



Yestermorrow is a platform for cultural innovation, and public engagement created by Antelope Valley artist, educator, and curator Larissa Nickel. It explores feminist geography through site specific research, historical and futuristic narratives, and the museum as artistic practice to activate a heterotopian mirror space for creative intervention and discourse that encourages participatory experiences of place.

larissanickel.com

yestermorrew: Llano

Yestermorrow: Llano, An Artist's Field Guide to Llano, California is supported by the Los Angeles County Arts Commission and the Antelope Valley Arts Outpost creative placemaking initiative funded by the National Endowment for the Arts and the California Arts Council with support from Metabolic Studio.

Outpost partners include: the Otis College of Art and Design MFA Public Practice program (Otis), the Lancaster Museum of Art and History (MOAH), the Greater Antelope Valley Economic Alliance (GAVEA), the Department of Regional Planning, and the Office of 5th District Supervisor Kathryn Barger.

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Title: Yestermorrow:Llano An Artist's Field Guide to Llano, California

Series: Yestermorrow

Subjects: Feminist geography, speculative design, placemaking

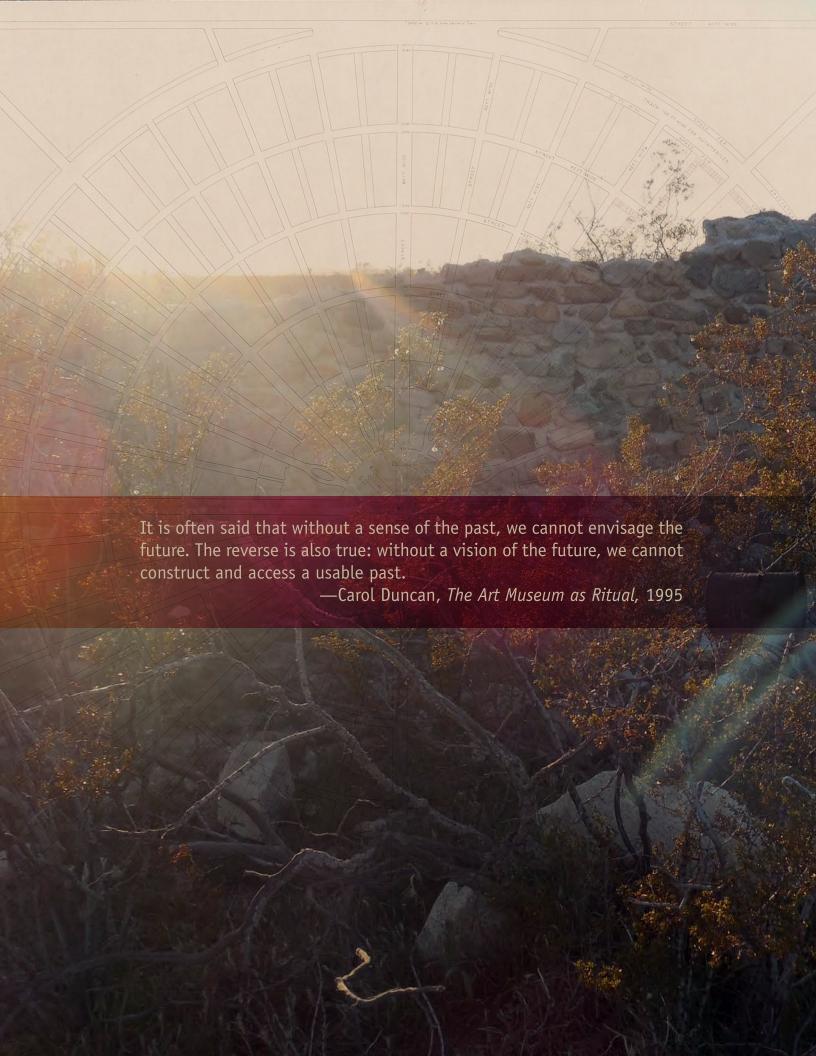
Authors/Contributors: Nickel, Larissa

Designed and Typeset by Larissa Nickel

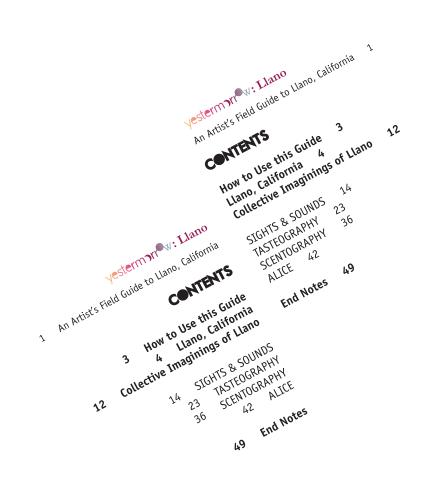
The Field Guide is available for download at: https://www.lacountyarts.org/civicart/acquisition/info/13 and larissanickel.com

This digital publication includes photography, graphic design, renderings, maps, and multimedia links to internet sounds and artworks. The guide is produced sustainably to reduce waste and excess transport.

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HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE



Through The Looking-Glass illustration by John Tenniel

Rather than assess identity of place through a fixed blueprint, this *Artist's Field Guide to Llano*, *CA* begins as a loose collection of found objects, spaces, stories, and experiences that activate an artist's lens of connections and networks intended to activate creative intervention, participation, and discourse. It exists as a means to for us to re-create a personal or social compass, to journey through the discovery of the world, and to explore an artistic philosophy of the concept of cultural space.

FEMINIST GEOGRAPHY

This guide is an experiment in feminist geography located at the intersection of public policy, new technologies, and embodied life. Can our collective sensory experiences relate the material body to a place that exists but perhaps have never visited except through the senses, connecting us in a cultural social space both tied and unfettered to geography, where the body is itself book, cartography, rhizome, and archive?

Constructing the body as an interactive map or book of interfolding pages, this guide contains sensory experiences that offer a survey into the processes, passions, behaviors and other elements that trace us to Llano, to invent a cartography of place which is:

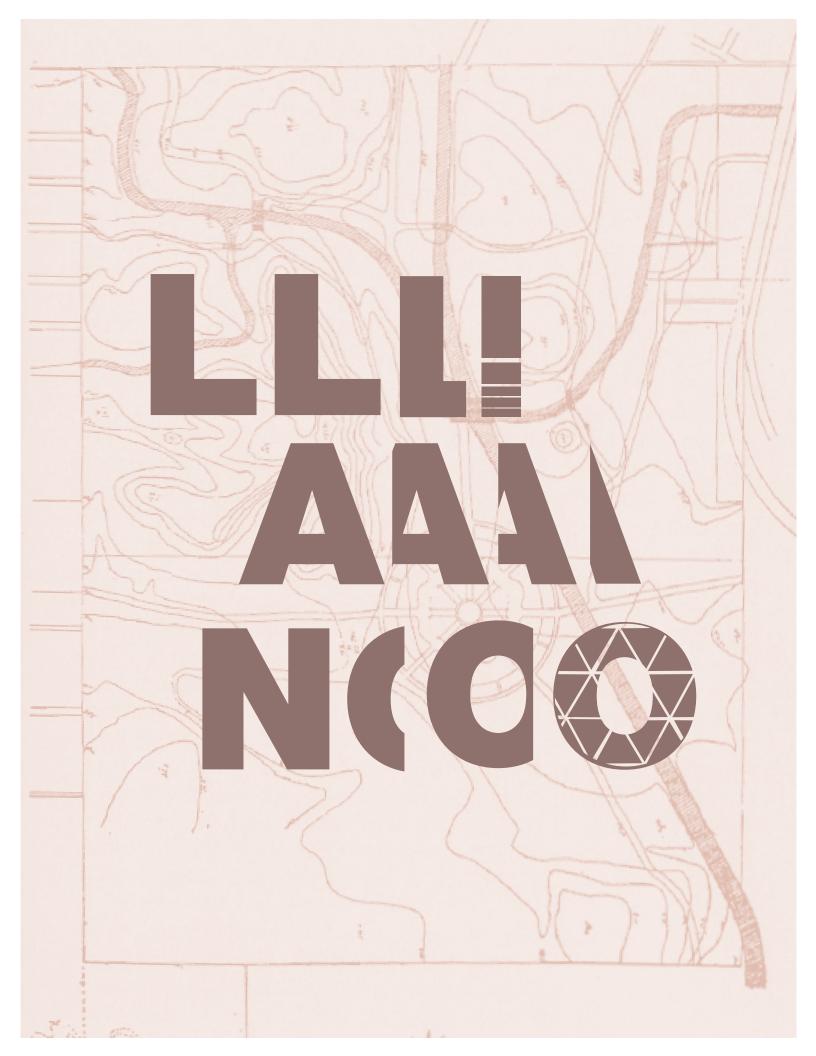
open and connectable in all its dimensions; it is detachable, reversible, susceptible to constant modification. It can be torn, reversed, adapted to any kind of mounting, reworked by an individual, group, or social formation. It can be drawn on the wall, conceived as a work of art, constructed as political action or as a mediation...¹

Throughout the guide are cultural references, historical clippings, prompts, and collaborative activities to activate sensory experiences of Llano. Create perfume, form a book club, make a recipe, and construct your own looking glass connection to this place by drawing, reflecting, meditating, or otherwise envisioning a geographic imagination and aesthetic experience of Llano and it's cultural memory, collective present, and social futures or—its yestermorrow.



Drink Me illustration by John Tenniel





Llano, California 93544 Los Angeles County Mojave High Desert Unincorporated

LLANO CALIFORNIA



Silver cholla cactus in the Llano desert



Photograph of the Llano Studio Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University

Llano, a Spanish word referencing the level ground or plain, is an unincorporated area in Los Angeles County located southeast of Palmdale in the Mojave Desert region of the greater Antelope Valley. According to the 2010 census, the town at 93544 has a population of 1,259. Pearblossom Highway (State Route 138) runs through the heart of Llano and is its principal street.

Historical narratives of Llano include the Vanyumé considered the desert branch of the Serrano tribe, whose traditional arts included baskets and pottery, and rattles made from gourds filled with seeds.² Early settler colonies seeking affordable land and opportunity included the Sweet and Wilson, Almondale, Quakers, and the Llano del Rio Cooperative Colony which emphasized art, theater, music,

design and architecture—and influenced artistic visionaries and colonists Gregory Ain, Alice Constance Austin, Mary Fox, Fred Moore, and Bella Lewitzky.

Llano artistry can be archived through writer Aldous Huxley, musicians Frank Black and the Catholics, and contemporary artists David Hockney, Joel Sternfeld, Jesper Just, Mary Ellen Mark, and the Llano del Rio artist Collective. The high desert locale currently includes wildlife sanctuaries which preserve regional fauna, wildflowers that have inspired numerous California plein air artists, the planned



Advertisement for the Bella Lewitzky Dance Campany, 1976 Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

community and golf course of Crystalaire, the Brian Ranch Airport and its "World's Smallest Air Show," General Atomics Aeronautical Systems an aeronautical research and fabrication facility, acres of agricultural land, and an ever expanding archive of artists contributing to a network of theoretical and speculative perspective of Llano and its future research and fabrication facility, acres of agricultural land, and an ever expanding archive of artists contributing to a network of theoretical and speculative perspective of Llano and its future.



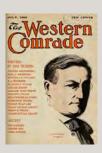
Silo and dairy barn stone ruins from the Llano del Rio Cooperative

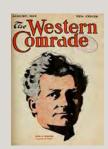
1913

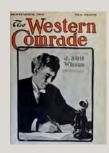


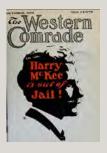




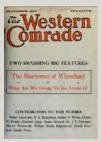




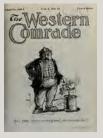














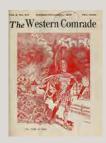


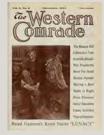


























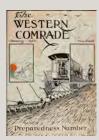










































1917



LLANO DEL RIO COLONY



Llano del Rio landscape Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University



Photograph of group in front of a Joshua tree Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University

The best place to view the Los Angeles of the next millennium is from the ruins of its alternative future. —Mike Davis on Llano del Rio, City of Quartz, 1990.

The Llano Del Rio Cooperative Colony planned an alternative communal vision of cooperation and political equality settling just outside of Los Angeles in the Mojave Desert along Pearblossom Highway 138. The Llano colony is documented through its Western Comrade magazine, published from 1913 to 1918. The publication advocated for progressive causes and socialist principles with coverage on women's suffrage, labor issues, organizing unions, and the colonies activities and events.

Founded in May of 1914, the Llano Del Rio Cooperative Colony remained in Llano for three years before succumbing to internal and external lawsuits, harassment, critical losses in water and land rights, negativity of socialist ideology, and perceived idealism of communal living. Much of the external hostility toward Llano's rural activity manifested in Los Angeles, often seen in inflammatory newspaper articles attacking the utopian experiment, Job Harriman, and the denial of water rights. In early 1918, many colonists relocated to Louisiana and established the New Llano Colony which lasted until 1937 when a variety of problems including Job Harriman's deteriorating health forced them into bankruptcy.

In spite of the innovative ideas and people that led to the success of the cooperative colony, the remains of Llano del Rio in the Antelope Valley are still subjected to the negative accounts of a never built utopia and socialist failure—a tribute to Ozymandias as Aldous Huxley wrote in *Tomorrow and Tomorrow and Tomorrow*.

A centennial later in 2018, Yestermorrow: Llano An Artist's Field Guide to Llano, California intends to propose a more complex and alternative vision of the Llano del Rio Cooperative colony and their contributions to alternative societies. The individuals who left a legacy of innovative and progressive community ideals have provided much to the history of the Antelope Valley, Los Angeles, and America.



Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University

By performing an archive of the artistic contributions of Llano del Rio and its members such as Gregory Ain, Alice Constance Austin, Bella Lewitzky, and the contemporary artists inspired by the ideology of the rural desert location, *Yestermorrow: Llano* considers the past, present, and future of this place as museum—a physical/digital hybrid, a synecdoche or more than the sum of its parts.

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US itor -Between nd 1918 the as the site of ortant nonexperiment in history. a place called ur miles east of Highway 138. colony has been of numerous and magazine hapters of books talks at civic historical othing over the ver been done in the istorical marker at

changed when California Historical Land 933 was placed at the colony and an apceremony was held in

iber of Valley residents

terested persons from reas were on hand for ogram which featured by Dick Hoegh of the X Chapter No. 2 of E Knox pus Vitus, Dr. Knox Vitus, Dr. historic ervation officer of the fornia Office of Historic servation and Dr. Spencer

n, professor and chair-rson, Dept. of History at the niversity of California, vine. Also speaking was arold Mathewson of Palmale, who at 12 years of age ived with his parents at the

the spoke about colony. a committed civil Mellon e dream, rolony's

respect for those who toiled at respect for those who toned at the colony that he felt the spirits of those people were thankful that someone remembered. Olin, who spoke next, em-

phasized the fact that even though this colony existed years ago with no resurrection, utopian ideas are not dead in

"I believe the time will come when these ideas will be looked

He pointed out the success of at again," he said. gain, he said the success the like San as close founded

for settlement and I believe the success of Antelope Valley agriculture is due partly to the these that

example colonists. 1912 Mathewson, then 12 years old, which the moved with his family to the for sale a colony. Llano del Rio Mathewson recalled those years yesterday as he told of

"We had problems, but life activities there. was mostly good here," he said. "The adults never got in fights. We had no police department and there were no

arrests for infringements of the said he had eal jokes on

roof of the hote Hoegh, mas for the occ plaque unvei be placed b way 138) in of the old

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E CLAMPUS VITUS



Llano dairy barn and silo in the distance Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University

The Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus is a fraternal organization dedicated to the study and preservation of the heritage of the American West.

LLANO DEL RIO DEDICATION

California Historical Registered Landmark #933 Master of Ceremonies: Dick Hoegh Platrix Chapter No. 2 E Clampus Vitus

Speakers: Dr. Knox Mellon State Historic Preservation Officer Office of Historic Preservation

Dr. Spencer Olin Professor of History University of California Irvine

Clampartist Plaque 42. LLANO DEL RIO COOPERATIVE COLONY, Los Angeles County, CRHL #933,8/611980 "LLANO DEL RIO COOPERATIVE COLONY, (1914-1918). This was the site of the most important non-religious utopian experiment in Western American history. Its founder, Job Harriman was Eugene Deb's running mate in the Presidential Election of 1900. In subsequent years Harriman became an influential socialist leader and in 1911 was almost elected mayor of Los Angeles. At its height in 1916, the colony contained a thousand members and was a flourishing communitarian experiment dedicated to the principle of cooperation rather than competition.

The plaque was placed by the State Department of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with the Ancient and Honorable Order of E Clampus Vitus, Platrix Chapter No.2, on August 6, 1980. (The plaque was located at the site of the hotel on Highway 138.)⁴



Llano hotel and annex including Mary Fox's art studio Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University

The 150-pound plaque designating the Llano del Rio site as a California Historical Landmark was stolen two weeks after it was erected, and has not been replaced.⁵

LLANO CALIFORNIA



Job Harriman, Llano del Rio Colony records, 1896-1967 The Huntington Library, San Marino, CA



Llano del Rio Colony ruins, 1917

It became apparent to me that a people would never abandon their means of livelihood, good or bad, capitalistic or otherwise, until other methods were developed which would promise advantages at least as good as those by which they were living—Job Harriman in Privileged Son: Otis Chandler and the Rise and Fall of the L.A. Times Dynasty by Dennis McDougal, 2002.

WHAT REMAINS OF UTOPIA

The history of Llano, California is notably entwined with the Llano del Rio Cooperative Colony which was a corporate run utopian socialist community founded in May 1914, by Job Harriman, an idealistic lawyer who had run on the first Socialist Party platforms for Vice President in 1900, and mayor of Los Angeles in 1911. The colony's cooperative economic ideals and alternative visions of feminist equity, sustainable ecology, architecture, and communal city living have rendered it's legacy as "the most important non-religious utopian colony in Western American history," which preservationist and scholar Knox Mellon attributed through his research and archival objectives documenting the colony's history.³

The colony was quite progressive, and included one of the country's first Montessori schools, high-quality agricultural production, an artistic and intellectual cultural climate, and innovative social services that included low-cost housing, Social Security, minimum-wage pay, and universal health care.

Despite a number of internal hurdles and external criticism, the Llano colony flourished quickly until a number of setbacks resulted in its relocation to a new site in Louisiana called New Llano in 1918. The remains of the original Llano colony's writings, vision, and geography in the desert combine as a memorial and muse to the history and ideology of greater Los Angeles and beyond.



Photograph of group of children Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University



Walter Millsap Interview, 6







Datura stramonium also known as Jimsonweed, thornapple, and moon flower, grows wild in Llano's desert land where it is found along roadsides and throughout the surrounding landscape. A sacred plant used by indigenous tribes for its medicinal and hallucinogenic properties, it can also be fatally toxic making it symbolic of Llano's utopian/dystopian narratives.⁷

The symbols, concepts, memory, and speculations of Llano comprise its collective imagination. By means of the Sights and Sounds, Tasteography, Scentography, and elements of Museography, we can architect an experience of place through shared and collaborative histories.







Establishing an archive of artists connected to Llano provides data and information that can be stored, retrieved, and then re-generated. This museological archive creates a memory performance in which we can assemble and continually expand Llano's cultural memories and meanings.

Ray Bradbury remarks that, "the past and present are reflected in society, technology, and popular culture, as well as the need for thinkers and imagineers to be the architects of the future."

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If there were a symbolic guardian of Antelope Valley art it may well be Don van Vliet (Captain Beefheart). Painter, musician, and AV high school alum, composer David A. Jaffe describes Beefheart's art as Maximalism or that which, "embraces heterogeneity and allows for complex systems of juxtapositions and collisions, in which all outside influences are viewed as potential raw material."

The symbols, concepts, memory, and speculations of Llano comprise its collective imagination. By means of the Sights and Sounds, Tasteography, Scentography, and elements of Museography, we can architect an experience of place through shared and collaborative histories.







Alice Constance Austin created speculative designs for Llano's future now past. Her imaginings and plans for an alternative communal city serve as an object or looking glass for our narratives of Llano, where infinite futures may bloom.

Richard Kearney explores the imagination and how "the self and the collective mutually constitute each other's identity by receiving each other's stories into their respective histories." ¹⁰

The symbols, concepts, memory, and speculations of Llano comprise its collective imagination. By means of the Sights and Sounds, Tasteography, Scentography, and elements of Museography, we can architect an experience of place through shared and collaborative histories.



Don van Vliet, aka Captain Beefheart once worked as a door-to-door vacuum cleaner salesman, during which time he sold a vacuum cleaner to the writer Aldous Huxley at his home in Llano, pointing to it and declaring, "Well I assure you sir, this thing sucks."—Rolling Stones Magazine, 1970



SIGHTS AND SOUNDS

AN ARTIST ARCHIVE

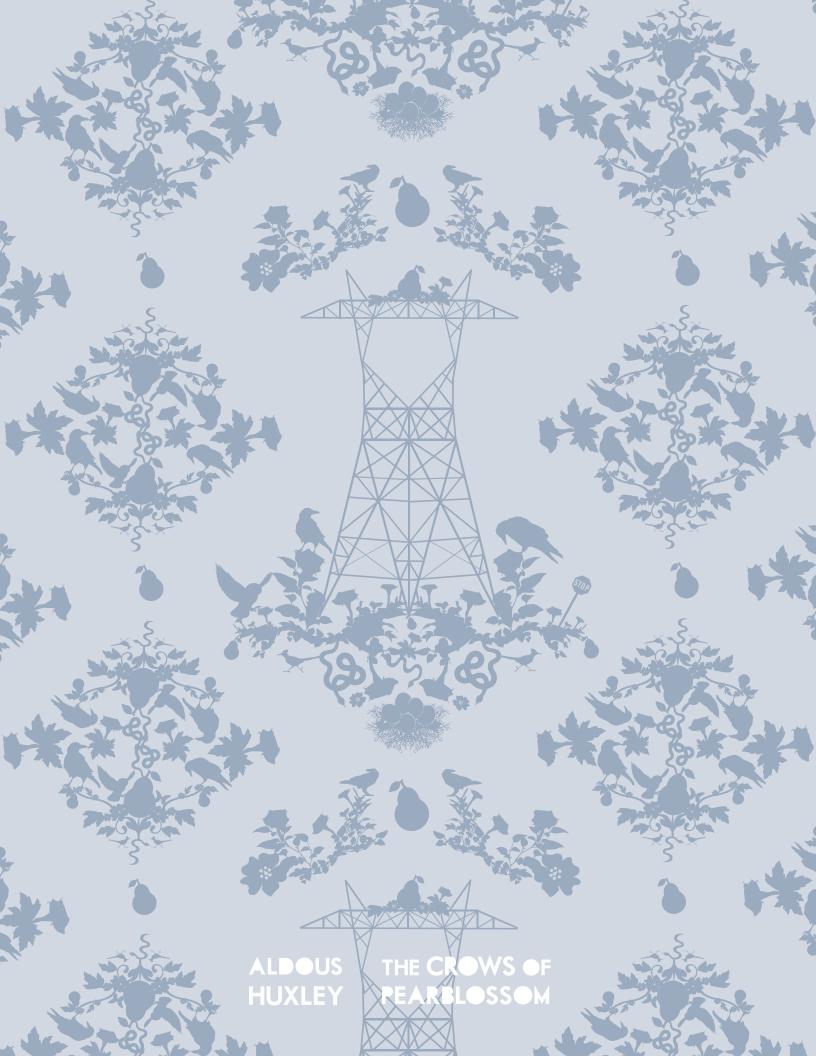
•F LLAN• CALIFORNIA

2017

Airwolf: Random Target Gregory Ain Alice Constance Austin Anna Averoff Annie Leibovitz James Benning Frank Black & The Catholics Jeff Cain Dennis Calaba Center for Land Use Interpretation Jessica Cowley and Lyra Kilston Martin Cox Tom DeLappe From Dusk to Dawn (1913) Cheryl Goldsleger The Happy Wanderers Jeffrey Hilinger **David Hines** David Hockney Kate Hoffman Aidan & Ainsley Hubbard John Hulsey & Matt H Hays Aldous Huxley Christopher Isherwood Orlando Johnson Jones Intercable/Hello Yes this is a Dog Jesper Just Glen Knowles Llano del Rio Collective Elizabeth Leister Ken Lee Bella Lewitzky Joseph Lewitzky

Walter Millsap Fred Moore Larissa Nickel Ruchama Noorda Steve Nootenboom Opera del Espacio Mike Ott Troy Paiva Minna Philips Daniel Pierce Mai-Thu Perret Rudd Post Rattlesnakes and Eggs Linda Ravenswood Anne Rowland Michelle Rozic Dennis Rudolph Mark Ruwedel Bettina Samson Donna Schuster Mady Schutzman Semi Tropic Spiritualists Silver Snakes Stacey Spiegel Joel Sternfeld SuarezDanceTheatre Brian Tolle Tom Explores Los Angeles Andrezza Valentin and **Guilherme Marcondes** Julia Weiger Leora Wien Peivi Wong Valerie Zera

Mary Ellen Mark



THE LLANO BOOK CLUB

Recent Readable Books





Llano silo and barn, Llano del Rio Colony records, 1896-1967 The Huntington Library, San Marino, CA



LLANO DEL RIO COLONY HISTORY

Bread and Hyacinths: The Rise and Fall of Utopian Los Angeles by Lionel Rolfe, and Nigey Lennon. Did the 1910 bombing of the Los Angeles Times eventually doom Llano del Rio? The saga between Job Harriman, leading Socialist, and General Harrison Gray Otis, publisher of the Los Angeles Times provides a picture of the colony's struggles in relation to Los Angeles and its powerful press.

America's Communal Utopias edited by Donald E. Pitzer (Robert Hine) What is Fourierism and how did it impact nineteenth-century Americans? This book examines communal utopian movements throughout the course of their development—before, during, and after their communal period.

Two Paths to Utopia: The Hutterites and the Llano Colony by Paul K. Conkin. Why do intentional communities, utopian societies, communes, and similar experiments in living fail? This text compares two colonies the Christian Hutterites described as too religious and lacking in art and culture, and the Llano Colony as too secular, nonconformist, and idealistic.

The Western Comrade colony publication 1913-1918. Written in their own words, the Western Comrade offers the history, and ideals from Llano del Rio's progressive voices, illustrators, and ephemera.

LLANO AND CALIFORNIA

City of Quartz: Excavating the Future in Los Angeles by Mike Davis- Is the best place to view the Los Angeles of the next millennium from the ruins of its alternative future? Davis analyzes Los Angeles as both utopia and dystopia, situating Llano as a looking glass in which we may view LA's future mirrored with startling outcomes.

Inventing the Dream: California through the Progressive Era by Kevin Starr. Who invented the California Dream? Weaving together a personal narrative with the political, economic, social, and cultural symbolic interpretation of Southern California's history and meaning in America, Starr charts the rural imaginative perception and fact as promoted in Sunset magazine.

Farewell, Promised Land: Waking from the California Dream by Robert Dawson, and Gray A. Brechin. How do you kill the golden state? This five-year project of traveling around California documenting the present status of its landscape, traces the contrast between the environment of the past, what it has become, and what the future may hold.

Radical L.A.: From Coxey's Army to the Watts Riots, 1894–1965 by Errol Wayne Stevens. Tracing the city's character and resistance between radicals and the power elite, Steven's summarizes LA Times publisher Harrison Gray Otis and Socialist mayoral candidate Job Harriman's struggle into the civil rights era.



THE LLANG BOOK CLUB

Recent Readable Books

John Harremon M. w. 1916

Job Harriman, Llano del Rio Colony records, 1896-1967 The Huntington Library, San Marino, CA



Alice Constance Austin and her Llano colony model Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University



FICTION

The Crows of Pearblossom by Aldous Huxley. Did Aldous Huxley ever write a children's book? Huxley's first and only children's story was written in Llano in 1944. The book introduces the tale of Mr. and Mrs. Crow, an opportunistic Rattlesnake with a habit of stealing and eating their eggs, and a wise Old Owl who devises a plan to trick the snake and keep Mrs. Crow's eggs from being ingested.

Dynamite and Dreams: A Novel Based on the Life of Job Harriman by Robert V. Hine. This historical fiction novel based on the life of Job Harriman, the free speech lawyer and Socialist Party's candidate for mayor of Los Angeles who founded the Llano del Rio Cooperative Colony, retells his story documenting the visions as well as struggles in the fight for transformation.

Desert Boys by Chris McCormick. Does where we come from define us and determine our future? McCormick intertwines growing up in the Antelope Valley desert with coming of age stories that connect identity to the places and ideas where we intersect.

FEMINISM

The Next Step: How to Plan for Beauty, Comfort, and Peace with Great Savings Effected by the Reduction of Waste by Alice Constance Austin. What is a woman's role in the domestic social? Articulating a vision of housing designed to reorganize the home and collective space of cities, the Austin Housing Project relates innovative ways that challenge our social and domestic spheres by outlining practical designs that revolutionize ecological, feminist, and collaborative living.

The Grand Domestic Revolution: A History of Feminist Designs for American Homes, Neighborhoods, and Cities by Dolores Hayden. Llano's Alice Constance Austin is included in this reevaluation of women who developed the innovative plans and visionary strategies of what Hayden calls "material feminism" revolutionizing the American home and creating community services.

Women and Planning: Creating Gendered Realities by Clara H. Greed. Is city planning gendered? This history and analysis of women and the planning movement covers eugenics, colonialism, artistic, utopian and religious movements, and the occult to question gendered patterns of space.

Embodied Utopias: Gender, Social Change and the Modern Metropolis edited by Amy Bingaman, Lise Sanders, Rebecca Zorach. These essays on the late nineteenth and early twentieth century's utopian projects argue for an embodied approach to the future to change the spaces of cities and virtual landscapes asking, can we use utopia?

THE LLANO BOOK CLUB

Recent Readable Books

MEDICAL ATTENTION at Llano is a social service and is free to Llanresidents. Eventually this department will take in every school of healing

Medical office, Western Comrade



FAMOUS LLANG RESIDENTS

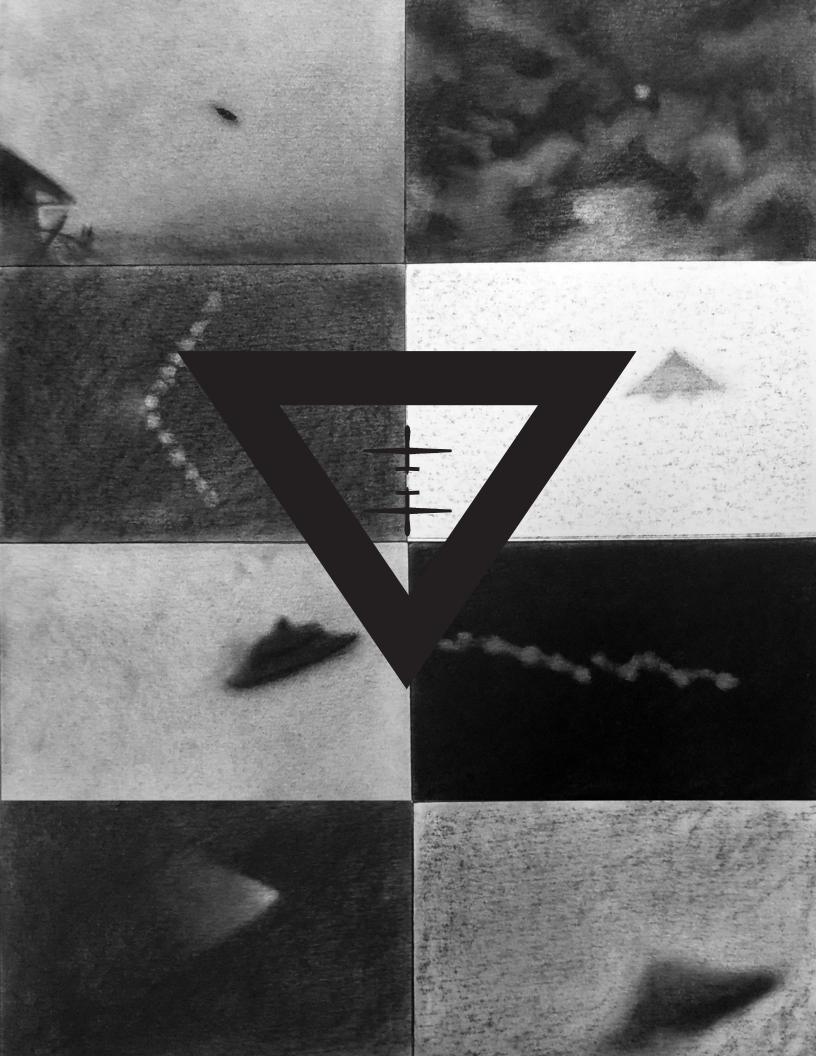
Gregory Ain: the Modern Home as Social Commentary by Anthony Denzer, Thomas S. Hines. How did Ain's socialist upbringing influence his architecture and housing projects? Ain argued that "architecture is a social art" that should serve the "common people," outlining architecture's role in shaping how we might live and build our communities.

Why move?: A conversation about dance with Bella Lewitzky by Yvonne McClung. Bella Lewitzky was born in 1916 at the Llano del Rio colony. A modern dance performer, choreographer, teacher and artistic advocate, she distinguished herself as champion of artists rights providing health care to company dancers year round, and standing for freedom of expression in overturning the NEA obscenity act in 1991.

Legendary Locals of the Antelope Valley by Norma Gurba. Most legendary locals of the Antelope Valley never experienced fame during their lifetimes, but have demonstrated impacts and accomplishments established in their aspirations, determination, and often historically overlooked success. This book brings forth a variety of narratives worthy of further expansion into the historical impact of the Antelope Valley.

A Desert Reckoning: A Town Sheriff, a Mojave Hermit, and the Biggest Manhunt in Modern California History by Deanne Stillman. Pearblossom Highway also known as Deputy Sheriff Stephen Sorensen Memorial Hwy in honor of the Deputy shot and killed after he responded to a trespassing call at approximately 1330 hours near Highway 138.





FLYING OBJECTS



Brian Ranch Airport "Worlds Smallest" Air Show



MQ-1 Predator unmanned aircraft, U.S. Air Force photo, Lt. Col. Leslie Pratt, 2008

"Small glowing spheres have been reported to approach curious onlookers at night. It is thought that these glowing objects might be some type of monitoring device. The maneuvering abilities of these spheres defy explanation."

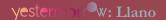
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The Antelope Valley—often referred to as the Aerospace Valley—is host to space and flight dreams both large and small. General Atomics Aeronautical Systems, Inc. is located in Llano at the site of the old Gray Butte Airport, southwest of El Mirage dry lake. They develop advanced aerospace technology including the remotely piloted Predator drone. The test site and its secrecy activate imaginative wonderings of the strange technology and advanced applications being developed at the dark of night or flown in broad daylight. Llano, with its experimental flight facilities and proximity to Palmdale, is a space where UFO's are real.

The Llano del Rio colony also experimented with test flight capability with an airplane built around an old Model T motor. After a failed test run, the plane mysteriously burned to the ground. Today, the private Crystal Airport hosts sky views of the desert and mountains including the archaeological remains of the Llano colony.

Llano's Brian Ranch Airport hosts the "World's Smallest" Air Show every year around Memorial Day weekend. The air show features ultralight and radio controlled aircraft, aviation displays, sky divers, rocket demonstrations, a car show, children's activities, and cherry picking at the orchard. From the smallest to the largest, Llano's flight capacity encompasses a variety of business and entertainment industries.





ANTELOPE VALLEY AGRICULTURE



Can Llano Gardens Grow Vegetables?
The Western Comrade

Thirty miles to the northwest of Los Angeles, and just over the Sierra Madre range, lies the largest valley in Southern California. Not only the largest, but in some respects the least known, although now it gives splendid prospects of development—in fact, is enjoying an improvement boom of no mean pretensions.

A thick blanket of chaparral covers the ground, consisting of sage and thorn brush, cacti and the giant yucca palm, while along the foothills in close companionship with the juniper and the greasewood. The wild almond, olive, cherry and plum indicate with prophetic exactitude the future use of these vast plains. In the spring time the Antelope Valley is carpeted with flowers of every description, which, with the miles upon miles of growing grain make a sight beautiful to behold. In summer and fall the country assumes the conventional brown of California, only relieved now and then by an occasional patch of alfalfa or orchard of almonds or prunes.

The wild almond and olive are found in the foothills of this valley, thus showing this soil and climate to be their native element. Apricots, grapes, apples, nectarines and other deciduous fruits do equally well with the almonds.

The productions of the Antelope Valley cover a wide range of diversity. All the grains thrive there without irrigation and the yield is enormous. Only a few years ago not an acre of this vast territory had been touched by the plow; today

the grain fields cover an area twenty miles long by four wide. The quality cannot be excelled anywhere, and at the New Orleans exposition wheat from this valley took the first award. Where water can be had for irrigation alfalfa is a staple product, and return from three to seven crops per season. All

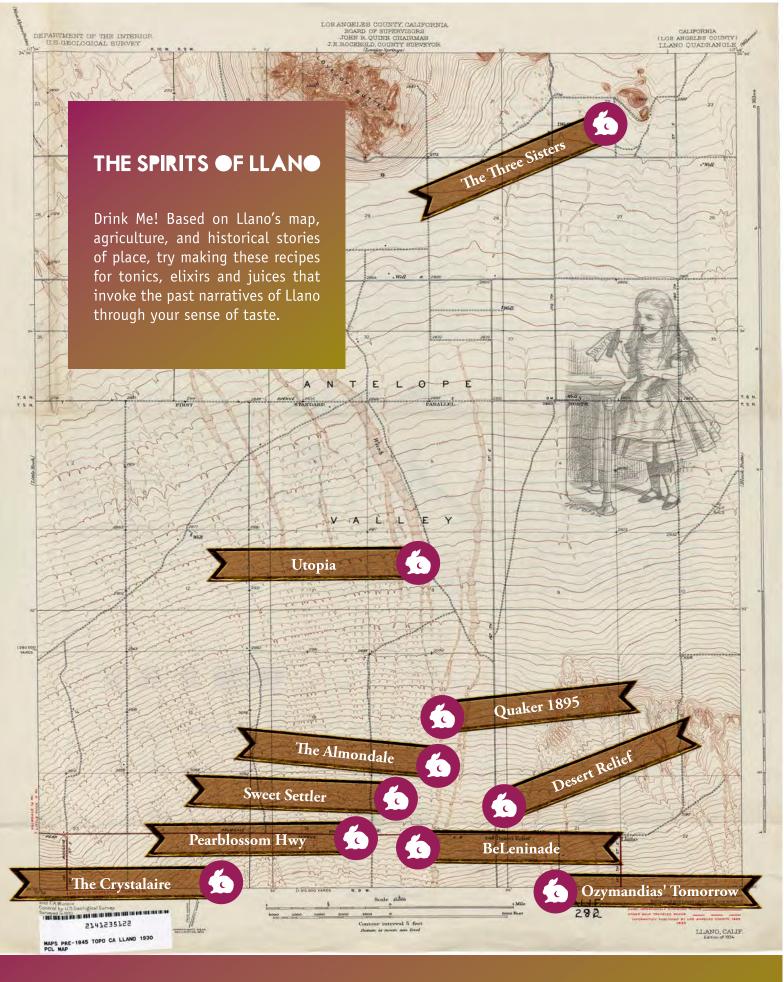


Bird's-eye view of pear orchards looking north, Llano del Rio, 1917 Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University

deciduous fruit finds a congenial home there—the vine apple, pear, cherry and prune bearing bounteously. Antelope Valley carried off another prize at the World's Columbian exposition at Chicago by capturing the first premium on prunes. The olive thrives in all sections of the valley, and the trees are clean and bright.

Altogether the Antelope Valley gives excellent prospects for the future, and it is only a question of time and water when its broad acres will be occupied by a thrifty and prosperous people, and its productions go forth in great quantities to add to the richness of Southern California.

"The Antelope Valley." The Los Angeles Herald, April 22, 1896. Published: Page 16, California Digital Newspaper Collection, Retrieved September 20, 2017 cdnc.ucr.edu/cgi-bin/cdnc?a=d&d=LAH18960422.2.40





The distinctive mountain geography in Llano is called the Three Sisters for its three companion mountains clustered together. In Native American agriculture, the Three Sisters—corn, beans, and squash—work together symbiotically where one plant helps the other, and the strength and support they provide to one another when planted together is indicative of indigenous design principles, oral tradition, personal experience, and history.

THINGS TO GET

1 cup of juniper berry tea steeped with lemon 2 oz. grilled corn 3 oz fresh lime agua fresco 1 oz Aquafaba, (drained chickpea liquid from a can or pot of cooked beans) Agave syrup (to taste) Pumpkin salt (1:1 ground pumpkin to sea salt) Serrano pepper

WHAT TO DO

Boil water to make juniper berry tea, and let 1 tsp of juniper berries steep with real lemon slices. Let cool.

Muddle fresh grilled corn in a shaker. Add the remaining ingredients with ice and shake to chill.

Strain over fresh ice into a glass rimmed with pumpkin salt.

Garnish with a serrano pepper.



Antelope Valley agriculture illustration from the Los Angeles Herald April 22,1896



The Almondale Colony (1887-1893) consisted of a schoolhouse, three stores, a post office, blacksmith shop, and about seventy-five houses. The settlement had brought water from the natural reservoir, cleared the land and planted hundreds of acres of fruit trees which had just begun to bear fruit when they were unable to obtain clear title and deeds to the property, forcing the colonists to desert the land.

THINGS TO GET

- 1 cup almond milk
- 1 Tbsp almond butter
- 1 prune
- Ginger beer

WHAT TO DO

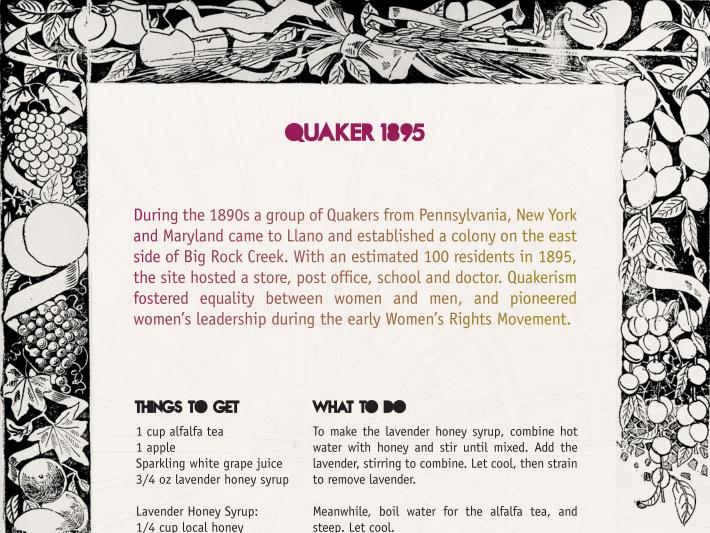
Combine all the ingredients except tonic water in a blender, and blend until smooth.

Pour into a glass, and top with ginger beer.

Garnish with almond cookies and almonds.



Antelope Valley agriculture illustration from the Los Angeles Herald April 22,1896



1/8 cup hot water 1 teaspoon dried lavender

steep. Let cool.

Combine the apple and tea in a blender and puree.

Combine ingredients except grape juice in a shaker full of ice. Shake vigorously.

Strain into a cocktail glass, and top with sparkling white grape juice.

Garnish with a lavender sprig.



Antelope Valley agriculture illustration from the Los Angeles Herald April 22,1896





Llano's main roadway is California State Route 138, an east—west highway also known as Deputy Sheriff Stephen Sorensen Memorial Highway, or more commonly as Pearblossom Highway. Artist David Hockney created the photocollage *Pearblossom Hwy.*, 11 - 18th April 1986, #2 which is in the collection of the J. Paul Getty Museum in Los Angeles. The highway was also used in filming *The Long, Long Trailer*, a 1954 comedy with Lucille Ball and Desi Arnaz, and is a title film in Mike Ott's Antelope Valley trilogy.

THINGS TO GET

1 pear 1 asian pear 1/2 cup of alfalfa sprouts 3 tbsp almond milk Wildflower honey (to taste) Tonic water

WHAT TO DO

Combine all ingredients except tonic water in a blender, and blend until smooth.

Pour into a glass, and top with tonic water.

Garnish with a few organic pear or elderflower blossoms.



Antelope Valley agriculture illustration from the Los Angeles Herald April 22,1896



Bella Lewitzky a dancer, choreographer, educator, and arts activist was born at the Llano del Rio Colony in 1916. In 1951, she was anonymously accused of being a member of the Communist Party and was subpoenaed to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee. An "uncooperative" witness, she was blacklisted and endured years of intimidation. As a staunch advocate for dance, art, and freedom, she refused to sign a National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) anti-obscenity clause during the 1990s era of censorship. She successfully sued the NEA restoring her grant, and quite notably hired dancers in her company year-round at union scale with medical benefits demonstrating her dedication to artistic sustainability.

THINGS TO GET

1 Tbsp. of lemon juice 2 tsp. *sbiten* (or to taste) Seltzer water Lemon slices

Sbiten¹³

12 cups water

1 cup honey

1 cup blackberry jam

1/3 teaspoon ginger;

1/2 lemon;

1/2 teaspoon mint; a little nutmeq, cinnamon,

and cloves (to taste).

WHAT TO DE

Make the *sbiten* by bringing the water to a boil in a large pot.

Add the honey and jam until dissolved then add all other ingredients.

Simmer for half an hour and let cool.

Once cool, make the BeLeninade by combining the ingredients with ice, and seltzer.

Garnish with lemon slices.



Antelope Valley agriculture illustration from the Los Angeles Herald April 22,1896



The grand Jury filed an indictment against H. P. Sweet and others, charging them with using the United States mails for conducting a land scheme with intent to defraud. "The 'Plat of the Farm, Field and Fireside Colony, Almondale and Llano, on the Rio del Llano, Los Angeles County, Cal," was offered for sale at \$15 per acre, with promise to deliver a deed of property conveying perfect title, and claiming that said land was in an irrigation district which owned enough water to irrigate all said land. The indictment claims that the defendants could not convey a perfect title, nor any title at all, and it further claims that there was not sufficient water, as pretended by representations in the circular." ¹⁴

THINGS TO GET

1 pound peaches, plums, cherries or other assorted stone fruit

- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup water
- 1 cup cider vinegar.
- Seltzer water

WHAT TO DO

Combine the equal parts sugar and water in a medium saucepan over low heat to make a simple syrup. Stir until the sugar is completely dissolved.

Add your sliced fruit and bring to a low simmer. Simmer until the fruit begins to combine with the syrup. Stir in the vinegar and bring the mixture back to a simmer.

Strain and separate the fruit. Pour the liquid shrub into a jar, and store in the fridge. Yields about 3 cups of shrub syrup. 15

Muddle some fresh peach in a shaker.

Add a splash of stone fruit shrub and shake with ice.

Strain into an ice-filled glass and top with seltzer.

Garnish with a fresh sage leaf.



Antelope Valley agriculture illustration from the Los Angeles Herald April 22,1896



The Fabulous New Paradise...where the desert and the mountains meet. "Crystalaire Country Club and Crystalaire Properties offer the recreationist and home owner a promising investment in the future, for few other areas possess such rare opportunities for today...and tomorrow. Located within easy driving distance of Los Angeles and vicinity, Crystalaire is a scenic oasis nestled in the foothills of majestic mountains. Here abundant water and intelligent planning combine with nature's own magnificence to produce a truly fabulous paradise where living takes on wonderful new meaning." ¹⁶

THINGS TO GET

1 oz. celery root juice 4 oz. infused cherry water Squeeze of lime Wildflower honey (to taste) Seltzer water White rock candy

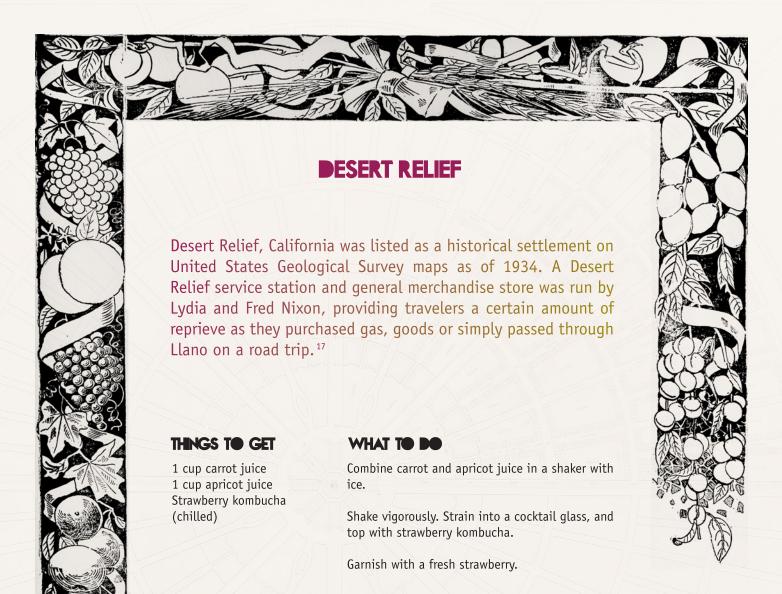
WHAT TO DE

Combine ingredients except seltzer in a shaker. Shake vigorously.

Pour into a glass with ice, and top with seltzer.

Garnish with white rock candy.







Antelope Valley agriculture illustration from the Los Angeles Herald April 22,1896



In the 1940s, Aldous Huxley had a home in Llano-on the property of the current Pearblossom Picture Ranch-overlooking the land of the former Llano del Rio colony. His poem on the colony's stone ruins titled, *Ozymandias*, the *Utopia That Failed* references the Percy Bysshe Shelley sonnet *Ozymandias*, about a traveler in the desert who discovers the remains of a monument, toppled from its sculptural base and partially buried in the sand. Huxley's version of Llano's history and the landscape of "tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow" was much less utopian than the colonist's own visions of their future.

THINGS TO GET

1 cup tart cherry juice 1 tsp raw ginger 1/2 tsp turmeric Sage honey (to taste) lime juice

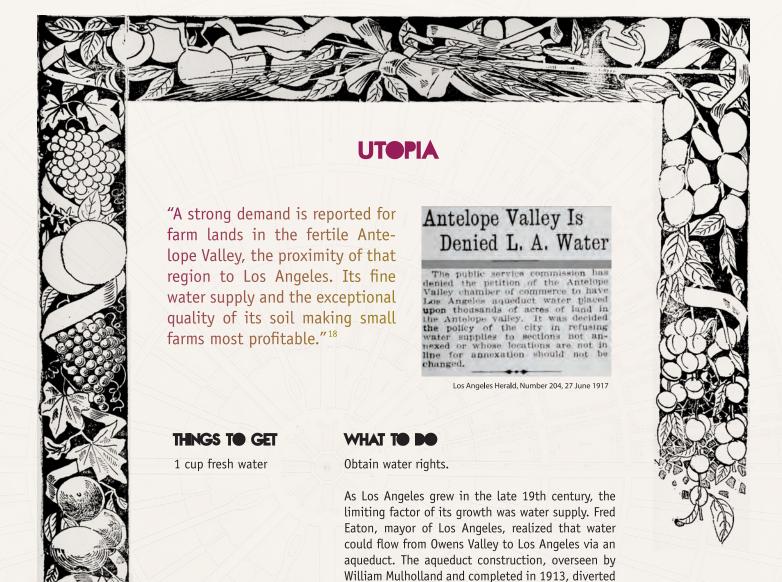
WHAT TO DO

Combine ingredients over ice.

Garnish with a cherry, and a squeeze of lime bitterness and despair.



Antelope Valley agriculture illustration from the Los Angeles Herald April 22,1896



Socialist mayoral candidate Job Harriman accused Mulholland as an LA Times Otis-led businessmen of exploiting inside knowledge. Denied water rights, Harriman and the Llano del Rio Colony were forced to relocate.

water from the Owens River through the Antelope

Serve over ice.

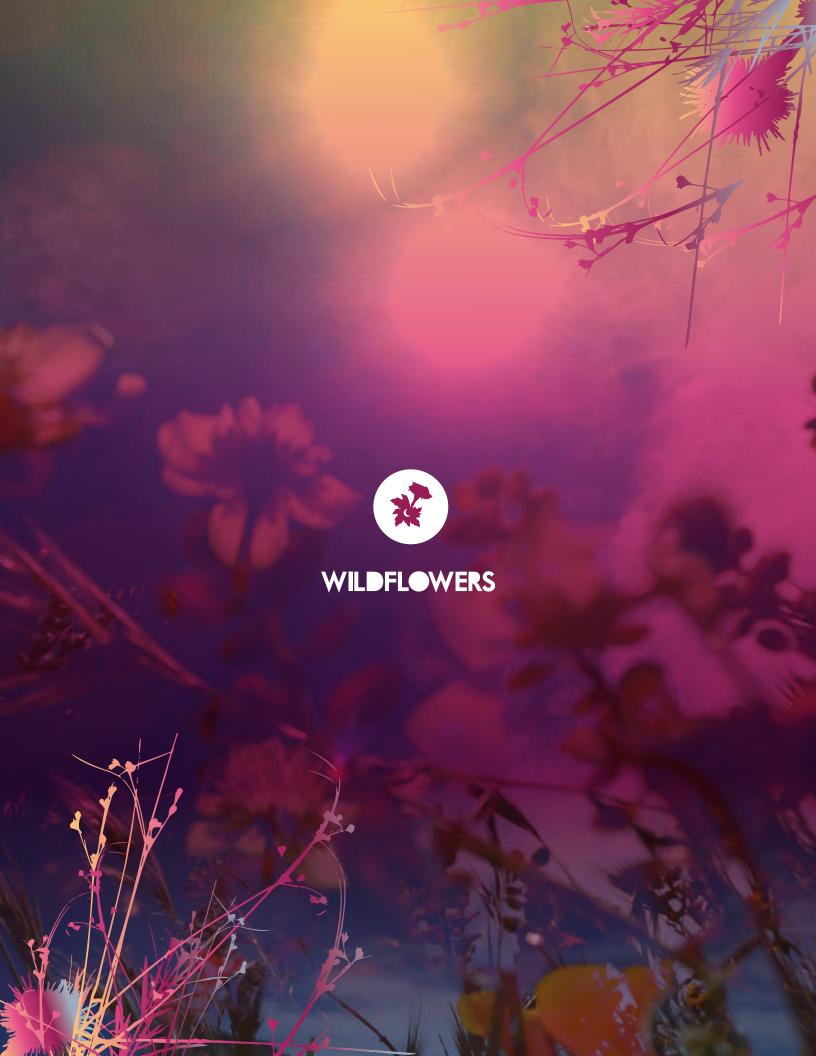
Valley and into Los Angeles.

Garnish with utopian hopes and dreams.



Antelope Valley agriculture illustration from the Los Angeles Herald April 22,1896





WILDFLOWERS



Desert wildflower seed mixture created by the Theodore Payne Foundation:

Abronia villosa, (Sand Verbena)
Baileya multiradiata, (Desert Marigold)
Castilleja exserta, (Ornate Owl's Clover)
Eschscholzia californica, (California Poppy)
Lasthenia californica, (Goldfields)
Phacelia distans
Stipa hymenoides
Phacelia campanularia, (Desert Blue Bells)
Salvia columbariae, (Chia)
Sphaeralcea ambigua, (Desert Mallow)

When I first came to California, what impressed me perhaps more than anything else was the wonderful native flora. But as the years went by it was with deep regret that I saw the wild flowers so rapidly disappearing from the landscape. I made up my mind that I would try to do something to awaken a greater interest in native flora. Thus it was that I began to specialize in the growing of wild flowers and native plants. I collected seed of a few kinds of wild flowers, grew them and offered seed for sale.—Theodore Payne His Own Words: A Voice of California Native Plants, 2004

The annual spring wildflowers in the Los Angeles Mojave desert offer visitors and artists a creative opportunity to capture beautiful images of the native habitat. The High Desert landscape can display its hills and valleys blanketed in color, but is also host to rattlesnakes awakened from hibernation in the warm months of March and April.

Theodore Payne Wildlife Sanctuary 223rd Street East & Avenue U Llano, CA 93544

The Theodore Payne Wildlife Sanctuary is named after Theodore Payne a Quaker, and botanist who migrated from England to California in 1893. His foundation promotes the understanding and preservation of California native flora by propagating plants for use by the general public through educational programs related to the horticulture, and botany of the flora, with the display of botanical art depicting an archive and display of native plants.

The 320 acre sanctuary in Llano was dedicated in January of 1961, and supports Joshua trees, creosote bush scrub, and is home to the ladder-backed woodpecker. It also provides hiking opportunities and is a natural

backdrop for photographers, painters and artists to depict California's native flora.

Mescal Wildlife Sanctuary 223 Street and Hwy 138 Llano, CA 93544

Mescal Wildlife Sanctuary is located at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains featuring a unique diversity of plants and wildlife. As a unique combination of Joshua Tree Woodland and Juniper Woodland, the sanctuary is home to a large Silver Cholla cactus which when backlit by the sun captures the light with a deceptively angelic glow.

Blalock Wildlife Sanctuary 14101 Valyermo Road, East Avenue W

14101 Valyermo Road, East Avenue W Pearblossom, CA 93553

Blalock Wildlife Sanctuary is named after Lorena and Richard Blalock, who donated 140 acres to Los Angeles County to preserve the open space and rural atmosphere of the foothill communities. The Blalock sanctuary contains some of the most diverse plant and natural wildlife in the Antelope Valley.

Information courtesy of the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation.



BASIC PERFUME RECIPE *

Smell Llano by making your own perfume! Scents have the ability to evoke emotions, influence moods, and flood our brain with memories of a distinct event or location that we associate with a certain fragrance. Using Llano's ecology and agriculture, the geography of Llano becomes its scentography through the creation of perfume recipes and aromatherapy to experience place through your sense of smell.



The Brush Gang, The Austin House, May Day, and The Asian Pear

THINGS TO GET

2 tbsp fractionated coconut oil 6 tbsp 100- to 190-proof alcohol 2.5 tbsp distilled water 30 drops of essential oils (at least 1 of each: base, middle, and top notes) Coffee filter

Corree filter

Funnel

Clean colored glass containers

WHAT TO DO

Pour 2 tbsp of fractionated coconut oil into a glass bottle. Add your essential oils of approximately 30 drops in total, starting with the base notes, then middle notes, and finally top notes. An ideal ratio is 20% base, 50% middle, and 30% top.

Add the alcohol. Shut the lid and allow the perfume to cure for at least 48 hours. You can leave it for up to 6 weeks, which is when the scent will be at its strongest.

Once you're happy with the scent, add 2 tbsp distilled water to your perfume. Shake the bottle vigorously for 1 minute to ensure that the contents are well blended.

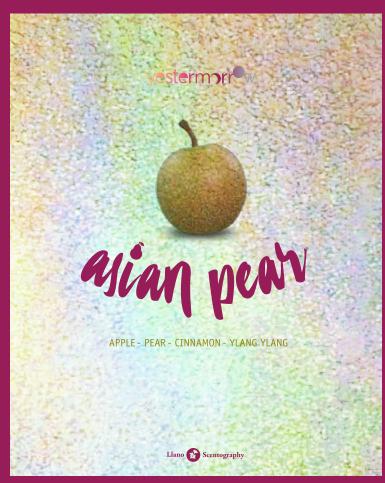
Using a funnel and coffee filter to remove any kind of sediment, pour your perfume into a clean, colored glass bottle and label it with the name and date.²²

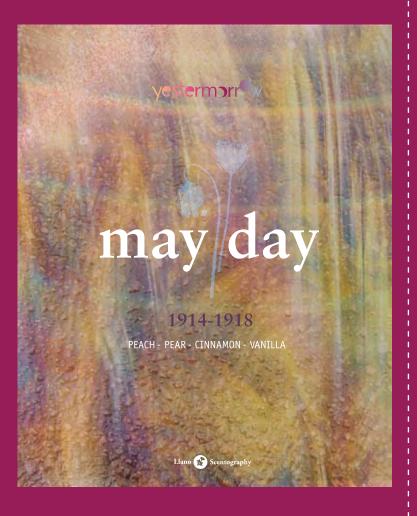
EXCERP

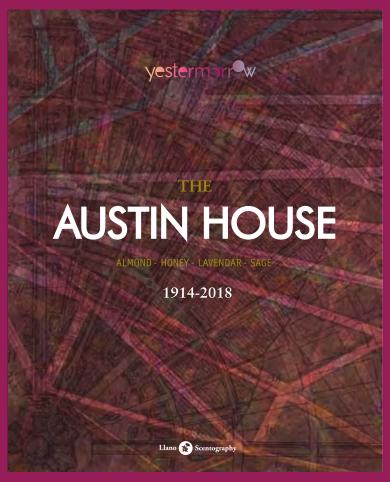
Adapted from "How to Make Perfume" wikiHow: to do Anything, Accessed June 1, 2017, https://www.wikihow.com/Make-Perfume













LILY - JUNIPER - SAGE

After the Llano del Rio colony's initial success, factions and divisions began to appear including the internal creation of the Brush Gang, a consortium of members who met by moonlight in the surrounding brush of juniper, sage, and Joshua trees to discuss opposition and perceived unfairness in collective activities.¹⁹

The discontent and other circumstances of lawsuits, water rights, and land struggles ultimately resulted in the relocation of the colony from California to a new site in Louisiana called New Llano where the colony remained until 1937, leaving the ruins and remains of Llano's vision hidden in brush of the California desert.

Smell Llano by making your own perfume! Start with the basic perfume recipe that follows, then combine lily, juniper and sage notes to experience the Brush Gang.





PEACH - PEAR - CINNAMON - VANILLA

The Llano del Rio Colony was founded on May 1, 1914. Coinciding with May Day and International Workers' Day, the Socialist colony celebrated each anniversary with an annual spring festival that included a parade, may pole, musical and theatrical performances.

The collective activities brought colonists together in revelry and community gatherings while acknowledging the plight of laborers and working classes after the Chicago Haymarket Affair in 1886.²⁰

Smell Llano by making your own perfume! Start with the basic perfume recipe that follows, then combine peach, pear, cinnamon, and vanilla notes to experience May Day.





APPLE - PEAR - CINNAMON - YLANG YLANG

Orchards of pears were successfully planted as an agricultural product in and around Llano which also inspired the naming of its central road—Pearblossom Highway.

Historically, as water rights and farming costs shifted, the Bartlett pear and other varieties were replaced by the Asian pear as it is a hardier plant capable of weathering desert fluctuations in temperature and humidity, while fetching a higher price in the marketplace making it more economical.

Smell Llano by making your own perfume! Start with the basic perfume recipe that follows, then combine apple, pear, cinnamon, and ylang ylang notes to experience the Asian Pear.



THE AUSTIN HOUSE 1914-2018

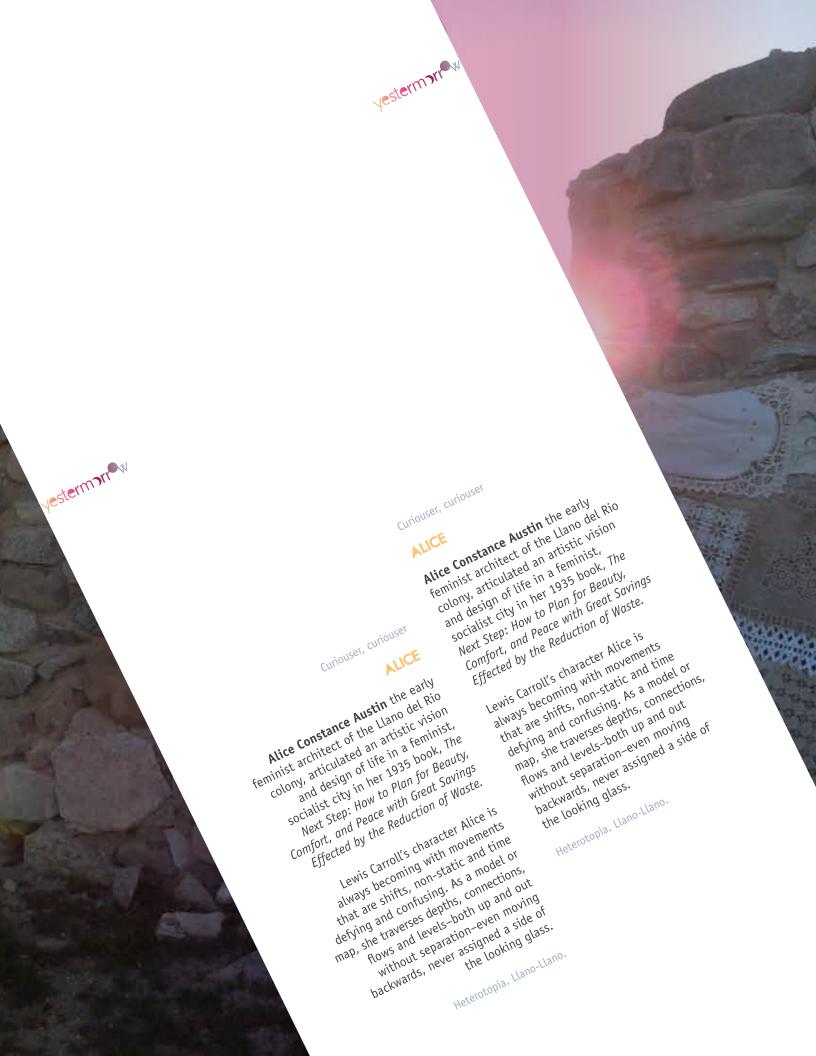
ALMOND - HONEY - LAVENDAR - SAGE

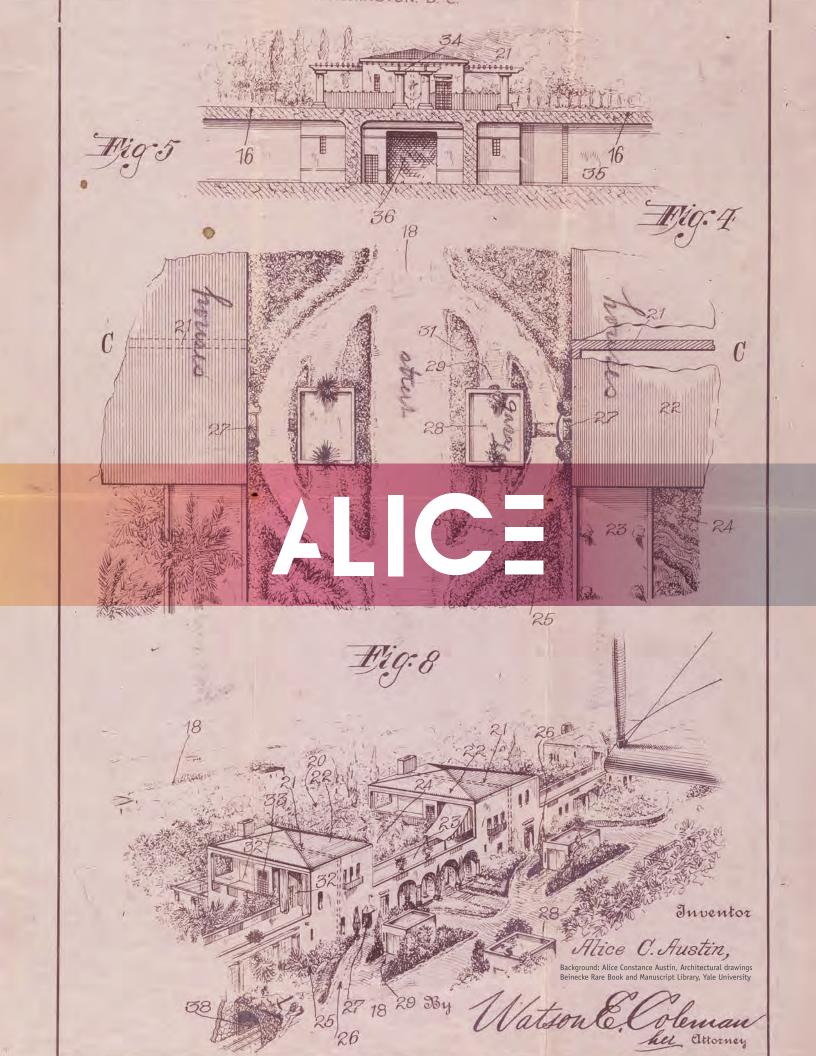
Alice Constance Austin's plans for Llano included a redesign of the domestic interior of the home, and its ecological and social connection to a communal city. Known as the Austin Housing Project, she would eventually emphasize the adaptability of the plans to function at numerous different sites, climates, and economic systems.

After it became apparent that Llano lacked the capital to build the project, Austin and colonist Walter Millsap "began to collect a mailing list of interested people and for a time we thought Henry Huntington was going to supply a desirable tract of land and work with us. He was busy at the time planning the Huntington Library and lost interest in the project. The fact was that he was talked out of it by some conservative associates."²¹

Smell Llano by making your own perfume! Start with the basic perfume recipe, then combine almond, honey, lavendar, and sage notes to experience the Austin House.









ALICE CONSTANCE AUSTIN

We never tell the story whole because a life isn't a story; it's a whole Milky Way of events and we are forever picking out constellations from it to fit who and where we are. —Rebecca Solnit, The Faraway Nearby, 2013



Mary Fox, *Alice Constance Austin,* Plaque, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University

The 19th century saw feminists such as Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, and Llano's city planner and architect Alice Constance Austin proposing innovative and ambitious ideas that would socialize women's labor and transform the spatial design and material culture of American homes, neighborhoods and cities. These early feminists imagined multifunctional and multidisciplinary solutions that would alter the political, social, conceptual, and architectural ideas of cities, technology, homes, economics, and sustainability.

SPECULATIVE DESIGN

Alice Constance Austin's designs for Llano del Rio envisioned an alternative city layout that would streamline the domestic tasks of women, create an ecological garden city, and reduce waste through communal living and collaborative designs. The Austin House architecture and its cooperative city space critiqued the design, layout, and social aspects of the domestic interior to reorganize gendered work, and invented emergent systems of value for ecologies, logistics, governance, and living.

Her designs included the practical infrastructure and technology for designs which have still not been realized—a centennial later. "Austin has been viewed as a minor figure in American communitarian history, a marginal participant whose theoretical contribution has been largely forgotten. Yet because [Austin] advocated housing designed to reorganize 'women's' work, [she] represents a level of innovation which has still not been achieved in American residential construction today."²³

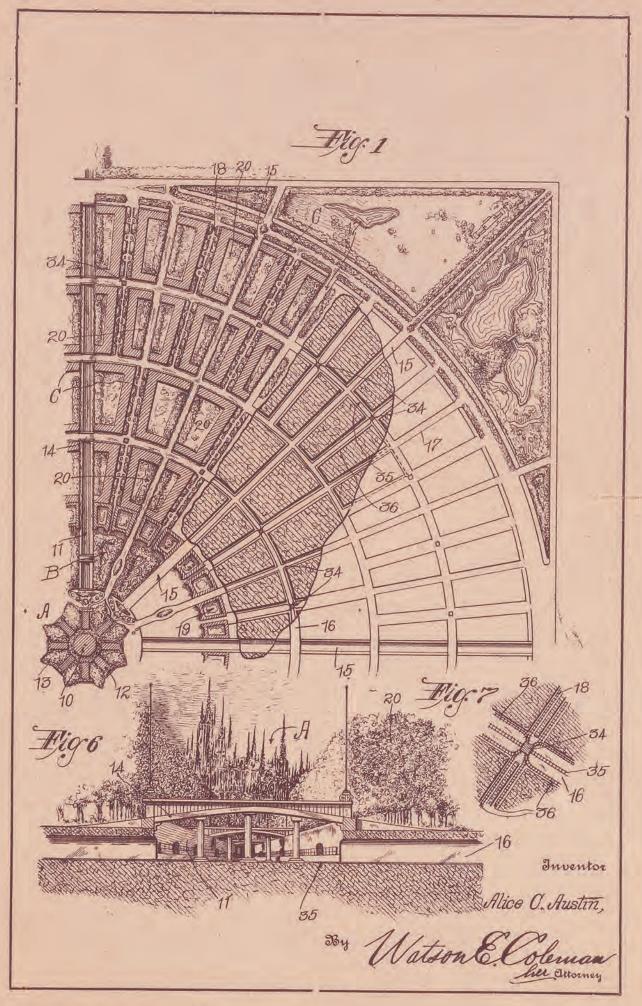




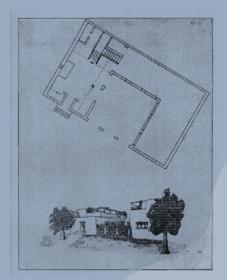


Alice Constance Austin and her Austin House model of the Llano del Rio colony Western Comrade

Hice C. Hustin



KITCHENLESS KITCHENS



Alice Constance Austin, Floor Plan and Schematic Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University

THE SOCIALIST CITY

Devices for minimizing the labor of housekeeping are an important part of the general conception of the Socialist city. The frightfully wasteful process by which women throw away their time and strength and money in a continuous struggle to deal with a ridiculously haphazard equipment in the ordinary home is one of the great and useless extravagances of the present system.

In our model city modern schools, with their athletics and supervised playgrounds, will relieve the mother of all duties except the purely maternal ones of loving counsel, comfort and never-failing refuge in the stress of human failings and disasters. The central kitchens will remove the hatefully monotonous drudgery of cooking three meals a day, three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and washing the dishes. A few improvements, such as stationary tubs, are in general use in the better class of homes in many progressive communities.

Electricity will contribute its thousand conveniences — lighting, heating, power for vacuum-cleaning and sewing machines, egg-beaters, irons and who knows what devices the morrow may bring forth in this age of miracles. "Built-in" furniture solves the problem of unnecessary labor. Beds that can be swung this way or that with a touch, and bookcases and sideboards that are part of the wall finish, all mean economy of strength and time and the achieving of real sanitary conditions. In the good old times the more difficult details of cleaning were often deferred by a desperately overworked housewife to a semi-annual cyclonic disruption of the home.

The window curtain is another household scourge. Good housekeepers — poor martyrs! — keep up a perpetual round of washing and stretching and pressing, under which the delicate fabrics quickly succumb and have to be expensively replaced.

In the Socialist City the home will no longer be a Procustian bed to which each feminine personality must be made to conform by whatever maining or fatal spiritual or intellectual oppression, but a peaceful and beautiful environment in which she will have leisure to pursue her duties as wife and mother, which are now usually neglected in the over- whelming press of cooking and cleaning. She will also have time in the intervals of her rightful occupations, or when they are unfortunately denied her, for the activities which are personal expressions, her individual contribution to the welfare of the community.

EXCERPT

Alice Constance Austin, "Building a Socialist City," The Western Comrade 4, no. 6 (October 1916):17.



LOOKING GLASS SENSORIUM



Alice Constance Austin, Architectural model of Llano del Rio Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University

SPECULATIVE FUTURES

Art-based research emphasizes the role of the imaginative intellect in creating, criticizing, and constructing knowledge. In considering alternative future and scenarios of places such as Llano, Alice figures as a juxtaposition, connection, and context of the backwards historical planes, and future engagements which can inform our technological, ecological, social, political, and economic experiences.

AND TOMORROW ALICE

...what if:

- **Kitchens** were kitchenless?
- Llano was a Garden City?
- Predator drones were huggable?
- **5** Utopia existed in Llano?
- Education and ecology were our organs?
- Plants were institutions?
- Our cities were sense hybrids?

AND yestermorr[®]w ALICE

...where do infinite futures bloom?

Can you

Imagine...

An art gallery enclosing

- 🗴 a museum, enclosing
- **a** library, enclosing
- 💪 a university, enclosing
- **a** theater.²⁴

Llano, California can be seen as an evolving network or model which traverses depths, defined by connections and flows of a surface of numerous levels and directions which aren't static in time and can stop and move backwards or forwards in the memories and experiences of people and land.

Artistic and cultural spaces like Llano function in relation to all spaces that exist outside of them. They map a heterotopic space that is unlike any other space that acts as microcosms reflecting larger patterns, networks, or social orders.

This guide explored several of the values and innovations from the over-looked places and narratives of the Antelope Valley, to serve as a looking glass reflection for us and Los Angeles—to encourage us to constantly become our vestermorrows.



new llano

a game of utopography to find new worlds for old

By early 1918, the Llano del Rio Cooperative Colony had moved from California to a defunct lumber mill in Vernon Parish, Louisiana to form the New Llano Cooperative. The colony continued to thrive at its new location until it was forced to declare bankruptcy in 1937. In spite of its twenty-seven years of success, the Llano colony was written off as a failure like many other utopian communities. In the experimental spirit that drove the colonists to create New Llano, this game of utopography seeks to again build new worlds for old.

Utopography was coined by H. G. Wells in 1906 to describe that the central activity of sociology ought to be 'the projection and criticism of ideal societies." The Llano colony story can be viewed as both a visualization, and critique of our world. With this game, utopography is about the recreation of social dreams, the interactions of space and temporal narratives, and the actual processes of working within and through the environment of the present – for example, exploring the architecture, city planning, and social renewal of Llano's past, present, and future.

Let's Play

Number of players: Two or more **Equipment:** Gameboard, 2 dice, Playing piece, Drawing or collage paper, art supplies.

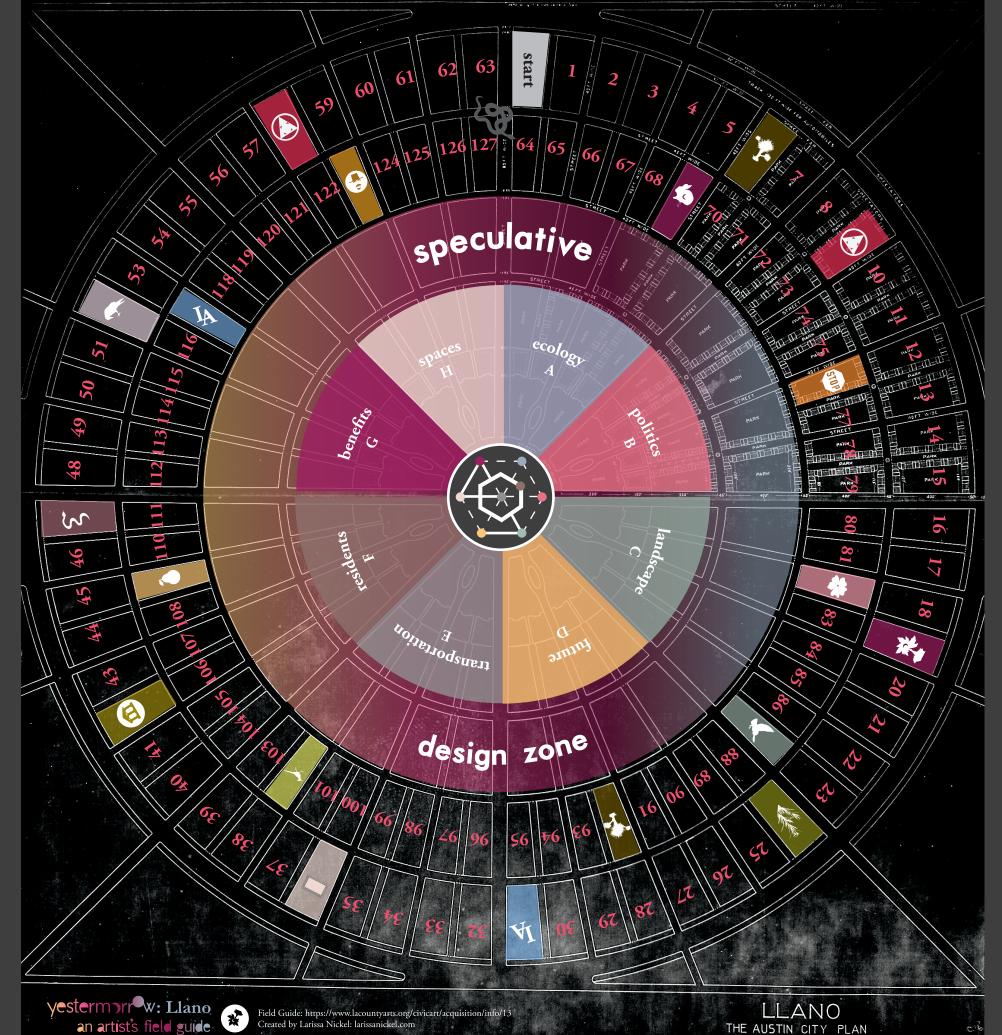
To start: Each player chooses a distinct object or color of playing piece to represent them, and places it on the start field. Each player then rolls the two dice, and the highest roll determines who will play first. Turns move clockwise following the numbered fields.

Some fields have special hazards or benefits for players who land on them. On each turn, a player rolls the two dice and advances their playing piece along the circle by as many fields as the sum of the two dice. The player must deal with any situation on the space of which they land. The special fields are described on the other side of the board.

The Speculative Design Zone:

Once you've entered the zone, each player progresses one field each turn by rolling a single dice to reveal what conditions your new Llano utopia will contain. Write down the description from the list on the right which corresponds to the number you roll. After completing your trip through the zone, draw or collage your speculative New Llano design.

Image credit: Kagan, Paul. Alice Constance Austin Architectural Drawings (photographic prints). Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University



The Special Fields:

- Cooperation! You formed a collective, so take the next step and roll again.
- Internal dissension from the Brush Gang means you cannot square the circle. Go back to the beginning and start over.
- The pesky snake ate your egg. Move back 6.
- Congratulations! You outsmarted the snake. Move forward 5 steps.
- That's a raven not a crow. Lose 1 turn.
- You're listening to *Ice Cream for Crow* by Captain Beefheart! Get creative and move to the design zone.
- Congratulations! You built an Austin House. Take another turn.
- Los Angeles denied your water rights. Lose two turns.
- Dear Comrade, you bought stock! Welcome to the colony. Swap positions with another player if you
- You've arrived at the hotel. Its food and drink makes you sleepy, and you lose 1 turn.
- You built a Montessori school! Run ahead 10 steps.
- It's May Day! Take a dance around the maypole for labor rights, and move ahead 3.
- You harvested alfalfa! Make some alfalfa beer and move forward 4.
- Your historical landmark was stolen, Go back 12.
- You were photographed by David Hockney! Celebrate the Getty Museum's acquisition of *Pearblossom Hwy.*, 11 - 18th April 1986, #2 and take another turn.
- You planted an orchard! Enjoy your home grown pie while you cruise down the road 5 steps.

The Speculative Design Zone:

A-Ecology: 1-Low light, 2-Infestation, 3-Garden city, 4-Low humidity 5-High temperature 6-Intense winds

B-Politics: 1-Democracy, 2-Socialism, 3-Monarchy, 4-Dictatorship, 5-Agrarian, 6-Anarchy

C-Landscape: 1-Desert, 2-Forest, 3-Cliff dwelling, 4-Island, 5-Underwater, 6-Outer-space

D-Future: 1-Forgotten, 2-Myth or legend, 3-Utopia, 4-Dystopia, 5-Buried, 6-Pillaged

E-Transportation: 1-Walk, 2-Bike, 3-Train, 4-Car, 5-Underground tunnel, 6-Teleportation

F-Residents: 1-Doctor, 2-Artist, 3-Farmer, 4-Baker, 5-Teacher 6-Scientist

1-Equal rights, 2-Labor laws, 3-Universal healthcare, 4-Free education 5-Low minimum wage 6-

H-Spaces: 1-Theater, 2-Library, 3-Communal kitchen, 5-Museum, 5-Aquarium, 6-Park





NOTES

- ¹ Grosz, Elizabeth, *Volatile Bodies: Toward a Corporeal Feminism*, Indiana University Press, 1994. p. 121 ² Earle, David D., "The Mojave River and the Central Mojave Desert: Native Settlement, Travel, and Exchange in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*, 25(1), 2005 Retrieved from: escholarship.org/uc/item/7zj17572
- ³ Rotella, Sebastian, "Llano Del Rio Cooperative Colony l914-l918: Remains of Utopia: How a Renowned Socialist Commune Bloomed and Faded" Los Angeles Times, May 28, 1989, articles.latimes.com/1989-05-28/local/me-1544_1_llano-pearblossom-highway-colony, Accessed March 9, 2018.
- ⁴ E Clampus Vitus, The Strasburg Family Antelope Valley History Room, Llano del Rio records (brochure), The City of Palmdale Library, Palmdale, CA
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