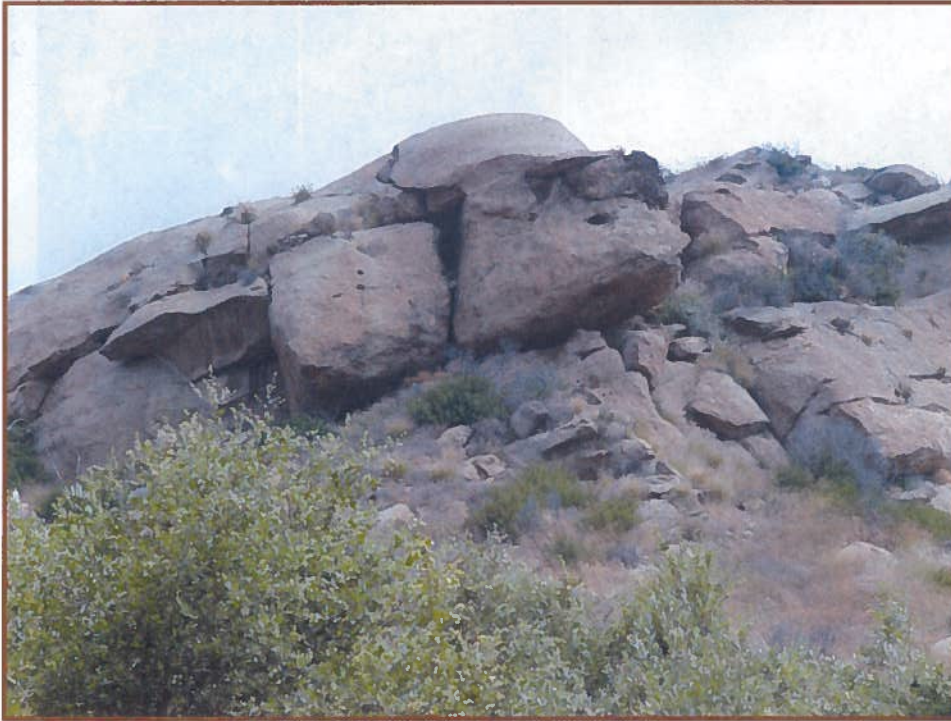


Corriganville Park

WELCOME TO CORRIGANVILLE PARK!



WARNING... Prepare for some fun! Corriganville Park gives visitors the exciting opportunity to camp in the beautiful outdoors, hike four thrilling trails, and view the remains of the once famous Corriganville Movie Ranch.

Camping permits are offered to organized youth groups interested in experiencing nature up close. Scout groups and others are encouraged to camp at this unique location. The park is open for public use between 6:00 a.m. to sunset. Come visit the park and begin the excitement early. Questions regarding the park should be directed to the Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District (805) 584-4400.

Corriganville Park's famous "Gorilla Rock"

DIRECTIONS TO CORRIGANVILLE PARK

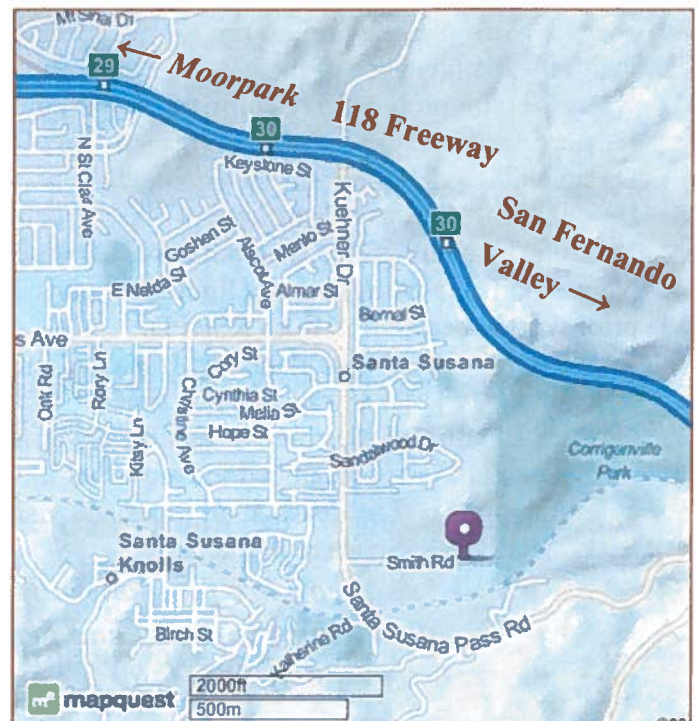
7001 Smith Road, Simi Valley

From Moorpark:

- Take the 118 Freeway east towards Simi Valley
- Exit **RIGHT** onto Kuehner Drive
- Turn **LEFT** onto Smith Road
- Corriganville is located at the end of Smith Road

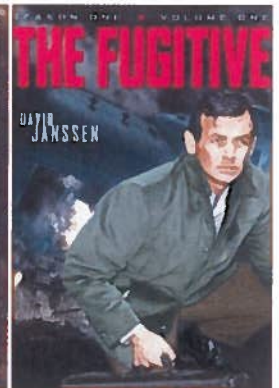
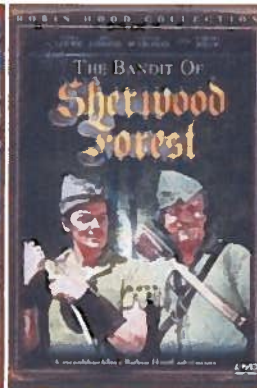
From San Fernando Valley:

- Take the 118 Freeway west towards Simi Valley
- Exit **LEFT** onto Kuehner Drive
- Turn **LEFT** onto Smith Road
- Corriganville is located at the end of Smith Road



HISTORY OF THE PARK

Ray "Crash" Corrigan, born Raymond Benard, began to have a passion for movies when he entered films in 1932 as a stuntman and bit player. By the time he began to star in serials and action pictures in 1936, Crash Corrigan's love for the movies had grown so much that he dreamed of one day opening up a movie ranch to share the "reel" experience with others. After retiring in the 1940's from a series of westerns, Corrigan began to put his movie ranch dream into action. He chose the hills of Simi Valley as the site for his park, which filmed thousands of movies, T.V. programs and commercials between 1937 and 1965. Unfortunately, the last of the standing sets were destroyed by fires in 1971 and 1979. The Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District acquired 206 acres for the site, and named it Corriganville Park for the man who had started the park with his great dream. Today, the park provides remnants of the old amusement park and the concrete foundations of the movie set.



Ray "Crash" Corrigan and his wife, along with posters from some of the movies and TV shows filmed at the park when it was a movie ranch.



CAMPING AND HIKING RULES AND REGULATIONS:

In order for Corriganville Park to remain beautiful and safe for future camp goers, there are a few rules to help with the maintenance of the park: **

1. Open fires are prohibited! Campfires are permitted in designated camp area ONLY! There is a permit fee required for a campfire. Camp stoves are allowed only if a picnic table is available in the campsite.
2. Do not collect firewood, brush, grass, debris and/or any other materials for fires within the park.
3. Do not climb on rocks, trees, or any other structures. Do not walk, climb, or hike within the streambed which is filled with poison oak...this is the quickest way to ruin a fun-filled weekend.
4. No weapons including, but not limited to: guns, knives, axes, hatchets, bows & arrows, without prior written permission from RSRPD.
5. Watch out for poisonous plants, rattlesnakes, and any other wild animals.
6. Stay on the designated trails at ALL times!
7. Do not pick, disturb, destruct, or remove any historic artifact, flower, tree, plant, or shrub.
8. Leave the park in the clean, natural state that it was, when you arrived.
9. Your dog must be on a leash at all times and visitors are required to clean up after their pet.
10. NO SMOKING anywhere in the park.



Dogs Must Be On Leash At All Times In The Park

****Make sure you are familiar with all of Corriganville's rules and regulations before beginning your weekend getaway. Contact the Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District (805) 584-4400 for a complete list of all the rules for camping in the park.**



Hiking Trail System

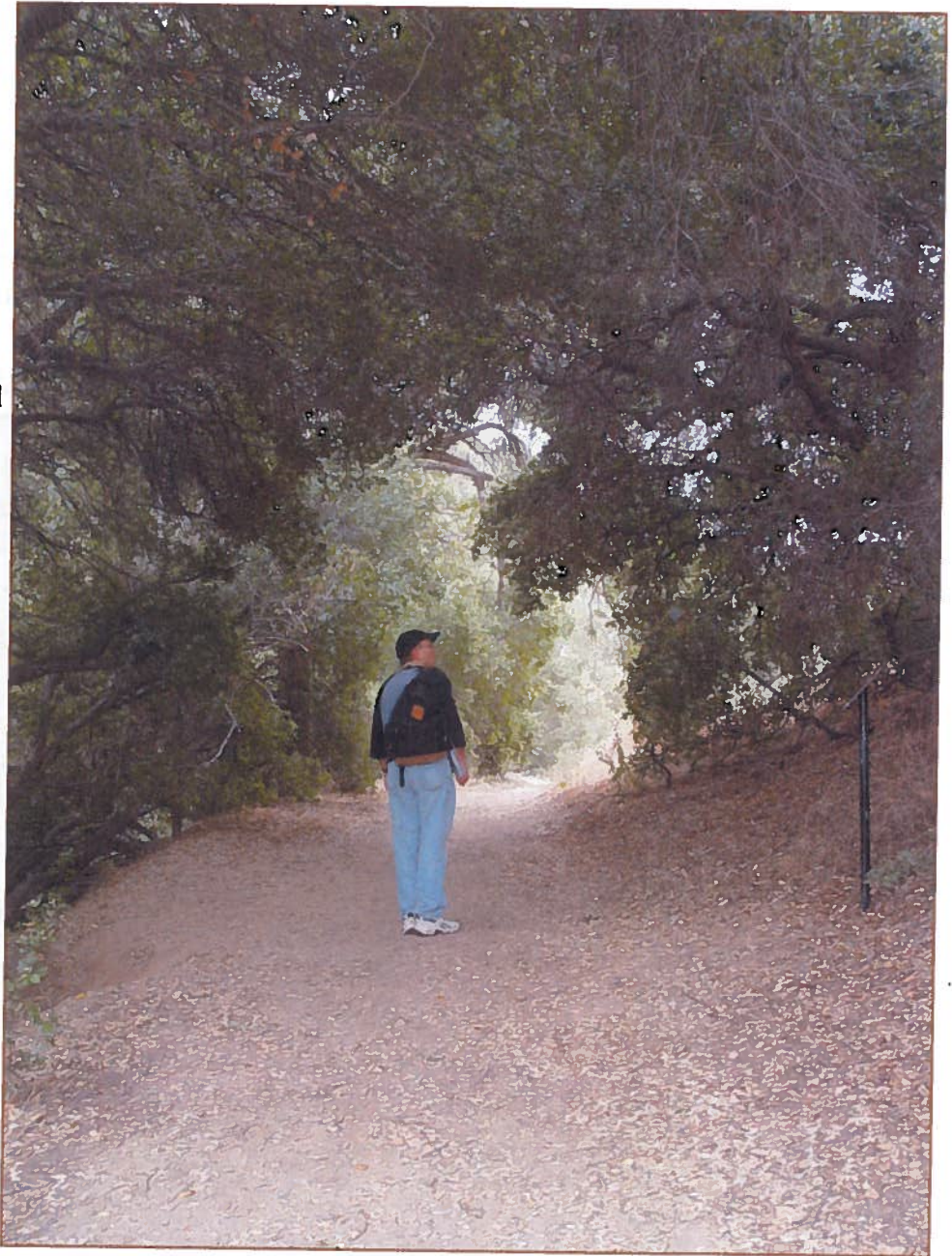
Ready for some walking? Corriganville Park is known for giving its visitors many exciting opportunities to experience wildlife in its natural habitat. The Corriganville Park Trail System consists of four trails, ranging from easy to strenuous in level of difficulty.

Loop Trail: This is a fairly easy 1.2 mile long hike that “loops” the massive sandstone rock formations resting in the middle of the park. Hikers will also be able to see Silvertown, Jungle Jim Lake, and the Sherwood Forest areas from this trail.

Stagecoach Trail: The mile-long Stagecoach Trail hike spans the beautiful terrain of Corriganville Park and gives hikers the opportunity to view one of the original roads used by people visiting Simi Valley during the last half of the 19th century.

Wildlife Corridor Trail: This ½-mile hike takes hikers to the Wildlife Corridor. Although the trail can be quite strenuous, enthusiastic hikers determined to brave its difficulties may ascend the very place where wildlife in Corriganville Park pass through on the way to hunt for food and water. So while on this trail keep those eagle eyes open for wildlife.

Interpretive Trail: One of the many exciting trails in Corriganville Park, the Interpretive Trail, has 20 informative markers to help understand the diversity of nature living in the park. Check out all 20 markers and observe the many wonders hidden in Crash Corrigan’s world.



DO NOT HARM ANIMALS IN PARKS OR ON TRAILS

Any person who maliciously and intentionally maims, mutilates, tortures, or wounds or kills a living animal is guilty of a crime punishable by a jail term up to one year and a fine up to \$20,000.
California Penal Code Section 597.



Interpretive Trail Markers

Starting at the parking lot, watch along the trails for twenty interpretive markers that share information about the plants, animals, and movie filming history of the park. Special movie history hikes are held monthly and nature hikes are by appointment. Contact the District for details.

1. Coast live oak: These trees stay green year round. Acorns that formed the tree were a staple diet of Chumash Indians. This tree is easily found from its gray, smooth bark and holly shaped leaves.

2. Elderberry: These bushes contain clusters of blue/black berries with white flowers. The Chumash Indians made fritters from the flowers, desserts from the berries and flutes from the stems of the plant.

3. Railroad Tunnel Mound: The tunnel was completed in 1904 and connects Simi to Chatsworth. The large mound in front is the rock material that came out of the tunnel during construction.

4. Decomposing Trunk: The tunnel patterns left in the trunk are from tiny insects eating at the wood. These insects, along with fungi help to add nutrients to the soil, which then allow for new trees to grow.

5. Willows: These trees contain the same chemical as the present day aspirin. The Chumash Indians not only used the trees as medicine to help relieve pain, but also to build homes and make baskets.

6. Chinese campsite: Historians claimed to have found remnants of the blue and white pottery associated with the Chinese railroad workers. These hard working individuals have been credited with helping build many of America's Western railroad systems.



7. Sherwood Forest: This forest received its name from the movie "Robin Hood." Sherwood Forest is best-known for its wide variety of species of birds that nest in the oak trees.

*"Sherwood Forest,"
AKA "Robin Hood Forest."*

8. Blasting holes: During the era when railroads were being built around the country, dynamite helped break up large sections of the mountain into smaller, more manageable sections. Holes were drilled into the two rocks found at Marker 8 to provide space for the dynamite used in this railroad construction.

9. Fallen Oak: During the winter storms of 1995, this coast live oak fell over due to heavy winds and survived. Today, the tree's new branches grow vertically from the trunk, and the tree has become a home to birds, squirrels and beetles.

10. Concrete Pool: The concrete pool served as a location to film underwater scenes, in movies such as, "Robin Hood," "Jungle Jim," and "African Queen." The square holes on the sides were used as camera windows for the scenes.



11. Wildlife Corridor: The tunnel under the 118 Freeway was first constructed to connect a previous owner of Corriganville, Bob Hope, to his 1,740 acre ranch. Today, wildlife uses the corridor as a means of transportation from the Santa Susana Mountains to the Simi Hills.

12. Caves (Rock Shelter): These shelters were used as homes by the Chumash Indians. Bedrock mortars found nearby indicate this activity by the Indians in the area.

13. Fighting for space: A perfect example of how living things in nature fight for space is the rock and tree found at Trail Marker 13. The rock ultimately came first, but over the past several hundred years, the tree has noticeably grown on and over the rock.

14. Lichen: The tri-colored plants growing on the sandstone rocks are an example a symbiotic relationship in nature - a relationship where one party cannot survive without the other. In this relationship, algae produces the food while fungus holds onto the rock.

15. Riparian: Riparian is a word used in nature to describe the community of plants and animals that live along a stream. During the summer months the stream becomes an active spot for many of the animals living in Corriganville.

16. Hole in the tree: The hole in this tree was caused by a branch falling off and ultimately created a safe haven in which animals could live.

17. Sandstone Rocks: Sandstone rocks create the enormous rock formations that can be found throughout Corriganville. Sandstone is a sedimentary rock that began to form millions of years ago at the bottom of the ocean and were lifted to the surface by the moving of the continental plate.

18. Wood Rat Nest: The wood rats in Corriganville build their nests from sticks found in the area. These piles of sticks form the homes complete with hallways, bedrooms, and a kitchen to store food.

19. Stables: During the 1940's through the 1960's this location was famous for its use during filming of movies. After several fires raced through the park in the 1970's, the foundation and a few of the rock walls are all that remain of the famous set.

20. Valley Oak: This type of tree can live to be hundreds of years old and is known for the loss of its leaves during the winter. Galls can be found on the stems of the trees that are formed when wasps lay eggs in the tree.



The remains of the stables from the old Silvertown movie sets.

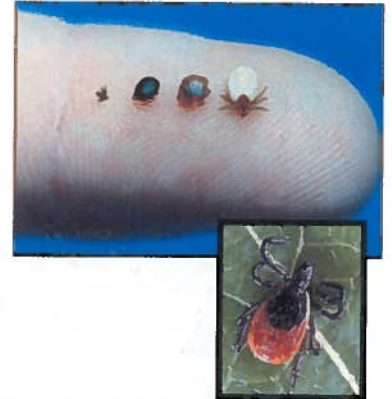
Safety in Natural Parks

TAKE CARE WHILE ENJOYING OPEN SPACE, TRAILS, AND NATURAL PARKS A SAFETY GUIDE TO NATURE

While visiting open space areas, hiking trails, and natural parks, you should be aware that there are plants and animals of which you should be cautious. These photos and information will help you with identifying these potentially hazardous, naturally-occurring, plants and animals.

Should you have any concerns or questions about any of these plants or animals in a local park or on a hiking trail, please contact Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District staff at (805) 584-4400 or www.rsrpd.org. Enjoy your stay, while being careful.

TICKS: Ticks are external parasites that can attack both you and your dog. The germs they carry can make both of you sick. Ticks like to live on long grasses and shrubs and the sticky substance on their bodies helps them stick to you. Ticks do not jump or fly, but may drop from their perch and fall onto a host. They suck blood until they are ready to burst and can transmit whatever germs they are carrying to you. Ticks are vectors of diseases such as Lyme disease, Tick-borne meningoencephalitis, Babesiosis, Ehrlichiosis, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, Southern tick-associated rash illness, Tick-borne relapsing fever, and Tularemia.

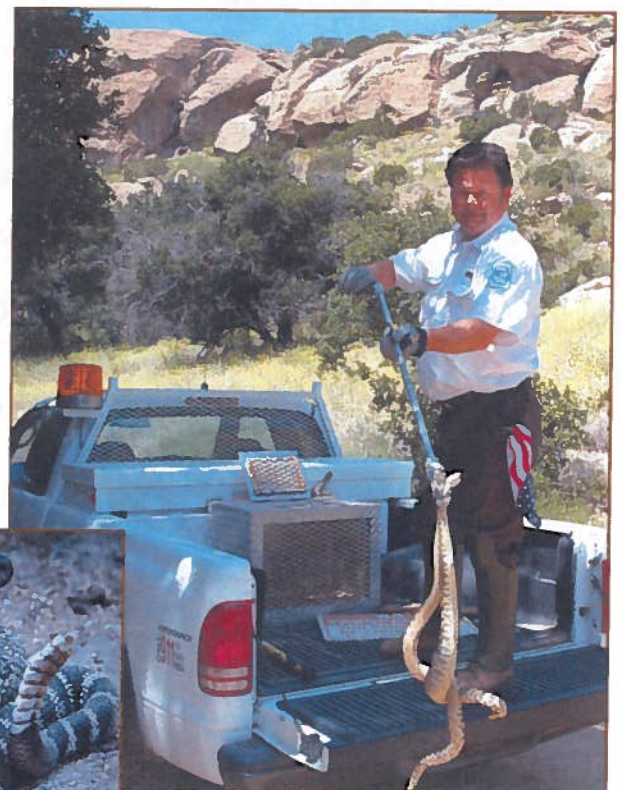


POISON OAK: "Leaves of three, let them be." This is great advice when it comes to poison oak. Poison oak can be a bush, tree, root, or vine. Don't burn it as the smoke is harmful to your lungs. During a brush fire, avoid smoky areas for the same reason. The poison oak rash is caused by a chemical called urushiol. It is present on the leaves, branches, roots, everywhere, even during the winter months. When you touch it, the oil is absorbed into your skin and the result is a really uncomfortable rash. Keep your pets and your clothing away from this plant so it doesn't get transferred to your skin.



RATTLESNAKES: The most common rattlesnake found in Southern California is the Southern Pacific Rattlesnake. The venom of this snake is dangerous to humans as these snakes are pit vipers. The Rattlesnake has a thin neck and large, triangular head. New-borns are about 10 inches long, are born alive, and are as dangerous as adults. Adults can be as much as 30-54 inches in length. These snakes have gray, olive or brown background color outlined with a light pigment pattern on the back. Newly hatched snakes do not have a rattle, just a single button that does not make a sound. Adult rattlesnakes do not always rattle before striking. Rattlesnakes have heat-sensing pits on the sides of their heads, and long hollow fangs.

To avoid the heat, they often hide in bushes and under rocks. In cooler weather they can be found stretched out in the sun. It is easy to miss them if you are not watching. Many a hiker has been startled after stepping on a snake sunning themselves on a trail or path. They come out on warm nights to hunt. Always avoid these snakes. If you should see one, back away slowly.



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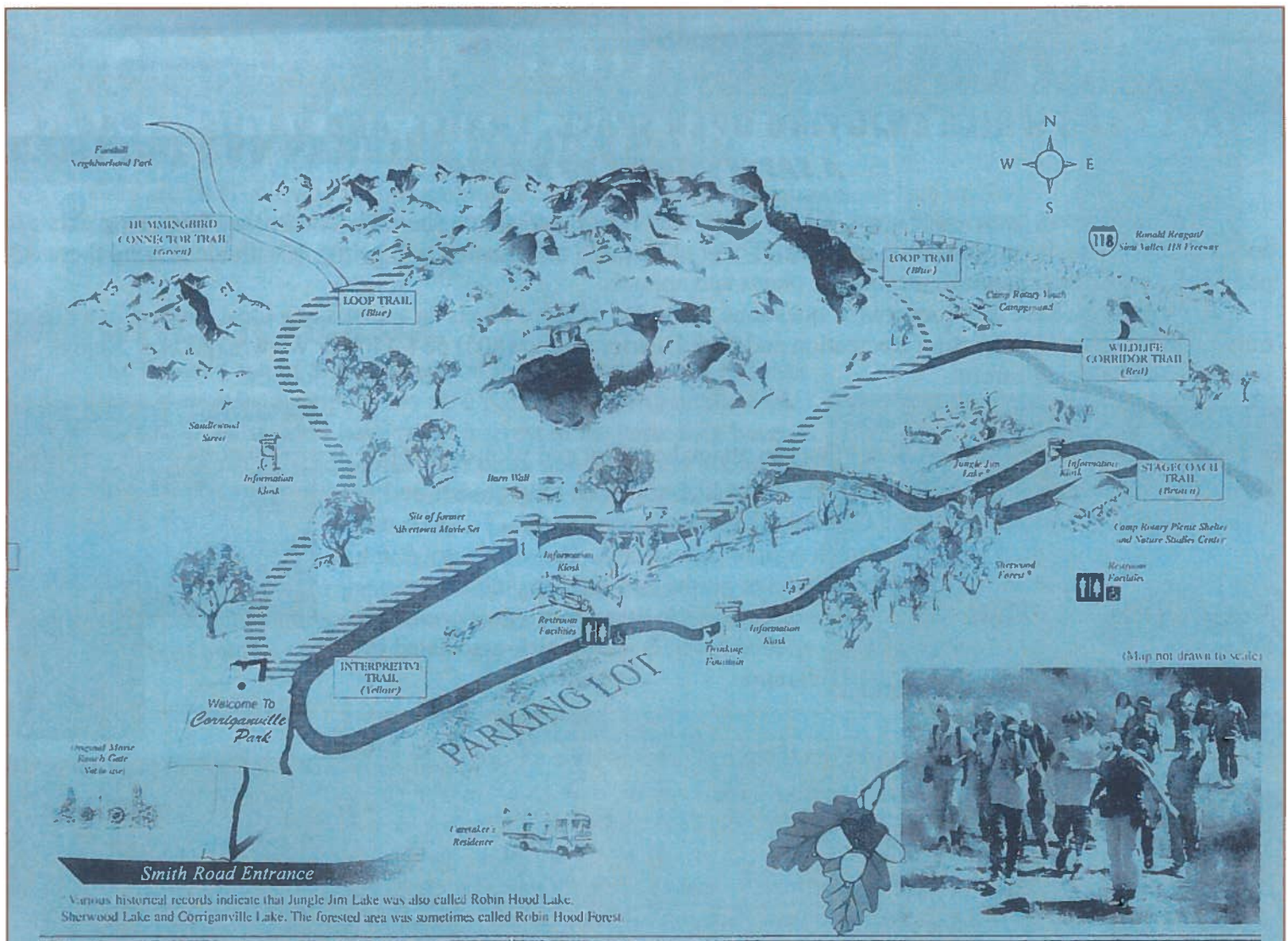
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The board of directors of the Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District hopes that you enjoy your visit today and will return to Corriganville Park with family and friends someday soon.
Please follow these simple rules while visiting Corriganville Park:

- No smoking.
- Stay on the trails.
- Do not litter.
- No climbing on rocks, trees or structures.
- Stay out of the streambed which is filled with poison oak.
- No open fires.

- No speeding throughout the park. The speed limit is 15 mph.
- Do not pick any flowers, plants or trees.
- Do not disturb or remove any animal life.
- Dogs must be on a leash.
- Be aware of plants and animals

- such as poison oak, rattlesnakes, and more.
 - No Alcohol except by special permit.
- Corriganville Park hours of operation are dawn to dusk daily. The park is closed during inclement weather.

For more information, call (805) 584-4400 or check online



www.rsrrpd.org

“You know, folks who come to Corriganville say that this place is timeless...an epitaph to an era...”

Quote from Ray Corrigan, originally appeared in Vol.1, No.3 of Summer Edition of the Corriganville Gazette.