



NAME	Maag Ranch House			REF. NO.	176
ADDRESS	3101 West Harvard Street, Buildings B, C, and D				
CITY	Santa Ana	ZIP	92704	ORANGE COUNTY	
YEAR BUILT	1899	LOCAL REGISTER CATEGORY: Landmark			
HISTORIC DISTRICT		NEIGHBORHOOD	N/A		
NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION	A, B, C	NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS CODE	5S1		

Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

USGS 7.5" Quad _____ Date: _____ T _____ R _____ ¼ of _____ ¼ of Sec _____ : _____ B.M.

Prehistoric Historic Both

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: Colonial Revival

DESCRIPTION/BACKGROUND RELATED TO PERIOD ARCHITECTURE:

The most universal of all American domestic building styles, the Colonial Revival has been popular since the 1876 Centennial celebration in Philadelphia stimulated a patriotic interest in the American architectural past. Whether drawing upon Georgian, Federal, or Dutch Colonial prototypes, Colonial Revival buildings feature rectangular building plans and designs which are usually symmetrical, or at least highly regular and balanced, in composition. Roofs are commonly side-gabled, hipped, or gambreled, sometimes accented with dormers. Porches, one or two stories in height, are often included, mostly as central focal points, and frequently incorporate classical elements such as columns, pilasters, and entablatures. Doorways are adorned with classical surrounds and pediments; sidelights, transoms, and fanlights are not uncommon. Windows are typically double-hung sash, with multiple lights in the upper sash. French doors and Palladian windows are also utilized. Depending on location, Colonial Revival buildings have wood, brick, or stucco exteriors (McAlester, 320-326).

CONSTRUCTION HISTORY: (Construction data, alterations, and date of alterations)

House constructed in 1899.
Moved in 1982.
Carriage barn rehabilitated in 1988.
Water tower rehabilitated in 1990.

RELATED FEATURES: (Other important features such as barns, sheds, fences, prominent or unusual trees, or landscape)

Carriage Barn.
Pump House/Water Tower.

The Discovery Museum of Orange County grounds also contain the historic Kellogg House and new or recreated features including cobblestone retaining walls, concrete steps and paths, wrought iron gate, kitchen herb garden, orange grove, and other garden plantings and elements.

DESCRIPTION: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, settings, and boundaries.)

Colonial Revival detailing enlivens the appearance of this two and a half-story house of the “American Foursquare” genre. Covered in narrow wood lap siding, the house sits on a new, wood-skirted foundation. The complex roof consists of a fairly steeply pitched hip roof with gables facing front (south) and side. Decorative brackets accent the boxed eaves. The front gable face contains a tripartite attic opening composed of two diamond-paned windows flanking a louvered vent with elongated brackets supporting a plain cornice. Below the gable, the raised east bay of the façade features a pair of one-over-one double-hung sash on the upper story, a single large window with a transom on the lower story, and a row of corbels between levels emphasizing the slight overhang of the second floor. A garland motif embellishes the frieze of this bay. Wrapping the southwest corner of the house, an L-shaped porch is topped by a pent hipped and gabled roof carried on Tuscan columns. The porch is enclosed by a low, wooden balustrade. Pedimented gables enhanced by scrollwork in the gable ends mark the entries on each elevation. The main entry on the south features a single door, paneled and glazed and topped by a transom. On the west elevation, the porch abuts a two-story, cant bay topped by a balustrade. Elongated brackets supporting an overhanging gable end punctuate the attic opening in the gable face above this bay. On the east elevation, a second porch is enclosed by another balustrade. Alterations to the exterior of the house appear to be minor, and include some boarded over windows, the new foundation constructed when the house was moved to the property, an iron balustrade added to the front entry, and the removal of an interior brick chimney.

The 5,000 square feet interior of the house is said to feature an entry with a curving front staircase, a built-in seat, and stained glass window. A second staircase is located in the rear of the building. Pocket doors and a carved wood fireplace distinguished the parlor. The current condition of the as yet unrestored interior is unknown.

Located northwest of the house, the two-story water tower (also referred to as the pump house) is similarly situated with relation to the house as it was at its original location. The wood frame building tapers upwards and is topped by a flat or low-hipped roof with overhanging boxed eaves. Narrow lap sheathes this building as well. The door centered on the lower story of the south elevation does not appear to be original, but the one-over-one double-hung sash centered above on the second story does appear to be. The water tower now houses the Discovery Museum gift shop.

West of the water tower, the one and a half-story carriage barn has been converted into the museum office. A steeply pitched, bellcast hip roof is surmounted by a hipped roof cupola. Narrow lap siding sheathes the structure. Centered on the east elevation, a large, glazed wall dormer is topped by a front gable. Most, if not all, of the windows and doors appear to be replacements, which are compatible in material and design with the character of the building.

Moved to this location in 1982, the Maag Ranch House and associated water tower and carriage barn are complemented by plantings of citrus trees, which echo the original setting of the buildings on a 31-acre ranch on Fairhaven Avenue.

HISTORIC HIGHLIGHTS:

The Maag Ranch House was built in 1899 for John and Katherine Maag and their family of 12 children. Born in Germany, John Maag farmed in Nebraska prior to coming to California. He purchased land near present day Fairhaven Cemetery in 1891 and initially lived in a board and batten house already on the property. Growing walnuts, oranges, and lemons, Maag became one of the area's more prominent ranchers. He was a founding member and organizer of several citrus growers' associations, including the Santiago Orange Growers, the Central Lemon Growers, the Olive Heights Orange Growers, and the Richland Walnut Growers Associations, as well as the Orange County Fumigating Society. These connections led to his involvement in the development of Sunkist Oranges. Maag was also active in civic affairs and was one of the organizers of the Citizen's Commercial and Savings Bank. Maag died in 1931. His wife Katherine remained on the property until her death in 1955. Purchased by the adjacent Fairhaven Cemetery, the house was used by the cemetery caretakers until the 1970s. The house, water tower, and one of the two carriage barns were moved to the present location in 1982. The carriage barn was rehabilitated in 1988 and the water tower in 1990.

RESOURCE ATTRIBUTES: (List attributes and codes from Appendix 4 of Instructions for Recording Historical Resources, Office of Historic Preservation.)

HP33: Farm/Ranch

RESOURCES PRESENT:

Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other

MOVED? No Yes Unknown Date: 1982 Original Location: 1510 Fairhaven Avenue

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, geographic scope, and integrity.)

Santa Ana was founded by William Spurgeon in 1869 as a speculative townsite on part of the Spanish land grant known as Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana. Early growth and development was stimulated by the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1878 and the Santa Fe Railroad in 1886. By the end of the 1880s, Santa Ana's downtown business district was defined by five city blocks of brick commercial buildings on Fourth Street, with the heart of the city at the intersection of Fourth and Main Streets. Following its incorporation as a city in 1886, Santa Ana was recognized as one of the leading communities in the area in 1889 when it became the seat of the newly created County of Orange.

A substantial portion of Santa Ana and Orange County's economy was based on ranching, in particular citrus production. The Maag Ranch House and associated water tower and carriage barn are significant as highly intact remnants of the era when citrus production dominated the landscape outside of the town center. Originally located on a 31-acre ranch near the Santa Ana/Orange border, the buildings form one of the few surviving groupings of ranch buildings in Santa Ana, albeit in a new location. The buildings are also significant for their association with John Maag, one of the more prominent ranchers in Santa Ana and one of the founders of numerous citrus associations, including Sunkist.

The house is highly characteristic of the "American Foursquare" genre which was constructed in the years before and after the turn of the 20th century in both urban and rural locations. Character-defining exterior features which should be preserved include, but are not limited to: roof configuration; eave treatment; decorated gable ends and frieze; wood siding; porch configurations and elements such as columns and balustrades; original fenestration; and architectural detailing such as corbels. The water tower and carriage barn have been rehabilitated; original features such as configuration, siding, and extant fenestration are character-defining and should be preserved.

SUMMARY/CONCLUSION:

The Maag Ranch House and associated water tower and carriage barn are currently listed in the Santa Ana Register of Historical Property. The resource has been categorized as a "Landmark" because it "has historical/cultural significance to the City of Santa Ana" as an embodiment of the era when citrus ranching was closely associated with the City and for its association with prominent early resident and rancher John Maag (Municipal Code, Section 30-2.2).

Because the significance of the resource is substantially based on its association with the citrus industry, and, therefore its location on a ranch, it is unlikely that the buildings would be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. However, the buildings clearly appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, for their evocation of the citrus production era, association with John Maag, and exemplification of building types characteristic of a particular historic period.

OWNER AND ADDRESS: Santa Ana Unified School District

c/o Discovery Museum of Orange County, a nonprofit organization

1405 North French Street

Santa Ana, CA 92701

RECORDED BY: (Name, affiliation, and address)

Leslie J. Heumann

Science Applications International Corporation

35 S. Raymond Avenue, Suite 204, Pasadena, CA 91105

DATE RECORDED: April 10, 2001

SURVEY TYPE: (Intensive, reconnaissance, or other)

Intensive survey update

REPORT CITATION: (Cite survey report and other sources)

Les, Kathleen. *Historic Resources Inventory, 1510 Fairhaven*, March 1980.

REFERENCES: (List documents, date of publication, and page numbers. May also include oral interviews.)

<http://www.discoverymuseumoc.org/sites/mag.html>

Harris, Cyril M. *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia*. New York, WW Norton, 1998.

Marsh, Diann. *Santa Ana, An Illustrated History*. Encinitas, Heritage Publishing, 1994.

Marsh, Diann. "The Maag House." <http://www.santaanahistory.com/articles/maag.html>

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

National Register Bulletin 16A. "How to Complete the National Register Registration Form."

Washington DC: National Register Branch, National Park Service, US Department of the Interior, 1991.

Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780*. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1969.

EVALUATOR: Leslie J. Heumann

DATE OF EVALUATION: April 10, 2001

EXPLANATION OF CODES:

- National Register Criteria for Evaluation: (From Appendix 7 of Instructions for Recording Historical Resources, Office of Historic Preservation)
 - A:** that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
 - B:** that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
 - C:** that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
- National Register Status Code: (From Appendix 2 of Instructions for Recording Historical Resources, Office of Historic Preservation)
 - 5S1:** Is separately listed or designated under an existing local ordinance, or is eligible for such listing or designation.



Maag Carriage Barn



Maag Water Tower