

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

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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\*Resource Name or #: (assigned by recorder) Porter Ranch

P1. Other Identifier: Las Lomas Ranch

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

\*a. County: Monterey

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: N/A

Date: N/A T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; M.D. B.M.

c. Address: 103 Hall Road

City: Watsonville

Zip: 95076

d. UTM: Zone: 10 ; 612252 mE/ 4080639 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: A.P.N. 119-011-023-000

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

The 70.73-Acre property is located in the gently rolling hills northeast of Elkhorn Slough. The property contains a farmstead cluster of 6 buildings: a single-family residence (main house) constructed in the Vernacular Cottage style, a tank house, a horse barn, a worker's cottage, a garden shed, and a recent, non-historic storage shed. See continuation sheets for a site plan, descriptions of individual buildings and photographs.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP32: Rural Open Space; HP33: Farm/Ranch

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Main House, west elevation, 2016

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Circa-1890: Monterey County Assessors Record

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Elkhorn Slough Foundation

1698 Elkhorn Road

Watsonville, CA 95076

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

PAST Consultants, LLC

PO Box 721

Pacific Grove, CA 93950

\*P9. Date Recorded: 8/11/17

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Owner Requested

\*P11. Report Citation: None

\*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record  
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record  
☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

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\*NRHP Status Code 5S1

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Porter Ranch

B1. Historic Name: Las Lomas Ranch

B2. Common Name: Porter Ranch

B3. Original Use: Agricultural

B4. Present Use: Residential/Agricultural

\*B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular

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

See continuation sheets, for construction history of individual buildings.

\*B7. Moved? ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown Date:

Original Location: Same

\*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme: Agriculture

Area: Monterey County

Period of Significance: Circa-1890 to 1967

Property Type: Intensive Farmstead

Applicable Criteria: Local

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

See continuation sheets.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP30: Trees/Vegetation

\*B12. References:

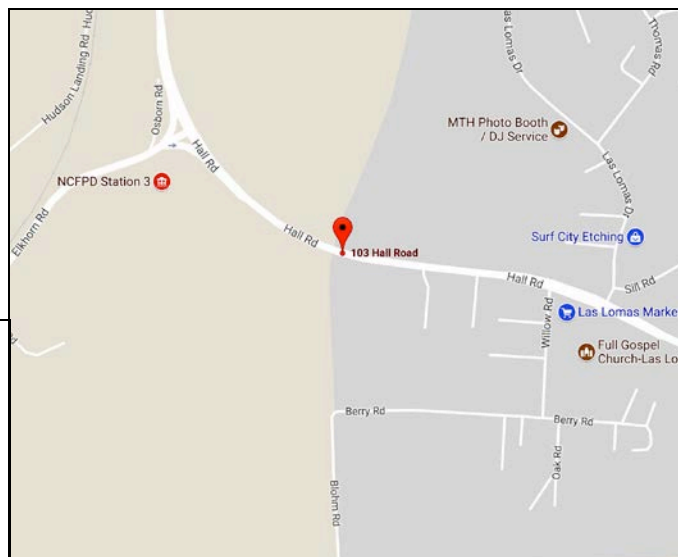
- Clovis, Meg. *Porter-Vallejo Mansion National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, 1989
- Diane Porter Cooley Interview, PAST Consultants, LLC: June 29, 2017
- *Farmer of the Year 2009, Awarded to Diane Porter Cooley by Agri-Culture*, Porter Family Archives, Pajaro Valley Historical Association
- *John T. Porter Family, Research Notes, Photocopied Articles and Miscellaneous Items Collected by Betty Lewis*, Porter Family Archives, Pajaro Valley Historical Association
- Monterey County Assessors Records, Assessors Office, Salinas, CA
- *Oral History, Bernice Porter Cooley, 1988*, Porter Family Archives, Pajaro Valley Historical Association
- PAST Consultants, LLC, *Agricultural Resources Evaluation Handbook, Monterey County, 2011*
- Porter Family Collection, Santa Cruz Museum of Art and History

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: PAST Consultants, LLC

\*Date of Evaluation: 8/11/17

(This space reserved for official comments.)



**P3a. Description: Site Plan**

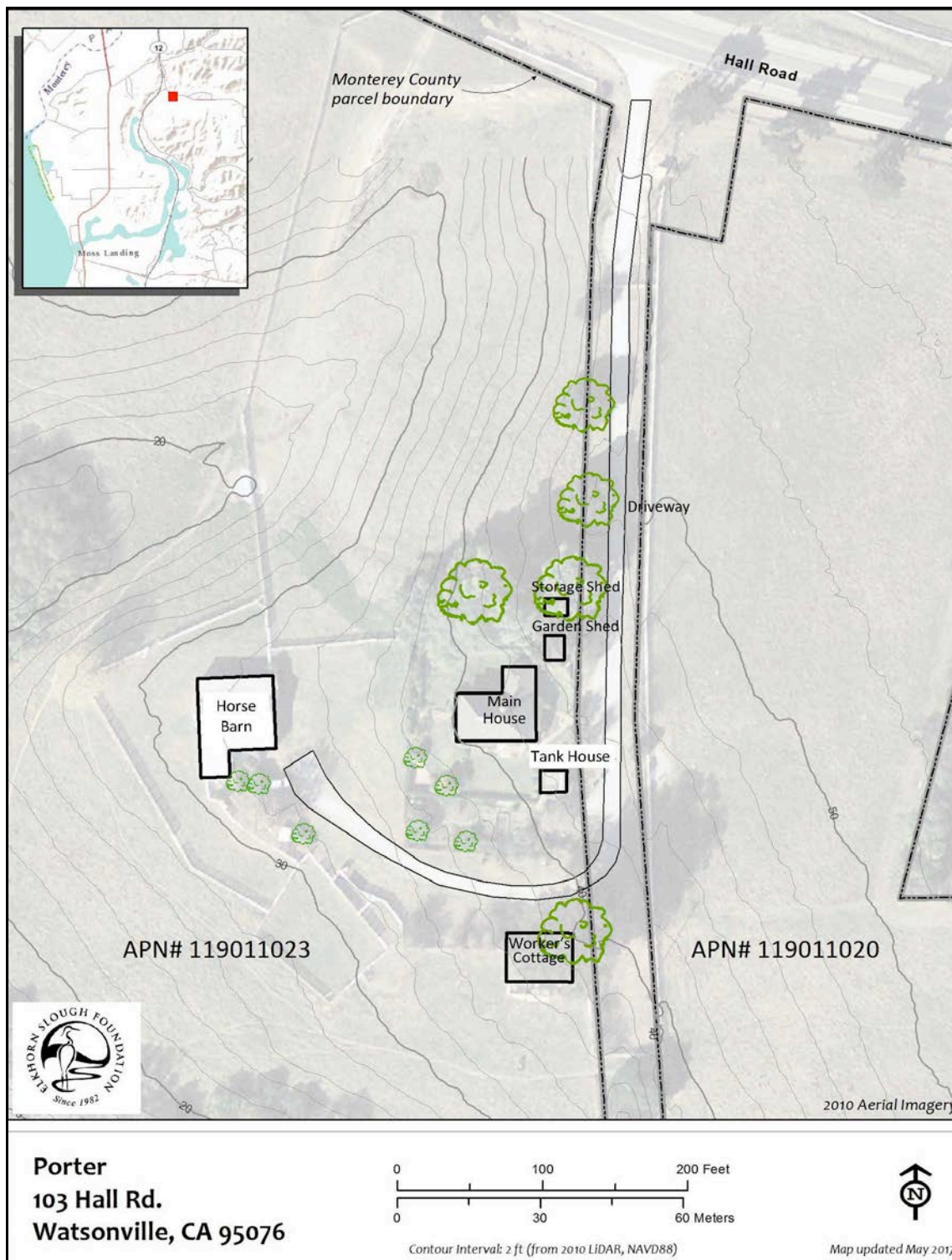


Figure 1. Site Plan (Courtesy: Elkhorn Slough Foundation)



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\*Date: 8/11/17

■ Continuation

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### P3a. Description: Site Description

Nestled in the gently rolling hills northeast of Elkhorn Slough in rural Monterey County, the 70.73-acre Porter Ranch site contains a farmstead cluster of 6 buildings: a single-family residence (Main House) constructed in the Vernacular Cottage style, a Tank House, a Horse Barn, a Worker's Cottage, a Garden Shed, and a recent, non-historic Storage Shed. A gravel road runs south from a simple gate at 103 Hall Road to the farmstead cluster. The road turns west after passing the Tank House and leads to open pasture containing the Horse Barn and various split-rail wood-fenced corrals. Wood split-rail fencing also flanks the entrance driveway and separates historic pasturing and grazing areas near the farmstead cluster.



**Figure 2.** Looking south from entrance gate.



**Figure 3.** Looking southwest from driveway toward the Horse Barn.



**Figure 4.** View of the Main House, west elevation, and the Tank House (arrow), taken from Horse Barn.



**Figure 5.** Looking west from driveway toward the Horse Barn.

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**P3a. Description: Main House.**

Constructed circa-1890, the Main House is a wood-framed building, L-shaped in plan, constructed in the late-Victorian, Vernacular Cottage style. It has a hipped-roof capped by a replaced finial, Redwood drop siding, a single wood-clad chimney, a trellis on the east elevation, a rear veranda on the west elevation, eight-light French doors, multi-light bay windows on the north and south elevations and original, two-over-two, double-hung, wood-sash windows with window shutters. Alterations include: 1927: substantial interior remodeling; 1947: add bay window to master bedroom on south elevation; 1949: move east elevation wall forward to enlarge kitchen; 1951: add wing and additional bay window to north elevation; 2004 – 2006: replace in-kind French doors, install wood-clad chimney; replace in-kind the rooftop finial; replace east elevation trellis, selective replacement of window panes, install French drain, and install forced-air heating.



**Figure 6.** View of east elevation and 1951 addition (arrow).



**Figure 7.** View of south and west elevations.



**Figure 8.** View of west elevation. The Tank House is located to the right and behind the house (arrow).



**Figure 9.** View of north elevation looking southeast and the 1951 addition (arrow).

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

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\*Date: 8/11/17

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**P3a. Description: Main House – Character Defining Features**

Character defining features of the Main House are:

- Hipped roof massing with deep overhang and wide fascia boards
- Single chimney now encased in wood
- Replaced finial detail (in-kind) capping roof peak
- Redwood drop siding
- Trellis on east elevation
- Rear veranda supported on square columns with decorative brackets
- Original two-over-two, double-hung sash windows with shutters
- Eight-light French doors on north and south elevations
- Single rear door beneath veranda on east (rear) elevation
- Multi-light bay windows on north and south elevations (added in 1947 and 1951, respectively)
- 1949 kitchen addition
- 1951 addition to north elevation



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■ Continuation

□ Update

### P3a. Description: Tank House

Constructed circa-1890, the Tank House is a two-story, wood framed building, with sloping sides clad in Redwood drop siding with corner boards. The entrance is on the north elevation. Paired, one-over-one wood sash windows punctuate the upper story on the north and south elevations, with additional windows on the south elevation. A wood rail surrounds the roof, which originally provided protected access to the water tank and windmill. Alterations include removal of the tank and windmill, installation of window hoods, and the installation of an electrical box, associated wiring conduits and a light standard, all at unknown dates.



Figure 10. Main House, south elevation and Tank House.



Figure 11. Looking north up main driveway with Tank House.



Figure 12. Tank House, south and east elevations.



Figure 13. Vegetation-covered north elevation.

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

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**P3a. Description: Tank House – Character Defining Features**

Character defining features of the Tank House are:

- Square plan with sloping side walls
- Redwood drop siding with corner boards
- Rail on top floor (tank missing)
- Paired one-over-one wood sash windows on upper story
- Entrance on north elevation



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**P3a. Description: Horse Barn**

Constructed circa-1945, the Horse Barn is a Three-bay Horse Barn type, having a central, gable roofed mass, with flanking shed-roofed side aisles. The building is wood-framed, with corrugated metal roofing, board-and-batten exterior wall cladding and multi-pane, fixed and sliding wood-sash windows. Alterations include: 1949: removal of several horse stalls for installation of a concrete slab for a garage; installation of garage door on side aisle's east elevation and a shed-roofed overhang; 1950: installation of a worker's apartment to the rear of the south side aisle's elevation; interior improvements at unknown dates.



**Figure 14.** View of east elevation, with worker's apartment at rear of south elevation (arrow).



**Figure 15.** East elevation, showing the 1949 garage addition.



**Figure 16.** North elevation, with horse stalls on side aisle.



**Figure 17.** View of west and north elevations.

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

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\*Date: 8/11/17

☒ Continuation

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**P3a. Description: Horse Barn – Character Defining Features**

Character defining features of the Horse Barn are:

- Three-bay horse barn
- Taller, gable-roofed central building mass flanked by shed-roofed side aisles
- Board-and-batten exterior wall cladding
- Multi-pane, fixed and sliding wood-sash windows
- Prominent multi-pane wood window with shutters on east elevation
- Wood entrance door on east elevation
- Horse stall openings on north elevation
- Paired wood door on north elevation
- Single wood door on northwest corner of north elevation

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\*Date: 8/11/17

■ Continuation

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**P3a. Description: Worker's Cottage**

Constructed circa-1900, the Worker's Cottage is a wood-framed, gable-roofed building constructed in the Vernacular Cottage style. It contains a shed-roofed entrance porch on the north elevation, an undated, shed-roofed addition on the east elevation, a mixture of multi-light wood, double-hung sash and slider windows, and board-and-batten, exterior wall cladding. The additions all are undated.



**Figure 18.** View of north elevation.



**Figure 19.** View of east elevation.



**Figure 20.** View of south and west elevations.



**Figure 21.** View of south elevation.



**CONTINUATION SHEET**

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**P3a. Description: Worker's Cottage – Character Defining Features**

Character defining features of the Worker's Cottage are:

- Gable roof massing with wide fascia boards
- Shed-roofed entrance porch on north elevation
- Board-and-batten exterior wall cladding
- Multi-light, fixed, slider and double-hung sash windows

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### P3a. Description: Garden Shed and Storage Shed

Constructed circa-1930, the Garden Shed, is a small, gable-roofed potting shed located adjacent to and northeast of the Main House. It is wood-framed, with vertical-board exterior wall cladding and multi-pane wood-sash and slider windows. It appears largely unaltered and is in poor condition.

Erected circa-2006, the Storage Shed is a small, prefabricated and non-historic structure located adjacent to and north of the Garden Shed.



Figure 22. Garden shed, west elevation.



Figure 23. View of non-historic Storage Shed.

### Garden Shed – Character Defining Features

Character defining features of the Garden Shed are:

- Gable roof massing
- Vertical-board wood siding
- Existing window openings

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**B10. Significance:**

**Historic Significance Summary**

The Porter Ranch contains buildings that were constructed during two periods of significance: 1) 1890 – 1928, when the property was known as the Las Lomas Ranch, an Intensive Dairying Farmstead that produced milk products and hay for John T. Porter's various ranch and residential properties; 2) 1928 – 1967, when Thomas B. Porter and his wife, Bernice Huggins Porter moved to the then-abandoned ranch and developed it into an Intensive Farmstead for the growing of row crops and as the family home. During this second period of significance, most of the buildings associated with the earlier dairying operation were removed, and the construction materials recycled for use in the present Horse Barn, additions to the Main House and structures on other properties. The three buildings that survive from the first period of significance are the Main House, the Tank House (tank and windmill removed) and the Worker's Cottage. The Horse Barn and Garden Shed were constructed during the Porter Ranch's second period of significance.

The Porter Ranch is eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources for its association with the John T. Porter family, a pioneering California family. In 1864, John T. Porter purchased the 800-acre parcel from former pioneering California State Senator Mariano G. Vallejo, the holdings being part of the original Rancho de San Cayetano granted to the Vallejo family by the United States government in 1856 (*Copies of original deed located in Vol F of Deeds, Page 42, Monterey County Recorder's Office, Salinas, California*). Part of the holdings would become Las Lomas (Spanish for "The Hills") Ranch, a large dairy and hay ranch used to provide dairy products for John T. Porter's various personal and business establishments, and for housing John T. Porter's prized horses. The Las Lomas Ranch was in operation from circa-1890 (*Monterey County Assessor's Records*) to circa-1928, when Thomas B. Porter (John T. Porter's grandson) and Bernice Huggins Porter moved onto the abandoned property.

The Porter Ranch is eligible for inclusion on the Monterey County Register of Historical Resources for its association with the Thomas B. and Bernice H. Porter family and as an example of an intact Intensive Farmstead – Crops Subtype. In 1928, Thomas and Bernice Porter arrived at the Las Lomas Ranch virtually penniless and developed the property from dairying to the intensive farming of row crops, chiefly strawberries. Thomas B. Porter would purchase various land holdings throughout Monterey County where he would grow row crops for sale and distribution. He was the co-founder of Driscoll's strawberries. Bernice Huggins Porter, who graduated from the University of California, Berkeley with a landscape architecture degree, redesigned the abandoned Main House beginning in 1928 and with additions until 1952. She attended classes at U.C. Berkeley with Thomas Church and William Wurster and was an accomplished gardener on the Las Lomas property.

The extant buildings span both periods of significance. After 1928, most of the earlier dairy buildings were removed to accommodate the property's new use as an intensive farmstead for the growing of row crops. The extant buildings in the cluster all contribute to this second of period of significance (1928 – 1967). They illustrate the changing use of a North Monterey County farmstead, from pre-20<sup>th</sup> Century ranching/dairying to post-20<sup>th</sup> Century intensive farming of row crops.



**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary #

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\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Porter Ranch

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**B10. Significance:**

**John T. Porter and the Early History of Las Lomas Ranch**

John Thomas Porter (1830-1900) arrived in California from Duxbury, Massachusetts in 1850 and began his California business career in the mercantile business with his brothers in Santa Cruz County. He was elected sheriff of Santa Cruz County in 1857. John Porter married Watsonville schoolteacher Fannie Cummings in 1859. He was appointed U.S. Customs Collector for the Port of Monterey by President Lincoln, and served in that capacity until 1865. In 1864 he purchased a large portion of the former Rancho de San Cayetano from General Mariano Vallejo. The holdings included the Antone Vallejo house in Watsonville, California, as well as the Las Lomas Ranch. In 1874, John T. Porter opened the Bank of Watsonville, the first bank in the Pajaro Valley and moved into the old Vallejo Mansion. The house was subsequently expanded and remodeled by William H. Weeks and became the center of domestic life for John and Fannie Porter, as well as the central location for John T. Porter's many business and agricultural interests. The Porter-Vallejo mansion is on the National Register of Historic Places (*Meg Clovis, National Register Registration Form: Porter-Vallejo Mansion, 1989; and John T. Porter Obituary, Watsonville-Pajaronian, Porter Family Collection, Santa Cruz Museum of Art and History*)

John T. Porter's Bank of Watsonville offered favorable loans to farmers. Porter was one of the first Pajaro Valley farmers to hire Chinese laborers. He also helped them with immigration matters, testified on their behalf in criminal proceedings and attended their social events. In 1888, John T. Porter became a key figure of support for Chinese laborers affected by the Chinese Exclusion Act. He owned the land and buildings in Watsonville where a Chinatown developed 1865 on the corner of Maple and Union. After anti-Chinese sentiment arose in Santa Cruz County in the 1880s, Porter moved Watsonville's Chinatown — buildings and residents — to his Pajaro property in 1888. The new settlement was called "Brooklyn," reportedly because it occupied a similar geographical relationship to Watsonville as the New York borough of Brooklyn did to Manhattan. It became one of California's largest Chinatowns, and allowed for the development of a healthy Chinese community with a social and family structure that was missing from the earlier and predominantly male Chinese labor communities. Porter's Brooklyn contained properly constructed buildings, with fire protection and means of sanitation, as well as temples and schools. John T. Porter was considered a benevolent "father" of the Chinese community, by the Chinese residents of Brooklyn. His wife, Fannie Porter, oversaw the financial and personal relationships between the Chinese community and the Porters from their Watsonville home. (*PAST Consultants, LLC, Agricultural Resources Evaluation Handbook, Monterey County, California, 2011*).

In 1890, the first buildings were constructed at Las Lomas Ranch, in the Hall District south of Pajaro: the Main House and the Tank House (extant), as well as a bunk house adjacent to the Tank House (demolished). Near where the present Horse Barn stands, was a large dairy barn, a calf barn, a milk house, and a granary. These latter buildings were demolished and the construction materials recycled when Thomas B. Porter and Bernice H. Porter moved onto the Las Lomas Ranch in 1928 (*Bernice Huggins Porter Interview, July 5, 1988, Porter Family Archives, Pajaro Valley Historical Association*).

**B10. Significance:**

**Thomas B. and Bernice H. Porter**

Thomas B. Porter (1902-1978) was born in Watsonville, California in 1902. The son of Warren R. Porter, former Lieutenant Governor of California from 1907 to 1911, Thomas B. Porter developed an interest in farming from his summers spent on his grandfather's Watsonville property. Thomas B. Porter graduated from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1924 and returned to the Watsonville area shortly thereafter. At Berkeley, he met his wife Bernice Huggins, a landscape architecture student. Thomas and Bernice were married in September 1927 and moved to the Las Lomas Ranch in 1928 (*John T. Porter Family, Research Notes, Photocopied Articles and Miscellaneous Items Collected by Betty Lewis, Porter Family Archives, Pajaro Valley Historical Association*).

Thomas B. Porter used the Las Lomas Ranch and various land holdings throughout Monterey County for the growing of row crops and for cattle ranching. He grew many varieties, including peas, lettuce, sugar beets and strawberries. He became a leader in the Pajaro Valley strawberry industry and was one of the co-founders of Driscoll's Associates (*Tom Porter, Longtime Rancher Here, Dies, Watsonville Register-Pajaronian, 5/1/1978*).

Bernice Huggins Porter (1902-1999) was born in Berkeley, California in 1902. A graduate in landscape architecture from the University of California, Berkeley, Bernice Huggins met Thomas B. Porter while attending college. After their marriage in September 1927, the couple moved to the Las Lomas Ranch to rehabilitate the property as their family farmstead. An avid landscape designer, gardener and environmentalist, Bernice H. Porter was known for her intricate formal gardens she developed on the Las Lomas property. She also oversaw all ranching operations at Las Lomas Ranch, along with several ranch workers. In 1996, she was named Woman of the Year by the Pajaro Valley Chamber of Commerce in recognition of her contributions to the region (*Bernice Huggins Porter Obituary, Watsonville Register-Pajaronian, 8/12/1999*).

Bernice Porter had an aesthetic interest in Modern design, evidenced by her connections at the University. She admired the work of Modernist architect William Wurster and had a date with him in college. She also admired significant landscape designer Thomas Church, who visited Bernice at the Porter Ranch to admire her formal gardens around the Main House at the Porter Ranch (*Oral History Bernice Huggins Porter 1988, Porter Family Archives, Pajaro Valley Historical Association*).

Thomas and Bernice Porter had one child, Diane Porter Cooley, who was born on October 15, 1928. She married Donald Cooley, an executive for International Business Machines, on February 2, 1952 – in the extant Horse Barn on the Porter Ranch. Diane Porter Cooley has been active in the Pajaro Valley since her return to the area in 1980, including board member of the Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency, delegate to the California State Strawberry Commission, board member of the Santa Cruz County Natural Resource Conservation Service District Committee, and numerous educational and environmental groups in the area (*John T. Porter Family, Research Notes, Photocopied Articles and Miscellaneous Items Collected by Betty Lewis, Porter Family Archives, Pajaro Valley Historical Association*). She was instrumental in donating additional land holdings of the Las Lomas/Porter Ranch in 2001 (*Tidal Exchange: Newsletter of the Elkhorn Slough Foundation, Winter 2015*).

**B10. Significance:**

**Farming Operations at Las Lomas: 1928 – 1967**

Bernice Porter recollected on the condition of Las Lomas Dairy when she arrived in 1928: “The house (Main House) there is a little square Victorian that had been built for the manager of the ranch. He was sort of like a tenant farmer. It had sort of fallen into disuse and decay, and the dairy was no longer there.”

She continued: “It (the Main House) was coming down and it was full of fleas and there were automobile tires and old farm equipment around in the yard, and then this decrepit old barn and there was a carriage shed and a milk house and a calf barn and a granary and everything – tumbling down.” (*Bernice Huggins Porter interview, July 5, 1988, Oral History Bernice Huggins Porter 1988, Porter Family Archives, Pajaro Valley Historical Association*)

Thomas Porter, who had already grown row crops with some success by 1928, developed the Porter Ranch for the growing of row crops: peas, sugar beets and, particularly, strawberries. The fields adjacent to the Porter Ranch cluster were extensively planted with strawberries. Recollections of Thomas Porter from his wife, Bernice Porter, and their daughter, Diane Porter Cooley, described Thomas as a deal maker, who traveled about Monterey County negotiating with landowners to develop the land for row crops. As Diane Porter Cooley recalls: “He (Thomas Porter) was farming from Gonzales to Firebaugh, and he was in the car all the time, trying to find a piece of ground and somebody would finance him and somebody he could work with, you know do the work, and somebody who would buy the crops. He was growing beans in one place, and lettuce in another, and he had to have his car.” (*Diane Porter Cooley Interview, May 5, 2005, Farmer of the Year 2009 Awarded to Diane Porter Cooley by Agri-Culture, Porter Family Archives, Pajaro Valley Historical Association*)

With the shift in use from an intensive dairying farmstead to an intensive farmstead for row crops in 1928, the large dairy barn and ancillary dairying structures were no longer needed. Thomas Porter demolished the large dairy barn in 1945, when war rationing limited the availability of raw materials, and reused the lumber to construct the existing Horse Barn, another barn on the Porter’s Rocks Ranch, and for the 1947 - 1951 additions to the Main House. Other buildings were removed when their condition and the need for raw materials would arise (*PAST Consultants interview with Diane Porter Cooley, June 29, 2017*). Although the Las Lomas dairy barn and dairying buildings were removed, Thomas Porter still ran cattle in various parts of the ranch’s large land holdings.

The extant buildings at the Porter Ranch tell a story of changing ranch operations – from dairying (prior to 1928) to the growing of row crops – from 1928 until when the Ranch was donated to the Nature Conservancy in the 1976. The Ranch is now owned and maintained by the Elkhorn Slough Foundation, which still leases the land to local cattle ranchers. The sight of grazing cows on the Porter Ranch landholdings remains a daily occurrence.



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☒ Continuation

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**B10. Significance:**

**Subdivision and Transfer of the Las Lomas Property**

In 1938, the John T. Porter Company, represented by Thomas B. Porter, subdivided a portion of the Las Lomas property and created a series of twenty-one one-acre lots so buyers could create small farms to supplement their seasonal agricultural income. This subdivision continued the Porter family's tradition of using its land holdings to provide housing for local agricultural workers. The subdivision implemented Federal Housing Administration (FHA) financing standards and used FHA-approved house plans. The Porter Company provided all building materials and retained title to each parcel until the buyer paid off the house and other improvements. Some of the Las Lomas FHA houses still exist in the hamlet of Las Lomas off of Hall Road in North Monterey County (*PAST Consultants, LLC, Agricultural Resources Evaluation Handbook, Monterey County, California, 2011*).

In 1976, Thomas B. and Bernice Porter donated over 100 acres of the former Las Lomas Ranch, including the farm cluster, to the Nature Conservancy. In 1992, the Elkhorn Slough Foundation assumed stewardship of the Porter Ranch. In 2001 the Porter family donated an additional 200 acres of the original Las Lomas Ranch land holdings to the Elkhorn Slough Foundation (*Tidal Exchange: Newsletter of the Elkhorn Slough Foundation, Winter 2015*).

**Historic Integrity of the Porter Ranch**

Extant buildings from each of the two periods of significance are listed below:

*Las Lomas Dairy: Circa-1890 to 1928.* Extant buildings include the Main House, the Tank House and the Worker's Cottage.

*Thomas and Bernice Porter Family Farmstead: 1928 to 1967.* Extant buildings include the Main House, the Tank House, the Horse Barn, the Worker's Cottage and the Garden Shed.

Extant buildings on the Porter Ranch straddle both periods of significance, but the primary resources date to the second period of significance. Within this second period of significance, all extant buildings in the Porter Ranch farm cluster contribute. While they are all in various conditions – from good (the Main House) to poor (the Tank House), all buildings are considered contributors to the historic significance of the Porter Ranch.