

---

National Park Service  
Cultural Landscapes Inventory  
2008



Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy)  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area

---





**Ranch M/Golden Gate Dairy  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area**

Golden Gate National Recreation Area concurs with the findings of the CLI, including the management category and condition assessment as identified below:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **B: Should be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Fair**

Superintendent, Golden Gate National Recreation Area

9-17-41

Date

Please return to:

Erica Owens  
Cultural Landscape Inventory Co-coordinator  
National Park Service  
Pacific West Regional Office  
909 First Avenue  
Seattle, WA 98104-1060

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

P.O. BOX 942896  
SACRAMENTO, CA 94296-0001  
(916) 653-6624 Fax: (916) 653-9824  
calshpo@ohp.parks.ca.gov  
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov



4 March 2008

NPS080131F

Steven Haller  
Park Historian  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area  
Fort Mason  
San Francisco, CA 94123

RE: Determination of Eligibility for Ranch M, Golden Gate Dairy, Shoreline Highway/California Route 1, Marin County, CA

Dear Mr. Haller:

You are requesting my concurrence with the revised determination of eligibility for Ranch M; also know as the Golden Gate Dairy.

The NPS has determined that the Golden Gate Dairy is eligible under Criterion A at the local level as a rare surviving Azorean Portuguese dairy in Marin County. The period of significance is 1898-1953. The contributors to the district include:

1. Main House
2. Hay/Milking Barn
3. Creamery
4. Sanitary Barn
5. Outhouse
6. Shed
7. Internal Ranch Road
8. Concrete Ranch Road
9. Dias Ridge Trail
10. North Windbreak
11. East Windbreak
12. West Windbreak
13. Kitchen Garden
14. Fences: Split Redwood Fences, Redwood Picket Fence and Boot scraper.

I concur with this determination.

Please direct any questions or concerns that you may have to Amanda Blosser at 916-653-9010 or at [ablosser@parks.ca.gov](mailto:ablosser@parks.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Susan K. Shattler for".

Milford Wayne Donaldson, F.A.I.A.  
State Historic Preservation Officer

**Table of Contents**

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan  
    Cultural Landscapes Inventory General Information ..... 1  
    Inventory Unit Description ..... 2  
    Site Plan ..... 3  
    Property Level, CLI Number ..... 3  
    Park Information ..... 4

Concurrence Status  
    Inventory Status ..... 5  
    Concurrence Status..... 5

Geographic Information and Location Map  
    Inventory Unit Boundary Description ..... 5  
    State and County ..... 6  
    Size ..... 6  
    Boundary UTM's ..... 7  
    Location Map ..... 9

Management Information  
    General Management Information..... 11  
    Management Agreement Information ..... 11  
    Adjacent Lands Information..... 12

National Register Information  
    Current National Register Status..... 13  
    National Register Eligibility ..... 13  
    Period of Significance..... 13  
    Area of Significance ..... 13  
    Statement of Significance..... 13  
    National Historic Landmark Information ..... 16  
    World Heritage Site Information ..... 16

Chronology & Physical History  
    Cultural Landscape Type and Use ..... 17  
    Ethnographic Study Information ..... 17  
    Chronology ..... 19  
    Physical History ..... 21

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity  
    Summary ..... 42  
    Natural Systems and Features ..... 44  
    Spatial Organization ..... 46  
    Cluster Arrangement ..... 47  
    Buildings and Structures ..... 48  
    Small Scale Features ..... 54  
    Circulation ..... 56  
    Vegetation ..... 58  
    Archeological Sites..... 62

Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy)  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area

---

Condition	
Condition Assessment.....	63
Stabilization Measures .....	63
Impacts.....	63
Treatment.....	65
Bibliography and Supplemental Information	
Bibliography.....	66

## **Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan**

### **Inventory Summary**

#### **The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:**

##### **CLI General Information:**

Cultural Landscapes Inventory – General Information

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a database containing information on the historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved inventory records when all required data fields are entered, the park superintendent concurs with the information, and the landscape is determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places through a consultation process or is otherwise managed as a cultural resource through a public planning process.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two goals are associated with the CLI: 1) increasing the number of certified cultural landscapes (1b2B); and 2) bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (1a7). The CLI maintained by Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, WASO, is the official source of cultural landscape information.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated and approved at the regional level. Each region annually updates a strategic plan that prioritizes work based on a variety of park and regional needs that include planning and construction projects or associated compliance requirements that lack cultural landscape documentation. When the inventory unit record is complete and concurrence with the findings is obtained from the superintendent and the State Historic Preservation Office, the regional CLI coordinator certifies the record and transmits it to the national CLI Coordinator for approval. Only records approved by the national CLI coordinator are included on the CLI for official reporting purposes.

#### **Relationship between the CLI and a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)**

The CLI and the CLR are related efforts in the sense that both document the history,

significance, and integrity of park cultural landscapes. However, the scope of the CLI is limited by the need to achieve concurrence with the park superintendent resolve eligibility questions when a National Register nomination does not exist or the nomination inadequately addresses the eligibility of the landscape characteristics. Ideally, a park's CLI work (which many include multiple inventory units) precedes a CLR because the baseline information in the CLI not only assists with priority setting when more than one CLR is needed it also assists with determining more accurate scopes of work.

In contrast, the CLR is the primary treatment document for significant park landscapes. It, therefore, requires an additional level of research and documentation both to evaluate the historic and the existing condition of the landscape in order to recommend preservation treatment that meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the treatment of historic properties.

The scope of work for a CLR, when the CLI has not been done, should include production of the CLI record. Depending on its age and scope, existing CLR's are considered the primary source for the history, statement of significance, and descriptions of contributing resources that are necessary to complete a CLI record.

**Inventory Unit Description:**

The 192-acre Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy) is located within the boundaries of Golden Gate National Recreation Area along the Shoreline Highway in southern Marin County. Characterized by its dramatic setting, Ranch M is comprised of extreme natural topography with steep hillsides, interspersed with small rock outcrops. Within this landscape, the ranch building complex is nestled in a shallow draw at the base of the hillside between two large rock outcroppings that overlook Shoreline Highway.

Ranch M is significant at a local level under Criterion A as a rare survivor representing Marin County dairy ranching by Azorean Portuguese, who were the dominant immigrant group in California dairying. The ranch reflects the "Developing the American Economy" National Register thematic context in the area of "Agriculture and Animal Husbandry." The period of significance begins in 1898 and extends to 1953, reflecting the dairy ranching period.

Serving as a small scale family-owned dairy, Ranch M was operated between 1898 and 1953 by a series of Azorean Portuguese companies and families. The settlers came in a wave of European immigration during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and generally settled as tenants on the subdivided ranches, including Ranch M. The Azorean Portuguese came from an agrarian society with poor economic conditions and were particularly adept at subsistence agriculture in rugged terrain as a result of their history in the Azores. Their heritage required frugality, hard work and communal cooperation to survive. The land in southern Marin County was unsuitable for market gardening, which occupied many Azorean Portuguese in the eastern and southern San Francisco Bay counties, although it offered opportunities for successful dairying, particularly attracting Azorean Portuguese from islands such as San Jorge with dairying traditions.

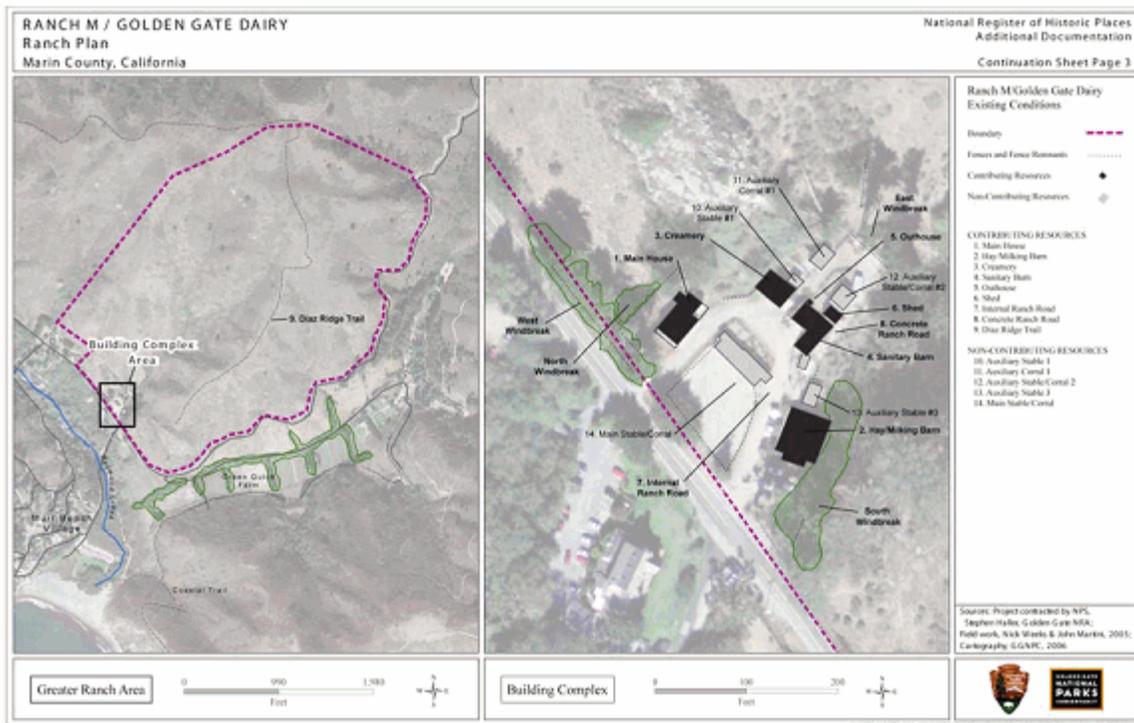
Ranch M is comprised of a number of contributing resources, which includes four buildings and two structures. The buildings and structures are arranged around a central corral area and include the main

Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy)  
 Golden Gate National Recreation Area

house, creamery, sanitary barn, hay/milking barn, outhouse, and shed that formed the body of the operational dairy. Contributing circulation features include the internal ranch road, concrete ranch road, and the Diaz Ridge Trail, used by ranchers to access the steep pasture lands and move the cows in for milking. In addition, historic cypress and eucalyptus windbreaks (located on the north, west and east sides of the ranch), and the kitchen garden also contribute to the character of the district. Redwood post and barb wire fencing, which demarcated the uphill grasslands, and a number of other small-scale features, such as a redwood picket fence and a boot scraper, help tie the landscape together.

Contributing landscape characteristics include natural systems and features, spatial organization, vegetation, circulation, cluster arrangement, small-scale features, buildings and structures, and archeological sites. Collectively, these landscape characteristics and their associated features help convey the overall design and function of the ranch. Today, the property remains in fair condition and continues to reflect its association with early twentieth century dairy farming on the Marin Peninsula.

Site Plan



Site plan of Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy) illustrating the district boundary as well as contributing and non-contributing features (GGNPC 2006). See Appendix for a larger version of the site plan.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:

Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy)

**Property Level:** Landscape  
**CLI Identification Number:** 725255  
**Parent Landscape:** 725255

**Park Information**

**Park Name and Alpha Code:** Golden Gate National Recreation Area -GOGA  
**Park Organization Code:** 8140  
**Park Administrative Unit:** Golden Gate National Recreation Area

## Concurrence Status

**Inventory Status:** Complete

**Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:**

Fieldwork and National Register of Historic Places documentation was performed by Elizabeth McKee, Historic Consultant and Nicholas Weeks, Landscape Consultant. Information was entered into the CLI database by Jason Biscombe in March 2007 and by Cortney Cain in July 2008.

**Concurrence Status:**

<b>Park Superintendent Concurrence:</b>	Yes
<b>Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:</b>	09/18/2008
<b>National Register Concurrence:</b>	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
<b>Date of Concurrence Determination:</b>	03/04/2008

**National Register Concurrence Narrative:**

In March 2008, the SHPO determined that the Golden Gate Dairy (Ranch M) is eligible under Criterion A at the local level as a rare surviving Azorean Portuguese dairy in Marin County. A total of 14 features were identified as contributing to the proposed district.

## Geographic Information & Location Map

**Inventory Unit Boundary Description:**

**Boundary Justification**

The CLI boundary follows historic property lines.

**Boundary Description**

The boundaries of Ranch M are physically defined by Shoreline Highway/Route 1 on the east and south and by Mt. Tamalpais State Park on the north and west. Scattered sections of historic redwood fencing mark the east and south boundaries along Route 1, while portions of the shared State Park and Ranch M boundary are also fenced. Present road maps and park brochures clearly define Ranch M's original configuration, which has not changed since its original recordation.

The boundary is legally defined as that real property situated in the County of Marin, Area 8140, State of California described as follows: Ranch M as shown on the map entitled, "Tamalpais Land and Water Company Map No.3" filed in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Marin on December 12, 1898 in Map Book 1 at page 104 and fields notes in Book D of Miscellaneous Records, County of Marin, excluding small slivers granted to the State of California for highway improvements and described in County Recorder Book 2212 page 343 and small adjacent parcels at the northwest corner of the ranch recorded by Mary Lopes and others on March 10, 1953 and on August 3, 1953, both also described on County Recorder Book 2212 page 343. These joined parcels measure 230.24 feet northeast by 472.15 feet southeast, by 252 southwest by 436.20 northwest.

Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy)  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area

---

**State and County:**

**State:** CA

**County:** Marin County

**Size (Acres):** 191.86

**Boundary UTMS:**

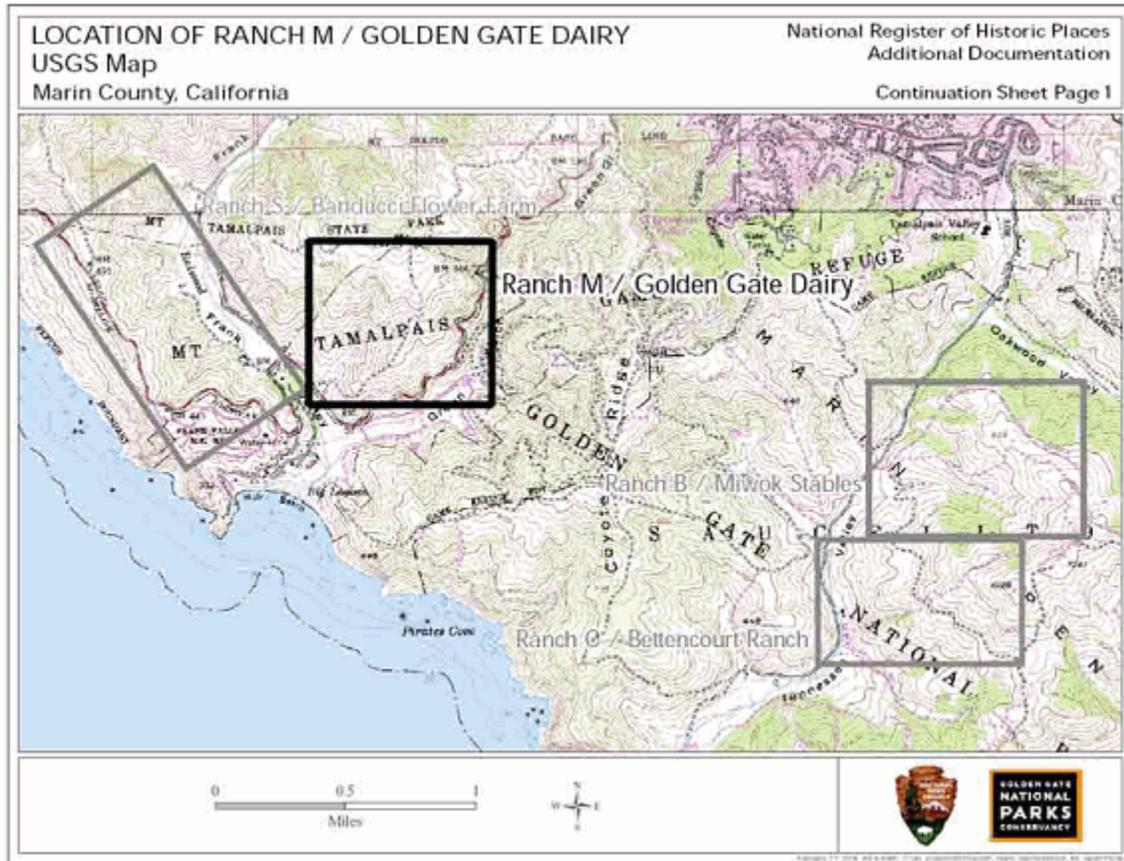
<u>Source</u>	<u>Type of Point</u>	<u>Datum</u>	<u>UTM Zone</u>	<u>UTM Easting</u>	<u>UTM Northing</u>
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	537,297	4,191,072
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	537,353	4,191,124
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	537,235	4,191,209
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	537,604	4,191,676
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	537,772	4,191,750
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	537,904	4,191,831
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	538,046	4,191,840
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	538,368	4,191,688
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	538,371	4,191,668
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	538,415	4,191,613
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	538,412	4,191,545
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	538,370	4,191,470
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	538,356	4,191,409
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	538,326	4,191,376
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	538,255	4,191,376
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	538,251	4,191,327
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	538,284	4,191,283
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	538,276	4,191,221
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	538,236	4,191,119
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	538,148	4,191,034
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	538,061	4,191,018
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	538,032	4,190,928
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	537,973	4,190,899
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	537,894	4,190,914
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	537,846	4,190,861
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	537,791	4,190,852
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	537,726	4,190,823
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	537,694	4,190,783

Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy)  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area

---

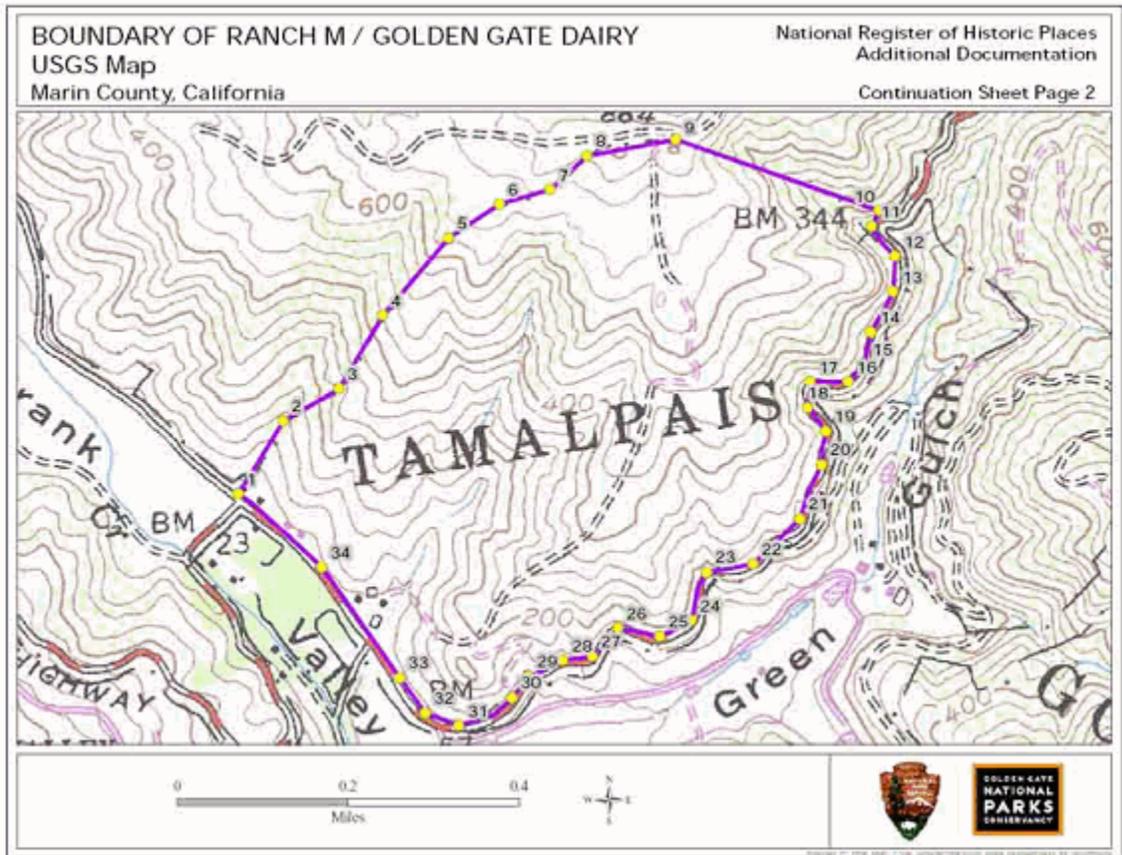
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	537,595	4,190,730
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	537,531	4,190,754
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	537,484	4,190,820
GPS-Uncorrected	Area	NAD 83	10	537,336	4,191,028

**Location Map:**



*Location of Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy), demarcated by the black box. The grey boxes show the location of other ranches in the area (GGNPC, 2006).*

Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy)  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area



*Boundary of Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy) (GGNPC, 2006).*

## Management Information

### General Management Information

**Management Category:** Should be Preserved and Maintained

**Management Category Date:** 08/08/2008

**Management Category Explanatory Narrative:**

Contributing landscape features located within the boundaries of Ranch M meet management criteria under Category B: Should be Preserved and Maintained. The landscape meets the necessary requirements for management under this category as a result of its compatibility with Golden Gate National Recreation Area's legislated significance and its continuing purpose or function that is appropriate to its traditional function or use.

### Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

**Management Agreement:**

**Type of Agreement:** Cooperative Agreement

**Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:**

As a result of an extension of an existing Cooperative Agreement, Ocean Riders, a non-profit equestrian group, utilizes portions of Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy) for equestrian use.

**Type of Agreement:** Other Agreement

**Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:**

Under an interim agreement, the Muir Beach Volunteer Fire Department utilizes the Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy) Creamery building for fire operations. A Historic Lease Agreement may be developed in the future.

**NPS Legal Interest:**

**Type of Interest:** Fee Simple

**Explanatory Narrative:**

Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy) is located within the boundaries of Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

**Public Access:**

**Type of Access:** Unrestricted

**Explanatory Narrative:**

The public has full access to Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy), although building access is restricted.

### Adjacent Lands Information

**Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?** Yes

**Adjacent Lands Description:**

Adjacent lands associated with Mt. Tamalpais State Park, located on the north and west sides of Ranch M, contribute to the largely undeveloped, rural setting that characterizes the area.

## National Register Information

### Existing National Register Status

#### National Register Landscape Documentation:

Undocumented

### National Register Eligibility

**National Register Concurrence:** Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

**Contributing/Individual:** Individual

**National Register Classification:** District

**Significance Level:** Local

**Significance Criteria:** A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

#### Period of Significance:

**Time Period:** AD 1898 - 1953

**Historic Context Theme:** Developing the American Economy

**Subtheme:** Agriculture

**Facet:** Animal Husbandry (Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry)

#### Area of Significance:

**Area of Significance Category**

Agriculture

**Area of Significance Subcategory**

None

#### Statement of Significance:

Ranch M is significant at a local level under Criterion A as a rare survivor representing Marin County dairy ranching by Azorean Portuguese, who were the dominant immigrant group in California dairying. The ranch reflects the “Developing the American Economy” National Register thematic context in the area of “Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.” The period of significance for Ranch M begins in 1898 and extends to 1953, reflecting the dairy ranching period.

The 192-acre ranch, situated within the larger holdings of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, includes a tightly established compound of vernacular buildings, which, with the surrounding landscape, have retained sufficient integrity to express the evolution of the small owner-operated dairy (1). Comprised of a number of resources, the ranch includes four contributing buildings and two contributing structures. In addition, historic cypress and eucalyptus windbreaks, historic circulation features and small-scale features also contribute to the character of the district. Collectively, these landscape features help convey the overall design and function of the ranch and its association with early

twentieth century dairy farming on the Marin Peninsula.

#### Criterion A

In association with the origins of Azorean Portuguese dairying in California, Ranch M is significant under Criterion A. Exhibiting local significance, Ranch M is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Today, the ranch serves as testimony of the existence of the Azorean Portuguese rancher in southern Marin County.

The Azorean Portuguese came in a wave of European immigration during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and generally settled as tenants on the subdivided ranches, including Ranch M. The ranchers came from an agrarian society with poor economic conditions and were particularly adept at subsistence agriculture in rugged terrain as a result of their history in the Azores. Their heritage required frugality, hard work and communal cooperation to survive. The land in southern Marin County was unsuitable for market gardening, which occupied many Portuguese Azoreans in the eastern and southern San Francisco Bay counties, although, southern Marin County offered opportunities for successful dairying, particularly attracting Azorean Portuguese from islands such as San Jorge with dairying traditions.

With the loss of dozens of similar properties, only two ranches, Ranch M and Ranch A/B, located in the Tennessee Valley, survive within their rural landscape context to represent Azorean Portuguese dairy ranching in southern Marin County (2). Today, the extant buildings, structures and landscape features associated with Ranch M demonstrate the persistence, frugality and hard work that enabled the Azorean Portuguese dairy farmers to succeed. Furthermore, Ranch M also captures the primary period of the dairying industry in Marin County, and evokes the story of the land in an uninterrupted fashion through suburban threat and the conservation movement into the present day.

#### Historical Context

Dairy ranching had begun insignificantly in Marin County during the mission and early rancho period, when cattle raising was intended for the hide and tallow industry. The Gold Rush of 1849, however, created an immediate market for dairy products in the boomtown San Francisco. Marin County, with its cool moist climate, sufficient fresh water, and long growing season, came to be acknowledged in that period as the premier dairy region for California. Ranches developed along Point Reyes and in Olema Valley in the 1850s and 1860s are credited with being instrumental in the development of California's dairy industry. By the 1860s, Marin County surpassed Sonoma County as a butter and cheese producer. As the ranchos in Point Reyes and the Olema Valley were subdivided early in the American period and the terrain was relatively spacious, the dairies that developed there, particularly in Point Reyes, are notable as being among the first large-scale and high-quality dairies in the state. Historian D.S Livingston has noted that the Oscar and James Shafter butter district was reputed to be the largest in the world at one time (3). The distance between Point Reyes and San Francisco, however, consigned that area to producing butter and cheese until technologies changed. Although the more expansive ranches of Point Reyes Peninsula are recognized as models for dairying history in the San

Francisco Bay area, the smaller farms, located in the southern Marin peninsula were also significant. Due to their close proximity to San Francisco they had the ability to ship fresh milk to the city, which proved to be a significant advantage for many dairy farmers in the region.

What most distinguishes the southern Marin County dairies is the history of Azorean Portuguese immigrants that owned the majority of these properties from the nineteenth century into the 1950s. Portuguese immigration to the United States extended from the mid-1800s into the late 1920s and concentrated in two areas historically: New England and California. More than one million Americans claimed Portuguese ancestry in the 2000 census. Forty-three percent were concentrated in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut and thirty-three percent were concentrated in California. Only in California, however, have large numbers of Azorean Portuguese immigrants historically settled on farms, which, in consideration of the importance of agriculture in California's past, suggests the significance of this relatively inconspicuous community. Whereas, the Azorean Portuguese were among several groups that operated dairies as tenants throughout California, including the rest of Marin County, in southern Marin they were a clear majority presence and employed specific financial strategies and made use of family and ethnic connections to acquire and retain ranch property for generations. The relatively small scale of the ranches made them affordable to those with limited capital, and the Azorean Portuguese immigrant was particularly adept at subsisting on terrain that was relatively more rugged and less fertile than the other dairying areas of Marin County

#### End Notes

1. Previous documentation of this property by the National Park Service includes the following reports. A preliminary history of southern Marin dairy lands managed as the Golden Gate National Recreation Area was produced as the "Incomplete Dairy Ranching History and Outline of Land Use in the Marin Headlands," by Darcy Luce, working for the GGNRA. Unfortunately even by that time oral sources directly associated with the property were not available. Furthermore, the more intriguing research notes gathered for that effort were not substantiated with citations. About the same time, on September 1, 1993, a staff person identified as the "LCS Historian" wrote a memo to the GGNRA "Park Planner" summarizing the historical context and historic features for the Caddell property (Ranch M) as well as the Rapozo property (Ranch A/B) and suggested that they were eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. GGNRA subsequent efforts focused on managing the physical property. In 2001 Kristin Baron authored the Golden Gate Dairy Ranch House: Physical History Report, Golden Gate Dairy, Muir Beach, California and in 2003 Jane Lehman produced the "Golden Gate Dairy Preservation Guide."
2. The other property is Ranch AB in Tennessee Valley. Suburbanization has overtaken ranch properties in southeastern Marin and most ranches on public lands have been demolished. A few structures, lacking their ranching landscapes survive surrounded by residential developments in Mill Valley for instance. Elsewhere a few more recent (1940s+) buildings remain within public land holdings but this author's survey could not locate any relatively intact dairying complex within in agricultural setting in southern Marin other than those north of Bolinas in the Olema valley, which have been acknowledged in separate inventories.
3. Extensive histories of these areas are found in works by D.S. (Dewey) Livingston, including *Ranching on the Point Reyes Peninsula* and *A Good Life: Dairy Farming in the Olema Valley*.

**National Historic Landmark Information**

**National Historic Landmark Status:** No

**World Heritage Site Information**

**World Heritage Site Status:** No

## Chronology & Physical History

### Cultural Landscape Type and Use

**Cultural Landscape Type:** Vernacular

**Current and Historic Use/Function:**

**Primary Historic Function:** Livestock

**Primary Current Use:** Outdoor Recreation

<b>Other Use/Function</b>	<b>Other Type of Use or Function</b>
---------------------------	--------------------------------------

Agricultural Field	Historic
--------------------	----------

Leisure-Passive (Park)	Current
------------------------	---------

Livestock	Both Current And Historic
-----------	---------------------------

**Current and Historic Names:**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Type of Name</b>
-------------	---------------------

Ranch M	Historic
---------	----------

Bello and Company	Historic
-------------------	----------

Lopes Brother Dairy	Historic
---------------------	----------

Golden Gate Dairy	Current
-------------------	---------

**Ethnographic Study Conducted:** Yes-Unrestricted Information

**Associated Group:**

**Name of Group:** Azorean Portuguese

**Type of Association:** Historic

**Ethnographic Significance Description:**

There are several sources of ethnogeographic and ethnohistoric information associated with the region, including work by Randall Milliken, Laurence H. Shoup, and Beverly R. Ortiz. The following information was provided by Paul Scolari, Historian, Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

1) Randall Milliken (working for Archaeological and Historical Consultants), Ethnohistory and Ethnogeography of the Coast Miwok and Their Neighbors, 1783-1840, (Draft prepared for Golden Gate NRA in 2004).

This document serves as a basic introduction to the aboriginal peoples of parklands in Marin County. The purpose of the ethnogeographic work was to establish tribal territories and thus understand where certain individuals and tribes that appear in Spanish colonial Mission records hailed from. Furthermore, the document also examines movement of populations from traditional tribal areas to Spanish Missions

from 1783-1840, presenting a portrait of the tribal population throughout the entire period.

2) Randall Milliken, Laurence H. Shoup, and Beverly R. Ortiz (Archaeological and Historical Consultants), Ohlone/Costanoan Indians of the San Francisco Peninsula and Their Neighbors, Yesterday and Today , (Draft prepared for Golden Gate NRA in 2007).

More comprehensive than the above study, it provides a history of Ohlone/Costanoans (peoples inhabiting lands in the San Francisco Bay Area south to the Monterey Bay Area), dating back several thousand years to the present. Additionally, the document analyzes the cultural affiliation of present-day Ohlone peoples to native peoples who inhabited parklands in the ancient and more recent past through a study of linguistics, ethnography, archaeology and anthropology.

**Chronology:**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Annotation</b>
AD 1838	Land Transfer	William Richardson acquired 19,571 acres of land in Marin County. Named El Rancho Del Saucelito, the area remained largely undeveloped during Richardson's tenure.
AD 1856	Land Transfer	As a result of the Bear Flag Revolt of 1846, William Richardson encountered financial hardships. In 1856, Richardson died in debt. Samuel Throckmorton, Richardson's attorney, negotiated ownership of the rancho with Richardson's heirs.
AD 1856 - 1883	Inhabited	After Throckmorton acquired the rancho, he sold the southern portion of the property to the United States government as a military reservation. The remaining portion of the former rancho was utilized as a hunting preserve until his death in 1883.
AD 1887	Land Transfer	Throckmorton's Marin County holdings were acquired by banking interests, which were subsequently incorporated as the Tamalpais Land and Water Company.
AD 1897	Built	Prior to 1897, a building which may have been used by subsequent Ranch M owners was constructed directly across the road from the future Ranch M complex. Also, other ranches were constructed up the valley in Green Gulch and Frank Valley.
AD 1898	Land Transfer	Tamalpais Land and Water Company filed a subdivision map of alphabet ranches in southern Marin County. The map showed 32 subdivisions known as ranches designated by the letters "A" to "Z".
AD 1898	Land Transfer	Constantino Bello purchased Ranches K, M and T, four days after the December 8, notarization of the subdivision map.
AD 1898	Built	Circa 1898, a ranch dwelling, creamery, shed, and 40 x 90 foot milking barn were constructed on Ranch M.

Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy)  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area

---

AD 1906	Land Transfer	Bello granted ¼ interest in Ranches K, M and T to Manuel Antonio Mattos, John Nunes Bello and Joseph Machado. Bello also granted each man ¼ interest in the dairy business later referred to as C. Bello and Company. Several days later Eugenio also granted a 1/8 interest to Faustino Machado Fontes.
AD 1928	Built	Prior to 1928, several buildings and structures were located within the boundaries of Ranch M, near the ranch building complex. Buildings included a 16 x 24 foot structure, a 14x16 open shed, and 24 x 12 foot building all of which were located near the existing ranch dwelling. In addition, the property also included a 30 x 26 foot milk house with an 8 x 16 foot addition and a 22 x 20 foot calf shed.
AD 1928	Built	The milking barn was destroyed by fire and rebuilt, ca. 1928.
AD 1942	Land Transfer	Bello heirs sold Ranch M to Michael, Manuel E., and Mary F. Lopes.
AD 1945	Built	The Grade A Sanitary Barn (now Hay Barn) was constructed by Lopes ca. 1945.
AD 1953	Land Transfer	Lopes sold a small parcel at the northwest corner of Ranch M.
AD 1962 - 1999	Ranched/Grazed	Richard and Evelyn Purvier stabled horses at Ranch M.
AD 1967	Land Transfer	Circa 1967 Harvey and Helen Coverly acquired Ranch M (excluding the small Lopes parcel) and granted joint-tenancy to William D. and Dorothy L. Caddell, who later become sole-owners.
AD 1974	Land Transfer	William D. and Dorothy L. Caddell deeded 191.86 acres of ranch land to the United States.
AD 1976	Land Transfer	Manuel Lopes deeded his holdings to the United States.

**Physical History:**

Early History

Ranching was introduced in the southern part of the peninsula that constituted Marin County, California, when it was subdivided as land grants, including that given to William Richardson in 1838 (1). Richardson called the 19,571 acre holding El Rancho Del Saucelito. He established a home on the bayside of the Marin peninsula on the valley north of Whalers Cove, around which a small community grew and was eventually named for the rancho. Although Richardson grazed beef cattle on his property, much of it remained an undeveloped landscape populated with waterfowl and herds of deer and elk. The Bear Flag Revolt of 1846 and the subsequent American acquisition of California, however, eventually ruined Richardson in the frenzy of development and investment speculation that followed, so that following his death in 1856, his attorney Samuel Reading Throckmorton acquired the rancho. Throckmorton then set about transforming the property, which was burdened with debt and title litigation. Although he sold the southern portion of his property to the United States government as a military reservation and the area around the port of Sausalito to the Sausalito Land and Ferry Company, Throckmorton kept the bulk of the former rancho restricted as a hunting preserve (2). He built a hunting lodge called The Homestead, on a small valley at the foot of Mount Tamalpais near Richardson Bay, where he constructed a wharf for shipping hay, dairy products, and wood on barges and reportedly protected his holdings with a system of fences and seven padlocked gates to exclude hunters and hikers.

Southern Marin Dairy Ranches

Dairy ranching had begun insignificantly in Marin County during the mission and early rancho period, when cattle raising was intended for the hide and tallow industry. The Gold Rush of 1849, however, created an immediate market for dairy products in the boomtown San Francisco. Marin County, with its cool moist climate, sufficient fresh water, and long growing season, came to be acknowledged in that period as the premier dairy region for California. Ranches developed along Point Reyes and in Olema Valley in the 1850s and 1860s are credited with being instrumental in the development of California's dairy industry. By the 1860s, Marin County surpassed Sonoma County as a butter and cheese producer. As the ranchos in Point Reyes and the Olema Valley were subdivided early in the American period and the terrain was relatively spacious, the dairies that developed there, particularly in Point Reyes, are notable as being among the first large-scale and high-quality dairies in the state. Historian D.S Livingston has noted that the Oscar and James Shafter butter district was reputed to be the largest in the world at one time (3). The distance between Point Reyes and San Francisco, however, consigned that area to producing butter and cheese until technologies changed. Although the more expansive ranches of Point Reyes Peninsula are recognized as models for dairying history in the San Francisco Bay Area, the smaller farms in the southern Marin peninsula situated closer to San Francisco also were early producers, those who predominantly shipped fresh milk to the city.

During the 1880s, small dairy ranches appeared across the Marin landscape (4). Throckmorton delegated management of tenant dairy ranches on his holdings and does not appear to have

recorded their activities. He may have in fact deliberately obscured his tenancies because of litigation by others claiming an interest in the property (5). The 1880 population census, wherein two dozen Azorean Portuguese dairy ranchers were enumerated in the Sausalito Township, provides only slight evidence for this period (6).

#### Tamalpais Land and Water Company (TL&W)

Following Throckmorton's death in 1883, his daughter Susanna transferred approximately 3,800 acres in Marin County to the San Francisco Savings Union, which held a mortgage on the property (7). Principals at the bank and others then formed the Tamalpais Land and Dairy Company, incorporated on July 9, 1886 to manage the ranching operations (8). However, shortly thereafter, on July 17, 1889, the principles re-incorporated as the Tamalpais Land and Water Company (TL&W), evidently having reconsidered their opportunities. They quickly developed Eastwood, later renamed Mill Valley, in Cascade Canyon, near Throckmorton's homestead ranch. Nestled at the base of Mount Tamalpais, with its well-planned access to San Francisco, it quickly became a colony of the middle and upper class (9).

The bulk of the Sausalito Rancho was still reserved for agricultural development. In 1892, the TL&W arranged for a survey of the ranch land to the east, but did not immediately market the land. By this time the southern part of the ranch around Rodeo Lagoon had been acquired by J.B. Haggin (540 acres) and Antoine Borel (1,631), who continued to lease the land to dairy ranchers (10). It is possible that the company's plans to market the remaining ranch property were delayed by the economic downturn of the 1890s Depression. Finally, however, in 1898 the local newspaper reported:

"The survey part of the Tamalpais Land and Water Company has been brought to its full strength again and is now in the field under the direction of Mr. A.D. Avery. They are engaged in laying out the lands of the company, outside the town site of Mill Valley, into tracts suitable for grazing and agriculture. These farms will range in size from 100 to 1000 acres" (11).

Company records indicate that the survey of that portion of Lot "D" of the Sausalito Rancho was delineated on the Map entitled "Tamalpais Land and Water Company Map No. 3," showing thirty-two subdivisions known as "ranches" designated by the letters "A" to "Z" and the numbers "1" to "8" and Homestead Valley, was conducted by Charles H. Clapp in 1892 and checked and verified by A.D. Avery, C.E. in 1898 (12).

There were approximately twelve existing tenant ranches on the TL&W lands offered for sale in 1898 (13). By October of that year the local Sausalito News reported that a portion of the property had already been sold and that "the outlook for a great increase in the dairy business is good, and hopes are expressed that it may not be long before a creamery will be established (14)." In November the newspaper reported that "Many Portuguese from surrounding counties are quietly visiting here. They have been shown over the Throckmorton Ranch by Agent Steele, who reports important sales (15)." Public records confirm that on December 12th of that year both Antonio A. Silva and Constantino Bello purchased ranches S and K, M and T,

respectively. Miguel Terra purchased ranches N and Q, and Jose Austino de Saroza purchased ranch Z. On the 15th John Dias purchased ranches O, P and a corner of Q (16). Research on the few remaining ranches indicates that, despite the reference to Portuguese visiting from other counties, many of the new owners were likely to have been local Portuguese tenant ranchers.

At that time dairy ranches were located across the rural landscape of southern Marin County with the exception of the steep slope on Mount Tamalpais. On Richardson Bay south of Richardson's Homestead, a tenant ranch existed as early as 1870 in Tamalpais Valley, then named Coyote Valley. Later, in the 1910s suburban development of the valley supplanted the ranch. Around 1870, the Pimentel/Silva family first established their ranch nearby at the eastern end of Tennessee Valley (then called Elk Valley), near its junction with Tamalpais Valley. They operated a dairy ranch for approximately sixty years on their property, where family members still reside. These ranches in Tamalpais Valley and Tennessee Valley were delineated on the 1885 US Coast and Geodetic Survey map, as well as a ranch near Frank's Valley to the north, two other ranching complexes in lower reaches of Tennessee Valley, and several southward along the coast in the Rodeo Lagoon area. These lands were generally ranched under a tenant system since the late-nineteenth century and not every tenant eventually purchased the land he worked. An exact accounting and association for each ranch is not feasible (17). During the Throckmorton era the tenant ranches may have been informally bounded, concentrated on the terrain with the most advantages, and consisted of modest building compounds. U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey maps suggest that one ranch may have been established by the 1880s; the fields do not conform to the subsequent subdivision lines of the TL&W map (18).

#### Portuguese Settlement of Marin County

What most distinguishes the southern Marin County dairies is the history of Portuguese immigrants that owned the majority of these properties from the nineteenth century into the 1950s. Portuguese immigration to the United States extended from the mid-1800s into the late 1920s and concentrated in two areas historically: New England and California. More than one million Americans claimed Portuguese ancestry in the 2000 census. Forty-three percent were concentrated in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut and thirty-three percent were concentrated in California. Only in California, however, have large numbers of Portuguese immigrants historically settled on farms, which, in consideration of the importance of agriculture in California's past, suggests the significance of this relatively inconspicuous community. Whereas the Portuguese were among several groups that operated dairies as tenants throughout California, including the rest of Marin County, in southern Marin they were a clear majority presence and employed specific financial strategies and made use of family and ethnic connections to acquire and retain ranch property for generations (19). The relatively small scale of the ranches made them affordable to those with limited capital, and the Azorean Portuguese immigrant was particularly adept at subsisting on terrain that was relatively more rugged and less fertile than the other dairying areas of Marin County.

Most of the Portuguese emigrants to California were from the Azores, also called the Western

Isles, and located 900 miles west of Iberian Portugal. The nine islands, Corvo, Flores, Graciosa, Faial, Pico, San Jorge, Terceira, San Miguel and Santa Maria, are volcanic in origin and lack abundant level land for agriculture (possibly predisposing immigrants to appreciate Marin County's terrain). Discovered around 1427, the Azores were settled by Portuguese, as well as colonists from France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. The subsequent centuries of relative isolation created a homogeneous peasant society by the mid-1800s. It was static, structured, and agrarian. Farmers and common laborers constituted eighty percent of the population in 1900. The average person lived in a small village. His fields were small and scattered. He was kept poor by illiteracy and a system of land tenure that discouraged ambition or social advancement. Azoreans were predominantly Roman Catholic. This supported conservative values but also enriched a prescribed existence with many religious festivities.

Most Azoreans chose the United States as their destination, whereas Continental Portuguese emigration was primarily destined for Brazil. Moreover, for the period between 1910 and 1913 at the peak of Portuguese emigration, three times as many Azoreans emigrated as Continental Portuguese, in proportion with their populations. The initial emigration to the Americas developed as Azoreans hired on to whaling vessels. These whaling ships were known to anchor near Sausalito in Richardson Bay by the late 1840s. Like other sailors, they jumped ship for opportunities in the California gold fields. As they settled in California, the Portuguese predominantly became farmers and concentrated on the Central Coast in the 1860s, 1870s and 1880s. Of 13,159 Portuguese enumerated in California in 1880, 9,409 were living on the Central Coast, which included the San Francisco Bay area (20). This occupation evidently was an outgrowth of seasonal maritime employment in that area. Sites chosen for whaling camps were often near open and available land. Through 1910 the Central Coast of California dominated as the agricultural destination. In particular, the San Francisco Bay Area alone saw an increase from 4,494 Portuguese-born residents in 1880 to 13,992 in 1910. In Alameda, Santa Clara, Sacramento and Fresno Counties, in the east and south Bay and areas inland, the immigrants were occupied largely with intensive farming, also called market gardening, in the nineteenth century (21). In particular, these immigrants settled around Oakland, Castro Valley, San Leandro and Mission San Jose (areas now largely urbanized).

This settlement occurred in the same period that Marin County with its abundant natural pasturage and, to some degree, southern Sonoma County comprised the primary dairy region of the State. By 1870 about one-quarter of the thirty-eight individual names or partnerships enumerated in the agricultural census for Sausalito township appear to be Portuguese. By 1880 of the forty-four individuals and partnerships listed, more than half appear to be Portuguese. Seventeen of these are "companies" with names such as Joseph P. Silvera and Company, Manuel Victorino and Company, Antonio Silva and Company, and Manuel Mattos and Company. In 1880 over eighty-two percent of Portuguese immigrants living in California owned or operated farms. Of the 284 persons of Portuguese birth or parentage involved in dairy labor, operation, or ownership, in all of California, fifty-eight percent were located in Marin County. Forty-eight percent were located just in Sausalito and Point Reyes Township. The Portuguese community in Sausalito Township constituted twenty-three percent of the total population and primarily originated in the Azorean Islands. Scholar Alvin Ray Graves has

written in a recent history on Portuguese in California agriculture that "In the late 1860s and early 1870s the very first significant Portuguese involvement in the California Dairy industry was begun by recent immigrants from Sao Jorge Island to Sausalito Township (22)." Robert Santos, another historian whose focus has been Portuguese Californians, has also concluded that dairying there was especially suitable to these immigrants because dairying has a long history on the Azorean islands of Sao Jorge, Flores, and Terceira, which are believed to be the home islands of most of the Azorean immigrants to the area. These are rugged windswept places not unlike southern Marin County (23).

The chain of migrations from the Azores to the Sausalito area was sustained by strong social connections supported by their Roman Catholic faith. For example, Sausalito's Saint Mary's Star of the Sea Church, founded in 1881, was where the Portuguese were most visible as a community. The annual gatherings for the Holy Ghost "Festa," dating from as least 1886, were the main social occasion for Portuguese from Sausalito and the surrounding rural areas (24). In 1896, a local newspaper described the community event in the following manner:

"A procession through Sausalito took place last Tuesday under the auspices of the Sodality of the Holy Ghost composed of our citizens from the Azores and Portugal. It was the beginning of the festivities of the week marked by religious and social celebrations of great national significance to all people from that country. The procession was headed by Richardson's band, followed by sixteen head of cattle adorned with flowers, ribbons and fancy papers and driven by fifteen vaqueros. Then came men, women and children in decorated wagons."

"On Tuesday eight of the cattle were slaughtered and distributed among the poor and friends throughout the county. The remaining eight were killed yesterday and will be used at the festival on Sunday... Early on next Sunday, the feast of Pentecost or Whit Sunday, the devout portion of the Catholic community can receive holy communion... at 11 o'clock the solemn national Portuguese celebration commences. The Sodality of the Holy Ghost, bearing in its midst a crown and headed by the band, will march in procession from the Society's hall to the church. After mass and a sermon in Portuguese the crown is placed upon the head of an innocent maiden and the procession returns to the hall, where the young girl resigns the crown and it is deposited in the hall as a sacred emblem of the faithful. The social features commence down in the basement with a bountiful banquet, after which the "Chamarita" is danced, and continued until nearly midnight" (25).

#### Azorean Portuguese Dairies in Marin County

Census records confirm that the Azorean Portuguese enumerated in Sausalito Township were largely occupied as dairy ranchers and ranch laborers. The absence of others engaged in dairying there can be interpreted to mean that the tenant ranches established as early as the mid-1880s in Coyote Valley, near Rodeo Lagoon to the south, and in Elk Valley to the west were operated by the Portuguese (26). Recollections by the family of Jacob Gardner, caretaker for both Throckmorton and later the TL&W, indicate that Gardner would ride to Portuguese tenant ranches to collect rent, which was calculated per head of cattle and paid in gold coin (27). Although these dairymen operated primarily as tenants for large landholders,

they took opportunities not afforded to them in the Azores to purchase property, such as the Pimental purchase of land at the junction of Tennessee Valley and Coyote Valley from the Sausalito Land and Ferry Company around 1870.

The partitions of the Tamalpais Land and Water Company Subdivision Map #3 created other opportunities, even though the parcels appear inadequately sized for profitable dairy ranching. Most of the purchasers therefore acquired two to three of these “ranches.” Most of the ranches were also purchased by partners, or by companies of major and minor investors. The majority of the Tamalpais Land and Water Company Ranches A to Z and 1 through 8 were acquired by Portuguese dairymen between 1898 and 1906 (28). The Frank’s Valley and adjacent properties sold within days after the December 1898 recording of the subdivision map, suggesting that the purchasers had a prior connection with the properties. The Tennessee Valley properties sold between 1903 and 1906 (29). One of the new owners was John Dias, who in 1898 purchased the 98.61 acre Ranch O, the 116 acre Ranch P, and a corner parcel of O,P,Q “ranches” from the Tamalpais Land and Water Company in 1898. His family built a ranch house and cow barns on the ridge west of Tamalpais Valley. His extensive grazing land extended north along the ridge and was visible from Homestead Valley. In 1904, he purchased about 20 acres in Homestead Valley where he built Hill Ranch, the headquarters for the extensive owned and leased holdings. At Hill Ranch the Dias family constructed a bunkhouse, cookhouse and barns for dry cows, calves and bulls. When John Dias was fatally injured by a bull in 1917, his obituary in the Mill Valley Record described him as a wealthy rancher, a member of the board of directors of the Bank of Mill Valley and a prominent leader in the Portuguese colony of the region.

Most of the purchasers, Silva, Bello, de Saroza, Da Cunha, Terra, Lewis, Sequeira, Borges, and subsequent investors Bello, Mattos, Eugenio, and Fontes are essentially forgotten a century later (30). Yet, the record indicates that they achieved the independence provided by owning land and that their success was largely based on community and family relationships. Those who came earlier would count on the labor of those who came later. Generations of Azorean immigrants from an impoverished agrarian society would arrive with limited English skills and limited resources other than farming skills rooted in their heritage. However they were especially capable of hard work and thrift and they could count on community connections for a start. Dairying assured a place to live and food to eat. At its basis were relatively dependable investments, land and cattle. Most immigrants found work as laborers on one or more ranches. It was also common for them to eventually invest small amounts of capital in order to make more profit as partners than they would have as simple laborers. When they moved on they would be bought out (31). For ranchers with families, arrangements were dictated by family connections. Ranchers would eventually acquire several properties, which would be managed by different generations, other relatives, or tenants, who were often relatives. The whole family was invested in the common goal to survive, to profit, and to pass property to the next generation (32).

The Portuguese Azorean dairying experience was representative of the periods of development within the general dairy industry. Most secondary sources on southern Marin in that time indicate that the small operations from the 1850s and 1860s are believed to have been limited to

10 to 15 cows, milked by hand, and managed by tenant farmers, under loose arrangement with the landowner, in particular Samuel Throckmorton. Dairy products, along with vegetable, grain, clams, wood, bricks, and hay were transported by flat-bottomed schooners to San Francisco from coastal towns like Tomales and Bolinas and landings on Richardson Bay by schooner and barge, by a Sausalito-Bolinas road built in 1870, and, beginning in 1884, by the North Pacific Coast Railroad stops serving these ranches. Although large farms by the 1870s and 1880s could have as many as 1,500 cows, agricultural census records indicate that in 1870 the largest herd of milk cows in Sausalito Township was 100 and the average herd was twenty milk cows. By the 1880s, the herds were averaging 100 milk cows. It was a labor-intensive operation that required half a dozen to a dozen men to manage the stock and to milk the cows twice a day. Stock development was critical. Profit was largely invested in expanding the herd and rarely in any construction that did not serve a practical function. Mexican stock had been crossbred with short-horns for the beef industry and the ubiquitous mid-nineteenth century family cow, the Jersey. Breeds, such as the Holstein-Freisen which produced more milk, were introduced in this period, but the Jersey continued as the favorite for their butterfat. Some ranchers in the county leased or bought other lands in order to expand the dairy, which was essentially the herd, and not to expand the ranch building complex. The buildings, in particular the residences, were rarely constructed as expressions of status (33).

Sausalito Township dairies, although smaller producers than the Point Reyes and Bolinas township dairies, were the only ones in Marin providing milk to San Francisco in the early decades (34). Southern Marin Dairy ranchers sent 3,170,000 gallons of milk to market in San Francisco in 1889 (35). This was in spite of the limited technology of these small operations. In the 1880s and 1890s, California dairying was generally transformed by the introduction of the hand-operated cream separator, name the “Laval” after its inventor. The hand separator allowed dairymen to separate cream from milk at the ranch in large batches instead of transporting it to creameries or separator stations. The device cost \$100 and decreased transportation costs, which resulted in 1.5 cents savings per pound. Cleaning the separator took a little time, although the butter was finer and sweeter with less acid in the product. On the small southern Marin ranches the cows were milked by hand into the 1920s. Twice a day the cows would be gathered in open corrals, where they would be tied to a fence for milking. The milk was poured into shallow pans, cooled in water. The cream was allowed to rise to the top, then skimmed off and churned into butter. The introduction of the separator not only increased production on the more modern dairies, but it also lowered dairy product sale prices and depressed land values at the end of the century. Concurrently, the price of a cow dropped from around fifty dollars per head in 1869 to about thirty-eight dollars per head in 1910 as more stock became available.

During the same period the campaign to improve sanitation standards presented further challenges to the small dairy operator. In the 1880s and 1890s public officials became alarmed over the safety of dairy products. Their concern was over the potential for milk products to transmit diseases such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid. Concern focused on the location of dairies near towns, contaminated water, filthy barns, and unsanitary milking equipment. There arose considerable debate about laws to monitor and control dairy practices. Officials threatened the mandated slaughter of contaminated herds. In 1895, the California

State Dairy Bureau was created. These developments were of considerable local concern. In 1897, the Sausalito newspaper covered a statewide meeting by dairymen to discuss inspections for tuberculosis and the possible need to condemn cattle. Local dairymen subsequently resolved to support the county board of supervisors in passing a local ordinance for the thorough examination of dairy herds (36). Dairymen, led by Manuel T. Freitas and representing ownership of some 4,785 head of cattle, organized as the Marin County Dairymen's Association in 1895. They criticized in one of the regional Portuguese language newspapers *Uniao Portugesa* that rising retail prices for milk were not being passed along to the producers, who were also slow to be paid by the retailers (37). Meanwhile, the industry began to modernize. Dairies began to rebuild wooden structures with concrete flooring for easier cleaning. The use of milking barns replaced the practice of tying a cow to the corral and milking outdoors. Eventually the milking machine replaced hand-milking, although it was a considerable investment of approximately \$500 and required more than 30 cows to be economical. It also required experienced men, cows that were exposed to the equipment at young age, and gas-powered generators or electricity (38).

#### Decline of the Dairy Industry in Marin County

Increased milk production also required that ranchers depend on extensive planting of alfalfa, which thrived in warmer climates and now was sustained with irrigation technology. This began the shift of focus to California's Central Valley where the landholdings were larger and thus the investment in mechanized dairying provided a better return. By the 1920s, Marin County was no longer among the ten highest producers of butterfat in the state. Trucking had replaced rail and boat transportation and dairy products could be shipped from all over the state. The Portuguese continued their prominence in the industry. They began to settle in greater numbers in the San Joaquin Valley rather than along the California coast. By the early twentieth century, the herds and number of farms owned by the Portuguese in California had reportedly exceeded those of any other foreign national group (39).

Marin County lost its geographic advantages as the Central Valley became the emergent region with ultimately huge mechanized enterprises. Overgrazing, debt, and the 1929 stock market crash created further difficulties. These led to the break-up of the large dairy estates at Point Reyes. Ranchers began to form cooperative creameries and, where possible, eventually improve their facilities to become more profitable Grade A dairy operations (40). The southern Marin dairy ranches in this period continued to be operated by the same families or were sold to other Azorean Portuguese (41). Their relatively small scale of operation undoubtedly limited their ability to implement extensive modernization. Yet, despite these challenges, the tenacity and self-sufficiency that enabled them to endure their modest beginnings sustained them through this period. For instance a number of Marin County dairy ranchers eventually joined the Marin Dairymen's Milk Company, formed in 1929 by Anthony Silveira and other prominent dairy ranchers. It handled most of the dairy products from southern Marin (42). The southern Marin ranches west of the suburban development along the bay shore generally continued to operate as dairies into the 1950s and 1960s.

#### Land Conservation

By this time, however, southern and western Marin County was in transformation. The area had been a popular recreation destination as early as the 1870s. Sport hunting clubs, such as the Mount Tamalpais Sportsmen's Club, organized in the 1890s, eventually arranged formal leases from ranchers. In 1912 hiking clubs around the Bay Area formed the Mount Tamalpais Conservation Club due to concern about the open space around the mountain and concern that they would be denied access to trails which crossed farmland. In particular, threat of logging the Bolinas Ridge, a heavily forested area on the western slope inspired the creation of the Muir Woods National Monument. Eventually the whole of Mount Tamalpais became public land, including the Lagunitas drainage under the Marin Municipal Water District in 1912, the Mount Tamalpais Game Refuge created around 1917, and Mount Tamalpais State Park in 1928. The urbanization of the Bay Area following the Second World War increased public desires for recreational space. Public lands around the mountain were expanded in the 1950s and again between 1960 and 1972. A campaign to protect northwest Marin County led to the designation of the Point Reyes National Seashore in 1962.

Simultaneously, suburban development proposals targeted western Marin dairy ranching properties in the valleys north of the military installations at the Marin headlands. In 1964 a development called Marincello was proposed to include fifty apartment towers interspersed with single-family housing for some 30,000 people on 2,100 acres in Rodeo and Tennessee Valleys. Vigorous public opposition eventually enabled the Nature Conservancy to purchase the majority of Marincello in the early 1970s. Legislation created the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA) from the land acquired by the Nature Conservancy and Forts Cronkhite, Barry and Baker on the headlands (43). These properties, along with prospective acquisitions of rural parcels, created a link of state and federal parklands from the Golden Gate to Point Reyes. Some holdings, including ranching properties in Rodeo, Tennessee, and Frank's Valleys, were purchased between 1972 and the early 1980s and made a relatively smooth transition to recreation use. Some transactions, particularly those in the Olema Valley, allowed for 25-year leasebacks modeled on the arrangements developed for much of the ranching property at Point Reyes. Other owners negotiated a life-time tenancy. Some fought the process until they lost their property through condemnation (44).

The former ranch buildings in lower Tennessee Valley, as well as in Oakwood and Rodeo Valleys and along Dias Ridges, were demolished in the 1980s and 1990s (45). During the same period most of the ranch buildings once owned by the Brazil, Ponti, Souza and other families, and acquired for adjacent California State parklands in the upper Frank's Valley (the Redwood Creek watershed) have been demolished (46). Slide Ranch in the GGNRA near Stinson Beach is undergoing a remodeling of its only remaining dairy-era building. The Silva property, which survives at the north end of Tennessee Valley, is apparently the only remaining southern Marin County ranch compound on privately-held lands, although it lacks the barns and pastures lost to a road realignment and suburban development in the 1950s and is now overshadowed by adjacent newly-constructed large-scale residences. The turn-of-the century residence of the Big Coyote Ranch exists inconspicuously on a suburban lot in the middle of the Tamalpais Valley community, as may a few other remnants of the dozens of dairy ranches in southern Marin County, where freeways, shopping malls and postwar suburban neighborhoods

Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy)  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area

---

are now located. So went the Silva/Cunha Tunnel Ranch in Mill Valley, the Borges Ranch where the Tamalpais Valley School is now located, and others. Only in Tennessee Valley and Frank's Valley do two ranches remain as tangible expressions of the primary land use in southern Marin County, despite a century of wind, fog, and changing times.



*History #1: Tamalpais Land and Water Company Map No.3 (Ranch M Draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2008).*

Ranch M / Bello and Company Dairy / Golden Gate Dairy  
(Official Name / Historic Name / Common Name)

In December 1898, just four days after the Tamalpais Land and Water Company (TL&W) filed a subdivision map for the bulk of Rancho Sausalito, Azorean Portuguese immigrant Constantino Bello purchased three adjacent parcels at the mouth of Frank's Valley on Marin County's Pacific coast (47). These parcels were delineated as Ranch M, consisting of 194.96 acres, Ranch K, consisting of 161.4 acres, and Ranch T, consisting of 132.6 acres. Frank's Valley had been settled by tenant dairy ranchers as early as the 1880s. Little was recorded about previous tenant dairy ranchers present in Frank's Valley since the 1880s; however, the majority of the dairy ranchers enumerated in 1880 in the Sausalito census enumeration district in southern Marin County were from a single immigrant group, Azorean Portuguese (48). It is possible that Bello was already the lead partner of a tenant dairy company in that area, although this association is not obvious in extant public records. A ranch delineated on the circa 1895 plat map of subdivisions of portion of Lot "D" of Sausalito Ranch indicates a building complex

upstream on Ranch R and a compound encompassed by a fence on a berm within the marshlands that largely composed Ranch K. The land usage indicated on both that map and the TL&W subdivision map suggest ranching in the area under the presubdivision tenant system did not conform to the ranches created by the TL&W, but instead made an advantage of the natural terrain.

The Bello purchase was representative of series of purchases of TL&W parcels by Azorean Portuguese immigrants in order to acquire their own ranch holdings. Except for the land purchased by William Kent to preserve the area that is now Muir Woods National Monument, all the TL&W “ranches” were purchased by men with Portuguese surnames. With the Bello purchase, a dairy complex was built in an area on the western border of Ranch M, sheltered by rocky outcroppings and on the east side of the road to Bolinas, near the conjunction of Green Gulch and Frank’s Valley. The complex included a wood-frame two-story house with a gabled roof, a wood-frame one-story creamery at the rear of the house, a hay barn and a small shed. It is also likely that there was a bunk house on the property (49). Evidently, Bello and a small collective of relatives and associates pooled their labor to operate the dairy. The 1900 population census, although lacking in specific addresses, identified a household of Portuguese men that was enumerated in rural Sausalito Township. The household was headed by one Constantino Bello, 35, listed as a farmer having arrived in the United States in 1881. The others, listed as “boarders” and “farm laborers” included, John Silva, 66, arrived in 1857, Antone Rodey, 40, arrived in 1873, Manuel Mattos, 44, arrived in 1872, Antone M. Nunes, 18, arrived in 1899, Victorino Machado, 30, arrived in 1889, John N. Bello, 41, arrived in 1880, and Antone W. Fostine, 60, arrived in 1888. Silva was a widower, while the others were single (50).

Unfortunately only limited and somewhat contradictory information is available on the dominant figure for Ranch M, K and T for the first several decades. Constantine Bello, who registered to vote in the Richardson District in 1906, indicated that he was 41, five foot seven inches tall, a rancher, born in Portugal, and naturalized in San Francisco August 4, 1890. As described in the 1920 census for Sausalito Township, Constantino S. Bello was 62, had arrived in the United States in 1885, and was naturalized in 1896 (51). As Bello’s given name was relatively unusual, these were presumably the same man and these discrepancies may have been due to language issues (52). He continued to live in Sausalito Township on the Bolinas Road, presumably near or on the ranch into the 1920s (53). Little specific information survives about the ranch except that which can be interpreted by the physical layout, which is comparable to dozens of similar ranchers.

Dairying in Frank’s Valley in the late 1890s, like elsewhere in southern Marin County, primarily produced milk for Sausalito, Mill Valley and San Francisco markets. Unlike the ranches of the Point Reyes Peninsula, there was little if any cheese or butter production, and thus a less complex infrastructure was necessary. However, the general pattern of work lasted from pre-dawn to after dark following a repetitive cycle of animal and land husbandry, similar to ranches throughout the central and northern California coast. They transported their milk to market by one of the schooners that collected milk from Bolinas and points south along the coast and later hauled it over the ridge to the east to a transfer point on the highway along the

Richardson Bay shoreline or Manzanita railroad station. In later years, milk tankers collected the milk at the ranch.

Records indicate that Ranch M developed around two economic strategies employed by the Azorean Portuguese dairy ranchers, which is acknowledged repeatedly in secondary sources. Although seasonal labor commonly moved about the various ranches in the area, it was not uncommon for some laborers to become partners in dairy operations. On September 3, 1906, Constantine Bello granted an undivided one quarter interest in Ranch K, M, and T each to Manuel Antonio Mattos, Joseph Machado Eugenio, and John Nunes Bello as well as one quarter interest to each of them in the personal property used in the Dairy business known under the firm name of C. Bello and Company (54). John Nunes Bello may have been a relative, which demonstrates the other practice, involving relatives in the business. Several days later Eugenio granted a one eighth interest to Faustino Machado Fontes (55). Like Bello, Manuel Antone Mattos is difficult to trace. A Manuel Mattos, age 25, was present in rural Sausalito Township, and partners with the same Antone Silva in 1880, according to census records. He may have even been the Manuel Mattos who purchased, in 1873, cattle, hogs and grain from Samuel Throckmorton, when he bought out another tenant and thus a holdover from tenant ranching in the area (56). One-time partner and later possible neighbor, Antone (or Antonio) Silva was in all likelihood the same man who was a founding member of the Holy Ghost Lodge in Sausalito, founded as early as 1888 and which identified itself as the oldest continuous such lodge in California (57). Deeds filed with Marin County indicate that after Mattos' death his heirs, two sisters in the town of Ribeira Seca, St George, Azores sold the ¼ interest in the K, M, and T Ranches to M.T. Azevedo, as well as a 68.79 acres portion of Ranch Q in 1918. Bello served as attorney-in-fact for the transaction. This Azevedo, a single man living at that time in San Jose, then sold his share to Bello three months later. Azevedo may have been related to Bello, although it was reported that Bello's sister married into the Azevedo family.

The ranch continued to operate during this period, most likely by Portuguese tenants, as indicated by the census records for Sausalito Township along the Bolinas Highway (58). Years later, subsequent owners found the name Nunes inscribed in spots on the structures as evidence of one of the tenants or one of the original owners (59). It was functionally compact with the dairy cows moving in and out from the various pastures, up the hill or across the highway. Eventually, however, the parcel known as Ranch T evidently presented an opportunity for development and around 1923 was subdivided as a small community of vacation homes. The nineteenth century ranch buildings once noted on this property had presumably deteriorated around this time. Both the community and beach, earlier referred to as Bello Beach, were renamed Muir Beach, in honor of Muir Woods National Monument at the head of Frank's Valley.

Constantine Bello and Manuel Antonio Mattos' children, Joseph and Edith Mattos, were evidently the sole owners of Ranch M and K when these parcels were assessed by Marin County ca. 1928. No improvements were noted at that time on Ranch K, which was sold by the Mattoses and Bello the following year to L.B. Harris (60). Ranch M, was assessed as including the 28 by 40 foot (plus rear additions and a basement) thirty-year-old house, a shingled

hip roof structure with six rooms. To its rear was located a 16 by 14 foot structure. To the right of that structure there was an open shed 14 by 16 feet and somewhat to the right and front of that building there was a 24 by 12 foot building. The property also included a 30 by 26 foot milk house with an 8 by 16 foot addition (the creamery measured in a 1973 NPS appraisal as a 34 by 25 shed), a 22 by 20 foot calf shed and a 90 by 40 foot milking barn, also estimated to be some thirty years of age. The combined value for the improvements was assessed at \$2,530. Not mentioned at the time, the property also included extensive fencing as well as the cypress windbreaks that sheltered the compound on the east, north and west. Shortly thereafter, the hay barn/milking barn burned and was replaced. It is unknown if any of the above structures operated as a sanitary barn or if any mechanization occurred during this period as it did at the larger ranches at Point Reyes. By 1936, Bello had leased the ranch to M.C.C. Lemos, who operated a small dairy on Ranch M with 49 milking cows, 14 two-year olds, five one year olds and five calves, which were mortgaged to Bello (61). Then in 1940, Bello moved to Goleta, where he was cared for by his niece Minnie Morrell until he died the following year (62). In July 1942, Bello's nieces and nephews Joseph E and Manuel J Azevedo, Helen A. Brown, Minnie Morrell, Mary A. Costello, and Louise E. Moran then sold the 194.96 acre ranch (63).

The new owners were Manuel V. and Maria Lopes, immigrants from the island of San Jorge, recorded the deed under the names of three of their children, Michael, Manuel E., and Mary F. Lopes (64). The Lopes had reportedly rented the ranch the year before from Joseph Azevedo, at the recommendation of a relative, also named Lopes, who was dairy ranching in Tennessee Valley. Now that they owned the property they upgraded, like other ranches in Frank's Valley, to a Grade A dairy with the construction of small sanitary barn and increased their herd of 30 cows to 80 (65). It was a family-run operation and reportedly did not rely on hired labor. During this period, the Lopes Dairy joined the Marin Dell collective, formed by largely Portuguese operations in Marin. In subsequent decades, Marin Dell was absorbed by larger companies, which reportedly dropped the smaller producers (66). In July 1953, Mary Lopes, quit-claimed her part of the property to her brother Manuel, perhaps to facilitate a simultaneous contract between the Veteran's Administration and the Lopes Dairy (67). According to a family member, the arrangement with the government somehow influenced the demise of the dairy. On August 3, 1953, the Lopes family created a small parcel from their holdings at the northwest corner of Ranch M, at the boundary line with the State Highway on the west and Ranch R on the north. They retained this parcel, on which several residences were constructed in the 1950s where several members of the family lived. The Lopes stopped operating the dairy in this period (68).

Subsequently, the property, excluding the small parcel occupied by several Lopes family members, was acquired by Harvey and Helen Coverly who granted joint tenancy in Ranch M in 1968 to William D. and Dorothy Caddell, who later became sole owners. Although the Caddells reportedly planned a resort at the site, during this period the ranch was rented to Richard and Evelyn Purvier who stabled horses there from 1962 into the 1990s. Concurrently, conservationists had been working to expand the boundaries of public land in west Marin. Beginning about 1961, all the ranches upstream in Frank's Valley were acquired by California State Parks. The federal government started to acquire adjacent properties either directly or

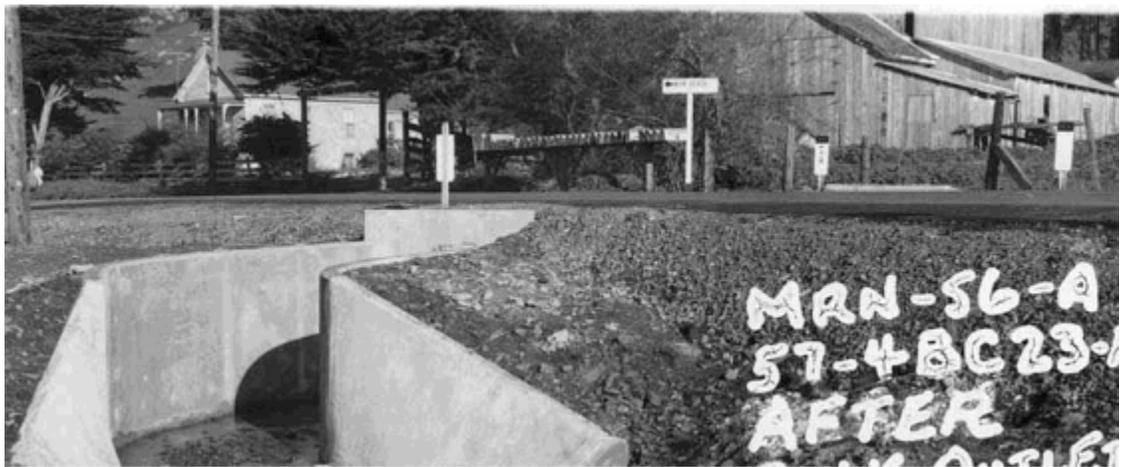
Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy)  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area

---

with the assistance of the Nature Conservancy. These properties included Ranch S on the west side of the Valley, Slide Ranch to the north along Highway 1, and the Dias Ranch to the east. The government started to negotiate for the Ranch M property in the early 1970s and in August 1973 the National Park Service appraised the 191.86 acres belonging to William D. and Dorothy L. Caddell for purchase. Caddell deeded his holdings to the United States in March 1974 and in February 1976 Manuel Lopes deeded his holdings to the United States (69). The Caddell property included the original six room residence, out-buildings used for storage, an equestrian riding track and the former dairy building (70). Including the Lopes parcel, the boundaries of Ranch M were essentially intact, except for small 1948 boundary adjustment with the neighboring ranch to the south owned by George Wheelwright and a similar sliver parcel deeded to the State of California in 1954 (71).



*History #2: In proximity to Ranch M looking north along Highway 1, 1957 (Ranch M Draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2008).*



*History #3: Photograph of Ranch M looking east, 1957 (Ranch M Draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2008).*



*History #4: Aerial photograph of Frank's Valley, circa 1973 (Ranch M Draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2008).*

Endnotes

Physical History

1. The Marin peninsula came under the jurisdiction of the Spanish with the establishment of the Mission San Francisco de Asis south of the Golden Gate straits in 1776. Native American neophytes included recruits from the peninsula. The Spanish influence north of the straits increased when Mission San Rafael was established in 1817. However, mission activities including the outlying cattle ranches supporting the mission did not reportedly extend into the south west part of the peninsula.
2. In 1866 Throckmorton sold some 1,900 acres of Golden Gate frontage at Lime Point to the United States government, which had identified this spot as early as the 1850s for a military reservation to augment the San Francisco Presidio on the south side of the Golden Gate. The eastern half of the Lime Point Military Reservation became Fort Baker, which was constructed between 1870s and 1910. Fort Barry on the west toward the Pacific was developed slightly later. In 1868 Throckmorton sold a stretch of land along the bay shoreline to a group of San Francisco investors who incorporated the following year as the Sausalito Land and Ferry Company. The Company developed the small village of Sausalito, and the surrounding hillsides and mudflats there as a planned town site and ferry terminal, a venture which was eventually secured when the North Pacific Coast Railroad was constructed in the mid 1870s and the community became an important transportation hub.
3. Extensive histories of these areas are found in works by D.S. (Dewey) Livingston, including *Ranching on the Point Reyes Peninsula* and *A Good Life: Dairy Farming in the Olema Valley*.
4. The declining hide and tallow trade no longer sustained cattle ranching in the region.
5. 1879 Superior Court Case files at the California State archives include testimony and counter testimony regarding his financial statements.
6. Darcy Luce repeated Anna Toogood's interpretation that this meant that twenty-four dairy ranches existed on the Throckmorton property, but privately held ranches existed by this time on land purchased from the Sausalito Land and Ferry Company. Furthermore, when interpreted with the understanding of the practice by early Azorean Portuguese of individuals with limited capital forming small companies in order to start a dairy ranch, these numbers seem more compatible with the dozen or less ranches that appear in the area on the 1886 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Map.
7. The SFSL was subsequently acquired by the American Trust Company, which later united with Wells Fargo.
8. This initial corporation intended to: "purchase, acquire lease[,] own[,] hold, occupy, improve, manage demise and sell lands and improvements, to deal in personal property, to engage in a general farming business including all agricultural pursuits, raising, breeding and dealing in horses, sheep, hogs, cattle and all other live stock, to conduct a general dairy business and dispose of and deal in dairy products: to subscribe for purchase and sell shares of stock of other corporations, to acquire, manage, and dispose of water, water rights, reservoirs and ditches and rights of way therefore and for roads, bridges and all and any easements of upon and over lands, to accept estates and interests in lands and personal property upon any lawful trust or trusts and to fulfill any trusts which it may undertake in relation thereto." Tamalpais Land and Water Company incorporation files, California State Archives.

9. It became pastoral retreat at a time when the mountain and the Marin coastline were immensely popular with hikers and vacationers. This portended the creation of conservancies of public land in Marin County.
10. Anna Coxe Toogood, *A Civil History of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and the Point Reyes National Seashore*, 1980.
11. Sausalito News, March 12, 1898, page 2.
12. The TL&W operated well into the twentieth century selling small property in the Mill Valley area. The company reportedly only ceased to exist in 1988 at the termination of its period of incorporation.
13. Although dairy ranching became associated with the Azorean-Portuguese immigrants who settled along the central and northern California coast as early as the 1880s, in southern Marin County, where this connection was most pronounced, the early ranches were operated under leases that were not consistently recorded.
14. Sausalito News, September 17, 1989, page 3.
15. Sausalito News, October 15, 1898, page 3.
16. Whether inspired by its success bringing a rail line to Mill Valley, or suggesting future opportunities that were never really feasible, the TL&W reserved, as noted in the deeds, the right to develop a railroad northerly up the coast and accessed by tunnels where necessary through the Coyote Valley, Tennessee Valley and Bear Valley ridges.
17. Unlike the well-recorded Shafter-Howard operation northwest on the Point Reyes peninsula.
18. The TL&W surveyors appear to have used ridgelines as boundaries for the ranches, defining parcels ranging in size from approximately 89 to 926 acres with boundary lines crossing the valleys directly through the pastures of existing ranches.
19. In Olema Valley, for instance, only the Teixeira family is associated with one of the remaining historic ranches. Furthermore they were not the original owners.
20. Alvin R. Graves, Ph. D. *The Portuguese in California: Immigrants in Agriculture*. 2004, p.38.
21. Lionel Holmes and Joseph D'Allesandro. *Portuguese Pioneers of the Sacramento Area*. Sacramento, Portuguese Historical and Cultural Society, 2003 is among several recent histories of northern California Portuguese. As the Holmes and D'Allesandro study illustrates, dairy ranching was not the predominant occupation for this ethnic group in many of these communities, particularly those with more diverse economies.
22. He noted that it was the second stage of development that took place in nearby Point Reyes Township. Graves, p.39.
23. Robert L Santos. *Dairying in California through 1910*. Denair, California: 1994.
24. Masses were in both English and Portuguese. As the parish never had a Portuguese priest they brought in priests for those occasions, which may have supported links to other communities. The electric interurban railroad enabled the southern Marin Portuguese to alternatively worship at the Catholic Church in Mill Valley or San Rafael in the 20th century.
25. Sausalito News, May 23, 1896, page 3.
26. It is difficult to trace individuals in this era because of so many of the surnames were common and because of the practice of changing surnames.
27. Roseveare, Mill Valley History Room.
28. The exceptions were a small corner of a parcel purchased by Sausalito residents William

and Ruby Hamilton and the five parcels and portions of two other parcels purchased by conservationist William Kent.

29. This was in spite of the facts that two ranches were established in the valley as early as the mid-1880. The Tennessee Valley area was less sheltered than Frank's Valley and the water supply less reliable. It is possible that it was therefore less profitable. That, with the depression of milk prices in that period, may have affected the tenants' ability to purchase ranches in Tennessee Valley.

30. It should be noted that some Azorean ranchers, although not associated with southern Marin County or extant turn-of-the-century properties, became prominent in the county. One of the most notable was Manuel Freitas, who founded the Portuguese American Bank in San Francisco and acquired large holdings, now transformed as residential subdivisions, in the northern part of the county.

31. Mary Bernard Silva in James Heig and Shirley Mitchell. *Both Sides of the Track: A Collection of Oral Histories from Belvedere and Tiburon*, 1985.

32. Although no published biographies of southern Marin dairy families were located for the purposes of this report, invaluable context was provided by three works published by Portuguese Heritage Publications of San Jose. These are *Footprints in the Soil*, by Rose Peters Emery (published in 2003, and focused on the family ranch in San Ramon, California), *The Egg in the Water Glass: A Journey of a Lifetime: A Portuguese Californian Remembers*, by Olivia Andrade-Lage (published in 2005 and focused on the family ranch in Lemoore in the San Joaquin Valley) and *A Barrelful of Memories: Stories of my Azorean Family*, by Pauline Correia Stonehill (published in 2006 and focused on the family ranches in the Central Valley).

33. The exception involved Manuel Freitas, an Azorean immigrant who had become a successful San Francisco businessman. He purchased holdings in northern Marin County which included a "home" ranch with an impressive residence, no longer extant due to suburban development.

34. Toogood.

35. Ibid.

36. Sausalito News August 29, 1897, September 11, 1897.

37. A *Voz Portuguesa* was established in San Francisco in 1880 and the *Jornal Portuguese*, first published in Oakland in 1924. Freitas, from the Island of Sao Jorge also founded the Portuguese-American bank in San Francisco in 1905. It later merged with Mercantile Trust Company, which then merged with American Trust, later absorbed by Wells Fargo.

38. The evolution of the dairy industry also included the Babcock test, a simple and accurate centrifuge test introduced in 1890, which determined the fat content of milk and improved dairy product consistency and thus consumer confidence.

39. Frederick Bohme. "The Portuguese in California," *California Historical Society Quarterly* (September 1956).

40. The Marin Dairyman's Unions was formed about that time, although its influence on southern Marin dairying is unclear without further research.

41. This is not to suggest that the southern Marin dairy ranches did not vary their economic strategies. There are rumors that rum-running occurred in Tennessee Valley and eventually Ranch S was sold to an Italian flower grower.

42. Renee F. Siveira, "History of Mary E. Silveira 1900-1982,"

<http://www.marysilveira.org/about/history.htm>. City directories indicate that its first plant on

Howard Street in San Francisco. In the 1950s its name was changed to Marin Dell, which was later acquired by Foremost.

43. Parts of these had already been transferred by the U.S. Army to the State of California for use as a State park in 1961.

44. Park management of the lands in Tennessee, Oakwood, Frank's, and Rodeo Valleys, and Green Gulch has been influenced by two overlapping goals, to make the area accessible to hikers, bikers and horseback riders, and to attempt to restore that natural ecology. The natural resource advocates that championed the various segments of the GGNRA tended to shape management in the early years of the park. These local interests were critical to the function of the park as it suffered from budgetary problems. They undoubtedly influenced the designation of the three subcategories of the "intensive management zones" as natural resource zones, historic resources zones, and special use-zones. The Natural Appearance Subzone included Baker Beach, Ocean Beach, Fort Funston, Lands End and an Urban Landscape Subzone for the developed area at Stinson Beach, the Fort Baker parade ground, Crissy Field and West Fort Mason. Another subheading of Pastoral Landscape Management Zone was used to designate the northern Olema valley and the northern Point Reyes Peninsula. The Marin Headlands, the southern Olema Valley and a few areas on Point Reyes National Seashore constituted a Natural Landscape Management Zone, under which operated Special Protection Zones, designating lands identified as having exceptional values. These included a National Monument Subzone at Muir Woods and a Biotic Sensitivity Subzone comprised of shoreline and stream courses. There was an extensive list of lands constituting Historic Resource Zones including an Enhancement Zone and an Adaptive Use Zone, but these were confined to the resource areas in San Francisco, Alcatraz Island and the military compound in the Marin Headlands. In Frank's Valley the latter focused on the restoration of the Big Lagoon and the lower Redwood Creek Watershed, and has resulted in prohibitions on stream diversions by former-owner tenants. In Tennessee and Oakwood Valleys restoration work has focused on the removal of invasive non-native plants and replanting native species. Moreover, because of its proximity to urban Marin and San Francisco, Tennessee Valley and the surrounding ridges has been a recreational destination since well before its inclusion in the GGNRA (only hindered by military restrictions during the Second World War).

45. Many had undergone repeated alterations over then years due to changing dairy technologies. Many buildings were also reportedly lost to fires. The original Dias Ranch buildings had burned down long before the 1950s, according to the Neuhaus interview. The remaining buildings at the Dias Ranch were razed about 1983, according to the 1988 archaeological site record.

46. Brothers James and Manuel Souza leased a dairy on lower Frank's Valley Road between 1924 and 1937. Theirs was the only Grade A dairy in the valley at the time according to Shirley Souza Nygren (granddaughter to James). She also notes that later James and his son Joseph owned 350 acres above Slide Ranch near Stinson Beach. They ran beef cattle until they were bought out by the GGNRA.

47. Subdivision Map 3 Lot D, Marin County Recorders Office.

48. This is in contrast to dairy ranches on the Point Reyes peninsula in northern Marin County. The Shafter and Howard dairy empire was not only well publicized, but major figures left papers now collected as repositories such as the Bancroft Library. However, the tenancy period in southern Marin County remains obscure, except for the delineation of agricultural

properties of the occasional map. Even in the decades following the TL&W ranch sales few records detail ranching history in the southern part of the county. The ranches in southern Marin did not generate written business or family histories, and, in particular, were largely invisible in public records during the tenancy period.

49. NPS 1990s assessments of the property's history interpret that future partner and perhaps Manuel Mattos constructed the house for occupation by his family. If so, this family is not obvious in primary sources available to this study.

50. The next household enumerate was headed by Antone Silva, who is recorded on annotated TL&W maps as the first owner of the adjacent Ranch S in Frank's Valley. As Bello was the major owner of Ranch M and Silva the owner of the nearby Ranch S at that time it can be assumed that they were recorded as living on their property. The census also indicates that both Bello and Silva were renters, which may reflect that their venture was underwritten by another party, but is more likely an error.

51. Consolidating information about Constantino Bello serves as a good example of the difficulty in researching the owners and occupants of the southern Marin dairy ranches. In the course of this study he was not located in the extant Marin County directories; he only appears in Sausalito Township in the Federal Population Census in 1900 and 1920. According to the 1900 Census he was born in 1865 and came to the United States in 1881. According to the 1920 Census he was born in 1878 and came to the United States in 1885. According to the California death records he was born in 1856.

52. Tracing the path of one individual in the Portuguese community is difficult given that there were many common names and children would sometimes assume their mothers' maiden name.

53. Tracing the path of one individual in the Portuguese community is difficult given that there were many common names and children would sometimes assume their mothers' maiden name.

54. Records Book 102, page 335. Information provided in a September 1993 NPS memo included in the Luce report indicates that there was a six-year agreement between Bello and his partners. No citation for this information has been located.

55. Records Book 102, pages 332-336.

56. Marin County District Court records, State Archives.

57. I.D.E.S.S.T. Irmando Dur Divino Espirite Santisma Trindade-the Brotherhood of the Holy Ghost and the Blessed Trinity.

58. The 1993 NPS memo indicates that park historians at that time had reason to believe that Mattos and family built and ran the ranch. Census records however do not support that conclusion.

59. Ida Lopes, personal communication, November 1, 2007.

60. Records Book 183, page 388.

61. Records Book 335, page 246.

62. Santa Barbara News-Press, February 8, 1941, page 12.

63. Records Book 434, pages 198. The exact roles and relationships of the Lopes operation are unclear. It does not appear that the NPS conducted interviews with them at the same time oral histories were conducted with Tennessee Valley residents. Furthermore, again common names and limited primary material make research a challenge. For instance the 1946-47 Marin County Directory lists both a Mary V Lopes, housewife and Mary H Lopes, housewife

as residents of Muir Beach on Star Route [Highway 1]. The directory that year did not list a Manuel Lopes on that route but did list a Mike [presumably Michael] Lopes at Muir Beach on Star Route. The 1953 Marin County Directory lists no Mike Lopes, but does include a Manuel Lopes living on the Muir Woods Road [Highway 1] and a Manuel V. Lopes on the Tennessee Cove Road [presumably Ranch A/B in Tennessee Valley].

64. Lopes.

65. Luce.

66. Photocopies of an album of Marin Dell dairies are on file at the Marin County Historical Society. The original is indicated as being in the possession of the Marin County Silveira family, one of the company founders.

67. Records Book 818, pages 364-366.

68. According to county directories, by 1954 Mike Lopes was working as a lumberman and by 1958 was working as a trucker driver and living in San Rafael.

69. Records Book 2999, page 521.

70. Caddell Appraisal File, NPS, 1973.

71. Records Book 818, page 364; Records Book 853, page 283, Records Book 516, page 416.

## Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

### Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy) is a small scale family-owned dairy that was operated between 1898 and 1953 by a series of Azorean Portuguese companies and families. Located within Golden Gate National Recreation Area in southern Marin County, the 192-acre property consists of a cluster of buildings and structures, both historic and non-historic, arranged around a central corral area, as well as the pasture lands used for grazing and trails used to move the cows.

A number of contributing resources remain, including four buildings and two structures, plus the landscape characteristics that define the character of the ranch. The building cluster includes the main house, the creamery, the sanitary barn, the hay/milking barn, outhouse, and shed that formed the body of the operational dairy. Contributing historic circulation features include the internal ranch road, the concrete ranch road, and the Diaz Ridge Trail, which was used by ranchers to access the steep pasture lands and move the cows in for milking.

Except for windbreaks of cypress and eucalyptus trees that have spread from their historic bounds, the land is largely coastal prairie grassland and coastal scrub. These uphill grasslands, demarcated by sections of redwood post and barb wire fencing, are the pastures for the small herd of cattle that was the main asset of the ranch and its *raison d'être*.

Contributing landscape characteristics include spatial organization, natural systems and features, vegetation, circulation, cluster arrangement, small scale features, buildings and structures, and archeological sites. Collectively, these landscape characteristics help convey the overall design and function of the ranch and their association with early twentieth century dairy farming on the Marin Peninsula.

### Integrity

Location is the site where significant activities that shaped a property or landscape occurred. Rural landscapes whose characteristics and features retain their historic location have integrity of location. Ranch M was originally located at this site because its founders were attracted to natural resources, availability of water and the setting. Because of the limited availability of flat land, the topography dictated not only the location of external boundaries, but the location and extent of the ranch building complex and associated pastures. As a result of these limitations, the building cluster footprint has not changed.

Design is the composition of cultural and natural elements comprising the form, plan and spatial organization of a place. Ranch M retains the original vernacular form and structure that evolved from its initial development as a dairy ranch by Azorean Portuguese immigrants. The spatial relationships of the ranch's structures, clusters, circulation networks and its placement in the natural topographic setting are essentially unaltered. Today, the buildings and structures continue to occupy their original configuration around a open central corral area. Although the hay barn is a replacement for the

Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy)  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area

---

original, it occupies the same site and orientation and is constructed in the same style with like materials. The dominant vegetation consists of the functional cypress windbreaks which, although of advanced age, are still viable and mark the boundaries of the ranch building cluster in its original configuration. The ranch boundaries are also largely intact, defined its association with the historic Shoreline Highway and Mount Tamalpais State Park.

Setting is the physical environment within and surrounding a property. Ranch M is a dramatic landscape of steep, rolling hillsides trending westward down to the Pacific Ocean and Big Lagoon with dramatic views to the coastline. The ranch complex is nestled in a shallow draw or drainage at the base of the hillside between two Franciscan Formation rock outcroppings that flank the draw and overlook Big Lagoon and Shoreline Highway. This setting has remained unaltered throughout the ranch history and lends a strong visual element to the setting. The ranch building complex itself lends strength to the setting through its layout in the form of an open central corral, as well as the material used in constructing the buildings. In general, the recent addition of the horse stables and corrals also mimic historic materials and do not detract from the setting. The minimal nature of the construction also makes them easily reversible. Small scale historic features including picket fences, split redwood windbreak fence remnants, a boot scraper and furnishings (including a pot bellied cast iron wood stove) give the property a sense of history and continuity and integrity of setting.

Vegetation such as planted windbreaks remain extant, however, changes have occurred as result of the reduction in grazing on the ranch hillsides. Since the area is no longer actively grazed, the area has become revegetated with coastal scrub and invasive species. Furthermore, monterey pine, cypress, and eucalyptus are reseeded, changing the original location and configuration of vegetative cover to a limited degree.

Materials within a rural property include the building construction materials, roadway surfacing, fencing and other built landscape features, as well as vegetation and native elements such as stone and soil. Ranch M retains integrity of materials in its historic buildings, fences, ranch roads and paths, windbreaks and natural features. The main house retains its original horizontal redwood board siding beneath a sheathing of applied asbestos shingles, which are readily removable. The front porch was removed and recently replaced using turned columns that originally supported the porch roof. The creamery, hay barn and small shed retain their original vertical redwood board exterior and the concrete and corrugated metal sanitary barn exterior has not been altered. Split redwood fence post remnants remain around the ranch perimeter and continue to define it as well as the historic picket fence sections that border the kitchen garden site. The ranch road and Diaz Ridge fire road remain unpaved as originally constructed, as well as the historic paved section of entrance road paralleling the hay and sanitary barns. The cypress windbreaks are largely in their original configuration, but are aged and in need of rehabilitation with additional plantings to retain their function and integrity. One prominent tree adjacent to the main drive, however, was recently cut down because it was diseased. The ranch landscape remains in its natural condition without material alterations or additional construction other than the recent stable buildings and corrals in the ranch complex. In total, the materials project a historic sense and integrity that are evocative of the dairy ranching era.

Workmanship is exhibited in the way the environment is shaped for functional and decorative purposes. It is seen in the way things are constructed and how daily activities are carried out. Ranch M exhibits a typical historic vernacular agricultural setting of owner-inspired construction and materials. Buildings are of solid utilitarian construction without benefit of elaborate architectural features. The economic level of the ranch owners limited the pallet of construction materials and how they were assembled to local materials and techniques learned from experience and past generations of dairy farmers. Structures were built and rebuilt using materials at hand. The daily activities centered on a pattern of rigorous expediency dictated by two daily milking periods, stock feeding and ranch upkeep and repair, requiring durable materials and longevity. Landscape plantings were for protection from the elements or to provide fruits and vegetables for consumption with minimal decorative plantings evident or recorded. This basic utilitarian aspect of workmanship is evident and retains integrity in the ranch structures and boundary demarcations.

Feeling is the intangible presence of physical characteristics that reflect the historic scene. The setting, design, materials and workmanship of Ranch M reflect the feel of a small scale vernacular dairy cattle ranching operation from the historic period of significance. The seasonal mud, the smells and the sounds of the animals only increase the feeling of authenticity. The coastal environment and limited buildable flat land for development lend a sense of compact, low-intensity occupation of the land and a sense of nature and abundant natural features when viewed from outside the ranch. The ranch complex location, as well as abundant vegetation in the Redwood Creek corridor, screens it from the community of Muir Beach, as well as from well traveled Shoreline Highway fronting the ranch complex.

Association is the direct link between a property and the people and activities that shaped it. Ranch M has continually operated as an animal husbandry associated facility from its inception, first as a dairy cattle ranch from the start of the 20th century until its conversion in 1970 to a horse boarding and riding operation. Minimal changes were made to accommodate this associated agricultural use. The additional similarly constructed plywood stable and wood-frame corrals added within the ranch building complex do not detract from the setting or feeling conveyed by the ranch, nor do they compromise the property's ability to reflect its historic association with the dairy ranching era.

Taken together, Ranch M's location, design, setting, feeling and association retain a high degree of integrity and workmanship and the materials of its constructed features adequately reflect the utilitarian vernacular elements of Azorean Portuguese dairy ranching culture.

### **Landscape Characteristic:**

#### **Natural Systems and Features**

The key natural features of the ranch are the rugged topography, the Frank and Redwood Creeks, and the native plant communities.

The southern part of the Marin County peninsula is dominated by the steep slopes of 2,571-foot Mount Tamalpais, from which streams fall down canyons, depositing deep sediment on the lowlands and salt marshes before meeting the rough waves of the Pacific on the west and gentler tides on the east. The land's predominant rocks are sedimentary, the result of layers of material that formed on the bottom of the shallow sea that once covered the Bay Area and,

with heat and pressure, fused into an assemblage of chert, sandstone, shale and serpentine. On ridges and seaward slopes only grasses, low shrubs, and lichen grow; small trees are confined to leeward slopes and hollows. The open coastal exposure here produces frequent wind and foggy conditions with dry, hot summers and wet, cool winters. The native plant communities present when dairy ranches were developed in the area in the 19th century consisted of Coastal Prairie Grasslands and Coastal Scrub. The Prairie Grassland communities were especially attractive to ranch prospectors because they required little effort for conversion to grazing without the need to remove thick vegetation or forested over-story.

Ranch M was settled in 1898 by immigrants from the Azorean archipelago, a series of rugged volcanic islands benefiting from a temperate climate, but which are also subject to severe marine winds similar to the Marin County coast. The area is characterized by extreme natural topography with steep hillsides, interspersed with small rock outcrops. The declination of the slopes within the ranch boundaries range from 15% to 75 %, and they are prone to erosion. There is little flat land available, resulting in the ranch's development being kept small in comparison with ranches within the region which had larger areas of flat potential pasture land. Within these restrictions, the ranch complex was constructed in the late 1890s between the shelters of two rock outcroppings. The buildings directly fronted the Sausalito-Bolinas road, now California State Highway 1. A smaller stream, Frank Valley Creek, drops westward through the compound past the barn to join perennial Redwood Creek, the obvious dominant natural element on which ranch operations depend for water.

As a result of the rugged terrain and difficult access, development and land use on all the ranches was limited. Early ranch occupants did not have the means or machinery to manipulate the topography to any degree, therefore the size of ranch improvements, location of structures and other constructed features was dictated by the shortage of flat land on most ranches. Remote acreage and hillsides were devoted to grazing for dry dairy cows and some beef cattle. Ranches developed as dairy operations at different times, with those with adequate flat useable land and/or better access evolving first. Ranch boundaries were established on geographic and natural features, ridgelines, along streambeds, and roadways, creating an "organic" division of property.

Throughout the dairy ranching period of significance, pasture rangeland was the primary vegetative feature. This not only served as a functional, utilitarian part of the working dairy operation but also created a low-profile ground cover that defines the open character of the Ranch M landscape. The conversion of the land to a dairy ranch altered the native annual grasses and scrub vegetation as those that supported and withstood cattle grazing were the survivors. The native grasses were thinned by the compaction of soil by cattle and accumulated overgrazing.

With the reduction and then elimination of grazing, a mixture of coastal scrub plant communities, including coyote brush/sword fern scrub and coastal sage/coyote brush, have re-established on the steep rocky soils, as well as exotics such as fennel, poison hemlock and Pampas grass. The general appearance of seasonally green, then brown, low-lying vegetation, however, is similar to dairy pasturage.

### **Spatial Organization**

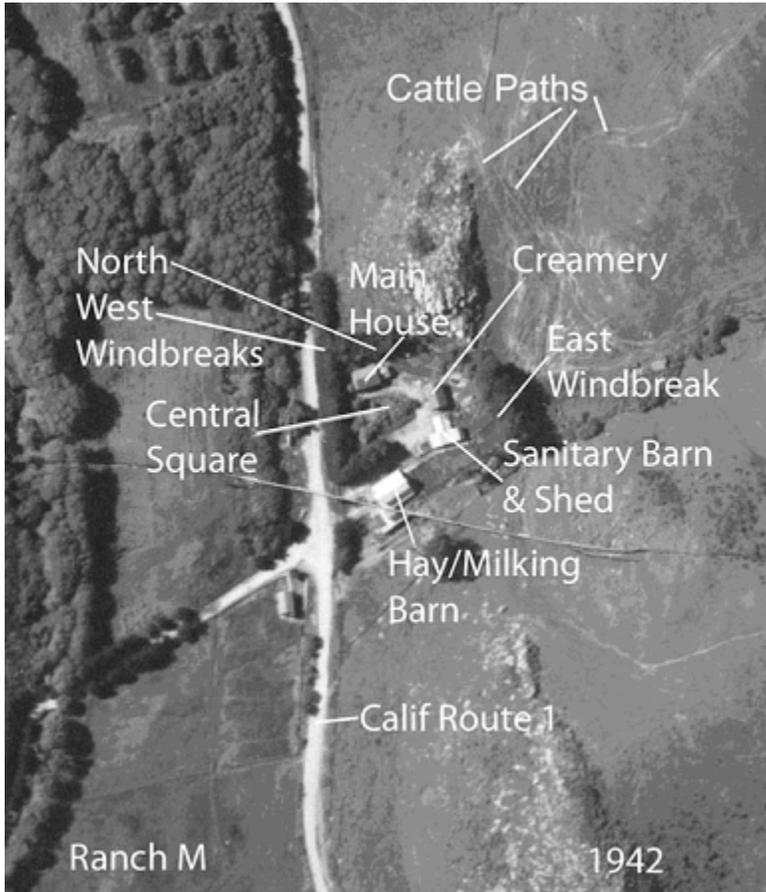
Spatial organization is the three-dimensional arrangement of physical form and visual associations of a landscape that result from the sum of its components. The agricultural landscape associated with the southern Marin ranches evolved into specific patterns that were influenced by topography, watercourses, circulation, boundary lines and other factors.

The slopes above the Ranch M complex were, and are, relatively treeless, with low coastal shrub cover or grasslands. Historically, continued grazing activities maintained their open quality with expansive views and vistas. Buildings were tightly clustered near the flat bottomlands of the drainage. Surrounded by windbreaks, they remained relatively inconspicuous in the total landscape. Although the individual ranch building complexes exhibited a dispersed open spatial pattern in relationship to each other, each building complex was decidedly nucleated and compact due to the need for close proximity of dairy functions: stable, to milking station, to feed station, to pasture and back in a continuous repeating cycle.

Physical boundaries around and between the ranches were delineated by barb wire fencing on redwood posts. Boundary fencing was universally important to control cattle but communal fencing of agricultural fields and pastures regardless of boundaries is also evident early in the ranching era. The spatial relationships of pasturage within the ranch and between the ranch and its neighbors are now less distinct, as only sections of fencing remain. However, the general impression of open windswept rural expansiveness and natural environment with small scale building clusters close to, but isolated from, the nearby city of San Francisco is retained.

Ranch M's spatial relationships have remained relatively intact throughout its history as a dairy ranch and retains integrity of feeling and association in its spatial organization. Its continued operation as an agricultural operation has not required major changes to its physical form or structures except for the addition of several horse corrals and minor stable structures to the central complex. The primary spatial change internal to the ranch has been the replacement of the garden with a horse corral at the center of the ranch complex. The primary spatial change between the ranch complex and the surrounding open area involves the development of low-scale structures associated with the community of Muir Beach in the adjacent landscape directly to the west. These have not degraded the setting, feeling, or association of Ranch M to a measurable degree.

### **Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Spatial Organization #1: Ranch M building complex, 1942.*

### **Cluster Arrangement**

The location and pattern of ranch buildings, structures and associated outdoor spaces lend character and uniqueness to the particular cultural setting. Although these southern Marin ranch complexes were devoted to dairy ranching, their building arrangements differ somewhat. Most dairy operations were performed within a tight cluster, with milking, milk processing, feed storage, living quarters and equipment storage all in close proximity. The necessity of evening and early morning milking each day necessitated that milking barns and creameries be associated, and in close proximity to, quarters with holding corrals and pastures surrounding the main complex to insure maximum efficiency of operation.

Efficiency of space and a logical arrangement of the various elements of the dairy farm were essential in facilitating such labor-intensive efforts. The efficiency of work flow necessary to running a successful dairy is evident in the cluster arrangement of Ranch M. Building clusters were tight, with related facilities adjacent to one another. Cows were driven down from the surrounding pasture slopes to the main barn for milking. Essential facilities, such as the main barn, sanitary barn, creamery, and main house are clustered tightly around a central area. The close proximity and the adjacency of structures like the creamery and the sanitary barn reduced

excess travel in the processing of the milk. Overall, the arrangement of Ranch M is a model of efficiency characteristic of dairy ranches in general and of the ranches run by the Azorean Portuguese immigrants in particular.

The original Ranch M cluster consisting of the main house, creamery, shed, hay barn, and the addition of a sanitary barn at the conversion of the dairy to a Grade A operation, is well defined in the form of a central corral marked by the structures orientated around the perimeter of the ranch entrance road. The extant buildings, nearby pastures, driveways and central corral have maintained their precise arrangement for more than 100 years and have retained their integrity. The limited flat land also dictated this configuration leaving no room to expand away from the cluster. The central area defined by the ranch road is now utilized as a horse corral but the square remains in its historic configuration and size without modification. The general effect of the form is a strong unifying element for the building cluster. The additional stable structures added for the horse operation, including the stable within the central corral and three small auxiliary stables east of and behind the creamery, are of temporary construction with no foundations. They do not affect the overall integrity of the cluster. The ranch cluster is tightly sited between two flanking rock outcroppings that lend it a unique setting.

### **Buildings and Structures**

There are six contributing buildings and structures in the Ranch M building complex. The core buildings in the complex were constructed about 1898-1899 at the beginning of ownership by Bello and Company. These original buildings were the wood-frame two-story house with a gabled roof, a wood-frame one-story creamery to the rear of the house, and a small shed. A hay barn constructed at this time and subsequently destroyed was replaced in 1928. The outhouse was presumably built during this period. A sanitary barn was built in 1945. These buildings are character-defining and contribute to the historic integrity of Ranch M. The remaining four structures are temporary horse stables and corrals of plywood on single-wall wood frame without foundations constructed after 1970 after the period of significance when the complex was converted to a horse boarding and riding facility.

Contributing buildings and structures include:

#### **Main House (built 1898)**

This is a wood-frame two-story structure with gabled roof and measuring 28 by 40 feet with a 16 by 20-foot addition at the rear. It has horizontal redwood lapboard siding presently covered with asbestos shingles and a composition shingle roof which was recently replaced. The foundation was, until recently, posts on concrete piers. In 2007 a poured concrete perimeter foundation was constructed, in order to stabilize the building. The front porch, which had been recently removed because of its dilapidated condition, was reconstructed using the original porch columns. A side-rear porch on the northeast elevation was also constructed in 2007 with simple railing matching the front porch.

#### **Hay/Milking Barn (built 1928)**

This multi-story building is a replacement for the original milking barn that burned in the late 1920s. It is of similar materials in the original location and measures 44 by 50 feet. It is

constructed of vertical redwood board siding on a timber frame with a corrugated metal roof. Its interior is open to the roof with exposed timber framing and roof trusses. Its foundation is a combination of perimeter concrete and concrete piers. A later addition to the south end collapsed in 1978 and has not been replaced. At present, the building is utilized for hay storage.

**Creamery (built 1899)**

This is a one-story wood frame structure with unpainted horizontal redwood board siding with a composition shingle roof measuring 34 by 25 feet. It rests on concrete block and pier foundations. It is presently utilized as a garage by the local fire department. A garage door has been installed on the on the south elevation to accommodate fire vehicles.

**Sanitary Barn (built 1945)**

This one-story "L" shaped structure is constructed of concrete slab foundation floor with connecting concrete half-walls and corrugated metal on wood frame upper walls. The main portion measures 16 by 56 feet and the attachment which was the original calf shed is 15 by 20 feet. It has a corrugated metal roof and is unaltered except for its present use as offices and storage.

**Shed (built 1899)**

The shed is a wood frame 14 by 16 foot structure with vertical redwood board siding and a roll tar paper roof. It has pier foundations. The structure is unaltered and utilized as a studio and for storage.

**Outhouse (built ca. 1920s)**

This is a small wood frame structure with horizontal redwood board and batten siding. It is attached to the north corner of the Sanitary Barn and is roofed with a corrugated metal extension from that building.

**Character-defining Features:**

- Feature: Main House
- Feature Identification Number: 115520
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
  
- Feature: Milking/Hay Barn
- Feature Identification Number: 115522
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
  
- Feature: Creamery
- Feature Identification Number: 115524
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
  
- Feature: Sanitary Barn

Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy)  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area

---

Feature Identification Number: 115526  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
Feature: Outhouse  
Feature Identification Number: 115528  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
Feature: Shed  
Feature Identification Number: 115532  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
Feature: Auxiliary Stable 1  
Feature Identification Number: 115734  
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing  
Feature: Auxiliary Corral 1  
Feature Identification Number: 115736  
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing  
Feature: Auxiliary Stable/Corral 2  
Feature Identification Number: 115738  
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing  
Feature: Auxiliary Stable 3  
Feature Identification Number: 115740  
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing  
Feature: Main Stable/Corral  
Feature Identification Number: 115742  
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Buildings and Structures #1: Ranch M main house, east elevation (NPS 2006).*



*Buildings and Structures #2: Ranch M creamery, south elevation (NPS 2006).*



*Buildings and Structures #3: Ranch M sanitary barn, west elevation (NPS 2006).*



*Buildings and Structures #4: Ranch M hay/milking Barn, west elevation (NPS 2006).*



*Buildings and Structures #5: Ranch M shed, northwest elevation (NPS 2006).*



*Buildings and Structures #6: Ranch M outhouse (NPS 2006).*

### **Small Scale Features**

Small scale features at the ranches are confined to a variety of utilitarian elements such as fences, gates, curbs, water tanks, wells and irrigation lines. Dairy ranch operator accounts state that fence repair and upkeep was a major spare time activity. Such features would have been constructed early during the history of the dairy ranch and subject to replacement over the sixty-year history of the ranch. Although remnant fences and other objects remain in the landscape and are important contributors to the character and association of the landscape, they are of relatively small scale and are not individually counted.

Remnants of historic split redwood fencing with barbed wire remain around the ranch complex flanking the windbreaks, as well as the on the ranch perimeter. Much of the east boundary with Route 1 has split redwood posts with barb wire remnants scattered along this boundary that are character-defining historic features. Barb wire was originally developed in the 1860s and it quickly became the universal agricultural stock fencing throughout the West as it was settled. It still exists in scattered segments around the ranch perimeter, especially along the Route 1 boundary. This was obviously necessary to contain cattle from wandering onto the roadway. These remnants help define the functional land use and boundaries of the ranch.

Fencing unique to the ranches in the area is the historic redwood picket fence with attached gate linking the Ranch M residence with the creamery building. This fence is approximately three feet tall with notched pointed picket sections six feet long supported with square notched pointed posts. It is unpainted and in good condition. This character-defining fence probably enclosed the kitchen garden and fruit trees during the dairy ranching era.

Another remaining historic feature is a boot scraper, imbedded in a concrete block, which is located adjacent to the kitchen entrance at the rear of the residence. More recent and non-contributive fencing associated with the horse boarding operations consists of round “peeler core” posts and horizontal boards that enclose the modern horse corrals and adjacent pasture.

**Character-defining Features:**

- Feature: Redwood Boundary Fence
- Feature Identification Number: 115510
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
  
- Feature: Picket Fence
- Feature Identification Number: 115516
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
  
- Feature: Boot Scraper
- Feature Identification Number: 115518
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Small Scale Features #1: Redwood picket fence (NPS 2006).*

### **Circulation**

The Frank Valley/ Muir Beach area was linked to services and markets at an early date through the construction of the Sausalito-Bolinas Road, which was built in 1870. Later, it was designated as part of California State Route 1, or Shoreline Highway. This was the access route to market. It followed the topography of two drainages and surrounded Ranch M on the south and west sides. The road was historically limited to a relatively tortuous alignment and narrow footprint by the steep terrain, although it was minimally upgraded over time. This condition eventually restricted access for larger specialty vehicles, including large milk tankers in the 1950s and may have been a factor in the demise of the dairy. Opposition by conservation groups prevented the expansion of the coast highway in the 1950s and likely protected impacts to the ranch. The following circulation features contribute to the district:

#### **Internal Ranch Road**

Ranch M's internal driveway linking the ranch structures formed a rough square around the garden at the center of the complex. A corral supplanted the garden, but the form, alignment and the road itself remain as originally constructed of compacted earth and gravel approximately 15 feet wide with no shoulders. The two sides of the corral paralleling the main house and hay barn open on Highway 1 as dual ranch entrance/exits. The highway parallels the other side of the central corral fronting on the creamery and the sanitary barn providing a continuous circulation pattern. Parking throughout the ranch's history, from horse driven to the present day has been adjacent to and between ranch buildings fronting the corral.

Concrete Ranch Road

The east side of the courtyard consists of a historic remnant concrete road extending past the rear of the sanitary barn and shed that is clearly evident in the 1942 aerial photo of the ranch. The general effect of the geometric form is as a strong unifying element for the building cluster.

Dias Ridge Trail

A system of trails among the ranches developed early in the ranch’s history for access to pasture and cattle roundups. The 1886 Coast and Geodetic Survey map delineates a trail extending up to Dias Ridge from Frank Valley immediately west of Ranch M. This alignment is also present on the 1937 WPA map, “Roads and Trails in the Vicinity of Mount Tamalpais.” In recent decades a fire road was routed down a part of this trail from the Miwok Trail, situated outside Ranch M to the east. The Dias Ridge Trail, as it is now called, crosses Ranch M, terminating at the massive rock outcropping southeast and above the ranch complex. Dias Ridge Trail, a contributing historic feature of the ranch, also became part of the progressive development of a complex of recreational hiking trails and activities during the first part of the 20th century on nearby Mount Tamalpais. This compatible, though non-agricultural use has prevented the trail from being lost to overgrowth.

**Character-defining Features:**

- Feature: Internal Ranch Complex Road
- Feature Identification Number: 115494
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
  
- Feature: Concrete Ranch Road
- Feature Identification Number: 115498
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
  
- Feature: Dias Ridge Trail
- Feature Identification Number: 115500
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Circulation #1: Ranch M concrete ranch road (NPS 2006).*



*Circulation #2: Ranch M entrance road (NPS 2006).*

## **Vegetation**

Ranch M exhibits evidence of plant husbandry over a long period of time. The ranch building complex retains historic character-defining windbreaks on three exposures that are contributing historic features. Early ranch settlers, faced with windy, foggy, damp conditions, utilized readily available exotics to create windbreaks and to define ranch boundaries. Fast growing Blue Gum Eucalyptus and Monterey Cypress were selected because of their ready availability, durability and ability to quickly create a buffer from winter storms. A 1942 aerial photo shows these as mature windbreaks defining the west, east and north edges of the complex and fronting the ranch entrances along California Route 1. The Eucalyptus trees south-east of the complex are recent, having spread downhill to the south over time.

The central corral area also retains evidence of landscape planting. In a 1942 aerial photograph, a row of fruit trees was visible, although it was not possible to identify the composition or age of the trees. Typically, any other ornamental plantings would have consisted of foundation plantings of annual or perennial flowers or low-growing shrubs at the front or sides of the residences. Transient materials and composition of the plantings would have reflected plants available at the time in the area and typically changed as new material became available. (It should be noted that there is no evidence of these plantings at the site.)

The ranch maintained a kitchen vegetable/herb garden located north of the residence and behind the historic picket fence and gate that still exists at this location. Several fruit trees existed into the 1970s north of the garden site behind the creamery building, however, this area is presently obscured and overgrown with vines and thick undergrowth, although at least two fruit trees and evidence of further historic plantings still survive. The front of the residence could have been mowed or cut in the semblance of an informal lawn that remains open and weed-covered today.

Contributing vegetation features include the north, east, and west windbreaks and the kitchen garden (see Site Plan).

**Character-defining Features:**

- Feature: North Windbreak
- Feature Identification Number: 115502
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
  
- Feature: East Windbreak
- Feature Identification Number: 115504
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
  
- Feature: West Windbreak
- Feature Identification Number: 115506
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Kitchen Garden

Feature Identification Number: 115756

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Vegetation #1: Ranch M west windbreak (NPS 2006).*



*Vegetation #2: Ranch M east windbreak and fence (NPS 2006).*



*Vegetation #3: Ranch M north windbreak and fence (NPS 2006).*

### **Archeological Sites**

#### Prehistoric Archeology

For eight to ten thousand years the Marin County peninsula was occupied by Native Americans, now referred to as the Coast Miwok. Although, the Coast Miwok more commonly occupied the bay side of Marin County where the climate, topography and variety of resources were more attractive, prehistoric sites have been recorded near water sources in Frank Valley.

As a result of its abundant resources and hydraulic history, the Frank Valley/Muir Beach area has a great deal of archaeological potential. The 2005 report, "Big Lagoon Cultural Resources Survey," details the cultural history and artifacts of the Big Lagoon/Redwood Creek floodplain. One site included within the report was the Pelican Site, which was a prehistoric shell midden that was discovered directly across from Ranch M adjacent to Route 1, outside the boundary of GOGA.

The area also has archeological potential as a result of its association with the hydraulic history of the locale. Frank Valley was historically subject to repeated flooding resulting in alluvial deposition as well as channel migration that had potential to bury or destroy additional archaeological sites that have yet to be identified. Therefore, the possibility exists for further discovery of archeological remains in the area.

#### Historic Archeology

The continuous occupation of Ranch M by Azorean Portuguese immigrant dairy operators exists in the form of trash debris sites. Future detailed examination of debris sites at the ranch may furnish information on lifestyles, diet and consumption habits that contribute to the historic significance and integrity of the Ranch. A study to identify the research potential of historic archeological resources associated with these trash debris sites could indicate further significance of the property. These resources have the potential to contribute to the integrity of the property by reinforcing the association of the property to the Portuguese dairy era.

## Condition

### Condition Assessment and Impacts

**Condition Assessment:** Fair

**Assessment Date:** 08/20/2008

#### Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Through analysis and evaluation of landscape characteristics and features, it has been determined that Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy) is in "fair" condition. The landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

#### Stabilization Measures:

The following stabilization measures have been identified:

1. Develop a drainage management plan to deter adverse impacts to the horse paddocks, the main house and the road bed.
2. Remove thick undergrowth from historic structures in the ranch building complex. This may include, but is not limited to ivy, nasturtium, and woody shrubs.
3. Weatherize historic structures to prevent continued deterioration.
4. Maintain the open quality and expansive views and vistas of the slopes of Ranch M by removing encroaching woody vegetation that may adversely affect the historic character of the ranch landscape.

Additional stabilization measures related to the larger Ranch M landscape will be completed in FY2009 in consultation with park staff.

## Impacts

**Type of Impact:** Deferred Maintenance

**External or Internal:** Internal

**Impact Description:** As a result of deferred maintenance, contributing landscape features associated with Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy) are in need of repair. Routine maintenance will ensure that the condition of the ranch does not become poor.

**Type of Impact:** Exposure To Elements

<b>External or Internal:</b>	Internal
<b>Impact Description:</b>	While a significant portion of the landscape features included within the CLI are exposed to elements, Ranch M's historic buildings are experiencing the most adverse impacts as a result of their exposure to elements. Due to the characteristic wet weather conditions in the area, the wood clad buildings are exhibiting decay at an accelerated rate.
<b>Type of Impact:</b>	Structural Deterioration
<b>External or Internal:</b>	Internal
<b>Impact Description:</b>	Ranch M's contributing buildings and structures are exhibiting structural deterioration as a result of their age as well as exposure to elements. While the exterior of the main house has been improved, the roofs and foundations of the remaining buildings and structures are in need of repair.

**Treatment**

**Treatment**

**Approved Treatment:** Undetermined

## **Bibliography and Supplemental Information**

### **Bibliography**

**Citation Title:** See Supplemental Information section for complete bibliography.

## Supplemental Information

**Title:** Primary Sources

Directories

**Description:** A to Z Directory Publishers. Marin County Directory...1942-1943. San Rafael: 1942.

A to Z Directory Publishers. Marin County Directory...1949-1950. San Anselmo: 1949.

A to Z Directory Publishers. Marin County Directory...1952-1953. San Anselmo: 1951.

A to Z Directory Publishers. Marin County Directory...1954-1955. San Anselmo: 1954.

A to Z Directory Publishers. Marin County Directory...1957-1958. San Anselmo: 1958.

Crocker-Langley San Francisco City Directory 1900.

Crocker-Langley San Francisco City Directory 1910.

Crocker-Langley San Francisco City Directory 1920.

Langley's San Francisco Directory for the year commencing May, 1890.

Marin Directory Publishers. Marin County Directory...1946-1947. San Anselmo, 1946.

Marin Directory Publishers. Marin County Directory...1952-1953. San Anselmo, 1951.

Marin Directory Publishers. Marin County Directory...1957-1958. San Rafael, 1958.

McKenny and Company Publishers. McKenney's 8-County Directory of Sonoma, Nanap, Lake, Mendocino, Humbolt, Yolo, Solano, and Marin Counties. November 1883.

Polk's Crocker-Langley San Francisco Directory 1928.

Polk's Crocker-Langley San Francisco City Directory 1930.

Polk's Crocker-Langley San Francisco City Directory 1931.

Polk's Crocker-Langley San Francisco City Directory 1938.

Polk's Crocker-Langley San Francisco City Directory 1944.

Polk's San Francisco City Directory 1954.

Polk's San Francisco City Directory 1961.

San Rafael City and Marin County Directory 1905-6.

The Independent's Marin County Directory 1925.

**Title:** Primary Sources

General

**Description:** Banducci Appraisal Files, National Park Service.

Bettencourt Appraisal Files, National Park Service.

Brand Book Marin County 1845-1911. Anne T. Kent California Room, Marin County Free Library (A ledger of cattle brands registered in the county).

Caddell Appraisal Files, National Park Service.

Fraser, Munro. History of Marin County, California. Alley, Bowen & Co., Oakland, Pacific Press, 1880.

GGNRA. Archaeological Sites Inventory Management System "Archaeological Site Record CA-MRN-567H for the Dias Ranch Site." 9/22/88.

GGNRA. Archaeological Sites Inventory Management System "Chronology of Oakwood Valley GGNRA." Comp. by Charles Kennard, San Anselmo, May 1994.

Gillette/Whitter [sic] Appraisal Files, National Park Service. (The correct name is Witter)

Marin County Court Records, District and Superior Court through 1880. California State Archives. (Several cases where Samuel Thockmorton is the defendant provide information on his holdings and claims against them in the 1870s).

Marin County. Marin County Lease Records.

Marin County. Marin County Grantor/Grantee Records.

Ranch M (Golden Gate Dairy)  
Golden Gate National Recreation Area

---

Marin County. Voter Registration. Anne T. Kent California Room, Marin County Free Library. (These volumes for even years in the 19th and early twentieth century)

Rapozo Appraisal Files, National Park Service.

Sausalito News. Various articles. Sausalito Public Library.

Tamalpais Land and Water Company Files. Wells Fargo Corporation Archives. (Collection includes cash ledgers, memorandums of sales, stock certificates.

Works Progress Administration Federal Writers Project. Roads and Trails in the Vicinity of Mount Tamalpais, Marin County, Calif., January 1937.

United States. Agricultural Census for 1870 and 1880 (after 1890 the federal government extracted the data and destroyed the originals).

United States. Population Census for 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930. Microfilm.

**Title:** Primary Sources

Maps

**Description:** Austin, H. and F. Whitney. Map of Marin County California 1873. Anne T. Kent Room, Marin County Free Library and Lucretia Little Local History Room, Mill Valley Public Library.

Edward Denny and Company. 1902 Tourists' Map of Mt. Tamalpais and Vicinity, 1902. Lucretia Little Local History Room, Mill Valley Public Library.

Edward Denny and Company. Denny's Tourists' Map of Mt. Tamalpais and Vicinity, 1910. Lucretia Little Local History Room, Mill Valley Public Library.

"1880 Survey of Sausalito". Linen drawing with notation "Case of Goold vs. Throckmorton. August 1880". Shows all of Rancho Sausalito from present day Stinson Beach to Lime Point. Includes metes and bounds of ranches and numerous buildings. Interestingly, few roads are shown. Sausalito Historical Society #76-487 Label.

"Map No. 7 of Salt Marsh and Tide Lands Situate [sic] in Marin County, State of California: Approved April 1, 1870 by order of the Board of Tide Land Commissioners by John Middleton, Auctioneer, Sale to commence Thursday May 18, 1871. Sausalito Historical Society.

"Map of Sausalito Township" 1932. Marin County Public Library, Civic Center Branch.

“Map of Subdivision Green Gulch Saucelito Ranch.” Real title “Plat of Portions of sub-divisions of Lot “D” Sausalito Ranch.” Shows Muir Beach to Tennessee Valley. Includes fields, ranch buildings, fences, ridge lines, water courses. Notations in pencil showing acreage of ranches. Note: no buildings shown at sites of present Golden Gate Dairy or Miwok Stables. Undated but probably 1880-1890. Sausalito Historical Society #76-488 Label.

“Map of Subdivision of Tennessee Valley.” “Portion of Lot “D” Saucelito Ranch.” Shows TV from Oakwood Valley (“Bear Valley”) to beach. Metes and bounds and water courses only. No building indications. Undated but probably 1880-1890. Sausalito Historical Society #76-489 Label.

Official Map of Marin County 1892. AnneT. Kent Room Marin County Free Library.

Tamalpais Land and Water Company. Map No.3. Marin County Records Office. 1892. (Annotated version on file at the Lucretia Little Local History Room, Mill Valley Public Library).

Tourist Map 1898.

United States. United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. San Francisco Entrance Maps 1853, 1856, 1886, 1894, 1896, 1905, 1910, 1912, 1927. UCB Map Library.

United States. United States Geological Survey, Mount Tamalpais 15 Minute Quadrangle 1897, 1915, 1941, 1947, 1950. UCB Map Library.

United States. United States Geological Survey, Muir Beach Quadrangle, 1996. UCB Map Library.

United States. United States Geological Survey, San Francisco Quadrangle, 1996. UCB Map Library.

United State Geological Survey aerials 1945 and 1946, UCB Map Library.

**Title:** Primary Sources

Personal Histories

**Description:** Alvernaz, Hank. Interview May 16, 1993. [author’s collection].

Banducci, Amadeo, Jr. Phone conversation August 14, 2005.

Banducci, Amadeo, Jr. Tony Brazil, Tony Machado, and Joe Ponti, conversation in Petaluma August 19, 2005.

Barnard, Jean (Mrs. John). Oral History, 1979, on file at the Lucretia Little Local History Room, Mill Valley Public Library.

Bowie, Ruth White (Mrs. Robert). Oral History, 1969, on file at the Lucretia Little Local History Room, Mill Valley Public Library.

“Interview with Ruth Boerike White Bowie” January 28, 1976. Anne T. Kent California Room, Marin County Free Library.

Cunha, John F. Oral History, November 28, 1993, by Darcie Luce for the USDI, on file at the GGNRA archives.

Filippi, Bob and Walter. Oral history, June 15, 1983, on file at the Lucretia Little Local History Room, Mill Valley Public Library.

Filippi, Marie. Oral History, 1983, on file at the Lucretia Little Local History Room, Mill Valley Public Library.

Freitas, Manuel T., Jr., Judge Carlos, Louis, and Walter. Oral History, February 6, 1976, Anne T. Kent California Room, Marin County Free Library.

Giannecchini, Bob and Lindy. Oral History, March 26, 1991, by Karana Hattersley-Drayton for the USDI.

Lopes, Laura. Oral History, November 28, 1988, by Karana Hattersley-Drayton for the USDI, on file at the GGNRA archives.

Marcus, William A. Oral History, 1972, on file at the Lucretia Little Local History Room, Mill Valley Public Library.

“Recollections of Mrs. Walter J. Meyer.” June 5, 1950 [on file Anne T. Kent Room Marin County Free Library]

Nygren, Shirley Souza. Phone conversation August 2, 2005.

Park, Helen Van Cleave. Oral History, 1973, on file at the Lucretia Little Local History Room, Mill Valley Public Library.

Poole, Cassius E. Conversation at Miwok Stables August 13, 2005.

Recollections of Mrs. Walter J. Meyer (formerly Evelyn Neuhaus, only child of William Neuhaus and Rose Neuhaus, Oral History, June 6, 1950, on file at Anne T. Kent California Room, Marin County Free Library

Santos, George. Oral History, 1981, on file at the Lucretia Little Local History Room,

Mill Valley Public Library.

Schneider, Bernice Mattos. Oral History, April 1994, on file at the Lucretia Little Local History Room, Mill Valley Public Library.

**Title:** Secondary Sources

**Description:** Abbott, Sue. North Bay Dairylands. Berkeley, Penstemon Press, 1989.

Auwaerter, John, et. al. "Muir Woods Historic Resource Study."

Barker, Leo et al. "Big Lagoon Wetland and Creek Restoration Project: Cultural Resources Survey, Muir Beach, Marin County, California, draft report." Golden Gate National Recreation Area, National Park Service, February 2005.

Baron, Kristin. Golden Gate Dairy Ranch House: Physical History Report, Golden Gate Dairy, Muir Beach, California. Division of Cultural Resources and Museum Management, Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

Blum, George W. The Cycle Guide Road Book, California, 1896.

Bohme, Frederick G. "The Portuguese in California." California Historical Society Quarterly (September 1956): 233-252.

Burt, Elinor. Research Notes Collection. Marin County Historical Society Archives.

Cross, Ira B. Financing an Empire: History of Banking in California. Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1927.

Culp, John. "Banducci Flower farm: Inventory of Landscape Characteristics for the Banducci Flower Farm." Golden Gate National Recreation Area, National Park Service, 1998a.

Culp, John. "A Short History of Cut-Flower Industry and the Contribution of the Banducci Wholesale Florist Farm." Golden Gate National Recreation Area, National Park Service, 1998b.

Duncan, Faith. "A Tale of Two Valleys: Frank's and Homestead Valley, Marin County." Ms. On file Golden Gate National Recreation Area, National Park Service, 1988a.

Fairley, Lincoln. Mount Tamalpais: A History. San Francisco, Scottwall Associates, 1987.

Frank, Phil, for the Bolinas Museum and Kendrick Rand and Tamae Agnoli for the Images of America series Stinson Beach Historical Society. Bolinas and Stinson

Beach. Chicago: Arcadia Publishing, 2004.

Freedman, Bernard. The Portuguese. Martinez: Contra Costa County Historical Society, 2004.

Gerhart, Matthew Paul. "Growth versus Green: the History of Citizen Land Conservation in Marin County, California." M.A. Thesis, University of California, Berkeley, 2002.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area. "Chronology of Oakwood Valley GGNRA." Comp. by Charles Kennard, San Anselmo: May 1994.

Goulart, Tony P., project coordinator. The Holy Ghost Festas: A Historic Perspective of the Portuguese in California. San Jose: Portuguese Heritage Publication of California, 2003.

Graves, Alvin R., Ph. D. The Portuguese in California: Immigrants in Agriculture. San Jose: Portuguese Heritage Publications, 2004.

Harlan, George. "Sausalito History." Undated and typewritten history on file at the Sausalito Historical Society.

Hart, John. Farming on the Edge: Saving Family Farms in Marin County, California. Berkeley: UC Press, 1990.

Heig, James and Shirley Mitchell. Both Sides of the Track: A Collection of Oral Histories from Belvedere and Tiburon. San Francisco: Scottwall Associates, 1985.

Holmes, Lionel and Joseph D'Allesandro. Portuguese Pioneers of the Sacramento Area. Sacramento, Portuguese Historical and Cultural Society, 2003.

I.D.E.S.S.T. Society of Sausalito 1888-1988: 100-Year Celebration May 22, 1988.

King, Ann G. "An Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resource Evaluation of Tennessee Valley and Oakwood Valley, Marin County, California." Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, April 1979.

Lehman, Jane. Golden Gate Dairy Preservation Guide. Golden Gate National Recreation Area, NPS, November 2003.

Lescohier, Ruth. The Search for Samuel Reading Throckmorton. 1975.

Livingston, Dewey. A Good Life Dairy Farming in the Olema Valley. Historic Resources Study, Point Reyes National Seashore, National Park Service.

Livingston, Dewey. "Historical Evaluation of Caddell, Rapozo and Bettencourt Properties" Golden Gate National Recreation Area, National Park Service, 1993.

Livingston, Dewey. "A Short History of Ranch S (Sausalito Rancho), Banducci Wholesale Florists, Muir Beach, California. Golden Gate National Recreation Area, National Park Service. 1994a

Livingston, Dewey. "Ranching on the Point Reyes Peninsula: A History of the Dairy and Beef Ranches Within Point Reyes National Seashore, 1834-1992." Historic Resources Study, Point Reyes National Seashore, National Park Service.

Luce, Darcy, comp. "An Incomplete Dairy Ranching History and Outline of Land Use in the Marin Headlands." Golden Gate National Recreation Area, 1993.

Mason, Jack. Early Marin. ca.1971.

Mason, Jack. The Making of Marin. 1975.

Quinn, Arthur. Broken Shore: The Marin Peninsula, A Perspective on History. Salt Lake City: Peregrine Smith, Inc., 1981.

Redwood Creek Organization. Redwood Creek History. n.d. online publication at <http://www.redwoodcreek.org>.

Rolland, David. "The Azores to West Marin." Point Reyes Light series, n.d., posted online at <http://www.ptreyeslight.com/azores1/azores.html>

Rothman, Hal K. The Park That Makes Its Own Weather: An Administrative History of Golden Gate National Recreation Area. San Francisco: Golden Gate National Recreation Area, 2002.

Rowell, Galen. Bay Area Wild: A Celebration of the Natural heritage of the San Francisco Bay Area. San Francisco: Sierra Club Books, 1997.

Santos, Robert L. Azoreans to California: A History of Migration and Settlement. Denair, California, Alley-Cass Publications, 1995. Online publication at <http://www.library.csustan.edu/bsantos/azorean.html>

Saint Mary Star of the Sea. Saint Mary Star of the Sea 1881-1981: A Centennial History of the Parish and Church of St Mary Star of the Sea, Sausalito, California. Ca.1981.

Santos, Robert L. Dairying in California through 1910. Denair, California: 1994. Online publication at <http://www.library.csustan.edu/bsantos/dairy.html>

Silveira, Renee F. "History of Mary E. Silveira 1900-1982." Online article at <http://www.marysilveira.org/about/history.htm>.

Spitz, Barry. Mill Valley: The Early Years. Mill Valley: Potrero Meadow Publishing Company, 1997.

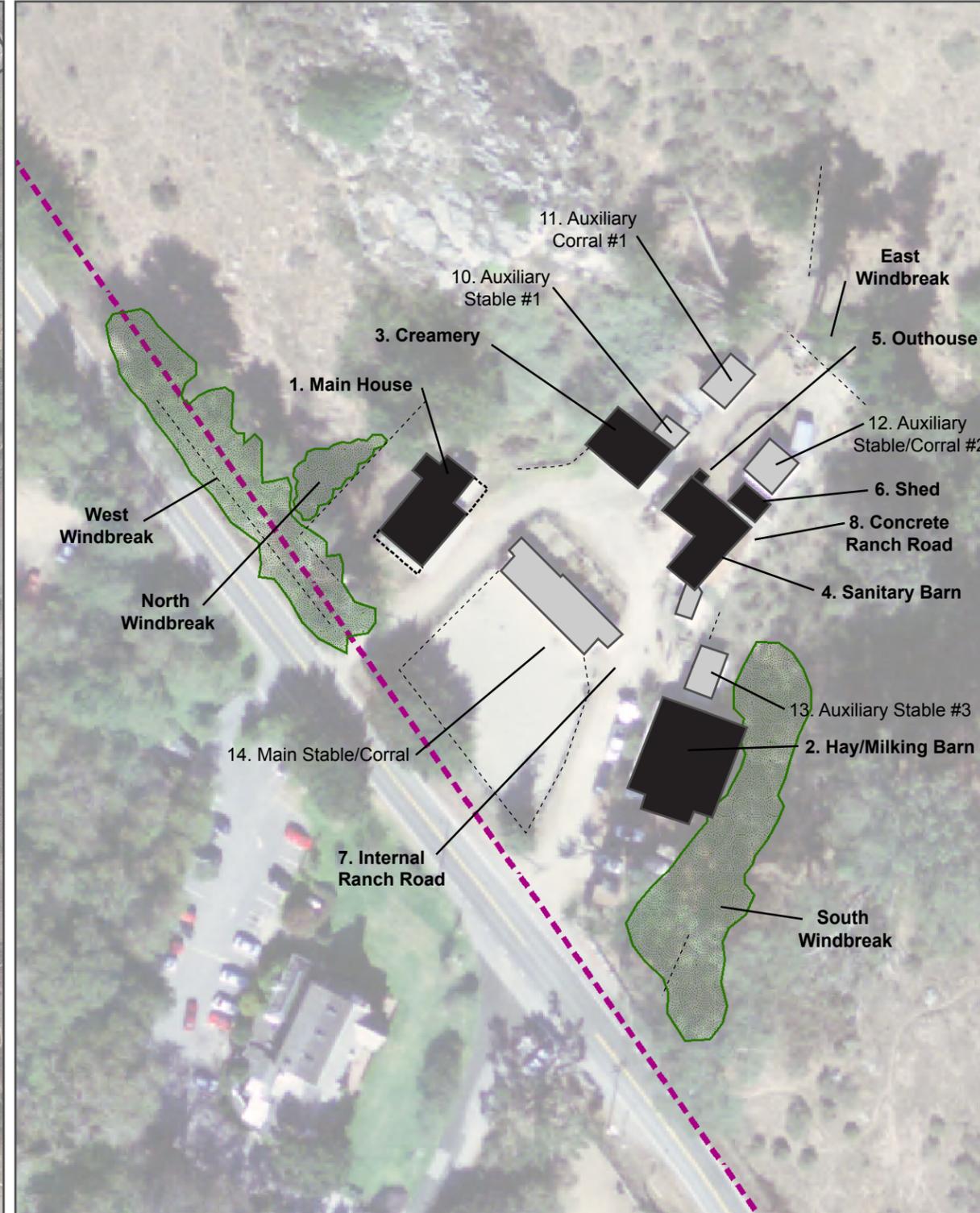
Toogood, Anna Cox. A Civil History of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Point Reyes National Seashore. Historic Resources Study, Part 1. Denver Service Center, National Park Service, Denver: 1980. On file at the Anne T. Kent Room, Marin County Free Library

Tracy, Jack. Sausalito: Moments in Time. Sausalito: Wingate Press, 1983.

United States National Park Service. "Point Reyes Ranches Historic District, Cultural Landscape Inventory" 2004.

Vaz, August Mark. The Portuguese in California. Oakland: I.D.E.S. Supreme Council, 1965.





Ranch M/Golden Gate Dairy  
Existing Conditions

- Boundary - - - - -
- Fences and Fence Remnants - - - - -
- Contributing Resources ◆
- Non-Contributing Resources ◆

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

1. Main House
2. Hay/Milking Barn
3. Creamery
4. Sanitary Barn
5. Outhouse
6. Shed
7. Internal Ranch Road
8. Concrete Ranch Road
9. Diaz Ridge Trail

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

10. Auxiliary Stable #1
11. Auxiliary Corral #1
12. Auxiliary Stable/Corral #2
13. Auxiliary Stable #3
14. Main Stable/Corral

Sources: Project contracted by NPS,  
Stephen Haller, Golden Gate NRA;  
Field work, Nick Weeks & John Martini, 2005;  
Cartography, GGNPC, 2006

Greater Ranch Area



Building Complex

