

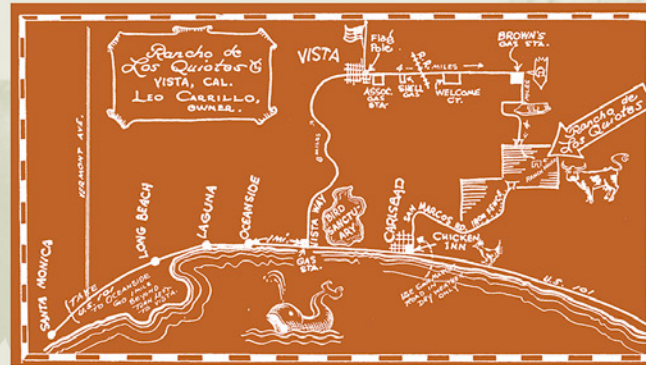


# Your House, *Friend*

*And even as a small child I remember being everybody's cousin.*

—Leo Carrillo

Welcome to *Rancho de los Quiotes*, the Hollywood retreat for actor Leo Carrillo. Leo was a 7<sup>th</sup>-generation *Californio*. From 1937–1961 this working ranch was his romantic re-creation of early Spanish and Mexican lifestyle. Tour the grounds, explore California history and enjoy Leo's enduring hospitality.



Leo was a political cartoonist early in his career. He enjoyed drawing maps and invitations to fiestas, his ranch parties.



LEO CARRILLO 1880–1961



Leopoldo Antonio Carrillo—pronounced *Cay-reel-yo* in Castilian—comes from one of California's early founding Spanish families. Three of Leo's ancestors arrived in San Diego in 1769. The Carrillos were prominent families in Spanish and Mexican California.

ACTOR



Leo is best known for playing Pancho in the 1950s TV series *The Cisco Kid*. Leo has two stars—one each for film and television—on Hollywood's Walk of Fame. He performed in Broadway plays before appearing in many Hollywood films from 1929 to 1950.



RANCHER



Leo's sprawling 1,750-acre ranch was home to cattle and horses, turkeys, chickens, peafowl and dogs. The Carrillo family, the ranch foreman and several ranch hands cared for hundreds of heads of livestock and acres of crops.

MR. CALIFORNIA



Leo was proclaimed "Mr. California" for his 18 years on the State Beaches and Parks Commission and for touring the world as the state's Goodwill Ambassador.

# Welcome to Leo Carrillo Ranch Historic Park



Explore the 27-acre Historic Park



The ranch landscape is uneven in areas, including stairs and trails. Comfortable walking shoes are recommended.

## Park Hours *Free Admission*

Open Daily 9 a.m.–5 p.m.

*Park subject to closure during inclement weather*

## Guided Tours *Free*

Saturday 10 a.m. & 1 p.m.

Sunday 10 p.m. & 1 p.m.

*Meet at the Welcome Kiosk in the parking lot. Buildings are only opened for tours.*

## Park Rules

- No pets
- No smoking
- Children must be supervised
- Stay on trails
- Do not feed or harass the peafowl
- Photographers: Check in at Visitor Center



## Visitor Center Barn

Begin your adventure at the Visitor Center Barn.

- Gift Shop and refreshments
- Kindle Theater exhibit and film
- Park information available



The Ranch's historic, cultural and natural resources are protected by law. Thank you for helping us preserve history.



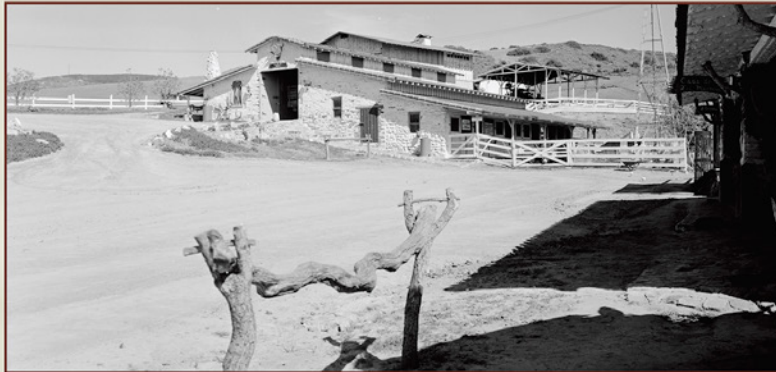
Share Your Memories:  
#LeoCarrilloRanch

# Leo's Legacy

*This is still my retreat. And the sun and the moon and the stars and the sea are as beautiful and tranquil as ever.* —Leo Carrillo



You are visiting a National Historic Landmark. In every structure, you can admire Leo's vision for preserving the elemental. His ranch buildings are built with adobe bricks—made with earth and water—and baked by the sun. There is a pastoral peace here, or what Leo called "the simple things, the true things, the good things" on these yucca-covered hills under the open sky.



1945 stable view by Maynard L. Parker, courtesy of The Huntington Library, San Marino, California

## LEO'S RANCH WRITINGS



Look for Leo Carrillo's *Flying LC* ranch brand and welcoming hand-drawn messages throughout the park—including buildings and their entrances.

## HACIENDA



In the heart of the park, visit the restored 1937 adobe *hacienda*. This is the estate house where Leo, wife Deedie and daughter Tony stayed.

## CARETAKER'S HOUSE



Guests were welcomed at the original entrance. They were greeted by the caretaker, who lived in the house with his family.

## LIVING PARK



Saddle up and join us! You can enjoy weddings, camps and classes, 4<sup>th</sup>-grade history and art programs, and special events throughout the year.

JOIN

The Friends of Carrillo Ranch, Inc. is a chartered California Educational Corporation. Your membership will continue ranch preservation and education. [Carrillo-Ranch.org](http://Carrillo-Ranch.org)

## Ranch Timeline



Indigenous people live here for more than 12,000 years. Today, the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians (Luiseño) are affiliated with this area.



1769

- Leo's great-great grandfather, Jose Carrillo, and his two uncles arrive with Father Serra to settle Alta—or upper—California.



1842

- Juan M. Marron receives 13,311-acre *Rancho Agua Hedionda* land grant from Governor Alvarado—part of the lands Carrillo will buy.



1860

- Francis Hinton acquires *Rancho Agua Hedionda* from Marron's widow. Hinton dies in 1870, leaving the ranch to *majordomo*—head of the house—Robert Kelly.



1868

- Robert's brother Matthew and family arrive to homestead land next to *Rancho Agua Hedionda*.



1882

- Matthew Kelly builds 2-story adobe at his newly named *Los Kiotes*—named for the Spanish Dagger, or yucca plants that grow here.



1890

- Robert and Matthew Kelly die within 5 years of each other and the heirs inherit both ranches.

1895

- The *Agua Hedionda* and *Kiotes* ranches are surveyed and divided among the adult Kelly children.



1937–39

- Leo Carrillo purchases 1,750 acres of land, keeping the *Kiotes* name, but altering it to the Spanish spelling—*Rancho de los Quiotes*.



1937–41

- Leo Carrillo and Cruz Mendoza, an adobe expert, build remaining structures, ponds, dams, fences and bridges.



1961

- Leo Carrillo dies at his home in Santa Monica, and leaves *Los Quiotes* to his daughter Marie Antoinette (Tony) Carrillo.



1977

- City of Carlsbad acquires the remaining ranch of 10.5 acres following Tony's death. Keith Beverly was appointed the city's first caretaker for this property.



1990

- Friends of Carrillo Ranch, Inc. is formed to support ranch preservation and education.



1992

- Los Kiotas* (later called *Los Quiotes*) is designated on the National Register of Historic Places.



1996

- The ranch is designated as a California Historic Landmark.



2003

- Leo Carrillo Ranch Historic Park opens to visitors August 16, 2003.



2011

- Save America's Treasures* aids in funding barn restoration.



2017

- The 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Leo Carrillo's first land purchase; stable restoration begins.



2027

- The 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the city's acquisition of the first 10.5 acres of parkland.

## Glamour Boys

### Strutting Their Stuff

Inspired by memories of peafowl wandering his uncle's ranch, Leo Carrillo brought three pairs of peafowl to his ranch in 1937. Their descendants frequent the park today. Peafowl includes the male peacock, the female peahen and baby peachicks. These birds are native to India but are well-adapted to this environment, roosting in trees at night to stay safe from predators.



#### Fancy Feathers

The peacock's dazzling feather display has a purpose—luring peahens. You can see them spread and shake their beautiful tail feathers in a fan shape during the spring mating season, or when alarmed. The tail feathers drop by summer's end, and grow back the following spring.



#### No Thanks, We Already Ate

Peafowl eat a variety of natural foods like seeds, insects and even snakes. Feeding them our food can lead to poor health. They are feral birds and we share this park with them.



*The peacocks fancy they are glamour boys, and are stuck on themselves. I have even put out mirrors in the springtime so they could admire their own images, and this seemed to help satisfy their vanity.*

—Leo Carrillo

Handley and Carrillo families  
(L-R): Antoinette Carrillo, Shirley  
Ann Handley, Edna C. Handley, Leona  
Antoinette Handley, Wallace H.  
'Curly Bill' Handley, Nadine M. Handley,  
Edith Carrillo and Leo Carrillo



**The Caretakers**  
Wally Handley was  
ranch foreman for  
the longest period  
of time, and lived  
here with his wife,  
Edna, and three  
daughters in the  
1930s and 1940s.



**Exhibits Inside**  
Come in when the  
building is open and  
view cultural artifacts  
from Leo's time in  
Hollywood and his  
ranch. Staff offices  
are located here.

## Gateway to a *Golden Era*

### Checking In

Welcome to the Caretaker's House. The ranch managers, who lived here with their families, greeted guests at the entrance to *Rancho de los Quiotes*. They supervised ranch operations, cared for the property and ensured a comfortable ranch life for all.

See the remains of the adobe gate pillars? At the entrance to Palm Lane, they represent the gateway to Leo's romanticized California.



*My brother and I just roamed  
the hills and had a lot of fun.  
We'd come back whenever we  
got tired or hungry.*

—Gallen Hooper, son of former caretaker  
(c. 1947–48)

Original ranch entrance





*Hacienda Quilotes*, by Maynard L. Parker (1945), courtesy The Huntington Library.

*País. Agua. Sol.*  
Earth. Water. Sun.

**Adobe Oasis**

This estate is blessed with fertile earth, flowing water and plenty of sunshine. Here, Leo Carrillo could re-create a working ranch like the ones he knew as a child. "The adobe is my birthstone," Leo wrote in reflection of his mission to assemble 1,750-acres for his *Rancho de los Quiotes*—Ranch of the Spanish Daggers.



**Made by Hand**  
It smelled like home when corn tortillas were cooked in the *hacienda* and on the BBQ. Tortillas were rolled out and cooked on a *comal*, a smooth flat griddle.

4<sup>th</sup> Graders in the California History & Art Program grind corn and make tortillas to connect with an early ranch lifestyle.



**Made by the Mendozas**  
For four years the Mendozas worked to realize Leo's vision by constructing ranch buildings, including: *Hacienda, Cabaña, Cantina, Carriage House, Wash House, Stable and Barn, Deedie's House and the Caretaker's House.* Look for Cruz Mendoza's markings on the *Hacienda* steps and on the porch of the Caretaker's House.

Word spread that Leo purchased *Los Quiotes* in 1937. Cruz Mendoza, Sr. arrived with his three sons to contribute their skills in adobe and construction.



*Adobe bricks become the witnesses of our lives. They share in the love of our young people, the birth of our children, the death of our old.*

—Leo Carrillo



# The *Original* Adobe

## Carlsbad's Pioneers

Much of Carlsbad lies within the original 13,000-acre *Rancho Agua Hedionda*, an 1842 Mexican land grant that passed to Robert Kelly in 1870.

Matthew Kelly family. Many of Matthew Kelly's descendants live in this area today.



## California Style

The crumbling *Los Kiotes* adobe home was fully renovated by Leo Carrillo in 1939. The second floor was removed. The U-shaped *hacienda* enclosed a central courtyard typical of the *California* style.

Adobe arch frame



## Matthew Kelly Homestead

Leo Carrillo bought an abandoned two-story, wood paneled adobe in 1937. It had been the home of Isle of Man immigrant Matthew Kelly, who arrived here in 1868 to join his brother Robert. Robert was the *majordomo*, or ranch manager, and later owner of the adjoining *Rancho Agua Hedionda*. Matthew and Emily Kelly, and their nine children, lived here at their ranch named *Los Kiotes* for its hillside yucca plants.

In 1906, the Kelly family gathered at their 1882 *Los Kiotes* home. By this time, Matthew Kelly's nine adult children had inherited the 13,000-acre *Rancho Agua Hedionda*.



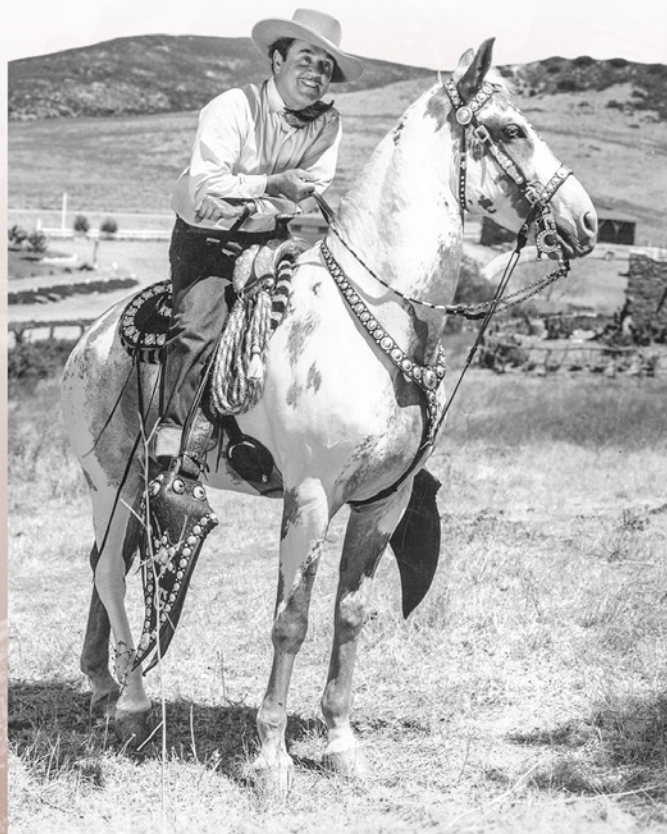
*The summer of 1882  
we built a new house of adobe,  
or sun-dried brick ... a hard  
summer's work but after we  
had a very comfortable home.*

—John Lincoln Kelly, adapted from  
*Life on a San Diego County Ranch*, c. 1925

## Living *Californio*

### Spanish Ancestry

Leo Carrillo was a Los Angeles-born stage and screen actor. As a seventh-generation *Californio*, he was an ambassador of early California culture across the generations. Leo's stewardship for *Rancho de los Quiotes*, and his title of "Mr. California", honored his dedication to conserve California's natural and cultural treasures.



Leo Carrillo relaxes on the valley rim overlooking *Rancho de los Quiotes*

*The Carrillo family must be considered the leading one in California by reason of the number and prominence of its members and of connections by marriage.*

—Historian H.H. Bancroft, adapted from *History of California*, 1885



### Californio Era

*Rancho de los Quiotes* is a reflection of Leo's *Californio* ancestry, celebrating an era when Spanish and Mexican soldiers became ranchers on their awarded land grants.



Leo and saddle at his stable c. 1942

### Alta California

Leo's great-great grandfather, José Raimundo Carrillo, and his two uncles arrive with Father Serra to settle *Alta*, or upper, California in 1769. The Carrillos were among several prominent families in early California.





Guests, Goliath (dog) and Deedie enjoy visiting on the white sand beach.

## Famous *Fiestas*



### Making a Splash

Leo described in his hand-illustrated fiesta party invitation: *"Lots of fun! Lots of eats! One hell of a good time!"* You are in the center of Leo's place for entertainment and relaxation. Guests dipped into the cool pool filled with well water pumped by the windmill. Musicians with trumpets, guitars and accordions played long after sunset.

Deedie and Leo Carrillo relax by the 10-foot deep swimming pool. In the ranch restoration it was adapted into a reflecting pool.

*The barbecued beeves (beef) and the demijohns (bottles) of wine went the way of the hours of that wonderful day which finally departed over the hills to the West in a radiance as the last hour turned to gold. That is the way that it was. 'It is an old Spanish custom,' says Leo.*

—Mucio F. Delagado,  
Author of *Leo, the Lamb*



### Eat Well, Friends *Que Coman Bien, Amigos*

Leo's stone masonry barbecue set the stage for the entertainer and chef to prepare the evening meal. The grill is still fired up today for park events.

## Cowboy Cantina

### La Cantina

Leo's *Rancho de Los Quiotes* was more than an imagined movie set. It was a 1,750-acre working ranch with cattle and horses. The Carrillos raised turkeys, chickens, peafowl, food crops and fruit orchards. Who did all this work? The ranch hands and the *vaqueros*, or cowboys. When the sun arced closer to the western horizon, the *cantina* was the place to unwind with companions and cold drinks.

### Ranch Reflections

Imagine the branding and roping contests that took place. In the open arcade in front of these buildings, guests cheered the skills of area horsemen, or helped in the branding of Leo's cattle.

### Family Fun

Memorable events continue to be held today, including classes, movie nights and family festivals.



At the end of a long and dusty day, *vaqueros* and ranch hands relaxed and refreshed at La Cantina.

*ele*

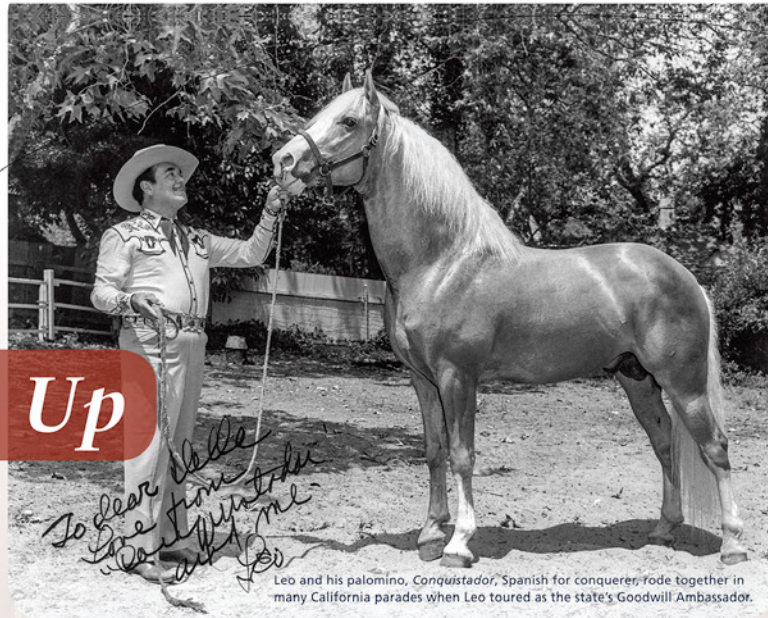
*There is not much time in the morning for sentimental musing. Many things have to be done: the feeding of the horses, the checking of the cattle during this calving season, the feeding of the chickens, putting out grain for the peacocks, all the little things which mount up on the ranch.*

—Leo Carrillo



## Saddle Up

**Good Night, Cowboy**  
Upstairs is the bunkroom, where ranch hands, vaqueros and honored guests slept. Later, Leo made his office here.



Leo and his palomino, *Conquistador*, Spanish for conquerer, rode together in many California parades when Leo toured as the state's Goodwill Ambassador.



L-R: Tony, Deedie and Leo with their prized Hereford steers

### Stable in the Hillside

Imagine hearing Leo driving his work truck in, and opening the big, creaking doors to toss down bales of hay for the neighing horses. The tri-level stable and its fenced corral are built naturally into the sloping hillside. The lower level included six stalls. A bullpen and watering trough were outside. His beloved palomino horse, *Conquistador*, was stabled in the largest end stall.

*A huge white-washed adobe barn is set into the hillside. On the opposite hill the heifers and horses graze.*

— Leo Carrillo



#### Hand Stamped Approval

When stable construction was complete, Leo and his adobe building expert, Cruz Mendoza, gave their work a permanent *high five!*

## Deedie's *Retreat*



Leo, Deedie and Tony Carrillo circa 1940. In Pueblo architecture, a flat roof is traditional. *Vigas*, or rounded roof beams, extend through walls to the exterior. The *horno*, or oven, was modeled after the *hornos* of the southwest.

*From there she could gaze out all over the ranch, watching the horses and cattle, seeing the birds high in the sky, viewing the rising of the sun and its journey towards the Pacific in the evening.*

— Leo Carrillo

### The Indian House

Leo dedicated a building in 1940 for his wife, Deedie, to enjoy as an artist retreat. They called it the Indian House, or Deedie's House. See how this structure is in the Pueblo style? The Mendozas, New Mexico-based adobe experts, were familiar with southwestern style building. The other adobe buildings on this ranch honor early *Californio* construction.



Courtesy of the San Diego Museum of Man

### An Artist's Touch

Look for Leo's petroglyphs—rock or plaster carvings, on the building exterior.



### Deedie's Collections

Growing up in New York, Deedie was inspired by fashion. She collected Native American basketry and jewelry and displayed them in her retreat, along with textiles she adored.

Each season brings  
new views and events.  
Join us as we make history today!



 Friends of  
CARRILLO RANCH, INC.



Carrillo-Ranch.org

#### Be a Member

Show your support for Leo Carrillo Ranch Historic Park, a local, state, and National Historic Landmark.



#### Join Park Events

Enroll in classes and enjoy park events and movie nights year-round.



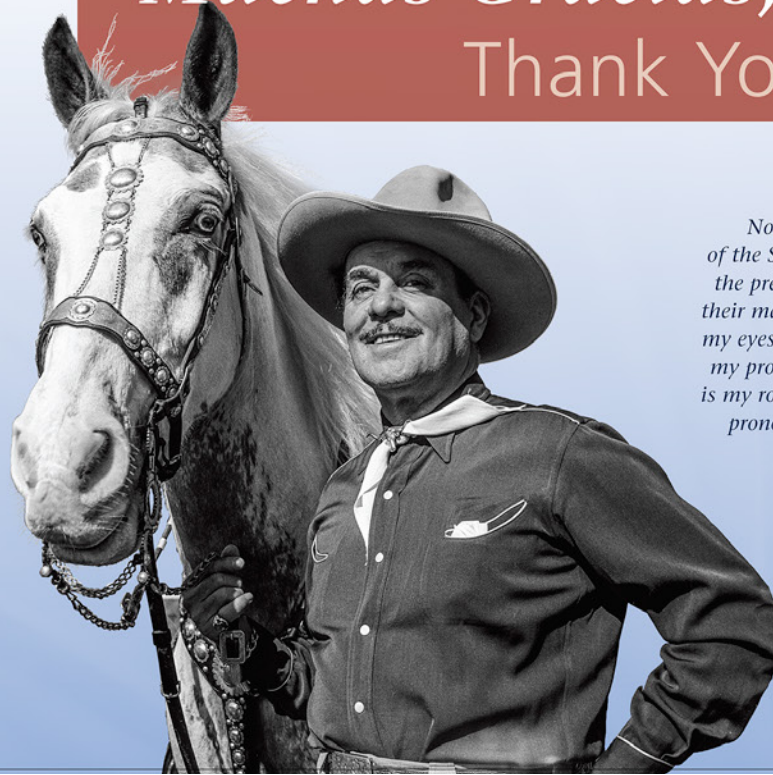
#### Volunteer

Lead tours and assist guests at the Visitor Center.



# Muchas Gracias, Amigos!

## Thank You, Friends



*Now here on the Rancho  
of the Spanish Daggers, the past,  
the present and the future flash  
their many-prismed mirrors before  
my eyes. The ever-lasting hills are  
my proscenium. The vaulted sky  
is my roof. The stars lean down to  
pronounce their benediction.*

— Leo Carrillo

Actor, Rancher,  
Philanthropist and  
Mr. California,  
Leo Carrillo with Sui San.

# The First *People*



San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians at Oceanside Inter-Tribal Powwow 2012.  
Photo courtesy Mel Vernon

## Meet the *Lui-se-ño*

Imagine life here 10,000 years ago. The *Lui-se-ño* people thrived on this land, living off the rich resources. They also traded with near and distant neighbors for special materials. When newcomers from Europe arrived by ship and horseback, Native Californians were forced to adapt to the changes that arrived with them.

Today, the *Lui-se-ño* continue to be an active and vital part of the community — living in cities and on reservations, working and contributing to society at all levels and professions.



Drawing of *Lui-se-ño* men in traditional dance regalia, by Pablo Tac (*Lui-se-ño*, 1822-1844)

In the past, they called themselves *Atáaxum* (The People). Native American neighbors knew them as *Payomkowiishum* (People of the West). Spanish missionaries referred to the native people of San Luis Rey Mission as *San Lui-se-ño*. The name *Lui-se-ño* (pronounced loo-ee-sane-yoh) was adopted.

## Streamside *Villages*

Villages were located close to rivers and streams that flowed to the ocean. As many as 250 members lived in a patrilineal clan group or band. They claimed a common area together but had ownership of their houses and personal things. A village chief oversaw the welfare of his people.

Each village was independent of others and tended to be democratic. The members maintained authority by protecting their claimed areas against trespassers. Spiritual leaders (*shaman*) and experts in hunting, fishing, and plant gathering contributed to successful village life.

Homes were conical pithouses (*kiichas*) anchored two feet underground for stability and insulation. Tree limbs were arched together and covered by a thatch of reeds, brush or bark.



Four *Lui-se-ño* women at the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia, San Luis Rey, California, circa 1893. All the women were believed to be over 100 years old at the time.  
Photo courtesy Museum of Man

Rectangular structures (called *ramadas* by the Spanish) were used for cooking and domestic chores. Circular fencing enclosed a central community and ceremonial area.



Early 20th century *ramada* in San Diego County.  
Photo courtesy Museum of Man

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Carrillo Ranch



  
www.carlsbadca.gov





# Native Plant Use

Native Americans relied on plants for foods, medicines, clothing and tools — and still do today.

See the *Luiseño* name for each plant.



**Toyon** (*achawut*)  
Also called Christmas berry, toyon berries are roasted over embers and consumed.



**California Sycamore** (*wivéila*)  
The bark is brewed for a relaxing tea.



**Coastal California Live Oak** (*weahsah*)  
Oak acorns are broken and dried in the sun to be ground into a sweet meal or flour (*wilwihsh*). The starch is leached with hot water to remove the bitter taste. Its bark provides a germ-fighting ingredient.



**Agave** (*pam'ool*)  
Baskets and bowstrings are made with sturdy agave fiber. Its savory leaves and heart are roasted in earthen ovens.



**Lemonade Berry** (*shoval*)  
Tart lemonade-like juice is made from crushed lemonade berry. Mashed berries are also eaten.



**Coast Prickly Pear** (*indawut*)  
The summer fruit is peeled and dried for making jelly and cactus juice. Cooked cactus pads help symptoms of diabetes and indigestion. Parts of the plant are also adapted for use as needles and containers.

## *Rancho de los Quiotes* (Ranch of the Spanish Daggers)

Leo Carrillo adopted the Spanish name, *Los Quiotes*, for his land—so named after a yucca plant that grew plentifully in the area, with leaves that resemble a Spanish sword. In his memoir, *The California I Love*, Carrillo describes the ranch landscape:

*"On the opposite hill the heifers and the horses graze as the sunlight illumines the landscape more and more. The plumes of Los Coyotes [or Los Quiotes] glisten in the morning light too. They are the Spanish dagger plants that give the ranch its name, and the roots of which we like so much when roasted."*



**Yucca** (*pam'ool*)  
The *Luiseño* use its leaf fiber for sandals, rope and cloth. The edible flowers are boiled like a cabbage. From roots to stalks, yucca plant parts are eaten raw, roasted, or pounded into meal.



**Yucca Moth**  
In a symbiotic relationship, only the California yucca moth pollinates the Spanish dagger. In turn, the moth's larvae depend on yucca seeds to support its lifecycle.

le

## Leo & Deedie's Bedroom

The three-bedroom rustic adobe *hacienda* was the Carrillo family's second home in California. Their primary estate was in Santa Monica. Leo and his wife, Edith (Deedie), married in 1913. Deedie was a native of Nyack, New York. East Coast style met California *rancho* in the building of their beloved ranch retreat. Deedie died in 1953 and Leo in 1961, leaving both homes to their daughter, Tony.



*My blessed wife Edith was crazy about antiques and somebody told her the way to furnish a California house was with ... early Victorian, New England, and Boston furniture.*

—Leo Carrillo



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## Daughter *Tony's* Bedroom

*Then our daughter came to us.  
Antoinette gave our lives new purpose.  
Love and stardom both were mine.*

—Leo Carrillo



Leo and Deedie adopted Marie Antoinette (Tony) Carrillo at age seven. She was dedicated to family, and actively involved in ranch operations. After Leo's passing, Tony lived here full time, and married Frank Bernard "Buster" Delpy, Jr. in 1964. Her door was always open for guests and the neighbors' children. Tony died in 1978, a year after leaving *Rancho de los Quiotes*.

Tony generously gifted ranch collectibles and furnishings to family and friends.

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## Horseman's Room

After Deedie died, Leo stayed in the Horseman's Room, the guest bedroom. This room is decorated with Carrillo's original Monterey ranch furniture. Friends and fellow Hollywood stars Clark Gable and Carole Lombard likely stayed here in 1938 while Clark and Leo starred in the 1938 MGM movie *Too Hot to Handle*.



*My bedroom is more of a horseman's room with all the souvenirs and little things that I have put together and saved.*

—Leo Carrillo

ele

# Ranch of the Spanish Daggers

## *Rancho de Los Quiotes*



### Why the Ranch Name?

Up on the hillsides, a spiky native yucca plant grows. When the yucca blooms it sends a beautiful plume of petals high into the sky. Its slender, sharp leaves give the plant its sword-like shape and name: this is the Spanish Dagger.

#### Before Leo — *Los Quiotes*

Spanish settlers referred to this area as *Los Quiotes* for the attractive and edible plant revealed to them by Native Americans. Then and now, parts of the plant are used for weaving fibers and for food.

#### 1868 — *The Kiotos*

The Matthew Kelly family built a two-story adobe home and referred to the ranch as *The Kiotos*, a more English pronounced spelling.

#### 1937 — *Rancho de Los Quiotes*

Leo purchased part of the ranch from Kelly family descendants. He used the traditional Spanish spelling for the yucca and called it *Rancho de Los Quiotes* or *Ranch of the Spanish Daggers*.

Spanish Dagger  
(*Hesperoyucca whipplei*)



*The plumes of Los Coyotes [sic] glisten in the morning light too. They are the Spanish Dagger plants that give the ranch its name, and the roots of which we like so much when roasted.*

— Leo Carrillo

ele

## Pecking Order

*Always we have banty chickens around the place because they are great gatherers of bothersome insects and also because, to me, a banty chicken is one of the liveliest and bravest of God's creatures.*

— Leo Carrillo



### Leo's Peeps

Crowing banty roosters welcomed the rising sun. There were many beaks and mouths to feed each morning. Life on the ranch was also about raising food. Leo's daughter, Tony, loved to help her dad care for and feed the turkeys and banty chickens that sustained them, and their homing pigeons kept nearby.

Leo's relationship with the land and animals was a reflection of his gratitude for all life on the ranch, including his beloved turkeys.



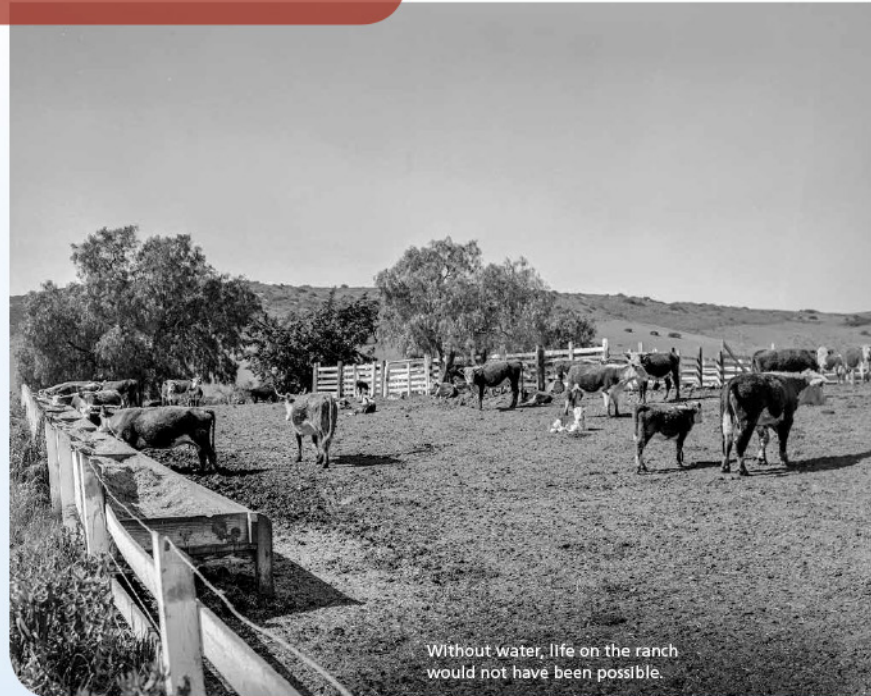
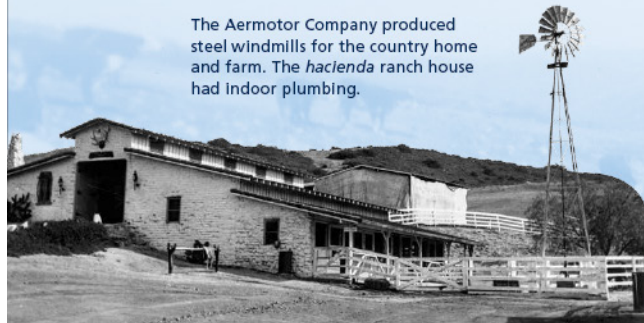
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## Working Up a *Thirst*

### Water Above and Below

When Leo was shown the abandoned adobe house and land in 1937, he imagined all the possibilities for a ranch of his dreams. He desired views to the ocean, but water was what he needed. A spring on the property delivered flowing water and inspired his vision of the ranch.

The Aermotor Company produced steel windmills for the country home and farm. The *hacienda* ranch house had indoor plumbing.



Without water, life on the ranch would not have been possible.

*We hear the creaking of the windmill as the blades turn and the pump rod goes up and down. I love windmills and have them all over the ranch.*

— Leo Carrillo

ele

## Forged & *Fired*

### The Foundry

This was a noisy place when the blacksmith was at work. Across the fields you could hear the banging and shaping of hot iron into customized door hinges, gates, horse shoes, cattle brands and light fixtures. The hissing sound of glowing metal sliding into the cool water meant another fine piece of metalwork was fashioned.



*You see Leo in every single building, in every single detail.*

— Eileen Magno, Architectural Historian



Horseman's bedroom door knocker



### Look for Leo's Touches

Leo was an artist, too, and appreciated the finer details. Look around the ranch and see how he adorned his buildings with rustic touches of ironwork.



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## Wild! Life on the Ranch

Who do you see, or hear, when you tour the ranch? There are many amazing animals that live and visit here.



### Desert Cottontail

Watch how this nimble rabbit zigzags away when she realizes she is discovered.



### Mourning Dove

Listen for soft cooing calls, like laments. When taking off, their wings make a sharp whistling sound.



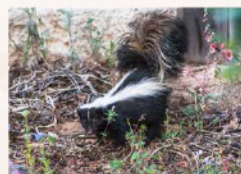
### Coyote

You may glimpse North America's coyotes, but mostly at night when they hunt for smaller mammals, as well as fruits, insects and dead animals.



### Bobcat

Notice the bobbed, black-tipped tail that gives this shy cat its name.



### Striped Skunk

A stomp. A hiss, and be warned! This skunk's last defense to an intruder is to spray a foul stench 10 to 20 feet away.



### Barn Owl

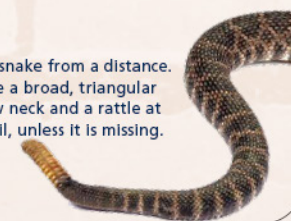
Look up at night in the trees, if you are here for an event, to see this owl's heart-shaped face.



### Western Fence Lizard

See how this lizard suns itself on rocks and fences.

Always look at a snake from a distance. Rattlesnakes have a broad, triangular head on a narrow neck and a rattle at the end of the tail, unless it is missing.



ele

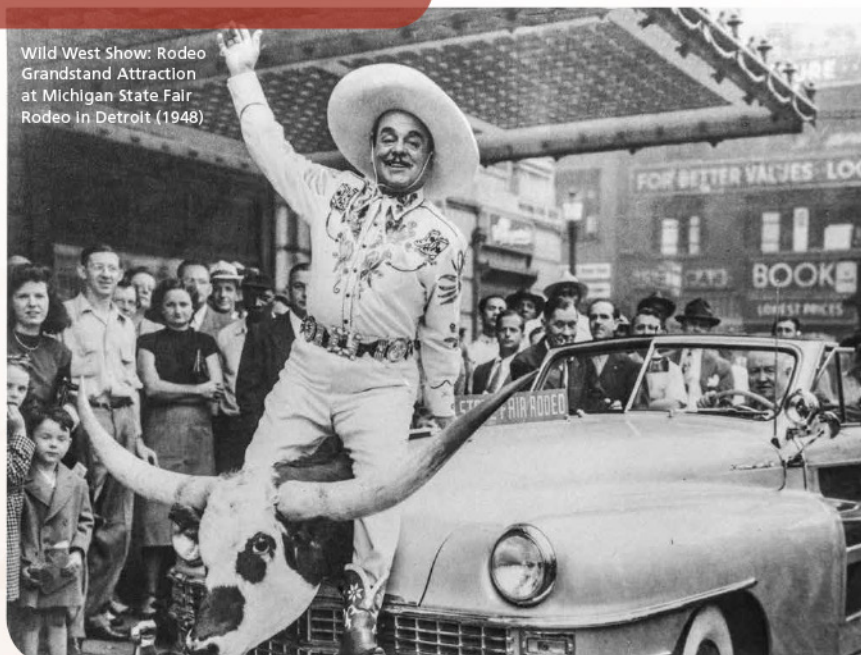
## Garage to Classroom

### The Carriage House

Here in the Carriage House, not just any ranch vehicle was stored. This building sheltered Leo's custom Town & Country convertible, carefully painted to represent his golden palomino, *Conquistador*. "It had a horn that bellowed like a steer and was strictly a car to make any ranchman happy," Leo reflected.

### California History & Art

The City of Carlsbad and Friends of Carrillo Ranch 4<sup>th</sup>-grade program uses the Carriage House as a classroom, where children make art to deepen connections with state history.



Wild West Show: Rodeo Grandstand Attraction at Michigan State Fair Rodeo in Detroit (1948)

*K.T Keller, Chairman of the Board of the Chrysler Corporation ... entered into the idea of creating a special car to match Conquistador with all the enthusiasm of developing a new model automobile.*

— Leo Carrillo

ele

## Home by the Hacienda

*The adobe ranch houses are sheltered amid their trees. The peppers...the oranges, the grapefruit, lemons, all combine to scent the air with a clean fresh odor. The sun shines on the red-tiled roofs which...are polished by age*

— Leo Carrillo



**A Bathing House**  
Carrillo family guests used the Wash House to shower and change before and after swimming and enjoying a drink at the *cabaña* bar for a day of merriment.



### The Wash House

The abandoned Matthew Kelly homestead needed a lot of work when Leo arrived in 1937. While the homestead was adapted into the *hacienda* ranch house, the Wash House was Leo's cozy residence until renovations on the old adobe were completed

The Wash House and its flagstone patio is cherished by those who reserve their weddings and special events at the ranch.

## The *Old* Way In

### Country Road

The Carrillos and their guests entered *Rancho of the Spanish Daggers* from a back road in Carlsbad, known today as Palomar Airport Road. They motored over a wooden bridge and as they crested the hills, views of the ranch unfolded. If you look underneath the modern bridge, parts of the historic bridge are preserved.

Original Rancho de Los Quiotes entrance, circa 1940.

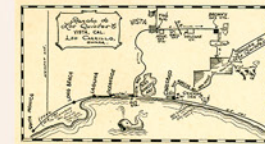


Only the adobe pillars remain today of the original entrance, leading to the hacienda, the ranch house.



*From the high points of my ranch I also can see the Pacific stretching there in its illimitable distances and giving me a comforting feeling of being near the sea, which I loved so much as a boy in my Santa Monica home.*

— Leo Carrillo



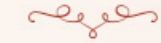
### Leo's Ranch Map

Leo was an editorial cartoonist for the *San Francisco Examiner* before his stage and screen career. His artistic and whimsical background shines in his hand-illustrated map to the ranch.

## Water is *Life*

*I looked from the top of the hill down at the view, the rolling hills and the little valley and I said, "If there is enough water there for domestic purposes I would like to buy it."*

— Leo Carrillo



Leo had a series of low stone dams, or wells, built across this creek. He managed water flow on the ranch to irrigate fields and for livestock drinking ponds.

### **Drip. Drop. Drink!**

You are in the Batiquitos watershed, where water moves downstream to the ocean. This creek used to run regularly, until modern development altered its flow. In summer you can see water trickle from residential irrigation runoff.

