



FOR THE FIRST TIME IN NEARLY THIRTY-FIVE YEARS THE INDIANS HAD A FIESTA AT WARNER HOT SPRINGS AND HELD ANOTHER RELIGIOUS CEREMONIAL TO REMOVE THE CURSE . . . BUT WAS IT REMOVED?

Photo: Courtesy Col. Ed. Fletcher

CAN AN INDIAN CURSE BE

Removed?

THE story of the Indian curse on the Warner ranch is ghostly. In a way, it is the Southland's "Evangeline"—an epic of travail and exile. It is a greater tale than Ramona because it is true.

It is an extremely fair and desirable piece of land. The Indians cursed it because they were about to lose it. That was long ago when the deed of the confiscators has been troubled. There have been accidents and violent death and he who was most instrumental in calling forth the wrath of the red man's gods lived to see his wealth slip through his fingers like dry sand until, at the end, he suffered the ignominy of bankruptcy, the pangs of poverty and welcomed the Grim Reaper's tardy summons.

Not so very long ago, the curse was officially removed with solemn ritual because men had come into possession of the Warner ranch who permitted the Indians virtually to repossess the Hot Springs which had been theirs until the usurping white man came. But can a curse be removed, once it has been evoked with pagan pomp and sacrifice?

Many declare it cannot be, until the wrong that engendered it has been righted, and, to prove it, point to the recent tragic death of John Treanor at Warner's which, to them, seems supernatural and sinister.

The exiles, herded in the reservations of Los Coyotes and Pala, stare stupidly when the question is asked and do not answer—do they really believe in Christ as they stammer litanies at His altar in the Mission chapels, or do their hearts still belong to Tumalyowit and Mukat, creators of the world, and Chungich-nish, punisher of enemies—quien sabe?

★ We do know that in time of stress, when the dire day arrived, when the Cupenos faced eviction from lands they had occupied for centuries, they forsook Christianity and appealed to the gods of their forefathers and placed a curse upon those who should supplant them. Surely the deities heard the plea: Disaster was the heritage of those who took possession.

It seems incredible that such a thing could transpire in our day and age, but the fact remains that on a balmy moonlit night in May, 1903, the Indians for miles around gathered near the Warner Hot Springs. Soldiers were coming on the morrow to drive them out, but on this night, the eve of forcible eviction, they were alone with their gods. Moonlight plays an important part in their

ritual and the North Star is the eye of Chungich-nish.

Under the massive oaks around the Hot Springs, the Indians voiced their incantations. They danced the dances that belonged to another age and quaffed the sacred toloache which fills the veins with fire and catapults the mind into ecstasy. If any white men knew of the ceremony, or witnessed it,

they were tolerantly amused and passed it off as "tommyrot."

Who wouldn't, in so recent a year as 1903?

What the whites feared was armed resistance and possible bloodshed. Even the late beloved "Don Carlos" Lummis, one-time city editor of the Los Angeles Times, editor of Out West Magazine, friend of the Indian, took no cognizance

of the curse. In June, 1903, issue of his "Out West" he says:

"The first installment of the Warner's ranch Indians were successfully moved to their new home at Pala in the second week of May and were at once set to work in preparing their houses and lands. At this writing there is every reason to believe that the remaining exiles will be as successfully transformed. All the hysterical talk about 'bloodshed,' 'armed resistance,' 'dying in their old homes' and that sort of thing, reiterated until some of the Indians themselves echoed these foolish phrases, came to nothing. The people from the Hot Springs were transported by wagon without the slightest resistance; and these are the only ones who have made any talk whatever of resistance." Thus, even the usually understanding Lummis ignored the curse.

Yet it struck with awesome surety. The ranch and its Hot Springs had passed through many hands since the white man took nominal possession through grant of a king of Spain, but no legal effort had been made to dispossess the Indian until suit was filed in the Supreme Court of the State of California, described as: J. Downey Harvey, Administrator, et cetera, et al.; Respondents, vs. Alejandro Barker, et al., Appellants. This action was a delayed stand on the part of the Indian following the issuance of patents by the United States government. While the justice of the Indian claim was freely conceded, the white man's court upheld the white man's claim. The Supreme Court of the United States on May 13, 1901, sustained the finding of the lower court, and from that moment, so far as the Indian was concerned, it was a case of fight or get out.

They got out, but they left the curse,

★ And first to feel it was J. Downey Harvey. Col. Ed Fletcher, San Diego realtor, who probably knows more about the Warner ranch than anyone, recalls the series of tragedies which followed in the wake of the curse.

"J. Downey Harvey lost his wife. Financially things went from bad to worse for him and he died bankrupt. The new owner was nearly killed in an accident on the ranch. He was bitten by a gila monster in Arizona and died in an electric car accident in Los Angeles. Mr. Gates dropped dead before my eyes on the ranch while hunting with me." Thus do a few terse lines chronicle the progress of the curse.

The events leading up to this dramatic denouement are intriguing. Is it (Continued on Page Twenty-six)



ANGEL FACE, ONE OF THE OLDEST INDIANS IN THE AREA, REPUTED TO BE 135 YEARS OF AGE WHEN THIS PHOTO WAS TAKEN; THE HUT, HOWEVER, IS A REPLICA OF THOSE IN THE DAYS OF THE MISSION FATHERS.

CAN AN INDIAN CURSE BE REMOVED?

(Continued from Page Three)

possible that a curse had been placed upon the famous springs prior to that of which we now write? Was there a secret ceremony when Don Juan Warner, first Anglo-Saxon to own the property, took possession? It is not difficult to believe.

As a matter of fact, Warner Hot Springs and adjacent territory have never fulfilled the expectations of the first Spanish explorers. It was a favored spot of the Indians, who had known the Southland for centuries; it was a natural stopping place on the route from Yuma to Los Angeles; a way station on the forty-niner gold trail; Kearney camped there on his famous overland march to San Diego; it was a Butterfield Stage station. In short, a strategic spot, blessed with hot and cold water, a sheltered, fertile valley and lumber-laden mountains.

★ The Spaniards, headed by Fray Juan Mariner and Capt. Grijalva, first visited the springs in 1795 and were so impressed with its possibilities that they advocated the founding of a mission and a presidio. There is a Mt. Cruz commemorating the erection of a cross by the good padre. At that time the Indians seemed to be a blending of three tribes, the Dieguenos, Luisenos and the Cahullias, but all were classed as Cupenos and spoke the Mau tongue. Some called the springs Jajopin, others, Kupa. The Spaniards renamed the springs Agua Caliente and the broad plain became the Valle de San Jose. The Indians, according to legend, had come from the north and there came a time when the other tribes fell upon the Cupenos and annihilated them; only a lad named Hoboyak (meaning can do anything) remained. Eventually, with the aid of a bear, he slew the murderers of his clan and married two Luiseno sisters. From this trio came the Cupenos of today. Ethnologists, however, are inclined to assign them to the Yuma group.

The missions of San Diego and San Luis Rey had mutual use of the valley and the Indians were baptised, taught, worked and flogged in customary mission style. But the land still belonged to them and the Hot Springs remained their beloved Mecca. As a matter of fact, Mission Indians were never taught the rights of private ownership and when land grants followed the secularization of the missions it meant absolutely nothing to them. And the first grantees did not molest them because they were needed to till the soil and herd the cattle. Under grant of Gov. Alvarado, June 4, 1840, Don Jose Antonio Pico became "proprietary owner of the place granted, known by the name of Agua Caliente, included among the lands of San Luis Rey." Meanwhile, Silvestre de la Portilla had gained possession of Valle de San Jose June 11, 1836, through grant of Nicolas Gutierrez, provisional Governor following the death of Figueroa. There is little question but what these grants overlapped because no real surveys were made, a fact which has no bearing on our story. But of real importance in this clause of grants: "Reserving to the Indians and their children and their children's children forever and ever the Agua Caliente Hot Springs and the 620 hectares of land adjoining." This and similar clauses did not appear when the white owners asked for land patents, and later the Supreme Court ruled that since the patents had been granted, the litigation was closed.

In the meantime, the future Don Juan Warner had come to town via trapper trails. His first visit was in 1831 when, as a lad of 23 in search of health, he joined a fur expedition organized in St. Louis by Jedediah S. Smith, David E. Jackson and William Sublette. Warner was a Connecticut lad, his real name being Jonathan Trumbull Warner. It is inter-

esting to note that the natural trail followed by the party in its pilgrimage to the coast, led to Santa Fe, thence to the Santa Rita copper mine, the abandoned Mission San Xavier del Bac, Presidio of Tucson, Pima Indian villages, junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, across the desert to Temecula, to San Luis Rey. The party reached Los Angeles December 5, 1831. En route from the desert to Temecula it traversed the San Jose Valley and young Warner never forgot the spot.

Warner trapped all up and down the coast with Young until in December of 1833 illness compelled him to take up permanent residence in Los Angeles. Here he clerked for Abel Stearns and later for John Temple, became a merchant in partnership with Henry Mellus and by 1839 was in business for himself. The previous year he suffered a broken arm in a fight with Alvarado supporters while rescuing the Pico brothers, suspected of plotting to oust Alvarado from office in favor of Cabrillo. During this same period his name was officially changed to Juan Jose Warner, the Jose taking the place of Trumbull for which there was no Spanish equivalent. He became a citizen of Mexico and in 1837 had married Anita Gale, a ward of the Picos, who had a daughter, Mary Ann.

For some unknown reason, Warner went back east in 1840-41 and, while there, delivered several lectures about the Pacific Coast. He suggested that the United States should purchase California from Mexico in order to come into possession of San Francisco Bay. Returning to California in 1841, he made his headquarters in Monterey and trapped on Catalina and the Santa Barbara islands.

★ August 30, 1844, Don Juan, as a Mexican citizen and father of a family, applied for a land grant and selected Valle de San Jose, at, in spite of previous grants, the land had been abandoned. Gov. Micheltorena made the grant November 28, 1844, and it was confirmed by the Legislature May 21, 1845. It was stipulated that Warner must reside on the property and the "dobe which he built and dwelt in from 1845 to 1855 still stands. In it, three of his children were born: Andrew Fernando, 1846; Isabelle, 1848, and Juan Bautista in 1851. In 1846 Warner was granted the surrounding hills and canyons "in which to hide and defend his stock from marauders" by Gov. Pio Pico. When Warner took possession of his great ranch there were ten large Indian communities on it. Even as late as 1900 five still remained.

One suspects that Don Juan's treatment of his red tenants was no better nor worse than that accorded them by other whites. They were compelled to work, were forced to purchase supplies, not raised on the property, from Warner's

HE FLEW TO FAME--AND BEYOND!

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parative calm. On each side and below us the inferno of lightning continued. We were passing between two great canyon walls of black cloud. Now my mind had a chance to recover. I saw that the lower altitude was permitting the ice on the wings to melt, slowly relieving the plane of its added weight. The air indicator came back to life with a start, the ice that had plugged it giving away. It now registered the correct air speed of ninety-five miles per hour. But fate was to give us one more thrill.

The engines began to vibrate noticeably. This added to our worries. Later we learned that ice particles in the air had torn chunks out of the propeller blades. The damage was so bad on inspection that new blades had to be substituted before our return flight.

We climbed back to 6000 feet, confident that the storm was slowly being left behind us. A faint glow on the port bow appeared, betokening the approach of daylight. Never was a dawn so eagerly awaited. As the glow spread over the

own store and the prevailing wage was \$3 a month. Frequent floggings maintained efficiency and discipline.

And on one of the many moonlit nights which drenched the Druid groves with sepulchral hues, the red converts to the cross must have appealed to the pagan god Chungichniah, who still held their hearts, and the god placed a curse on the pale-faced tyrants who enslaved his people on their own lands, for matters did not fare overwell with Don Juan. There were sickness and strife and in 1850 an outbreak on Warner's ranch culminated a general uprising. Warner and his nephews were temporarily driven from their home, four whites were slain at the springs, the store and stock were looted and destroyed. Later an Indian, Antonio Garra, who resented the taxing of his cattle, and Bill Marshall, a white man who ran the Warner store, were convicted of inciting the uprising, and faced the firing squad.

Still the curse continued, centering its venom on Mrs. Warner. To save her life, Don Juan was forced to abandon his home at the Hot Springs and take up permanent residence in Los Angeles in 1855. But that was not all. Although, pursuant to its treaty with Mexico, the United States confirmed Warner's land grant October 10, 1854, Portilla, first to file on Valle de San Jose, appeared out of the nowhere and set up a claim. In the end, the valley was divided. January 10, 1880, Portilla was awarded a patent for 17,634.06 acres and on the sixteenth Warner heirs received patent to 26,688.93 acres. Naturally the interim was filled with irritating litigation.

Meanwhile, back in 1869, Judge Benjamin Hayes, who had been a Warner guest on more than one occasion, wrote to a friend: "What the country needs for the profit of that whole mountain region, is the removal of these Indians to a reservation. Until this can be done, the owners of San Jose del Valle, Temecula, Santa Isabel, and the other large ranches, will have to bear with this possessory claim, which, in most cases, I believe, is especially mentioned in the original grants; among them, in the grant of San Jose del Valle."

By 1875 most of Warner ranch was owned by Louis Phillips and John G. Downey and by April of 1880, Downey was in sole possession. But to the ignorant Indians these sales and resales meant nothing. How could they know that the suggestion made by Judge Hayes in 1869 was assuming tangible form? They dozed the days away, supremely confident of white man's justice until, as already narrated, J. Downey Harvey, as administrator of the estate, wielded the legal cudgel in 1900 and the death blow fell.

The curse, which had driven Yankee Don Juan Jose Warner from his inland empire to the shelter of Los Angeles, where only the curse of too many politicians prevails, was reinvoled with dire

results. But white men laugh at cur until one actually strikes home, and Don Carlos Lummis and William Coll of Los Angeles, Russell C. Allen of San Diego, Charles L. Partridge of Redland and R. Egan of Capistrano, acting as government commission to secure a reservation for the Warner exiles, blithely conveyed them to Pala "without result."

Col. Fletcher declares that the curse has now been removed and it came pass in this manner. In 1888, U. Grant, Jr., and George Puterbaugh proposed to build a Warner Dam to irrigate the great valley and other thirsty portions of San Diego county, but for one reason or another the project was forgotten. Then came William Griffith Henshaw. He was born in Ottawa, Ill., and came to California with his widow mother in 1873. He acquired wealth as a real estate operator in various parts of the State and eventually visited Warner ranch. It is not certain if he knew of the Grant-Puterbaugh scheme but he got the same idea.

In 1911 Henshaw acquired water right which the Pacific Light and Power Company had secured from the Downey heirs in 1905, and also gained control of the ranch. Col. Fletcher negotiated the deal. The World War held up Henshaw plans, but he contributed the fight at the land which resulted in the construction of Hodges Dam and Lake Hemshaw. He died in San Francisco March 2, 1929.

★ And the removal of the curse? Col. Fletcher recounts the incident: "I sold the ranch to Mr. Henshaw and was its manager for twelve years. I was sympathetic with the Indians, employ them whenever I could, let them, free of charge, use the old bath-house to take their baths for rheumatism, etc., let them bury their dead in the old cemetery. A brother-in-law, E. C. Batchelder, and raised the money to reconstruct the mission. I got the consent of Mr. Henshaw to let the Catholic Church hold service in the rebuilt mission and immediate thereafter the Indians held their first fiesta in nearly thirty years at Warner Hot Springs. Thousands gathered there and the Indians, to show their appreciation, held another religious ceremony and removed the curse."

But DID they remove it? COULD they remove it? In early days the Warner ranch was an important point on the most traveled trail "back east." Even one of the old routes except this one! today a major highway. Populous cities have flourished on every spot selected by the padres except this one. At the Hot Springs, unexcelled by any in the land time seems to be standing still, carrying one back to other days more placid and contented than our own. Perhaps this is why we love it so.

Just recently—October 20, 1935, to be exact—John Treanor, owner of part of the original ranch, close to the Hot Springs, fell to his death from a ladder. He was president of the Riverside Cement Company, one-time head of the Community Chest and a prime mover in establishing the present chain of dams and reservoirs in San Diego county.

Can it be that when the Cupenos sought to recall the curse, their god Chungichniah turned deaf ears to the plea of his children who have espoused Christianity and call on him only in time of trouble?

Or can it be that the shining cross of the remodeled mission held him at bay and he could not remove the curse, even had he willed?

Time alone can tell.

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(Continued on Page Twenty-seven)

San Diego County Historical Scrapbook

JULIAN RECOVERS FROM MINING BOOM....1892

Ranch



From the Historical Collection of Union Title Insurance and Trust Company

This 1892 view of Julian, from the historical collection of Union Title Insurance and Trust Company, looks like a "back east" country town of a half-century ago. The pastoral quality of the scene was not entirely in keeping with Julian activities, however.

In 1869, when gold was discovered at Julian, the word spread quickly, and within three months the place had become a roaring mining camp. Only a year later, it was second in size only to San Diego as the largest city in the County. In an election held to decide whether Julian or San Diego should become the County seat, it is reported that Julian lost by only three votes.

The first years of the gold rush were prosperous, and more than \$13,000,000 in gold was taken from the area. Then, as the gold supply dwindled, underground springs became a constant hazard to mining operations, finally increasing production costs to the point of no return. By the turn of the century, mining had come to a virtual halt.

Today, Julian is a very thriving agricultural center, famed for its fine apples and pears. Many San Diegans have summer homes in the area, and in winter it is a favorite spot for those interested in winter sports.

THE SAN DIEGO UNION

COUNTY NEWS

a-24

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1953

Building Spreads In County Areas

Residential Structures Up in 1953 Period;
Maps Filed for 14 New Subdivisions

Residential building in the unincorporated areas of San Diego County has shown an increase in the first two months of 1953. Dr. Willis H. Miller, county planning director, believes the trend will continue.

Tentative maps for 14 subdivisions have been filed since Jan. 1. In January and February, 1952, only eight such maps were filed.

The proposed subdivisions provide 779 lots, as compared with only 169 lots in the January and February maps of a year ago.

Miller said no single area of the county is favored. Maps have been filed for subdivisions near Escondido, Vista, Lemon Grove, Lakeside, Fletcher Hills, Bostonia and in the South Bay region.

Construction in most subdivisions probably will not start for three to six months. It usually takes three months after filing maps before work can get under way.

Miller foresees a backlog of construction for later in the year. Meanwhile subdivisions processed last year still are in the development stage. Some started early last year are almost through the sales period.

The frequency with which highway developers are consulted on highway alignments and traffic routing has led planners and builders to discern considerable attention by investors to residential construction. Development of shopping districts also is indicated, to serve the population as it spreads out into what had been unimproved hills and valleys.

Mr. T. W. Plueger, owner of the Julian Hardware store, informs us that the Julian people, the Julian Women's club, the Lions club and San Diego County have started work on the reconstruction of the remains of the famous old Julian Brewery. When the work is completed it will be used as a public museum. Much of the credit for starting the project goes to Col. Ed Fletcher. Nobody seems to know for sure just how old the existing building is, but there is a record of a picture published in 1781.

In the rear of the old building are two great brick ovens that were used all during the gold rush days to bake bread for the many thousands of people in and around Julian. For some time after the brewery vacated, the building was used as a blacksmith shop. The original stamping iron that the brewery used to stamp the barrels is now owned by Mr. S. S. Hathaway and it will become one of the many very fine pieces now ready for the museum. More power to the folks in Julian!

Vital Statistics:

Births in Julian—Mr. and Mrs.

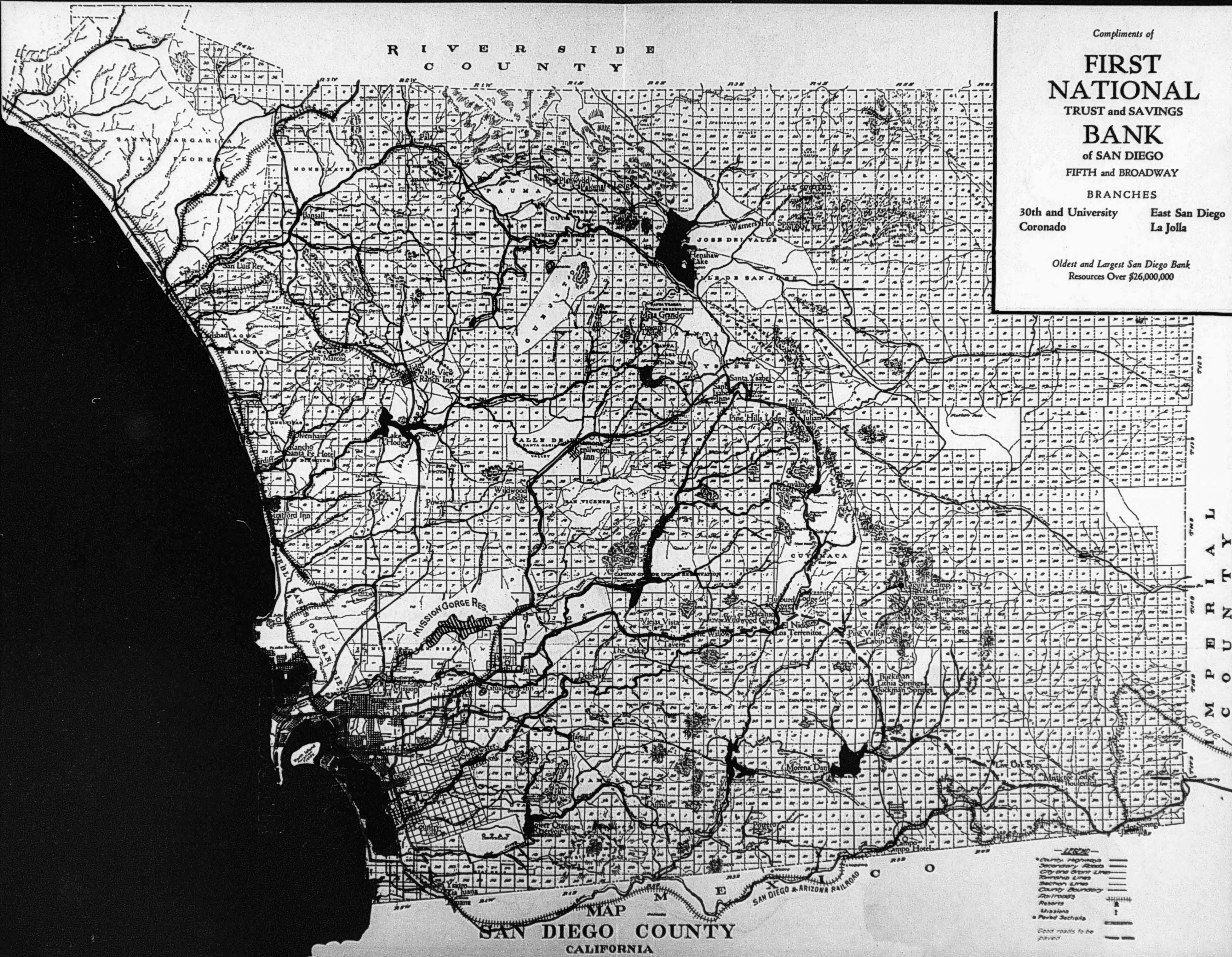
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MAP
SAN DIEGO COUNTY
CALIFORNIA

- LEGEND —
- County Highways
 - Secondary Roads
 - City and Street Lines
 - Township Lines
 - Section Lines
 - County Boundary
 - Roads
 - Resorts
 - Missions
 - Paved Sections
 - Coast roads to be paved

SAN DIEGO COUNTY

General Conditions, Agriculture, Live Stock, Etc.

San Diego County extends approximately 60 miles from the Pacific Coast, and 70 miles north of the international border, and therefore contains, in round numbers, 4,200 square miles—an area almost as great as that of Connecticut. The land rises gently from sea level to heights of more than 3,000 feet at a distance of 40 miles from the coast. From this crest the land to the east drops rapidly to the level lands of Imperial Valley. The arable portions of the County are divided into a series of terraces, or plateaus. The lower, or coast terrace, comprises a number of valleys with intervening mesas. Next comes a series of large and beautiful valleys at an elevation of from 400 to 500 feet. The third terrace has an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,500 feet, and is broken into numerous small intervening valleys, nooks and glens. The rest of the territory is mountainous. The entire tillable land is estimated by the government to be more than 300,000 acres.

The various elevations afford climatic conditions of both the semi-tropics and temperate zones, and consequently a great variety of horticultural products are grown. Some fruit or crop ripens in every month of the year. Among the products, crops and fruits developed are the following: Apples, peaches, corn, figs, grapes (table, wine and raisin), grapefruit, hay, boney and wax, kaffir corn and milo maize, lemons, olives, oranges, peaches, pears, plums and prunes, potatoes, tomatoes, walnuts and poultry and eggs.

A maximum of sunlight and a soil containing, to an exceptional degree, all the chemical elements necessary to plant life, unite to produce an exceptional agricultural development.

While rainfall in the county averages about twenty inches a year, the absence of devastating storms, which wash from the soil its elements of fertility, has permitted the land to enrich itself as in few other places, and through the mild, fresh days the business of making things grow has a pleasure unknown in rigorous climates.

More and more attention is being given to livestock, and beef cattle herds greatly improved in the past few years by the addition of blooded stock. Large cattle ranches are found in the upland country. Guernseys, Herefords, Jerseys, Angus and Holsteins predominate. Hog ranches, specializing in pure bred stock, are scattered throughout the county. Hampshires, Duroc-Jerseys and Poland Chinas are the principal breeds.

Climatic conditions are exceptionally favorable for poultry raising. This industry is expanding rapidly, and each year sees bigger shipments of eggs to eastern and middle western markets. Flocks run in numbers from a few hens that supply the family table to several thousand birds. Sheep, goats and rabbits also are profitably raised.

San Diego County ranks third in California in the production of lemons. The principal citrus districts are El Cajon, Chula Vista, Lemon Grove, Escondido and Fallbrook. The Escondido and El Cajon districts lead in orange production. The acreage devoted to grapefruit is small.

The principal grape-producing sections are the Escondido, El Cajon and Poway Valleys, nearly 10,000 acres being given over to vineyards.

The annual rainfall in the mountain district of the County runs from 20 to 40 inches. In the city of San Diego, the normal annual precipitation is 10 inches, usually confined to the months of November, December, January, February and March.

A number of irrigation systems provide water for farms and orchards. In some localities, however, where favorable conditions of soil and rainfall obtain, certain crops are successful without irrigation.

A network of splendid roads and paved highways spreads over the country, centering on the city of San Diego.

Railroad service is supplied by the San Diego and Arizona Railway, from the east, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe from the north.

History—Some Notable Facts

- 1542—Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, Portuguese navigator in the service of Spain, discovered San Diego Bay.
- 1602—Sebastian Vizcaino, Spanish explorer, gave the bay the name it now bears.
- 1769—Father Junipero Serra built and dedicated first California mission at San Diego.
- 1811—Mexicans started revolution against Spain.
- 1822—Mexican government established.
- 1846—John C. Fremont arrived and raised American flag.
- 1850—City incorporated. U. S. A. quartermaster depot established.
- 1851—First newspaper issued.
- 1870—Military reservation on Point Loma established.
- 1871—Work on Santa Fe Railroad started.
- 1873—City water system with mountain reservoirs established.
- 1883—First National Bank established.
- 1886—Street railway company organized and first car run.
- 1912—City purchased entire water supply system for municipality.
- 1915—The Panama-California Exposition operated during 365 days of 1915, and was continued during all of 1916, thus making it the longest continued exposition in the history of the world.

- 1917—San Diego chosen as site for the great U. S. Army cantonment for Southern California, U. S. Marine Base, U. S. Naval Training Station, U. S. Army Aviation School, U. S. Submarine Operating Base, U. S. Naval Hospital, etc.; and thereby made the greatest military rendezvous west of Chicago.
- 1919—Issue of good roads bond to amount of \$2,300,000 to build 133 additional miles of concrete roads in San Diego County.
- 1919—New transcontinental railway connection effected through the completion of the San Diego and Arizona Railway.
- 1920—San Diego designated as capital of newly created Eleventh Naval District, controlling all naval activities on this portion of the Pacific Coast.
- 1922—Rehabilitation of state Exposition buildings in Balboa Park gave San Diego splendid community center.
- 1923—United States Naval Training Station, largest and finest in the West, commissioned.
- 1927—Colonel Lindbergh took to the air in a San Diego built plane for his successful flight to Paris.

TOWNS IN COUNTY

Towns in San Diego County (outside limits of San Diego City):

Name	Distance from San Diego	Elev., Ft.	Population
Alpine	30.5 N. E.	1,860	350
Barrett	40.0 S. E.	1,617	20
Bonsall	54.5 N.	172	200
Boonville	17.5 N. E.	490	800
Bonita	10.0 S. E.	300	250
Bonlevard	70.1 S. E.	3,250	50
Buckman Springs	54.4 E.	3,225	275
Campo	51.8 S. E.	2,543	200
Cardiff	29.0 N.	75	600
Carlsbad	40.0 N.	50	4,250
Chula Vista	7.5 S.	75	4,500
Coronado	1.0 S. W.	25	108
Del Mar	21.6 E.	575	550
Del Norte	24.4 N.	100	400
De Luz	71.0 N.	400	250
Descanso	42.6 E.	3,540	75
Dufur	29.8 S. E.	1,100	250
El Cajon	25.3 E.	450	950
Encinitas	30.9 N.	85	600
Escondido	35.3 N. E.	650	4,500
Fallbrook	62.2 N. E.	730	1,500
Grossmont	13.3 E.	700	100
Guatav	47.1 E.	4,000	50
Hill (Sorrento)	15.0 N.	31	60
Hippis	65.0 S. E.	4,000	250
Imperial Beach	13.9 S.	15	400
Jacumba	76.2 S. E.	2,800	400
Jambi	21.0 E.	1,040	400
Jullian	59.8 N. E.	4,129	1,500
La Mesa	21.4 E.	410	4,000
La Mesa	11.0 E.	60	45
Lanotian	6.0 S.	60	900
Lemon Grove	9.7 E.	460	110
Mesa Grande	53.6 N. E.	3,300	75
Miramar	15.0 N. E.	500	7,000
National City	4.7 S.	50	1,600
Nestor, San Ysidro, Palm City	12.9 S.	32	3,500
Oceanside	42.7 N.	50	800
Otay	11.0 E.	60	300
Pala (via Oceanside)	67.8 N. E.	411	150
Palm Springs P. O.	78.0 N. E.	5,650	150
Palm City (see Nestor)	43.5 S. E.	3,323	525
Poway	24.0 N. E.	325	1,000
Ramona	38.1 N. E.	7,440	6,220
Resort	62.9 E.	6,220	76
San Luis Rey	41.1 N.	76	400
San Marcos	41.0 N.	570	50
San Onofre	61.5 N.	50	150
San Ysidro (see Nestor)	52.6 N. E.	2,983	650
Santee	18.3 N. E.	370	50
Solano Beach	27.0 N.	50	550
Spring Valley	11.9 E.	425	125
Sunnyside	12.5 E.	125	1,900
Teats	44.1 S. E.	1,900	500
Valley Center	44.8 N. E.	1,200	330
Vista	47.8 N.	330	75
Warner Springs	68.0 N. E.	3,165	

Fishing—Commercial

Number wholesale fish concerns	21
Number of importers of Mexican lobsters	9
Number of fishermen	760
Total catch for 1927, pounds	45,012,771

About 800,000 pounds of lobsters, most of which come from Mexican waters, are caught yearly, and the annual catch of sardines runs from eight million to ten million pounds.

Varieties caught include anchovies, abalone, barracuda, bonita, Jew fish, lobsters, king fish, halibut, mackerel, mullet, pompano, perch, flounder, croakers, rock bass, rock cod, sardines, sea bass, sea trout, sand bass, sand dabs, smelt, skipjack, shark, sheephead, sword fish, Spanish mackerel, sculpin, tuna, yellowtail, clams (pismo, cockles and soft shell), mussels and turtles.

(For sport fishing see "Sports.")

San Diego is the only point on the United States west coast that is reached by many warm water species. It is the first American port struck in northward runs by albacore and other fishes of similar habits.

In 1927 there were in San Diego six canneries, and these were supplied by 295 boats valued at \$1,245,000.

A branch office of the Commercial Fisheries Department of the California State Fish and Game Commission is located in San Diego for the purpose of making statistical records on ocean fish depletion, of encouraging deep sea fishing and canning, and of enforcing the fish and game laws.

Harbor

San Diego harbor is landlocked, free of currents, and easily accessible for all types of vessels in all kinds of weather conditions. It is the first United States port north of the Panama Canal and one of the three natural, deep-water harbors on the Pacific Coast.

Port charges vary monthly in San Diego as in all other Pacific ports, but are as low at all times as any on the coast.

Over bar	37 feet
In channel	35 to 70 feet
Middlegrounds	37 feet

Manufacturing—Industrial Sites

Of the commodities manufactured in San Diego, numbering approximately 1,000, there are included cottonseed oil and by-products, canned fish, lumber, including hard wood and soft wood, and its finished products (sash, doors, frames, interior trim and flooring), automobile tires, meat and meat products, salt, crackers, cakes and confectionery, olives, olive oil, onyx, marble and building granite, gas engines, hoists, irrigation machinery, cement pipe, brick, tile, artificial stone ornaments, fire brick, building materials, soap, washing powder, dairy products, water heaters, citrus oil products, furniture, macaroni, gas heating appliances, hotel equipment, electric brooders, tents, awnings and camp equipage, lubricating oil, gasoline, poultry and dairy food, etc.

Nearly two miles of water front property is owned by the Chamber of Commerce, and is offered for sale for industrial purposes at prices far below those at which similar property is held on any other portion of the west coast. This includes more than 900 acres of land with rail and water transportation and public utilities, with paved highways adjacent to the entire area. These lands are particularly attractive, not only on a price basis, but because they are conveniently located in reference to home sites for labor that may be employed in plants to be erected there.

WATER SUPPLY of CITY and COUNTY

General Reservoir Statistics

No city in the United States has a better quality of water than that which citizens of San Diego draw from their hydrants. It is caught from the clouds by mountain peaks, drips from upland flowers and shrubbery, and filters through granite formations into great mountain reservoirs, uncontaminated by sewage or refuse.

Name of Reservoir	Area of Watershed (Sq. Mi.)	Storage When Full (Gallons)
Morena	119.5	17,492,800,000
Barrett	130.05	14,512,200,000
Upper Otay	12.6	835,700,000
Lower Otay	85.7	18,979,500,000
Chollas	very small	90,700,000
Hodges	306	12,284,300,000
San Dieguito	very small	368,600,000
Henshaw	208	53,527,500,000
Wohlford	32	2,463,000,000
Cuyamaca	12	3,777,000,000
Murray	very small	1,983,000,000
Sweetwater	186	10,166,000,000
Marron*	220	55,784,000,000
El Capitan*	178	57,000,000,000
San Vicente*	76	54,000,000,000
Sutherland†	53.4	10,000,000,000
Pamo*	110	5,000,000,000
		318,264,300,000

Note: *Proposed. †Under Construction.
(Compiled by R. C. WUESTH, Supervisor, March 16, 1927.)

Sports

- Yachting.**
- Rowing (Men's and Girls' Clubs).**
- Swimming (Ocean, San Diego Bay, Mission Bay, salt and fresh water plunges).**
- Fishing:**
 - Ocean varieties include: Tuna, barracuda, bonita, Jew fish, mackerel, rock bass, rock cod, sea bass, sea trout, skipjack, shark, sword fish, Spanish mackerel, sculpin, skate, yellowtail and halibut.
 - Bay varieties include: Anchovies, halibut, perch, flounder, sand bass, smelt, mackerel, and other small fish.
 - Surf varieties: Corvina, croakers, perch and some varieties of shark.
 - Shell fish found on the rocks at low tide include: Abalone, mussels and clams (pismo, cockles and soft shell).
 - Mountain lake fish, caught in the lakes and reservoirs of the back country, include: Black bass, steelhead trout, salmon trout and rainbow trout.

MAP of

SAN DIEGO COUNTY CALIFORNIA



Compliments of

FIRST NATIONAL TRUST and SAVINGS BANK of SAN DIEGO FIFTH and BROADWAY

BRANCHES

30th and University East San Diego
Coronado La Jolla

Oldest and Largest San Diego Bank
Resources Over \$26,000,000



- Hunting:** Deer, quail, doves, many species of duck, rabbits and bob cats are found from one to three hours' ride from the city.
- Polo, horseback riding, golf, tennis, bowling, motoring, aquaplaning, roque, quoits.**
- Baseball:** Summer and winter leagues, the latter composed largely of major league players, afford high-class baseball the year 'round.

Stadium

Seating capacity	30,000
Cost of construction	\$150,000.00

Roads and Highways

A network of superb highways spreads in all directions from San Diego, and the county paved highway system is being materially extended year after year. The State Highway, paved for its entire distance between San Diego and Los Angeles, follows the shores of the Pacific Ocean for more than 70 miles, and then turns inland at San Juan Capistrano. There are nearly 300 miles of paved road in the County and many more are being added constantly.

San Diego is the western terminus of several transcontinental highways which, converging at El Paso, Texas, continue to the Pacific Coast over practically the same route. These highways enable motorists to come direct to San Diego over the most southern routes, open throughout the year, from all points in the middle west and east.

The Bankhead Highway originating at Washington, D. C., passes through Richmond, Va.; Nashville, Tenn.; Little Rock, Ark.; Dallas and Kent, Texas. At Kent the Bankhead joins the Old Spanish Trail and continues through El Paso, Texas, to its western terminus at San Diego.

The Lee Highway, beginning at New York City, passes through the national capital, and then continues west through Chattanooga and Memphis, Tenn.; Little Rock, Ark.; Lawton, Okla.; northern Texas, and cuts through the southeastern part of New Mexico to El Paso and then on to San Diego.

The Old Spanish Trail, originating at Jacksonville, Fla., goes by way of Tallahassee, Fla.; Mobile, Ala., across Mississippi to Houston and San Antonio, Texas, to El Paso and San Diego.

The Borderland Highway, from El Paso, follows closely the international boundary line. Motorists traveling westward over this route, as well as the others, continue from El Paso through Deming, N. Mex., and Douglas, Bisbee, Tucson, Phoenix to Yuma, Ariz., where the motorist crosses the Colorado river over a great bridge. California is entered through the famous Imperial Valley, below sea level. From El Centro the route goes over the last range of mountains, where the highest elevation is less than 3,300 feet. On the last lap of the journey the motorist passes swiftly through the foothills and valleys and finally glimpses San Diego, spread before him in a wondrous panorama that includes mountains, harbor and ocean.

Steamship Lines

San Diego is served with 21 steamship lines linking the port's trade channels with the marts of nearly every industrial and mercantile center on the east and west coasts of the United States, Mexico, Central America, England and continental Europe.

Ed Fletcher Papers

1870-1955

MSS.81

Box: 74 Folder: 13

Personal Memorabilia - San Diego - County Memorabilia



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