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# South Bay Historical Society Bulletin

July 2019

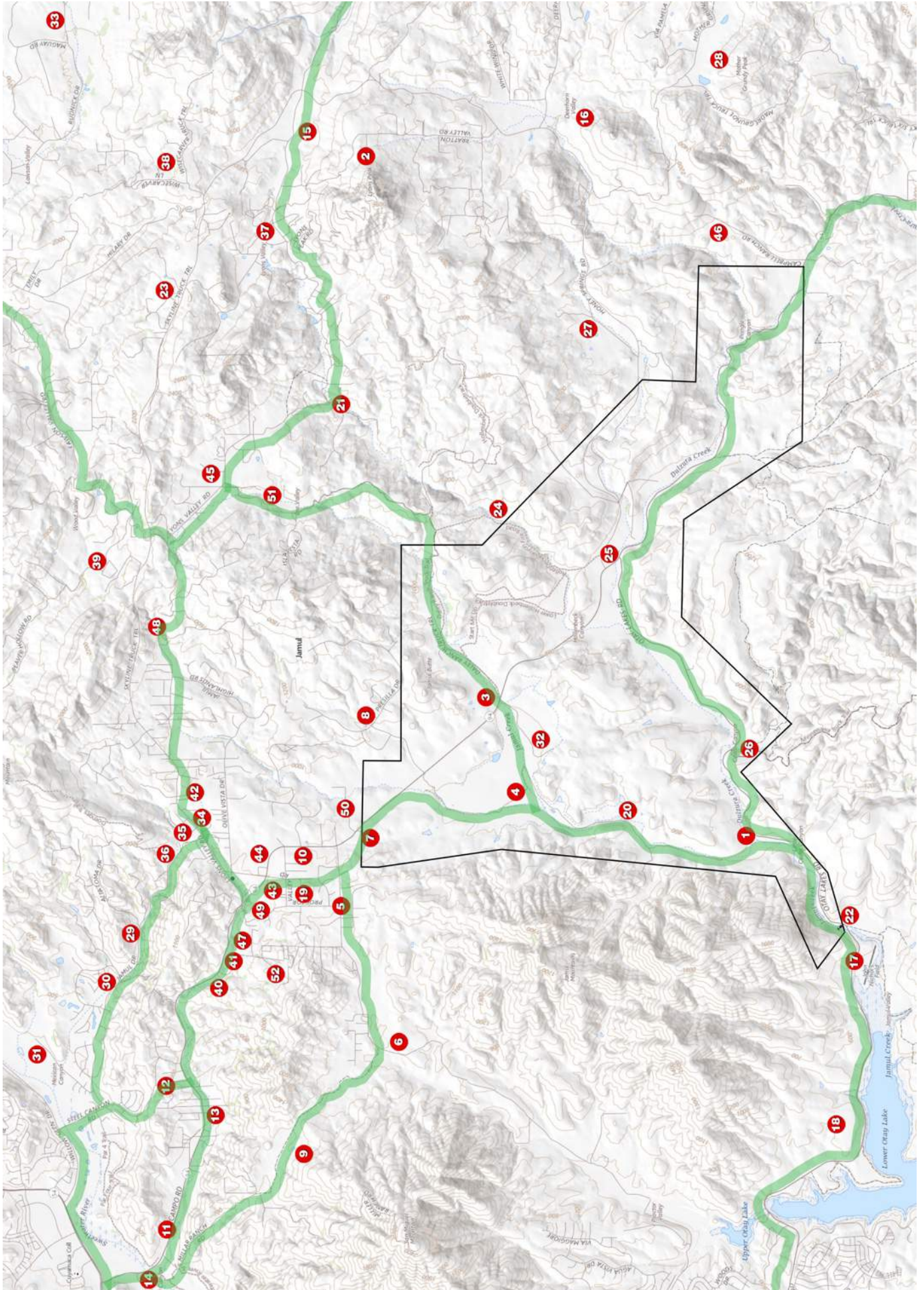
Issue No. 23

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The map in this issue of the *Bulletin* shows historical landmarks in the Jamul area. The next issue will show landmarks in the Dulzura area. The green lines follow the approximate locations of early roads before 1895, based on historical maps in the San Diego History Center and interviews with George Merz who has written many articles on Jamul's history for the *Jamul Shopper & News* published monthly. The Jamul Valley was home to the

Kumeyaay Native American people long before the arrival of the Spanish, and before that was home to the prehistoric San Dieguito people who lived here at least 10,000 years ago. It was a Mexican land grant in the 1830s and later the American ranch of the Burton family. The photo above shows the ruins of a kiln used by the Burtons to make cement in the 1890s, one of the few surviving landmarks in Jamul from the nineteenth century.



## Jamul's Historic Landmarks

by Steve Schoenherr

1 - In 1829, the Mexican governor of Alta California, Jose Maria Echeandia granted Rancho Jamul to Pio Pico, who built his adobe at the junction of the Jamul and Dulzura Creeks until it was destroyed in an Indian attack in 1837. Indians from Jacumba attacked the Rancho, killed foreman Juan Leiva and 3 young men. Leiva's wife and young son were stripped of their clothes and fled to the mission. Leiva's two daughters were taken and never heard from again. Pio Pico's mother Eustaquia was warned by an Indian woman named Cesarea, and she escaped with her three daughters. The rancho

house and buildings were burned. Rancho San Ysidro was attacked by Indians, houses burned, 2 daughters of the Ybarra family were captured. Tijuana rancho of Santiago Arguello was abandoned. Rancho Tecate of Juan Bandini was attacked and burned. Between the years 1836 and 1840, nearly all the ranchos in the country were plundered, at one time or another. Pico did not rebuild Rancho Jamul, instead focusing his attention on the much larger Rancho Santa Margarita, and leading a political revolt against the Conservative government in Mexico, defeating the army of Micheltorena in 1845, becoming governor of Alta California and moving the capital to Los Angeles. After years of neglect, Pico's brother-in-law John Forster, acting as his agent without the knowledge of Pio



Pío de Jesus Pico and his wife, María Ignacia Alvarado Pico, in 1852, with two of their nieces, María Anita Alvarado (far left) and Trinidad Ortega (far right). Pio Pico's unusual facial features show his mixed ancestry, part Mexican, African and Indian, and may also suggest disease of the pituitary gland.

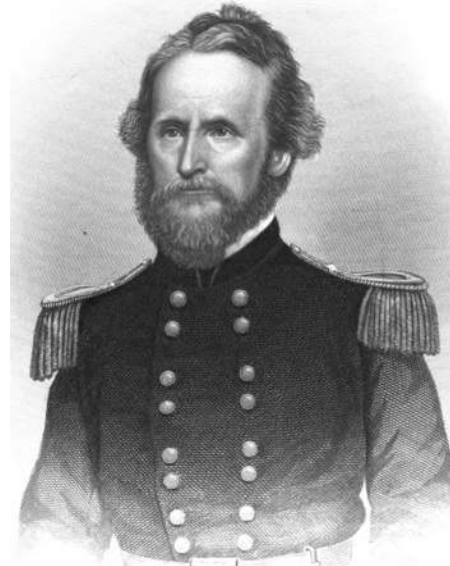
Pico, sold the rancho to Bonifacio Lopez and Philip Crosthwaite. Lopez rebuilt the Pio Pico adobe on the grant and lived there until 1853.<sup>1</sup>



Lopez adobe ruins ca. 1890.

2 - American forces occupied San Diego after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848. Capt. Nathaniel Lyon was the commander of the Army quartermaster department at New Town in 1851, and was concerned about the problem of getting supplies to San Diego. The only land routes from Fort Yuma on the Colorado River were northwest to Los Angeles or southwest through Mexico to the Tijuana Valley. In 1851 Lyon explored a route straight east from San Diego past San Miguel Mountain through a valley to

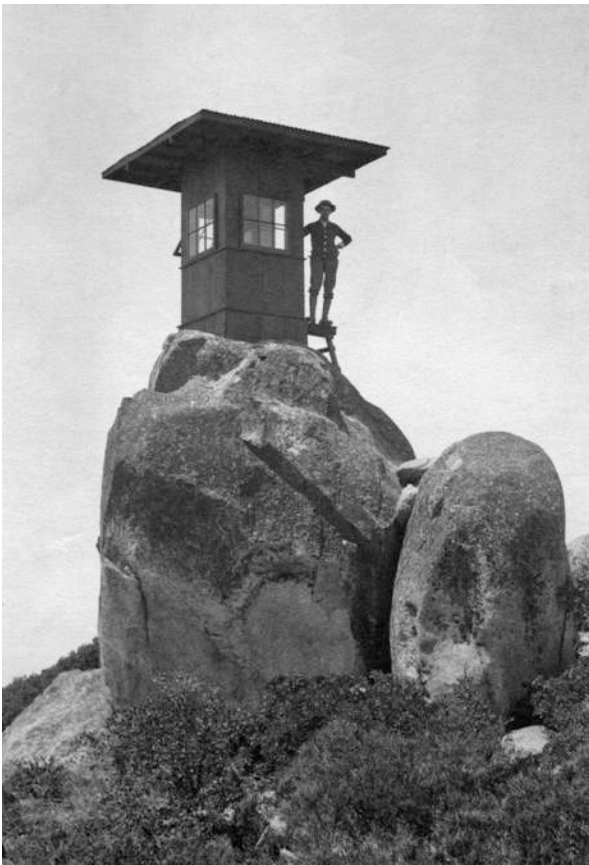
the mountain later named in his honor, Lyon's Peak (the apostrophe was later dropped and it became Lyons Peak and Lyons Valley). He continued east through the Jacumba pass and reached Yuma with a route 80 miles shorter than any other. Lyon was reassigned to a new post in the east in 1852, and his route was never officially adopted by the Army, but Mexican shepherders began to use it to move large flocks through the mountains to San Diego and Los Angeles. The ruins of rock sheep corrals can still be seen to the west of Interstate 8 at Mountain Springs.<sup>2</sup>



Capt. Nathaniel Lyon served as a general in the Civil War and was killed in the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 7, 1861.

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"The great difficulty of forwarding from this point the supplies for the post at the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers by means of the wagon road has, since taking charge of this business, excited in me a deep solicitude to accomplish this object by a more direct route; and, accordingly on the 5th of last month I set out from this place, with no other guide than the points of the compass, determined to go a direct course as possible, and by such exploration as I should be able to make, ascertain whether any facilities over the present route could be obtained. In nearly a direct course east from here (and in nearly this direction the Post upon the Gila and Colorado lies) two large mountains may be seen; the first called (I believe) 'San Miguel', appears dark, being covered with vegetation, the second, which is much higher, is white with granite boulders piled in huge masses upon it. The inviting depression on the north side of these mountains, determined me to attempt a passage through it, which I accomplished with unexpected facility, realizing only such embarrassment as would naturally arise from ignorance of the country, and which was happily avoided, on returning, by discovering an old Indian trail, long since abandoned, which led in a very direct and easy course. From the foot of the second mountain extends in a direct course east for about 30 miles (turning slightly south toward its eastern extremity) one of the most remarkable mountain gorges in nature; having on either side high, steep mountains, covered with huge granite blocks. . . ." -- Nathaniel Lyon quoted in the *San Diego Herald*, June 9, 1851. (from Turley, 1988, pp. 1-2)



Lyons Peak lookout built in 1910

Lyons Peak at 3755 ft. is higher by some measurements than Otay Mountain (3572 ft.). Rudolph Wueste in 1910 built the first fire lookout station on Lyons Peak, perched perilously on top of a boulder. Howard and Barbara Hover were fire spotters who lived in a cabin built by the Forest Service next to the lookout tower in the 1930s. Howard was the son of rancher Aaron Hover who homesteaded with Alvin Hollenbeck in 1894. The cabin and a later house were destroyed in the 1970 Laguna fire.<sup>3</sup>

3 - In 1853 Capt. Henry Burton, commander of the Army post at the San Diego Mission purchased the Rancho from Crosthwaite and Bonifacio Lopez for \$1000, plus an additional \$250 to Lopez "for the adobe house and the improvements he put up." Burton settled on the Rancho with his Mexican wife María Amparo Ruiz Burton, granddaughter of pioneer soldier Captain Francisco María Ruiz. The Burtons built a new adobe house on the Jamul Creek at what is today the junction of Highway 94 and the

Daley Ranch Truck Trail. Part of this Burton adobe is still used as the ranch house today.<sup>4</sup>

4 - Burton's claim to the Rancho Jamul was rejected by the California Land Commission due to Pio Pico's abandonment in 1837 and lack of documentary proof of his ownership after 1837. The Burtons would fight for their claim in the courts for many years, but they could not stop the intrusion on Rancho land of squatters who built homes and farms on land they claimed was public domain. One of the first was William Robinson who built his two-story home in 1867 at the junction of the north and south branches of Jamul Creek. Robinson was the son of Old Town pioneer James Robinson. Other squatters were Elizabeth Fuquay, who built a home south of Robinson's on Jamul Creek; Joseph Riley, who was elected county supervisor in 1871; Gilbert Rennie, who was a county clerk; William Burleigh, Bernoni Campbell, Frederico Ruiz and Louis Mendoza. Maria Burton wrote a novel about these squatters, using fictional names but based on her real-life struggle to protect her property. "The Squatter and the Don" was published in 1885, under the pen name C. Loyal, making Maria the first Mexican-American woman writer in California.<sup>5</sup>



The Spanish-style adobe of Henry Burton as it looked in 1910, shortly before it burned in 1917. John D. Spreckels rebuilt the adobe, but it was remodeled in 1927, removing the arches.

5 - The Maxfield ranch along Proctor Valley Road was settled by Daniel C. Maxfield in 1879 with his two brothers, George and Ezra. D. C. Maxfield was the local justice of the peace and held court in the living room of his house. George Maxfield owned a general store across



Livestock corral foundations on Geary homestead along Proctor Valley Road. These may have originated with Indians from the Mission as early as 1795 when the Jamul Valley was used to pasture cattle and horses from the Mission. Some maps show these as “Indian Rock Corrals.”

the street from the school. The Maxfield ranch was adjacent to the homestead of William Cant where a small number of Indians lived around the home of Josefa Cant. Clara Maxfield befriended the Indians and kept records of their births and deaths. Social events were held at the Maxfield ranch and every spring the Maxfields hosted an annual dinner party for the whole community. The Maxfields sold part of their homestead to the Fergusons, and after Daniel Maxfield died in 1907, William Ferguson took over the house.<sup>6</sup>

6 - An early settler of Jamul was Daniel Geary who kept a flock of sheep along Proctor Valley Road. The foundations of livestock corrals can still be seen where he homesteaded in 1883. Geary emigrated from Ireland in 1852, coming to California “around the Horn” by ship. He was known in Jamul for his Irish temper, often getting into fights with his neighbors and arrested for selling whiskey to Indians. After his

death in 1907 due to injuries from falling off a ladder while working on his roof, his second wife moved to the Honey Springs Ranch.<sup>7</sup>

7 - The Jamul Casino is a recent addition to Highway 94, built in 2011 on the small reservation of the Jamul Indian Village. Long before the arrival of the homesteaders or the Spanish, thousands of Native Americans lived in Jamul, the Kumeyaay word for “sweet water.” The springs and creeks in the valley provided plentiful water and oak trees provided acorns, a staple of the Kumeyaay diet. There was no single village of Jamul. Rather, there were a multitude of settlements in the valleys that were part of the Jamul basin. Florence Shipek has written, “The Kwaaypaay’s (leader’s) home and those of important council members as well as the religious center of the band’s territory was beside the largest springs in the valley. Across the valley from the Kwaaypaay’s home was a trading center where traders from other tribes



Chapel and cemetery from 1912 at Jamul Indian Village.

stayed when they visited southern San Diego Bay." The Indian cemetery behind the Casino was established on several acres of land donated by John D. Spreckels in 1912 when he owned the Rancho grant. Because Indians could not own the land, it was donated to the Catholic Church. Father Edward La Pointe built a chapel next to the cemetery as a mission church for the Indians, as he had done at Campo, Mesa Grande, Sequan and other missions. The chapel he built at Palm City was destroyed in the 1916 flood, and the chapel at El Cajon burned in 1917. The St. Francis Xavier chapel, as it was called, is therefore one of the oldest mission chapels in the county.<sup>8</sup>

8 - Presilla Drive is in Rancho Jamul Estates developed by the Daley Corp. in 1979. Along this road were several archaeological sites that were major Native American residential sites, some dating back 9000 years ago to the prehistoric San Dieguito "Scraper Maker" era.

Sadly, the Daley Corp. ignored the recommendations of archaeological reports that the Presilla Drive sites "are unique and significant cultural resources" and their destruction would be "in violation of local and state laws." Daley built over 100 homes along Presilla Drive in three phases from 1979 to 1981 and all Native American sites were destroyed.<sup>9</sup>

9 - Indian Dam on Millar Road is a primitive stone dam that may have been built by Native Americans during the early 1800s when Jamul Valley was used by the San Diego Mission for watering and grazing stock. The dam was also used to irrigate thousands of olive trees that were planted in the area. In the 1880s and 1890s the area was homesteaded by Charles Trenchard and John Crowley. In the 1920s the three Gibson brothers operated a dairy ranch.<sup>10</sup>

10 - The Maxfields were early homesteaders in Jamul. The now-closed restaurant at Hillside

Drive and Highway 94, most recently Jaliscos, was the Branding Iron in the 1960s to the 1980s, and before that was the Maxfield store in the 1950s, owned by George and Ezra Maxfield, brothers of Daniel C. Maxfield who came to Jamul in the 1870s.<sup>11</sup>



The old Maxfield store. became the Branding Iron restaurant, then Jalisco's.

11 - Campo Road officially became state highway 94 in 1933 and was paved in 1935. Before, it was known as the Imperial Valley Road or County Route 200 and was the main route to Yuma and the Imperial Valley until Highway 80 (later to become I-8) opened in 1920.<sup>12</sup>

12 - Steele Canyon Road was constructed by Edwin G. Steele in 1893. At the junction with Highway 94 was the El Corral western bar from the 1960s to 1980s, later the Hitching Post, Greek Sombrero and C-Sol, now Valentin's. Up the road west from this junction is Steele Canyon High School, opened in 2000, built on the old farm of Noah Peters who was postmaster of Jamacha in 1899.<sup>13</sup>



Valentin's began as the El Corral in the 1960s, became the Hitching Post and Greek Sombrero.

13 - Vineyard Hacienda is a resort and vineyard on Highway 94 that was built in the 1930s and later purchased and remodeled by Richard G. Rouse, owner of El Cajon Volkswagen. The main house was expanded, several buildings added, along with horse stables and a heliport. The elaborately landscaped grounds were the scene of lavish parties in the 1970s. The Hacienda was owned in the 1990s by George and Gladys Novinger who planted the vineyard on the 9-acre grounds. George was a retired U. S. diplomat who served many years in the Foreign Service. Gladys was a native of Peru and educated in Europe. She helped found the House of Peru in Balboa Park and was an Honorary Consul of Peru. The couple tragically died in 2017 when they were swept over Rainbow Falls in Hawaii.<sup>14</sup>



Vineyard Hacienda

14 - The Sweetwater River Bridge was built in 1929 by Pacific Iron & Steel Company of Los Angeles. According to Shirley Bowman Reider, it is "a three-span, Parker Truss bridge, only 22 ½ feet wide (virtually a one-way bridge for large trucks) and 460 feet long. It is one of the remaining three truss bridges and the only Parker Truss bridge in San Diego County. It is included in the National Register of Historic Places. It is the only bridge in San Diego County that used a type of construction, popular in the early 1900's, in which the parts were bolted together before construction, then put





Sweetwater River Bridge

into place by relatively unskilled labor. It is unique because the upper members of the bridge form an arch rather than being straight. This bridge is still used by bicyclists and pedestrians. It is maintained by the County as agreed upon by the Board of Supervisors. This old bridge was reported to have had 13 accidents in a three-year span from 1980 to 1983. This is almost twice the statewide accident average for similar bridges. There was a curve at each end of the bridge. The prior bridge was washed out in the flood of 1927. In March 1986, Caltrans was awarded a \$2.3 million contract to construct a new bridge over the Sweetwater River which was completed in 1987.”<sup>15</sup>

15 - The Bratton house is one of the oldest in Jamul. It was first built sometime after 1868 when Napoleon Bratton became the first American of record to settle in Lyons Valley. He and his four sons made a road to Jamul through

the Lee Valley and began raising cattle. In the 1880s his sons Tallyrand and John filed homestead patents to the south in what became known as Bratton Valley. In 1886 Gilbert Rennie, the former squatter on the Rancho grant, bought the Bratton house with 320 acres and either remodeled or rebuilt the house, giving it two-foot thick adobe walls and a New England-style front porch. The “Adobe” as



Bratton house as photographed in 1940s.



Bratton-Rennie-Schnell house today is the Breezeway Ranch and still has its thick adobe walls.

it was called, became a station for travelers on the route built by Elisha Babcock in 1896 from Spring Valley through Lyons Valley to Morena Dam. Rudolph Wueste bought 1200 acres in Lyons Valley in 1912 and lived in the Adobe on the Wueste Ranch. In 1926 Henry Schnell bought the Wueste Ranch to raise cattle for his

Dairy Mart Farms in San Ysidro. Henry's son, Henry Schnell, Jr., lived in the Adobe with his wife Phyllis until his death in 1957. After Dairy Mart was sold in 1977, Phyllis continued to live in the house until she died in 2013. The house now known as "Breezeway" plus 1300 acres was recently offered for sale for \$14.5 million.<sup>16</sup>



Chris Nienest has collected many artifacts from the Schnell ranch and has them on the walls of the old Schnell dairy barn along Lyons Valley Road.





Bratton Valley and Bratton Peak.

16 - Bratton Peak was named for John R. Bratton who filed a preemption claim in 1879 and a homestead patent in 1889. He built his home at the northern base of the mountain, also called Eagle's Peak (3245 ft.), where the Deerhorn Valley Road led east to the ranch of Albert Walker. It was Bratton and Walker who gave the valley and road its name, after encountering two bucks who had died with locked horns. Walker's large family took advantage of the plentiful game in the area to supply the Hotel del Coronado and U. S. Grant Hotel with venison. John's son, Charlie Bratton, lived in the Bratton ranch house until he died in 1967 and the cabin burned down in the 2007 fire. The 97-year-old cabin had no electricity until 1966, when Charley's sister gave him an electric blanket. The Walker and Bratton kids went to a little school behind the Bratton cabin until the Dulzura school opened. Until recently, the corner lot to the north of the Bratton cabin was the residence of Dianne Jacob, county supervisor, and her husband Paul. The fire

station across the road was built in 1991 on land donated by Paul Jacob.<sup>17</sup>

17 - John Nichols Field began in 1969 as the Borderland Air Sports Center for parachute enthusiasts, operated by James McDonald, a former British air force pilot, on land leased from the city of San Diego. McDonald stopped his parachute flights in 1980 after an accident August 23 when skydiver Lt. John P. Nichols of Camp Pendleton was killed when he landed on top of wing of a C-130 air cargo transport approaching North Island. The investigation that followed showed Nichols was in the correct jump zone but the C-130 apparently was on a CIA flight and was not aware of any jumpers in the area. The city named the field in honor of John Nichols. In 1982 it became the San Diego Air Sports Center operated by David Mumma, a retired Marine gunnery sergeant. In the 1990s it became Skydive San Diego owned by Alan "Buzz" Fink who has also invested in indoor skydiving. Today it is owned by Jeff Bramstedt,

a former Navy SEAL and former member of the US Navy Parachute Team, the Leapfrogs.<sup>18</sup>

18 - The small community of El Nido with its post office and school and store disappeared when the Lower Otay Dam reservoir filled in 1897. According to Dorothy Schmid, “John S. Harvey, his wife, Charlotte, three daughters and son Louis, then a child of nine, arrived at San Diego in 1869 via rail to San Francisco and coastal steamer south. Their household goods were shipped from Winnetka, Illinois, down the Mississippi and thence around the Horn on a sailing vessel. Some of the heavy pieces of walnut furniture are now heirlooms cherished by fourth and fifth generations of this family. John Harvey had settled at El Nido where he set out the first grove of navel orange trees in San Diego County.” Charles Stein purchased 27 acres in the El Nido area in 1887, and refused to sell his farm to Elisha Babcock when the dam was being built. He won his case in court and used the settlement money to move his house to National City where today it is the Stein Family Farm living history museum. The homesteads of Stein, Harvey, Alfred Maynard and David McKearney were located on the south side of Otay lakes Road.<sup>19</sup>



19 - In 1886 Jamul School was built on land donated by William Ferguson who settled in Jamul in 1884. Ferguson Lake was marked on some early maps. The first location of the old

Maxfield store was across the street from the school. In 1969 the school became a residence of John and Virginia Ballou who restored the building, and it has remained a private residence ever since. Alex and Heather Peltier are the current owners.<sup>20</sup>



Cement kiln in 1917

20 - Jamul Cement Co. was built in 1889. “Henry Burton, son of Captain Henry S. Burton, and his mother, María Amparo Ruiz, granddaughter of pioneer soldier Captain Ruiz, with C.W. Lyke, Benjamin Macready and Carl Leonardt formed the Jamul Portland Cement Manufacturing Company on September 12, 1889. The company acquired the necessary real estate a month after incorporation, when María Burton conveyed to it two plots of land out of her newly confirmed homestead, one containing the limestone deposit (59.4 acres) and the other being an eight-acre site by Jamul Creek for the proposed cement plant. The kilns were fired up in March of 1891. After a few weeks of trial runs, a satisfactory product was obtained. Early in 1892, its suppliers began to sue the Jamul cement company for more than \$8,000. A

bankruptcy sale was forced onto the company. J. F. Ramsey bought the Jamul Cement Works and its quarry for \$10,000 in a public auction held in March of 1893. After the company's failure, the Jamul Cement Works was never put into operation again. By 1906 most of the plant was dismantled."<sup>21</sup>

21 - Harper Ranch Road was the location of a ranch owned by Joseph W. Harper, who married Cecelia, the daughter of Cecil B. DeMille, in 1938. The ranch was a retreat visited by Hollywood movie stars in the 1930s and 1940s. It also had a stable of race horses owned by Harper and DeMille. Dr. A. P. "Phil" Immenschuh who owned the El Cerrito Veterinary Hospital in El Cajon took care of the horses when needed. Before 1938, Harper was married to Constance Garland, daughter of the famous novelist Hamlin Garland. Joe Harper of the Del Mar Thoroughbred Club believes Hamlin Garland may have originally built the house on Harper Ranch Road.<sup>22</sup>



Diversion Dam built 1916.

22 - The diversion dam on Dulzura Creek was built after the 1916 flood wiped out Lower Otay Dam. This dam was part of the water system developed by Elisha Babcock and John D. Spreckels. In 1895 they formed the Southern California Mountain Water Company to build dams at lower and upper Otay, Barrett, Morena.

In 1912 Spreckels sold the company to the city of San Diego.<sup>23</sup>



Memorial in Mt. Hope Cemetery, San Diego, for William Noel Tweed, 1832-1904, "Affectionately Remembered as Old Bill Tweed, Frontiersman, California Pioneer, Owner and Driver of First San Diego-Julian Passenger and Mail Stage Line, Builder and Donor of Sky Line Road."

23 - The Skyline Ranch Campground sign is all that remains of the Tweed Ranch after the fire of 1970. William Tweed came to California in 1859 and after the Julian gold rush in 1869, he operated a stage line between San Diego and Julian. He owned a whole block in downtown San Diego for his livery stable and feed corral, where the Golden West Hotel is today. In 1886 he settled on 160 acres on the Skyline Truck Trail and was later granted a homestead patent.



William Noel Tweed and Mary Rooney Tweed

His wife Ellen claimed an additional 160 acres to the south in Lyons Valley. Their ranch, known as "Los Flores" became the site of the first Lyons Valley school in 1887 on a small hill located near the 3-mile marker on Skyline Truck Trail. It was replaced in 1952 by the Jamul-Las Flores Community School on Lyons Valley Road.<sup>24</sup>

24 - The Alvin and Catherine Hollenbeck homestead of 1894 included a valley that is today a hiking trail maintained by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. This homestead was adjacent to the homestead, also patented in 1894, of Aaron Hover, husband of Hollenbeck's sister Amanda. The Hovers moved to the city of San Diego and Alvin Hollenbeck continued to live on both homesteads. While living in Jamul, Hollenbeck owned several stone and metal companies in Los Angeles.<sup>25</sup>



John D. Spreckels

25 - John D. Spreckels and the Southern California Mountain Water Company owned Rancho Jamul 1895-1927. Facilities were developed including barns and corals. Management of the ranch came under Elisha Babcock who made improvements under superintendent Henry Fenton. The small house at the junction of Honey Springs and Campo



The CCC Memorial at the Pio Pico RV Campground was dedicated in 1986, "To All Who Served Here At CCC Camp Minnewawa and to the Three Million Who Served in the CCC Nation Wide 1933-1942, The CCC Still Lives In Spirit, Civilian Conservation Corps Alumnae Chapter #55."

Road was the home of the ranch manager. It was here that a cattle crossing allowed livestock to move across the roads. Before Spreckels, the house belonged to the county road manager.<sup>26</sup>



CCC camp Minnewawa.

26 - Minnewawa was located where Thousand Trails Pio Pico RV Resort has been since 1980. It was built at the mouth of Cedar Canyon in 1904 by Elisha Babcock as one of the three hunting lodges he provided in the South Bay for his guests at the Hotel del Coronado. In 1916 Rancho Jamul and Minnewawa were sold to San Diego banker Louis J. Wilde who was elected mayor in 1917. In the 1920s Minnewawa became a hunting club organized by Dr. Tom Burger who owned the Winnetka ranch in Deerhorn Valley. In 1935 it became one of eight camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in San Diego county. The 150 men worked on truck trails, fire breaks, telephone lines and roads in the Jamul area in cooperation with the Forestry Service. They also rebuilt the border fence and the Tecate Mountain lookout tower, under the command of an Army officer. During WWII a Signal Corp Unit was stationed at the camp with a listening post on Otay Mountain. In the 1950s it became one of several state honor camps where men about to be paroled from penal institutions worked at fire fighting and prevention. After the honor camp closed, the Daleys tried to go into the recreational-resort business and opened Pio Pico Park in 1972. Two large horse rings were built and a number of horse shows and

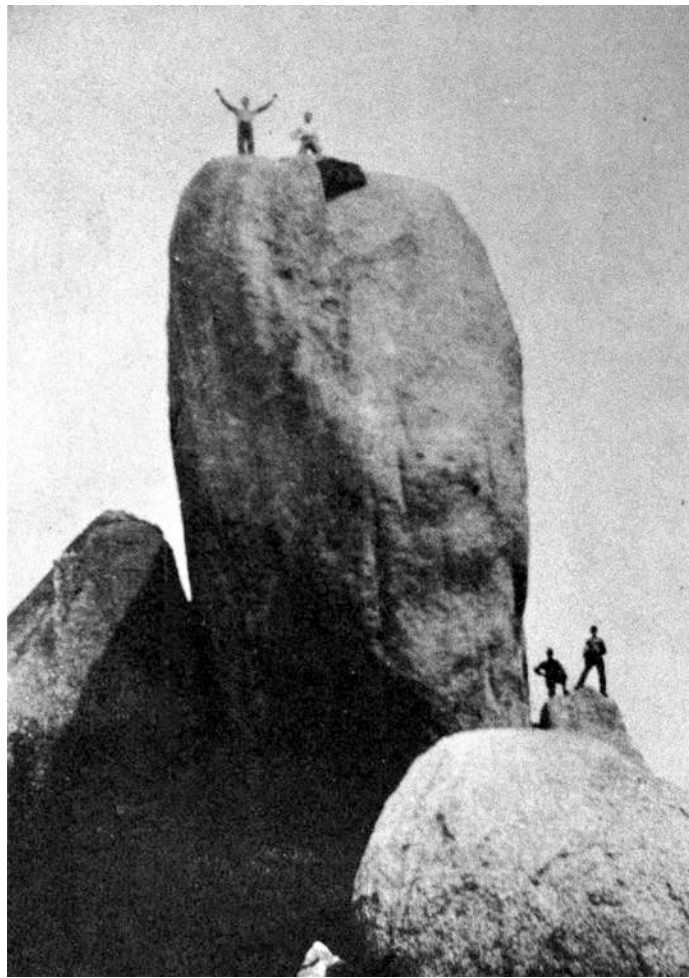
competitions were held over the next several years. Especially popular were the deep pit barbecues with beef from the Daley ranch cooked overnight. Country music festivals and the bluegrass Great American Showdown were held in 1979.<sup>27</sup>



The ruins of a Honey Springs Ranch building.

27 - Only a couple of empty buildings remain on the Honey Springs Ranch that is now a state wildlife reserve, but it is here that the bee-keeping business in Jamul began. The valley of Honey Springs Creek was a San Dieguito habitation site 9000 years ago. When John S. Harbison brought his bees to California in the 1870s, he selected this valley for one of his apiaries in San Diego County. Daniel Dowling had arrived from Ireland in 1873 and drove wagons for Harbison. He became his partner and with his wife Jane built a house in the valley to care for the apiaries. By 1876 Harbison and Dowling were shipping hundreds of cases of extra fine White Mountain comb honey to midwestern and eastern states. Garret F. Eaton took a homestead patent in 1894 in the valley and tried to create a resort for those seeking a "vacation in the mountains, the ideal place for rest and recuperation." In 1912 the ranch was bought by Victor Carley, an opera singer from

France, who wanted to make the ranch a colony of artists and musicians. The two buildings that remain today have been dated to the 1920s and were most likely built for the colony. After Carley's death in 1922, the ranch was owned by a procession of developers who tried to create housing subdivisions, but they failed, in part due to the opposition of residents led by Dianne Jacob.<sup>28</sup>



Harvey kids on top of Mother Grundy Peak in 1930s.

28 - Mother Grundy Peak (3068 ft.) was named by the wife of Louis Harvey, Clara Hagenbuck, who thought it looked like the face of an old woman, a reference to an old myth of a woman who was literally "as old as the hills." Louis was the son of John Harvey who settled at El Nido in 1869. Louis was the first to homestead the valley north of the peak, building a hunting cabin in 1877 that is still today part of the home of

Mike Sandvig. After he married Clara in 1890, Louis built a larger home called Winnetka where he raised eleven children. The Harveys came to own over 1600 acres, including the Paso Robles valley southeast of the peak.<sup>29</sup>

29 - Jamul Haven was built on Jamul Drive by Charles Gifford, "The Olive King," and completed in 1890. "Gifford built Jamul Haven as a farmhouse to watch over the olive groves he planted in the area. His Gifford Olives were the first commercially processed canned olives. While working as an active farm, the house also offered refuge to boys sent by the courts to work on the farms. For several years in the early 1900s, Jamul Haven served as a stage coach stop for a weekly stage delivering supplies and passengers from San Diego to Jamul. The circular drive around the house was used as a convenient method of changing horses prior to the long uphill climb through Mexican Canyon to downtown Jamul. The Greenleaf family operated several stage coach lines in San Diego County, including one that made regular trips into Jamul through Jamacha and Mexican Canyon (the canyon where Jamul Haven is located). In 1900 they acquired the rights to have their stage stop at Jamul Haven during the weekly run into Jamul." William Charles Greenleaf was born June 2, 1844 in Kentucky and is listed residing in Jamul in the 1880 census. He was married to Nieves Ames in 1875 in San Diego and their daughter Mary Alice was born in Jamul in 1877. He received a



Stage Coach on Campo Road 1904



homestead patent in 1890 for 160 acres north of the Jamul Butte in what later became Presilla Drive in Rancho Jamul Estates. His wife Nieves Ames was the daughter of Julian Ames who was born 1807 in Massachusetts and arrived as a sailor in San Diego in 1820. He was on a sea otter hunting expedition in 1846 with Philip Crosthwaite when war broke out between Mexico and the United States. He returned to San Diego and served in the Battle of San Pasqual. In 1859 Captain Ames bought from the Catholic Church Rancho Cañada de los Coches, which served as a stop for the San Antonio–San Diego mail, nicknamed the "Jackass Mail". He died in 1917. William's son Albert S. Greenleaf, Jr., and his brother, Arthur, in the early 1900s, drove four-horse-team stagecoaches between Lakeside, where their father owned the stage station, and Julian. Albert's wife's sister was Beatrice Griscom who homesteaded near Descanso in 1913 and founded the Wildwood Glen resort, famous for its annual Wildflower Day on the new state Highway 80 in the 1920s.<sup>30</sup>

30 - Fowler Canyon Rd. was the location of the home and airplane parts factory that manufactured the lift enhancer called the Fowler flap invented by Harlan D. Fowler in 1921. Fowler built an aircraft runway on the property that is now part of the Steel Canyon Golf Course.<sup>31</sup>



Ivanhoe house



Ivanhoe courtyard

31 - John Paul Scripps built the large adobe home on the 2000-acre Ivanhoe Ranch in 1941. John was orphaned at an early age after his father, an owner of the Scripps-McRae newspaper chain, died of heart failure and his mother died in the 1917 flu epidemic. The property was purchased earlier by his grandfather Col. Milton A. McRae. In 1949 Jean and Robert Immenschuh bought the Ivanhoe Ranch. Jean was the daughter of David Campbell who founded the Campbell Machine Co., builder of tuna boats. Her mother was Hazel Vaughan, great-granddaughter of Theron Parsons who was an early developer of National City. Jean married Robert Immenschuh in 1946.



Campbell Machine Co. was founded 1906.

Robert was the son of A. P. "Phil" Immenschuh who was the county veterinarian and president of the county humane society. Robert Immenschuh was a veterinarian for the San Diego Zoo during WWII and was friends with Dr. Warren Dedrick who started the El Cajon Valley Veterinary Hospital in 1949. Jean became a veterinarian and an accomplished equestrian, a member of the Cow Belles, the women's affiliate of the Cattlemen's Association, and a director for the San Diego County Cutting Horse Association.<sup>32</sup>



James H. W. Steele ranch house.



Donald Daley ranch house.

32 - The Daley ranch house south of Highway 94 was built in 1961. George Daley bought the Rancho Jamul in 1929. After his death in 1957, his two nephews took over the company. Lawrence Daley ran the ranch from the old Burton adobe house that had been rebuilt after a fire in 1914. Donald Daley ran the construction company and lived in the new house until the ranch was sold the state Wildlife Conservation Board in 2001.<sup>33</sup>

33 - Lawson Valley was named for John Lawson who came from Georgia in 1871, and persuaded the county to open the road through the valley in 1878. Homesteaders claimed 160-acre farms in the 1880s but most of the land became part of large ranches of 1000 to 2000 acres. In 1921 James H. W. Steele from Texas bought the ranch at the very end of the valley, and built a Spanish-style hacienda that survives today. Cecil Moyer wrote in 1927, "the house

was literally built around the fireplace-chimney, which was constructed by Indians 60 years ago. The original ranch house was torn down but the the fireplace was saved and incorporated into the new home." The 1900-acre ranch began in the 1880s as the homestead of Frank and William Storm. Over the years it was a potato farm, ostrich ranch, and a liquor distillery. "There is a big bowl-shaped valley 30 miles east of San Diego where jagged peaks look down upon what is perhaps the finest and best-developed of the large ranches remaining in the southwest. On a little knoll at the eastern end of the valley is Casa de Myrtle, a rambling southern California bungalow with Gaskill and Lawson peaks rising 3860 feet high almost in its backyard. In a big corral a short distance below the house, and in fields adjoining are spirited Arabian horses. Still farther down the valley are herds of cattle grazing along the banks of Lawson creek, which never runs dry. On the lawn in front of Casa de Myrtle one may very likely find the owner of this paradise rancho. J. H. W. Steele, former owner of a fleet of steamships, romping with his Samoyede dogs." The house and most the ranch acreage is still intact today, owned by La Jolla attorney Byron White.<sup>34</sup>

34 - St. Pius X Catholic Church had its early roots in the Indian Mission, St. Francis Xavier. On May 1, 1953, Bishop Buddy opened this Jamul Indian Mission to serve the residents of Jamul and Dulzura. It was built in 1956 on land

along Lyons Valley Road donated by Carl Impink, and officially dedicated March 24, 1957.<sup>35</sup>



St. Pius X Catholic Church

35 - Jamul Community Church was built in 2002 on Jamul Drive where a former burn site had been used for debris from the 1970s fires. When the Jamul Bible Church split into several groups, a Bible study began meeting and formed the Jamul Community Church in 1979. The land at the burn site was purchased in 1997.<sup>36</sup>



McGinty Mt. and chimney ruins.

36 - McGinty Mountain (2306 ft.) was known for a feldspar mine on the north slope by the

American Encaustic Tiling Company of Los Angeles. The mountain may have been named for an early feldspar prospector. There was an old residence at the base of the mountain along Jamul Drive where only a chimney remains. Clarence Ferguson recalled the chimney ruins being there in the 1880s.<sup>37</sup>



Lyons Valley Trading Post.

37 - Lyons Valley Trading Post was built in 1941. Next to the Post on the west side is Lyons Creek Road leading into a small valley that was owned by Monte Keenan in the 1950s. Keenan was a WWII flyer and Convair test pilot who became a real estate broker in Jamul. He built two dams to capture water for his Big Springs Ranch in the valley. Navy Commander John Moore bought the 489-acre Big Springs in 1964 and built a golf course. In the 1970s it became the Rock-n-Ridge Ranch owned by eight families and managed by George Springer.



Dam and spillway east of the Post.



Castle Cottage was built by Lloyd D. Paine on Lyons Valley Road in the 1970s. It was sold in 2012 and remains a private residence.

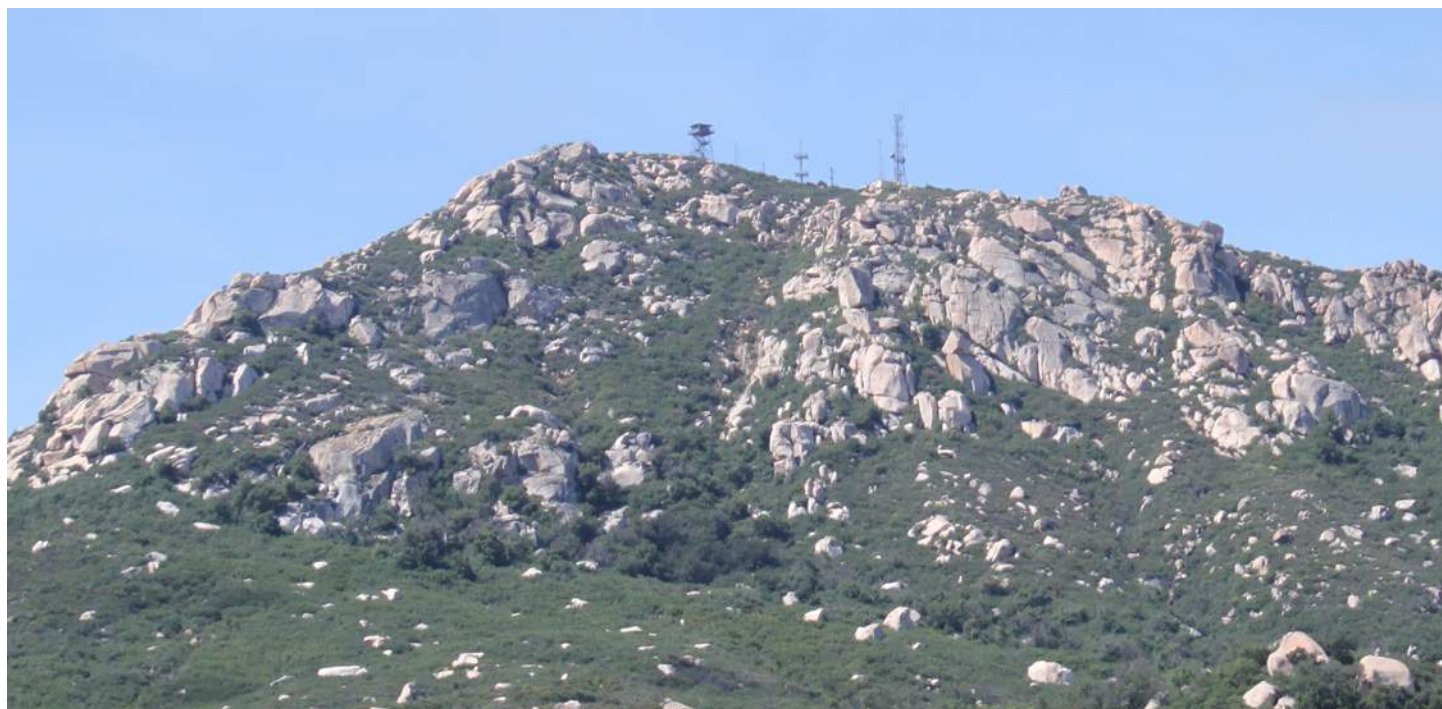
On the east side of the Post is a valley of rock bridges and buildings known as Emerald Oaks Park. It was built in the early 1970s by Lloyd D. Paine who produced a brochure advertising the park: "Emerald Oaks is a picturesque 40 acre park in San Diego's east county. The park is covered by thousands of ancient oaks, pines and sycamore trees. The property is private and very secluded. Located on the grounds is a "Castle" of approximately 5,700 square feet and 57 feet at the tower. The castle walls are 30 inches thick with 24 inches of natural granite rock. There are stained glass windows throughout the castle. The interior design is in keeping with the exterior castle design. Wood and rock are the main components. In addition, the park has a 400 square foot tree house with a bathroom, a kitchenette, a bedroom, a living room, and stained glass windows. The exterior is natural wood and has a large walk deck which surrounds the tree house. To the south of the castle is a large recreational area with a pool,

basketball court, dance area, bandstand, and a large BBQ and serving stand. The recreation area has a bathroom building consisting of a his and hers bathroom, double vanity and shower with a dressing room. To the east side of Emerald Oaks is a small fishing pond stocked with Bass. The park has 20 acres of pastures in the back (North) of the park. The park has been used for private weddings, Easier picnics, christenings, 4th of July picnics, and retirement parties. It has also been used as a film location for an SDSU student film called "Trouble at Storybook Castle" and has been used on numerous occasions as a photographer's fashion and figure model location." <sup>38</sup>





West of the Trading Post, along the Lyons Creek Road in the valley where Monte Keenan built his Big Spring Ranch, is the large home of Ken "Mr. Jamul" Rupe who died in March 2019. Ken was born in Kentucky, served in the Navy at Miramar, and came to Jamul with his wife Mona in 1974. Ken became a real estate broker and met so many people buying and selling backcountry parcels that he became known as "Mr. Jamul" in the 1980s.



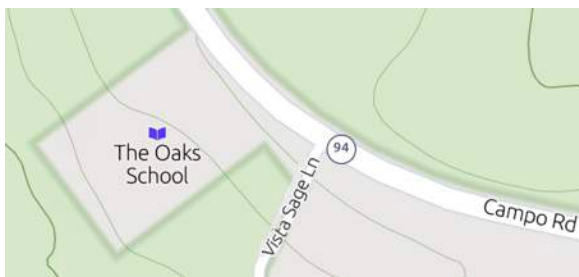
Across the road from the Trading Post is Lyons Peak topped by communication towers and a modern version of the lookout tower first built in 1910. Fred Mellor was a cattle rancher who came to Jamul in 1924 and at one time owned 2000 acres around the Peak. In 1941 he built his home near the base of the peak and worked as a state forest ranger until he sold his ranch in 1962. He continued to work 2500 acres leased in the Marron Valley until he died in 1970.



Wisecarver ranch ruins

38 - Wisecarver Truck Trail was opened by William Henry Wisecarver in 1918 for his Little Holly Ranch. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1848 and came to California in 1880 with his wife Effie and daughter Myrtle. He received a homestead patent for 160 acres in Fallbrook, on Wisecarver Creek in de Luz Canyon. After serving in the 42nd Texas Infantry in the Spanish-American War, he moved to Jamul. In 1925 his ranch was used as a base camp by the Forest Service fighting a fire in Lawson Valley. After his wife died in 1928, he moved to Los Angeles and died in the U. S. National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in 1930.<sup>39</sup>

39 - Beaver Hollow Road was built in 1935 by federal workers funded by the State Emergency Relief Administration (SERA). It later became the starting point for the California Riding and Hiking Trail. In 1975 Stan Biggs bought a ranch in Beaver Hollow and founded the Kiwanis chapter in Jamul. In 1978 he raised animals on his ranch that were sent to National city for the petting zoo in Kimball Park.<sup>40</sup>



The Oaks School (MapCarta)

40 - This landmark is identified on many maps as The Oaks School. It was a preparatory school for boys open from 1930 to 1957, operated by Esther M. Riddle and an ex-cavalry officer, Clarence O. Wagness. Each of the 30 boys enrolled in the school had a horse and saddle and a little garden. Classes were held outdoors under a grove of pepper trees with the boys wearing only their trunks. Skills in horseback riding were put to the test on frequent trips, one as far as the Oregon border. During its first two years, the school was known as the T. C. Ranch with Thomas Collins as the first headmaster. The Oaks School was part of



The barn with its gambrel roof was built by Edwin Steele in the 1880s as a stopover on the Campo Road stagecoach route. Today it is on state-owned property and has been preserved.



The two-story building that was the Haven Bakery and Restaurant was on Oaks School property and has been destroyed. In the 1960s it was Oslar's Shady Oaks owned by chicken rancher Albert Oslar and in the 1980s it was the Peacock Inn of Jean Swissler.

the Oakdale Ranch property homesteaded by Edwin G. Steele in the 1880s. The stage coach followed the old road through what became

known as Steele Canyon and made a stop at Oakdale where Steel built a barn and hotel. In 1908 Steele sold his property to Grove Stead who retired from his Citrus Soap factory in San Diego and moved to the Oakdale Ranch. Stead invented his hand soap in 1886 and started a factory in Ensenada, moving to a bigger factory at 9th and K in San Diego in 1893. His Citrus Washing Powder became a national success and his factory came to employ 175 workers, making it one of the largest manufacturing businesses in San Diego. At his Oakdale Ranch, he built a restaurant called The Haven. Grove Stead's daughter Mabel married Clarence Ferguson in 1914, and after the restaurant closed, Ferguson would deliver hay for the 30 horses at the Oaks school.<sup>41</sup>

41 - Cleo's "beer joint" was located on Campo Road at Vista Sage lane. Cleo Hill was the daughter-in-law of Clayton Hill who homesteaded in the Lee Valley in the 1880s and later became postmaster of Jamul. Clayton with his wife Laura operated the Jamul store from 1919 to 1925. Cleo worked in the store with her mother-in-law and disagreed with Laura's decision not to sell alcohol after prohibition ended. After Cleo's husband Herbert Hill died in 1933, she joined with Frank Smith to open "Pastime Park" in 1935 along Highway 94 just south of the Oaks School. It was known as a local "beer joint" with an open air dance floor. It later was called Pleasure Park and was closed by 1950.<sup>42</sup>

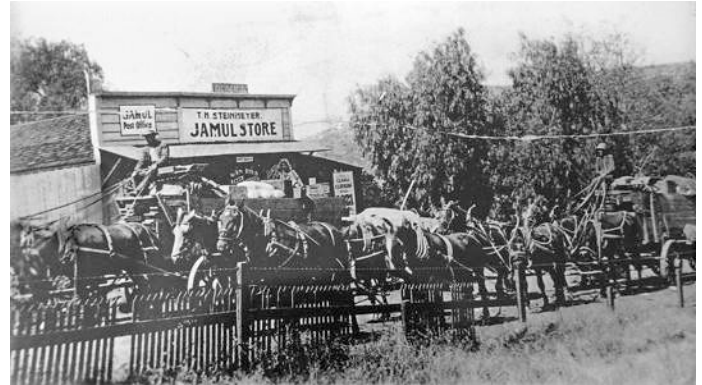


Cleo Hill's Jamul Pleasure Park  
(*San Diego Union*, Nov. 5, 1938)

42 - Peg Leg Mine Road runs north from Lyons Valley Road to Mt. McGinty. Its name comes from the legend of Peg Leg Smith who supposedly found and lost a gold mine in the Colorado desert in 1829. Although he was a

known liar and horse thief, people believed there was a lost mine, perhaps at Mt. McGinty where several mines were known to exist. The true significance of Peg Leg Mine Road was the store on the southeast corner of the intersection of Lyons Valley Road that most likely began with the Pittock brothers in the 1890s and continued to the 1950s when it had become a two-story residence of the Strong brothers. This store was a stop on the stage coach lines that used the old road through Lyons Valley in the 1890s.

43



Jamul Store and freight wagons ca. 1910

43 - The Jamul Liquor store building today is on the site of the first Jamul store built by the Cheesman brothers in 1892. The building originally faced east, toward the old road that came from Steele Canyon and Mexican Canyon south into Jamul. When Henry Johnson became postmaster in 1898 he moved the post office to the Jamul Store. Johnson only stayed a year in Jamul until moving to Campo to take over the old Gaskill brothers store. Clayton Hill took over the Jamul store until Ted Steinmeyer was appointed postmaster in 1902. Steinmeyer turned the store north to face the newly opened Campo Road that followed the route of today's Highway 94 through the Jamul ranch to Dulzura. Steinmeyer's store was in competition with the Pittock brothers' North Jamul store and with George Maxfield's store located across the street from the Jamul School. Maxfield and Steinmeyer were not only store rivals, but also political rivals. When the Republican Steinmeyer decided to retire in 1917, he appointed Voorhees as his deputy so he could be appointed the next postmaster. The Democrat



Jamul postcard ca. 1971

Maxfield opposed this maneuver and appealed to Democratic Congressman Bill Kettner. George Maxfield had been postmaster before Henry Johnson and wanted the job again. However, Kettner supported the Republican candidate, perhaps to get support from the growing conservative bloc in Congress for the vast Navy base he wanted in San Diego. The store had several owners until Charles Shumaker removed the old store and built a new post office in 1946.<sup>44</sup>

44 - The Barrett house is located at the bend in the highway where the village of Jamul developed. It one of the few early homes from the nineteenth century still standing in the area. Many historic buildings were destroyed by wildfires, especially in 1970 and 2007. The small community of Jamul took shape in the 1860s when homesteaders claimed land in the northern part of the valley. A school district was

organized in 1869 for the 30-40 residents. Until a building was constructed in 1886, the students met under a big oak tree on Melody Road. William Barrett and his family moved to San Diego County from Massachusetts in 1875, living at several locations, including the Cottonwood Valley on land that later became Barrett Reservoir formed by the first Barrett Dam built in 1893. He moved to Jamul and



Barrett House 1969



became postmaster in 1885. The Barretts lived in a small one-story home until 1897 when they expanded it into a two-story house. After William and Mary Barrett died in 1906 (within 4 hours of each other on Christmas night, both from pneumonia) the family kept the property until it was sold in 1968 to Hal and Verna Simpson who owned the nursery across the road. The Simpsons expanded the two-story house, adding a large fireplace wall to the living room, bedrooms and bathrooms upstairs and a balcony terrace on the south side. The Simpson's granddaughter Cathy and her husband Lee Smith took over the nursery business and lived in the Barrett house until 2011 when the Smiths retired. The house and nursery site have remained vacant since then.<sup>45</sup>

45 - Phelps Corner was named for Mannie Otis "Ben" Phelps who was born in Oklahoma and came to the Lyons Valley in the late 1930s to manage the properties of Ralph Lacoé who came to the valley to retire at the age of 65. Mannie was a popular newcomer to the valley not only because of his business skills but also because his young wife Jenobelle was said to have been the most beautiful woman in Jamul. Mannie bought considerable property in his "Corner" with the help of Lacoé who was a wealthy investment securities dealer and owner of the St. James Hotel in San Diego.<sup>46</sup>



Campbell House built in 1940s

46 - Campbell Ranch Road is named for John Campbell who was born in Scotland in 1856. He immigrated to the U. S. in 1886 with his wife

Elizabeth and patented a homestead just north of Dulzura. He had learned the carpenter's trade in Scotland and put his skills to good use in America. He helped build the Clark house in Dulzura in 1895. He moved to the city of San Diego and became a prominent contractor, building many of the city's school buildings and serving as president of the Board of Education in 1907. His sons George and David founded the Campbell Machine Co. in 1906 that built tuna boats. His youngest son Roy owned the Campbell Chevrolet Company in San Diego. Jean Immenschuh who lives at the Ivanhoe Ranch is the daughter of David Campbell who married Hazel Vaughn in 1917. Jean's family continues to own the original Campbell homestead.<sup>47</sup>



Indian Springs Museum closed 1935.

47 - Indian Springs was a museum and resort founded by Ulysses Grant Honnell in 1919. For over a thousand years it was one of the major Kumeyaay residential sites of the Jamul Valley. The museum was built in a grove of oak, sycamore, cottonwoods and willow trees among the huge rocks and boulders. On either side of the entrance were two large boulders some 20 to 25 feet high. Behind the museum was Honnell's home along with six vacation cottages. Inside the museum wooden stairways guided visitors in and around the rocks. The height of the museum building was 52 feet and the length, 136 feet. All kinds of animals were mounted and set in their natural surroundings. Besides the natural history collection, Honnell

had a number of Indian and American History relics. Visitors were charged 25 cents per car and many came for picnics and camping. By 1935 the museum was closed, but Honnell's son, Hayden, continued to live in the house and rented the cottages until 1952. The Indian and natural history relics were sold to the Pony Express Museum in Los Angeles. In the 1980s the site was developed as the gated Indian Springs Estates community. On the north side of Indians Springs was another resort in the 1920s and 1930s, La Honda Springs.<sup>48</sup>



Jamul Bible Church built in 1960.

48 - The Jamul Bible Church was founded in 1953 on property donated by Jesse Bird. The congregation met at the Ernest Brown ranch until the sanctuary was built and dedicated in 1960. The site is now the offices of the Jamul Community Church.<sup>49</sup>

49 - The Jamul Veterinary Hospital on Highway 94 was founded in 1971 by Dr. Earl D. Katzer.

50 - Peaceful Valley Ranch was owned by Charlie Ferguson until it was sold to Warren and Vivian Dedrick in 1963. Warren was born in Kansas in 1918 and during WWII was a captain in the veterinary corps. He served in the Army division that was sent to the China-Burma-India theater and took care of mules for the Chinese Army. After the war, he worked in El Cajon for

Dr. Phil Immenschuh and his son Robert, one of Warren's veterinary school classmates at Kansas State University. "In 1948, Warren established the first veterinary practice in El Cajon, the El Cajon Valley Veterinary Hospital, at a time when El Cajon had one stoplight and one police officer. Warren treated large animals, small animals and everything in between when he first started - even treating exotic animals at the San Diego Zoo. His practice covered the entire county, from Valley Lane Farms (now Fashion Valley) and the dairies of Mission Valley, to the large horse and cattle ranches of East County. Over the years, the practice grew from a one-man operation to a five-veterinarian practice with a staff of fifteen." He retired in 1983 and died at the age of 90 in 2009.<sup>50</sup>

51 - Indian Hills Camp was built in the Lee Valley where a prehistoric San Dieguito settlement had existed. In the early 1900s it was a cattle ranch, and in 1964 was purchased by the Shiloah Springs Bible Retreat, Inc. and leased to Wilbur and Ruth Folsom. The Folsoms began their day camps for children in 1955. Wilber was a nationally famous tennis coach who ran the pro shop at Morley Field until he and his wife decided to open a Christian camp in Beaver Hollow. In 1964 the Folsoms moved to the Lee Valley and with the help of Bertha Watts, opened the Indian Hills Camp.<sup>51</sup>



Casi Cielo Winery.

52 - The Casi Cielo Winery was built in the 1970s by Paula Vesco and his wife Marie. "The

adobe brick home was designed as a replica of the famous California Missions in a style of building called Rancho Mission Architecture. Over 17,000 adobe bricks were hand assembled and baked on site in the brick oven still located next to the wine making facility below. The unique shape of the home with its 18 inch thick walls allows for a fly wheel effect that keeps the property at a comfortable temperature range year round by utilizing its flow thru ventilation. The massive twin rock fireplaces and property retaining walls were also hand built from locally gathered rock quarries at the historic Daly Ranch located nearby in the 70s. The heavy main roof beams that run thru the house were obtained from Balboa Park where they had been carefully sitting in a storage building since 1915 as the park was being built getting ready to host the Pan American Expo. Each beam weighs over 3000 lbs." Vines were planted in the early 1980s and the vineyard has been producing ever since. The Winery is currently owned by Greg and Dr. Paula Maness.

52

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<sup>48</sup> *Otay Pipeline*, Jan. 17, 1978; Chace, 1982.

<sup>49</sup> *San Diego Union*, June 27, 1953 and Dec. 10, 1960.

<sup>50</sup> *San Diego Union-Tribune*, Apr. 26, 2009.

<sup>51</sup> *San Diego Union*, July 26 and Aug. 8, 1968.

<sup>52</sup> Source: Casi Cielo Winery Estate.

## HISTORY KLATCH.....

Join us on Thursday, July 25th at 5pm for our first HISTORY KLATCH. If you are interested in a local history project such as a commemoration, a historic home preservation, or you're writing a local history book, or you read local history — you've found us! We're getting together in a small setting to share our history interests, support one another and build a strong community of enthusiasts. We'll be at the historic El Primero Hotel: 416 3rd Ave, Chula Vista, CA 91910. Everyone welcome. Refreshments Served.

## EXHIBITS....

The current exhibit of the Heritage Museum in the Chula Vista Civic Center Library is "Natural History & Indigenous People of the South Bay Region." It opened in January 2019 and will run through January of 2020. It is free and open to all during library hours 7 days a week at 365 F Street, Chula Vista.

At the Bonita Museum is the exhibit "Nuestra Frontera: Our South Bay Families at the Border," from June 29 to August 24, 2019. Visitors to the exhibition will discover families whose ancestors

first came as the leather jackets with the Portola Expedition in 1769. When Mexico declared independence from Spain, many of these men became prominent Californios who owned vast tracts of land known as ranchos, in the South Bay region. Themes in the exhibition include the coming of the railroads and the Mexican Revolution and how it impacted South Bay families. More recently, the exhibition details oral histories about the Mexican Repatriation in the 1930's as well as the 1970's Chicano movement. The exhibit will contain photographs as well as interactive displays that bring history to life.

## NEXT MEETING.....

Join us at the Bonita Museum on Saturday, August 10th at 2pm for a Beer Tasting session and a slideshow of the wild and wicked days when the border was a place people went to indulge in vices. The topic is "Saloons, Brothels and Opium Dens: Life at La Frontera during Prohibition." You'll hear about the Border Barons who started the "Vice-Industry" in Tijuana and at the same time donated to churches in the South Bay. You'll find out that the famed horses Trigger & Seabiscuit were boarded in the South Bay and raced in Tijuana. A discussion and beer tasting will follow.

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## NEWS FROM OUR FRIENDS....

The Alpine Historical Society will conduct its first ever, docent narrated, trolley tour of historic Alpine and Viejas valley on Sept. 29. The narrated tour will take you to more than two dozen sites in Alpine and Viejas Valley where historians will discuss the the Spanish era, early settlers, and the growth and development of our town. The tours start at the John DeWitt Museum. Please Each tour will take about 1-1/2 hours. The museum is located at 2116 Tavern Road in Alpine. Please call Lisa (951) 704-8854 to make your reservations. [www.alpinehistory.org](http://www.alpinehistory.org)

Historic Walking Tour of Coronado every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday at 10:30 am. The tour meets at the Coronado Museum, 1100 Orange Ave, Coronado. Admission: Adults \$20 and Children 12 & under \$5. Learn about Coronado's development from intimate stories of famous residents, growing businesses, and historic homes. For more info, see [coronadohistory.org/](http://coronadohistory.org/)

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