

Peveril Meigs, Baja California Research Materials  
1925 - 1979. MSS 530

Journal 2, 1926. May - June. Baja California.

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1926 (1) Coverall (2)

May 10, 1926 Entered B. E. F.,  
w. Dr. Sauer's party.

p. 10 - El Rosario dance

p. 12 - San Fernando de  
Velizati.

p. 17 - Orizaba (normal)  
(Bright ~~late~~ seats +  
Lake cantons)  
\$ 3.50  
\$ 4.

p. 20 - Mine shells betw  
S. F. + Rosario

p. 24. Rosario 1/2

p. 30 - Santa Barbara Baja P

p. 39 Left Rosario.

p. 29 - 39. Rosario.

p. 42 - San Quintin. Salt works.

p. 44-48 Santa Domingo. Mesas

p. 51 - Christmas. Mildred sewing

p. 57 - Barachei Fred!

59 June 10 - Dr. Sauer left with his Hippomobile

p. 62 - San after San at Enserada  
June 13, 1926

Over

**DEAN WITTER & Co.**  
INCORPORATED  
THREE CENTER PLAZA  
BOSTON, MASS. 02108



*P. 64 - Salsidro, by Sea. Met San Antonio  
June 15, 1928*

BOSTON  
NOV 17 '75  
MASS.  
P.B. METER  
P.B. 647417  
U.S. POSTAGE  
10 :  
\*\*\*\*\*

Lower Calif., 1926.

Left Santa Barbara, May 7, P.M.

Speedometer, 28,237.

Bright, sunny, half fall.

*in the  
Sauer,  
Dickens &  
Kubler*

3 P.M. - Sunny, seeds on tool box all gone.  
3:20 P.M. - Nut keeping on front label came off.

May 8. S. of L.A. Pinon leaving Bay  
Area, + Ford turned Hup to garage.

May 9. To San Diego. Side trip to El Cajon.  
Low Uvena. (Dr. Sauer had a Hymobile. - P.H., 1975)

May 10. Oil leaks repaired in Hup all  
morning. In afternoon, to  
Tia Juana, where, after pay duty of  
\$7.50 for canned goods, groceries and  
gasoline in cans, we were allowed  
to proceed. Supper at the Rosarito  
Game hall, some 20 mi. S. of Tia  
Juana.

clim.

The afternoon was clear, 7 P.M.,  
wind N 6 W. Brilliant stars, etc.

L.F.

Rosarito Cañon, leading to Rosarito  
Plain, was between rolling hills of a  
white, soft-looking rock. There were  
two beautifully distinct terraces in the  
Cañon, and a third active gully in the  
bottom. Lava, S. side Rosarito Plain.

Veget.

Excellent grass as far as beyond  
Rosarito, the "spina" variety. All  
green still - much different from  
last year. Sycamores in cañons.

The first mesquite sighted was 10  
miles from Tijuana. This species mesquite  
seems to be just along the top of  
the cliffs, by the ocean, for some (1)

Itinerary on back of this sheet.

May 6		Orkeley to Santa Barbara.	Good roads	350	350
" 7		S. B. to San Fernando	"	100	
" 8		S. B. to Oceanside	"	130	
" 9		Oceanside to S. Diego & vicinity	"	82	
" 10		S. D. to Tijuana	"	618	16
" 10		Via Juana to Reservoir	Old Roads	18	
" 11		Reservoir to Encinitas	"	59	
" 12		Encinitas to Santa Thomas	"	21	
" 13	(54)	Santa Thomas to San Antonio	"	45	
" 14	(49)	San Antonio to San Juan	"	60	
" 15	(9)	San Juan to Pismo	"	43	
" 16	(52)	Pismo to San Juan	"	44	
" 19	96	Marine & Pismo	"	57	
" 20	(1)	San Fernando & Aguajitos	"	22	
" 21	(2)	Aguajitos & Pismo	"	22	
" 22-27	(6)	Pismo Valley - Salt, etc.	"	49	
" 28	(95)	Pismo to Rio Hondo station	"	17	
" 29	(1)	San Antonio Valley	"	10	
" 30	(7)	Pismo Valley to Crown	"	4	
" 31	(3)	Pismo to San Juan	"	42	
" 1	(73)	S. B. to Alpine & return	"	14	
" 2	(8)	S. B. to San Juan & return	"	21	
" 3	(8)	San Juan to Reservoir & back	"	10	
" 4	(15)	St. Don. Pismo to San Juan	"	38	
" 4	(50)	Christiansburg to San Juan	"	46	
" 5	(100)	San Juan to S. Diego	"	97	
"		San Juan to S. Diego	"		

Monday May 29, 1926.  
 Series of Elevations across Rosalia Valley.  
 Compass declination = 21° E.  
 Elevation at Camp = Leaving: 225'  
 " " Return: 229'  
 Time of leaving: 9:10 P.M.  
 " " return: 6:12.5 P.M.

4755' - 330° Elev.  
 4705' - 290° Elev.

scattering  
 mescol, playla,  
 and ground pine?

Surface rounding does  
 not preserve plane. Loess  
 to sandy ground mass with  
 rounded and irregular  
 rocks. No shells.

← N

Mescol very  
 abundant, ice  
 plant - stunted  
 willow. Some  
 Cholla - ground pine?

Plane surface pre-  
 served. Eroded  
 into terraces only at  
 southern side. Material  
 loess like, somewhat  
 more sandy at north  
 side. Gravel very  
 rare. Shell fragments  
 abundant on light  
 south side, which is  
 associated with  
 "pins and nails"  
 forms.

2305' - 230° elev.  
 2300' - 210° Elev.

← N50W

Willows -  
 Ice plant  
 ants

Loess like material  
 No gravel no  
 shells. More  
 sandy phases.  
 Some fossils on  
 drying plates.

1900' - 192° elev.  
 1877' - 170° elev.

← N40W

Rushes

Water  
 sandy

1420' - 210° elev.

← N25W

Willow  
 Some (some?)

The  
 Much same  
 More sandy  
 phases in lower

← 80°

← N

May 11. Tue. Sunny.

18.3 m.

Medano Valley has a running stream all the way to the ocean. Between it and Descanso Valley is a large sand dune, the only one we have seen. Much adobe at the chief geognostic material of the terraces after the lava, cut terrace is passed.

Grass, cactus (Condalia and agave), much mesquite. Along S. side of Descanso Valley, elderberry bushes in flower. (We saw at least elderberry near Tia Juana.)

Descanso Valley is cut off from ocean by a sea-wall of pebbles; a lagoon behind it unconnected with ocean.

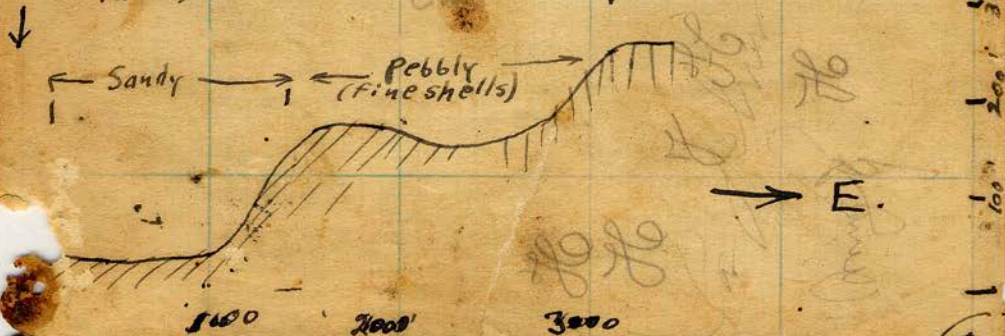
Terraces are of gravel, S. side of Descanso.

Cliff (see) is of gravel, with gritty adobe sand on top. Sea-wall of pebbles extends along foot of cliffs as well as across valley; the sea-wall is formed in material from pebbly bank.

slightly Consol. sand, 8'  
Pebbles, sandy Consol., 13'  
Top-Wall, 5'

Sand, partly Consol. Cliff.

basalt cliff



Profile, S. of Descanso Valley

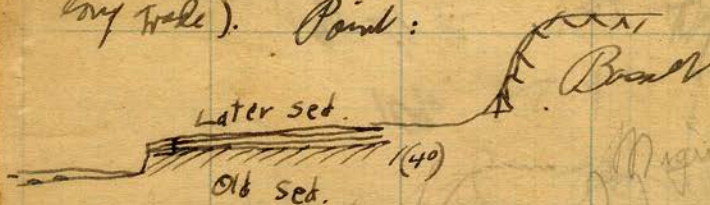
The Mission of Descanso is on a slight  
land rise just N. of the valley bottom, about  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  mi. from ocean.

Red sage (slender, white-leaved) on  
second rise and East; grass in between the  
sage plants.

Another remnant of a mission on the  
second terrace, overlooking the valley, just  
S. of Descanso Valley.

(Report: some 20 Indians live at  
San Jose, some 20 mi. E. from  
El Descanso also, Indians near Guadalupe;  
also, a few near Santa Catalina; also,  
a good many near La Puerta. We think  
they still speak Calumilla also, near San Juan (mellings))

S. of Volway House (just N. of steep  
long hole). Point:



Son Miguel Valley:

Broad sand flat at mouth, and traces of  
sand sea-wall. The extensive lagoon cuts through  
to the sea by a narrow channel along the S. side  
of the valley. Both sides of mouth of valley have high  
basalt cliffs.



3754 | 5  
 13 6.2.2  
 2

Andrea A Espinosa

10 yd = 360"  
 10 paces = 330"

Andrea A Espinosa

38"  
 363"

36  
 42  
 7

1090

add 10% 42  
 28

33 yd = 1  
 36

144  
 33 33 6  
 3 3 6  
 864

364 = 33

33  
 36

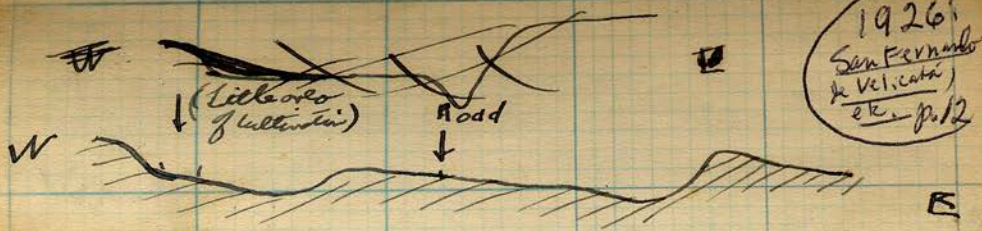
10.8  
 9.5  
 8.2  
 7.0  
 5.2  
 4.1

.08  
 1.00  
 96

~~10.3~~  
~~9.9~~  
 2.97

add 10%

A little S. of Jataj, there is a flat, with  
 hills both E. & W.; several axes.



At high point of road, S. of Jataj,  
 the general appearance is that of a  
 lava plateau. Faulting looks like the cause  
 of ~~some~~ the little valleys, etc. Strike a little  
 N. of W.

15 mi. from Encanada, enormous  
 accumulation of water-worn boulders,  
 slightly <sup>consolidated</sup> consolidated. All the way to top of the  
 divide, on seaward side, esp. Large-scale  
 gullying. Which overlies, basalt or boulders?

Photo # 8, 2. Looking N. from 15 mi. from  
 Encanada divide. Bright sun, 12:30 P.M.  
 Stop 22,  $f 50$ . One of many high meadows  
 in among the basalt.

Photo # 8, 3. Same,  $f 16, \frac{1}{25}$ , color filter.

(4 times exposure)

Photo # 8, 4. ~~from~~ Looking S. from  
 same divide. Good water-worn boulder  
 accumulation.  $f 22, B, \frac{1}{10}$  (5 times) clor. (5

Eve. May 11. Camp in Encarnada eucalyptus grove. 9 P.M. Bright stars. Wind N.  
Clim. All today has been the hottest of the season here at Encarnada. We certainly have boiled.  
Cult. No mission was established at Encarnada; I think, due to lack of a running stream.

May 12. Wed. Sunny. S. Wind.

Out swim in Encarnada Bay at 11:30 A.M. Wonderfully moderate-temperated. Miles of beautiful beach and the best water on the Pacific coast, yet we were the only ones who went in. (Some boys later.) I was "sin vestidos", but Fred & Sam had bathing suits.

At the S. side of the plain of Encarnada the water level terraces. The stream at the south had much water; great cañon leading S. Structural (?). We killed a rattlesnake here.

Camped at little reservoir at NE entrance of Santa Tomas Valley. I shot a rabbit & love for breakfast.

S. Tomás.

May 13. Up at 5, leaving gone to bed at 8.

The western side of the valley already had sunlight on its upper slopes, though we were in shadow.

Clim. The evenings and nights are really quite chilly, and my two blankets and heavy sheeting, with two flannel shirts, are none too much. But as soon as the sun rises, it gets very hot right away, the heat increasing until afternoon. A siesta at noon is almost necessary, so intense is the heat. Strong N. wind last night.  
At 8 A.M., sun is terrific.

Date	Mileage	Route	Miles
June 12	(43)	San Diego to Ensenada	90 mi.
" 13		<del>San</del> Ensenada, & on beach.	20 "
" 14	(53.7)	Ensenada to San Ysidro	67 "
" 15	(42)	San Ysidro, N & S, & vuelta	29 <del>mi.</del>
" 16	(49)	Up Arroyo	7 "
" 17	(51)	Up Arroyo	2 mi.
" 18	(53)	Up Arroyo to San Vicente.	6 mi.
" 20	(76)	S. Vicente to San Antonio	101 19 mi
" 21	(20)	S. Antonio to Sto. Domingo, via Calexico	46

2690  
3000  
100

1028, P. de S. Antonio.

Cult. We stopped at the Gonzales', on the W side of valley, and I gave them the photos I took last year. What excitement there was then! All the children rushed out, and their mother too, peering with delight. The girls would gaze at the pictures fondly and finally heave a sigh of bliss.

The water they use is just sipped up from an irrigation ditch.

L.F. Some 7 miles south of the town the valley ends, except for a tributary to the E. Near this upper part, there are vertical sides (barren?) to the stream channel. The valley on the whole is a beautiful graben, with good ~~vertical~~ sides and facets. There are large alluvial fans, largest on the N.E. slopes.

Veget. The S.W. slopes are densely covered with chaparral, while the N.E. slopes have an open formation of chaparral - more soil showing. The bottom of the valley has a seq. - like loam predominating, of soil which would be excellent if cultivated, with water. Some areas, however, of sandy river bottom. Some cottonwood along channel.

Cult. This year there is a good, easy (comparatively) grade out of the valley at the S. end. The old grade just above the pueblo was the 'word' grade we struck last year between Encinas and Rosario.

Fauna. Multitudes of quail and rabbits, with doves when near water.

We left Santo Tomas Valley by the road at 5. and this time, and up a well graded road to a large bolsón (?). At the southern end of this is San Jacinto, a cluster of some 4 families, with a nice little creek which runs S. then the course which the road follows. This road is very bad for several miles, crossing and recrossing San Jacinto Creek, with steep lumps and one bad sandy stretch, which we had the devil of a time getting out of. (Speedometer, 24.5 at bad sand). We finally emerged upon the San Vicente Valley, at the house headed by a fat old Billie who was the head of the household: they all just sat, and he puffed a pipe, outside this door.

Dinner at Christman's. They all look happy as life and twice as natural - from Millard up. Her pet burro ran away. She was much pleased with the photos.

After dinner we sat around a roaring mesquite fire in the parlor and heard tales of snakes, scorpions and tarantulas; little silverwinged crowl around at night, especially this in sand dunes. It's hot at 9:30.

Cult. One of chief difficulties raising anything is the terrific ground lutey; e.g. the Mad bees; possible to do Domingo Tomatoes, etc.

N.Z. Gentle  
 Str. = Strong  
 Br. = Brisk

# Climatic Data.

Temp. Wind.  
 (°F)

Date	Time	Location	Temp. (°F)	Wind
June 12.	P.M. 9:30.	Ensenada: Eucalypti.	68°	
"	"	Place obscured (Hi. fog)		
"	13. A.M. 7:00	Still cloudy	66°	
"	" 8:00	Clearing.	66°	S.W. Gen.
"	" P.M. 12:30	Original Sunny. Beach.	66°	S.W. Brisk
"	" P.M. 8:00	Eucalypti. Clear.	64°	W. Faint
"	" 8:30	" High Fog.		
"	14 A.M. 7:00	"	64°	SW. Gen.
"	" P.M. 12:30	<b>SANTO TOMÁS:</b>		
"	" P.M. 8:00	Live-oak S. of town	80°	SW. Br.
"	"	Sdn ysidro (300 yd. from sea.)	58°	
"	15 A.M. 7:00	" " High fog, breaking up	65°	W. Gen.
"	" P.M. 12:15	" By sea. Clear.	65°	NW. Br.
"	" P.M. 8:00	" 2 1/2 mi. up main Arroyo	58°	Cal'm
"	16 A.M. 5:00	Clear. Heavy dew.	47°	E. Faint
"	" 7:15	" clear.	64°	E. Faint.
"	" 7:30	" "		SW. Br.
"	" P.M. 12:20	" 4 mi. up arroyo. Clear.	72°	SW Br. Str.
"	" P.M. 8:00	" 5 mi. up arroyo. Clear.	59°	SW. Br.
"	17 A.M. 5:00	" " Hi Fog at 500' elev.	56.5°	calm
"	" 6:50	" Cloudy		E. Gen.
"	" 8:00	" Clearing.	68°	E. "
"	" 8:30	" Clear.		SW Gen.
"	" 10:00	" "		SW Str.
"	" P.M. 1:00	" 6 mi. up arroyo	71°	S.W. Str.
"	" P.M. 8:00	" 7 1/2 mi. up arroyo	59.5°	SW. Gen.
"	18 A.M. 5:00	" " cloudy	60°	calm
"	" 5:30	" " "	61.5°	"
"	" 7:00	" " Clear.	68°	"
"	" P.M. 12:30	" 8 1/2 mi. up. Clear.	71°	Fai.
"	" 8:30	<b>San Vicente (Arroyo) Clear.</b>	59°	SW. Str.
"	19 A.M. 8:00	" "	68°	Br. SW
"	" P.M. 1:30	" "	73°	Str. SW
"	" 8:30	" "	57°	calm.
"	20 A.M. 6:15	" " cloudy	59.5°	NE. Fai.
"	" 8:00	" " clear	68°	SW. Str.
"	" P.M. 1:15	" "	77°	SW. Str.
"	" 9:15	San Antonio Del Mar. Hi Fog	62°	NW.
"	21 A.M. 6:00	" " "	62°	E. Fai.
"	" 8:00	" " Clear.	68°	SW Fai.
"	" P.M. 12:30	Colnett, by sea. Clear.	72°	W Br.
"	" 9:15	Sto. Dominado (San Luis) up	54°	calm. Clear

May 14. Fri

Winter in the Mexican jungle house  
in eve and morning; quite beautiful

Cult. Indians. Says Christian; between San Antonio  
and Valle Trinidad is a small settlement of  
Indians, in the cañon which runs into the  
San Antonio Cañon from Valle Trinidad. Most  
of the Indians of Baja Calif. were killed off  
in 1912, when, after they had fought the  
whites spurred on by the I. W. O., they  
were defeated, and all the men between the  
ages of 16 and 50 were either killed or  
taken south to work, and never come  
back. Only 100-200 left in Distrito del  
Norte now. Tuberculosis kills them fast, too.

Clim. A. along beautiful terraces, overcast sky & cool sea breeze.

May 15. Sat. Camp at San Quinten.

Clim. Cool with the wind with fog at 5:30 A.M.

L.R. (I forgot to say that the Santo Domingo  
River was flowing freely when we crossed  
it yesterday; much less trouble crossing than  
last year, when there was just dry mud in the  
stream bottom)

veg. (I forgot to say that on the terraces of Canal  
there is much mesquite, crucifixion thorn (?),  
pitahaya, and cholla. As we go onto the level plains  
of Canali + Santo Domingo they all disappear,  
except crucifixion thorn. later, near the water in.) (9

C. 5581  
(4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20)



1. P.M. Mesa N. of Rosario 560

Sea level, Rosario - 220

San Quintin. (May 15, 1926)

Clim. At the Juan Green station, there were  $6\frac{1}{2}$ " of rain this last season. The thermometer this morning showed a max. of  $20^{\circ}$  C. and a min. of  $14^{\circ}$  C. This morning there was quite a fog, obscuring the tops of the lava cones (except 1. ones). The fog is said to be quite common here.

Cult. The water for the town comes from a 28-foot well, from which it is pumped into a 5000 gal. tanks by windmills (there is always wind here, says the mayor). The water is 4 ft. deep in the well.

### Rosario.

Cult. Many irrigation works cut by last storm. Grapes, they say, don't grow well in Rosario, on account of the frequent fogs.

L.F. Near the sea, on the S. side of the valley, is a marsh with thick reeds at least 12 ft. high. We passed there it, trying to reach the sea. The best foot road is along the S. edge of the valley.

Cult. In eve, we went to a dance, uncounted as we were, and enjoyed it heartily. Some of the Mexican girls are fine dancers. Same boxes as in N. S., but more waltzes. A fiddle and a guitar for the music.

May 16

Sun

Road from Rosario to Aguajitos (20 mi.) is excellent, but just beyond Aguajitos is a strong pitch which took all four of us to work the Ford up, with a tank <sup>gasoline</sup> crammed with gasoline. The 20 miles from there to San Juanito are over very steep stony roads, with steep pitches: very hard on tires. Water at Aguajitos.

The last 10 miles ~~up~~ to San Juanito are mostly through broad balconas (?), with steep ridges between. Bignonia cactus, red on top. Also, Mojave species numerous in these balconas. Veget. Except in the broad balconas, cirsios are the predominant vegetation form. Doves to them. Carduus increase in number, too.

Photo # 8, 5. Cirsios (not very thick) up Rosarito Cañon. f 32, 50'  $\frac{1}{2}$ ", clear filter. Bright sunny.

Photo # 8, 6. A Cirsio (see cap for comparison) f 11,  $\frac{1}{100}$ ", 50'. Near last one. Bright sunny.

May 17. Mon.

Map of Cirio Valley.

J.H.

Scale 6" = 1 mi.

The Mission of San Fernando lies below  
it a ditch and aqueduct over a mile long  
in places built of granite rocks, leading into  
a reservoir 60' x 30', and 6' deep. Fields below it.

H H H H H H H

E. Millhue

#1. Original mission station

2. 100 yds. away

Higuiz, 175 "

" " Cardon

Higuina

The house in middle of plain (below)  
E. of San Fernando (4) are started.  
They are of upright planks and red  
roofs. Planks of wood or of cardon(?)

This morning there was quite a fog: quite  
a surprise to me. Cleared up by 8 A.M.

Dr. Jones & Fred took a reconnaissance  
trip around the country to the East, and  
Tom and I made maps of the vicinity of  
the Mission, for a mile in both directions.  
We got half a dozen pounds of meat  
supper from the sole inhabitants of San Fernando

Page 13 missing.

When is P.  
13?

I think that the petyrolyps note  
is it.

230  
100  
300

77  
25  
100

May 18 1962

(P. 13 has been  
extracted by an  
unknown person)

May 18 ↓

(Cholla)

with a good tart flavor; good for eating raw or with sugar or as a drink like lemonade with sugar; almost ripe now. Bignaya, good for water in emergencies; candy made of it, too. Cicio boiled down for wax sometimes.

Veg. Around San Bernardo, the N. facing slope is largely covered with cicio. the S-facing slope with carbon, the valley bottom in between, with mesquite.

Photo # 9, 4. <sup>1926</sup> San Bernardo Mission, facing east. Bright sunny. Color filter. (lenses spaced too close.) (f 22,  $\frac{1}{3}$ " ) Main doorway, 8' high

Cult. Pomegranates (granados) the only existing trees planted by the Padres.

Photo # 9, 5. Cicio Valley, looking W.

Color filter.

Photo # 9, 6. Cholla<sup>(?)</sup>, with the fruit of tart flavor.

Cult. S. Sequia. This is of the same stone construction as the other, <sup>was cemented.</sup> but uncemented. Near the lower, it is of a 5-foot cut in the white, partly consolidated material. Many minor dry ditches in the fields.

Dam across whole valley at source of both sequias; built by friars.

Cult. The family living at San Fernando now, Acvedoo, has lived here 12 years. The families that occupied all the other houses have gone away to work, thinking it would be easier. A group of houses on N. side of valley farther down where we didn't reach. Said in one of the

Clim. These are two rainy seasons here, one of three months for winter, and one of three months in summer: July, Aug., + Sept.: Thunderstorms. There was rain April 5th. + 6th. this year.

Cult. (Mission). The little round-lined hole E. of the Mission, near the creek, is said by the people here to have been used by the Frailies in tanning leather.

Photo # 10, 3 + 10, 4

San Fernando Valley, 8:30 A.M.,  
May 20, 1926.

Clim. Very cold, so had getting up at 4:30 in velvet much shivering.

Fleas. For three nights I was kept awake half the night by fleas at San Fernando. The fourth night, before going to bed (in the old Mission this time), I rubbed laundry soap on myself in desperation, and was not troubled a bit by fleas all night.

(Next night, at Aguajito, fleas were terrible & studied human; I put on laundry soap, + was bothered <sup>more</sup> <sub>more</sub>)

May 19, Wed.

4 ~~mi.~~ mi. out from San Fernando, a  
couple of low hills, 30' high, flat on top, in  
middle of desert-worn + stream-worn pebble  
plain. White; gypsoidal. Concentration of cracked  
white hard stuff. evidently none true a playa(?)  
false. No shells.

Gypsoidal.  
no shells.

Common, but false. No shells.

Veg. The vegetation here is predominantly  
yucca mohaverica on the plains, with  
Ciris + cholla on the steep, rocky slopes.  
At 8 miles out from San Fernando, the  
soil becomes ~~dry~~ loess-like, with no  
surface desert pebbles; the yucca here  
gives way to a small salsolite plant. After  
6 more miles, stony surface resumes, yucca  
+ salsolite.

(16)



Señora Evarista Manó de  
M. artorell

Quiero que me hagas el favor de  
~~prestar~~ prestarme dos  
tres...

tres

Photo # P. 2. Dredge placement, five miles west of Oruff of P. M., facing west. Not stream bottom pebbles.

They have a fine deposit of oruff there, deposited from springs. Used for jet-sift balls, soda fountains, banks, novelties, etc.

Mr. Brown, the boss of the place (E. D. Brown) gave us a cordial welcome, plied us with wine, and asked us in to dinner. He showed us over the works. They transport the oruff to Sta. Caterina landing by truck and from there lighters it on to sloops which take it to their factory in San Diego (Mills runs the factory.)

Costs \$2 a ton to mine, \$1 a ton to transport to ship.

I bought a "leota" at Brown's store for \$4 and a 4 1/2 lb. rawlatch lapid for \$3.50. Also, gasoline, at \$.50 a gallon.

deme usted  
una luz

bring me a light bring me a light

¿Tan temprano se va  
usted a estar a

are you going to bed so early?

si estoy cansado yes y am tired

a echado usted otra p

Fairard

puestas en mi cama

did you put another blanket  
on my bed

la noche pasada no puede dormir  
de frío ay could not sleep of cold

last night - porque no me llamó  
usted ¿no? did you not call me

May 20. Alst. Running back from

San Fernando.

Before starting, surveyed old Mission buildings.

Photo # 10, 5. A *Opuntia Mohavensis* 2½ mi.  
from San Fernando. 9 A.M.,  $\frac{1}{50}$ " f 16, 25'  
Cienos in background, & pine-rock hills.

Facing E.

Photo # 10, 6. Cienos forest, 11 mi. W. from San  
Fernando. 10:30 A.M. f 22,  $\frac{1}{4}$ " ; close filter.  
Facing S.

From here to other side of smooth rolling ~~plain~~ surface  
is 1.2 mi. Just small growth of 4" yellow flower  
plant, and scattered lignage & cholla. Cienos & ~~cedars~~  
only on the surrounding hills. Altogether, with bushes,  
this gently rolling surface, with rather soft cracked  
stony soil, extends for 4 miles.

Photo # 11, 1. 13½ mi. from San Fernando. Facing  
road. A fragment of the above-mentioned rolling surface,  
with lignage and cholla and yellow flower flooring.  
The typical surrounding hills, jet-brown rock, in  
background, at this place there seems to be a remnant  
of old lava(?) flow on highest peak: small mesa.  
f 22,  $\frac{1}{4}$ " ; 100' 11:15 A.M. filter.

Granite is the material of which these  
hills are made.

Photo # 11, 2 + 11, 3. At 17.5 mi. from San Fernando,  
looking E. One of the granite masses or ridges,  
with yellow flower, low lignage, & cholla.  $\frac{1}{4}$ " f 22 filter. (18)

dia	day	dei
es	is	is
era	was	was
estaba	was	
están	are	ar
son	in	in
en		
como	how	you
Tambien	also	also
ahi	there	dear
muchacho	boy	boy
ese	that	dad, m/h
este	this	dis
libro	book	<del>o h</del> h
		but

oh  
oh

Photo # 11, 4. Another rather common cactus, → (Cochal)

18.5 mi. from San Bernardo, elev. 2110 ft.

Small one in front also characteristic. 15',  $\frac{1}{50}$ ", f 16.  
I.P.M.

Here on this mesa frequent, 2110', 18.5 from San Bernardo, we found marine shells. Several best preserved, some rounded, others angular.

Here we met a Dodge bringing provisions to Onyx. One man in it was the brother of the storekeeper there (fine man!), and the other was the father of the two very pretty Mexican girls who are helping Mr. Brown at Nagual. He lives in Rosario when not working for Mr. Brown; he was much pleased when I told him how pretty his daughters are. We got a kilo of parochie from them for \$1.40.

(On one hill the Ford stopped, and it took pressure on low, high reverse, foot brake, and emergency brake all at the same time to stop it from a ... it is backward coast.)

primavera spring  
 verano summer  
 otoño autumn  
 invierno Winter

y like the spring and  
 summer

ai laik di espring  
 an somer

Will you tell me how many  
 seasons the year has  
 yes the year has four  
 seasons: spring  
 summer autumn  
 and Winter

Where

viejo	old	ould
nuevo	new	nil
pobre	poor	puor
joven	young	
dinero	money	
calle	street	
señora	madam	
muy	very	guer
donde	where	
hambre	hungry	
maestro	teacher	
doctor	doctor	
para	for	
negocio	business	
rico	rich	
Sr.	sir	ser
pero	but	bot

May 21, 1914.

L.F. We camped at Aguapitos overnight. There are fine holes in the bottom of a rock canon, filled with water. During the day it is just a series of pools, but in the evening it begins to flow: a trickle from pool to pool. Just in the next canon NW of the old apple shack is a large cave in the rock, probably caused by effoliation.

Geog. The rock material here is a purplish, pumice-like (faintly) rock; an agglomerate lava. The cliffs along the canon are of a similar material, but weathered a deep brown on the surface, like most of the desert pavement. Mr. Sauer thinks the rock is basalt, while I know it is not anything like the Mojave basalt; it is light in weight and color and has no lichen-like or argillite crystals.

L.F. The creek beds are worn smooth, by water (?), with regular strata in places.

Veg. The usual cactus + ciper, scattered, and considerable low shrubs. In canon bottoms, a plant like broom, and others.

Anim. Rabbits (I shot one), quail, doves, crows, & other birds. I also shot a quail: poor thing, it was a young one, as it turned out. Also, we have been seeing quite regularly along the road a little rodent with a tail like a cactus-tail, but short ears. Like a small ground squirrel with a little white tail that wags up + down quite comically as he runs away from us.

Clim. Dog came in about 7 P.M. + lasted till 7 A.M.



español	ingles	pronunciación
ellos o ellas (s)	they	dei
del tiempo	años, meses, dias	estaciones, etc
hoy	to day	tu dei
mañana	to morrow	tu moos
ayer	yesterday	yesterdei
luego	by and by	bai and bai
domingo	sunday	sondei
lunes	monday	mondei
martes	tuesday	tiusdei
miércoles	wednesday	wenzdei
jueves	thursday	zérsedei
viernes	friday	fraidei
sábado	saturday	satordei
enero	january	yanuari
febrero	february	februar
marzo	march	march
abril	april	epri
mayo	may	mei
junio	june	yun
julio	july	iyulai
agosto	august	ogort

Photo # 11, 5. The largest cone in the  
andesitic agglomerate (?). 8:30 A.M. + 7.7,  
 $\frac{1}{25}$ " 30'. Taken from middle of cone,  
facing S.W. entrance.

Geog. At about 25 mi. from San Fernando,  
thick gravel accumulations show up in cuts  
in cliffs. Further south they get very steep.

Veget. At 25.5 mi. from S. F. the big cool  
mesal starts again. Also, little comb-like  
cacti begin to appear now.

At 25.8 mi. from S. F. I saw a red  
Opuntia arborescens - the only one I  
have seen since leaving south of the  
Sonoran Desert; a red Opuntia arborescens, with  
many branches & rebranches, not just one  
of two- or three-branched Opuntia mollesensis.

In this valley, starting about 25 mi. from  
S. F., cruciflorus stone and broom (?) predominate  
in the valley. Cirsium & mesals on the side hills -  
scattered Lignifera everywhere.

Soil. A stretch along here of heavy soil.

Veget. At 27 mi., little change. Mesals in valley  
large.

Photo # 11, 6. 27 mi. from S. F. Cirsium with  
long sponia (?), moss & interesting Dactyloctenium fog.  
11,  $\frac{1}{50}$ " 25'. 10:30 A.M. Daring N.W.

barra	-	Crossbar	crobar
madera	-	Wood	und
hierro	-	iron	airon
paño	-	cloth	cloz
lana	-	Wool	ul
casa	-	house	jaus
hijo	-	son	son
hermano	-	brother	broder
hermana	-	sister	
guantes	-	gloves	glóvs
español	-	spanish	spanish
aguardiente	-	brandy	brandi
francés	-	french	
ventanas	-	Windows	uindows
castigar	-	to punish	tū pōnisk
amar	-	to love	tū lov
obedecer	-	to obey	tū obei
aborrer	-	to hate	tū jēit
yo	-	ay	ai
usted	-	you	yu
él	-	he	ji
ella	-	she	shi

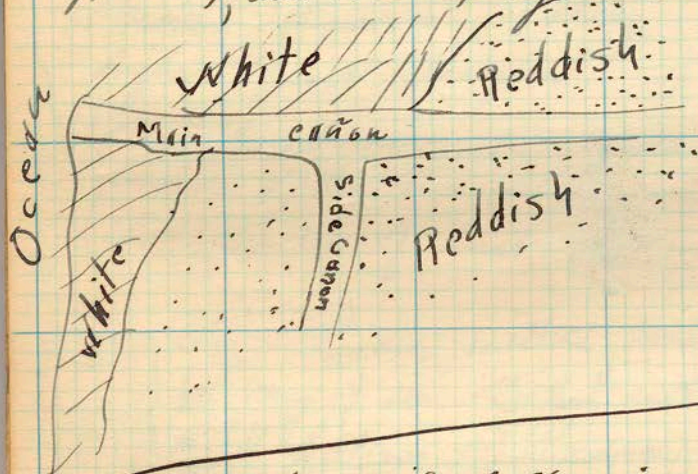
Veget. 24 mi. from S. D. (Clella has been  
 common all the way from Duff.)  
Candelillo very abundant on the N. facing slope.

Photo # 12, 1. 32 mi. from S. D. (W. from S.F.)

Near mouth of Coscio broad cañon, looking  
 N.W. into main cañon. F 11,  $\frac{1}{25}$ , elev. 12 N.

Taken from top of S. side of cañon.

No cirios to the S. but hills to the  
 N. are covered with them. Mesal dominates  
 the vegetation to the S. as far as the coastal  
 range of white material (wood case, reddish; all  
 fossils); this white range has a shaly growth.



Where the side cañon joins the main  
 Coscio Cañon there are a number of  
 distinct layers for both ~~strata~~ cañons,  
 not always related. Highest layer in  
 valley is <sup>about</sup> loam-like material, 6' thick. (27)

Photo # 12, 2. Erosion remnant, <sup>(see left)</sup> N side of  
main Rosario Cañon opposite the  
junction of the side cañon leading to  
San Desuando. 1:30 P.M.,  $\frac{1}{3}$ " f 22, color.

Photo # 12, 3 & 12, 4. Junction of the  
Rosario Cañon with the side cañon  
leading to San Desuando. Facing E. 2:30 P.M.  
f 16,  $\frac{1}{25}$ " 100' 35 mi. from S. 2.

Photo # 12, 5. 35.5 mi. from S. 2.

The dissected terrace just N. of the  
Main Rosario Valley and the  
higher terrace beyond.  $\frac{1}{25}$ " f 11, 100'

The discordance in levels of the  
terraces of the two tiers is striking; a  
characteristic of head streams. 2:30 P.M.

Pers. { To Rosario without events. No letters  
for any of us. Talked with Espinosa  
about Indians of Rosario, and the old  
mission. After a little discussion, we fixed  
out camp near Sando's place,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mi. W. of  
the village. A nice family. Spanish English  
two bright little boys. No bought beans & cheese.

Calc. Old mission founded by Spain, which went dry  
and then in 1802, they moved to new site. (23)  
I knew that Indians in 1800 - San Juan.

Photo H. 12, 19

soldado soldier  
artista artist  
escribano - notario notary notari  
lavandera Washwoman Washwoman  
cura o padre priest - priest  
obispo bishop sastre Tailor Teilor  
bonito pretty - bonita or beautiful  
hermoso o hermosa handsome handsome  
modista milliner milliner  
alto tall too rubio blond siego  
blind blaind mudo dumb dumb  
sordo deaf def cojo lame lame  
orgullosa proud proud bella  
beautiful virtuoso virtuous mercedes  
humilde humble - ombl. jugador  
gambler. embusteros) liar liar  
ladron thief - difa feliz happy  
japi coaba mahogany majogani  
seda silk piedra stone stone  
medias stockings stockings caja  
box

May 12. Sat.

Rosario.

Clim. Fog is a very important climatic element here. Last night it was so coarse thick that it seemed a drizzle: enough to soak everything; perhaps  $\frac{1}{100}$ " in the night, near dawn mostly. Gradually the fog was dissipated, at first far inland, and gradually nearer and nearer the coast, until at 10 A.M. the sun was shining on the beach at the mouth of the valley. They say that this fog occurs every day.

L.F. A terrace of excellent loess-like soil occupies the S. side of the valley; it is above the water-level, however.

Ordn. A large freshwater lagoon in the lower part of the cañon, separated from the ocean by a sea-wall. The water trickles thru the sea-wall at the south side of the cañon. Diff. in elev. of sea & lagoon some 6 ft. at 10 A.M.

Veget. Growth of high reeds on the borders of the lagoon and covering much of its area.

Anim. Fish in the lagoon. Cottontails inland. Sea-gulls.

Cult. Sandoz, who has the westernmost ranch, raises grapes all night.

2700

(D. 24)

español	leccion	for.	pronuncia
cuando	vocabulario	ingles	pronuncia
	When	quien	
seguo estar	to be	tu bi	
hoy	to day	tu dei	
el	the	di	
año	year	nyar	
ayer	yesterday	yesterdei	
tarde	late	leit	
noche	night	nait	
mes	month	mooz	
principiar	to begin	tu biguin	
cal	lime	laim	
blanco	White	quait	
proximo	next	next	
agua	Water	uotar	
transparente	transparent	transparent	
oro	gold	gould	
pesado	heavy	jevi	
azucar	sugar	shugar	



Pers. We camped near Sanches' place,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. of town. He has some very bright little boys. 3 boys & 8 girls. We were able to purchase some fresh string-beans and cheese from them. Sanches speaks English. Very sociable.

Today we borrowed the stiff of Aguilar, an appreciable English-speaking Mexican, and went to the beach via the lagoon. Had a good bath in the water trickling seaward from the lagoon, & I had a good plunge in the refreshingly cold ocean. We were all pretty damp from last night's "fog", so appreciated the sun.

Long talks with Edmundo (15) and Roberto (12) Sanches & their father round the campfire.

May 23. Sun. As it was Sunday I did not get up until 6:15 A.M. For the first time this trip I changed a tire to mend a tube which had a small puncture. It took me 5 minutes to take off the tire and 3 minutes to put it back on. I had the "Next Doctor" and I went to the estero to fish, but caught nothing.

Clim. Cloudy today ~~until~~ <sup>except</sup> afternoon, (1hr.) but no heavy rain-like fog in the night. Sanches says oranges will not mature here, not will dates be: too cold (though oranges ripen well at Santo Domingo). sugar cane grows here.

Near San Juan de Dios is a mission  
near Aguilón

Santa Isabel mission has been built  
Santa Is

May 24. Mon. me

Sketching Rosario Valley.

Clim. Strong Moistured wind all night & morning.

Only sky early morning. Cleared up by 8:30 AM  
and the day was a cool, sunny windy day.

Pers. I mapped the valley all day, with Fred  
part of the time. Crossed the valley & went down  
to the sea on the N. side.

May 25. Tues.

Clim. Clear blue sky over Rosario Valley and  
north by 8 A.M.; but cloudy S. of the valley.

Cut. Melons for the animals.

[Pers. Fred & Sam set out for La Victoria by mule.

Prop II, A' = shell mounds (mounds), elev. 130',  
small terrace. Indicates that the sea extended  
inland here at time of Indians.

MISSION (over)

26

# Reglas de la vida

Contra las cosas que deven cultivarse  
la virtud, la bondad, la sabiduría  
Fres deben enseñarse la verdad  
la industria y la conformidad.

Fres se deben amar: el valor, la  
caballerosidad el desinterés

Fres se deben gobernar: el carácter la  
lengua y la conducta

Fres las que devan apreciar la cordia-  
lidad la bondad y el buen humor

Fres se deben defender la el honor  
la patria y los amigos

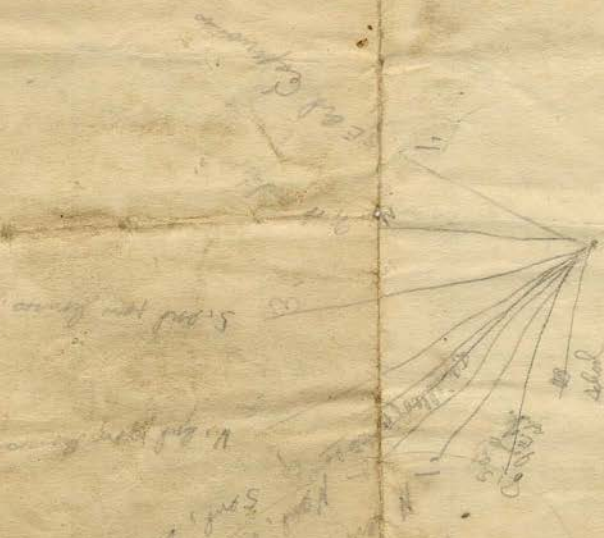
Fres se deben aborrecer la crueldad  
la arrogancia y la ingratitude.  
Fres se deben imitar el trabajo  
la constancia lealtad



Sketch of N. side valley from  
shell mound  
Photo

(27)

240  
2nd 1" = 1000'



5. 100 yds  
 10. 100 yds  
 15. 100 yds  
 20. 100 yds  
 25. 100 yds  
 30. 100 yds  
 35. 100 yds  
 40. 100 yds  
 45. 100 yds  
 50. 100 yds

N. 10° E.  
 (Dist. 200')

Old Mission, Rancho



The Old Mission near these shell  
mounds. Probably met same notes (?)  
Bloody plant plant grows over site of mission.  
(mesembryanthemum) Vidua.

Photo # 12, 6.

The old Presidio Mission. Look NE.

Photo # 13, 14, 13, 2. Same mission,  
facing SE. One with, one without color

Photo # 13, 3. Same, facing NW.

Photo # 13, 4. Shell mound, elev.

180°. Shell, chips of stone, charcoal in the  
mound.  
Cult. Shell mounds only thin layers, few inches thick. Some  
sometimes associated with them. Recent? After coming of trails?  
Colo In the fields E. of mound, long alleys  
there, 25' high.

Dr. Lewis said the Indians carried the muscals all the  
way from the beach to the ~~beach~~ beach: laughed at idea of former embayment.  
Shells all very thin lower down.

L.F. One high part of lower terrace, great holes &  
cave in soil (caves), probably of Zooge origin.

Field extends 450 yd. E of last position the  
mound III.

Vidua (bloody plant) seems to grow on  
abandoned land. It covered the floor of the  
old mission completely.

May 26. Wed.

Dr. Sauer & I mapping  
Walley.

Left bank Passaic  
(page ~~her~~ out here)

Cult. The extensive fields frutero to the East have  
~~not been~~ cultivated for 7 years. They were then used  
for dry-farming of wheat and a few beans  
cult. 3 families in Rosario.

Photo # 14, 1. Sra. Garcia y familia  
" " 14, 2. Noon. 3 min. - f 7.7  
(Underexposed)

Cult. Sra. Garcia has 8 children.

Pers. Sra. Garcia, the granddaughter of some  
of the Mision Indiana (yafni), is lively  
and bright. Her cousin, too, grew eloquent  
talking about the delightful days before the  
coming of the frailes, when the Indians  
lived on "semillas del campo", chorros,  
leches, etcetera, and lived to be 90 and 100  
years old, due to eating no grease. When

Cult. When corn was first introduced, the  
Indians here rejected it, saying "no es bueno  
para comer. Es diente de trombe (men's teeth)".

Cult. The frailes used water from a spring near  
"el Cantil" (opp. Aguitos Cañon), says Sra. Garcia,  
as well as one near the Mision. A great flood from  
the mts. in 1849 swept out and covered up the  
spring. Before then, there were no lower terraces: all one  
surface across valley.

L.F. Water seeps out now in valley



Veg above Sta. 19, same as

W.

Veg above Sta. 21, same as  
Sta. 19. In valley below,  
same as below them, but no  
crisp grass.

Sta. 23, Monument by altar

~~remains~~

Cult. Old mission, walls


3' thick. Much stone fragments  
beneath.

May 28. Fri.

No Punta Baja.

Photo # 14, 3. 8 A.M. Daint sun.

f 7.7,  $\frac{1}{25}$ " 35' a flat growing  
pillow - like on N-facing slopes, well-  
shorn, with heavy scilla growing on rocks  
all around. Very distinctive here S. of Rosaris. 98.2 mi.

Much coral () (green, 3 ft. high, fluted)  
(has good fruit) toward Punta Baja, 99.2.

Building-stone, flat (1" thick) sandstone,  
pinkish-color, quarried near 97 mi., for building  
purposes in Rosaris.

Pers. Edmunds Sunday went with Mr. Abright kid.

Photo # 14, 4. A cave in the hard-cemented,

black conglomerate at the base of the Punta  
Baja cliffs. The cliffs are conglomerate at  
bottom, with some beds of ~~slightly cemented~~  
sandstone. Sand on top of that, with a  
layer of caliche between the sand and  
gravel. On top of the sand ever-present are  
mussel shells, sometimes heaped up in piles  
a foot thick: probably of Indian origin. The  
sand at the northwest end of the escarpment  
is related: most recent dunes here? yellow further  
on. Punta Baja is a quite level terrace, with

veg. fine sand. Considerable mudria & low shrub.

Anim. ~~At~~ Lots of mussels; some abalones farther out; clams, small, numerous. They all occur

L.S.F. on a broad flat stretch, which comes out only at low tide, of rocks, planed off by the sea for a couple of hundred yards offshore.

Photo #14,5 + 14,6. Same as #14,4. tide lower.

veg. Considerable mescal and "siempre vivo" (yellow flower) on the plain at the mouth of the cañon, by the beautiful ensenada S. of Punta Baja.

Cult. The road is pretty good to Punta Baja: no bad sand or grades.

Pers. We had lunch at Punta Baja, A boiled snails, roasted mussels, ~~few~~ clams; boiled cornmeal mush with sugar, <sup>coconut milk</sup> ~~peanut butter~~, & raisins; fresh Mexican cheese; tea & coffee. a good hearty lunch. I nearly got washed off the rocks while seeking abalone way out on the platform, by big waves.

Cult. We forked up horse man & children.

Clim. Today as well as yesterday was clear, as was last night, a cool breeze, however. A heavy dew this morning, though no mist. Brilliant moonlight.

May 29. Sat.

clim. Another foggy night: no moon. Not a nice soft fog, but a sort of half rain, which soaks things. (Neblinas they call it.)

Bea Mapping the valley some more.  
Fred's delicious corn-bread.

Cult. The Espinosas have large cattle herds around San Juan de Dios. Cattle stay there all year round, for the most part. Also, a few near La Filera. The Espinosas drive their cattle to Medicali via the east front of the mountains.

Provisions very scarce in Rosario.

Rosario valley has fine soil. Better soil in upper than lower part; for there is more salitre in lower part, and more sandy in lower part: nice silt in upper part.

Fr. Mapping along N. side in morning. There seems to be only one distinctive terrace (aside from level of ocean). It pinches out at point indicated, with tremendous bad-land erosion, in 50' cliff.

It is striking how the strata of the rocks along here (alternating shale & ss) dip away from the valley, suggests fault.

Photo #15, 1. Bright cloudy. F 11,  $\frac{1}{25}$ . Facing N 15° E.

The main pivot turning point of N. side of valley, with sandy terrace, with highest point, prominent. Good plain immediately below, with attractive sight up to the cliff.

Here at the main point of north side of valley,  
but E. to the valley exit the terrace material  
is sand, ~~very~~ slightly consolidated, enough  
to stand in vertical cliffs & bad land gullies.  
A fifty-foot section showed sand all the way to  
the bottom.

Photo #15, 2. f 12, 1/2", color. Facing E. Bright  
cloudy. Rosario Valley from near the big bend on  
N. side. The Pueblo shows up in right hand side.  
Various terraces shown.

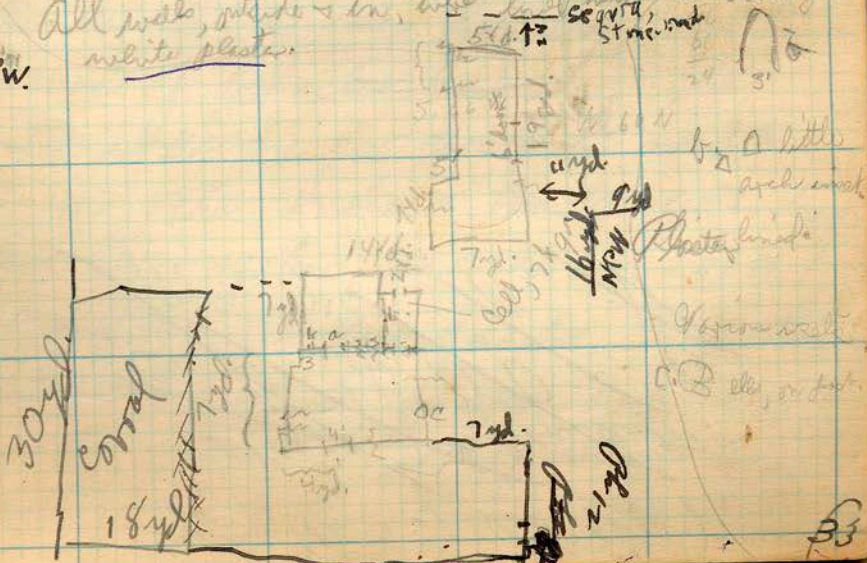
In the big fields on N. side, opp. Villavieja,  
are alfalfa (flowering), beans, corn, figs, grapes.

Near Mission. Walls face N 25° W (160 degrees)

Stone foundation (Ordinary mud)

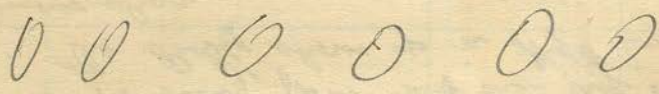
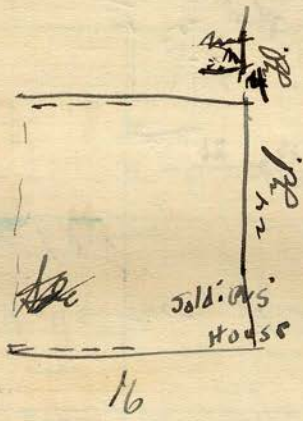
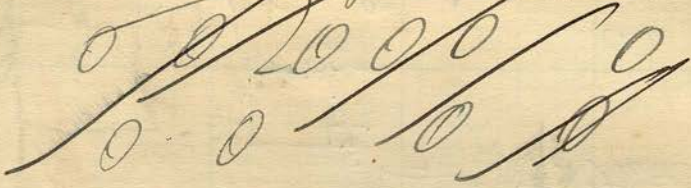
All walls, outside in, were ~~limestone~~ <sup>SS or sh.</sup> ~~white plaster~~ <sup>5 ft. or more</sup>

N 25° W  
↑




(continued 5 of last page)

Pozos of Indian huts.



Pozos of Indians  
 (about 15' long, 12' wide)

Adobe bricks 3" by 12" by 12", with 1/2" of adobe for  
Cement.  200 of main group  
is 6 ft. above ground: do  
to well excavating?

Information from Sr. Doctor Ortiz: 60 yrs.  
old. Oldest mission building of San Fernando  
built 50 years ago.

(Sr. Ortiz is grandchild of Mission Indian)

There were 4000 Indians at Rosario  
and 7000 at San Fernando when  
the Missions were at their height. Sickness  
soon killed them off. When the friars  
left (1810: year of Independence) the  
Indians went away to the mountains.  
They lived on the terrace south of the  
Mission, in huts whose traces can  
still be seen: oval pits, very numerous,  
on the terrace; they were half dug, and the  
rest made of branches bent over. She  
pointed out the one her grandfather used to  
live in. The Indians, besides cultivating  
crops by irrigation, were sent out 200 or  
300 at a time, without guards, to gather  
seeds and fruits del campo, and deer  
from the mountains, all of which they  
brought back to the Padres, who distributed  
it among the whole group. (34)

Big trees and a big grapevine, planted by the friars, may still be seen just below the mission. The Ortigas still raise the little "tomatoes", (tomatoes), the size of a large cherry, <sup>the seeds</sup> brought over from Spain by the padres long ago, taste very good.

She pointed out to me the ~~corral~~ "corral" (jail) where the too-independent Indians were kept.

Parts of the old "seguia" may still be seen, lined with stones.

If an Indian was very bad, he was sent to San Bernardino, & from there to here, where he was severely whipped.

Pers. The way I got all this information, I was mapping the latest mission, about 6 P.M., when two little kids five years old come over and watched me interestedly. Then they asked for dulces, plumeria, and everything else they could think of [very female minds] but I had none. Finally the bright-eyed little girl picked some very pretty flowers and gave them to me. I discovered that I had a box of matches in my pocket, which



What were the Indians called? Que tribu?

Was there a represo?

Where is the irrig. ditch?

Which fig trees plantaban los padres?

Como vivían los Indios antes de  
venían los frailes? Que clase de casa?

Hasta que punta llega el agua de  
en invierno?

¿Cuál otro conino a San Juan de los Rios?

Cuántos soldados habian aquí?

I gave them to take home. Their mother was so grateful that she came out personally to thank me, and, as she was Sr. Ostig [name?], our conversation began. She was very lively and willing to talk, and convinced me of her sincerity by not being able to answer some of my questions. Basilus Ostig, who was so friendly to us last year at Socorro, is their brother. He died April 8th. last.

L.F. She gave the same story that Sr. Basco gave: that until about 1840 or '50 there was no arroyo here in Rosario Valley; that at that time there came a flood from the mountains which washed out the present arroyo. Also, she said there never was a spring at El Cortil. The water came from a spring near the old mission. The change to the new site was because a flood caused the spring to be covered up and a new one to come in on the other side.

Cult. Over her grandmother <sup>(of Sr. Ostig)</sup> could speak only a few words of Indian. (she was 10 when the friars left.) Sr. Ostig got most of her information from her

Aunt. <sup>(of Sr. Ostig)</sup> "Cagiloo" } their language.  
~~"Cagiloo"~~ } they were called.  
<sup>(of Sr. Ostig)</sup> "Cachigi"

May 30. Sun. corr: Mapping by G. Done  
at 11. ~~at 11. Done~~ Done 36

Photo # 15, 3. f 11,  $\frac{1}{2}$  s. Bright cloudy.

a detail of the <sup>new</sup> mission, facing about S.

Photo # 15, 4. New mission, facing S.W.

Photo # 15, 5. New mission (Rosario), from the S, facing N.

Photo # 15, 6. Big trees planted by the padres below the new mission, and Ortiz, a good deal of one of them. (Smaller variety of big than the ~~modern~~ <sup>modern</sup> ones.)

Pop.

Fr. Ortiz gave me a brick from floor of mission, with esp. print. Also, Mano de Piedra. (Note: In Santa Barbara Mission. name.)

More of the Ortiz's information:

Cult. Bricks found in floor of old mission:

one  $10\frac{1}{2}$ " square and 2" thick.

"Mano de metate" - stone used for grinding in metate; found in popo of one of the huts.

There was a trail to San Fernando (still is) by way of San Arroyo this side of Aguajitos Arroyo (crosses out by the yaqui huts); only useable by footman or horse; the Aguajitos route is comparatively new.

There was a dam across the valley a short distance this side of La Misión Vieja: stones still visible.

There were lots of soldier base - over fifty, surely. The Indians hid in their chozas before the time of the battles.

1927 1927

Santo Domingo

Santo Domingo

Baja California

Mexico Julio de

1927 1927 1927

There are hieroglyphs on the rocks in San Vicente Brozo, a few miles south of Rosario; Ostiz can show them: on high cliff; cannot be reached by ladder: moon and sun, and many characters like Chinese, made long before the time of the padres.

The Indians had used metates without legs: just flat stones.

(At Sta. Ostiz's was another 3-legged stone metate, brought from the mainland of Mexico.)

Cult. (tells with Sr. Espinosa, the head of the family, bolule waiting for gas.)

He says he remembers the time (50 yr. ago) when there was no house in the valley: just a small creek. Then he returned after couple of years' absence, & found the

great houses now existing (he is about 65).  
no more houses: all a ruin, little plain.

He says they take 500 or 600 head of cattle a year to Mexicali, via E. front San Pedro Mexic Mts.

When the government took the land away from the padres (1855 or so), his grandfather bought a large ranch in the valley, lived from the goat. Then only two families in the valley, including his (except Indians, of whom there were many.)

May 31. Moa, <sup>Pers.</sup> Camped last night  
at mouth of cañon looking from Rosario: slept  
in pulley.

Speds., 31.4 at start. (Road is 2.3 mi.  
long from mouth to head of valley).  
At 37.0 mi., we have been going through  
a much-dissected upland, ~~made~~ of clayey,  
very slightly consolidated material, eroded  
very easily, mostly bare & vegetationless.  
Mesquite, *sinuata*, *viva*, cholla, "candelillo", and  
desert shrub comprise the vegetation, on the  
less steep areas.

L.F. at 42.6 mi., we stopped at the  
cliffs to collect fossil shells (described  
in my last year's notes). These are  
iron concretions in with the shells.

Seaward are high fossil dunes, ending  
abruptly: right along coast, just up on  
the first terrace. The "beach" plant has  
grown all along.

Photo # 16, 1. The cliffs where we saw  
the shells. Dull cloudy.  $F=22, \frac{1}{5}$ .

Clim. Misty rain toward morning at  
Rosario last night & night before.

Photo # 16, 2, Bright cloudy. f 11,  $\frac{1}{25}$ , "10"

~~Candelillo~~ "Candelillo"

54.3 mi. : at sea house, Socorro.

(Nobody lives here since Anselmo Ortiz  
died last April.)

L.F. Dunes along the coast here: large, and  
veg. covered.

cult. Great Indian shell deposit (clams)  
on S. bank of the Socorro arroyo. Extends  
inland 500 yd., and S. along

the top of the mesa. The studied deposits, in  
little mounds, are near the arroyo &  
the ocean front of terrace. The deposits  
farther back are in roughly rectangular  
~~deposits~~ depressions: about the size

of hull "pozos" back of Rosario mission.  
We found quartz, Indian arrow-heads, & some bones, & charcoal.

Photo # 16, 3. Medium sunny. f 22,  $\frac{1}{25}$ .

Shell-heaps at Socorro. Facing N. E.

Dr. Sauer in distance.

L.F. Tremendous sand-dunes along the N.  
side of Socorro arroyo, a mile inland, and  
parallel with the coast for several miles.

4  
Lina

Fui bien y ~~recuerdo~~ decíste  
que te ~~quiere~~ decíste que  
~~te adoro con toda~~  
corazón, porque de mi  
pecho, un suspiro se envía  
túca suspiro que me yeva  
de Dios firmo al doctel  
después de que el destino  
me a un dedo en las  
cargajas del Abel que  
se muere tanto  
de dolor.

Agustín I. Espinosa



Santa Maria ranch (66.6 mi.);  
water-level in well, 15 ft. ~~water~~ <sup>2'</sup>  
below surface of ground; 2 1/2' deep.

Vegetation. The floor of Santa Maria Valley is  
a wide, very sandy wash, with  
much willow and bonerillo (?), and  
quail. Good pitahaya growth on S. facing  
side of the canon.

Cult. Cypress thorns better than eucalyptus or  
pepper here at the old Santa Maria rancho.

Vegetation. 72 mi. for several miles very much  
squirmy, associated with compact  
soil, much alkali on top (poorly drained).

Soil. Most of San Quintin plain soil is  
sandy and fertile.

### San Quintin

Pers. Sr. Cota is the Jefe, i.e., the Delegado  
Municipal. (Cota has a skiff.)

Cult. Cota says there are 32 people in  
San Quintin now (4 families ?)

Islester & above cannery on the coast by the  
southernmost volcano. It stopped running three  
years ago; now located at Cedros Island.  
The flour mill found a little grain. In  
good condition now, but very antiquated.

June 1. Tues.

The Salt Works & volcano just E. of  
Salt Works. The volcano(?) is of  
basalt. <sup>(see previous)</sup> Some growth of orchids on it.

The salt comes from springs; salt  
deposited from sea by dunes. Other dunes  
pick up the salt.

Photo # 16, 4. Salt works, & San  
Antonio Island beyond. From cone to  
C. S. 11  $\frac{1}{25}$ " color. (Bright sunny -)

Photo # 16, 5. Same, Feb,  $\frac{1}{5}$ "

Photo # 16, 6. Same, Feb,  $\frac{1}{50}$ " color.

Cult. An old Indian says the Indians  
worked in the salt work under supervision  
of the padre to supply the Mission (says  
Mehnerl.)

Old stone yard to. A well used for  
sheep & cattle, stone lined well nearby.

Veg. No mesquite in these plains near the  
salt works. See - plant good to eat on  
beach dunes. Wheat absolutely scarce the stone  
corral & its environs, rather trampled by  
stock.

Vocales

Las vocales a e i o u tienen respectivamente los sonidos de ais, i ai, ou, iu, cuando suenan al final de sílaba o seguidas de consonantes y se muda ejemplo:

tiu

scate (feit) hado. - scene (sin) escena. - wine (wain) vino, ovole (vout) voto, tune (tuan) tono agente eidchente agente - egout (eigoit) egoita. idol (aidol) idolo. - open (olipen) abrir - usual (iusul) usual - tienen los mismos sonidos a antes de mb. nci ng y stē y antes de gh. ght gn id nd: o antes de id it, st. ejemplos: chamber cheimba cámara ancient einchent antiguo

L.F. In the center of the volcano are deep  
deposits of mussels & clams.

Photo # 17, 1. f 16<sup>9</sup>, 1/50, bright sunny

Facing S. Old coral, with mussels;   
southern of beach in left foreground.

Cult. San Quintin houses are all of  
wood - unlike the adobes of all the other  
settlements of Mexicans.

(Pers. The Jefe ~~was~~ was much afraid of a  
horned toad I picked up.)

Veget. *Yucca* forms borders along some roads:  
another instance of its succession habit: the  
first in the succession.

Veget. In the plain (much of it silt) between  
San Quintin & Santo Domingo, there are alternate  
rows of crucifixion thorn(?), green now, and  
small, heady, sagelike bush.

The only real sage we have seen so  
far is a small variety, north of San Quintin in  
the sandy soil near the town.

Sant Domingo



Sant Domingo Dijo

Sant Domingo Dijo Poquet

En favor de Missa a querido  
Domingo, esta es con el fin de  
recordarlo en un to de  
mi apreciable familia  
Qui que es

Antonia Dn. Dora  
Cm D D

corro

June 2. Wed.

Santo Domingo Mission. 2 mi. E.

L.F. Red Rocks. ~~The~~ Santo Domingo Cañon has steep sides, of a nice yellow-red color rock.

The valley bottom is very sandy until fairly near the mission, where there is a wide spot in the valley and extensive silt areas on the right bank of the river. The Santo Domingo River was flowing.

Cult. The mission is a nice dark reddish color, in contrast to the pale ~~two~~ dark-colored ones we have seen so far. For the material around here is of a different color: soil probably derived from thin reddish rocks.

A prosperous-looking little settlement now here, with figs, bananas, etc. flourishing.

Veg. Vibris growing on the top of the mission wall, 12 feet above the ground.

Cult. The mission is the best preserved of all that I have seen. The wood has not been stolen as is the case in most of the missions. Even wooden shelves remain.

8 or 9 families here, all descendants, in part, of the mission Indians.

The Mopal heke was part of a coral, the other type: stone, alabe, wood, gully, lupah (44) are also coral articles.

Agustin Espinoza

Agustin Espinoza

Agustin Espinoza

ya me

ya me

Cult. Above the Ram site <sup>(1 mi.)</sup> Santo Domingo. Corn and Jesus raised for sale in Cuernavaca. Pigs, hens, peaches. This little ranch. Will have to go when the farm is put in.

Sequia of the frailes, lined with stone, here.

Another road between this ranch & ~~that~~ ~~show~~ now the reservoir site.

L.F. Much sand in the Coron bottom.

Veg. Romero for the predominant veg.; considerable rock sage, yucca, lig-leaved "tridentata", the first I have seen this trip. Also, a good deal of large-leaved, white composite-flowered bush, some 10 ft. high, along stream channels. Also, numbers of sycamore trees (the wood of the mision). Willow very frequent.

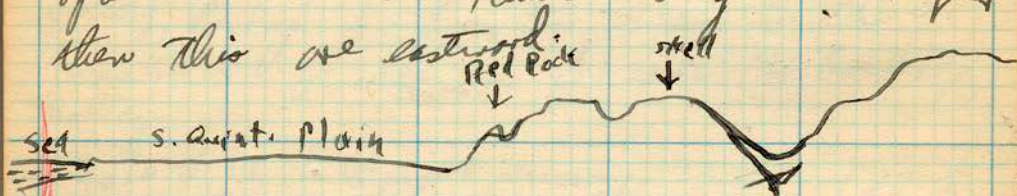
High Mesas, S. side of S. Domingo Mission Valley.

Geog. Heavy shaly (?) ~~red (?)~~ rock, outcropping in ~~the~~ strata.

Veg. On the plateau at the top is a scattered growth of mescal (none on slopes) <sup>and</sup> heathlike plant (which grows on N. slopes near the top, in dense stands), <sup>see</sup> (45)



L.F. I found a sea-shell (limpet?) on the mesa remnant. The whole area is not of the same level, but the only levels higher than this are eastward.



When on the mesa remnant, it is hard to realize that there is a cliffy, steep slope just below you.

Soil. On the mesa (+ slopes) the soil is a bright rust color. Many small, angular rock fragments on surface.

Anim. Some wild(?) horses. Many *Tarantula* holes. On the mesa.

L.F. The rock weathers on some of the slopes into great massive, rounded, rust-colored boulders, with an uneven distribution of material, so that from a distance it looks like conglomerate. Where fairly recently broken, it is purplish, like the capping layer. Where freshly broken, the siltstone white color.

Veget. Quite a little red, long grass on the mesa and slopes, still partly green.

Photo # 17, 2. Bright sunny. 3:15.

f 7.7,  $\frac{1}{25}$ " color. Santo Domingo valley facing N. from the mesa to the S. Mission + Pueblo on far side (N. bank) of valley.

Photo # 17, 3. Bright sunny. 3:30. f 22,  $\frac{1}{5}$ " color. Looking up the Santo Domingo valley, from the same station as # 17, 2. Sandy area well shown.

Soil. Same rusty color above as below. The people at Sts. Domingo say it is poor soil: naturally, if of rhyolitic origin (mesa solid rhyolite (?)) all the way to the top.)

la semana entrante - nex nix

el año venidero - nex yias

el año pasado - last yias

día de trabajo - work dei

día de fiesta - jolidei

año bisiesto

liip yias

Todos los días - everidei

estaciones sisons

ala salida del sol - at sunrais

ala puesta del sol - at sunset

alli esta tambien - ji is der olso

June 3. Thurs.

L.F. Red Rock by Nellie Hamilton. Rhyolitic material; much of it columnar. Dull of canes.

Cult. Canes ramped by rails before mission was built, for protection. The first mission

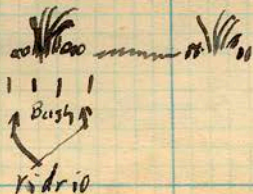
Photo # 17, 4. San Ramon Valley, from the <sup>by</sup> scene in Red Rock. Fair sunny.  $7 \times 11$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ " color.

Photo # 17, 5. Scene from another core.  $\frac{1}{25}$ ", f 16. Ditchays outside.

Driving N. from Santo Domingo.

L.F. The plain is of some area of flat, rolling ridges, perhaps of wind origin. A terrace, with surface modified. Material is a very fine sand, galing into

Veget. silt. Beaded, sagelike plant dominant; some hole-leaved shrub; occasional vines, especially in a pin around bushes. Some bare, small-tree forms: acacia-like?



Cuando - juen

hoy - tu dia

el - di

año - tu año

ayer - yesterday

Tarde - leit

noche - nait

porque - bicos

porque - foay

esta noche - tu nait

anteayer - dei vifor yesterday

mañana - monz

mañana - Mornig

muy - evisi

Tiempo - fain

si aquí está - si ji is jiar

aquí está un libro - jiar es t buh

aquí estoy

ai am jias

bueno dias

quod moring

como estas

jaur you

muy bien

gracias

veri vel tenk s

y usted / an you

veg. At 26 mi., by the first <sup>(Canelito)</sup> cañon cutting the  
terrace, mesal begins again. There has  
not been any on the plain up to San Juanito.

veg. N. of Canelito cañon, the mesal  
gradually spreads into the plain, instead  
of merely fringing the coast. The "siempre  
viva" ~~is~~ very frequented with the mesal  
and, on the San Juanito mesa, where  
there is no mesal, with the "hulgo" etc.  
On the S. facing slope of San  
Juanito mesa, much "pitahaya, cholla,  
etc.

"Candelillo" the most common cactus on  
San Juanito mesa, some "crucifixion tree",  
Mesal begins about 2 mi. S. on the  
mesa: scattered.

Anim. Very low - cat on San Juanito mesa. )

Geol. San Juanito mesa has outcrop of lava:  
fossil, with crystals.

Soil A strip of bright red silty soil, with  
veg. cactus + mesal. At 38.2 mi., abrupt  
change, to a lighter-colored soil and white,  
porphyritic flows. Soil somewhat cracked &  
hardened, too: find a snake in the  
General view of red mts. are red rocky. (49)

como esta usted - ¿aun ya  
estoy bien - ¿ai am uel ?  
y usted como esta' - ¿aun ya as ya?

San Telmo (Legasse), 40.6 mi. Running stream.

veg. Mesal very thick. (Y). Hard  
Cactus (Cockat) very thick on S. facing slope  
Wild rose (great quantities of it just S. of Legasse)

L.F. Just N. along the road from Legasse is  
a longitudinal arroyo, quite broad and  
well-covered with veg. (flat bottom). It pours  
into San Telmo arroyo. Moist.

veg. Rushes in San Telmo valley near  
Legasse.

Cult. Colnett Valley. Old wooden shack by  
the eastern crossing good. Much vitis around it,  
on the first stream terrace; (hill terrace.) formerly  
cultivated?

L.F. The main terrace which forms the  
S. side of the valley is of yellow (pale)  
slightly oxidized material, with gravel  
(& shell?) layer on top. Mostly veg covered,  
but some badland erosion.

veg. The sandy wash at the bottom of the  
valley is densely grown with a green  
shrub (see sample), and a great deal of  
vitis. Also, considerable grass (spina  
variety).

L.F. This is a very sandy wash at bottom  
of Colnett Valley.



Pers. Upon arrival at Chisman's, Letty greeted me by saying that I looked in fine condition: must have gained 25 lb., good color (not a meal white). Made me feel quite good. Miss letter from Ethelma & Gades from A.C. "A" in everything except Roscher's course, in which "B". We stopped mid truck near Camalu. Radio at Chisman's, welcome, Mrs.

Colnett. Says Mrs. Chisman, Colnett Valley was completely settled by the English company's colonists; mostly Swedes. A short time after they had settled it, the valley, which had extended smoothly, in a plain, across the whole cañon, was washed out, and now there is a sandy bottom.

San Antonio.

L.F. Says Mrs. Chisman, Until her father cultivated the land near here the creek simply overflowed the vegetation-covered land; after he cultivated, the creek washed out the present sandy wash. So this seems to be a common feature of these semi-arid valleys.

Pers. Quite amusing to have missed embroidering picture drawn by me, & me cutting the side thread with my long hunting knife: she to detest. Other \$1

siéntese usted	sit down
lea usted	riid
siga usted	go on
basta	dat is enof
levántese usted	quet óp
acuéstese usted	go tu bed
quédese usted	stei jür
agua	

Cult. Old, mixed settlers.

Duarte settled San Rafael.

Espinosa settled Santa Dominga.

Arce settled San Telmo.

Ortiz settled Rosario; a yagui, the

present name of the settlement.

June 4. Fri. Speedo., 56 at Christman's.

L.F. The main San Antonio Cañon,  
running to of all Trinidad, branches  
from the road cañon about 4 mi. from  
Christman's.

Chim. Down to, cleared up about 6 A.M.

Yeg. Romeillo to somewhat similar  
plant in the cañon bottom, with considerable  
mass of marsh grass.

A California lily-like plant  
(under 8' high) covers considerable areas of  
the slopes, all the way to the top of  
the cañon sides, with other sclerophyll shrubs.

A green weed (like small, non-woody  
Romeillo) is very common in <sup>road</sup> cañon  
and on S. end of upper San Antonio Plain.

No vegetation this valley - stamped Upper  
San Antonio Plain. Small, spire-grass  
plentiful on the plain.

L.F. On E. side of San Antonio Plain,  
it looks like old beaches: overstepped, eroded  
beaches of hills of E. margin. Granite "rock-pile"  
about 1000 ft in the plain. Some old gully(?)  
channel in plain, like those "cultural holes" S. of  
San Antonio but shallower.

Photo  
The whole plain merges gradually into the  
road valley, without sharp corner.

A drop from this plain or basin, to  
that in which San Vicente lies. (Drop  
at 71 mi. Drop is in soft, altered granite.)

Vegetation. The white flowered leuca "is common  
throughout the upper San Antonio plain,  
except where formerly cultivated. Bright yellow  
flower fields in lower basin.

Cult. Abandoned cult. field, near SE end  
upper San Ant. plain - Irrig. ditch?

### San Vicente Basin.

L.F. A series of long, rounded ridges  
with wide, flat-bottomed valleys  
in between. Rounded pebbles on slopes.

Vegetation. Yellow flowers, in general. Hopel on some  
S. slopes. Wild rose thickets on some E.  
slopes.

Clim. Big cottonwood trees, by old  
adobe at 72, & at S. half of village, at 72.8.  
(Alamo)

L.F. Alkali flat, & riparian, between 72 & 72.8.

### Sandy wash N. of Mission:

Vegetation. Sage, Coneillo, willows, young cottonwood.

Vitis around old mission: the only place  
I have seen it since Colnett.

Cult. Potatoes, worn on both sides, with hole worn  
in middle, in old mission IIII

Cañon between San Vicente + San Jacinto.

Veg. ~~Sycamore~~ trees, willows a fofo in dia,  
romerillo.

San Jacinto 81.1

Cult. Four families, all related, at San Jacinto.

Pers. Old gait jumping when down blow; armenta.

L.F. San Jacinto grades into ~~valley~~ basin somewhat similar to upper San Antonio: mountain pine, small island mountains in the level alluvium. The material seems, however, to be metamorphic instead of granite.

Veg. The big-headed, composite flowered "leath" grows very tall & rampant in this basin, some of the 6-ft. mistletoe-like bushes, too!

Santo Tomás (NE entrance).

Clim. Very windy eve. Fog, which dissipated by 7 A.M.

Sat. June 5.

Santo Tomás.

L.F. The valley narrows down in the N.W. These seem to be lower ranges of mts. in front of the highest bordering ones. The whole valley is strongly suggestive of a faulting, including the little blocks in

The middle. Large alluvial fans.

veg. The valley bottom veg. is in the form of large lulucas, coneillo and others the same in form.

Nopal is the only prevalent cactus, on favorable valley side slopes. It has been common from San Vicente N., and never dominant S.

Near the lower end of the valley are very sterile groves, of fruit willows and a good many cottonwoods (cottonwoods an indicator of continentality?) Alfalfa very common, too.

All the mesquites of the lower end are large, dark green, thick-foliage live oaks, some with trunks  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ' in diameter.

Cult. Between the N. entrance to the valley and the lower end of the valley are five inhabited ranch houses along the side, of a wide range of types. Adobe, adobe with well-fitted stone foundation, wattle, rush sides, and one even had a woven mat for one of its sides.

Near the lower end of valley a little adobe abode with huge old grapevine, pear tree, nopales, and pomegranates. Also, ripe apricots. Huge stone metate.

Gran-jaising very common.

Andonegui (?) is the name of the owner of the Santo Tomás vineyard. He had practically a monopoly on the wine of the N. District. (56)

L.F. A delightful, considerable stream flows out thru the narrow lower end, well-lined with shady trees.

Vegetation The cottonwood disappears and sycamore takes its place at the upper end of the Lower Cañon, and sycamore, live-oak, and willow are the prevalent trees & abundant. Considerable "wild lilac" as has been the case since Santo Domingo.

Geology Great variety of metamorphosed rocks in the cañon side, especially on left bank. More unaltered volcanic rocks and granite on the right bank.

Vegetation Some marsh in Santo Domingo Valley, near lower end.

Pers. As my car was riding badly, Fred & I drove ahead at noon, & made the 27 miles to Encenada in 1 hr. 30 min. Nice letter from Ma and Lucrecia waiting for me. As there were no specialists in Encenada, we headed for the border, which we reached after 3 hr. 10 min. of wild driving (69+ mi.), just 15 minutes before the gates closed at 6 P.M. Then to San Diego, & spent some time at the Eagle Drug Store trying to get in touch with a specialist.

Vegetation Between Encenada & Rosarito are some old roads that have been completely covered by vegetation, so that now they form red hills. New abode settlement N. Encenada. (5)



Sun. June 6.

San Diego.

Pers. (Went to see Dr. C.W. Brown, Commonwealth Bldg., at 10 A.M., ear starting to ache most distressingly - (Mr. Copeland of Eagle Drug Co., & others I had recommended him). After a prolonged, painful probing and testing, he ordered me to bed for a couple of days, until he could see what way the ear was developing. I got a room + bottle (\$2.50) at the San Diego Hotel (Drexel & Tompkins, with our trusty Ford) very comfortable, and lay down all afternoon, with lots of cold water on my ear, and pouring some phenol solution into the ear every two hours (like Hamlet's step-father). Pain abated somewhat. I mailed letter to Laramie; started one to Ma

June 7. Mon. Dr. gave favorable report,

Pers. so I gave up my hotel room. 5-cent cafeteria (we are getting low on funds.) Visit Alex's + Jane.

June 8. Tues.

Pers. Got + still in town. I have to stay till Friday. We spent afternoon in Libe reading magazines. Eve. wonderful supper, cooked by Miss Hill + Jane. Prof. Jones + some friends that are

June 9. Wed. All sixty of my photos turned out well. I was quite pleased. Out lined. Says Dad, Helen letter. 58

June 10. Thur.

Per. ~~The Doc & Fred left.~~

Mud time at tide: good stuff on B.C.  
Saw & I had coffee etc. for Alvena & Jane  
before they got home.

June 11. Fri.

Per. Last visit to Dr. Brown. He finally decided &  
retreated from the car a big wood tick, which he  
could not at first see due to the swelling & my  
tortuous channel. He also cashed my \$75 check from  
Ma. I paid him \$17 for my 3 visits.  
Paid Alvena & Jane \$20, each.

June 12. Sat. (Sun + 1)

Per. (Rode south. Our goods not even touched  
by customs officials.)

S. of Tijuana. (Tijuana, 63 mi., approx.)

Geog. Everything is of light-colored, unconsolidated,

LF. gravel-inclusion material. A daley grass-  
covered area about 72 mi. (approx.) The

daley area is in a white, soft sandstone.

Soil. Deep & black.

Veget. Grassy & "tox" weed. "Nopal" & a few  
cholla scattered on overstepped slopes. Dense  
brush, leaf-colored, in patches near tops  
and on tops of side mesas. Tox-weed forms  
pale yellow expanses. "White-top leather" &  
bleed sage also common brush forms. All old  
blow, tox.

Reglas de la vida son tre las cosas  
que deben cultivarse la virtud, la  
honestad, y la sabiduria. Tres deben  
enseñarse La verdad la industria  
y la conformidad, Tres se deben  
amar. El valor, la caballerosid  
El desinterés. Tres se deben gobernar  
El carácter la lengua y la conducta

Tres los que deben apreciar la cordialid  
ad la honestad y el buen humor  
Tres se deben defender el honor la  
patria y los amigos;  
Tres se deben aborrecer la crueldad  
la arrogancia y la ingratitude  
tres se deben imitar el trabajo la  
constancia y la lealtad

Recuerdos 26 de Junio 1927

Rita Valle Rosa Rufina  
Rosaura Rosenda Rosmata  
Ricardo

Cult. The grassy land has mostly  
been under grain cult.

Geog. At 76.5 mi., basalt (vesicular)  
appears on the landward side of road.

Rosarito Plain.

Cult. Shell mound area, like that at Toros, on slightly small scale, along banks of ~~swamp~~ at 80.1 mi. (just N. of Beach Road). Clams (small & broken) thru silty mudstone over. Black clayey & silty soil.

S. of Rosarito Plain.

Cult. Huge Indian shell deposits, landward side of road, at 86.8 mi. (see on way back). Mussels. J. J. C.

Veget. At 91 mi., yucca growing on the steep slopes above the road, within a hundred yards of the sea. Very sharp & sudden veg. change along here why? J. J. C.

92.2 to 94.2.

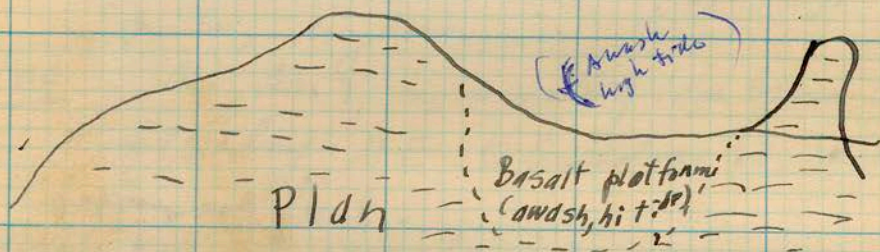
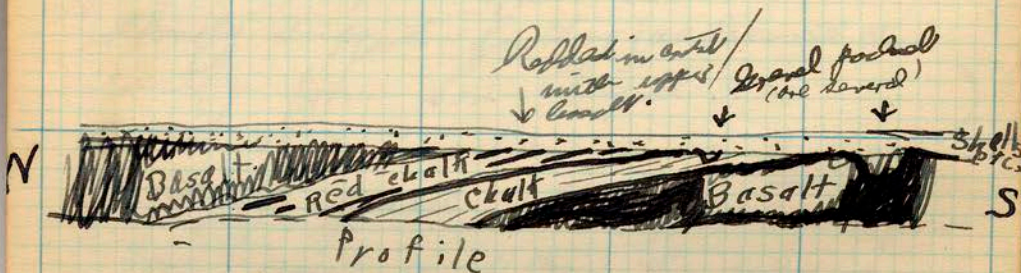
L.F. Polling hills, in unusual stuff. Some dots. Trivially gullied, some of it barren.

Veget. Grass & some "tax-wed."

L.F. From 94.7 to Dezono's "Coke" (96) is the big coast dune. From 5. to 96.6.

Photo # 18, 1. *Vibrio* (red) in an abandoned road at 97.4. Bright sunny, f 11,  $\frac{1}{50}$ , 25'. (Shell remains also here.)

GEOG. at sea, by photo 97.4.



Cliffs 15' high. Strata inclined only some  $10^{\circ}20'$ . 30' yd. long stretch. The

sharp little bay is along a former erosion line, now entirely filled and belled off with pebbles, etc.

Photo # 18, 2. Facing N.W. cliffs with Chalk. Basalt (1000' high) vesicular + soap. f 16,  $\frac{1}{25}$ , brighter sunny. Basalt Basalt 1200' 600' Chalk Basalt

A small sketch of a cliff face with two vertical measurements: 1200' and 600'. The word 'Basalt' is written next to each measurement. The word 'Chalk' is written above the 600' measurement. The number '61' is written in a box at the bottom right.

L.F. At 00, highest basalt cliffs recede from near the coast. They have a look on-  
up basalt country in front of them. Possibly they are the result of faulting rather than of marine action.

At 15.5, One can look NW down a long overstepped front down two levels, strongly suggests faulting (as does all the country from San Miguel S. to )

At 19.7, road cut shows basalt overlying gravel: the great basalt flows have more recent than the great gravel deposits, anyhow.

veg. At 21.7, in a valley (one branch has a road leading NE: to Guadalupe?), live oaks begin to be found.

June 13. sun. Ensenada

Photo # 18, 3 (error) 18, 4. Ensenada beach, noon. Sun, after the swim. f 16,  $\frac{1}{50}$ " 15' sunny.


Photo # 18, 5. f 7.7,  $\frac{1}{25}$ ". Bright sunny. In shade. The ~~temperature~~ thermometer skates.

Photo # 18, 6. Sun. (see #18, 4)

pers. We drove 6.3 mi. up the Ensenada beach before being blocked by incoming tide. Then sunk on beach (with some) swim (florins) & sleep. Much sunburned-look.

L.F. The sand dunes extend in a wide strip of about 7 mi. along the beach.

Veget. Sand-dunes sparsely covered with ice-plant esp. Ice-plant beginning to get ripe & sweet now: tastes like strawberries.

Anim. Vultures on beach seal.  birds (not sandpipers).

Pers. Letters from Ted & Belma. Quite disappointed not to hear from Liljet. (yesterday.) Nice talks with Hope & Gallesum. Antonio Wong is the friendly Chinaman from whom we buy meals when we eat in an Ensenada restaurant.

June 14. Mon.

Ensenada 53.7.

Rep. Reading fourth. Fine apricot at Santa Tomás (C. 20, 10 lb.) which we ate under a large lone line-oak in the middle of the led valley.

Veget. Cottonwoods at 63.7 (fairly near ocean).

Very lone line-oak south of Santa Tomás several miles.

San Jacinto .00 mi.

L.F. At the lower end of an extensive "marsh basin".

Veget. Much romerilla, willow thickets, & some Sycamores.

Cañon (Guadalupe?)

L.F. At 04 mi., the water no longer appears in the ~~spoke~~ bed. A sequia here begins ~~to~~ (water in it.)

Cult. House of "El Oso" at 4.4 mi.  
 Junction gold road at 5.4 ..  
 N. part San Vicente 6.8 ..  
 San Isidro Road 7.4 ..  
 Middle house 8.0 ..  
 Bus. San Isidro Road 8.5 ..  
 Arroyo, N. of San Isidro Houses 18.8 ..

Arroyo, <sup>with</sup> bad sand  
 Ranch (Main) return 26.7 ..  
 S. (where got lava cool) 33.8

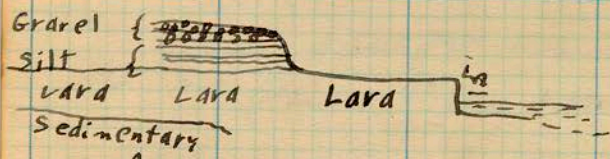
L.F. Very sandy bottom to the Cañon between San Vicente & San Isidro. Occupation most of bottom. Looks like granite grains.

Pers. Deflated tires negotiated sand. I am got two quail. Camp in arroyo in the unexpectedly large San Isidro plain.

San Isidro. JUNE 15, TUES.

Photo # 19, 1; 19, 2; 19, 3. f 7.7,  $\frac{1}{25}$ ; f 16,  $\frac{1}{25}$ ;

L.F. f 16,  $\frac{1}{25}$ . 8 A.M. Basin lava shelf, some 15' high & 75 yd. wide, back north of camp cañon, San Isidro.



Great undercut cavern in the basalt. The basalt extends N. along the coast for 5 mi., anyhow, from camp.

Photo # 19, 4. Cliffs + platform of Camp arroyo. f 22,  $\frac{1}{25}$ , 1/64



Photo # 19, 5.  $f 22, \frac{1}{25}$ "

Seals, on

Photo # 19, 6.  $f 22, \frac{1}{25}$ "

rock some

Anim. 4 mi. N. of Camp (San Ysidro). A swarm  
of little brown seals, and one large  
bluish seal, three times the length of any  
of the biggest brown one.

L.F. Lots of rock pools in the beach, with  
many mussels, abalones, sea-anemones,  
etc.

Cult. Great shell-mounds of abalone & mussel all  
along.

Pers. I got some abalones to eat  
Sam set tripod right over coiled rattle.

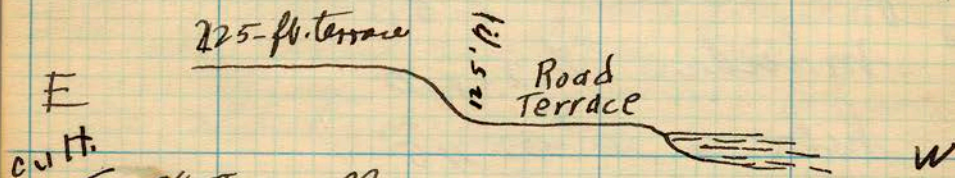
Veget. Kelp within 10 yd. of shore (due to lapras?)

On San Ysidro Plain (terrace), mesquite &  
sage (black), with other shrubs, very common  
near sea. Sierpre-viva (red) common on  
hills in plain. Nitro occasionally.

L.F. The sea-cliff fronting most of the real  
San Ysidro plain is of slightly considerable  
height, with a beach of large pebbles  
at its foot.

Photo # 20, 1.  $f 16, \frac{1}{50}$ " (windy). Looking N. along  
the San Ysidro coast, from N. N. beach.

L.F. For seven miles south of the San Ysidro ranch house the coastal terraces along which the road runs continue. Then road turns inland. Water at mouth of this road-turn valley. Veg. mesal, sumpas viva, brush association. Coched on S. facing slope.



At this valley, with water at the mouth, there are tremendous shell-heaps on the lower terrace. Also, on the 225' terrace, near to seaward end, are shell accumulations: broken mussels, and some limpets, abalone, & clams; with them are chips of rocks, and charcoal: Indian deposits of this class.

An. im. 400 yd. off shore just S. of mouth of this valley, is a stack with many seals upon it.

cut. Halfway up to the 225-ft. terrace, at a projecting ledge of rocks, was a considerable shell deposit, with a pottery fragment (see specimen)


L.F. This valley, like another we crossed, has profile:  Mouth high.

Photo #20, 2. f 11, 1/25. Pillow "heather" like that at Rosario. At valley 7 mi. S. of San Ysidro.

Devó a Loreta Cepinza  
La Cuna de \$26.

2	pastalones	\$7.50
<sup>mts</sup> 4	manta	\$2.40
<sup>e.</sup> 2	hilo	\$0.45
<sup>h.</sup> 1	medias	\$0.40
1	peineta	\$0.50
<sup>e.</sup> 1	polvo	\$1.25
	Muehilla <sup>mts</sup> 2	\$1.50
<sup>mts</sup> 3	manta	\$1.80
1	Zapato	\$7.50
		<hr/>
		\$26.00

Pers. Today was very enjoyable: exploring new areas, pleasant evening camp, with dolones for supper, by creek 2 1/2 mi. up the cañon from San Isidro. We met Johnson, of Johnson's road, with Mrs. Macanlay (?) + her sister (she is wife of owner of main San Isidro sand-pit) people.

Cult. 2 American, 3 Mexican families living at San Isidro now. Many old iron mine diggings, with rich ore. Johnson took some out during the War.

June 16. Wed. San Isidro Cañon.

Pers. Had a thrilling dream last night. On steep mt. slope, at night, a thunderstorm came. Knowing that rocks would roll, I took shelter below an old post that had once been the end of a great bridge - soon the rocks began to roll and I sat in a cold sweat, hoping that one of the big ones would not strike my post. Some struck it hard enough to make it crack. All the rest of the slope was absolutely devastated. A willow that had crawled in behind my post with me was killed by a glancing rock, and it was a missile that I caught.

L.F. Rhynchite on S. side, and on N. side E. of red sand incline. W. of Red Knob (N. side) beach.

Req. Pines on Red Knob! Some 25' high. (Pinus muricata Don) (P. microneas) (P. sp.)

L.F. San Isidro Creek has no immediate banks: just flows in a little depression. Many old stretches of its former banks. The 4' + 8' terraces are of fine brown sand and (8') silt. The 8' terrace (W. most) has some ridges upon it.

Cult. At 80' terrace, on 80' terrace, with chips of stone & mud.

Veget. The 80' terrace, W. of where it pinches out & beyond skullheap, has sage, wild rose, & heather (these kinds), and a grey lichen clinging closely to the soil. No moss; a little lichen.  
Soil. Hard, bright red, thin. Open scattered angular stones.

L.F. At "B" the creek first appears, welling up in the marsh, mostly, low sand area. I could see it welling up in several places, in small holes. Cold water.

Cult. The most W. mapped cult. herd is of beans. Water in big sequia. Biggest horse on top is dope. Other two, waddling.

June 17 ~~Mon~~ Thur.

Cult. So-called (and probably rightly) Mission Road  
On S. side of valley by big head. Walls of some type of construction as Rosario, <sup>(with fork valley)</sup> and 2 ft. 6 inches thick, & 2' 10" thick. Long way, N. 10° E. (15½° Decliv.)

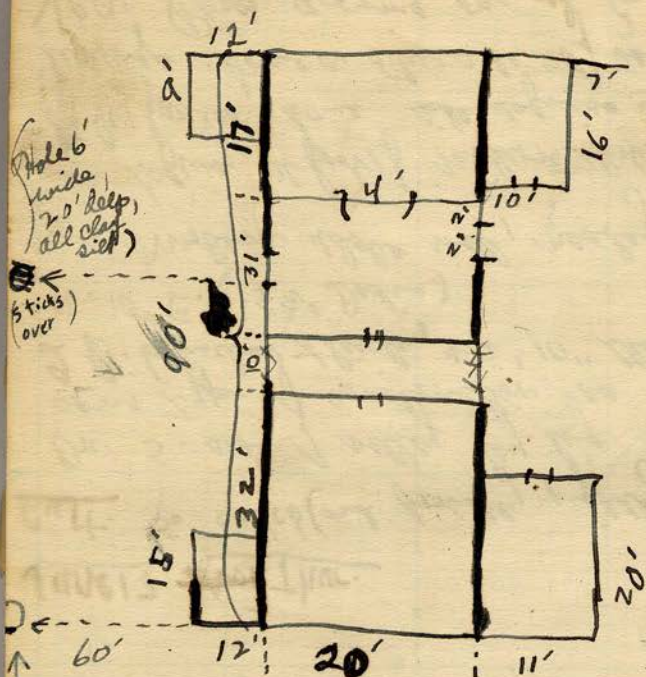
Modern adobe wall, nearly 11" thick

Sequia at foot of modern adobe probably constructed by foiles. Some side-sequias have stone laid linings. Some on the side of valley.

Veget. Pines growing on rd cone at head of valley (chrysolite). Grass in valley bottom is like that of Rosario Plain.

N 10° E.  
↑

23  
2  
46  
17  
57



Hole 6  
20' deep,  
all clay  
silt)  
5 sticks  
over

90°

60'

12'

17'

74'

10'

16'

11'

20'

15'

32'

10'

12'

11'

57'

(Circular  
hole 5 1/2' across +  
3' deep) 2' around  
a mound of rocks +  
with 15' wide + 2' high)

Mission Ranch

All dimensions are outside of S. side.

Walls at N. end 10' high (now others  
standing).

Dark black, known not broken.

(next page gone)

Mission Ranch

All dimensions are outside of S. side.

Walls at N. end 10' high (now others  
standing).

Dark black, known not broken.

(next page gone)

Pers. Worked up to near the Mission at last.  
Wet feet traversing swampy valley & still miserable  
from minor water yesterday noon. Feet felt good.  
It was good sport mapping the valley, wondering  
what would turn up next.

June 19, Sat. San Vicente.

Geog. Rocks E of main road are granite.

veg. Considerable *ipuea* *Thouarsiana* E of  
main road.

L.F. The valley coming in just N. of the  
mission has most of the present cultivated  
land. The soil is a stony adobe, grading into  
sand at lower end.

Cult. See L.F. for cult. area.

Mission. Walls 3' thick, thin layers of  
white wash (plaster) on inside. *Vidia* near crumbling  
part. Stone facing to embankment, done modern *seguro*.

Pers. *Opuntia*, *Sapota* in the <sup>pepper &</sup> cottonwood after lunch.  
Am not going to see *Opuntia* before  
from some *Opuntia* before  
yesterday

(P. 16)

# La hija del carcelero

La hija del penar

me llaman siempre Ami,

porque mi padre es el carcelero

jamás senti el amor,

yo nunca conoci

mas que las penas del finimero

---

Más cierto día al ver un preso.

no se que cosa pasó por mi,

que con los ojos me mandó un beso.

y mis plegarias yo dije.

---

¡Ay Virgen del consuelo,

ven ayúdame a salvar mi bien,

porque de los ojos de mi dulce!

¡Ay Virgen del consuelo,



Cult. By S. San Vicente there are clear  
remains of the frioles' old stone irrigation  
ditch along the present ditch. And when followed  
up, the even more convincing evidence is shown  
by a widened across a drow, built on the same  
style as that of San Fernando, &  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ' high.

16' 1 5' 2'

Stones on sides;  
to pool

Notes  
Photo 20-4 (Lainy)  
must have been torn out here.

in the plain. Out here: has marked

in the plain, but have since been washed out.

He has lived here 20 yr. Lived in Santo  
Tomas before; born there. Remembers old  
mission walls there (by better S. house  
corral.) Olives, tunas, & grapes all that is left of  
fruit, says he. Also, old ruin beside S. house of S. San Juan  
(my "old ruins" he says again)

The irrig. ditch continues up the valley,  
sometimes built up across little arroyos,  
other times dug four or five feet deep,  
then soft sandstone for considerable  
stretches.

E. of the easternmost mission building  
is a pit 6' wide, lined with adobe  
well-burnt: probably where meat was  
roasted.

Pers. This sort of archaeological work  
fascinated me; going out there old ruins, and  
coming always upon fresh evidence of the  
work done by the Indians under the friars.

June 20, Sunday. Snakes.

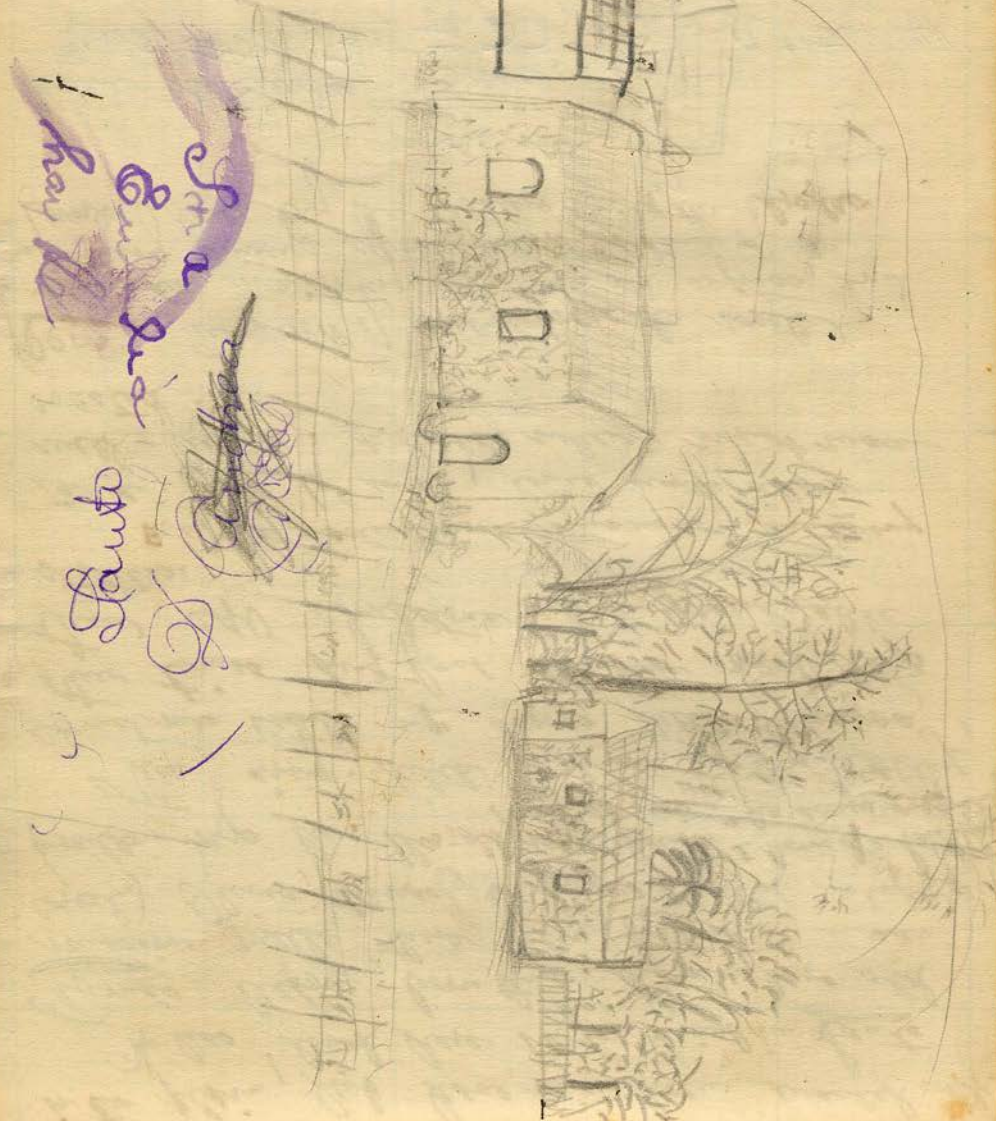
Photo # 21, 31, & 27,  $\frac{1}{25}$ " A little 4/

Snake the crawler up in the bushes to within  
4' of me and watched me work.

Yesterday, as Sam sat on a tree trunk,  
one appeared between his legs. His book  
got 25' away somehow when he jumped.

Return:

Map more of S. valley,  
San ~~Antonio~~ Vicente. Look for  
irrig. ditches. Look into Guadalupe Cañon.



San Antonio  
San Antonio  
San Antonio

Photo # 21, 4. f 22,  $\frac{1}{25}$ " , noon, windy. OK.  
San Vicente & the cañon, from opposite  
knob. Facing S. 250 W.

L.F. From here, the 80' and 210' terraces  
are very distinct, forming to the NE from this  
knob broad terrace (80'), covered with yellow  
plant. Extend as far as casa del "Oso".

Veg. This whole mass between Acajón &  
N. San Vicente, is a black sage, "flower  
beater" association. The big sandy  
mass is peruvilla + young willow  
bushes. The 3', good sand terrace has  
good big true sage bushes up to 6' high.

Pers. This afternoon we headed south for San  
Antonio. Road missing somewhat.

Veg. Mesquite starts in "San Antonio" Cañon  
about a mile from its mouth. The  
first we have seen since San Ysidro.

Photo # 21, 5. Nepal + "yellow" cactus, San Vicente.  
f 22,  $\frac{1}{25}$ "

Photo # 21, 6. "San Antonio" groups showing  
mudstone foot, 50 ft. ind.



Nov. 15, 1894

June 21. Mon.

Photo # 22, 1. f 16,  $\frac{1}{25}$ . "Faint sun. Shell  
keeps among dunes, S. W. side of San Antonio  
arroyo mouth. Clams, with a few mussels,  
many lizard rocks, chipped stones (from beach  
pebbles), and pieces of pottery, the clams are  
mostly small:  $\frac{1}{2}$ " being perhaps average length.  
<sup>many little</sup> <sup>metals</sup> <sup>1" mussels</sup> <sup>mass of rounded</sup> <sup>shells</sup> <sup>some tin</sup> <sup>like</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>small</sup>  
Cult. Vibrio says Christman is the word  
+ veg. pest of the farmers. It grows faster than  
the barley, and if the land is not harrowed,  
especially after every rain, before the barley  
is well-established it will simply grow  
it out. Also very bad for hay - makes  
it hard to dry. Gets moisture from air.

Corn can grow almost on the fog  
alone. The moisture condenses on the  
leaves & slides down into the center of the  
plant, so that in the morning the earth for  
a foot around the plant is saturated.

Indians. Mashed pits had all winter. Indians  
using shells to the pits.

Cult. 8 mi. from San Antonio, extensive  
Indian mussel deposit, with chipped stones. (95)  
A couple of miles in from ocean, on  
slightly isolated part of terrace. Sand around;

82/64  
 Santo Domingo Baja California  
 Santo Domingo Baja California



los



12469807114  
 70669807114

1274

28

1786914

10742  
 1448  
 24652  
 12469807  
 106

14  
 149

~~1246987014~~  
 71

Santo Domingo B.C. m.c.  
 los Santo Domingo  
 Calandrea de Espinosa  
 (Santo Domingo Baja California)

5. f.



L.F. & veg. San Antonio, Colnett, & San  
Helmo valleys have saltre and  
efruictum near their mouths, and lagoons.

Colnett, San Helmo(?) and Comalú have  
sea walls of pebbles. Comalú especially  
has a long sea wall.

Cult. San Helmo has a low terrace, near  
its mouth (S. side) of excellent silt soil;  
rich in it; formerly cultivated; house.

Comalú has tremendous extent of Indiana  
clam, limpet & "spiral mother of pearl"  
shell deposits along the top of the terrace.

L.F. Comalú has excellent silt soil.

veg. Mescal: much on N. side of Comalú  
plain, & N. along coast. 3 mi. N. of Comalú,  
& extending N. for 6 mi., mescal seems  
to be in very scattered groups, with long spaces  
in between. Abundant but for light, scrubby, dry  
leaved shrub.

L.F. All along (3 mi, or less) Comalú shore;



And a little shelf  
half silt, half pebbles.  
Old fossil druse  
at some parts, top of cliff.

2 = 1.40  
 2 = 80  
 K/ \$25  
 \$10  
 1 - 440  
 1 - 440  
 1 - 475  
 1 - 450  
~~1 - 440~~  
 1 - 415  
 - 415  
 - 475  
 - 435  
 - 425  
 - 425  
 1.45

San Quentin  
 cash  
 \$9.00  
 \$2 - 480

9. Mescal lies out near the edge of Canaan plain, except for occasional patches. Some - many old mescal stamps, indicating that they were more extensive at some time. *Vidua* in many patches of ground - squirrel (?) burrows. "Beaked sage" the dominant plant.

June 22. Tues.

Santo Domingo.

L.F. + slope above Sta. 1, 2, 3, 4. Covered with veg. black sage + 4-6' buckeye. Rhyolite fragments.

Valley floor below is good sand, with high sage (6') + *Juniperus*. Willows along depressions. Opp. slope has great columnar lava layers.

Sta. 4. at top of 70' cliff <sup>8' ramp down.</sup>

Slope above Sta. 7<sup>8</sup> (5. facing), has mescal, light crinkle leaf, "flower leather", pitahaya, *Opuntia*, occasional *Cochlosoma*. Valley in between mostly sage & *Yucca*, with areas of *Vidua* & "little *Yucca*" (recent cult.) Along foot of 5. facing slope, near 7. is much wild lilac. Willow thick in valley along old channels. One cañon above 7.

L.F. Crossing from 6. to 7., ~~made~~ two old channels in the good sand, some 4' deep. Angular material in front of 7. grades off into the good sand. Slopes up valley from mesa are 36° on both sides.

14 21  
32

compra a Sanchez

cafe \$ 50  
 cafe \$ 50  
 cafe \$ 50  
 cafe \$ 50  
 arroz 25  
 " 45  
 maiz 50  
 hilo 25  
 pildoras 50  
 sombrero 45  
 " 45  
 manabim = 4.80  
 cafe = 50  
 " 50  
 " 50

cafe de helados  
 9 docenas 1/2 25  
 " 1 75  
 " 3 75  
 " 14 3.50  
 " 4 1.00  
 " 1 25  
 " 2 10  
 b b  
 pildoras  
 sombrero  
 caramela  
 cafe manta  
 arroz  
 hilo  
 harina

Sanchez

Photostatic Enlargements, San Rafael  
Sector, 2" = 1 mi. (17x14)

## Slope Scale.

Scientific technique: lots of insignificant facts  
collected methodically; complex conclusions may be  
drawn from the accumulated facts.

Geog. knowledge acquired inductively: don't start  
with theory, but gradually get more & more. Field  
work, the means of acquiring the geog. knowledge: we  
don't know what the results will be. Keep things apart  
until time to put them together.

Very important:

Keep natural landscape separate from  
cultural until end. Observe in terms of form, not  
in terms of process; thus, trees, e.g. are known by  
all people as such, due to form: not process  
out.

Physiography not geographic because it does  
not try to distinguish any one large area for all  
countries: it seeks process.

Preliminary: we will reinterpret topog. map  
by looking at slope distinctions. (But slope data in ink.)  
Also, note geographic character of rocks (not age): but relate  
to hardness, porosity, chem. resistance,

Base description of natural forms:

1. <sup>slope</sup> Slope
2. Rock material.

### Surface form

(Classify and lump as valley floor: valley bottom  
not "talweg", which is whole valley including  
sides, wash; corral step, ridge surface  
determined by faulting or erosion running water,  
dunes, etc.)