

MOJAVE RIVER VALLEY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION



"DEDICATED TO THE PRESERVATION AND PROMOTION OF
THE SCIENTIFIC, HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL
HERITAGE OF THE MOJAVE DESERT."

P.O. BOX 1282 BARSTOW, CA 92312-1282

MUSEUM LOCATED CORNER BARSTOW ROAD AND VIRGINIA WAY

11 June 2010

Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, California 94296-0001

Craig Hoffman, Project Manager
Siting, Transmission and Environmental Protection Division
California Energy Commission
1516 Ninth Street, MS-15
Sacramento, California 95814

Applicant: Mojave River Valley Museum Association

Address: 270 E. Virginia Way, Barstow, CA 92311

Directors: Robert Hilburn, President, Gary Clark, Director, Patricia A. Schoffstall, Treasurer

The Resource name is:

Lockhart General Merchandise Store (P-36-006558)

The Resource owner is:

Mojave Solar - Abengoa Energy

The local government with land-use authority is:

The California Energy Commission

The Statement of Significance:

The Lockhart Ranch was the largest vertically-integrated industry of the Mojave River Basin in the mid 20th Century; integrating alfalfa farming, cattle production, hog and chicken production, processed feed production, and beef marketing. The Lockhart General Merchandise Store is the last remaining structure that represents that Ranch and its importance to the history of the Barstow area.

DOCKET

09-AFC-5

DATE JUN 11 2010

RECD. JUN 15 2010

The application for nomination of the Lockhart Store for the California Historical Registry has been submitted previously, based on incomplete and inaccurate information. In the DPR 523 document submitted in November, 2009, the owner, Mr. L. M. Lockhart, was identified as "Lester" Lockhart, rather than Leslie Marion Lockhart, former owner and past president of the Rio Grande Oil Company. Nowhere in the subsequent research, by Cultural Resource Examiner for the California Energy Commission, is the *Barstow Printer-Review* newspaper referenced. Since this was the local newspaper of the period, numerous references to the importance of this Ranch to the farming and cattle industries were thus overlooked.

A review of the history of Rio Grande Oil would reveal the extent to which this California based pioneering oil company established Long Beach and Santa Barbara marine terminals and a vertically integrated production and marketing entity of enormous proportion. The geological data alone, under the name L.M. Lockhart, is testimony to the first hand exploration record of this man and the company he represented. The only remaining Rio Grande Gas Station was built in 1929 and is in Goleta, California. He and his brothers made millions in oil discoveries and held enormous land holdings throughout California, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Louisiana. There is a park in Deming Springs, Louisiana, named "L.M. Lockhart Park" that acknowledges his importance there. Also, Mr. Lockhart was the occupant and owner of the *Getty House* for thirty years before Mr. Getty bought the house and donated it as the official Mayor of Los Angeles Residence.

He and his brothers were farmers and ranchers, owning for example, a 500 acre citrus ranch in Pasadena, California. Brother Lynn Lockhart had his ranch in Springerville, Arizona, and raised breeding and range cattle for the Lockhart Ranch in Barstow, which was a finishing and fattening operation. A rail siding was built near Hinkley for Lockhart to load and off-load cattle going to and from the ranch. The capacity of the Ranch was 4,000 head of cattle at any one time. They were marketed mainly in Los Angeles, although some were sent to Chicago as well. The prime beef was also sold in Lockhart, California, in this very store, and was even sold to residents in a bulk food plan in cooperation with Amana Freezers under a low cost financing and payment plan.

Previous examiners have mistakenly observed that the Howard Hughes Air Field on the ranch was to provide transportation to the area, as though it were a commercial airport. In fact, it was a secret airfield used by the US Army and Northrop to develop experimental aircraft such as the *MX-324* flying wing aircraft. The flight of this aircraft on July 5, 1944, on Harper Lake was the first of the so-called X-planes that were developed during World War II and thereafter.

There are several documents that must be referenced to begin to understand the importance of this building to the Mojave Valley Region. They are included here as attachments.

#1: A 1920 article on the Rio Grande Oil Company (shown as page 97) which details the extent of Mr. L.M. Lockhart's integral management of the Rio Grande Oil Company.

#2: The January 11, 1951, edition of the *Barstow Printer Review* newspaper, headlined "Beef Factory Takes Root in Desert". This article describes the extent of the Lockhart Ranch and the influence on the Barstow Area.

#3: Graphic images of a Rio Grande Oil Company Station in 1929, 1938, 1942, and the current canopy of the Lockhart Store. The classic designs of gas stations of that period are of enormous importance to everyday California people, the Route 66 culture, and their love affair with the automobile.

#4: A 1925 *Architectural Digest* article describing L. N. Lockhart's Los Angeles home, which became The Getty House and the official home of the Mayor of Los Angeles.

#5: A California Electric Power Company advertisement from the 1950s using the Lockhart Ranch as an example of power usage.

#6: A 1930 advertisement for Rio Grande Gasoline.

#7: A 1952 advertisement for Lockhart Ranch beef and Amana freezers.

#8: A 1954 *Barstow Printer Review* article about raising cattle at the Lockhart Ranch.

#9: A 1955 *Barstow Printer Review* article about shipping Lockhart cattle to Chicago.

#10: A 1955 *Barstow Printer Review* article about Lockhart Ranch being a modern pioneer.

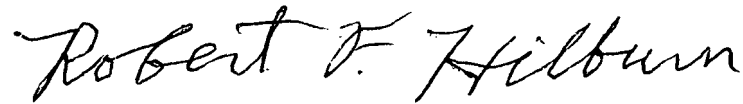
#11: Three 1950s articles from the *Barstow Printer Review* concerning the Ranch.

#12: A 1952 *Barstow Printer Review* article concerning the Lockhart's divorce.

The building in question currently has integrity, includes three levels, potentially 21,000 square feet of interior space, a truck loading bay, a freight elevator and a fueling canopy that can still serve its original intended purpose as part of the proposed solar plant.

We hereby request your assistance to perfect the application documents and correct the errors and oversights made by previous examiners.

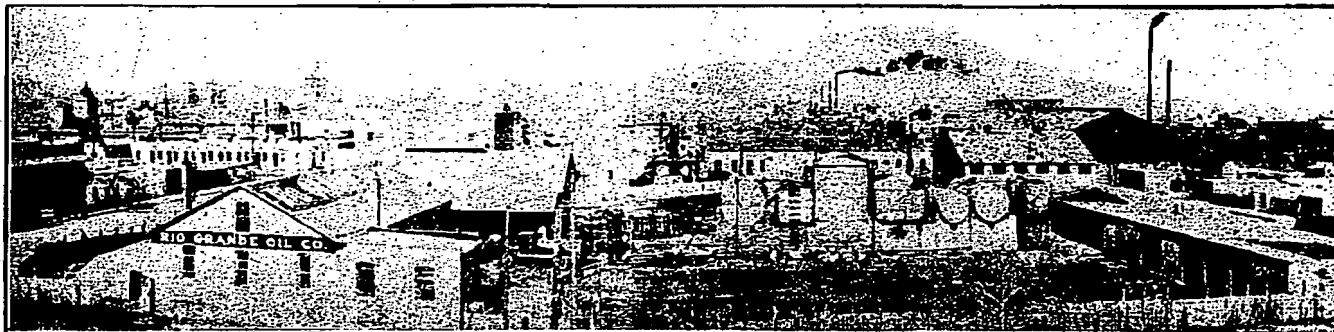
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert F. Hilburn". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Robert Hilburn,
President

RIO GRANDE OIL COMPANY INCREASES CAPITALIZATION \$730,000 IN FOUR YEARS' TIME

Beginning with wholesale plant, L. E. Lockhart develops an El Paso refinery with capacity of 2,000 barrels a day; keeps 200 tank cars in continuous service; and supplies plant from their own oil wells at Desdemona—with prospects of other wells in Homer field—Louisiana field—and the Hueco and Tularosa basins.



Wholesale Distribution Plant—Rio Grande Oil Company



L. M. LOCKHART
Manager and Secretary

ORGANIZED by L. E. Lockhart in 1916, with a capital of \$20,000.00, the Rio Grande Oil Company, now a \$750,000 concern, opened for business in El Paso at the corner of South Kansas and Seventh Streets, as wholesale oil dealers.

At that time, oil companies were being established everywhere. Gasoline, just beginning to be consumed

at a rapidly increasing rate, due to the growing popularity of automobiles, was selling, in some places, as low as nine cents per gallon. By the summer of 1916, the rate of consumption was so large that refineries throughout the country found themselves unable to supply the demand for gasoline and kerosene, due to their lack of facilities and to the lack of crude oil, of which there was a marked shortage.

Prices increased by leaps and bounds and at the time the Rio Grande Oil Company began operations, gasoline was retailing at 19c per gallon,—a price which seemed out of all reason, as compared with the prevailing price a few months previous. Refineries were, in a sweep, swamped with orders, which they could not fill. The small dealer could secure no supplies with which to carry on his business.

Soon it was a case of begging for an occasional car of that magic fluid called gasoline. Naturally, many small concerns failed. Literally hanging on by its teeth, the Rio Grande company pulled through these trying times and managed to secure sufficient quantities of kerosene and gasoline to enable it to avert a complete failure of its business.

For months, L. E. Lockhart, a pioneer in the oil game, bewailed his refinery friends in

Texas and Oklahoma for supplies, and it was only by their friendship that he was ever able to secure shipment of a single car of either gasoline or kerosene. It seemed mighty hard, says Mr. Lockhart, to decline orders that, could he have filled them, would have put his company on its feet sufficiently to see the thing through from week to week without so much "suffering" as he terms it. By being his own manager, his own bookkeeper, his own stenographer, and, at times, his own warehouseman, and by exercising every known means of economy, he pulled his company through the crisis and in time succeeded in convincing his refinery friends that it would pay them to sell the Rio Grande Oil Company all the supplies it needed.

"What was the argument?" Mr. Lockhart was asked. "Simply this: that time would come when the refineries would need an outlet for their production." Crude oil production was being encouraged everywhere, and Mr. Lockhart thought, with many others, that in due time the demand produced by the thousands of automobiles that were coming into use, would be amply taken care of by the increased production of crude oil in all fields. Mr. Refiner listened and consented to sell his wares, demanding, however, cash in advance of all shipments made.

By the summer of 1917, conditions became more stable in the oil business and the Rio Grande Oil Company early in 1918 found it necessary to increase its capitalization to \$100,000.00. With the closing of the war, came the great oil development in North Central Texas and other parts of the southwest and conditions appeared favorable for the building of a refinery in El Paso. Accordingly, the capital stock of the Rio Grande company was increased to \$200,000.00 for the above purpose and a refinery was built, with an initial capacity of 1,000 barrels per day. The refinery was a success from the very beginning and business began to increase almost unbelievably.

So large did it grow, indeed, that in October of 1919, it was decided to increase the capacity of the refinery to 2,000 barrels daily. Additional tank cars were secured and today

the company has 200 of them in service. Construction of the new unit has been in progress for two months and already its storage capacity is over one and one half million gallons. The company, realizing the necessity of developing its own source of crude oil, secured leases in the proven fields of Texas and Louisiana and now has its own production, a large well having been brought in

at Desdemona Saturday, Jan. 10th. Another of its wells was spudded in Jan. 13th, in the Homer field and other derricks are being erected to drill in both the Texas and Louisiana fields.

The Desdemona holdings bid fair to produce even more crude oil than the present capacity of the El Paso plant can accommodate and it is expected that a further increase in its capacity will follow soon.

L. M. Lockhart, secretary, states that his company believes strongly in the Tularosa and Hueco basins and that recently he leased four sections in the former basin, adjoining the well that is being drilled there now.

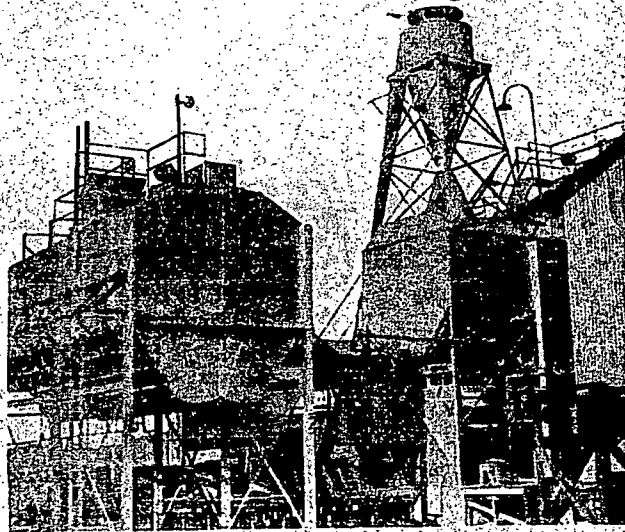
El Pasoans are well acquainted with the products this refinery is turning out, and Mr. Lockhart advises that sales on their famous "Speedway" motor oils, gasoline and greases are most satisfying. The company maintains branches at Las Cruces, Deming and Columbus and has many connections throughout New Mexico and Arizona where their products are shipped.

The Rio Grande Oil Company is strictly a home industry, all its stockholders being El Pasoans.



A. M. LOCKHART
Vice-President and
Sales Manager

Beef Factory Takes Ranch



DOES ALL THE WORK — This grain feed mixer on the Lockhart ranch is completely automatic. Pulverized alfalfa comes from the grinder on a conveyor to storage bins where mill automatically weighs, mixes, disperses and sacks. Operator of the mill merely presses a button, sets a dial and the mixer does all the rest.

NEWLY DEVELOPED \$2,000,000 LOCKHART RANCH CONVERTS HAY INTO PRIME

What are the biggest industries on the expansive Mojave Desert? Most persons would reply: It is the railroad, the military and tourists followed by agriculture and the biggest industries. And the undoubtedly would be correct. When it comes to the latter classification, they would probably be surprised to learn that one of the largest single farming industries in southern California is located some 120 miles north of Harlow, on Harper Lake. It is the Lockhart ranch.

NEWLY DEVELOPED
This is an old-time ranch, but only newly developed. Its development is a most interesting story. In 1947, Don Hawkins, ranch manager, bought 800 head of Hereford cattle. They were quickly fattened and sold to market as prime baby beef. Last fall the herd had been increased to 1100, and this fall there will be over 1700 head.

Alfalfa is turned into baby beef at the rate of nearly three pounds a day. In 16 months time, a calf put on an average of 2500 pounds a day over a 200 day period for a total of 1050 pounds when he went to market. According to the accurate records of the Lockhart ranch he dressed out 61.41 per cent.

accommodate the 14 families on the ranch, Lockhart already had four acquired another three. He built six new homes and is now building another. Utilities are furnished free to the families, and they can buy their supplies at wholesale.

To feed and fatten the cattle at the ranch which will soon have a total capacity of 5000 head, has caused the Lockhart ranch to expand in two different directions.

First was to increase the production of hay. The original 850 acres of alfalfa in cultivation did not produce enough feed. The ranch has now acquired a total of 2010 acres. The alfalfa is leveled by the hand pulling in pipes to drain the soil of any salt and putting in concrete pipe to supply water. All of this development is producing alfalfa at a cost of 10 cents a ton. The water supply is furnished by seven wells producing a total of 1000 gallons a minute. The ranch plans on a total of 14 wells or one for each 80 acres. Despite the many new wells, charts show the ranch will be pumping an average of only 115 feet. They have increased the draft by nearly 8000 gallons per minute. All of this water is raised from the surface by electricity furnished by the California Electric Power company. Charts indicate that every additional 100 miles inches lowers the underground water level 2 1/2 feet. These charts show that Lockhart from a water standpoint can easily develop the full 2000 acres.

DISCOVERY OF THE MOJAVE DESERT
An exceptional cattle fattening or finishing area has resulted in the greatest of a series of allied sub-industries on the Lockhart ranch. This includes more land for alfalfa raising, a mixing plant, a proposed dehydrator, additional store and ranch buildings and both hog and poultry raising.

Consider the amazing figures: In 1947, 84 tons of alfalfa were raised on 35 acres of land. Last year the yield on more land had been increased to 1160 tons, and this year it will exceed 2000 tons.

PRIME STEER BEEF
Second after the production of hay was to get the alfalfa from the fields cut, processed, fed to the cattle and turned into prime steer beef. This calls for a harvesting machine to cut the hay and load it into the trucks. They dump it into a chopping device where the alfalfa goes into a primary chopper, which summer at one end and a suction fan at the other. Incidentally this alfalfa is heated to 150 degrees, which is far higher than the average 75 degree temperature of the desert. This chopped alfalfa goes into a device which separates the leaf from the stem which goes into secondary chopper. The leaf dries faster than the stem. Most persons would think that cattle could eat alfalfa and be happy about it. However, this is not so. The steaks-to-be require roughage and low protein as an ideal diet. The average hay, by itself is not rich enough in fiber, but too rich in protein for the cattle to digest properly and would cause bloat. The leaf when separated is an ideal food for poultry. Turkeys and chickens require a food high in protein but low in fiber. This need is met by the leaf as separated from the stem part of the alfalfa.

OWNED BY OIL MAN
The Harper Lake ranch is owned by L. M. Lockhart, Texas oil millionaire. The cattle are bred and possibly raised on the ranch at his brother's ranch, Leo Lockhart, at Springville, Arizona. To repeat, the Arizona ranch is a breeding and finishing ranch while Harper Lake is a finishing and fattening ranch.

The baby calves are best, and after being fattened, they are sold to the city of Los Angeles, which pays in only the high class restaurant trade. The cattle are entirely Hereford, which have been found to be best adapted to the desert. The Lockhart ranch has also considered the Santa Cruz breed, founded by the Texas King breed ranch. However, they believe the Hereford cattle are the most efficient beef production factory for converting alfalfa into good meat.

Mr. Lockhart, owner, who sold the Rio Grande Oil company to Phillips Petroleum Co. here, has had a number of D.C. and Beech planes and lost the Howard Hughes landing strip on Harper Lake.

While weights may vary, 100 calves are brought in from Arizona about 60 pounds and sold at 80 cents in from 100 to 120 days. This all done on a feeding ration of 100 pounds per 100 pound calf, which is 60¢ per day.

To emphasize the importance of these

PROFIT FACTORIES — These cattle fattening in the feeding pens of the Lockhart ranch, are virtual profit factories for converting alfalfa into meat. All the present time the ranch can feed in the neighborhood of 1200 to 1500 head a year. Plans are now over to feed 5000 a year in the near future.



PROFIT FACTORIES — These cattle fattening in the feeding pens of the Lockhart ranch, are virtual profit factories for converting alfalfa into meat. All the present time the ranch can feed in the neighborhood of 1200 to 1500 head a year. Plans are now over to feed 5000 a year in the near future.



HAY TO SEE — Much of alfalfa now shown being fed to the Lockhart Hereford steers is being developed by a giant silo. Plans call for 1000 head of steers, the alfalfa is shown in storage bins where mill automatically weighs, mixes, disperses and sacks. Operator of the mill merely presses a button, sets a dial and the mixer does all the rest.

JAN. 11, 1951

#2

Hot In Desert

HART E STEAKS

Two ways. First in more healthy and better cattle of the Lockhart ranch, and second in the increased price for the separated feed. Alkali hay sells for \$2.50 in Los Angeles or around \$2.10 on the desert. The dehydrated hay in the form of meal sells for \$3.25 a ton.

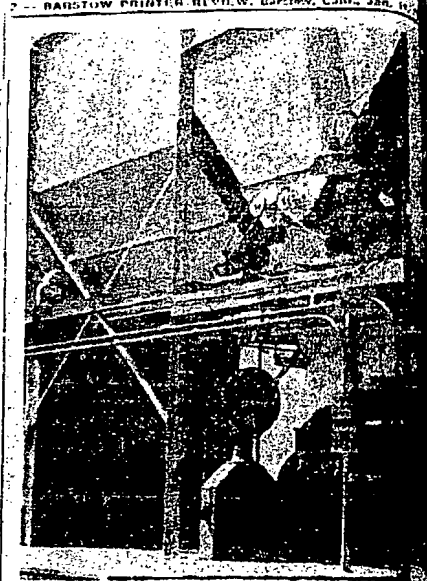
The mix mill is already installed. Any type of feed can be automatically prepared through combinations. The chopped feed comes in through the top through the suction conveyor and is mixed by setting the slide and pushing the button with molasses or any type of feed.

This year the Lockhart ranch is planning on bringing in 73 carloads of cattle in one bunch. At 50 head to a carload this would represent 3650 cattle. The Santa Fe intends to put in a siding, three miles west of Hankley. The dehydrator for feeds, which has been purchased in northern California, but not yet installed will represent an investment of around \$60,000. Now it would be worth well over \$100,000 and this will be available to serve the desert area. Levelling of land, roads, drainage, irrigation pipes and various facilities represent a heavy investment.

\$100,000 RETREAT — Mr. Lockhart is now constructing a \$100,000 home to be used for "retreat" gear and later as his home when he retires. It will have an automatic water sprinkling system controlled by electric clocks to take care of his garden when he is away. In addition the grounds will have an electrically heated swimming pool and the house will be of ultra-modern design.

To fatten cattle from Arizona has called for both a number of major developments and a number of interesting side lights. The latter include a poultry ranch to use the leafy part of the alfalfa that is not sold. This includes thousands of turkeys and thousands of chickens. The cattle are fed only fresh feed. Anything that is not used up and is combined with fresh feed. Cattle will be on the state feed. To combine the top old feed, a new feed was developed. The hay, straw and alfalfa on this feed has been used from a year ago. The water is being used from six to a depth of 15 feet. There is a well on the place. The water is in such good condition that it is remarkably pure.

Don Houston, ranch manager, is not only a farmer and rancher, but also a philosopher on raising the vast ranch. For instance, he says \$2.50 a bushel water for each ton of alfalfa. The number of bushels to one month is worth \$1.10 in alfalfa. Manager Houston is now experimenting with a new and cheap method of distributing their income into the dry fields. It is merely by dropping it into the alfalfa.



PUSH BUTTON RANCHING — Panel to right shows rows of buttons which control the completely automatic feed mixer at the Lockhart ranch. The plant is equipped completely with locking relay controls and plays a number of electric totaling 125 M.P.



CATTLE TALK — Cowboys and city slickers meet on Lockhart Ranch to talk things over. (Left) Mr. Lockhart's brother, Don Houston, ranch manager; (right) Gus Engler, Caterpillar Agricultural Engineer; Jerry Smith, Barstow District Manager; and Clarence Harling, Interstate District Manager.

of the irrigation idea. The water is being used from six to a depth of 15 feet. There is a well on the place. The water is in such good condition that it is remarkably pure.

FAST FEEDING — Mr. Houston's new method of feeding the cattle is a real fast feeding system. With the use of the new feed, the cattle can be fed in a matter of minutes. The new feed is a real fast feeding system. The new feed is a real fast feeding system.

BEEF FACTORY

(From Page 2)

proximately the same area as 1000 board feet of lumber which costs \$102. Further economy is that metal will last almost indefinitely while lumber has to be replaced about every three years.

Mr. Lockhart, while in many times a millionaire, has a policy of making everyone of his investments pay. He does this by buying the best brains in the business. Walter Goertz of Hollywood is the consulting engineer on water problems. Development of water has not been guesswork but has been scientifically proven by tests and charts. Norman A. Rothenberg, veterinarian, keeps a sharp eye peeled for any animal — steer, hog or poultry — that looks uncontented — and to take proper remedies. Albert Webb is the consulting engineer on soil, leveling, drainage and construction problems.

—ALKALI WASHED OUT—

Under modern methods alkali is washed out of soil as easily as the housewife washes dirt out of her clothes. After the land is leveled and drainage pipes installed, the land is flooded. Alkali being soluble flows through the land into the underground pipes and into Harper Lake. Cost of development runs some \$87.50 per acre. The land is enriched not only by steer manure but also by chicken fertilizer. The Lockhart ranch has for free been cleaning out poultry ranches and replenishing the runways with fresh sand, in exchange for the fertilizer. They believe it good business.

The Cal-Electric Bulletin in a recent article illustrated with numerous photographs states "This program, when realized, will make this ranch the largest agricultural power customer on the California Electric System." And California Electric Power Company extends from the state line to Riverside, and from nearby Lake Tahoe to Calexico on the Mexican border.

JAN. 11, 1951



Barnsdall - Rio Grande Station, Goleta, CA The last remaining Rio Grande Station in California 1929



March 1938

Rio Grande Station 1938

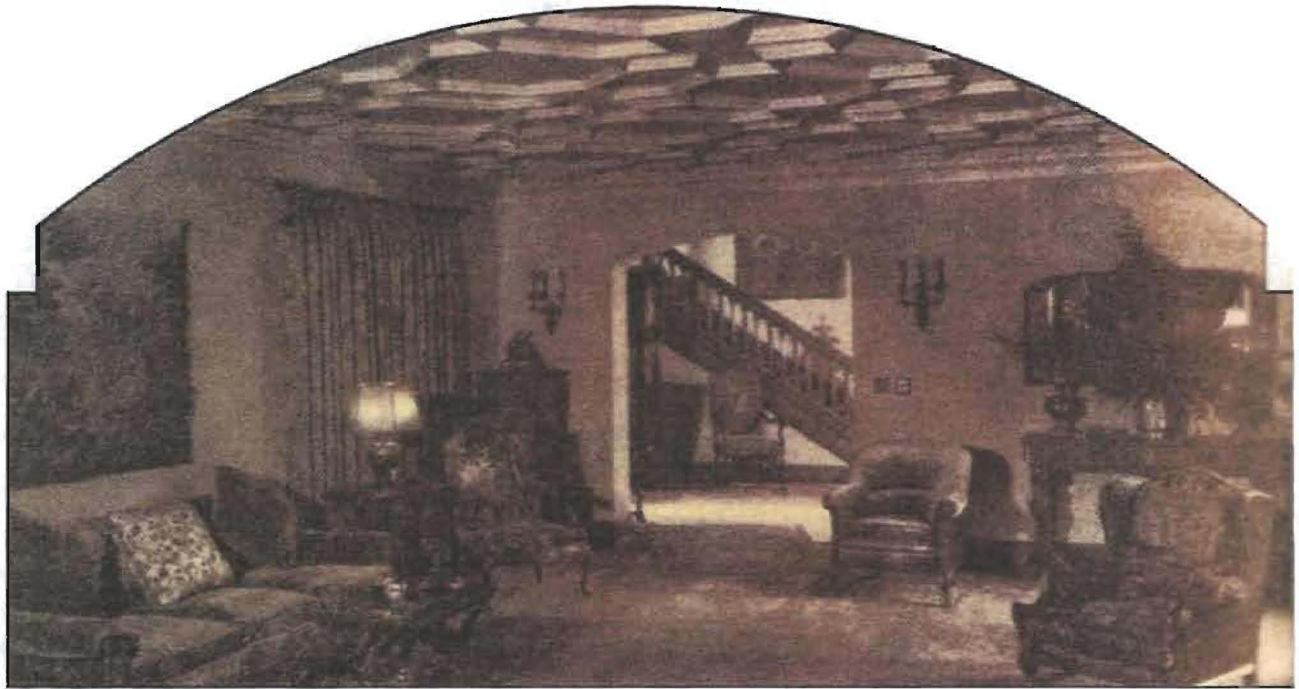


Rio Grande Station Rendering, From Road Map of California 1942



Lockhart General Store and Gas Station 1951, Canopy as it remains today 2010

AS



Residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Lockhart, Los Angeles. © John C. Brasfield, 1923.

Our Golden Anniversary ❧ Reflections on the Past ❧

Remember humming the tunes *Avalon* and *Whispering*; reading about Sacco and Vanzetti; seeing *The Kid* with Chaplin and Coogan? As you fanned away the August heat, did you and the men folk ponder America's survival under the new Nineteenth Amendment? Some will recall these scenes of the Twenties. For John Brasfield, 1920 was a turning point in his life. This was the year he founded *Architectural Digest*.

At the turn of the century, he was already established with a successful career in the East. However, with a sudden inspiration, he changed his life and uprooted his family to Los Angeles at the age of 40. It was during several West Coast vacations that curiosity grew to excitement as California lured and challenged his instincts. To Mr. Brasfield, the exceptional opportunity, climate and a casual way of life were irresistible.

Mr. Brasfield's particular inspiration centered on this phenomenal mode of living. It was obvious to him that America was curious about the West Coast, not only commercially but because of the romantic fables of a golden California — and, of course, Hollywood. He was not alone. Many Eastern families were similarly tempted, and the building of new vacation homes and estates began announcing their arrival. This migration became prolific and, in turn, presented California's fledgling architects with rare opportunity. These men — Bakewell & Brown, Coate, Curlett & Beelman, Johnson, Kaufman, Martin, Neff, Plummer, Polk, Williams (to name a few), responded with vitality and imagination, producing a style which would grow to national significance. Land promoters,



Cover, circa 1925

builders and retailers, of course, wanted this development publicized. Therein lay the nucleus for a publication.

Success was immediate. Mr. Brasfield translated California's architectural activity into a handsome pictorial. He joined the foremost advocates of the California life style — not an easy venture in a world resisting change. His publishing tenacity was rooted in fierce pride, but he always wore his character in style. Only through a determined and singular devotion to *Architectural Digest* — mellowed by a gentlemanly Southern charm and wit — did he succeed.

Now in 1970, the scene has changed. Suffrage for women is a *cause celebre*, and the fact that fifty years have passed before a real reaction occurred is significant and somewhat disillusioning. During these fifty years, anxieties have intensified; demands for commitment are more consuming; and the growing fear of our problem's totality is confusing. The solutions seem purposefully complicated. Yes, the decade of the Seventies appears overwhelming. However, we can perceive an encouraging emergence of a modern renaissance as science and technology's fantastic advances almost seem programmed by genius. We take the resulting comforts and conveniences for granted, which may be good. Because, and not so obvious, as our material needs become relatively satisfied, we should be able to be introspective toward our pursuit of excellence and self-fulfillment and thereby focus genuine concern for man's nature and his own human renaissance.

Architectural Digest has pictorially captured growing mid-



The Getty House, Official Residence of the Mayor of Los Angeles



L.M. Lockhart Frieze Caracature in the Game Room



L.M. Lockhart Boating



L.M. Lockhart Fishing



L.M. Lockhart Playing Tennis



Getty House Game Room Frieze surrounds the room near the ceiling with twelve caracatures of Mr. Lockhart



Reddy Kilowatt

MAKES HAY WHEN THE SUN DOESN'T SHINE

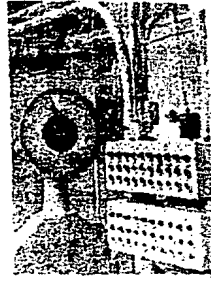
LOCKHART RANCH



A \$225,000 dehydrator makes hay on the ranch for employees' cooperatives.



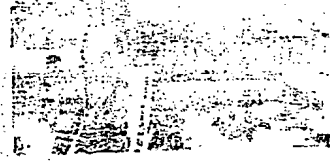
At the Lockhart Ranch, an emerald jewel in the Mojave Desert, hay is cured in either wet or dry weather in this giant dehydrator. Pulverized alfalfa is then conveyed to the storage bins. Later it is automatically mixed with barley, concentrated phosphate, salt and molasses and emptied into a tank-type conveyor on its way to be fed to the fattening herd, soon to reach 5,000 head a year. This mixture is thus turned into baby beef at the rate of nearly three pounds per animal per day.



Push-button Reddy weighs, mixes and dispenses the correct amounts to feed one and one-quarter tons of great beautiful baby beef in one hour.



Another chore of Reddy's is the pumping of 27,000 gallons of water each minute to irrigate the 7,000 acres that supply feed for the herd. American farm productivity has become the wonder of the rest of the world, and electricity has made important contributions to that record.

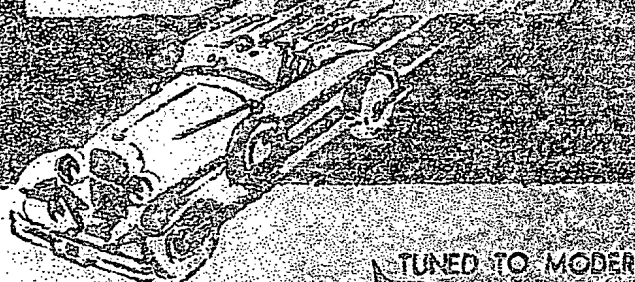


**CALIFORNIA
ELECTRIC
POWER COMPANY**

DEC, 15, 195

#5

STOP
LOOK AND
FILL



"Stop, Look and Fill." For at the Service Station displaying this shield, you will find a good man to know... and a good gasoline on which to depend. Rio Grande Anti-Knock... the gasoline that's "true blue". Pedigreed for performance... colored blue for protection! And no premium to pay!

To more and more motorists this red-white-and-blue Rio Grande shield has become the high sign to

TUNED TO MODERN MOTORS

- 1) Anti-Knock
- 2) Lightning Pick-up
- 3) Quick Stopping
- 4) Smooth Running
- 5) Ample Power
- 6) Maximum Mileage

Rio Grande has them all!

THE UNIFORM BALANCED GASOLINE

RIO GRANDE
anti-knock GASOLINE

AUG. 14, 1930

#4

THE FINEST BEEF FROM THE FAMOUS LOCKHART RANCH

We invite you to visit this ranch and see the thousands of White Face Herefords being fed scientifically... this stock is fed on hard grain for 120 days before butchering... the result is very tender, and flavorsome meat. Have a Super Market in your kitchen.

THIS IS THE BEEF YOU PURCHASE
WITH AMANA'S WHOLESALE FOOD PLAN

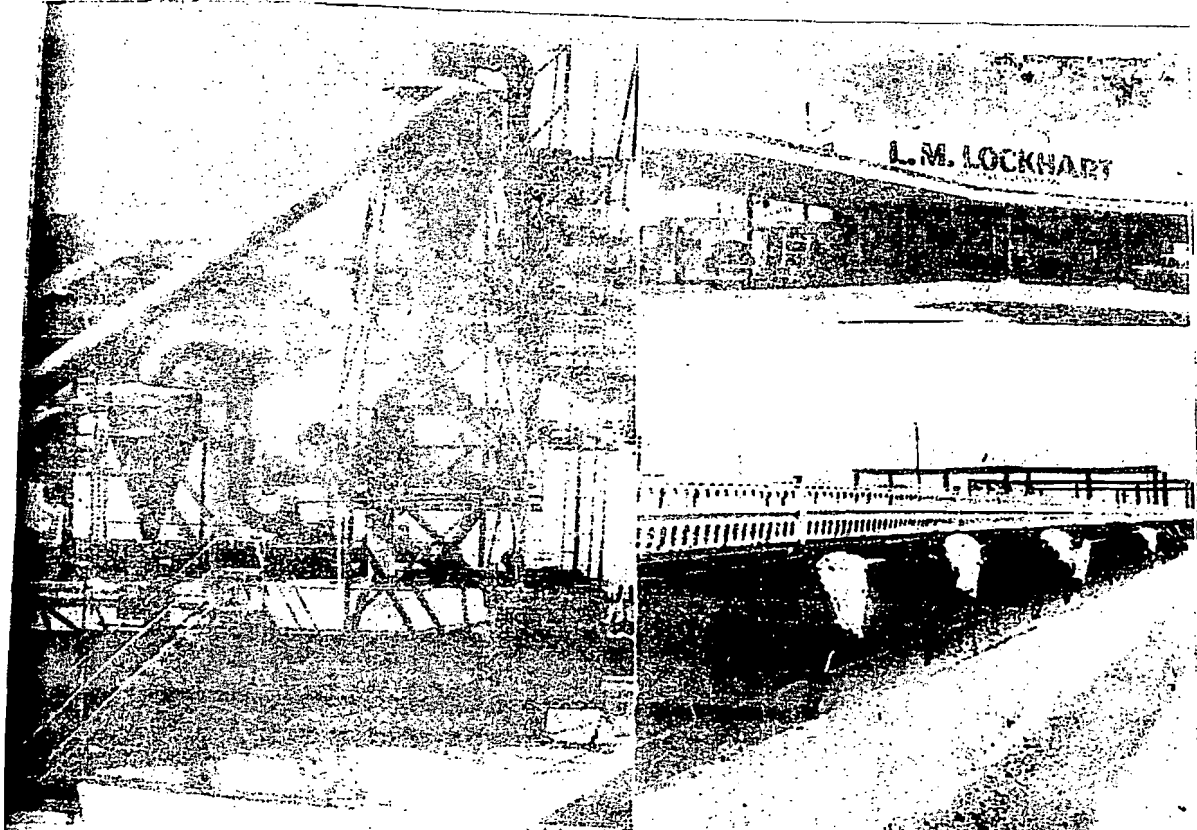
See the Meat in LOCKHART'S Ranch Store Meat Counters

Amana is bringing this attractive food plan to the many people of Barlow on Bank of America terms. You can purchase this food plan by paying only 15 per cent cash down payment and the balance on 6 months terms with the purchase of a freezer to suit your requirements. Amana freezers can be purchased on 15 per cent down and 18 mos. terms.

AND OUR AMANA FREEZERS ARE ON DISPLAY AT THE RANCH STORE

APRIL 24 1952

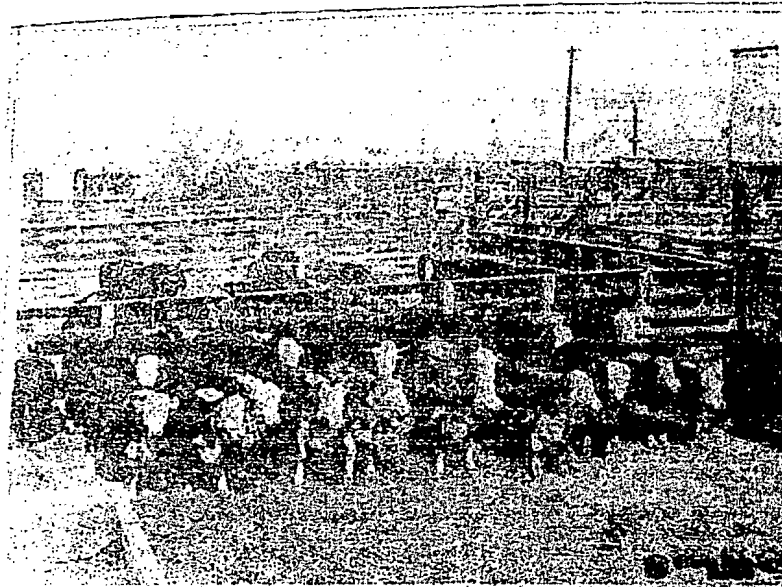
#7



Springtime at Lockhart is often spelled with six letters **CATTLE**
Springtime at the Lockhart Ranch, 28 miles northwest of Barstow, means
cattle.
With a capacity of 4000 head the ranch is currently well equipped to han-
dle incoming cattle.
Also shown above is a feed mill, designed to feed 10,000 head if necessary.

MAR. 25, 1954

#8



© TO MARKET THEY GO
Fifty-five head of 3-year-old
Herefords from Lockhart Ranch,
waiting to be loaded for ship-
ment to the Union Stockyards in
Chicago. (Sibson Photo Service)

Lockhart Ranch Ships Cattle To Chicago

A new angle was presented
in the Beef Packing Industry
when California cattle were ship-
ped to Chicago by Lockhart
Ranch for slaughter.

Fifty-five head of three-year-
old Herefords weighing 1175 lbs.
a piece were fattened for market
on the Lockhart Ranch before
being shipped to Union Grove
Wisconsin for two weeks of ad-
ditional feeding and from there
to the Union Stockyards Com-
pany for butchering. It was
announced the meat may go as
far as Boston.

This experiment may lead to
permanent procedure if proven
successful.

MAR. 17, 1955

#9

Lockhart Ranch and Store Serve Modern 'Pioneer' On 'Last Frontier'

● The Lockhart General Store noted especially for its choice meats, which attract desert customers from miles around.

The desert may be America's "last frontier." But the pioneer of the 1850's never had it as good as does the 1955 successor who is now bringing the Mojave's long-dormant fertile soil under cultivation.

For example — right out in the middle of the desert at Lockhart, about 25 miles northwest of Barstow, stands as modern a "general store" as can be found in any large city. Its slogan — "We Sell Everything."

Contrast to Cities

Quite a contrast to the "general store" now restored at the ghost town of Calico, everything

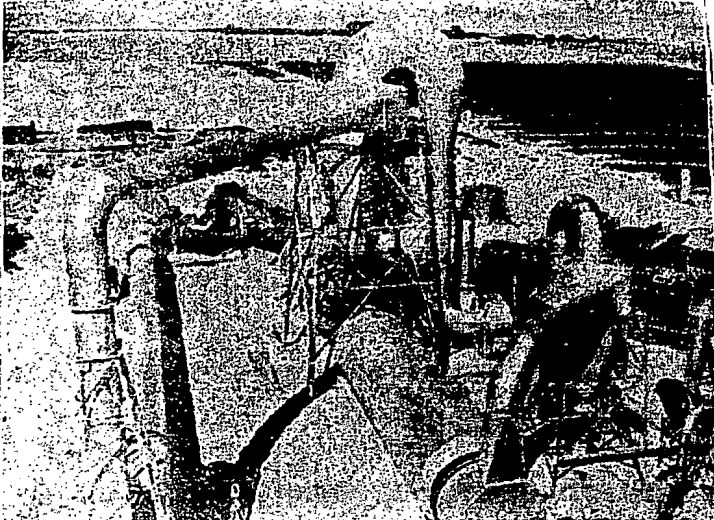
● Cattle are shown in the feed yards (left) and boxed alfalfa is stacked on the right in this view of the Lockhart ranch.

is offered for sale from choice meats to a rifle for the hunter who has a taste for venison hunted by himself. Refreshment may be obtained at its up-to-date fountain.

The large, well-stocked establishment is located on 2,500 acres belonging to millionaire L. M. Lockhart, W. H. Sanborn is superintendent of the ranch.

The store's customers come from Barstow, Burren, Victorville, China Lake, Inyokern and as far away as San Bernardino.

Two thousand of the 1,000 acres are under irrigation to grow alfalfa, barley and small grain.



Richard above, looking north is a portion of the dehydration plant on the Lockhart ranch.

"We are also trying different sorghum crops to provide silage for cattle," explained Claude Hulse, assistant superintendent and son-in-law of the owner.

At present about 1,500 head of beef cattle are in the feed yards, where they are being fattened up for market. The animals are sold chiefly at the Los Angeles stock yards although they might even

be transported to Chicago if market conditions warrant the trip. "Last year at this time our peak was 2,000 to 3,000 head," Hulse commented.

Also located on the ranch is a dehydration plant which processes "Dehi," a top quality feed for poultry and cattle.

A self-propelled harrow rakes weeds, chops and breaks alfalfa into a trailer on the field. It is then transferred to a truck and brought into the dryer where a 1,600-cubic-foot blower provides hot air for drying. The air is sucked in by a large fan.

The alfalfa is taken to the break-down mill and then is conveyed to the hammer mill where it is ground into meal. Its coarseness or fineness depending upon the size of the screen. The meal is collected in a bin where it is packaged in 100-pound sacks.

"The principle is to preserve all nutrients in the drying plant," Hulse explained. "If left in the sun, the oxygen in the air will cause it to lose quality, especially vitamin A."

If the meal is stored too long, high temperatures and exposure to air will denature the vitamins. However, protein content is not affected by storage, the assistant superintendent pointed out.

A laboratory is maintained at the ranch and every bag shipped is first analyzed.

To meet minimum standards, each 100 pounds of meal must have a 17 percent protein content and receive international units of vitamin A per pound.

Sun-dried alfalfa has a protein

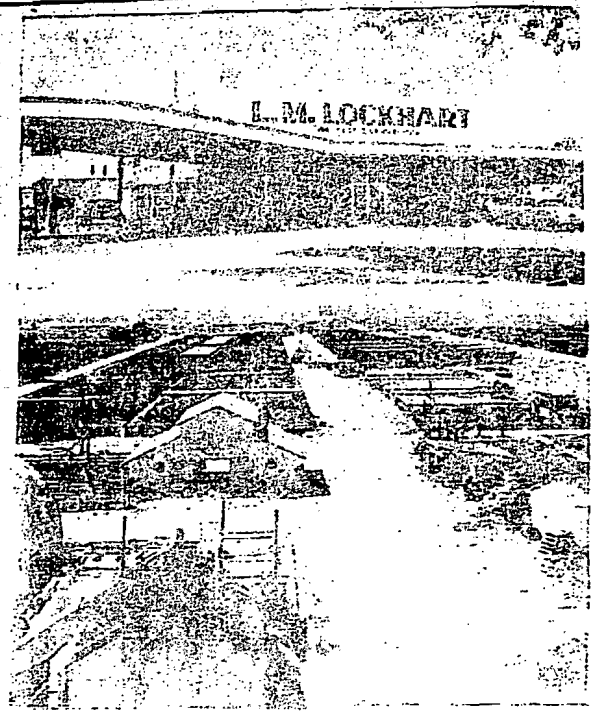
content of only 15 percent. During the busiest season approximately 50 persons are employed on the ranch. About 20 employees, mostly store and office personnel and key men on the ranch, are at Lockhart all year round.

Twenty-nine houses on the ranch provide living quarters for employees. Also on the property is a beautiful guest house.

Several thoroughbred horses provide recreation for those who like to ride.

Ann Lockhart has her own pet office.

L-DARSTOW PRINTER-REVIEW, Barstow, Calif. — Nov. 2, 1955



NOV. 3, 1955

#10

UPWC And Guests Dine At Lockhart Ranch

A steak dinner, with all the trimmings, was served to the members and Professional Women and their husbands in the mess hall of the L. M. Lockhart stock ranch, Tuesday evening. After standing in line the group was admitted to the mess hall and enjoyed the "cowboy" dinner. The ranch, located near the Upper Dry Lake, northwest of Mesquite Lake, is a pirandic alfalfa ranch having some 2,100 acres planted, with plans being made to bring the total acreage to 3,000 or more.

After dinner the club broke up into small groups for tours of the ranch. John Van Derpoel, a foreman at the ranch, took one group and explained there are 22 wells in operation, used to furnish water for growing of the alfalfa. Each well he said it was necessary to go from 250 to 500 ft in depth in the feed lot and 2,000 cattle were being raised for market. The lot is capable of handling 4,000 head of stock, Van Derpoel said.

Following the group through the recently completed alfalfa processing plant the escorts explained the process which results in cleaned, pulverized alfalfa. This is placed on the market as farm feed mix. This is the dried product of the dryer, and parts of the alfalfa are separated out for feeding the cattle.

Part of the group drove near the grounds of the expensive ranch home of L. M. Lockhart although they were not privileged to meet their millionaire host.

LOCKHART RANCH MORTGAGED FOR SEVEN MILLION

A \$7 million mortgage on the sprawling Lockhart stock ranch at Harper Lake was recorded Tuesday with County Recorder Ted R. Carpenter.

The instrument is drawn between L. M. Lockhart, mortgagor, and the First National Bank of Chicago, mortgagee.

According to the terms, the mortgage is security for payment of \$7,037,508 in notes executed by the Lockhart Oil Company, San Antonio, Texas.

In addition to ranch property and improvements, the mortgage covers some 3,000 head of Hereford, Brahman, Santa Gertrudis, Angus and mixed breeds of livestock.

APR. 24,
1952

Conservation Survey Made for Lockhart

Work Unit Conservationist James Meluire spent another busy month during February with the Mojave Desert Soil Conservation District.

TOTAL applications for assistance in establishing conservation practice totaled 125 and covered 21,884 acres in Feb.

Paul M. Blakely of Hodge became a cooperator with Mojave Desert SCD. His land included 29 acres.

A quarter of soil conservation surveys were made during Feb: Bill Rowe in Daggett, 120 acres; W. A. Lipson, Newberry, 132 acres; Cool Water Ranch, Daggett, 670 acres and 1,960 acres at the Lockhart Ranch.

E. D. Nicholson (levels for reservoir location) R. E. Goodman (land leveling survey and design) R. E. Cole (land leveling survey and design) and V.D. Frye (land leveling grade check) received engineering assistance.

Farm plans were written for E. M. Allison (Newberry—90 acres) and George Ferguson (Barstow—40 acres).

When you step from the sidewalk into the street, leave all distractions behind, watch those cars, be careful, and keep yourself safe.

MAR 4, 1954

JUL. 24, 1952

#11

