

Clockwise from top left: School children visit during the 1960s. A bird's-eye view of the Adobe after its 1960s restoration shows just the wingless Adobe with a walled compound. A drawing of Hugo Reid by artist Maynard Dixon. Pancho, the Arboretum's donkey-in-residence.

Dakin assembled a group of experts who oversaw the restoration. The Reid association with the Adobe was regarded as the period of significance for the project. Baldwin's wood frame wing was dismantled with the intention of restoring it in some form. But the funding dried up and the disassembled wooden wing, which had been placed in storage, was never returned to the site.

The Adobe's restoration was undertaken based on the understanding formed in this process. It included interior furnishings viewed through the windows, a walled compound, orchard, vineyard, recreated Tongva (formerly known as the Gabrielino) houses and a corral with a resident donkey named Pancho. The adobe is designated California Registered Landmark #386.

For many generations, the resulting reconstruction and Pancho were favorites of visitors and school children on field trips. The restored dwelling shaped their understanding of the history of Southern California. For them, the past, when visualized, looked like the Hugo Reid Adobe circa 1965.

By the beginning of the 21st century, the Adobe's roof was leaking, the furnishings had been removed to storage for safe keeping and the walled compound and orchard were only a memory. Well-intended maintenance efforts had accelerated the damage when cement and acrylic paint were applied to the building and compound walls trapping moisture inside them.

A new restoration will be undertaken soon with an allotment of funds for deferred maintenance. The leaking roof will be replaced and measures will be taken to stabilize the walls of the adobe for the future. The Arboretum also intends to consider how best to present the building to visitors and will seek funding to develop new interpretive material and create a landscape in the surrounding area

## THE HISTORY OF RANCHO SANTA ANITA

1840	Hugo Reid constructs an adobe near the lake at
	Rancho Santa Anita.
1847	Henry Dalton purchases Rancho Santa Anita from
	Hugo Reid for \$2,700.
1854	Dalton sells Rancho Santa Anita to Joseph Rowe for
	\$33,000.
1858	Rowe sells Rancho Santa Anita at a loss to Albert
	Dibblee and William Corbitt.
1865	William Wolfskill purchases 11,319 acres of Rancho
	Santa Anita for \$20,000.
1872	William's son Luis Wolfskill sells about 8,500 acres of
	Rancho Santa Anita, including the lakeside property,
	to Harris Newmark for \$85,000.
1875	Elias Jackson "Lucky" Baldwin purchases Rancho
	Santa Anita for \$200,000.
1877	Baldwin renovates the Hugo Reid Adobe, creating
	an 8-room, L-shaped home with a new wooden wing
	attached to the old adobe structure.
1909	Lucky Baldwin dies of pneumonia in his Adobe home.
1936	Anita Baldwin sells the remaining 1,300 acres of
	Rancho Santa Anita to Harry Chandler of the
	Los Angeles Times.
1936-47Chandler's real estate organization, Rancho Santa	
	Anita, Inc. undertakes subdivision of the old
	ranch lands.
1947	With urging from Dr. Samuel Ayres' Arboretum
	Committee of the Southern California Horticultural
	Institute, the State of California and County of Los
	Angeles jointly purchase 111 acres from Rancho
	Santa Anita, Inc. to create an arboretum around the
	Baldwin home site.

that will evoke a landscape shaped by native vegetation and characteristic plant introductions from Mission Days to the Victorian Era. The goal is a garden that can be interpreted as living history of the site.

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