important because it is one of the few remaining buildings in the original townsite of Hueneme and contributes to the character of Scott Street with the other two remaining bungalows. (Other landmarks related to the Bard family: No. 19, 20, 24, 31, 32, 49, 50, and 88.)

[154] First Church in Piru/Sullivan House Built 1887
Designated December 1995
3923 E. Center Street, Piru

One of the few houses from this period remaining in Piru this house has maintained its integrity of style over the years. It is one-story, with a high hip roof and high pitched gable over the front porch. Under the gables are boxed eaves and decorative shingles. The porch has entrances to the house from both its south

(front) and east sides, a low hip roof supported by square capped posts and a wood railing. The windows are double-hung with wood moldings; the foundation is part concrete and part wood piers covered by a wood skirt; the siding is wide clapboard.

Reputedly, the house was built as the town's first church and stood on Main Street near the mouth of the canyon. The year of its move to its present location is unknown. Following its service as a church it was used as a school house. It was converted to residential use and was occupied in 1919 by Elizabeth and Ed Warring followed by Dr. Hart Wilson, who had his office across the street; John Sullivan, owner of the Piru Hotel; and a Mr. Lander, oil company worker.

- [155] Briggs School** Built 1925
Designated March 1994
14438 W. Telegraph Road, Santa Paula.

Briggs School District, formed in 1869, is one of the earliest school districts in Ventura County. It is named for George G. Briggs who purchased 15,000 acres of Rancho Santa Paula y Saticoy from T. W. More in 1862. He subdivided his ranch in 1867, opening the land to farming. One of those farmers, Abner Haines, donated one acre of land for the present Briggs School. The present school building replaced a small one that served the district for many years. The building's style is Mediterranean, with an Italian influence seen in its formal classical details, and has maintained its architectural integrity. Classrooms opening onto a long courtyard corridor; tall, narrow multi-paned wood casement windows; and low-pitched gable roofs covered with red Spanish tile remind the visitor of the southern California rancho era. Architect: Unknown.

- [156] Arts and Science Buildings - Fillmore Senior High School** Built 1937-38
Designated September 1994
555 Central Avenue, Fillmore.

These two identical buildings, the oldest on the campus, are Mediterranean style single story, rectangular, stucco with low-pitched gable tile roofs. They have elaborate Moorish arched entrances and extensive Churrigueresque relief. Recessed Moorish arched windows flank the main entrances. The Arts building was originally the junior high school. Architect: John C. Austin and Frederick M. Ashley.

- [157] Sespe Bunkhouse** Built 1910 or 1911 - This structure was relocated in 1937
Designated February 24, 1998
2896 Telegraph Road (Between Santa Paula and Fillmore)

The Sespe Bunkhouse, which has now been abandoned for decades, was once one of Ventura County's pioneer citrus ranches. It served to house the unmarried male Caucasian ranch workers during the county's citrus heyday in 1920's to the 1940's. About 20 rooms fill the second story of the bunkhouse. Downstairs, there is

a kitchen, dining room, and living room. Located north of highway 126 and west of Oak Street sits this large two-story bunkhouse. The long rectangular building has a medium gable roof with broad eaves and knee brackets under the eaves. The porch is located beneath the enclosed balcony. Square posts support the porch and a board and batten railing is found on the lower half of the second floor balcony. The porch has an open wood railing. A distinctive feature is the decorative classic detail found underneath the porch balcony. Steps to the upstairs are located at both ends of the building. Windows are double hung with wood frames and moldings. The building is covered with board and batten siding. The Sespe Ranch Bunkhouse is also historically significant for its association with Sespe Ranch owner Keith Spalding, who commissioned the design and construction of the structure. Architect: Greene & Greene.

[158] Swift Residence and Lying-In Hospital

Built 1926-1928

Designated

838-840 West Fifth Street, Oxnard

This 1.1-acre site contains a residence built about 1926 for Dr. Floyd J. Swift and a small office/hospital that was built in 1928. Walls and courtyards form an integral unit connecting the two buildings. The residential area of houses was built between the teens and 1930's. The residence is located on the east side of the property. It is a rectangular plan with a low-pitched side facing gable roof with a cross gable on the west side. A chimney rises in a stepped fashion adjacent to the porch and punctuates the roofline. The roof is covered with wooden shingles, and the house with a smooth stucco finish. The office/hospital building is located on the west side of the property, and faces Fifth Street. It is a one story modified L-shaped building with a two-story portion at the southern end. The medium gable roof has exposed rafters under the shallow eaves. Punctuating the roofline are two chimneys and an octagonal hipped roof tower. Windows are multi-paned double hung wood sash and casement windows.

All buildings are joined by a series of interconnecting walls and brick patios creating interior courtyards. The stucco walls, undulating in laces, are approximately six feet tall and have a brick cap. The round arched openings contain wood gates with wrought iron hinges.

[159] People's Lumber Company Building

Built (est.) 1890

Designated

216 N. 8th St., Santa Paula

Neoclassical in style, this masonry building is rectangular in plan, and one story in height with a flat roof. The cast stone (concrete) cornice extends across the front of the building and about one-third of the way down the north and south elevations. A recessed panel centered within the cornice holds the inscribed name "People's Lumber Company." This panel is flanked by small, inset panels holding single fleur-de-lis designs. This design is repeated on the north and south cornice elevations. The front entrance has a neoclassical pediment frontispiece with a leaded glass transom window above the double doors. Each door had three windows. Sidelights are located on either side of the door and contain 10 leaded glass panes. A large

front window helps balance out the remainder of the building's front elevation. The wood frame window is divided into three parts with a large fixed center section and two smaller side panels. All of the windows, except the large center portion, have leaded glass with a criss-cross pattern. This window is repeated on the north and south sides of the building. A raised concrete foundation helps to set off the colorful brick pattern, which intersperses common red and purple brick laid out in a Flemish bond pattern. Designed by Roy C. Wilson, Sr.

[160] Knolls Rock Created 70 million years ago
Designated July 26, 1999

West of and abutting Kuehner Drive, and the intersection of Smith Road and Kuehner Drive, north of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the City of Simi Valley

This rock outcropping is prominently located at one of the entrances to the City of Simi Valley. The rock projection is sandstone of the Chatsworth Formation deposited during the late-Cretaceous Period, approximately 70 million years ago, in the deep ocean off of Central America. Sand deposited on the continental shelf cascaded into the currents that united with submarine slides to result in stratified deposits of sand. The formation marks the end of the age of the dinosaurs. The Chatsworth Formation has been carried north northwestward at a rate of about 2.5 inches per year by plate tectonics as part of the North Pacific Plate, to produce the formation dipping now 20-30 degrees to the northwest.

The Chumash place name for the area has conflicting reports supposing it to have been known as h'i'm (storage basket) or as hi'im (mystery). It is now thought that it was a sacred rock art site, though nearby rocks do not now contain any prehistoric rock art.

[161] Henry T. Oxnard Historic District and Landmark Area Circa 1911 to 1950

Designated September 14, 1999 National Register No. 99000109, 1999
Between Fifth Street and Magnolia Avenue in the City of Oxnard, and stretches from an alley between E and F Streets to the east and an alley between G and H Streets to the west.

The first subdivision was created in 1911, and named after Henry T. Oxnard, one of the four brothers who built the sugar beet factory from which the city grew. Several early 1900's homes remain in the subdivision. There are 137 homes in the area. The homes vary in size, from 1,000 to 5,000 square feet. The district encompasses an intact collection of late Victorian, 20th Century Revivals, Prairie and Craftsman influenced architecture. This includes large Craftsman bungalows and various Revival style smaller homes.

[162] Fillmore Ebell Club Built in 1930s
Designated November 13, 2001.
407 Second Street, Fillmore

The Women's Club met in this building with the purpose of bringing cultural activities

to Fillmore; the initial object of the club was the promotion of culture, art, literature, music and other fine arts. It served as Fillmore's first cultural center. The women raised the funds to build the center. It remained a main meeting hall until the Veterans' Memorial Hall was built.

- [163] Rose/McGrath Ranch** Built 1890s
Designated June 10, 2002
228 Loma Drive, Camarillo
(Originally located at 1732 East Gonzales, Oxnard)

It is the history of the family and this site, and not necessarily that of the structure that is of interest to Ventura County and its citizenry. The Ranch played an important role in the development of agriculture on the Oxnard Plain and for its association with two influential Ventura County families: the Leonard John Rose, Jr. family and the Joseph McGrath family. The original 260 acre parcel contained walnuts and alfalfa, which was purchased in 1889 by Leonard J. Rose, Jr. and partners. In 1893, Rose bought out his partners and had a house built for his family the following year. The main house was a single story home, rather typical of houses built in that era, not designed by any recognized architect, its style and construction quality was not unique or of high quality. He called the ranch Roseland and built a small log school house on the ranch for his children and hired a governess to teach them. Leonard John Rose Sr., father of L.J. Rose, Jr., was famous throughout Southern California for his outstanding vineyards. L.J. Rose, Sr. was a German immigrant who arrived in California in 1860. L.J. Rose, Jr. came to Ventura County and purchased land in Ventura (the Ventura flour mill and thirty lots on Main Street), built the Rose Hotel and developed a streetcar system bringing passengers from the railroad depot to the hotel. Other improvements he provided included a gas and sewer system and sidewalks. The Rose Family eventually sold the ranch in 1909 to the Joseph McGrath Family.

Joseph McGrath was one of fourteen children born to Dominick and Bridgit McGrath. The family came to Ventura County in 1876 and purchased 876 acres on Gonzales Road. Dominick dry farmed the land by planting grain and hay, and with the use of irrigation planted lima beans. Eventually he acquired 2,026 acres of land. Joseph McGrath took over the management of the family ranches prior to his acquiring a total of 5,000 acres. Roseland was one of the ranches the McGrath Company purchased in 1909. Joseph McGrath made Roseland his family home. His children used the old log school house for a playhouse, and it was later used as the ranch office. Avocados were raised on the ranch. Upon the death of one of his brothers in 1946, it was decided to break up the company and divide ranches. The Rose/McGrath ranch had been owned by Frank McGrath since 1948.

- [164] Selby/Roberts Residence and Site** Built ca. 1920s
Designated February 28, 2005.
11795 Santa Ana Road, Lake Casitas Area

The 9.68 acre site contains a one and one-half story Tudor residence, a

garage/shed, swimming pool, brick walls and cottage. The house may be an Austin Pierpont design. Pierpont remodeled the house ca. 1923 while adding a second floor. There is also a stable/tack room/residence that is not a part of this declaration. Poplin Creek crosses the site. The site is heavily wooded with oaks, cypress and sycamores.

The property was part of the Selby Ranch, a 1000 acre piece carved out of the 1875 large scale subdivision of the Santa Ana Valley. Bertha and Van Buren Knott lived in the house originally in 1919. Earle Kemp Roberts, a dentist in Ventura, and Dortha Clark Roberts purchased it ca. 1923. Mr. Roberts was a world champion archer, making his own bows and arrows, as well as furniture in a shop behind the garage.

[165] Gottfried Maulhardt/Albert Pfeiler Farm Site Built 1872-1873

Designated March 31, 2004.

Northwest Corner of Pinata/Cesar Chavez Drives, Oxnard

The prehistoric component of the Santa Clara Plain consisted of seasonal, sporadic occupation by the coastal Chumash until the Santa Clara Plain came under control of the Spanish and Catholic Church in 1782. Due to geographic difficulties, the Spanish used the Santa Clara Plain for grazing livestock instead of for crop cultivation and also due to the soil not being conducive to many cultivable plant species. After Mexico lost the California territory, the Santa Clara Plain became subdivided with ranchos, the largest and most relevant to the area being Rancho El Rio de Santa Clara. Gottfried Maulhardt arrived in Ventura County (originally part of Santa Barbara County) in 1867. He leased land from Juan Camarillo, who bought the land from Rafael Gonzalez, one of the eight original grantees of El Rio de Santa Clara or la Colonia. Gottfried, along with his brother, Jacob Maulhardt, and Johannes Borchard, purchased 1,230 acres in 1872. Gottfried's portion was 410 acres. He later sold 205 acres to Caspar Borchard, and 171 acres to Hiram K. Snow, retaining 30 acres to grow grapes that were used for the sacramental wine for the original Santa Clara Chapel. The buildings on the farm site were constructed by Gottfried Maulhardt. Examples of brick buildings similar to the winery were discovered at the Maulhardt home in Germany where Gottfried was born. In 1904, Louis Pfeiler purchased the 30 acre ranch from Gottfried's widow, Sophie Maulhardt, as a wedding gift to his son Albert Pfeiler who moved onto the property after his marriage in September 1904. The Pfeiler family lived at the farm site for 96 years

[166] Timber School House and Auditorium Built 1924 and 1948

Designated July 13, 2004.

1872 Newbury Road, Newbury Park, CA

The original two-room Timber School was built ca 1924 by Adolph Schroeder and designed by Roy C Wilson, architect, and it is the second school building to occupy this site. There is a later classroom which was added to the east side in 1955, and to the west is the auditorium structure added in 1948. The School is a simple one-story structure built in the Mission Revival style topped by a low gable roof that is capped by a small octagonal cupola that also served as a working bell tower. The Timber School Auditorium was added to the west side of the schoolhouse in 1948.

The auditorium was also designed by Roy C. Wilson, providing a link both aesthetically and historically to the earlier 1924 building.

[167] Edward Tobin Residence and Site Built 1926

Designated October 27, 2008.

4440 Grand Avenue, Unincorporated Area of Ojai
(Originally located at: 405 N. Montgomery Street, Ojai)

The house was moved to its new location in 2005 and a new concrete perimeter foundation faced with stone was added. Other changes to the house include the removal of the front porch railing which was a later addition, replacement of aluminum windows with double-hung wood windows, and the addition of wooden stairs and railing to accommodate the new elevation. The building is a one-story Craftsman Bungalow style house with a rectangular plan and a low front gable roof covered with composition shingles. The offset attached front porch has a low gable roof supported by concrete piers topped with tapered wooden capped posts. The porch railing is of wood with a lattice enclosure. The front door is typical Craftsman with recessed panels in the lower half and a glass window in the upper half. The Edward Tobin family lived on the North Montgomery Street property from 1924 until 2004. Edward Tobin built numerous California Bungalow residences in Ojai. Wife, Flora Tobin, and daughter, Claris Tobin, were Ojai teachers and daughter, Bernice, was a postal employee and music teacher.

~~[168] School Street Historic District~~

[169] William Ford Residence Built in 1929

Designated October 25, 2010.

1015 Amber Lane, Unincorporated Area of Ojai Valley

The house is of a Spanish Colonial Revival architectural design with a Mexican hacienda layout. The Spanish Colonial Revival-style residence was built in 1929 for Ohio capitalist, William B. Ford and his wife May. Mr. Ford was a first cousin of Henry T. Ford. The design was popular in the early 20th Century in Southern California due to the influence of the opening of the Panama Canal and the overwhelming success of Helen Hunt Jackson's novel, "Ramona."

The house was designed by the well-known Los Angeles architect Paul Revere Williams, using mostly local materials and custom lighting fixtures, specifically designed for the house. Williams, who was to become the first African American architect to be inducted as a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects (AIA), was well known for his precision of design and commitment to every detail.

The property consists of a one and two-story 16-room (8 bedrooms, 5 full baths, and 3 half baths) residence built in a Mexican hacienda layout, with a rectangular courtyard, concrete retaining wall at the front of the house, replanted citrus orchard, attached three-car garage, remnants of a tennis court, and curve-sided rectangular swimming pool.

[170] Acacia Mansion Built in 1929
Designated November 8, 2010.
205 S. Lomita Avenue, Unincorporated Area of Ojai Valley

The house is of a Spanish Colonial Revival architectural design with a Moorish architectural influence and was designed and built by John Roine. Mr. Roine was a native of Finland who hired artisans, like Uno-Pal Kangas, from his native land to do much of the work. The Spanish Colonial Revival-style residence was built in 1929 for David and Madeline Baird from Newfoundland. The Bairds made their fortune in the Canadian fishing industry. Mr. and Ms. Baird came to the Ojai Valley as followers of the Theosophical Society. In 1924, the Theosophical Society established a school of theosophy, the Krotona Institute of Theosophy, in Ojai Valley which still remains.

The property consists of a two-story ten-room (four bedrooms, four full baths, study, and sitting room) main residence. The main architectural features include a large arched porch topped with a covered balcony at the Southeast end, octagonal turrets, rear courtyard, decorative wrought iron chandelier and staircase, ornately carved mahogany doors, stained glass windows, terrazzo floors, two Batchelder tile fireplaces, and mosaic tile bathrooms. The subject property also includes a two-story, two-car detached garage with an approximately 800 square feet sized guest house on the second floor consisting of one bedroom and one bath, concrete and wrought iron fence with a corner gate surrounding the property, citrus and fruit trees, Canary Island Date Palms, and Deodar heritage trees.

[171] Bon Ton Court Built in 1926
Designated December 7, 2010.
531 South F Street, Oxnard

The Bon Ton Court is an eight unit bungalow court complex built in 1926 for Fred L. Bonn and wife, Lula M. Bonn. Mr. Bonn was a dehydrator operator for the oil industry. The couple resided in one of the units after Bon Ton Court was completed. Over the years, the Bon Ton Court provided a home for working-class Oxnard citizens.

Bon Ton Court was built in a Spanish Revival architectural style. The bungalow courtyard complex was designed in a u-shaped arrangement known as the u-court that was popular in the early 20th Century in California, Florida, and Southern Arizona. The u-court is the most common and typical plan with buildings on three sides facing a central open space and landscaped area. The bungalow court is arranged in a U-shaped plan and consists of a duplex and single unit on one side facing a duplex and single unit on the other side. At the rear, connecting the U-plan is a duplex. A long rectangular-shaped eight-bay garage complex is located behind the complex and fronting the alleyway. In the middle of the complex is a rectangular courtyard with a centered scored concrete walkway leading to the front entry of each unit.

[172] Ventura County Agricultural Buildings

Built in 1929 and 1939

Designated May 14, 2012.

815 and 845 East Santa Barbara Street, Santa Paula

The Ventura County Agricultural buildings were designed by Roy C. Wilson, Ventura County's first licensed architect and head of one of the county's most successful and prolific architectural practices. The Agricultural Office was constructed in 1929 as the Ventura County Horticultural Building but renamed during its construction as the Ventura County Agricultural Building. The Office building was designed in the Spanish Revival architectural style.

The garage building was also designed by Wilson and constructed in 1929 in the Spanish Revival style. This building previously housed a fire station for which it was not originally intended. In 1956, the garage was extended further south to create its current configuration.

The fumigation plant was constructed in 1938-39 in the utilitarian industrial style with the venting detail characterizing the Streamline Moderne Style which was popular during the 1930's and 1940's. This building is essentially unaltered. A mural illustrating the history of transportation in Santa Paula is located on the outside of the building facing Santa Barbara Street and was completed in 2001 by Santa Paula artist Wendell Dowling.

[173] McColm Manor Apartments

Built in 1950. Designated: December 8, 2014

534 -542 South F Street, Oxnard

The 12-unit apartment complex known as McColm Manor was completed in 1950 for Ralph C. and Sofia McColm. Ralph Carter McColm was born in Kansas in 1893, practiced as a Chiropractor in Washington in the late 1920s and moved to California with his wife in the late 1940s. They lived in Ojai and Santa Barbara and invested heavily in real estate and real estate development around Ventura County.

The property is an example of the "u-parti" form of courtyard apartment complexes, as defined in the typology created by Polyzoides, et.al., 1992. One of the most common courtyard types built in Southern California, the u-parti is defined by building masses enclosing a courtyard on three sides with an opening facing the street. The courtyard in this type is often "completed with a thin wall screen connecting the two front bars of the U," a detail seen in this property.

The buildings' style is Minimal Traditional, a popularized form of the Modern style that incorporates familiar design elements derived from historical architectural styles into otherwise Modern buildings. The low-pitched, hipped roof, boxes eaves and faux shutters seen on this property are representative of this approach.

[174] Preston-Butler Residence

Built in 1926. Designated: August 25, 2014

1190 El Toro Road, Unincorporated Ojai Area

The 1926 Spanish Revival residence was designed by architect Arthur E. Harvey for Francis and Katheryn Preston. The large two-story residence plus basement contains 5,659 square feet and features a modified U-plan with second floor balconies on three sides and verandas on two sides. The roof is a combination of gabled, hipped shed and flat roofs covered primarily with clay tiles. The southern elevation is accessed by a formal curved stairway with low walls that ascends from the circular driveway to the quarry tiled terrace. This is the formal entrance to the house. The recessed paneled front door is surrounded with decorative tile forming an arch. A shed tile roof is supported over the entry by arched openings and four columns with decorative capitals. On one side of the door is a small window covered with decorative ironwork and on the other side is a decorative tile panel. Adjacent to the formal entry is a pair of French doors that open onto the terrace. On either side of these doors are multi-paned wood windows surrounded by decorative tile with a filigree wrought iron below the windows. The second floor features a balcony with a wrought iron railing.

The property is associated with one potentially important individual, Charles Butler. Mr. Butler lived in the house from 1932 to 1944 and was recognized as being instrumental in the development of the Ojai Art Center in 1939.

[175] J.A. Swartz Residence

Built in 1929. Designated: February 23, 2016
636 West Fifth Street, Oxnard, CA

The 1929-30 Spanish Colonial Revival one-story residence was built and designed by J.A. Swartz and features a T-shape plan. The residence is clad in stucco siding with intersecting gables and pitched shed roofs of Mission tile. A central tower has a small, entry window with Spanish style grille work. Architecturally, the subject property is among the finer examples of the Spanish Colonial Revival style applied to a residence in the early downtown core of Oxnard. Swartz was a significant builder that specialized in and attracted high-end properties for other historically contributing individuals from various professional fields that developed the city and surrounding agricultural areas and industries. The quality and endurance of his work identifies him as a historically significant contributor to the development of Oxnard, particularly at the onset of the Great Depression.

**OFFICIAL
CITY FLOWERS and TREES**

The Clerk of each city was surveyed to obtain information about the trees and flowers that their city identifies as officially representative of it. Following are their responses:

	<u>Official Flower</u>	<u>Official Tree</u>
CAMARILLO	Camarillo Fiesta Bougainvillea	No official designation
FILLMORE	No official designation	No official designation
MOORPARK	No official designation	Moorpark Apricot
OJAI	No official designation	No official designation
OXNARD	Ivy Geranium	Coral Tree
PORT HUENEME	Unofficially, Pink Hibiscus	Sycamore
SANTA PAULA	No official designation	No official designation
SIMI VALLEY	California Wild Rose	Coast Live Oak
THOUSAND OAKS	Native Buckwheat	Native Oak and Valley Oak Coast Live Oak
VENTURA	Poinsettia	Red Flowering Eucalyptus

CITY WEBSITES

CAMARILLO

www.ci.camarillo.ca.us (go to “visiting”)

FILLMORE

www.fillmoreca.com (go to “links”)

MOORPARK

www.ci.moorpark.ca.us (go to “about Moorpark”, “history”)

OJAI

www.ci.ojai.ca.us (go to “city government”, “historic preservation commission”)

OXNARD

www.cityofoxnard.org

www.visitoxnard.com (go to “arts & culture”)

PORT HUENEME

www.ci.port-hueneme.ca.us (go to “about us”)

SANTA PAULA

www.ci.santa-paula.ca.us (go to “preserve America”)

SIMI VALLEY

www.ci.simi-valley.ca.us

www.rspd.org (see “parks”, “museum/historical”)

THOUSAND OAKS

www.ci.thousand-oaks.ca.us (go to “residents”, “about the city”, “history”)

map of historic sites www.ci.thousand-oaks.ca.us/living/historical.asp

VENTURA

www.cityofventura.net (go to “parks & rec”, “tour & travel”, “historic sites”)

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

BARD MANSION, FRIENDS OF

P.O. Box 113, Port Hueneme, CA 93044

www.bardmansion.org/friends.html

(805) 798-3975

CANDELARIA AMERICAN INDIAN COUNCIL

1445 Donlon Street #18, Ventura, CA 93003

www.candelariaamericanindiancouncil.com

(805) 650-8352

CONEJO VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY/STAGECOACH MUSEUM

51 So. Ventu Park Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320

www.stagecoachmuseum.org

(805) 498-9441

PLEASANT VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

720 North Las Posas Road, Camarillo, CA 93010

www.pvhsonline.org

(805) 482-3660

PORT HUENEME HISTORICAL SOCIETY

220 Market Street, Port Hueneme, CA 93041

www.huenemechamber.com

(805) 488-2023

SAN BUENAVENTURA HERITAGE, INC/ HISTORIC DUDLEY HOUSE

P.O. Box 6803, Ventura, CA 93006

www.dudleyhouse.org

(805) 642-3345

SAN BUENAVENTURA CONSERVANCY

P.O. Box 23263, Ventura, CA 93002

www.sbconservancy.org

schaf@west.net

SANTA CLARA RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

P.O. Box 492, Fillmore., CA 93016

www.scrvrhs.com

info@scrvrhs.com

SANTA PAULA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

P.O. Box 842, Santa Paula, CA 93061

www.santapaulahistoricalsociety.org

historian@santapaulahistoricalsociety.org

SIMI VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY & MUSEUM

P.O. Box 940461, Simi Valley, CA 93094

www.simihistory.com

(805) 526-6453

VENTURA COUNTY CULTURAL HERITAGE BOARD

800 South Victoria Avenue, Ventura, CA 93009

www.ventura.org/landmarks

(805) 654-5042

HISTORICAL MUSEUMS AND HISTORICAL PARKS

Call or check website to verify days and hours of operation

ADOLFO CAMARILLO RANCH

www.camarilloranch.org

201 Camarillo Ranch Road, Camarillo, 93012

(805) 389-8182

ALBINGER ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

www.albingermuseum.org

113 E. Main Street (P.O. Box 99), Ventura, 93001

(805) 648-5823

AVIATION MUSEUM OF SANTA PAULA

www.aviationmuseumofsantapaula.org

830 E Santa Maria Street, Santa Paula, 93061

(805) 525-1109

CALIFORNIA OIL MUSEUM

www.oilmuseum.net

1000 Eadt Main St, Santa Paula, 93060

(805) 933-0076

CARNEGIE ART MUSEUM

www.cmoa.org

424 South C Street, Oxnard, 93030

(805) 385-8157

CHUMASH INDIAN INTERPRETIVE CENTER, OAKBROOK PARK

www.chumashindianmuseum.com

3290 Lang Ranch Road, Thousand Oaks, 91362

(805) 492-8076

COMMEMORATIVE AIR FORCE, SOCAL WING, WWII AVIATION MUSEUM

www.cafsocal.com/museum.htm

455 Aviation Drive, Camarillo, 93010

(805) 482-0064

DUDLEY HOUSE HISTORICAL PARK

www.dudleyhouse.org

197 N Ashwood, Ventura, 93006

(805) 642-3345

FILLMORE HISTORICAL MUSEUM

www.fillmorehistoricalmuseum.com

350 Main Street, Fillmore, 93015

(805) 524-0948

FILLMORE AND WESREN TRAIN ADMINISTRATION

www.fwry.com

364 Main Street, Centrak Park Plaza, Fillmore, 93015

(805) 524-7500

GRANDMA PRISBEY'S BOTTLE VILLAGE

home.roadrunner.com/~echomatic/bv/index.html

PBVC, PO Box 1412, Simi Valley, 93062

bottlevillage@gmail.com

HERITAGE SQUARE, OXNARD

www.heritagesquareoxnard.com

715 So. "A" Street, Oxnard, 93030

(805) 483-7960

J. COMSTOCK FIRE MUSEUM
 Figueroa Plaza, corner of Figueroa and Santa Clara Streets, Ventura, 93001 (805) 648-2075

MARITIME MUSEUM (see Ventura County Maritime Museum)

MULLIN AUTOMOTIVE MUSEUM
www.mullinautomotivemuseum.com
 1421 Emerson Ave., Oxnard, 93033 (805) 385-5400

MURPHY AUTO MUSEUM
www.murphyautomuseum.com
 2230 Statham Blvd., Oxnard, 93033 (805) 487-4333

MUSEUM OF VENTURA COUNTY
 100 E. Main Street, Ventura, 93001 (805) 653-0323
www.venturamuseum.org

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BATTALLION (SEABEE) MUSEUM
www.seabeehf.org
 1001 Addor St, Port Hueneme, 93043 (805) 982-5163

OJAI VALLEY HISTORICAL MUSEUM
www.ojaivalleymuseum.org
 130 W Ojai Ave., Ojai, 93023 (805) 640-1390

OLIVAS ADOBE HISTORICAL PARK
www.cityofventura.net/olivasadobe
 4200 Olivas Park Drive, Ventura, 93002 (805) 658-4278

ORTEGA ADOBE HISTORIC PARK
 215 West Main Street, Ventura, 93001 (805) 658-4726

OXNARD FARM PARK
www.oxnardfarmpark.org
 1251 Gottfried Place, Oxnard. jeffmohart@aol.com

PLEASANT VALLEY HISTORICAL MUSEUM
www.pleasantvalleyhistoricalsociety.org
 720 Las Posas Road, Camarillo, 93010 (805) 482-3660

PORT HUENEME HISTORICAL MUSEUM
 220 Market Street, Port Hueneme, 93041 (805) 488-2023

RANCHO CAMULOS MUSEUM
www.ranchocamulos.org
 5164 E Telegraph Rd, Piru, 93040..... (805) 521-1501

RONALD REAGAN PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY
www.reaganfoundation.org
 40 Presidential Drive, Simi Valley, 93065 (805) 577-4008

SAN BUENAVENTURA MISSION
www.sanbuenaventuramission.org
 225 East Main Street, Ventura, 93001 (805) 643-4318

SANTA CLARA RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD HISTORICAL SOCIETY
www.scrvhs.org
 455 Main Street, Fillmore, 93015 (805) 524-2254

SANTA PAULA ART MUSEUM
www.SantaPaulaArtMuseum.org
 117 N. Tenth St., Santa Paula, 93060 (805) 525-5554

SANTA PAULA AVIATION MUSEUM
www.amszp.org
 south of HWY 126, between the Tenth and Palm Street exits, Santa Paula (805) 525-1109

SANTA PAULA TRAIN DEPOT
www.sanatapaulachamber.com
 200 N Tenth Street, Santa Paula, 93060 (805) 525-5561

SANDI WARD'S TRAIN STOP
www.heritagevalleytrainstation.com
 435A Santa Clara Street, Santa Paula, 93015 (805) 524-1752

SCANDANAVIAN CULTURAL CENTER AT CLU
www.scandinaviancenter.org
 26 Faculty Road, Thousand Oaks, 91360 (805) 241-0391

SKATELAB SKATEBOARDING MUSEUM PARK
www.skatelab.com
 4226 Valley Fair Street, Simi Valley, 93063 (805) 578-0040

STAGECOACH INN MUSEUM
www.stagecoachmuseum.org
 51 South Ventu Park Road, Newbury Park, 91320 (805) 498-9441

STRATHEARN HISTORICAL PARK AND MUSEUM
www.simihistory.com
 137 Strathearn Place, Simi Valley, 93065 (805) 526-6453

VENTURA COUNTY MARITIME MUSEUM
www.vcmm.org
 3900 Bluefin Circle, Oxnard, 93035 (805) 984-6260

VENTURA COUNTY MUSEUM OF AGRICULTURE
www.venturamuseum.org
 926 Railroad Ave., Santa Paula, 93061 (805) 525-3100

VENTURA VISITOR'S CENTER
www.ventura-usa.com
 101 S California Street, Ventura, 93001 800-333-2989

DISTRIBUTION BY SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT
(N o t e : This list was accurate as of 1995; Not Updated.)

DISTRICT I	Point of Interest No.:	6
	Historical Landmarks No.:	5, 11, 12, 28, 33, 34, 92, 95, 102, 103, 110, 117, 118, 119, 121, 164, 167, 169 and 170
DISTRICT II	Points of Interest No.:	3 and 5
	Historical Landmarks No.:	14, 19, 20, 24, 30, 31, 32, 37, 44, 45, 57, 63, 64, 86, 87, 88, 90, 98, 99, 109, 112, 115, 116, 120, 153 and 166
DISTRICT III	Points of Interest No.:	11
	Historical Landmarks No.:	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 35, 36, 38, 39, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 54, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65, 69, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 94, 96, 97, 101, 108, 111, 113, 114, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 129, 130, 131, 132, 135, 142, 143, 151, 152, 154, 155, 156, 157, 162, 163 and 172
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	Historical Landmarks No.:	6, 10, 29, 40, 41, 42, 52, 53, 55, 66, 67, 68, 71, 72, 85, 89, 91, 93, 104, 105, 106, 127, 128, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 150 and 160
DISTRICT V	Points of Interest No.:	8, 9 and 10.
	Historical Landmarks No.:	13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 56, 70, 73, 74, 75, 100, 141, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 158, 161, 165 and 171

DISTRIBUTION BY COMMUNITY
(N o t e : This list was accurate as of 1995; Not Updated.)

* In Incorporated City

BARSDALE	Point of Interest No.: Historical Landmark No.:	None 50 and 122
CAMARILLO	Point of Interest No.: Historical Landmarks No.:	4 3*, 8*, 22* and 163
FILLMORE	Point of Interest No.: Historical Landmarks No.:	11 47*, 48*, 49*, 58, 59*, 60*, 108, 123, 129*, 130*, 131*, 135, 151*, 156*, 157* and 162*
FOSTER PARK	Point of Interest No.: Historical Landmarks No.:	None 34 and 121
LAKE CASITAS	Historical Landmark No.:	164
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MOORPARK	Point of Interest No.: Historical Landmarks No.:	2 55* and 72*
NEWBURY PARK	Point of Interest No.: Historical Landmarks No.:	None 30, 44, 99 and 166*
OAK VIEW	Point of Interest No.: Historical Landmarks No.:	None 5 and 92
OJAI	Point of Interest No.: Historical Landmarks No.:	None 25, 26*, 27*, 62*, 95, 96, 103 , 126, 167, 169 and 170
OXNARD	Points of Interest No.: Historical Landmarks No.:	8* 9* and 10* 13*, 15*, 16*, 17*, 18*, 56*, 70*, 73* 74*, 75*, 100*, 141*, 144*, 145*, 146*, 147*, 148*, 149*, 158*, 161*, 165* and 171*
PIRU	Point of Interest No.:	None

	Historical Landmarks No.:	4, 51, 101, 124, 125, 152 and 154
POINT MUGU	Point of Interest No.:	None
	Historical Landmark No.:	14
PORT HUENEME	Points of Interest No.:	3* and 5*
	Historical Landmarks No.:	19*, 20*, 24*, 31*, 32*, 37*, 57*, 86*, 87*, 88*, 98*, 115* and 153*
ROSE VALLEY	Historical Landmark No.:	94
SANTA PAULA	Points of Interest No.:	None
	Historical Landmarks No.:	1, 9, 23*, 35*, 36*, 38*, 39*, 46, 54*, 61*, 65*, 69*, 76*, 77*, 78*, 79*, 80*, 81*, 82*, 83*, 84*, 97*, 111*, 113*, 114, 132*, 142*, 143*, 155 and 172*
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	Historical Landmarks No.:	2, 7, 102, 117, 118 and 119
SIMI VALLEY	Point of Interest No.:	1* and 7*
	Historical Landmarks No.:	6*, 10, 29, 40, 41*, 42*, 52*, 53, 66*, 67*, 68, 71, 89*, 91*, 93*, 104, 105, 106*, 127*, 134, 136, 137*, 138*, 139*, 140*, 150* and 160*
SOMIS	Point of Interest No.:	None
	Historical Landmarks No.:	85, 128 and 133
THOUSAND OAKS	Point Of Interest No.:	None
	Historical Landmarks No.:	30*, 43*, 44*, 45*, 63*, 64*, 90, 99*, 109*, 112*, 116 and 120*
VENTURA	Point of Interest No.:	None
	Historical Landmarks No.:	11, 12*, 28, 33, and 110*

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(N o t e : This list was accurate as of 1995; Not Updated.)

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BC 4000	LM 14
BC 1000	LM 90
AD 500	LM 91
AD 1000	LM 89
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1782	LM 28
1809	LM 11
1820s	LM 44
1820	LM 10
1822	LM 6
1838	LM 7
1853	LM 152
1854	LM 21
1860	LM 2
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1863	LM 5
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1870	LM 12
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1872	LM 33 and 165
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1876	LM 30
1880s	LM 80
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1887	LM 4, 23, 48,51, 145, 154
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1896	LM 9 and 100
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BANKS	Historical Landmarks No:	32, 47, 56, 119 and 130
BARNS	Historical Landmarks No:	59, 93, 99, 116 and 152
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BOWLS	Historical Landmarks No:	121
BRIDGES	Historical Landmarks No:	101
BUNKHOUSES	Historical Landmark No.:	157
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CAMPS	Historical Landmarks No:	94
CAVES	Historical Landmarks No:	89 and 90
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CHURCHES	Historical Landmarks No:	8, 11, 22, 38, 49, 50, 51, 55, 60, 66, 67, 70, 81, 102, 149 and 152
CLOCKS	Historical Landmark No:	61
CISTERNS	Historical Landmark No:	43
CITY HALLS	Historical Landmark No:	12
CLUBHOUSES	Historical Landmarks No:	19, 76, 85, 129 and 162
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		118, 119, 124, 128, 130, 132
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CROSSES	Historical Landmark No:	106
DAIRIES	Historical Landmark No:	123
DAMS	Historical Landmark No:	120
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FACTORIES	Historical Landmark No:	16
FIRE STATIONS	Historical Landmark No:	62 and 172.
FOLK ART	Historical Landmark No:	52
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HOSPITALS	Historical Landmark No.:	158
HOTELS	Historical Landmarks No:	30, 65 and 124
HOUSES	Point of Interest No:	9
	Historical Landmarks No:	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 21, 31, 33, 35, 41, 45, 46, 53, 54, 58, 68, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 80, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 92, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 108, 109, 112, 113, 114, 116, 125, 135, 139, 140, 144, 145, 146, 147, 152, 153, 154, 158, 164, 167, 169, 170 and 171.
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INSECTARY	Point of Interest No:	3
LABOR HOUSING	Point of Interest No:	3
	Historical Landmark No:	152
LIBRARIES	Point of Interest No:	7
	Historical Landmarks No:	13 and 40
LIGHTWORKS	Historical Landmark No:	57
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MEMORIALS	See "Monuments".	
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MISSION RELATED	Historical Landmarks No:	11 and 28

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SALOONS	Point of Interest No:	7
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SIGNS	Historical Landmark No:	151
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STAGECOACH	Point of Interest No: Historical Landmarks No:	2 5, 30, 104 and 105
STONWORKS	Historical Landmarks No:	28 and 135
STORES	Historical Landmark No:	128 and 159
TREES	Historical Landmarks No:	3, 15, 27, 44, 59, 64, 72, 79, 110, 122, 134, 137, 138, 140, 148 and 152

WAREHOUSES

Historical Landmarks No: 42, 117 and 118

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Point of Interest No: 6

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WHARFS

Historical Landmark No: 24

**ARCHITECTS , BUILDERS , &
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS**
(N o t e : This list was accurate as of 1995; Not Updated.)

Alplanalp, Edward. Builder. LM 119.
Anderson, William. Architect. LM 96.
Anlauf, Herman. Architect. LM 100.
Anlauf, Herman (Anlauf and Ward). Architects. LM 1, 8, 84 and 85.
Ashley, Frederick M. (Austin and Ashley). Architects. LM 156
Austin, John C. (Austin and Ashley). Architects. LM 156.

Barr (Rudolph and Barr). Builders. LM 115.
Barringer, Rick. Builder. LM 132.
Burnham, Franklin P. (Burnham and Carroll). Architects. LM 13.
Burns (Hunt and Burns). Architects. LM 65 and 76.

Carroll T.A. (Burnham and Carroll). Architects. LM 13.
Clements (Morgan, Walls, Stiles & Clements). Architects. LM 56.
Coast Neon Sign Company. Architect/Builder. LM 151.
Costello and Lane. Builders. LM 40
Crookshank and Summers. Builders. LM 65.

Davis, Thad. Builder. LM 123.
Davis (Withey and Davis). Architects. LM 111 and 119.

Eisenshtat, Sidney. Architect. LM 53.

Frazier, Don. Builder. LM 103 alterations.

Gladding McBean. Terra Cotta. LM 12.
Glidden, Homer. Architect. LM 74 and 129.
Greene and Greene. Architects. LM 77, 95 and 157.

Hansen, Siguard (Johnson and Hansen). Builders. LM 121.
Hastings and Yeakle. Fillmore. Builders. LM 128 and 129.
Henry, Henry L. Builder. LM 125.
Hobson, William D. Ventura. Builder. LM 2.
Hodge and McMackin. Los Angeles. Builders. LM 142.
Hudson, William A. Santa Paula. Builder. LM 111.
Hunt and Burns. Architects. LM 65 and 76.
Hunt, Myron. Architect. LM 31 and 32.

Johnson, Grant T. (Johnson and Hansen). Builders. LM 121.

Kelley, H. Roy. Architect. LM 60.

Lindley, Arthur G. Architect. LM 139.
Locke, Seymour (Locke and Roehrig). Architects. LM 38.
Lutz Construction Co. Builder. LM 139.

Maulhardt, Gottfried. Builder. LM 165.
Martin, Albert C. Los Angeles. Architect. LM 12, 22, 47 and 75.
McKenzie, Murdock. Painter. LM 1.

McMackin (Hodge and McMackin). Los Angeles. Builders. LM 142.
Mead and Requa. Architects. LM 26.
Merry, C.H. Builder. LM 86.
Milsap, Robert E. Builder. LM 56.
Moore, E.L. (Schalflex, Moore, Jeffer). Los Angeles. Architects. LM 131.
Morgan, Walls, Stiles & Clements. Architects. LM 56.

Newsom, Joseph Cather (Newsom and Newsom). Architects. LM 4.
Newsom, Samuel (Newsom and Newsom). Architects. LM 4.
Noren, Ben. Builder. LM 103 alterations.
Nowak, George. Builder and stonemason. LM 1.

Parr, Robert. Builder. LM 6.
Payne, Theodore. Landscape Architect. LM 111.
Payton, Harry. Builder. LM 135.
Pierpont, Austin. Architect. LM 164
Prisbrey, Tresa. Simi Valley. Builder. LM 52.
Purcell, Gervaise. Builder. LM 141.

Requa, Richard (Mead and Raqua). Architect. LM 26.
Rasmussen, Jens. Architect. LM 145.
Reed, Thomas H. Los Angeles. Builder. LM 142.
Reyes, Rafael. Lockwood Valley. Builder. LM 21.
Richardson, W.T. Architect. LM 9.
Roehrig, Frederick (Locke and Roehrig). Architects. LM 38.
Roine, John. Architect/Builder. LM 170
Rudolph and Barr. Builders. LM 115.
Rudolph, Sanford. Architect. LM 40.

Schalflex, Moore, Jeffer. Los Angeles. Architects. LM 131.
Schroeder, Alfred. Builder. LM 166
Shand, Reginald. Architect. LM 88.
Sharp, James M. Santa Paula. Designer. LM 114.
Stiles (Morgan, Walls, Stiles & Clements). Architects. LM 56.
Stotsman, Charles. Builder. LM 126.
Stroh (Wilson, Stroh and Wilson). Architects. LM 132.
Summers (Crookshank and Summers). Builders. LM 65.

Tobin, Edward. Builder. LM 167.

Walls (Morgan, Walls Stiles & Clement). Architects. LM 56.
Ward, Franklin Pierce (Anlauf and Ward). Architect. LM 1, 8, 84, 85.
Williams, Paul Revere. Architect. LM 169
Wilson, Stroh and Wilson. Architects. LM 132.
Wilson, Roy. Santa Paula. Architect. LM 54, 92, 115, 121, 135, 142, 143, 159 and 172.
Withey and Davis. Architects. LM 111 and 119.

Yeakle (Hastings and Yeakle). Fillmore. Builders. LM 128 and 129.

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LM 28 Mission Aqueduct. Ventura.
LM 107 Montgomery, Wayne and Eleanor, House. Simi Valley.
LM 86 Moranda House. Port Hueneme.
LM 37 Moranda Park. Port Hueneme.
LM 79 Moreton Bay Fig Tree. Santa Paula.
LM 106 Mount McCoy and Cross. Simi Valley.
LM 124 Mountain View Hotel. Piru.
PI 1 Movie Ranch, Corriganville. Simi Valley.
LM 73 Murphy House. Oxnard.
LM 13 Museum, Art. Oxnard
LM 48 Museum, Historical. Fillmore.
LM 32 Museum, Historical. Port Hueneme.
LM 125 Museum, Historical. Lechler. Piru.
LM 36 Museum, Historical. Oil. Santa Paula.
LM 62 Museum, Historical. Ojai.
LM 70, 100 and 145
Museum/Historical Park. Heritage Square. Oxnard.
LM 30 Museum/Historical Park. Stagecoach Inn. Newbury Park.
LM 6, 40, 41, 91 and 93
Museum/Historical Park. Strathearn. Simi Valley.

- N -

- LM 15 Naumann Giant Gum Tree and Eucalyptus Rows. Oxnard.
LM 31 Navy Base, Officer's Club. Port Hueneme.
LM 88 Navy Base, Quarters A. Port Hueneme.
LM 87 Navy Base, Quarters D. Port Hueneme.
LM 4 Newhall Mansion. Piru.
LM 111 North Grammar School. Santa Paula

- O -

- LM 90 Oakbrook County Park Archaeological Area. Thousand Oaks.
LM 61 Odd Fellows' Town Clock. Santa Paula.
LM 31 Officer's Club. Port Hueneme.
LM 143 Olive Mann Isbell School. Santa Paula.
LM 51 Organ, Piru Methodist Church. Piru
PI 7 Ortega Saloon Site. Simi Valley.
LM 13 Oxnard Carnegie Library. Oxnard.
LM 161 Oxnard, Henry T. Historic District and Landmark Area. Oxnard
PI 3 Oxnard Pest Control Insectory Site. Port Hueneme.
LM 17 Oxnard Plaza Park Pagoda. Oxnard.

- P -

- LM 42 Packing House Site, Tapo Citrus Association. Simi Valley.
- LM 17 Pagoda, Plaza Park. Oxnard.
- LM 122 Palm Trees along Chambersburg Road. Bardsdale.
- LM 137 Palm Trees along Alamo Street. Simi Valley.
- LM 148 Palm Trees along "C" Street. Oxnard.
- LM 89 Park, Chumash. Simi Valley.
- LM 34 Park, Foster, Lion Entrance Markers. Foster Park.
- LM 39 Park, Mill. Santa Paula.
- LM 37 Park, Moranda. Port Hueneme.
- LM 90 Park, Oakbrook. Thousand Oaks.
- LM 14 Park, Point Mugu Recreation Area. Point Mugu.
- LM 71 Patterson Ranch Buildings. Simi Valley.
- LM 45 Pederson House and Water Tower. Thousand Oaks.
- LM 159 People's Lumber Company Building. Santa Paula.
- LM 72 Pepper Trees along High Street. Moorpark.
- LM 145 Perkins/Claberg House. Oxnard.
- LM 100 Petit, Justin, Ranch House. Oxnard.
- LM 165 Pfeiler, Albert/Gottfried Maulhardt Farm Site. Oxnard
- LM 127 Pioneer Section of Simi Valley Public Cemetery. Simi Valley.
- LM 124 Piru Hotel/Mountain View Hotel/Round Rock Hotel. Piru.
- LM 4 Piru Mansion. Piru.
- LM 51 Piru Methodist Church and Organ. Piru.
- LM 101 Piru Train Bridge. Piru.
- LM 14 Point Mugu Recreation Area/State Park. Point Mugu.
- LM 57 Port Hueneme Lightworks. Port Hueneme.
- LM 19 Port Hueneme Women's Improvement Club. Port Hueneme.
- LM 26 Post Office Tower and Portico. Ojai.
- LM 95 Pratt House. Ojai.
- LM 153 Prescott House (Bard/Prescott House). Port Hueneme.

- R -

- LM 101 Railroad Bridge, Southern Pacific. Piru.
- LM 48 Railroad Depot, Southern Pacific. Fillmore.
- LM 29 Railroad Depot, Southern Pacific, Santa Susana. Simi Valley.
- LM 23 Railroad Depot, Southern Pacific. Santa Paula.
- LM 141 Railway, Ventura County. Oxnard.
- LM 92 Ramelli/Willett House. Oak View.
- LM 152 Ranch, Camulos (Rancho Camulos). Piru.
- LM 126 Ranch, Hall (Stutsman/Hall). Ojai.
- LM 163 Ranch, Rose/McGrath. Camarillo.
- LM 126 Ranch, Stutsman/Hall. Ojai.
- LM 103 Ranch, Whale Rock. Ojai.
- LM 5 Rancho Arnaz Adobe. Oak View.
- LM 152 Rancho Camulos. Piru.
- LM 135 Rancho Sespe. Fillmore.
- LM 21 Reyes, Rafael, Adobe. Lockwood Valley.
- LM 80 Rice House. Santa Paula.
- LM 105 Road, Freight. Simi Valley.
- LM 104 Road, Stagecoach. Simi Valley.
- LM 164 Roberts/Selby Residence and Site. Lake Casitas
- LM 136 Rock, Elephant. Simi Valley.
- LM 103 Rock, Whale Rock Ranch. Ojai.
- LM 163 Rose/McGrath Ranch. Camarillo

LM 124 Round Rock Hotel. Piru.

- S -

LM 102 Sacred Heart Mission Church. Saticoy
LM 22 Saint Mary Magdalen Church. Camarillo.
LM 66 Saint Rose of Lima Catholic Church. Simi Valley.
LM 7 Sanchez Adobe. Saticoy.
LM 123 Sanitary Dairy/Clifford Hardison House. Fillmore.
PI 8 Santa Clara Chapel Original Site. Oxnard.
LM 9 Santa Clara Schoolhouse. Santa Paula.
LM 11 Santa Gertrudis Asistencia (*Chapel*) Monument. Ventura.
LM 97 Santa Paula Academy Site. Santa Paula
LM 97 Santa Paula Union High School. Santa Paula.
PI 4 Santa Rosa School Original Site and School Bell. Santa Rosa Valley.
LM 118 Saticoy Bean Warehouse. Saticoy.
PI 6 Saticoy Springs and Chumash Indian Village Sa'aqtik'oy Site. Saticoy.
LM 117 Saticoy Walnut Growers Association Warehouse. Saticoy.
LM 144 Scarlet/McGrath Ranch House. Oxnard.
LM 142 School, Barbara Webster. Santa Paula.
LM 155 School, Briggs. Santa Paula.
LM 131 School, Fillmore Unified School District Offices. Fillmore
LM 115 School, Hueneme Elementary. Port Hueneme.
PI 5 School, Hueneme Grammar, Site. Port Hueneme.
LM 143 School, Isbell. Santa Paula.
LM 111 School, McKeveitt. Santa Paula.
LM 111 School, North Grammar. Santa Paula.
LM 97 School, Santa Paula Union High. Santa Paula.
PI 4 School, Santa Rosa. Santa Rosa Valley.
LM 131 School, Sespe Grammar. Fillmore.
LM 139 School, Simi Elementary. Simi Valley.
PI 7 School, Simi, Original Site. Simi Valley.
LM 133 School, Somis. Somis.
LM 9 Schoolhouse, Santa Clara "Little Red". Santa Paula.
LM 166 Schoolhouse and Auditorium, Timber. Newbury Park.
LM 140 Scott/Cameron House & Aged Olive Tree. Simi Valley.
LM 164 Selby/Roberts Residence and Site. Lake Casitas
LM 157 Sespe Bunkhouse. Fillmore
LM 135 Sespe Ranch. Fillmore.
LM 131 Sespe School. Fillmore.
LM 114 Sharp, James, House. Santa Paula.
LM 113 Sheldon, Charles L. and Nellie, House. Santa Paula.
LM 91 Shimiji, Chumash Village. Simi Valley.
LM 152 Sign, Fillmore. Fillmore.
LM 6 Simi Adobe/Strathearn House. Simi Valley.
LM 139 Simi Elementary School and Bungalows. Simi Valley.
LM 40 Simi Library Building, Original. Simi Valley.
PI 7 Simi Library, Original Site. Simi Valley.
PI 7 Simi School Original Site. Simi Valley.
LM 67 Simi Valley Community Methodist Church (Former). Simi Valley.
LM 133 Somis School. Somis.
LM 85 Somis Thursday Clubhouse. Somis.

LM 69 Southern Pacific Milling Company.
 LM 48 Southern Pacific Railroad Depot. Fillmore.
 LM 23 Southern Pacific Railroad Depot. Santa Paula.
 LM 29 Southern Pacific Railroad Depot, Santa Susana. Simi Valley.
 LM 135 Spalding House/Guest House/Stone Wall. Fillmore.
 PI 2 Stage Route, Butterfield. Santa Rosa Valley.
 LM 5 Stage Route, Halfway House. Oak View.
 LM 30 Stagecoach Inn. Newbury Park.
 LM 104 Stagecoach Road. Simi Valley.
 LM 147 Staire/Diener House. Oxnard.
 LM 14 State Park, Point Mugu. Point Mugu.
 LM 6 Strathearn House. Simi Valley.
 LM 128 Store, Fulkerson Hardware. Somis.
 LM 126 Stutsman/Hall Ranch. Ojai.
 LM 154 Sullivan House (First Church in Piru/Sullivan House). Piru.
 LM 16 Sugar Beet Factory Site. Oxnard.
 LM 158 Swift Residence and Lying-In Hospital. Oxnard.
 LM 44 Sycamore Tree near Stagecoach Inn. Newbury Park.
 LM 138 Sycamore Tree along Wood Ranch Parkway. Simi Valley.
 LM 27 Sycamore Tree, Libby Park. Ojai.

- T -

LM 46 Tanner Homestead. Santa Paula.
 LM 10 Tapo Adobe Ruins. Simi Valley.
 LM 42 Tapo Citrus Association Packing House Site. Simi Valley.
 LM 65 Tavern, Glen. Santa Paula.
 LM 77 Teague, Charles Collins, House (1900). Santa Paula.
 LM 54 Teague, Charles Collins, House (1924). Santa Paula.
 LM 129 Temple, Masonic, Site. Fillmore.
 LM 76 Theater Center. Santa Paula.
 LM 114 Thille House. Santa Paula.
 LM 167 Tobin, Edward Residence and Site. Ojai
 LM 134 Tree, Coast Live Oak. Simi Valley.
 LM 15 Tree, Gum (Giant). Oxnard.
 LM 79 Tree, Moreton Bay Fig. Santa Paula.
 LM 140 Tree, Olive. Simi Valley.
 LM 64 Tree, Olive. Thousand Oaks.
 LM 59 Tree, Pepper. Fillmore.
 LM 44 Tree, Sycamore near Stagecoach Inn, Newbury Park.
 LM 138 Tree, Sycamore along Wood Ranch Parkway. Simi Valley.
 LM 27 Tree, Sycamore, Libbey Park Bowl. Ojai.
 LM 110 Trees, Eucalyptus. Ventura.
 LM 3 Trees, Eucalyptus. Camarillo.
 LM 15 Trees, Eucalyptus. Oxnard.
 LM 110 Trees, Five. Ventura.
 LM 137 Trees, Palm, along Alamo Street. Simi Valley.
 LM 148 Trees, Palm, along "C" Street. Oxnard.
 LM 122 Trees, Palm, along Chambersburg Road. Bardsdale.
 LM 72 Trees, Pepper, along High Street. Moorpark.
 LM 49 Trinity Episcopal Church. Fillmore.

- U -

LM 78 Underwood House. Santa Paula.
 LM 36 Union Oil Company Building. Santa Paula.

LM 38 Universalist Unitarian Church Building. Santa Paula.

- V -

LM 172 Ventura County Agricultural Buildings. Santa Paula.

LM 12 Ventura County Courthouse. Ventura.

LM 141 Ventura County Railway. Oxnard.

- W -

LM 118 Warehouse, Saticoy Bean. Saticoy.

LM 117 Warehouse, Saticoy Walnut Growers Association. Saticoy.

LM 69 Warehouse, Southern Pacific Milling. Santa Paula.

LM 4 Warring Mansion. Piru.

LM 45 Water Tower, Pederson House. Thousand Oaks.

LM 142 Webster School, Barbara. Santa Paula.

LM 103 Whale Rock Ranch House. Ojai.

LM 24 Wharf, Hueneme, Original Site. Port Hueneme.

LM 116 Whiteside House and Barn. Thousand Oaks.

LM 92 Willett (Ramelli/Willett) House. Oakview.

LM 169 William Ford Residence. Ojai.

LM 98 Wiltfong House. Port Hueneme.

LM 146 Wineman/Lehmann/Miller House. Oxnard.

LM 19 Women's Club. Port Hueneme.

LM 85 Women's Club. Somis.

LM 76 Women's Club. Santa Paula.

LM 93 Wood Ranch Barns. Simi Valley.

