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RECORD OF MATERIALS REMOVED FROM THIS FILE

The materials described below have been removed from this file
and placed in a different file in this collection.

Collection # MSS 81

Box _____

Folder _____

Description of
materials: DUPLICATES OF THE HISTORICAL
INFORMATION LISTED BELOW WERE FOUND WITH
NOTES FOR FLETCHER'S WATER HISTORY.

Removed to: Box _____, FOLDERS _____:
"SAN DIEGO VS GUYAMACA WATER CO." "HISTORICAL
ARGUMENTS & BRIEF" (2) "REFERENCES" (3) "EXHIBITS"

Processor: C. McCLURKAN Date of Removal: 9 JUNE 91

file #

At a meeting at the Women's Club House at La Mesa, Thursday, October 30th, the meeting was addressed by James M. Oliver, the Attorney of State Superintendent of Banks and of the Bond Certification Commission of California. In referring to the action of the Bond Certification Commission and in issuing its order permitting the La Mesa, Lemon Grove and Spring Valley Irrigation District to call a bond election to vote bonds, a portion of which will be used for the purchase of the Guyamaca System, and in answering the question as to the status of the City's suit in which they claim paramount rights to the waters of the San Diego River, he said in part:

"The activities of the Bond Certification Commission are clearly set forth in the Irrigation District Act. Under the heading "Bond Certification Commission" the law clearly states what the Commission must do and under Section 2 of said Act states as follows: 'Sec. 2 - Such commission upon the receipt of a certified copy of such resolution (from the Board of Directors of the district) shall, without delay, make or cause to be made an investigation of the affairs of the district and report in writing upon such matters as it may deem essential, particularly upon the following points. (a) The supply of water available for the project and the right of the district to so much water as may be needed.' You can see from this that the first and most important point which the commission must decide upon is the water supply of the district. I was instructed by the Bond Commission to study the situation on the San Diego River, particularly in reference to the status of the suit of the City of San Diego, claiming paramount rights to the waters of the San Diego River. I did as instructed and made a careful study of the situation and was convinced and am now

convinced that the City of San Diego has no basis for the claims it makes. I so reported to the Bond Certification Commission, who also made investigations independent of mine and arrived at the same conclusion. The Bond Certification Commission is composed of Attorney General of the State, U. S. Webb; the State Superintendent of Banks, J. F. Johnson; and the State Engineer, W. F. McClure. Do you suppose for one moment that wise old state engineer, McClure, with his years of experience with water supply and irrigation districts, that hard headed businessmen and banker, J. F. Johnson, State Superintendent of Banks, and foxy old Attorney General, U. S. Webb, with his broad experience, do you suppose for one moment that these men with their wide knowledge of these matters would permit this La Mesa Irrigation District to go forward with this proposition to vote \$2,500,000 in bonds, unless they were sure and satisfied in their own minds that the basis upon which the district proposed to operate was sound, and that the district did have an adequate and sufficient water supply and the right to use it? To a certainty they would not, and I can assure you ^{of this -} that they would not consider such a proposition for a moment unless they were sure of their position."

Mr. Oliver concluded his remarks by saying that undoubtedly the district would find itself in a very strong position, much stronger than any private interest could hope to be on the San Diego River, if the district bought the Cuyamaca System.

Copy of Telegram.

San Diego Cal. 24 Jan. 1905.

Hon. M. L. Ward,

Sacramento, Cal.

~~The adoption of Charter amendments will require governor to immediately~~ appoint council of nine members one from each ward we commend the appointment of the following and respectfully ask that their names be handed to the Governor with your recommendations together with Barnes and Johnson. First ward N. D. Nichols, Second, J. B. Osborne, third W. B. Hage, fourth S. T. Johnson, Fifth John W. Lambert, sixth D. P. Jones, Seventh M. J. Perrin, Eighth A. P. Johnson Jr., Ninth Henry Woolman.

Chas. S. Hardy, D. C. Reed, L. A. Wright, C. C. Hakes,

D. C. Collier.

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POSTAL TELEGRAPH  COMMERCIAL CABLES
TELEGRAM

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To

190

Jan. 30, 05.

M. L. Ward,

Sacramento, Cal.

In addition to morning telegram, if appointed will favor water bearing lands of El Cajon, and have the question submitted to the voters at as early date as possible.

W. B. Hage

We, the undersigned, pledge ourselves if appointed Councilmen of the City of San Diego, Cal., to use our best efforts to complete without delay the proposition tending to secure to the City of San Diego a complete and independent water supply in the El Cajon Valley, as recommended by Mr. J. B. Lippincott.

San Diego, Cal.

January 30th, 1905.

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W. Michels
J. D. Johnson
S. T. Johnson
Dan H. Jones
J. H. [unclear]
Hubey Woolman

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SYNOPOSIS OF ARTICLES PRINTED IN THE

San Diego Union, Commencing
June, 1910

WATER HISTORY

June 2, 1910

Page 8 - Deeds recorded 6/1/10 from S. D. Flume Co. to James A. Murray & Ed Fletcher - Murray 5/6 interest, Fletcher 1/6. Sale included Cuyamaca Lake, 1200 to 1500 acres, 40 miles of flume and pipe line furnishing water to El Cajon, Lakeside, La Mesa, Spring Valley, Lemon Grove. Sale also included diverting dam, water rights, personal property, 5 or 6 houses and telephone lines. S. D. Flume Co. originally incorporated with \$1,000,000 capital. Property later bonded for \$600,000.

June 8, 1910 - Page 16

Claude Woolman, city councilman said re University Hts. Reservoir, consumption is about 6,000,000 gallons

July 3, 1910 - Page 16.

Chas. F. Kelly estate transfers their 4000 acre ranch in Julian country to James A. Murray, Ed Fletcher, F. & W. Thum Co. and C. A. Canfield, consideration not mentioned but understood to involve approximately \$30,000.

Property consisted of heavy pine and oak with several mountain streams flowing the year round. Elevation 4000 to 5000 feet. Feature of transfer is reservation or forfeiture of title in case any timber is cut by purchasers without consent of government forester. This was due to the fact new owners desired to preserve timber as protection to watershed along lines of conservation advocated by former Secretary of Interior, James R. Garfield and Chief Forester, Gifford Pinchot.

July 11, Page 3

S. D. Flume Co. submits proposition for a water supply to El Cajon. Proposition was that citizens of El Cajon organize into some kind of a local body build a reservoir with aerating tables on hill slopes above railroad station and put in pipe line connecting with reservoir on Murray Hill. Flume water would be furnished at reasonable rate.

July 18 - Page 14

Sweetwater dam to be increased in height 15 feet at a cost of approximately \$200,000 adding 70% to the capacity of the system; insuring a supply of water "even if there should be an entire drought for 5 or 6 years." B. P. Cheney President, John E. Boal, Manager.

September 21, Page 6

J. B. Schuyler, engineer and designer of original Sweetwater dam, inspected enlarging work which has been under way since June 1. Raise dam 20 ft. double impounding capacity. Old dam impounded 6 million gallons. With new addition capacity will be between 11 and 12 million gallons. Addition built from bedrock up. 30 ft. in thickness at base Top will be increased from 12 to 15 ft. in thickness. Top so arranged that it can be used as an automobile driveway.

Page #2

Synopsis of water articles taken from Union commencing June 1st, 1910

Jan. 2, 1911 - Page 3

Retail water rates, California cities:

City or Town	Meter rate per 1000 gallons.
Alameda	34¢
Anaheim	13½¢
Antioch	15 to 30¢
Berkeley	34¢
Concord	40 to 50¢
Lemore	12½ to 20¢
Los Angeles	10¢
Mayfield	15 to 20¢
Merced	30 to 50¢
Modesto	20¢
Monterey	50¢
Oakland	34¢
Pacific Grove	50¢
Palo Alto	15 to 20¢
Pasadena	20¢
Petaluma	40¢
Pinole	25 to 50¢
Richmond	25 to 50¢
San Francisco	23¢
San Luis Obispo	20 to 25¢
Santa Ana	13¢
Santa Barbara	25¢
Santa Clara	10 to 20¢
Santa Rosa	25¢
St. Helena	15 to 33-1/3¢
Stockton	25¢
Suisun	25 to 50¢
Vallejo	20¢
Watsonville	25¢
San Diego	10¢

So. Calif. Mountain Water Company will soon complete "\$5,000,000 reservoir, and conduit system, giving San Diego not only best water system in California but purest and cheapest water of any city in the State". Morena Dam key to entire system. Daily supply for a million people will be available, an insurance that San Diego's water problem is solved for all time to come.

"The Water Company under the terms of its contract with the city, supplies the municipality with water at a wholesale rate of 4 cents per 1000 gallons which allows the city to sell it to consumers at a cost of from 6 to 10 cents per 1000 gallons the sliding scale depending upon the amount consumed: The company delivers its product to the city and the city distributes it.

"Prior to the time the So. California Mountain Water Company entered the field to

furnish the city with water, the supply was exceedingly low and it became a question of the moment how to meet the requirements for the growing city. Several propositions were advanced but all were more or less doubtful, both in the matter of purity of water and in sufficient quantity. It was then that John D. Spreckels made an offer to the city that has given San Diego one of the finest water systems possessed by any municipality in the country.

Mr. Spreckels agreed to furnish the city a supply of water upwards of 7 million gallons a day for ten years. Water was to be delivered to the city for 4¢ per 1000 gallons.

Synopsis of articles re water taken from the
San Diego Union of 1911.

Feb. 5th, 1911

Report of Herbert R. Fay, Supt. of Water Department, showed city water department had \$73,290.15 deposited with the city treasurer while at the close of business, December, 31, 1909, the balance was \$149,340.94. Total receipts for 1910 were \$225,893.96. Disbursements totaled \$301,944.75. Receipts were made up as follows: From public consumers \$156,789.31; From municipal consumers, \$10,271.53; from meters & services installed \$22,418.75; from service renewals \$272.05; from sales of materials \$1624.71. Transferred from water improvements and water extension funds to water fund \$34,517.61. Disbursements consisted of: Construction \$56,937.72; Maintenance \$4379.77; Operating \$101,878.42; Accounting \$8441.04; Legal services \$76. General water extension and improvement fund - construction \$85,119.04, reservoir improvement fund - construction \$37,955.46, transfers to water fund \$7157.30. The report shows an increase of \$20,650.06 in receipts over last year and total receipts of \$1,170,621.25 since city purchased water system August 1, 1901. Amount of water purchased from Southern California Mountain Water Company was 1,653,920,000 gallons, an increase of 242,540,000 gallons over 1909. Average daily distribution of water was 4,531,000 gallons or 117.27 gallons per capita on a basis of 40,000 population.

Amount of water furnished by meter measurement and flat rate was approximately 1,550,031,872 gallons. The remainder of total amount purchased 103,337,443 gallons, was used for street sprinkling, sewer flushing, and other city use, being an increase in the daily amount consumed for public purposes of 1.94 gallons per capita over 1909.

Fay said, re source of water supply: "All the water used by the city is purchased under a 10-year contract from the Southern California Mountain Water Company, which contract expires May 1, 1916, the city agreeing to purchase all water supplied through its works during the full 10 year period, up to the maximum amount of 7,776,000 gallons of water in one day of twenty-four hours should so much be required. The company is required to provide and maintain sufficient storage so there shall be on hand on March 31st each year at least two years' supply at this daily rate in excess of the water to be furnished by the company to other consumers, and the company is required to maintain its works so as to be capable of delivering at all times any quantity up to the maximum specified for any period of twenty-four hours."

"The Southern California Mountain Water Company, since it entered into the contract with the city for supplying its water, has added to its chain of impounding reservoirs several of immense capacity.

"The water supplied the city is of the pure mountain variety. Before passing into the city's reservoirs on University Heights it is filtered thru one of its most modern filtration plants in use in this country, located on Chollas Heights. The system of mechanical filtration in use insures the removal of 97% of bacteria and all microscopic organisms, odor, color and offensive matter held in suspension. It is one of the most modern systems known to science, combining sedimentation, filtration and aeration. By its use pure, clear sparkling and transparent water is always assured. The filter

automatically cleanses itself every twenty-four hours.

"During the year 1910 the Southern California Mountain Water Company fulfilled its contract in every particular with the city, and it is evident from present operations by the company that only a short time will elapse when the present supply works will be largely extended and insure to the city a supply of water far in excess of that needed. Considering the supply of water in reserve at present the company is capable of furnishing the city with water for six or seven years if no rain falls on the watersheds during that time."

Feb. 6, 1911

Beautiful lake, one and one half miles long and a mile wide can be added to the map of San Diego county as the result of recent rains. It is one of the smoothest, prettiest bodies of water to be found inland. Located at Morena Dam - is the result of preserverence of the Southern California Mountain Water Company.

Morena band played all afternoon. "The lake, however, is bound to grow almost once again as large within a week or ten days. The Cottonwood conduit is still pouring a lively contribution into the new body of water, according to reports from Morena last night, and at that rate the diameter of the lake will extend to a length of at least two miles within three or four days, while the width will extend at a corresponding rate."

Feb. 19th, 1911

Point Loma residents assured of a plentiful supply of water as a result of completing big dam last Thursday. Work was started last November. A solid breastworks of cement and granite 45 ft. in height and averaging 30 ft. in width now spans the canyon holding 450,000 gallons of water in check for use of the residents of Point Loma and vicinity. In addition to insuring a supply of water for damsite purposes also gives a heavy fire pressure. The cost of carrying the project to completion will amount to about \$27,000.

February 21st, 1911

To give better pressure to water users of Point Loma work was started on the installation of a 12 inch main from the lower to the upper reservoir on Point Loma.

March 23rd, 1911

"COL ED FLETCHER HAS "COLD FEET", WHOS'S RESPONSIBLE?"

With photographs as clues councilman Frank A. Salmons is on a still hunt for the man that is responsible for Ed Fletcher's "cold feet" and his wrecked automobile. The photo graphs show the wrecked machine in a ditch on Eighth Street.

Mr. Fletcher sent a letter of complaint to the council and it was referred to the superintendent of streets, who asserted that red lights were "so thick and furious" along the street where the sewer is being dug that they blinded Fletcher so he couldn't see anything."

"The letter follows:

"Inclosed find pictures, with my compliments, showing the water or sewer trench in which I plunged with my family on a rainy nite at 10:30 o'clock. The trench was not flagged in any way, nor did it have a light to show the danger.

"As you will see, the trench is on Eighth Street between B and C. It cost me a broken spring, as well as cold feet, but my one desire is to see that the party responsible by his negligence is called to account.

ED FLETCHER"

March 28, 1911

FLETCHER HIMSELF TO BLAME FOR "COLD FEET" DECLARES SALMONS"
CONTENDS THAT COLONEL KNEW CONDITION OF STREET
AND WAS NOT CAREFUL"

Col. Ed Fletcher himself was to blame for his "cold feet" and a broken auto when his machine sank into a trench recently on Eighth street, according to the report made yesterday to the city council by Frank A. Salmons, superintendent of streets.

In a letter accompanied by photographs of his auto in the ditch to prove his words, Mr. Fletcher had complained that the accident was the result of the carelessness of some one and it was his desire to see the responsible party brought to account.

"Mr. Fletcher himself told me that he knew the condition of the street, and I therefore hold him to blame," reported Mr. Salmons, who had been delegated to investigate the affair. "He is the one who should have been more careful."

It was explained that the trench which had been dug by the water department was properly filled, but that the ground was soft and the auto's wheels sank into it.

"No blame is attached to anyone in that department, concluded Mr. Salmons.

April 1, 1911

A certificate of increase in capital stock was filed yesterday at the county clerks office by the Helix Mutual Water Co. The document certifies that the company has increased its capitalization from \$4800 of 640 shares to \$14,400 of 1920 shares having a par value of \$7.50 each. The increase was decided on at a meeting of the stockholders held January 24, 1911 at Helix Farms in Spring Valley. J. J. H. Barry is president and G. M. Hawley, secretary.

April 12, 1911

An improvement that will reduce insurance rates 20 to 25% within the fire limits involves the laying of more than 15 miles of cast iron pipe.

Work will be done with money realized from the recent sale of the \$340,000 bond issue authorized at a special election last August. All wooden mains will be replaced with new ones. The lines to Point Loma, La Jolla and Pacific Beach will be enlarged.

36 inch cast iron mains will replace the 28 inch wooden main down University Avenut to Fifth Street. 30 inch cast iron pipe will be laid from University Heights south on 30th Street to Juniper. 24 inch cast iron pipe will be laid from Juniper to B Street and 16 inch from B to C Streets where a connection will be made with the F Street line to the business center.

Another 16 inch line will be laid on El Cajon Ave. from the city limits to Park Blvd, thence to University Ave. with a branch to the University Heights Reservoir. 16,000 feet of 12 in. pipe will be laid along Grand Ave. Pacific Beach from Lamont St. to Allison Street thence northward to La Jolla reservoir.

Grand total of all pipe to be laid is 82,890 feet or more than 15½ miles.

May 9, 1911

No water famine threatens Fort Rosecrans according to Councilman Fay. There were 10,500,000 gallons in the main reservoir and 6,000,000 in the equalizing reservoir last Saturday but the mains on the government property are not large enough to take care of the demands. Larger mains are being installed and it is hoped they will be completed before the summer. A pumping station is also being established.

May 12, 1911

The following resolution was adopted by a vote of 4 to 3 at the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Escondido Chamber of Commerce last evening.

"Whereas the Escondido Mutual Water Company has made a demand upon the city trustees of Escondido that they buy more water stock or suffer a diminished supply of water for city use and the trustees have very properly, in our opinion, refused to comply with said demands;

Now, therefore, believing the said demand to be unlawful and compliance therewith unnecessary, the Escondido Chamber of Commerce desires to commend the trustees on the stand they have taken and to pledge them the hearty support of this chamber of commerce in combating this proposition which is of such vital interest to all our citizens."

The resolution had previously been adopted by the water committee of the chamber. W. E. Alexander, chairman; Edgar B. Buell and J. V. Larzdere and was presented by Mr. Alexander to the board meeting for action. After a vote was taken it was found that the adoption of the resolution was favored by W. E. Alexander, Sig Steiner, J. W. Hedges and J. W. Larzalere and was opposed by W. L. Ramey, W. H. Baldrige and H. P. Rising.

One rule of water company is that water furnished shall be in proportion to the amount of stock held by the consumer. The City has an amount of stock insufficient for the amount of water being used, although it is paying for the water at the rate being charged city consumers.

Four out of 5 members of the city trustees feel that due to the wide difference in prices charged city users of water as against the tolls charged the county patrons of the system and in favor of the country irrigations and because of lack of funds in the conduct of the municipal government the city should not be required to acquire more stock.

City Trustees were W. H. Baldrige, president, Ed J. Hatch, W. M. Bradbury, Frank H. Chapin, and Capt. H. J. Marshall.

May 18, 1911

Senator Wright was called in regarding legality of the water company's demand on the city. *Re Escondido*

May 19, 1911

W. E. Alexander, Pres. Escondido Valley Land & Planting Company recently made the mutual water company a proposition to finance a corporation to take water from the company's intake of the San Luis Rey River and pipe it to the valley for use in the city and to such portions of the country that are not now supplied and which cannot be supplied by the mutual water company. Proposition was not seriously considered by water company although it is being discussed by the people.

May 21, 1911

The Eureka Ranch Company composed of A. W. Wohlford, Albert Bevin, F. E. Budnoit and G. R. Crane, controlling about 100 acres in lemons is the first in the Escondido country to attempt pumping water from wells by electric power, generated by water power. Plant will cost approximately \$5000. Plans are by Chief Engineer Hawgood of the Pacific Power Company of Los Angeles.

June 9, 1911

Grading gangs, cement works and engineers are busy in the vicinity of Grossmont station constructing a big dam across a wide canyon for the Cuyamaca Water Co. successor to the S. D. Flume Company and controlled by James A. Murray, who with Col. Ed Fletcher, recently purchased the system. The dam will have a capacity of 50,000,000 gallons and will be used to supply La Mesa, Lemon Grove and other points west of the new reservoir. Also reported the dam will do away with the flume west of that point the plan being to pipe the water.

June 15, 1911

Councilman H. R. Fay, superintendent of water department, urged Mayor James E. Wadham to appoint a committee to negotiate with the officials of the California Water Company for the purpose of taking over the company's water system. Three-quarters of a million gallons of water has already been

impounded although its completion is not expected until the end of the year.

June 15, 1911

Mutual Water Company plan to assess stock of patrons 5 or 10%. Money to be used to improve system. Most of the work will be under A. D. Coombs of Los Angeles. This refers to Escondido Mutual Water Co.

June 19, 1911

It is thought an agreement between ranchers of San Pasqual Valley and the Live Oaks Corporation which has taken over interests of Linda Vista Irrigation Company will soon be reached re the use of water. Several conferences have been held with Col. Ed Fletcher representing Live Oaks Corporation and within the next 90 days a definite proposition may be made by the owners of property in San Pasqual to the company.

The flood waters which come down the canyon from the Pamo damsite, where the Live Oaks Company propose to install its reservoir dupplied the ranchers of the valley until past mid summer. After that time some of them got along without water for irrigation while others rely on individual pumping plants a number of such plants having been recently installed.

The agreement between the ranchers and the irrigation company may provide for the use of flood waters until a certain time, after which the company will take all of the water and sell to the ranchers, after delivery thru water mains, at a stipulated price.

An effort will be made in next few days to ascertain the quantity of water which the lands of the San Pasqual are entitled to, the rights having already been determined thru the riparian rights and by usage of water on the lands.

It is announced that as soon as the arrangements are made between the San Pasqual ranchers and the company that the latter will proceed with building the reservoir and irrigation system.

June 20, 1911

Fifteen trains of water pipe purchased for the city under bond for extension of water system are to advertise Panama California exposition. "San Diego 1915" is to be painted in white on the pipe of each train, the name and date to extend the entire distance from engine to caboose, if possible.

First train leaves Birmingham, Ala. where the U. S. Pile Co. who got the contract, operates. Last train to arrive in February.

Cost of pipe will be \$250,000. Company posts bond of \$24,000 as a guarantee.

June 24, 1911

H. R. Fay, supt. of streets, in a special communication to Mayor Wadham made three propositions :- 1st to buy the entire Southern California Mountain Water Company system; 2nd to acquire the Chollas reservoir, filtering plant and 24 inch pipe line and the laying of an additional 30 inch main to assure adequate water supply; 3rd, to perfect arrangements between the city and water company whereby the 30 inch main could be laid without making any purchase in whole or in part of the company's property.

Fay said, "I always have and always will advocate municipal ownership of the city's water supply. From mountains to meters is my choice but I appreciate the banding situation of this city and therefore would gladly accept any temporary or partial remedy that would obviate our present condition and prospective shortage of water within the city while there are billions of gallons, impounded in the mauntains awaiting our service."

Accompanied by Councilman Percival E. Woods, City Clerk A. H. Wright and John Q. Symons, Asst. Supt. of Water Department, Fay left S. D. on the 10th of June visiting the Chollas Valley, Upper and Lower Otay, Dulzura conduit, Morena and Barrett dams as well as Cuyamaca Lake. Trip took 3 1/2 days.

"There can be no question of the sufficiency of water in these mountains to supply the city, provided the rainfall is properly conserved, but in this the city has seen fit to let the corporations act while we have contentedly drifted along until now something must be done to insure water being delivered to the city sufficient to care for our rapid growth and therefore greater consumption."

"Impounded in reservoirs supplying city at this time are approximately 10 billion gallons, which, allowing for evaporation, is sufficient to last the city at its present size and consumption about 5 years while the entire impounding capacity is 42 billion. Therefore, during the remaining period the city's contract for water with the Southern California Mountain Water Co. continues there is no need to fear a water famine so far as the source of supply is concerned."

Present contract with Southern California Mountain Water Co. called for delivery of 7,776,000 gallons daily.

July 5, 1911

Directors of Escondido Mutual Water Company voted an assessment of 10% on the capital stock which will yield \$22,450, Money will be used for replacing wooden flume with cement ditch and tunnels on the upper part of the system. Assessment may be paid any time between now and August 3rd, the time limit, the delinquency sale being set for August 21st.

Some of the money will be used to complete the tunnel thru Rodriguez Mountian a mile or so west of the San Luis Rey river intake.

Directors also awarded contract to John Bish to install 400 ft. of tunnel, 4 ft. high by 6 ft. wide at the rate of \$8 a foot, 75% of the contract price to be paid at the completion of each 25 ft. It is required that the 400 ft. be completed within 100 days.

July 15, 1911

Negotiations were consummated thru the Ed Fletcher Co. for the sale of the Warner Ranch to a syndicate of California and eastern men headed by H. W. Keller of Los Angeles, 55,000 acres for approximately \$1,000,000. The new owners took over Huntington & Vail interests. One of the proposed improvements of the new owners is the building of one of the largest irrigation projects ever launched in San Diego County, the damming of the San Luis Rey river at the lower end of the ranch.

Damsite is at base of Palomar (Smith) Mountain in a narrow gorge with precipitous mountain walls on either side rising from 1000 to 2000 ft. Gorge is from 100 to 150 ft. across the river level. The damming possibilities at this point are tremendous as the basin will hold back water covering an ~~area of 50,000 acres~~ area of 5000 acres or more of Warners Ranch.

The damsite has an elevation of 5000 ft. above sea level and it is believed the backers of the project propose to develop many thousand horse power of electricity which will be used either in San Diego or north to Riverside and L.A.

Another contemplated improvement is the building of a railroad to the ranch.

Warner Ranch noted for its size and hot sulphur springs. The springs are famous for their curative qualities and for thier historical connections with the Indians from whom they were taken by a long chain of legal proceedings.

The early Indians controlled the springs for centuries and regarded them as supernatural. They came from distant places to be cured of various diseases. About 50 years ago a white man by the name of Warner learned the value of the springs and complying with the homestead laws, filed on 640 acres of land, fixing the boundary of his claim so as to include the hot springs & unknown to the Indians obtained title to the property. The Indians, however, refused to give possession for about 40 years more.

Thru a chain of transfers legal title became vested in the name of J. Downey Harvey. At the time he secured title a number of philanthropic persons contested the right of the white people to take the property from the Indians. It was a long and hard fought case, being carried to the supreme court of the state, but was finally settled about 10 years ago in favor of Harvey.

The Indians were ordered to vacate, but refused to leave the springs, and for a time it appeared as tho it would be necessary to call out troops, to forcibly remove them. However, they were induced without this action about nine years ago to move to the Pala reservation where most of them are now stationed.

August 8, 1911

Unless the city's trustees acquire or lease more water stock before Augu. 25 the water will be turned off at the taps where the city is paying tolls. This includes the taps for flushing of the city sewer system and the taps at the city hall & library. Re Escondido.

Aug. 9, 1911

Dr. W. Jarvis Barlow, prominent L.A. physician entered suit in superior court against Geo. K. Frink of the S. D. Flume Co. for \$13,000 damages on acct. of shutting water off at his El Cajon home. Says he has been damaged \$3000 and wants \$10,000 assessed gainst company as an example. His property was part of Blocks 101 and 102, all of block 120, Rancho El Cajon at Lakeside. He said his predecessor in ownership of the property entered agreement with the company November 19, 1892 to furnish one miners inch of water amounting to 12,980 standard gallons every 24 ~~hr~~ hours.

One May 11, 1911 he says without notice the company built a gate in the ditch on his property and shut off half the water. On May 23 of 1911 all the water was shut off causing the vegetation to wither.

August 12, 1911

City delegation left city on the 10th and returned today after inspecting the So. Calif. Mountain Water Co. system. Received expert information from M.M. O'Shaughnessy, chief engineer and J. S. Moloney, resident engineer on the Morena dam. They were more enthusiastic than ever over the proposition of the city eventually taking over the entire system.

Morena lake when filled will cover 11,000 acres, 8 times the area of Balboa park.

After visiting Morena the party went to the proposed side of the Barrett dam, 1700 ft. lower than the Morena project, although only 10 miles away. From here the party went to Upper and Lower Otay reservoirs, the latter of which is furnishing the present water supply to the city. The reservoir is really a lake being more than 2 miles in length and has a capacity of 13,000,000,000 gallons with about 9,000,000,000 impounded at present. O'Shaughnessy said the combined capacity of the reservoirs of the system including the 2 Otays, Morena now about completed and the Barrett when completed will be about 44,000,000,000 gallons. With the present consumption of about 6,000,000 gallons per day in S. D. it can easily be figured how long this amount will last, even allowing for seepage and evaporation.

City engineer Capps believes the city can use the fall in some parts of the system, if it purchases it, to develop a large amount of electric power, and in this way help to liquidate the bond issue which would be necessary.

August 18, 1911

A. E. Dodson introduced resolution to city council yesterday which was unanimously adopted. Among other things it suggested the acquisition of the So. Calif. Mountain Water Co. system to be submitted to the electors of the city at the earliest practical date.

One paragraph of the preamble states that the water consumption by the city has nearly reached the maximum provided by the contract and that the increasing demand requires an early consideration "with a view of purchasing the entire system".

August 20, 1911

30 or more land owners who live about Otay Valley and Nestor have petitioned supervisors to fix water rates for farming purposes.

A 7 year storage is necessary to remove S. D. beyond all possibility of a water famine.

A careful study of the situation by the company's (Southern California Mountain Water Company) consulting engineer, a man of wide and successful experiences in water supply development has shown conclusively in the light of statistics giving rainfalls and "run offs" in the adjoining sheds the previous 20 years, that until that 7 year limit is reached a succession of 3 dry seasons will throw the city back to those stagnant days when water of an indifferent quality was stintingly doled out to different sections at different times and a parched community was forced to even close its schools during many periods in order to conserve the remaining drops.

Under the contract the company has with the city a requirement is that a 2 year reserve supply should always be stored to take care of evaporation and consumption for a like period.

The story of San Diego in the past has many features that are at once educational for if the solution of the whole question had been undertaken 20 years ago with the same spirit of prudence and in the same spirit of courage and fortitude which is now displayed by the Southern Calif. Mountain Water Company under the ownership of John D. and Adolph Spreckels, San Diego today would be the first city in Southern California ~~now~~ owing to its rare climatic advantageous and extraordinary harbor, carved out on the water front, which 20 million dollars invested in San Pedro cannot duplicate.

If it had not been for the past careless spirit of pessimism by many, persistent hostile aggression by a few and indifference by the larger part of the community prevailed so that the companies who undertook the supply of water, each and all, had a most depressing and discouraging experience. To commence with the S. D. Land & Town Co. sometimes known as the Sweetwater Company, which built the Sweetwater dam and a pipe line system at a great cost, was sold out at a receivers' sale for about 10¢ on the dollar of the original cost. The S. D. Flume Company next diverted the waters in the mountains back of San Diego in the Cuyamacas and La Mesa reservoirs and supplied the farms in the vicinity of El Cajon, La Mesa and Lemon Grove thru 37 miles of wooden flume line and various diverting dams and pumping plants, all compelling an outlay of over \$1,600,000 and it is understood that quite lately, the whole plant of this ~~company~~ company was sold out for less than 20% of its initial cost to a man from Montana, who has undertaken to enlarge and improve the plant, notwithstanding the discouraging experiences of the previous owners.

Under the Wright irrigation law, about 20 years ago, various attempts were made by the Mount Tecate Land & Water Co. the Jamacha Water district, the Linda Vista Irrigation district and other corporations, to develop and create water systems but all died an early and premature death

without realizing any of the expectations of the promoters and were an absolute failure.

In the meantime San Diego stood still and made no progress, in fact in some years declined in population until the work of securing and underwriting its water supply was undertaken by the Southern California Mountain Water Company that the city made progressive strides in the wonderful improvement of the last 5 or 6 years.

This progress it may be said is due to the confidence of the people in the assurance of pure and a continuous water supply.

WATER HISTORY

Tyndale Palmer attorney for the Water League objected to anything and everything presented by District Attorney H. S. Utley re the Otay dispute.

Water League was composed of 60 ranchers who have petitioned supervisors for rates to tap the mains of the Southern California Mountain Water Company that they may irrigate their farms, scattered over Otay valley.

H. L. Titus is attorney for the Southern California Water Company. Law allows 6 to 18% return on their investment to water companies. Titus asked for this.

So the assessments of the company could be reduced to a minimum attorney Palmer argued that Barrett and Morena systems should be excluded from all estimates because they were not used to serve the city. O'Shaughnessy quickly refuted Palmer's statements. O'Shaughnessy showed the system had been in use and supplied billions of gallons since January, 1909. He was consulting and chief engineer for the water company. O'Shaughnessy said, "if it were not for those systems there would be no water in San Diego today and the city would be in the throes of disaster."

O'Shaughnessy stated he had been a civil and consulting engineer of 26 years practice and that since 1890 he had been interested in the water business. He had been employed as engineer of the Mill Valley Water Company of Marin county, the Sausalito company in the same county, the Spring Valley Water Works of San Francisco, the Port Costa Water works supplying Concord, Martinez, Port Costa and Crockett, the water Company of Burlingame and 20 water companies in the Islands of Hawaii where he constructed three complete systems, one the Kauai with a capacity of 40 million gallons a day, a second, the Maui with a capacity of 80 million gallons a day, a third, the Hawaii with a capacity of 35 million gallons a day.

Titus asked him what other companies he had been engineer for. He replied, the Crocker-Huffman land and Water Company at Merced and consulting and chief engineer since June 1, 1907 for the Southern California Mountain Water Company.

Titus asked him to describe the systems of the Southern California Water Company. O'Shaughnessy said, "there are two systems, the Barrett and Morena. The Barrett and Morena systems are used to supply the lower Otay and if it were not for them there would not be a drop in the lower Otay reservoir and the city of San Diego would be in the throes of disaster."

O'Shaughnessy presented a map and began to trace the lines of the reservoirs and watersheds. He said the Morena and Barrett systems lead the water from Morena and Barrett dams thru the Dulzura conduit then in a tunnel thru a ridge into Dulzura creek from which it flows into the lower Otay reservoir. From this later reservoir the water is lead to the University Heights reservoir in the city limits. We started to bring water in the lower Otay thru this

system, the same system which Mr. Palmer wants to exclude as not being in use since January 3, 1909. Since January 3, 1909 we have stored from that watershed 8441,000,000 gallons of water and the present storage in Lower Otay at 108.6 inch level is 7,810,000,000 gallons so that if this learned counsel's contention is correct there would be no water in the lower Otay for the supervisors to fix rates on. He was referring to Palmer.

O'Shaughnessy placed a value on the systems of the Southern California Water Company at \$5,025,156.53. The following valuations of the different systems made up the sum. Morena dam \$1,735,891.00; Barrett Dam and Dulzura conduit \$1,255,217.00; Lower Otay dam and reservoir \$1,042,340.76; pipe system Lower Otay to San Diego \$533,405.95; Chollas reservoir and filter plant \$134,668.20; Upper Otay reservoir \$138,924.50; Otay, Coronado pipe line to and including Highland reservoir \$184,709.12.

O'Shaughnessy showed that the Morena dam goes 115 feet below the stream and 150 feet above the water making a height altogether of 265 feet. The Roosevelt dam which is 280 feet altogether or only 15 feet higher than the other structure cost more than \$3,000,000.

O'Shaughnessy said, we built two diverting dams, one which leads water from Cottonwood creek and the other from Pine Creek into Dulzura conduit and we have made a bypass tunnel to pass the water permanently to the main damsite. The main damsite is in the Barrett dam site. These diverting dams are used to lead water into lower Otay reservoir and from there into the city.

The capacity of Southern California Water Company is 5,550,000 gallons a day.

August 24, 1911

Tyndale Palmer withdrew from the hearing when the chairman of the board of supervisors, Mr. Foster, refused to have the assessor subpoenaed to show the assessed values of the company's plant.

August 27, 1911

The final payment of approximately \$150,000 has been made by Colonel Ed Fletcher, a representative of a syndicate of capitalists in the purchase of the stock of the Live Oak Corporation which controlled judgments against the old Linda Vista irrigation district aggregating \$346,000.

This deal cleared the title to 45,000 acres of valuable citrus land.

Thru this transaction the syndicate secures control of the Pamo damsite and rights of way for the proposed big irrigation system which was planned many years ago but never carried out.

It is reported that the syndicate intends to construct the dam and entire system as soon as the necessary steps of clearing the title of the land

in the district has been concluded.

The history of the Linda Vista irrigation district is interesting. Thirty years ago the land owners of the district bonded themselves in an attempt to develop water. After they had acquired the Pamo damsite, made surveys, secured rights of way and took other steps toward the construction of the system the boom broke with the result that all the property in the district was mortgaged to the extent of the bonds that had been sold which at that time amounted to \$175,000. An attempt was made to invalidate the bonds but the supreme court of the state sustained the validity. The Live Oaks corporation recently cancelled \$51,000 in bonds and the Pamo dam site was deeded to them by the directors of the Linda Vista irrigation district. As a compromise the Live Oaks corporation agreed to settle for 50¢ on the dollar. The compromise was accepted by the individual landowners including the San Diego Land Company, the Spreckels company, Sam Ferry Smith, Col. A. G. Gassen, Judge V. E. Shaw, Bay City Investment Company, First National Bank and other large land owners representing more than half of the district. A settlement along this line of compromise is now being affected as a result of the deal just closed. The Live Oaks corporation has extended the time of payment to all the land owners in the district on the same basis if settlement is made on or before September 12,

Colonel Fletcher stated, "there is no section in Southern California today where water can be used to greater advantage than on the Linda Vista Mesa. It directly and vitally affects the growth and development of San Diego city and county. I would not have been identified with this proposition if I did not feel that my principals intend to build the Pamo dam and bring out the water. It will take some time to clear the title to the lands in the old Linda Vista district and a question of riparian rights on the San Pasqual river must be recognized and adjusted. If this can be done I am satisfied that the parties I represent will build the entire system for they are fully able to carry out the enterprise without assistance from others. If all the land owners pay up promptly it will make it possible to dissolve the Linda Vista irrigation district within the next six months thereby paving the way for the immediate construction of the large water system."

August 27, 1911

C. B. Covert, a travelling salesman in the employ of the Simon Levi Company returning from the mountains today reports that men, supposed to be in the employ of the Kellery syndicate are engaged in the preliminary work of constructing the big dam at the head of the San Luis Rey river in the Warners ranch, the scene of operations being in the neighborhood of Monkey hill, one of the land marks of the Warners ranch country. Soundings are being made to find bedrock while some of the men are employed in erecting the houses and other buildings which will be used for the workmen the coming winter.

August 27, 1911

Plans have been completed and contracts awarded for the material by the Southern California Mountain Water Company for the laying of a 16 inch

cast iron water main around the Coronado peninsula to increase the water supply of Coronado city. The contract was awarded to Hazard Gould Company for \$135,000. The order includes 4000 tons of 16 inch cast iron pipe and about 10 carloads of special fittings and calking lead. It will require 275 cars to move the pipe. The work of laying the main will be done under the direction of Andrew Ervast, engineer for the water company and will cost about \$25,000 making the total for the improvement approximately \$160,000.

September 4, 1911.

Oceanside to have ample supply of water thru Keller project on Warners ranch. Water will be taken from the dam thru a tunnel cut in the rock on the east side of the river. In this tunnel will also be placed the turbines for power development and one of the purposes for storing the water is the development of electricity. After the water passes over the turbines it will be taken on down the river to run in pipes and ditches which are to cover the lands below at Oceanside, San Luis Rey and along the coast south of Oceanside.

THE VALUE OF WATER IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY. CALIFORNIA.

By Ed Fletcher

May 24, 1912.

The growth of population of Southern California, and the increase of products from the soil is controlled only by the quantity of water that can be developed. The conservation of our flood waters in San Diego County by means of reservoirs and conduits is our first duty. The history of our water companies today in San Diego County show all of them to have been financial failures, owing to the fact that the original selling price of water was below the cost of production, with the result that the Sweetwater System and the San Diego Flume System have never paid even operating expenses, to say nothing of interest on the investment.

SAN DIEGO FLUME COMPANY: Nearly one-half of the water of this system was sold twenty-five years ago, through so-called water right contracts, at \$600. to \$800. per Miner's Inch, perpetual flow, with a yearly average rental of \$60.00 a year, known as a maintenance charge. As the capacity of the ^{flume} system was not to exceed 1100 inches, and the original cost of said system was \$1,500,000., it was doomed to bankruptcy, and today is operating at a loss of \$700. to \$800. a month, to say nothing of depreciation and interest on its investment. Some water right contracts were sold at \$1000. per inch five years ago with an annual rental of \$60.00 a year, maintenance charge. The new owners, who purchased the system

June 1, 1910, refused to sell perpetual water rights, ~~selling~~ ~~water contracts to~~, and the said company are now selling only domestic water adjoining the City of San Diego at twenty-five cents a thousand gallons. The owners have made application to the Railroad Commission to establish rates, both for domestic and irrigating purposes.

SWEETWATER SYSTEM: The original cost of same was \$1,000,000. Since then the dam has been raised at a cost of \$300,000., and the estimated cost of the system today is \$1,900,000. Originally, water was sold at a rental of \$3.50 an acre, and each acre was allowed 350,000 gallons annually, which is approximately an acre foot. Later, the price was raised to \$7.00 per acre, and that price still prevails. The Sweetwater System today sells domestic water at 30¢ a thousand gallons in Chula Vista, and 25¢ a thousand gallons in National City. There is of record with the City officials at National City a certified statement of receipts and disbursements of the Sweetwater System for the year 1911, showing a net loss in operating expenses over and above all receipts of approximately \$6,500., in addition to the loss of depreciation, and loss of interest on the investment.

SPRECKELS SYSTEM: This system has a contract with the City of San Diego, which expires within two years, on the basis of four cents a thousand gallons. The average daily use of the City of San Diego the year around is six million gallons. The writer has been told that unless the City of San Diego buys the Spreckels System the city will have to pay at least eight cents, and

probably ten cents a thousand gallons for its water in order that the system will pay any interest on its investment. The Spreckels System, originally, made contracts for water on the basis of six and eight cents a thousand gallons to individuals for irrigation in bulk. One contract that the writer knows of at eight cents a thousand gallons expires this coming year, and the writer has been told that this contract will not be renewed at anything like that figure, if at all. The Spreckels System today, sells water as follows;-- Domestic purposes, 25¢ a thousand gallons, and the retail price of irrigation water, 20¢ a thousand gallons.

X add page five
 The object of this article is to state, approximately, the value in Southern California of ~~water~~ ^{water}, either by the thousand gallons, or by the Miner's Inch. There are innumerable cases of record in the Courts of Los Angeles by expert testimony to show that a Miner's Inch perpetual flow placed on lands suitable for winter vegetables and citrus fruits is worth from \$1800. to \$2000. with a reasonable annual charge for maintenance. The original cost of the Owens River to the City of Los Angeles, when its conduit is built and distributing system put in, will be fully \$1500. a Miner's Inch for every inch delivered to Los Angeles. The present value of water under the system of the Riverside Artesian Water Company is \$250. to \$300. per acre, and this does not include the yearly maintenance charge. This value also applies to the Riverside Water Co., The East Riverside Water Co., the Riverside Highlands Water Co., the National Orange Co., System, the Riverside Trust Co., and the San Antonio Co-operative

Co., while the present value of water rights per acre under the Sunnyside Water Co., the Lugonia Water Co., and the Crafton Mutual Water Co., is \$300. to \$400. per acre.

There is no question but what Southern California, and particularly San Diego County, is becoming the playground of the United States to the extent that Southern California is drawing from all the United States well-to-do people who are coming here to live, particularly owing to our magnificent climate and semitropical country, as compared to their present location. The present growth of San Diego City and County, means the doubling of our population approximately every five years. Experience shows that practically all our citrus fruit orchards and frostless lands within a radius of ten or fifteen miles of the sea-coast where water can be secured, is rapidly being sub-divided into lots 1-2-5 and 10 tracts.. The mesa lands, under our present system of irrigation for citrus fruits and vegetables, needs approximately one inch ~~water~~ gallons to ten acres, and the coarser gravel and alluvial soil lands approximately one inch to seven acres; altho Mr. Wm. Mulholland, the chief Engineer of Los Angeles aqueduct, has made the statement that an inch of water properly conserved will supply ~~fifteen~~ ^{seven and one half} acres of land around Los Angeles, either for irrigation or domestic purposes, ~~and that there is a balance on~~ ^{when completely occupied by homes.} ~~which to figure for the next fifteen or twenty years, at least.~~

Naturally the lands that will produce the greatest revenue are along the coast, and within a radius of ten or fifteen miles of San Diego City. These lands will be out up into acre tracts and less, ^{where} and water is in great demand at domestic rates.

Mr. H. Culbertson, a prominent engineer of El Cajon, San Diego County, California, at a public meeting recently stated that any citrus, or what we call frostless lands, could easily pay for water a yearly rental per acre, of \$15.00. The following are the retail water rates by meter in California Cities, that may be of interest;- Alameda 34¢; Berkeley 34¢; Mercede 30¢; Modesto 20¢; Monterey 50¢; Pasadena 20¢; ~~Los Angeles 10¢~~ 10¢; Petaluma 40¢; San Francisco 23¢; Santa Barbara 25¢; Stockton 25¢; San Diego 10¢.

X In case the City of San Diego buys the Spreckels System, it will be necessary, and the citizens of San Diego must expect to pay at least 15¢ or 20¢ a thousand gallons for their water when this contract expires in order to pay operating expenses and secure enough revenue to pay even interest on its bonds.

From now on the cost of production, or conservation of flood water is bound to increase, owing to increase of land values, ~~the question of~~ ^{and} riparian rights, and owing to the fact that the most available Dam sites are already utilized. In this connection it might be well to protest against our frightful waste of water. The day will soon come when it will be necessary for all orchards to be piped, or a system of sub-irrigation installed, instead of the wasteful surface irrigation as practised by all of us. In the matter of Domestic service, families will be more careful where one buys by the thousand gallons, instead ~~of~~ ^{of a flat rate, and} by the month, ~~what they want at a flat rate.~~ ^{use what they want} The writer expects to see the day within thirty years when practically all storage water will be used only for domestic service. It is to be hoped that we find plenty of

underground water by means of deep wells, and all wells either for oil or water should be encouraged.

As the County increases in population, each succeeding year will add to the value of water and every possible drop will have to be conserved.

E. Fletcher

THE VALUE OF WATER IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY. CALIFORNIA.

By Ed Fletcher

June 4, 1912.

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There is no question but what Southern California, and particularly San Diego County, is becoming the playground of the United States, to the extent that Southern California is drawing from all the United States, well-to-do people who are coming here to live, particularly owing to our magnificent climate and semi-tropical country, as compared to their present location. The present growth of San Diego City and County, means the doubling of our population approximately every five years. Experience shows that practically all our citrus fruit orchards and frostless lands within a radius of ten or fifteen miles of the sea-coast where water can be secured, is rapidly being sub-divided into lots 1-2-5 and 10 tracts. The mesa lands, under our present system of irrigation for citrus fruits and vegetables, needs annually approximately one Miner's Inch of water, 1,730,400 gallons to ten acres, and the coarser gravel and alluvial soil lands approximately one inch to seven acres; altho Mr. Wm. Mulholland, the Chief Engineer of Los Angeles aqueduct, has made the statement that an inch of water properly conserved will supply seven and one half acres of land around Los Angeles, either for irrigation or domestic purposes, when said land is sub-divided and completely occupied by residences.

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Mr. H. Culbertson, a prominent engineer of El Cajon, San Diego County, at a public meeting recently stated that any citrus, or what we call frostless lands, could easily pay for water a yearly rental per acre of \$15.00. The following are the retail, water rates by meter in California Cities, that may be of interest;- Alameda 34¢; Berkeley 34¢; Mercede 30¢; Modesto 20¢; Monterey 50¢; Pasadena 20¢; Los Angeles 10¢; Petaluma 40¢; San Francisco 23¢; Santa Barbara 25¢; Stockton 25¢; San Diego 10¢.

From now on the cost of production, or conservation of flood water is bound to increase, owing to increase of land values, and of riparian rights and owing to the fact that the most available Dam sites are already utilized. In this connection it might be well to protest against our frightful waste of water. The day will soon come when it will be necessary for all orchards to be piped, or a system of sub-irrigation installed, instead of the wasteful surface irrigation as practised by all of us. In the matter of Domestic service, families will be more careful where one buys by the thousand gallons, instead of a flat rate by the month, and use what they want. The writer expects to see the day within thirty years when practically all storage water will be used only for Domestic Service. It is to be hoped that we find plenty of underground water by means of deep wells, and all wells, either for oil or water, should be encouraged.

As the County increases in population, each succeeding year will add to the value of water and every possible drop will have to be conserved.

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The object of this article is to state, approximately, the value of water today in Southern California, either by the thousand gallons, or by the miner's inch. There are innumerable cases of record in the courts of Los Angeles by expert testimony to show that a miner's inch perpetual flow placed on lands suitable for winter vegetables and citrus fruits, is worth from \$1800 to \$2000, with a reasonable annual charge for maintenance. The original cost of the Owens River to the City of Los Angeles, when its conduit is built and distributing system put in, will be fully \$1500 a miner's inch for every inch delivered to Los Angeles. The present value of water under the system of the Riverside Artesian Water Company is \$250 to \$300 per acre, and this does not include the yearly maintenance charge. This value also applies to the Riverside Water Company, The East Riverside Water Company, The Riverside Highlands Water Company, the National Orange Company System, the Riverside Trust Company, and the San Antonio Co-Operative Company, while the present value of water rights per acre under the Sunnyside Water Company, the Lugonia Water Company, and the Crafton Mutual Water Company, is \$300 to \$400 per acre.

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As the county increases in population, each succeeding year will add to the value of water and every possible drop will have to be conserved.

ED FLETCHER.

discovered.

Remains of First Irrigation Ditch in America to Be Seen 6 Miles East of Old Mission

By ALMA SIERKS

California often boasts that she leads the world in horticulture and progressive farming, and well she may, and base that claim on history.

At River Gap, six miles east of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá, can still be seen the dam built by Father Junipero Serra and the Spanish padres in 1774—the first irrigation project in America. From the dam the padres had built a brick ditch extending about a mile down the canyon and from there an earthen ditch extending throughout the fertile valley for almost 25 miles. This system irrigated the palm, olive and pepper trees which the padres planted with seeds brought from Spain.

The olive industry in California originated from the Franciscan fathers and the palm trees which are still standing on the western side of the avenue leading to the old mission are those planted more than a century ago by the padres.

Patrick Dungan, the faithful old caretaker of the old mission, in pointing out traces of the old irrigation ditch, explained:

Interesting Old Well

"When I came here, now more than 30 years ago, the earthen ditch built by the padres extended all the

way around Old Town and through the valley for miles and miles.

"There is also an interesting old well here," he continued, "which the fathers built on the edge of the river about one block south of the mission buildings. It is a twin well with an eight-inch brick wall dividing the two circular holes and each having a cemented floor.

"When the Indian school was started here 23 years ago Father Ubach hired two men to dig out and clean the well and to erect a windmill. In cleaning out they found two steel buckets with cone shaped bottoms in the well which the padres had used. These buckets were preserved in the school until a few years ago, when they were stolen by some

"Last year the Japanese, who now farm the lands adjoining the mission, plowed up a tile tunnel the padres had built leading from the double well to the mission. The well is supposed to have an opening or tunnel which leads to the church. The old natives whom I met when I first came here said that the tunnel opened into the first room of the mission. There are, however, so many ruins of various rooms and

ago, and in many instances three years ago, I cannot stand. The most logical solution of the thing is the measured plan, on the same basis as a railroad."

buildings that we do not know just where to look for the opening.

"Since I have uncovered the foundations of the priest house, many believe that if the fathers ever had a tunnel leading to the well (which they doubtless used to get water during attacks by the Indians) that it must have opened into this priest house, and it is possible that in my further excavations I will find the missing link—the opening of the famous tunnel of the old mission.

"When I came here there was an adobe wall starting at the windmill of the double well and running west toward the Camp Kearny road and east back to the mission, inclosing about 15 acres of ground. This wall was about eight feet in height and in very good condition. The fathers were in constant danger of attack from the savage Yuma Indians and this wall had been built as a sort of a fortress.

"The grave of Father Louis Jayme, the first martyr to the faith in California, is another interesting spot I have uncovered at the old mission. Attacked by Indians

"Six years after the founding of the mission by Father Junipero Serra history tells us the mission was attacked by 600 Indians. Father Louis Jayme, several Indians, a carpenter and a blacksmith were slain in the attack. The Indians tied a rope about the poor padre's body and dragged it through the valley. The heartbroken neophytes tenderly picked it up and buried it in front of the altar of the old mission. Where the body was found they built a monument of a mound of brick and erected a wooden cross. Three years ago this cross was washed away in the flood."

When asked why there was only one bell in the belfry at the old mission, instead of the four which historical sketches describe, Patrick Dungan explained that this bell was

a recasting of the original four bells into one.

Originally Four Bells

"There were originally four bells on the tower when I came here in August, 1887. The bells were on the tower, but all were in very bad order and cracked. A few years later Helen Hunt Jackson went to Washington to ask the government in children. At her request the government commissioned Father Ubach, who was parish priest of San Diego for 44 years, to start an Indian industrial school at the old mission. From the second range of mountains good Father Ubach brought in 150 Indian girls, from 5 to 16, and 100 boys, and began the school.

"Now we wanted to have a good bell to ring what is called the 'Angelus Domino' three times a day, so Father Ubach gave the four bells to the Standard Iron works in San Diego and had them cast the present bell. Many of the employees in the factory gave what they could of gold, silver, copper, brass and bell metal, making it very rich in mineral and clear of tone.

"My heart and soul have been so wrapped up in these sacred old mission ruins," concluded Patrick Dungan, "that the thought that unless something is done soon to preserve them they will soon pass into nothingness almost overcomes me.

"One of the happiest moments in my life was when, a few days ago, Sam Porter assured me that I need worry no longer, for the mission would be restored very soon and all the repairs I had dreamed of would be made.

"The coming of John Steven McGroarty's Mission Play to San Diego at this time helped create a new interest in the mission. Each day people come here and ask me to point out scenes mentioned in the play."

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23

An act legalizing and validating the formation and organization of Marin municipal water district in the county of Marin, State of California; declaring the same created; fixing, defining and establishing the boundaries thereof; providing for its management and control subject to the provisions of the laws of the State of California relative to municipal water districts; and repealing all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith.

(Approved April 16, 1915. In effect August 8, 1915.)

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The formation and organization of the "Marin municipal water district" in the county of Marin, State of California, by the board of supervisors of the county of Marin, State of California, is hereby approved, confirmed, ratified, validated, legalized and declared valid, and the said Marin municipal water district is hereby declared to be created as a public corporation.

SECTION 2. The exterior boundaries of the Marin municipal water district in the county of Marin, State of California, are hereby fixed, defined, established, determined and declared to be as follows:

That portion of the county of Marin, State of California, situate, lying and being within the following described boundaries, to wit:

Beginning at the southeast corner of the town of Sausalito as established by order of the board of supervisors of Marin county dated August 28, 1893, and entered in the proceedings of the board of supervisors in liber H, page 473; thence westerly and northerly along the westerly corporate limits of the town of Sausalito to the most southerly corner of ranch B, as shown and delineated on map No. 3 of Tamalpais Land and Water company, filed in the office of the county recorder of Marin county on the twelfth day of December, 1898, in volume 1, record of maps, page 104;

Thence northwesterly along the southwesterly boundary lines of ranches B, F, E, O, 6 and 5, as shown on said Tamalpais Land and Water Company's map No. 3, to the southwesterly boundary line of the lands of the North Coast Water Company;

Thence westerly and northerly along the southerly and westerly boundary lines of the lands of the North Coast Water Company as described in a deed dated the twenty-fourth day of September, 1904, and recorded in the office of said recorder in book 89 of deeds, page 154, to the northwesterly boundary line of the Rancho Saucelito, described in a patent from the United States to Guillelmo Antonio Richardson, dated the seventh day of August, 1879, and recorded in the office of said recorder in liber A of patents, page 429;

Thence southwesterly along said boundary line to the northeasterly boundary line of the Rancho Las Baulines described in a patent from the United States to Gregorio Briones, dated January 9, 1866, and recorded in the office of said recorder, in liber A of patents, page 146;

Thence northwesterly along said northeasterly boundary line to the most easterly corner of the tract of land conveyed to C. H. McMaster by a deed dated the fifteenth day of June, 1910, and recorded in the office of said recorder in book 129 of deeds, at page 139;

Thence northwesterly along the most easterly boundary of said tract to the most northerly corner thereof, said point being in the southwesterly boundary line of the Rancho Tomales y Baulines, described in a patent from the United States to Bethuel Phelps, dated the twenty-sixth day of February, 1866, and recorded in the office of said recorder in liber A of patents, page 134;

Thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly boundary line of said Rancho Tomales y Baulines, to the Arroyo San Geronimo;

Thence ascending said arroyo to the westerly boundary line of the Rancho San Geronimo, described in a patent from the United States to Jose W. Revere, dated April 4, 1860, and recorded in the office of said recorder in liber A of patents, at page 10;

Thence northerly and easterly along the westerly and northerly boundary lines of said Rancho San Geronimo, to the northeast corner thereof;

Thence easterly along the southerly boundary line of the Rancho San Pedro Santa Margarito y Las Gallinas, described in the patent from the United States to Timothy Murphy, dated February 21, 1866, and recorded in the office of said recorder in liber A of patents, page 392, to the southeast corner of the tract of land conveyed to Manuel T. Freitas by deed dated the fifth day of December, 1896, and recorded in the office of said recorder in book 43 of deeds, page 376;

Thence northeasterly along the easterly line of said tract to the southeast corner of the tract of land conveyed to Marin county for a poor farm, by a deed dated the twenty-third day of June, 1880, and recorded in the office of said recorder in liber U of deeds, at page 582;

Thence northerly along the easterly line of said poor farm tract to the most southerly corner of the Cat ranch, so called, owned by P. W. Riordan and described in a deed dated the twenty-fourth day of March, 1865, and recorded in the office of said recorder in liber E of deeds, at page 405;

Thence easterly along the southerly boundary line of said Cat ranch to the center of the county road leading from San Rafael to Petaluma;

Thence southerly along said center line to the northerly boundary line of the tract of land conveyed by Emma L. Code to Martin V. B. Miller by a deed dated the twenty-eighth day of March, 1870, and recorded in the office of said recorder in liber I of deeds, at page 64;

Thence easterly along said northerly boundary line to the exterior boundary line of said Rancho San Pedro Santa Margarito y Las Gallinas;

Thence southerly along said easterly boundary line to the north fork of the Gallinas slough or canal;

Thence due south to the center of said slough or canal;

Thence easterly along the center line of said Gallinas slough to San Pablo bay;

Thence due east to the easterly boundary line of Marin county;

Thence southerly along said easterly boundary line to Raccoon straits;

Thence southwesterly through Raccoon straits to the most easterly corner of the town of Belvedere as established by order of the board of supervisors of Marin county, dated the twenty-first day of December, 1896, and entered in the record of the proceedings of the board of supervisors in liber I, at page 327;

Thence southwesterly along the southeasterly boundary line of said town of Belvedere to the most southerly corner thereof;

Thence southwesterly in a straight line to the southeast corner of the town of Sausalito, the point of beginning.

SECTION 3. The management and control of said Marin municipal water district in the county of Marin, State of California, is hereby made subject to all acts and laws of the State of California relative to municipal water districts.

SECTION 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

From the letters of Ed Fletcher, the following letters were removed to the alphabetized correspondence files:

"SAN DIEGO FLUME CO. AND WATER HISTORY CORRESPONDENCES"

LUCE, M. A., January 4, 1919
HOWELLS, J. M., January 9, 1919
SMITH, JOSEPH H., January 13, 1919
HEILION, M. C. of the San Diego Flume Co.:
Flume Co. to BRYAN, T. J., July 7, 1905
Fletcher to Heilion, June 10, 1910

*Pull these
out of
see of
History*

MISC PAPERS ASSEMBLED FOR HISTORY

From the papers of Ed Fletcher, the following letters were removed to the alphabetized correspondence files:

Fletcher to BOARD of Supervisors, 7/8/29
CARMICHAEL, John S., 2/26/27
Fletcher to Conkling, M.W., 6/3/29
GOODRICH, W.P. to Fletcher, 7/24/21
GOODWIN, F.M. to Fletcher, 6/25/21
GREEN, F.E. to Fletcher, 5/23/29
Fletcher to HERALD, 5/7/29
HODGES, W.E. to Fletcher, 7/21/24
Fletcher to KERCKHOFF, 10/15/8
NATIONAL GOOD GOVERNMENT MOVEMENT to Fletcher
SAVAGE, H.N.
Conversation Between Savage & Fletcher, 4/30/29, 5/3/29
Fletcher to Savage, 5/1/29,
Savage to Fletcher, 5/2/29

Ed Fletcher Papers

1870-1955

MSS.81

Box: 72 Folder: 11

**Writings and Interviews - Water
History - Water article, notes**



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