

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION



CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARK
(Results in automatic listing in the California Register)



CALIFORNIA POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

NAME OF HISTORIC PROPERTY

Reid-Baldwin Adobe

DRAFT

ADDRESS

301 N. Baldwin Avenue

CITY/STATE/ZIP CODE

Arcadia, California

COUNTY

Los Angeles

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO.

5776-035-905

NAME OF OWNER OF HISTORIC PROPERTY

County of Los Angeles

ADDRESS

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration, 500 W. Temple Street

CITY/STATE/ZIP CODE

Los Angeles, California 90012

NAME OF APPLICANT

Robert Imboden (Kelly Sutherlin McLeod Architecture, Inc.)

APPLICANT TELEPHONE NO.

(562) 427-6697

ADDRESS

3827 Long Beach Boulevard

CITY/STATE/ZIP CODE

Long Beach, California 90807

RECOMMENDED BY CHAIR, STATE HISTORICAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

DATE

APPROVED BY DIRECTOR, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

DATE

DESIGNATION NO.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # 19-179334
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 7L

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 8

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by the recorder) Reid-Baldwin Adobe

P1. Other Identifier: CHL # 368 Hugo Reid Adobe (current California Historical Landmark designation)

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: County of Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Mount Wilson Date: 2012 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 301 N. Baldwin Avenue City: Arcadia Zip: 91007

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large or liner resources) Zone: 11S; 34° 8.441mE / -118°3.200mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

The Reid-Baldwin Adobe is located on the grounds of the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden. The property is listed with the Los Angeles County Assessor's Office as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 5776-035-905. The property is accessed by exiting the Interstate 210 freeway at the Baldwin Avenue exit. Proceed south on S. Baldwin Avenue 0.2 miles to the arboretum parking lot and the entrance is located on the west side of the street.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements, Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting and boundaries)

The Hugo Reid Adobe was first designated as a California Historic Landmark on April 3, 1940. Since that time, the California Public Resources Code (14 CA ADC § 4851), as it affects historical resources, has been amended. In conformance with that code, this amendment seeks to incorporate more current historic research and writing standards. Recent research has also demonstrated that Lucky Baldwin's long and direct association with the Adobe is certainly on par with that of Hugo Reid. Introducing Lucky Baldwin's name to the formal title of this resource not only venerates that relationship, but also provides a solid context on which to base current and future preservation efforts. (See continuation sheets)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

***P4. Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.):

*P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures or objects)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession#) Southwest corner of Reid-Baldwin Adobe (camera pointed to Northeast) January 2010

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
County of Los Angeles
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

***P8. Recorded by:** Name, affiliation, and address)

Robert Imboden, AIA, Associate Kelly Sutherlin McLeod Architecture, Inc.
3827 Long Beach Blvd.
Long Beach, CA 90807

***P9. Date Recorded:**
January, 2014

***P10. Survey Type:** (describe)
 Intensive Reconnaissance

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none." Application for Registration of Historical of Interest, 1940. Historic Resource Inventory (DPR E23- #19-179334) 1977, Pamela Lee Gray/Los Angeles Natural History Museum

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (Contemporary and Historic Photographic Images, 1940 Application for Registration of Historical Point of Interest):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

B1. Historic Name: Reid-Baldwin Adobe
B2. Common Name: Hugo Reid Adobe
B3. Original Use: Residence B4. Present Use: Interpretive Building

*B5. Architectural Style: Rancho-Era California Adobe

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Adobe residence constructed by 1841. Possible expansion of Adobe 1854 – 1858. Modified and expanded 1879 with addition of wood-framed wing (Lucky Baldwin Annex). Demolition of the Lucky Baldwin Annex, restoration/reconstruction of the remaining adobe wing and construction of courtyard walls 1958 - 1960. Courtyard walls demolished in 2005.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: _____ b. Builder: _____

*B10. Significance: Theme: Early Los Angeles Area Settlement Area: _____
Period of Significance: 1841-1909 Property Type: Building

Applicable Criteria: CHL: Associated with Individual or Group having a Profound Influence

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographical scope. Also address integrity.)

The site of the Reid-Baldwin Adobe is eligible as a California Historical Landmark for its association with individuals connected to the early settlement of the Los Angeles area and who exhibited profound influences on the history of California; most notably Hugo Reid and Elias J. "Lucky" Baldwin. Although substantially remodeled and reconstructed between 1958 – 1960, the building retains its associative qualities and architectural characteristics representative of the California Rancho period (c.1840) and for its method of adobe construction.

The Reid-Baldwin Adobe is located today within the 127 acres that comprises the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden. In its early years, the Adobe was part of the vast 13,000-acre Rancho Santa Anita, which included all or parts of the present day communities of Arcadia, Monrovia, Sierra Madre, Pasadena and San Marino. Hugo Reid acquired private use of the property first through a provisional Mexican land grant in 1841, and then formally in 1845. In an 1841 letter between Hugo Reid and the Alta California Governor Juan Bautista Valentín Alvarado y Vallejo, Reid makes mention of the adobe that he had constructed on the rancho. Between 1847 and 1875, the ranch transferred title through a succession of owners including Henry Dalton, Joseph Rowe, William Corbitt and Alber Dibblee, William Wolfskill, and Harris Newmark. Throughout those years, both the ranch and the adobe underwent a series of transformations. In 1875, the ranch was purchased by Elias "Lucky" Baldwin. In 1879, Baldwin expanded the home, by adding a wood-framed wing (now-demolished). In 1947, State of California and the County of Los Angeles jointly purchased the property. An extensive restoration/reconstruction of the Adobe was performed between 1958 - 1960. In 1988 the State of California transferred ownership of the property to the County of Los Angeles. (See Continuation Sheets)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (list attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References:

Ellinger III, William W. *Report on the Historic Background of the "Hugo Reid" Adobe at the Los Angeles County Arboretum – Arcadia, California.* 2007.

Kielbasa, John R. *Historic Adobes of Los Angeles County.* Dorrance Publishing, Co., Inc. Pittsburg.

Snider, Sandra Lee. *Elias Jackson "Lucky" Baldwin – California Visionary.* The Stairwell Group, Los Angeles, 1987.

Wallace, William J., Desautels, Roger J., Kritzman, *The House of the Scotch Paisano,* County of Los Angeles-Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens, Los Angeles 1957.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Robert Imboden, AIA, Associate
Kelly Sutherlin McLeod Architecture, Inc.
3827 Long Beach Blvd.
Long Beach, CA 90807

*Date of Evaluation: January, 2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



***P3a. Description: (continued from page 1)**

The Reid-Baldwin Adobe sits slightly elevated above the southern shore of a spring-fed lake within the boundaries of the Los Angeles County Arboretum and Botanic Garden. Across Baldwin Lake and visible from the Adobe, stands the 1885 Victorian-era "Lucky" Baldwin Cottage. Only a few hundred feet to the west is the impressive Baldwin Coach Barn, completed in 1879 with Queen Anne details similar to that of the cottage. The Reid-Baldwin Adobe is a single-story, adobe walled, California Rancho-style, residential building. It is rectangular in plan, with its longitudinal axis oriented in the north-south direction. The exterior dimensions of the adobe building are approximately 60 feet long and 20 feet wide. The residence is comprised of three rectangular rooms, which vary slightly in size. The rooms are separated from one another by adobe walls, which extend from the floor to the underside of the roof.

The exterior walls of the building are constructed of hand-formed adobe blocks. Where visible, it appears that the adobe blocks have been laid in two wythes, forming an overall wall thickness of approximately 18 inches. The blocks are laid with an adobe/mud mortar material similar to that of the blocks. The exterior surface of the walls has been rendered with a plaster-like finish of unknown material. A thick coating of elastomeric paint has also been applied over the rendered surface. The interior surfaces have been rendered with a smoother surface, perhaps of adobe plaster and finished with paint. In the late 1950's, a structural concrete bond-beam was poured inside the adobe wall along the upper-most courses. The beam is not visible at either the interior or exterior of the building. The north and south building façades each contain a single pair of wooden-sashed casement windows, with each sash being comprised of eight lites each. The sashes are set deep into the openings, toward the interior of the building. Rough-hewn, vertical, wooden "bars" have been set-in near the exterior surface of the wall to protect all of the glazed openings. The lintels and sills of all of the windows openings are formed of thick, rough-hewn wooden planks. A single, wooden door is centrally located on the eastern façade. The door is flanked by two sets of wooden-sashed casement windows on either side. Two entry openings are present on the western façade; one being centrally located while the other is located toward the northern end. No doors are present at these openings so as to provide guest access to viewing vestibules placed just inside the residence. The central opening is flanked by two sets of wooden-sashed casement windows on either side. One remaining pair of matching wooden-sashed casement windows is located the southern end. Locations of the building's doors and windows correspond largely with the earliest known photographs dating from the Baldwin era. The windows visible in the Baldwin era photographs appear to be of a double-hung type and the protective bars are not present. The canted or angled sides of the wall openings visible in earlier photographs have since been altered, as the edges of the openings are now perpendicular to the wall surface.

During the 1958 – 60 restoration effort, a later pitched, clay tiled-roof was removed and replaced with a flat roof. The replacement roof employed hand-hewn beams, left visible at both the interior and exterior of the building. That roof was extended beyond the western façade to create covered veranda area, supported by hand-hewn wooden columns. The replacement veranda is different from that represented in the Baldwin-era photographs, in that it does not extend around all four sides of the Adobe and that it does not have a raised wooden floor.

***B10. Significance: (continued from page 2)**

As Mexico gained its independence from Spain, the Alta California Mission System began its demise. As the Mexican government began confiscating the domains once controlled by the missions, vast tracts of land became available for private ownership through a government land grant system. Hugo Reid first acquired provisional use of the Rancho Santa Anita in 1841, and then by formal grant in 1845.¹ In an 1841 letter between Hugo Reid and Juan Bautista Valentín Alvarado y Vallejo, Reid informed the Alta California Governor that he had constructed an adobe on the rancho. Although a rancho of such vast acreage could reasonably have included a number of structures to shelter its vaqueros, it is through this letter and Reid's initial ownership of the Rancho Santa Anita, that his long-term association with the Adobe at Baldwin Lake was established.

Born in Scotland 1811, Hugo Reid immigrated to America as an adult and eventually came to settle in California. In 1837, Reid married Victoria Bartolomea, the daughter of a Gabrieliño chief, and in 1839 he was granted Mexican citizenship. During his ownership of the ranch, Hugo Reid continued the cultivation of the land as established by the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. On the ranch he raised wheat and kept orchards of fruit trees. He also maintained both cattle and sheep there. Hugo Reid went on to serve in several significant political positions as well. He served as "Justice of the Peace" for San Gabriel in both 1844 and 1846.² Hugo Reid later was also installed as an auxiliary administrator for the Mission San Gabriel, under which he was responsible for looking after the local Gabrieliño Indians. When the Mexican-American War broke out in 1846, Alta California Governor Pio Pico needed to raise capital to finance his war chest. In order to do so, he began liquidating several of the Mission properties. Along with William Workman, owner of the nearby Rancho a Puente, Reid received title to the buildings and grounds of the San Gabriel Mission on June 8, 1846 upon acceptance of the mission's outstanding debts.³ In 1849, Reid was accepted to the California Constitutional Convention and assisted in crafting the State's first constitution. It is perhaps through a series of Reid's letters published in the Los Angeles Star however, for which Reid is most famous today. In those letters he described the plight of the Gabrieliño Indians and what he saw as mistreatment by the Franciscan friars of the Spanish Missions.

In 1847 Hugo Reid sold the Rancho Santa Anita to his former business partner Henry Dalton. Hugo Reid passed away on December 12, 1852 after suffering a number of years from tuberculosis. Little is known about Henry Dalton's use of the ranch during his brief ownership. In 1854, Dalton sold the ranch to Joseph A. Rowe for a sum more than twelve times what he had paid for the land just seven years before. Rowe, a retired circus owner, invested some \$6000 to repair, improve and possibly expand the Adobe and its surroundings. In 1858, under financial strain however, Rowe liquidated the land for a sum equaling less than half of what he had paid for it. William H. Corbitt, a Los Angeles real estate investor, and Albert Dibblee, a vigilante coordinator are said to have purchased the ranch without ever seeing it.⁴ Corbitt and Dibblee raised sheep and cattle on the ranch until the great drought of the 1860's. During that time, several small parcels of the ranch were sold off from the ranch separately. After being reduced to acreage of just over 11,000 acres, the ranch was sold to William Wolfskill.

William Wolfskill came to California in 1831. Wolfskill had built an early career of trapping and trading, but later settled in Los Angeles after he began cultivating a section of land he had purchased. On his land he developed a very successful vineyard, growing grapes for the production of wine. Wolfskill also began experimenting with citrus trees, which would eventually become the first commercial orange crop in California. His early entry into the citrus production industry earned Wolfskill the title of owning more than two-thirds of California's orange trees.⁵ Wolfskill also imported eucalyptus seeds from acquaintances in Australia, and started some of the earliest stands of eucalyptus trees immediately surrounding the Adobe. William Wolfskill passed away in 1866 and the ownership of the ranch was transferred to his son Louis Wolfskill. Louis Wolfskill continued to sell off small tracts of the ranch and eventually sold the entirety of the ranch in 1872 to Harris Newmark. Newmark held onto the ranch only until 1875, when it sold to Elias J. "Lucky" Baldwin. Elias Jackson Baldwin was born in Ohio in 1828 and spent much of his childhood in Indiana. In 1853, he headed west to California. Arriving first in San Francisco, Baldwin began a number of businesses. He

¹ Kielbasa, John, Dakin, Susanna Bryant. *A Scotch Paisano in Old Los Angeles: Hugo Reid's Life in California, 1932-1852 Derived from His Correspondence* (University of California Press, Berkeley. 1978) 221.

² Cowles, Gary. *A Tale of Two Adobes: Searching for the Real Hugo Reid Adobe*. (The Branding Iron: Los Angeles Corral: 263 Summer) 3.

³ Kielbasa, 222.

⁴ Ibid, 224.

⁵ Keilbasa, 224.

***B10. Significance: (continued from page 4)**

purchased a choice hotel and also invested in several other real estate ventures. In 1862, Baldwin left his family and moved to Virginia City to try his hand in the mining industry. The Comstock silver mines located in the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range soon became Baldwin's next adventure. When Baldwin sold his shares in 1874, he profited over \$5,000,000, helping to earn his name

"Lucky" Baldwin. By 1875, Baldwin had all but sold his mining interests and relocated to Southern California where he began investing in real estate. Within five years' time, Baldwin acquired over 40,000 acres in land including Rancho Santa Anita, Rancho Francisquito, Rancho La Cienega O' Paso de La Tijera, Rancho La Merced, Rancho Potrero Grande, Rancho Potrero Chico, Rancho Potrero Felipe Lugo and half of Rancho La Puente.⁶

Busy with his numerous business ventures, Baldwin may have spent little time on the ranch in the early years. Instead he hired a property manager and more than 300 laborers to maintain and make improvements to the property. At its peak however, it is said that 33,000 sheep, 3,000 cattle, 500 horses, and both hogs and dairy cattle could be found on the ranch.⁷ Baldwin also kept a staggering number of nut and fruit trees on the property. Baldwin did eventually choose to make the Rancho Santa Anita, and its old Adobe, his home. In 1879, Baldwin greatly expanded the home by adding a wood-framed wing (now-demolished) which more than doubled the size of the home. In 1879 Baldwin also completed the Carriage House Barn. By 1885 Baldwin had also constructed the Queen Ann-styled Baldwin Cottage opposite the lake from the Adobe, creating a considerably picturesque backdrop for the many guests he entertained on the ranch. Baldwin later sold off sections of land in the 1880's for the development of town sites, as Southern California entered one of its most significant periods of expansion. Baldwin was also instrumental in the development of the nearby Santa Anita Race Track. Elias Jackson "Lucky" Baldwin passed away in 1909 in his bedroom in the old Adobe.

Upon Lucky Baldwin's death, his daughter Anita inherited the ranch. She, however, chose not to reside in the humble Adobe, but rather in a mansion she had built on her estate which she called "Anoakia." Over the years she continued to sell off portions of the ranch, as many of the agricultural efforts undertaken by her father were replaced with pursuits in stock and breeding. In 1936, Anita Baldwin sold the remaining portion of the ranch to real estate developer Harry Chandler. In 1940, the Adobe was registered as a Historic Point of Interest in the State of California.

In the ensuing decades the majority of the Baldwin Ranch was developed into residential housing tracts. The reserved core section of the ranch surrounding Baldwin Lake, including the Cottage and Coach Barn and the Adobe, were sold to the State of California in 1947 for the creation of the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum. Under this joint ownership, the Arboretum began restoration/reconstruction efforts on the Adobe in 1958. At the time, the focus of this early restoration effort was to restore the Adobe to its original appearance. The wooden-framed Baldwin Annex, too damaged by termites, was dismantled and removed for offsite storage. The pitched, clay-tile roof, most likely added during the Chandler era, was removed and replaced with a flat roof constructed in a more traditional manner. Where the adobe walls were deteriorated, new adobe blocks and fill were used. A poured-in-place concrete bond beam was placed into the upper-most adobe block courses to provide additional structural strength. The interior and exterior surfaces of the adobe walls were also freshly rendered.

References

Dakin, Susanna Bryant. *A Scotch Paisano in Old Los Angeles: Hugo Reid's Life in California, 1932-1852 Derived from His Correspondence*, University of California Press, Berkeley. 1978

Ellinger III, William W. *Report on the Historic Background of the "Hugo Reid" Adobe at the Los Angeles County Arboretum – Arcadia, California*. 2007

Kielbasa, John R. *Historic Adobes of Los Angeles County*. Dorrance Publishing, Co., Inc. Pittsburg. 1997

⁶ Ibid, 225.

⁷ Ibid,226.

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by the recorder) Reid-Baldwin Adobe

Recorded BY Robert Imboden Date: January 2014 Continuation Update

***B10. Significance: (continued from page 5)**

Griswold, John. *Conservation Investigation of Adobe Wall Deterioration at the Baldwin Reid Adobe, Los Angeles County Arboretum*. Culver City. 2010

Snider, Sandra Lee. *Elias Jackson "Lucky" Baldwin – California Visionary*. The Stairwell Group, Los Angeles, 1987.

Taylor-Wallace, E. *A Photographic Record of the Archaeological Investigations at the Hugo Reid Adobe, Arcadia, California*. Submitted, September 15, 1958.

Vargas, Benjamin R. and Dietler, John. *Cultural Resources Letter Report for Archeological Services for the Baldwin Reid Adobe Rehabilitation Project, Arcadia, Los Angeles County, California*. SWCA Environmental Consultants Inc., Pasadena. 2013

Wallace, William J., Desautels, Roger J., Kritzman, *The House of the Scotch Paisano: Archeological Investigations at the Hugo Reid Adobe, Arcadia, California*. *Lasca Leaves: Quarterly Bulletin of the County of Los Angeles-Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens*, Los Angeles. 8:2-13, 1957.

Recorded BY Robert Imboden Date: January 2014 Continuation Update

*B10. Significance: (continued from page 6)



Figure 01: Reid-Baldwin Adobe (ca. 1878)
Possibly the earliest photograph of the Reid-Baldwin Adobe. View looking southwest across Baldwin Lake shows the wooden "Baldwin Annex" addition (now demolished) to the right of the Adobe. [Photo Credit: Courtesy of The Huntington Library, San Marino, California]



Image 02: Reid-Baldwin Adobe (ca. 1900)
Image showing the southwest corner of the Reid-Baldwin Adobe and veranda as it appeared during Baldwin's occupation. [Photo Credit: Braun Library-Autry National Center of the American West]

***B10. Significance: (continued from page 7)**



Figure 03: Reid-Baldwin Adobe (c.1900)
Image of Elias "Lucky" Baldwin standing in front of the Adobe veranda with two children. [Photo Credit: Courtesy of the Los Angeles County Arboretum & Botanic Garden]



Figure 04: Reid-Baldwin Adobe (c.1958)
Interior view of the Reid-Baldwin Adobe illustrating the configuration of the window openings as they existed during Baldwin's occupation of the residence. [Photo Credit: Courtesy of California State Parks]

Index of Figures:

- Figure 01: Reid-Baldwin Adobe (ca. 1878)
Photo Credit: The Huntington Library, San Marino, California
- Figure 02: Reid-Baldwin Adobe (ca. 1900)
Photo Credit: Braun Library-Autry National Center of the American West
- Figure 03: Reid-Baldwin Adobe (c.1900)
Photo Credit: Los Angeles County Arboretum & Botanic Garden
- Figure 04: Reid-Baldwin Adobe (c.1958)
Photo Credit: California State Parks

Reid-Baldwin Adobe
California Historic Landmark Nomination (Amendment)

Appendix A
1940 Application for Registration of Historical Point of Interest

NAME HUGO REID ADOBE

COUNTY LOS ANGELES

APPROVAL COMMITTEE:-

Cambry Dury
Paul P. Wheat
Robert Hutchings
Robert E. Moran
Lucas A. Wright
Thomas P. Stangley

Matthew Wilson
STATE PARK COMMISSION

Richard Natchez
DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

REGISTERED LANDMARK NUMBER *368*

DATE *April 3, 1940*

(ADOBE)

N O T E

In approving historic sites as registered landmarks, it should be clearly understood that neither the Department of Natural Resources, the State Park Commission, nor the Official Approval Committee subscribe to all of the statements or the dates contained in the history and description of each landmark. The above named agencies agree ONLY that the historic site is of importance and should be registered by the State of California,

-o00o-

THIS PAGE RESERVED FOR COMMENTS BY THE APPROVAL COMMITTEE

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF HISTORICAL POINT OF INTEREST

NAME OF HISTORICAL POINT..... Hugo Reid Adobe.....

LOCATION..... Rancho Santa Anita, Arcadia, California.....

NAME OF OWNER..... Rancho Santa Anita, Inc.,.....

Street..... 810 Title Ins. Bldg., 433 South Spring,.....

City..... Los Angeles, California.....

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

On May 6th 1839, Hugo Reid a Scotchman, petitioned the government of Mexico to grant him the land then know as Santa Anita, and belonging to the San Gabriel Mission. His claim was strengthened by his marriage to Victoria a Native Indian of the San Gabriel Mission.

This grant was made to Hugo Reid under date of April 16th, 1841.

When Hugo Reid originally filed his petition, he immediately took possession of the land, started to farm and plant vineyards and built the first house on Rancho Santa Anita, the Hugo Reid Adobe, in 1839. (Attached floor plan of the adobe as well as floor plan of the wooden wing built onto the adobe by E. J. Baldwin in 1879.)

The adobe was built on high ground at the south east corner of a cienega fed by natural springs later known as Santa Anita Lake. From the north room there was an unobstructed view of the Sierra Madre Mountains and particularly of what was later named Mount Wilson.

Hugo Reid sold Rancho Santa Anita to Henry Dalton on May 29, 1847, Dalton sold it to Joseph A. Rowe on May 30, 1854. Joseph A. Rowe sold it to William H. Corbitt and Albert Dibblee in March 1858. These partners in turn sold the ranch to William Wolfskill in 1865. William Wolfskill obtained some Eucalyptus seeds from a friend in Australia, and planted the first Eucalyptus trees on Rancho Santa Anita, in 1865. These trees were also among the earliest Eucalyptus trees planted in Southern California. His son Louis Wolfskill sold Rancho Santa Anita to Harris Newmark in 1872. E. J. Baldwin purchased the ranch (from Newmark) in March 1875.

In 1879 E. J. Baldwin built a wooden wing on the old adobe and in the same year built the Coach Barn in Santa Anita Park. In 1881 he built the "Queen Anne Cottage" as a guest house on the shore of Santa Anita Lake.

E. J. Baldwin died on March 1, 1909 in the east room of the wing to the old adobe. In his will Mr. Baldwin left the part of Rancho Santa Anita known as the old home property, some two thousand acres, which included the thirty acres in the park, the lake and the old buildings, to his two daughters Mrs. Clara Stocker and Mrs. Anita M. Baldwin as a Life Estate with the Right of Survivorship, and named his four grand children Mrs. Rosebud Doble Mullender, Albert E. Snider, Miss Dextra Baldwin and Baldwin M. Baldwin as remaindermen.

On July 1, 1936 the present owners of Rancho Santa Anita, Rancho Santa Anita Inc., purchased the old home property from the heirs of E. J. Baldwin.

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTIONS (Continued)

Following is a translation of Hugo Reid's petition dated April 13, 1841 to the Mexican government for Santa Anita, and also a translation of the grant dated April 16, 1841.

To his Excellency the Governor.

Monterey
April 13, 1841

Append this
to the preceding
(papers), to
be decided
upon.

Alvarado

Perfecto Hugo Reid, naturalized Mexican, resident of the ex-Mission of San Gabriel and married to Victoria, native of the same (Mission), declares, before the well-known justice of your Excellency with due respect and through the customary procedure that: In the year 1839, with date of May the 6th, I solicited from the Perfect of the district of that time, for the benefit of my family, that piece of land known as Santa Anita, belonging to the ex-Mission wherein I reside, and after my petition passed the customary procedure it was placed before the Departmental Superior Government for a decision, which was an order directed to the then Administrator, Don Juan Bandini, which stated that I was permitted to introduce in the land I solicited my farming goods, until further disposition was made. With this permission from the Superior (Government), assuming the land to be mine, I introduced all my farming possessions; I planted a vineyard consisting of a considerable number of vines and built a house of stone where some person, assigned by me, would always stay to look after all that is there, and besides, I have incurred enormous expenses for its cultivation while awaiting the final decision; but since up to now none had been reached, due perhaps to the numerous business of Government, and, and not considering as secure my possessions on the above-mentioned land in the absence of a legal title to it, I find myself obliged to trouble your excellency entreating that, taking into consideration the labor and expenses I have undertaken, as well as the fact of having a family who have a right to it, you may cause the respective title to the property to be issued to me, that I may live in security and work as I desire.

I assume that your Excellency must have my first solicitation and plan of Santa Anita which was attached to the papers with the necessary information, for which reason I deem it unnecessary to expatiate further on details which are in favor of my family, whom I am really representing, considering that what has preceded and the reasons I have hereby presented shall be considered as sufficient so that if your Excellency is agreeable to it you may give your consent to my request.

Therefore, I humbly ask of your Excellency that in all justice and for its due security, I be granted the before-mentioned property title corresponding to the land I occupy, which shall be received by me as a token of grace coming from your benevolent hand; I swear not to be guided by any malicious motive.

Monterey, April 18, 1841.

Perfecto Hugo Reid

(Trans. by H. Noya)

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTIONS (CONTINUED)

Juan B. Alvarado, Constitutional Governor of the Department of
Las Californias.

Inasmuch as Don Perfecto Hugo Reid, a naturalized citizen married to a Mexican, has solicited for his personal benefit and that of his family the tract of land known as Santa Anita, having previously complied with the investigations and proceedings proper to the case as decreed by laws and regulations, I, making use of the rights and power conferred upon me, have granted, by decree of this date, the above mentioned land, binding him to pay a fee that may be imposed on him should it be found to belong to the proprietors of the establishment of San Gabriel when the general division of boundaries is finally made, and under the condition that he is not to deny the above-mentioned establishment the use of its water and timber, nor impair the pathways, roads and rights of way.

In consequence of which, an entry must be made of this provisional grant in the proper Book and the petitioner given (the papers) for his own safekeeping or for any other purposes.

Monterey, April 16, 1841.

(Trans. by H. Noya)

Note! Photostatic Copies of the original Hugo Reid petitions and Mexican Government replies and grant with translations are on file at the Huntington Library, San Marino, California.

PHOTOGRAPHS

- Number 1; Hugo Reid Adobe on Rancho Santa Anita, Arcadia, California.
Main portion (Adobe) built 1839, West Wing (Wood) built
1879 by E. J. Baldwin
This view shows the west side of the Adobe and part of the
south side of the wing.
The stone fountain in the foreground was the outlet for one
of the many artesian wells on Rancho Santa Anita.
- Number 2; Hugo Reid Adobe on Rancho Santa Anita, Arcadia, California.
North end and part of east side of old Adobe and north side
of wooden wing. The north side of the Adobe faces Santa Anita
Lake and the Sierra Madre Mountains.
- Number 3; Hugo Reid Adobe on Rancho Santa Anita, Arcadia, California.
East Side of Adobe

STATEMENT OF PROPERTY OWNER

TO THE

STATE PARK COMMISSION

AUTHORIZING THE NUMBERING AND REGISTRATION OF HISTORICAL POINT OF INTEREST

The undersigned, as owner of the property on which is located

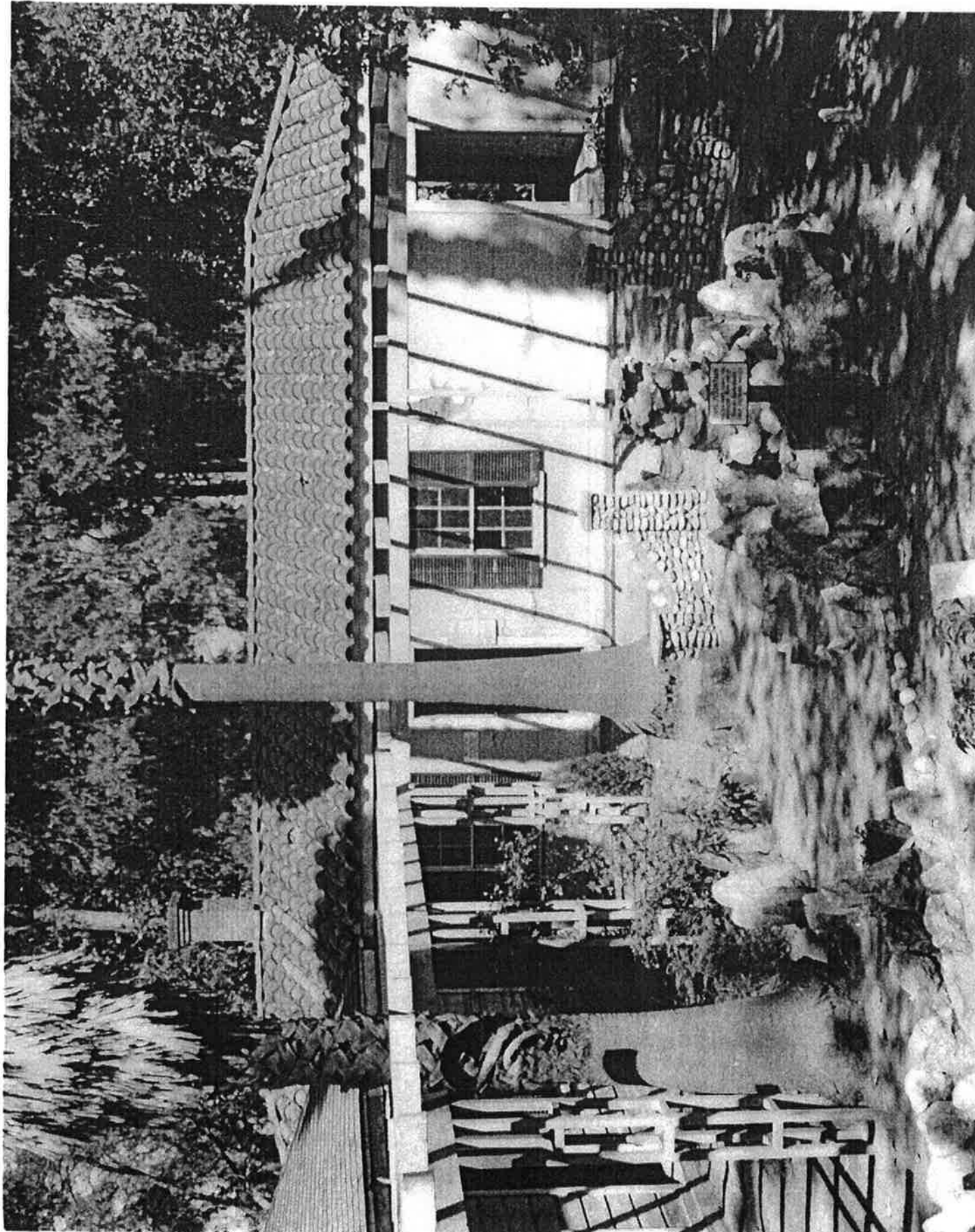
HUGO REID ADOBE

hereby grants to the Department of Natural Resources, the right to register and number this sight as an historic point of interest in California.

In granting this permission, it is understood that permission may be withdrawn and registration cancelled on request of the property owner.

RANCHO SANTA ANITA, INC.
SIGNED F. Wesley David, Secretary
CITY Arden
COUNTY Los Angeles
DATE October 30 1939

19-179334



#1 HUGO KED ADOBE ON RANCHO SANTA ANITA
ARCHDIA, CALIFORNIA PORTION (ADOBE) BUILT IN 1839-
WEST WING (WOOD) BUILT IN 1879 BY E. J. BALDWIN

THIS VIEW SHOWS THE WEST SIDE OF THE
ADOBE, AND PART OF THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE WING

THE STONE FOUNTAIN IN THE FOREGROUND WAS
THE OUTLET FOR ONE OF THE MANY ARTESIAN WELLS
ON RANCHO SANTA ANITA.

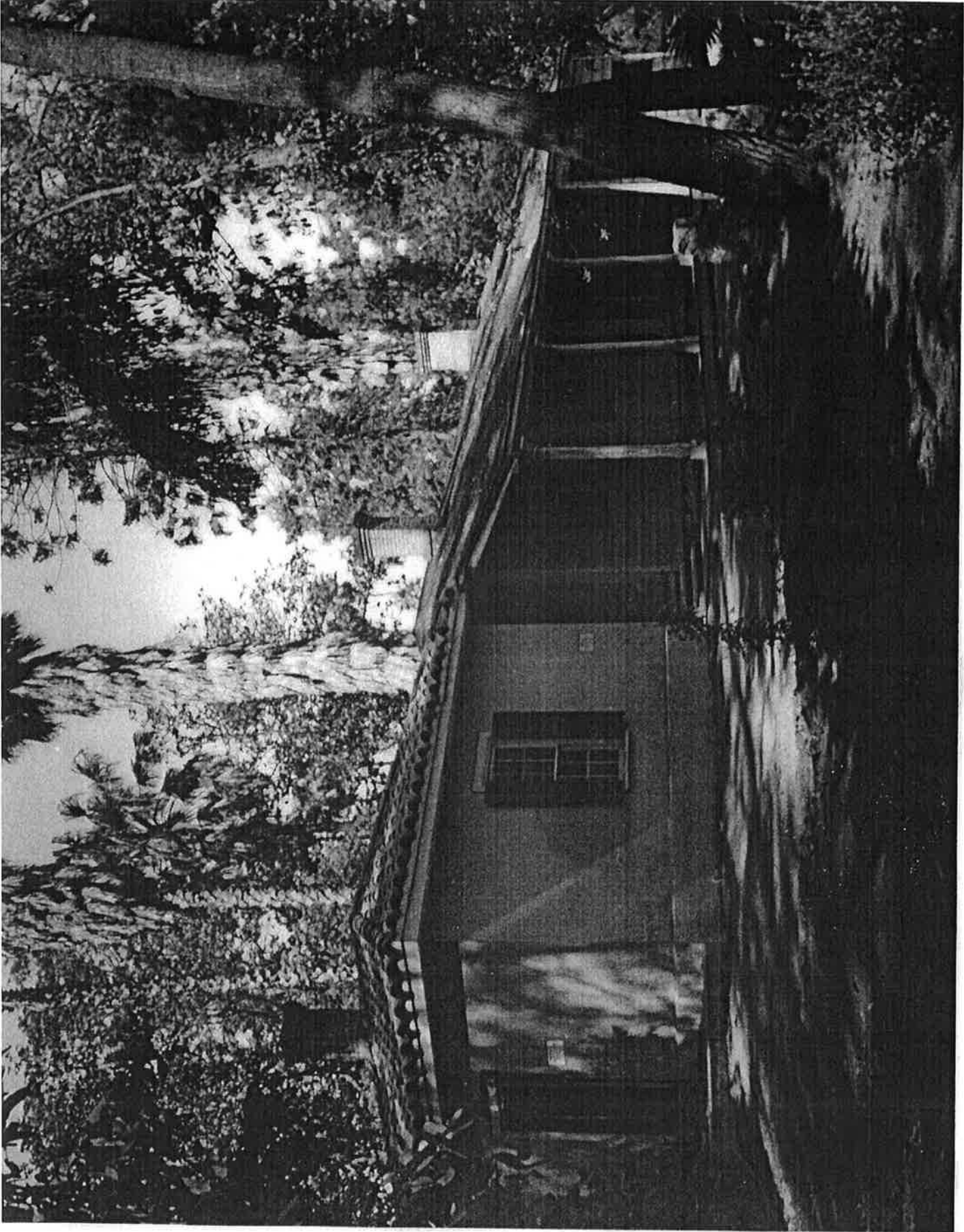


19-179334

#2 HUGO REID ADOBE ON RANCHO SANTA ANITA
ARCHDIA, CAL.

NORTH END AND PART OF EAST SIDE OF OLD ADOBE.
NORTH SIDE OF WOODEN WING.

NORTH SIDE OF THE ADOBE FACES SANTA
ANITA TRAKE, AND THE SIERRA MADRE MOUNTAINS



19-129334

#3. HUGO FIED HOBE ON RANCHO SANTA ANITA

ANITA- ARCADIA, CAL.

EAST SIDE OF ADOBE