

Peveril Meigs, Baja California Research Materials  
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(1) (A) Measurements

B. Cfa.

Notes before going, of  
measurements of elevation.

# Physical Forms.

## I Tectonic Forms.

Horsts - Graben.  
Domed or upbowed areas

} The primary relief features of the area as to pattern + position.

## II Forms of degradation.

Erosion Valleys: Antecedent to present relief - structural forms.  
Consequent on tectonic slopes.

Subsequent - adjusted to structure + resistance of rocks.

Contrasted a to cross-section, related to material in which cut.

Gaps + slump surfaces.

## III Forms of aggradation: surfaces of wind denudation: mesas.

Valley-filling: flood-plain, terraces.

Balcans.

Loess & dune deposits.

Coast plain - coast plain terraces.

## IV Drainage patterns.

Character of channels.

Streams.

Water-holes. (Spring tinajas)

## V Soil types.

Arboce

Adobe

Silt

excess deficient in soil

## VI Vegetational formations

Types are studied in detail as to development of cultural out of nat. base

# Cultural Forms.

I Stock: Mexican, Mexican, Indian, Russian, English, German.

## II Density Forms.

✓ Boudos } relation to site  
Dauanda }  
Pueblo }  
Villa --- rancharia

(over)

Conclusions into natural regions.

Examine into  
cultural forms.

- III Relational Forms: types of houses.
- IV Production forms.
  - Proble Land.
  - Pasture
  - Ridge
  - Mines + quarries.
  - Timberland.
- V Series of Communication.

Main theme  
Cultural forms against the back.  
 Its forms.  
 Its change.  
 Its potentialities.

Secondary theme  
 Contact of two cultural worlds:  
 American - Latin.  
Latin / Sabe

Mosquito - Algarroba

Mammals.

June 25, 1925: entered at Tijuana

July 24, 1925: Left at Mexicali

Photos in back.

## Drainage Forms.

Streams of rapid or sluggish, constant or intermittent flow.

Swamps.

Swamps, marshes.

## Soil forms.

Composition: texture & Chew - Group.

Depth.

## Vegetation; natural & original.

Only undisturbed veg. are undisturbed prairies, like chapparal & live-oak thickets.

Man cannot add to his resources, though he can destroy them.

Tues. Jan. 11. Wash.

## Natural Forms.

### (1) Relief.

#### A. Shore.

1. Eroded forms: cliffs, etc.

2. Emerged flat: entirely land: Bay Flat.

3. Tidal Flat: submerged twice daily.

4. Tied Islands.

B. Valley - (Talweg): the sec. in which stream action occurs.

#### 1. Valley Flat.

(a) Flood-plain.

(b) Terrace - former flood-plain.

2. Glacis: valley side: not really slope; gentle slope.

(a) Tons.

(b) Colluvial slopes.

3. Cliffs.

4. Ravines.

#### C. Ridge Forms.

1. Slump forms.

2. ~~Cliff~~ - Box form - ~~Cliff~~.

3. ~~Cliff~~ - Geop form - ~~Cliff~~ group.

W. of 1st. Acoba, small detached hill.

a. } B.	Tree	a.	B.
	Forest type <u>blue</u>	—	Redwood tree xxx
	Part type <u>green</u>	====	o o o + shrubbery

Grassy plains. ( )

Samuel madrone o o o o  
 Puckeye madrone ..

J. H. Saunders  
 J. H. Hanson  
 J. C. Rice

J. H. Hanson  
 J. C. Rice

Cultural Map.

Form.

Use.

Age.

} of houses.

Saunders, J. H. (from Bagley, David G.)  
June 8, 1853 (A. 423)

from Rice, J. B. (J 371)

To Rice, J. B. 1869 from Hanna, D. A. (2213)  
Hanna from Damsell, Daniel (1869)

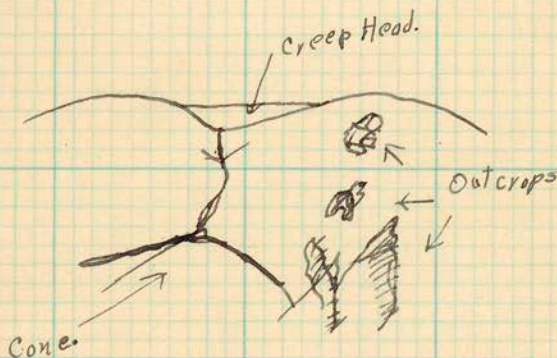
from Hanson, T. H. to Wright, S. A. (B 231)  
Jul. 7, 1856

To Hanson, T. H. from Smith, John (B 177)



# Photos, San Rafael.

#1. The first real cut valley we have seen, with a good little cone at the mouth. Rock outcrops on one side & bottom, steep surface at head. (Looking W. from <sup>head</sup> road up first cañon E. of Embarcadero)



## ~~Photos~~ Film #2.

#1. Crescent Hill, just S. of Santa Margarita Valley.

Looking west. 10:30. Apr. 25. Moral bottom, mill situated

#2. Valley (White) Obs. } at 54, N. of Dipichero.

#3. Black Obs.

#4. Gallinas Valley looking E. from just below Big Rock.

#5.

Recreational Use

Country Club: in second side valley E. of  
Enclosed. (The 1st & last reentrant have very (fairly)  
little cuts in the alluvial material: due to uplift  
or man?)

Third reentrant: an alcoba, dissected on  
each side.

Apr. 25.

N. slope of Ballinas Valley - stream-cut  
ravines frequent.

S. slope - slumps -

Hours of Nigger }  
{ Whiskers } Martin Riding  
Actd.

Spanish League - 2.6 mi.  
Amer. " - 3 "

## Baja Calif.

North - Mother of Calif. 1968.

1746 - Coast of Gulf Shores made by  
Pedro Cervera. The basis of all coast maps until  
after middle of 19th. century.

1768 - Jesuits expelled from Calif. Destroyed  
north mission - Santa Maria, Lat. 29° 42' N.  
They had established 23 missions, 14 of which were  
successful.

Estimate of Indians at this time:

7,000 S. of Santa Maria.

18,000 N. of Santa Maria.

San

### San Fermundis & Dominicanos.

Pedro Juanes Serra, a Franciscan from the  
College of San Fernando, took charge of the  
mission in 1768.

Mission San Fernando (30° N.) the first  
new mission founded by them - 1769, May 14th.  
Then came the Mission to San Diego, 7 months  
later, in Alta Calif.

Serra was so impressed by the possibilities  
of the Alta Calif. that he agreed to surrender to  
the Dominicans the Baja Calif. region, in  
return for which he would receive exclusive  
control north of a line 15 Spanish leagues  
south of San Diego (32° 15' N.) In 1773, the  
Franciscans left, and the Dominicans took charge of  
the peninsula.

(In 1780, Fermundis established two  
missions, Concepcion and San Pedro of San Pedro, on  
W. bank of Colo. R. near junction with Dela R.  
All settlers + pres. massacred by Indians this yr. later.)

Indians Cebuinos.

Dominicans.

In 1774, they founded the Mission of El Rosario.  
Large stream of water, agr. & grazing land, many  
Indians living nearby.

1775, Pedro Manuel Escobar & Miguel Hidalgo  
founded Mission of Santa Domingo. At first they  
said mass in caves along arroyo of Santa  
Domingo. Then moved across arroyo, about a mile  
NE of Cajas.

The terms "Calif. Antiguo" and "Calif. Nueva", in  
use at this time were soon superseded by  
"Baja" & "Alta" Calif.

Had character of 16th. century - great activity.  
Jesuit stone missions enlarged, and new adobe  
missions built.

1778 - Mission of Descanso. ( $32^{\circ}13'N. 116^{\circ}50'W.$ )

1780 - Mission of San Vicente Ferrer ( $31^{\circ}19'N. 116^{\circ}15'W.$ )

A large establishment, broad irrigated fields. Fort protected  
it against fierce assaults from San Pedro Martin  
Ind. & Colo. R. Indians (1781). Swallow of the  
scourge of the Indians (an outbreak in 1781).

1784 - Mission of San Miguel Protergia. ( $32^{\circ}06'N.$ )

Nearby was warlike Indians & much good grazing  
land - two advantages for a mission.

1791 - Mission of Santo Tomas de Aquino ( $31^{\circ}41'N.$ )

Excellent land, live-oaks, & water. But such numerous,  
savage Indians that mission site had to be changed often.

1794 - Mission of San Pedro Martin de Vera ( $30^{\circ}45'N. 115^{\circ}20'W.$ )

Had finest oak & pine timber & most powerful Indians of the  
Peninsula. Built on a large scale, on edge of high  
meadow.

1795 - Pestilence caused closing of mission of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe of Assinipi, and a new mission, el Misión Fronteriza de Guadalupe was established (32° 9' N.) In immense well-watered valley where grain & stock could flourish.

American seal- & whale-sealers visited the peninsula during those last years of 18th century, with great profit.

1794-5 - Padre Valdellon & Sergeant Ruiz examined prospective mission sites of Santa Catarina & Portezuelo. Explorations continued by Alferaz Bernal, as it was deemed desirable to open up a way to the Colorado River & thus link up with the Sonoran Missions.

1796 - Gov. Arilliza, military ruler of the land, explored the Santa Catarina site, Colo. River, San Felipe, San Pedro Martir & Santa Dominga, & ~~San Diego~~ from Colo. R. to San Diego.

1797 - Padre José Slovante and Padre Tomás Valdellon established the mission of Santa Catarina de los Ajumas (Santa Catarina Martir). The founding of this mission marks the close of the third period of Lower Calif. history.

(P. 55 - little summary)

23 missions flourishing at this time.

Decline of the Missions. "Period of no history"

Indian assaults continued. Disputes over ownership of Valley of San Rafael. Among padres, unaccustomed, unaccustomed life, and hostility to Indians.

In first 4 decades of 19th century, no continuous official records. Padres let establishments run down, treated Indians like slaves, and sought only gold & copper, Indians working the mines.

During this time, Padres Vincent Balda, Rafael Barrios, Placido Sanz, Ramon Lopez, & Tomás Alameda

were among the successive superiors of the missions. Alameda doubtless completed the three Camino Reales - the Golfo Camino, Sierra Camino, and Pacifico Camino, each from Loreto to San Diego. A mounted mail-carrier carried messages monthly between these two missions, brought from city of Mexico via Guadalajara & San Blas.

In 1804, Baja & Alta Calif. were separated politically, Mexico assuming control of Alta, and Capt. Felipe de Beroes of Baja. <sup>Smuggling.</sup> In 1829, after a century & a half of splendor, the capital was moved from Loreto to La Paz. <sup>Civil War, earthquake</sup>

Cornel José de Córdoba, and a military commander of the Californias, divided the Peninsula into four ~~districts~~ political districts: San Lucas, Loreto, Santa Barbara, and San Pedro de Mariposa. But he was called away, and affairs became as confused as ever.

Aug. 1833, Mexican Gov. passed the Secularization Act. For Mex. spirit of independence was unfavorable to this land monopoly & slavery of the missions.

With contraband & legitimate trade with U. S. coast. C. G. in 1807, the "Promio", Boston got lots of Alta skins from the San Miguel Indians.

Trail - El Camino del Agua Caliente - from Santa Catalina to the Colo. R. Tidd bore of Colo. R.

M. Dupont de Mofre, in 1842, came up the Peninsula by the Camino Real & made an "excellent map", which shows the trail of the "Pulson" Bay trappers ending at Santa Catalina. His figures of mission population.

Luis Negrete, sub-jefe for Baja Calif.  
(the two Calif. united as a single dept.) advanced  
certain land reform measures and colonization  
schemes (1841(?) ).

In 1847 a U. S. Regt. occupied the  
territory around Todos Santos Bay. With a  
few battles, including Battle of San Vicente.  
By Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848, the  
Californias were for Mexico keeping  
Baja Calif. Good Mexican diplomacy saved  
for Mexico the mouth of the Colo. R.  
M. de Potosi's map used in making the  
division.

In 1849 Mexico divided Baja Calif. into two  
districts, the northern one being from Santo to the line.

Discovery of gold caused drain from Baja Calif.  
population. Also many hardy gold-seekers crossed  
the Sea of Cortez & sailed north up the Peninsula,  
along El Camino Real.

Their route: La Paz - Dolores del Sur -  
Jesus Maria - San Xavier - Comandante - Purisima -  
San Jose de Garcia - San Ignacio - Ojo de Liebre -  
San Andres - Rosario - & the coast missions.

Cholera, in 1850, further decimated the inhabitants.

Gonzalo Diego, last president of the missions (1840)

1855 - orders to sell the unsold mission  
lands, & Bishop Escalante agree over for that  
purpose.

The famous "Lost Mission", made by the  
priest in an inaccessible spot, according to  
tradition, and filled with treasures. Santa Catalina  
the name ascribed to it in the N. part, Santa  
Clara, S. of San Ignacio.

1853 - Walker at Todos Santos Bay. seized  
Santa Tomas, etc.

1854 - Headed for Sonora from San Vicente. His  
eastward course never published. But Indians say  
they went via Colontura Arroyo, Valle Troncal,  
Arroyo Grande, and then the gap between the  
Sierra del Pinto and the Cocuyas.

He left many valuable records at La Paz he destroyed.

P. 77 - Description of soil estate of Baja Calif.  
at its lowest ebb, 1855.

## The Awakening.

1856 - Francisco Pizarro, comandante of the Frontier,  
reported that all the people from Santa Tomas to the  
border lived solely upon milk & herbs: leave a hungry.

Much whaling during the 50's & sealing.  
Magdalena Bay the center for "trying out" the  
blubber. ponds of San Juanita & Cofre de Liebre  
furnished all the salt required. Cerral de Palencas and  
Playa Los Angeles, Black Warrior, & Scammon's Lagoon  
were frequented by whalers & sealers. Scammon  
C.M., made many road coast surveys, beginning 1855.

Also, colonizing (1768 - Don Jose Salazar, Quintanar  
General, encouraged colonizing; 1824 - Mex. gov. passed  
colonizing laws, adopting regulations concerning same in  
1828; only result, few ex-soldiers); 1856, July 12th,  
a new colonizing act; Jackson, Foster, y Cia (Mex.)  
contracted to survey & map the public lands of  
Baja Calif. and make scientific reports, receiving  
in return  $\frac{1}{3}$  of all such public lands. Their  
report, history by Clavigero in 18th. century, &  
Browne report the other only reliable treatises on Baja  
Calif., except H. W. Bancroft's works. 1857 - only  
1938 Indians at the missions or composed with  
Lospepas' 10, 126 at close of 19th. century.



1863 - Baja Calif. newspaper "El Mexicano" was started by J. L. Hopkins. In same year, speculators alter ornaments & paintings from the missions, exhibited them in S. D., & returned but few.

1864 - A few of Amer. discoverers of 1848 remained or returned to Baja Calif., & their favorable reports induced an Amer. company to get a grant of the land from between  $24^{\circ} 29' N.$  and  $31^{\circ} N.$  Group of Easterners formed a syndicate. Sent Browne, J. R. to explore the grant. He did not get N. of  $26^{\circ} N.$ , but his associates, Gov Lusk, P., and Gabb, W. M. (C.S.G.S.) continued along backbone to San Fernando, came to Rosario and up the coast to San Diego. Browne got good collection of Baja Calif. literature.

He said the Chinese were the only people who could successfully and peacefully colonize the country; much preliminary work would have to be done, or attempts would fail, like 27 previous attempts.

Colonists also went to San Ysidro for salt, and to mouth of Colo. R. for hemp.

1873-'75 - U.S. ships made survey of Peninsular Coast. 1856. U.S. J.C. Ross explored Colo. R., up from its mouth.

Between 1835 and 1880, 13 revolutions.

1877 - Porfirio Diaz elected Pres. of Mexico.

Diaz caused prosperity. His mounted gendarmes (rurales) drove all lawless characters from the peninsula.

{  
Carter - business.  
Salvatierra - developer.  
Dawson - charter of coast.  
Diaz - peace-giver.  
}

(In 1859, Pres. Buchanan negotiated with Mexico for purchase of Baja Calif. Failed. Other attempts.

Until 1887, the part N. of Rosario was known as "La Frontera" <sup>subordinate</sup> to the Jefe Politico at La Paz. "Seat of gov. was at times Santa Tomas, San Vicente, Real del Castillo, and Saucal. But in Dec. 1887, it was divided into two independent parts, 28° N. being the dividing line, Ensenada the capital at the north & La Paz at the south.

1884 - second big territorial concession granted to Louis Miller. He sold out to the Con'n. corporation the International Co. of Mexico, with \$20,000,000 capitalization. But most of the Districts <sup>(1861, 1874)</sup> Norte were excepted from it.

Mex. gov. effected, in return, surveys, colonization, and cash.

Development then rapid. Steamer ran from San Diego to Ensenada in 1887. Advertised as "the perfect land." Ensenada thrives. Towns sprung up at Alamo, & Colnett & San Juanita Bays. Mills erected, roads constructed, railroad surveys made. Much rain fell opportunely.

1891 - An English Co., Mexican Land and Colonization Co., Ltd., bought out the Internatl. Co., and the English co. Lower Calif. Development Co., subsidiary to the purchasing syndicate, took over coast around Ensenada.

Then the dry 90's came along and "pobre Baja Calif." met its usual fate. Cattle died, land hardened, and less than a dozen families remained on their Baja Calif. homesteads.

(also, about same time, an Amer. Company developed, by irrigation, the land W. of Yuva. P. Woods of Colo. R., with difficulty stopped.)

## Mining:

In middle of 19th century, Mexicans found rich gold places in the San Pedro Mexicos, at Valladolid and Socorro which were developed by Amer. Capital 50 yrs later. In 70s, gold found at Real de Castillo, N. E. of Encarnada. Mining camp of Calmelli sprang up n. of Santa Catarina Mission; in 80s, and Alamo, mining Pueblo, became scene of wild excitement. Juárez & Tres Rios started. Upon found near San Vicente & San Bernardo, copper & gold S. W. of San Bernardo, and onyx between S. Bernardo & Santa Maria.

Land of N. S. for share of the Silver Peak; granted. Did Baja Calif. no good.

Oreman, S. R. in 1904, investigated the delta region for the "Western Field" (S. P.) North did quite a little exploring, too, for instance, of the Cocopas.

Nelson & Goldman, U. S. Biological S., made the most exhaustive studies, for nearly a year.

## Notes

"Cinajas" - rock pools, in bottoms of arroyos. Water at 40-100 ft. in the "claros"; by boring. The most healthful climate of the world.

## 1900 Census.

8,100 inhabitants in Distrito Norte (1,095 Indian)

25,000 - In Distrito Sur.

## 1906 Estimate

4,500 in Norte.

23,000 in Sur.

} about same as Humboldt's estimate in 1803.

1905 - About 100 Russian families settled  
in Guadalupe region.

Most Indians are Cocopas; some Yupicas + Calhuillas.

Cochiches practically extinct. Others becoming so.

Ensenada, of Amer. + English origin, is not  
a typical Mexican town.

Ensenada has the only bank of Baja Calif.

Weekly steamer between Ensenada and  
San Diego. Monthly run from S. F. of Pac. Coast  
Steamship Co's. "Cascades", touching at Ensenada,  
San Jose del Cabo, La Paz, + Santa Rosalia.  
Several Mexican steamship lines upon the sea of Cortez.

Mescal, made from the maguey (aloe).

Stimulating coffee more of an evil than  
overdrinking of ~~any~~ mescal, however.

With overcrowding, the people move north.

Men flock to mines + mainland, so the  
towns have superabundance of women.

Food - coffee, milk, cheese, honey,  
tortillas, beans, and crushed dried beef fried in  
lard.

Race of giants (11 feet high?)  
believed to have lived there.

Catavina Yupicas, near the old Mission. (Less than  
100 Indians of any kind except Cocopas.) These  
4 score Yupicas, formerly the most ferocious.

Calhuillas have two rancherias, Juanuola and  
Arroyo Leon, on N. slope of San Pedro Martir heights.

Pais, two rancherias between Santa Catalina and  
San Vicente.

Two Diggings S.W. of Campo, another, E. of the site of Guadalupe.

The Cocuyas have their main rancheria at Pozo Viejo, on the Hardy River.

At Ensenada, San Quintin, & there are Chinese stores.

Every District with over 10 Children is required to have a school.

Metric system used, though the Span. league (2.6 mi.) is usually used.

Mules' gait, considered two leagues per hr., is more nearly 4 mi. per hr.

Few domestic sheep.

A San Diego Co. owns a ranch of some million acres, from Ojos Negros to the Colorado.

A dollar a day is high wages.

Santo Domingo is the only mission of the Dominicans that still has standing walls and a roof over one room.

### Mines.

Earliest mining of the California lies in the Cascades, near San Antonio had run the mining town long before Serra came. A Progress Mining Co. still operates there the triunfo mine, producing silver.

Salt ponds near San Quintin.

San Fernando - copper & iron. Rosarito - ancient gold mines.

S.E. of San Fernando - orig. difficulty of transportation.  
(min. in 1888)  
Alamo gold, Socorro + Gallaleas mines in W. slope of  
S. Pedro Martin Sierra

Cocopa Sierras - Sulphur.

Pintos - gold.

Mines of Juary + around Real del Castillo "found" out.

San Vicente - iron + copper.

Los Piños - gold.

Pocito - salt, oil traces, lime.

Alamo mine, and many garnets, emeralds,  
topazes, tourmalines, beryls, + opals have been found.

Lack of coal + water the greatest handicap to  
mineral development.

Woodruff - Peninsula Calif. 1888.

Ross Browne quoted as saying that between Rosario and San Quintin occurs the transition between the semi-tropical vegetation of the south and the more northern vegetation of Upper Calif. San Carlos (columns cañon) near San Quintin. Prosperous little ranch near San Ramon. Black cattle, and sheep, near San Helmo. Near old San Vicente Mission, good stream, green grass, & old alio trees. Remains of irrigating ditches around the hillsides; potentialities for a flourishing ranch. Santo Thomas had as relics of former cultivation only a group of old die trees. 1867.

Hawley, J. D., in 1849, said in his journal that there was a good ranch at San Vicente.

The Encenada "Lower California" contained many favorable accounts. Apr. 19, 1888, it said wild oats at Langel next to waste for work of stock to eat them, & grew luxuriantly. A Naveadero Valley orchard had five plums. Fine quality wheat raised in that valley too. San apidio, south of Santo Thomas (newly developed), had as its qualities noted landing, beautiful climate, cheap Indian labor, good soil, abundant fuel, abundant water of high quality, mineral resources nearby. First developed in 1888. 54 miles from Encenada. 6 residents forming families, then with crops & unknown bird aim, and eight on the mesa with the view of staying to settle & cultivate in the autumn. Potatoes, vines, fruit-trees.

The Indians (Noodloff) long ceased to be troublesome. The few remaining were quite laborers. Reports that cattle, sheep, & goats & horses have been driven across the border to Baja Calif. when there was an unusual drought at L. A. & S. D.

Petrie, J. O. The first American to visit this region from the east, in 1827, described the fruitful missions. His home on the northern part of the Peninsula.



North, A.W.

Group & Coyotes in Lower Calif.  
(Trips made in 1905-06.)

A good account of Walker's expedition.  
Description of Peques & its Indians.

San Joaquin: leather needs tanning, rummed  
flour mill, clothes factory, railroad, and salt beds.  
Good ducks shooting.

"Amer. Anthropologist" Apr-June 1908,  
contains article on Baja Calif. petroglyphs.

Arroyo Grande petroglyphs (about SE of Alamo  
and southeast SW of mouth of Colo. R.). Petroglyphs  
into face of dark granite boulder set above the  
largest "tinajas" in a side gorge. Arroyo Grande  
was for centuries an Indian highway to the  
desert and the Colo. R. also, a landing place for  
artisans. It has several tinajas.

San Pedro Martir petroglyphs: on one of the  
arroyos (San Matias, Esperanza, Copal or Diedo?),  
near the mouth and the infernally hot San Felipe  
Desert, out <sup>on a cliff</sup> facing the coast.

San Fernando petroglyphs on high cliff. About  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. N.W. of the mission.

Many traces in  $\rightarrow$  part of Cominda.

The 20,000 Peruvians, Guacacas, and Cochinos of  
the early period were all killed off by disease etc.  
by 1820 (at least S. of Sonora). Many lived to an old  
age. Others brought new Indians brought by Spaniards.  
Perhaps 100 Cochinos still living at San Xavier, Santa Catalina  
& San Borja.

The three Camino Real, carefully chosen as the most feasible routes. The ancient mission chain is still an essential feature of travel.

San Fernando Mission, the link between the two Californias, as the only one built by the San Bernardino (Franciscans.) Potosi was with Serra when, on their way to San Diego, they founded this mission.

Close of 16th century: abundant crops, including a little cotton, & flourishing cattle & sheep.

1770: 530 converts at San Fernando.

1830: 19 " " " "

1849: 3 old Indians the only inhabitants.

1867: the mission in ruins & deserted.

Stone wall, irrigating ditch, ruins of mission, dove pens (12)

Now, only a few acres, planted with corn. Cistern.

Old graves - water roofing? 8 poor Mex & Ind families living around it.

Santo Domingo Mission the best preserved of the Dominican Missions. One room intact. Priests used to say mass in caves of a cliff a mile below, known as "the old mission."

### San Pedro Martin Hermitage

Meadows, from S. to N., are: Santa Catalina, Santa Rosa and Santa Tomasa, El Mission or San Martin, La Buella (small lake), L'Encantada, and Walletera. Each meadow lies from 1 to two thousand acres of grassy plain. S. to N., towards San Carlos, San Antonio, Walletera, Acorro - (E. of Santo Domingo Mission.) Santa Cruz E. of Walletera.

" Of foodstuffs I found boiled meats (whether fresh or dried), hard-tacks, flour- & water tortillas, boiled rice with milk honey, stewed apricots, prunes, and peaches, the most satisfying and wholesome. Of beans and cereals I shortly tired, while rice, which I rarely eat at home, was always acceptable. Not infrequently I experienced a child-like longing for candy or lump-sugar. On the deserts I had little appetite, though I continually craved fresh fruits and vegetables and astonished myself by ~~craving~~ <sup>enjoying</sup> raw onions; in the sierras I greatly appreciated fatty meats and was always hungry. As I never care for coffee, tea, or milk, I lived without such beverages. Moreover, I carried neither canned goods nor beer. Between antelope, quail, and deer, native dried beef and the superabundance of ducks, doves, rabbits and quail, I ate but little bacon.

" Daily, I used 40 powder and 110 Carlson's cartridges and 900 .22's. "

↓ Readings marked on our  
Marland maps.

Readings.

# 1	- 462	11:15 A.M.	
# 2	- 123	11:40 A.M.	
# 3	- 52	12:10 P.M.	
# 4	- 59	2:40 P.M.	
# 5	- 224	8:00 P.M.	
# 5	- 295	6:25 P.M.	
# 6	- 570	7:15 A.M.	three levels: upper terrace
# 7	- 144	7:30 a.m.	lower terrace, sea-level.
# 8	- 91	(Sea-level) 7:35 a.m.	
# 9	- 168	9:30 a.m.	Base of San Miguel Mission
# 10	- 413	10:30 a.m.	
# 11	- 637	10:45 a.m.	
# 12	- 1442	11:30 a.m.	
# 13	- 1191	11:40 a.m.	
# 14	- 1396	12:01 a.m.	
# 15	- 1333	12:25 P.M.	
# 16	- 725	10:20 P.M. June 28.	
# 17	- 1063	11:35 A.M.	(Just below east.)
# 18	- 637	12:10 P.M.	(at N. edge of yard)
# 19	- 1104	2:15 P.M.	(at base of Santa Rosa)
# 20	- 1204	2:20 P.M.	(second S. Pass, " " )
# 21	- 1367	3:15 P.M.	(Pass S. of Spanish Canon)
# 22	- 1439	3:45(?) P.M.	(Pass N. of the Canyon)
# 23	- 1387	4:20 P.M.	(Star Canyon)
# 24	- 703		
# 25	- <del>4080</del> 1020	4:45	(Pass S. of Star Canyon)
# 26	- 472	5:00	(Bottom Southside Gullblow)
# 27	- 440	6:00	(Mission from Quintero)
# 28	- 682	6:30	(Dry plain)
# 29	- 875	7:00	(dryer top of Mt. E. of 28)
# 30	- 575	7:30 A.M. June 29.	(Dry plain)
# 31	- 465	7:45 A.M.	"
# 32	- 412	7:50	"
# 32	- 438	9:15 A.M.	" " " "
# 32	- 445	10:00 A.M.	" " " "
# 33	- 368	10:05	" " (at lower gorge).
# 34	- 318	10:30 A.M.	" " (at mine shaft spring)
# 34	- 246	10:45	" " (at lower gorge)

#36	139	11:05	June 27.	(Crossed bed further down gorge.)
#37	124	11:40	" "	" " " " " "
#38	120	11:15	" "	(Lops. old mine in hillside)
#39	141	12:20	" "	(mass lay far around)
#40	62	12:30		(toward head)
	84	1:30		(sea level)
	65	3:30		" "
	0	6:30		" "
#40A	-7	7:30		(mass lay comp)
#41	216	7:00 A.M.		(Siberia)
#41A	256	9:00		(mass at edge of valley)
#42	190	9:10 A.M.		(bottom of valley)
#42	24	9:20		(sea level)
#43	18	9:30		(Colnett Salina)
#44	69	9:50 A.M.		(little terrace just S. of Colnett Valley)
#45	200	10:00		(higher terrace is beyond.)
#46	86	2:30		(above high level)
#47	82	2:30		(sea-level)
#48	69	8 A.M.	July 1.	(level of lagoon inside sea-wall)
#49	-4	9 AM	July 1.	(Katie Hamilton's)
#50	101	9:30 AM.	July 2.	(sea level - into lagoon)
#51	147	9:55 A.M.	" "	(Katie Hamilton's)
#52	16	10: AM.	" "	(mass beyond Katie's)
#53	59	11:20 A.M.	" "	(Plot S. of mine)
#54	36	12:05 PM	" "	(Steady plain across arroyo from S. Linton)
#55	30	4:30	" "	(sea-level - far hinter)
#56	-28	7:25 AM.	July 3	" " " "
#57	-49	7:45 AM.	" "	(Salt works Bodega)
#58	+26	8:15	" "	(back to the 2' below sea-level)
#59	-43	8:30	" "	(S. sea level)
#60	0	12:30 P.M.	" "	(Pass B. of Lake + Ocean)
#61	42	2:30 P.M.	" "	(sea-level) S. of Bodega
#62	206	2:00	" "	(sea-level) S. of Bodega

June 25, 1925.

Tiquana to Rosario.

Low hills and mts. of about same elevation.

A few flat, broad valleys (like one debouching at Rosario), with narrow, rivierated channels: flood plains? Steep, side side canyons: No streams seen. West, ~~low~~ <sup>eroded</sup> terrace by Rosario.

Vegetation - sage on north &amp; east slopes, grass on west and south slopes. Occasional dense patches of prickly pear.

Two houses between Tiquana &amp; Rosario: poor houses. Land used as range for cattle &amp; horses. Two places where, in a

flat side valley, grain is raised (all deserted) Rosario & half a dozen houses <sup>or 10</sup> by sea. To

the west, the ocean &amp; Coronado Islands. Two large mts. to the East, one very flat (terraces), the other irregular.

Rosario to Rosario.Basalt geognostic material. Steep-walled terraces in the terrace ~~remnants~~.Rosario - adobe tents & central store: a beach resort: beautiful beach. Large warehouse(?) + wharf a mile(?) South: small fishermen's hut.To Medano: different types of geognostic material result in interesting variety of arroyos. Much "bad land" in unconsolidated.Medano: water. Considerable area under cultivation. A flat alluvial valley. Mostly beans & grain, but some potatoes, squash, and corn.Descanso: In a smaller valley. An incipient resort. One old "dobe house", besides a few newer ones.

Between Descanso and San Miguel quite a climb for the car. At place, a narrow terrace, backed by a

# 63	21	11:5 AM	Sea-level old flour mill
# 64	132	4:30 PM	(Santa Maria Valley bottom, near mouth of San Joaquin)
# 65	70	5:30 PM	(Sea-level, S. of San Joaquin)
# 66	45	6:40 PM	Camp (very chilly)
# 67	17	9:30 AM, July 5	(Camp - same place as above)
# 68	37	2 PM	(Sea-level, near Ortiz's)
# 69	851	5:20 P.M.	(High mesa N. of Rosario)
# 70	49	10:10 AM, July 6	(Camp site, Rosario)
# 71	110	1:45 P.M.	(Rosario highest part)
# 72	47	2:30 PM	Sea level at Rosario
# 73	53	4:00 PM	" " " "
# 74	837	11:20 AM, J. 8.	(Mesa, N. Rio)
# 75	30	12:00 Noon	(Beach, north of)
76	171	12:30 P.M.	(Base of cliffs, N. of)
77	348	12:40	(Level of <del>the</del> conglomerate & shell capping)
78	400	12:45	(Highest part of unconsolidated cliffs; overlap)
79	111	1:15	(Road opposite above)
80	50	4:50	(Salt water, same as #56)
81	130	10:15 A.M. July 9.	(Nellie Hamilton)
82	1373	6:40 P.M.	(Foot of San Jose hole)
82a	1302	5:15 A.M.	" " 10
83	1542	5: A.M.	" " 10 (Top of steep hill)
84	1558	6:30 A.M.	" " "
85	2209	7:00 A.M.	(Road, in light of San Joaquin)
86	2532	7:30 A.M.	(Road beyond water, eastern)
87	2548	7:45	(Road just W. of San Jose.)
88	2132	9:00	" " San Jose
100	60	10:00 A.M. Jul. 15	Sea-level, Colnett.
101	170	10:40	" " " Johnson's Ranch.
102	184	8:45	" " 16 Johnson's.



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Cliffs E. of San Rafael  
Valley - Granite

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Cliffs S. of Socorro -  
Conglomerate, with  
50-ft. layer of  
unconsolidated matter.

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MARCH-1925
SMTWFS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31

19  
THURSDAY

287

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1925,

79

*Cheffs just N. J. ...  
injected. substance.*

2627282930
19202122232425
12131415161718
5 6 7 8 9 10 11
1 2 3 4
S M T W T F S
APRIL

20

22232425262728
15161718192021
8 9 10 11 12 13 14
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
S M T W T F S
FEBRUARY

1925

MARCH

Friday

High mesa, with steep cliffs. An agave (like century plant, only in more compact heads and with worse thorns) forms an important part of the vegetational covering.

San Miguel Mission. Good sized building, with walls  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet thick. Good timbers, ~~now~~ 6" x 12", still strong. Dark wood. <sup>(Cycamore)</sup> On slightly elevated ground at edge of alluvial valley with freshwater stream. Nose of roof still standing, but square tiles scattered about. The straw of the adobe is still very fresh. Recent epizootic in the floor. Human skull.

Crossthwaite, whose grandfather came to San Diego, is one of the owners of the great ranch. (He inherited it at 17,000 acres), including the San Miguel Valley. He speaks English, but to all intents and purposes is a Mexican.

S. of Encenada. June 28th. 1925.

The broad plain of Encenada, with low soap, narrows farther south to a narrow strip between mountain ridges. These and the ridges are broken by broad, well-watered valleys, where corn and beans flourish. Many of the houses are of adobe.

The valley with a little stream and irrigation ditch along the road S. of the La Grulla fork, has a good growth of willows and even big <sup>brush</sup> grass all places. Also, narrow strip of big live oaks along N.E. facing side of valley. June 26th there was a small thunder shower, very unusual for this time of year, says Goldmann.

103	<del>7</del> 209	July 16. 9:40 A.M.	(Copper mine, Johnson's 2 mi. from Ranch)
104	251		July 16 10: A.M.
105	293	10:45	Spring, 6 mi. from Ranch
106	800		Well, nearby.
107	567	11:10 ..	Upper San Antonio
108	606	12:00 ..	
109	600	12:25 ..	Trace stone San Antonio, just before drop -
110	788	4:20 ..	M. Antonio, the Town Valley, by pass-out -
111	148	1:15 PM July 17	Plain east of Ensenada.
112	0	9:30 A.M. July 18	San Dieguito, Ensenada
113	1759	11:00. A.M. "	E of Rio del Valle - highest point on road
114	1641	11:10 " " "	Lowest point of road in valley beyond Rio del Valle.
115	1908	11:15 " " "	High bump
116	1723	11:23 " " "	Low dip
117	1991	12:40 P.M. " " "	(Ensenada, beach place)
118	2654	2:00 P.M. " " "	
119	2258	3:30 " " "	(Elderberry grove, N. of O. Reg.)
120	2193	3:37 " " "	
121	2756	4:00 " " "	Ojos negros.
122	2370	4:30 " " "	
123	2869	7:00 " " "	Clump with
124	2858	6:00 A.M. Jul. 19.	" "
125	3007	3:30 P.M. " " "	" "
126	3965	4:00 " " "	High point
127	3620	4:15 " " "	Low point, valley.
124A	3460	Well by camp 6:30 A.M. " " "	
128	3721	4:45 " " "	Drift w. piece
129	3540	5:50 " " "	Eating place, plants.

Valle Santa Tomas another, larger, less arid cultivated valley in part. Parallel, steep sub-ropes along it. The one on the south side looks like a fault scarp. Splendid large vineyard of old vines, well-tended. Old whitewashed adobe ranch buildings. Original vegetation, sage, clayard, wild oats.

Old mission ruins at northern end of valley, where the road enters the valley.

U-shaped valley perhaps  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide, long, with a narrow canyon thru or mountains at each end. Besides the vineyard, cattle & horse grazing.

The central part is a little higher than on both sides, and then tall, scattered sage & nearly bare ground occupy this higher central part. A strip of cultivation on each side. Particularly luxuriant on south side: good corn, for a orange, pomegranate, more grapes, etc. Some figs and orange, etc. Old olive trees said to have been planted by the padres. Nothing left of the mission. Some 30 families in the valley, say Sr. Barados. 60-y. old grape vines, still bearing well.

High valley beyond Santa Tomas. Sycamores along bottom: dry creek bed.

Santa Cruz Valley. Quite dry - one old slack. More sycamores. Water (?).

San Vicente. A very well-watered valley with stream all year around. Orange (?) Rome-pine corn, onions, etc. All kind of market trucks. Fertile soil, fertile when well-irrigated. The ruins of the old mission just above his garden show a tremendous establishment; numbers of structures are evidenced.

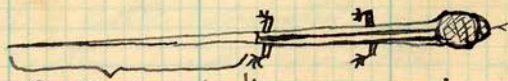
So. of San Vicente we ascend to a ~~low~~ plain, some 12 miles long and 3 miles - very dry with low, very scattered sagebrush, and bare ground in [or valley]

130	3,550	7 A.M. - July 20	Camp site, among springs
131	2,500	1:35 P.M. .. Vale Terminal	Wally Pen, put down good steam in center.
132	2,543	1:50 P.M. .. ..	Mudgould's house
133	2,560	1:55	} (going east, Valle Terminal.)
134	2,598	2:00	
135	2,650	2:05	
		25 min. (leaving)	
136	2,640	2:15	
137	2,625	2:20	
	2,661	(stop)	
	2,720	2:35	Conal
	2,743	2:40	} shot for coyote
	2,780	2:45	
	2,798	2:50	
	2,832	3:00	
	2,882	3:05 (time out for unloading)	
	2,901	3:25	
	2,996	3:30	
	3,060	3:35	
	3,120	3:40	
	3,187	3:45	
	3,145	3:55 (Photo #2)	Barren flat, by granaries
	3,117	4:05	
	3,040	4:10 (Rabbit: unsuccessful)	

between, the slopes on either side being better covered.

At the south end of the plain is a beautiful little oasis, with large pepper trees and 5 good eucalypti. An aquator Windmill pumps water to a trough. The trees are fairly a-buzz with bees, so it sounds like the humming of many telephone wires in the wind, ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~standing~~ <sup>underneath</sup> them. The lower side of the windmill platform is thickly covered with ~~swifts~~ <sup>swifts</sup> nests, and the air is full of the birds flitting about. The ground all around is dry & bare, except for scattered sage. The area around the well is strewn with cow dung remains & bones of horses & cattle, & compass' pins & tin.

A little to the S. (200 yd.) is a marshy place, with no water (June 29), level red mud stamped by cattle, and tall marshy grass. Old bone-ports dug. (Near the well, saw a little lizard (?), like following diagram, also saw no little spurs, dark-eye)



Brilliant sky-blue or a little deeper.

Striped like snake

Forked tongue.

Pepper trees full of nests. Blackbirds (?) plentiful. ~~Swallows~~ nesting - time.

Windmill pumped a good stream of water at 9:30.

S. from Dry Plain: A long, narrow, very steep gorge, with frequent springs along the sides affording plenty of water. Very little flat land. The gorge doesn't begin to broaden out until about 100 (?) ft. above sea level. A dry in most part stream channel is in the gorge. The vegetation is Chaparral, and various cacti and mescal.

At San Antonio del Mar, the gorge broadens into

138	3520	11:30	top of grade
139	3550	11:25	agua blanca
140	2400	4:10	El Depto. de
141	2810	4:20	top
142	2728	4:22	00 K 5
143	235	11:25	fatay still, Inesed.
<hr/>			
160	3 P.M.	July 24	Food garage, El Centro

land claim (to 1911) ...



level plain (terrace(?)), dissected by <sup>small</sup> valleys.  
At the road house (gasoline \$1.50 a gallon),  
an oil-well has penetrated 2,000 so far.  
Some 500 acres under cultivation produce  
abundant barley in wet years, with only  
hay this year. However, barely enough hay  
for the stock. The barley is made into  
whiskey together with corn raised 8 mi. south.  
The drill of the oil-well is operated by  
steam generated by burning mescal  
plants, picked after maturing. 4 wagons are  
constantly busy hauling this.

Little road to beach. Fine swimming.  
The undertow scare is a myth, say we,  
for though the beach was steep and  
waves were large and there was little  
driftwood, we swam with impunity.

June 30. From our camp at San Antonio  
del Mar to Colnett Valley we went over a  
fairly level, little-dissected mesa, with many  
mescales & other brush. The entrance at  
mouth of Colnett Valley has a sea-wall level of  
stones washed up and piled up by the waves.

Four boats, one fairly large.

Just south of the Valley is a lower terrace, some 50  
feet above sea-level. It is very little dissected. Beyond it  
is a high terrace, quite dissected.

Help along shore, some patches so much as  $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. (?) out.  
There was none at San Antonio del Mar.

The road goes south for miles along the narrow  
mesa.

San Telmo, the next valley south of Colnett,  
has a considerable lagoon (with ducks), unconnected  
with the ocean. An old dam a couple of miles up  
shows evidence of sea things - an old fisherman's net,

grass cut, sation of ~~insects~~ backbone, pieces of  
leaves & ~~masses~~ etc.

South of San Helmo, the lower half of the  
terrace extends for miles, with level good,  
uninterrupted save for arroyos. Masca  
grows abundantly. At some places, there is  
sage instead of masca.

Aside from a somewhat unreliable spring  
at Canahu, there is no water between Santo  
Helmo & Santo Domingo. At Santo Domingo,  
Nattie Hamilton has a remarkable ranch: well-  
constructed buildings, figs, corn, grapes, bonanas,  
oranges, dates, potatoes.

References

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Photos, 1928

Jan 25 - July 16.

film #1 Photographs.

#1 - ~~Use in Book.~~

#1. June 25, 1925. 4:15 P.M.

Arroyo across road by Belia Descanso. Showing character of erosion in unconsolidated material.

#2. June 25. 4:18 P.M.

Arroyo near last one. Showing character of erosion in sandstone(?)

#3 June 25. 4:55 P.M.

~~Bed lead by road by Belia Descanso. (Facing the sun 1 1/2 sec., stop 2.)~~

#4 June 26. 7:25 A.M.

Looking south from the 426-ft. cliffs back of our first camp. (stop 2; 1/2 sec.)

Film #2

#1. Nylked ~~the~~ Crossedwaite + relative, on the sand by San Miguel. 10 A.M. June 26.

#2. June 28. 8 A.M. Cloudy. A chance sweep of a lizard by the road between Cicnada and Santo Tomás.

#3. June 28. 12:30 P.M. Fair sun.

the tall sage(?) of Santo Tomás Valley, central part.

#4. St. Granados y familia, Santo Tomás.

#5. " " " " " "

#6. Part of series of 4 in a panorama of Santo Tomás Valley.

Film #3

#1. ~~See #2, #6~~

#2. ~~"~~

#3. ~~"~~

#4. Ruins of San Vicente Misión! (June 28).

#5. ~~"~~

Eldredge, Z.E.

The March of Portolá.

San Francisco, The California Promotion  
Committee. 1909.

Graphic account of the first land-journey  
from San Diego to San Francisco. Discovery  
of S. F. Bay. Map of S. F. Bay, 1775.  
Description of first advance into Alta  
Calif. from Baja Calif.

North, A.W.

The Mother of California.

San Francisco, Paul Elder & Co. 1908.  
Detailed history of Lower California, including  
the founding of all the Missions of Lower Calif.

Profuse references.

Nordhoff, Charles

Peninsular California

New York, Harper & Bros. 1888.

Description of conditions of the  
International Company's grant of the north  
half of Baja California. Gives a picture  
also colored by enthusiasm.

#2 June 29. 8 A.M. Looking N. The oasis at the  
south end of Dry Plain.

#3 June 29. 8 A.M. Looking up the windmill, an  
attempt to photograph some of the <sup>swifts'</sup> ~~swallows'~~  
nests. Some 10 sec. exposure.

Film # IV

#1. Cañon leading S. from Dry Plain. Car is located at  
reading #35.

#2. Looking seaward in Colnett Valley; mesa appears on  
right. June 30. 9 A.M.

#3. June 30. 10 A.M. Good sun. Mesquite plants, Santa Colnett  
in background.

#4. Looking N. across Balua Colnett. (10:10 A.M.)

#5. June 30. 10:20 A.M. S. of Colnett: the road runs along a  
narrow terrace; to the E. is a higher terrace.

#6. June 30. 3:30 P.M. Bed of Santa Dominga River,  
with Amision Cone & cliffs in background.

Film # V

#1 July 1. 11 A.M. Lagoon W. of Katie Hamilton's  
with Warren catching mullet in a net.

#2. 12:30 A.M. Just east of lagoon: me with  
fide, gun, and net (horsehair rope, rowlock  
thongs to mend lines, and chains for weights).

#3 July 2. 9 A.M. Katie Hamilton's, from the  
kante.

#4 July 2. 3:30 P.M. Plant mill & warehouse, San  
Luisito, & our Ford.

#5. July 2. 3:30 P.M. Warren writing his journal on the  
Ford.

#6. July 3. 12:30 P.M. Mussels & starfish, with various  
plants, etc. in background, at sea S of Bateque.

North, A.M.

Camp and Camino in Lower Calif.

New Apple, Baker + Taylor Co., 1910.

Running journal of a road  
trip made by the author. Much local color  
and descriptions, etc.

Abraham's father: (authority on La Paz.)

Los Angeles

tel. 554084

Pilón #6.

- #1. Groveyard S. of San Lúitín. July 4, 1925. 2:30 P.M.
- #2. July 5, 1925. The first *paúl* cactus sighted, south of San Lúitín.
- #3. July 5, 1925. 2 P.M. Getting out of the sand by aid of the ubiquitous mescal. The bed of the river S. of Socorro - Ortiz's place.
- #4. July Mending tires, Rosario.
- #5. July 6. 11 A.M. Warren & el Delegado de ~~El~~ El Rosario.
- #6. July 6. " A.M. El Delegado y app, antes de su finca. Warren & I had not behaved for 10 days.

Pilón #7.

- #1. July 8. 9:30 A.M. Maria Espinosa y otra, *fotografía* tomado por Francisco Arce, Rosario.
- #2. July 8. 9:30 A.M. Warren & Bev & "Don David" ley la casa de Espinosa, Rosario. (*Afeitados*)  
tomado por Sr. Arce.
- #3. Jul. 8. 2 P.M. Descending steep grade into Cañon S. of Socorro.
- #4. Jul. 8. 2:35 P.M. The "reaching" type of cactus; very common S. of San Lúitín.
- #5. July 16. 7 A.M. Dipping cattle, San Antonio.
- #6. " " 7:15 A.M. Midday Christmas on his *pal* lluro, San Antonio.