

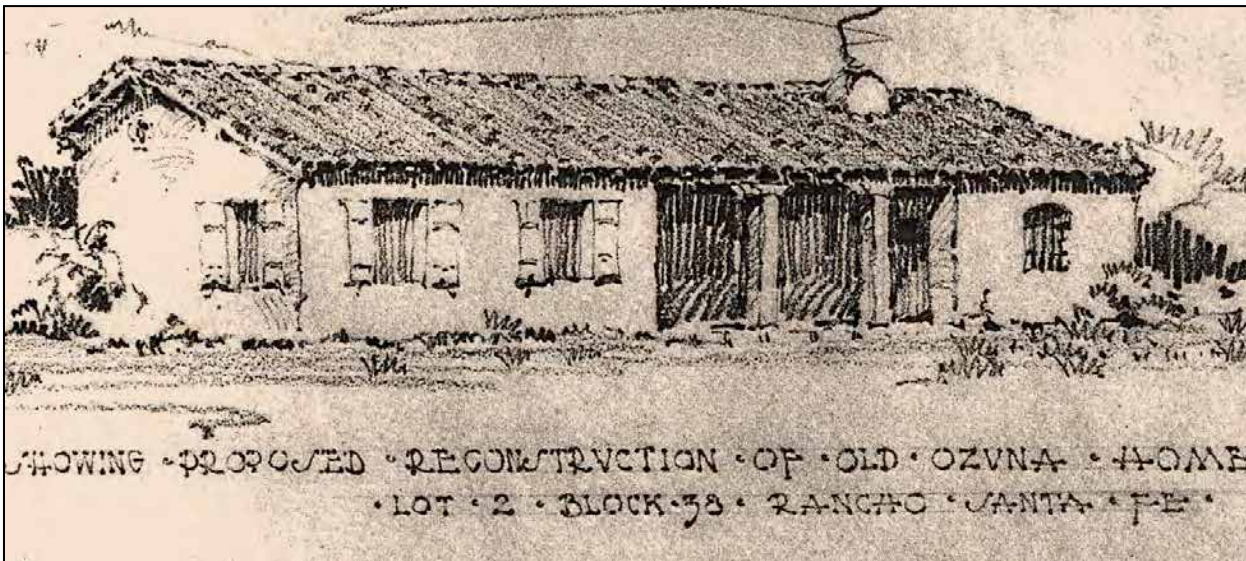
OSUNA ADOBE #1

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

PREPARED FOR:
RANCHO SANTA FE ASSOCIATION AND THE OSUNA ADOBE COMMITTEE



ABANDONED OSUNA #1 ADOBE, FRONT ELEVATION, CIRCA 1900, *COURTESY RSF HISTORICAL SOCIETY*



OSUNA REHABILITATION RENDERING BY ARCHITECT LILIAN RICE FOR A. H. BARLOW, FRONT ELEVATION, CIRCA 1924
COURTESY RSF HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PREPARED JULY 2021
VONN MARIE MAY, CULTURAL LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST
LAURA BURNETT FASLA, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

COVER PHOTOS:

TOP: The condition of the abandoned Osuna Adobe, circa 1900, front elevation

BOTTOM: Lilian Rice's rendering of the rehabilitation of the Osuna Adobe, circa 1924, front elevation

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Rancho Santa Fe Association

RSFA Osuna Committee Members

Rancho Santa Fe Historical Society

Historic images courtesy RSF Historical Society Photo Archives, except where otherwise noted

Angeles Leira, Translator

California Lot Book, Inc.

QUOTE:

“The attempt to derive meaning from landscapes possesses overwhelming virtue. It keeps us constantly alert to the world around us demanding that we pay attention not just to some of the things around us but to all of them—the whole visible world in all its rich, glorious, messy, confusing, ugly, and beautiful complexity.”

Pierce F. Lewis, Professor of Geography, Penn State University

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Osuña Adobe #1 and its surrounding 27.5 acreage is a culturally historic landscape consisting of the original historic Osuña #1 Adobe [circa 1831-1928]; a 1930s complex of horse stables; a later complex of stables; various horse training corrals, paddocks and arenas; maintenance out structures; and a modern residence at the most southern end of the property. Today the grounds are but a fraction of the original Rancho San Dieguito granted to Don Juan Maria Osuña in 1845.

Much has been written about the cultural layering of this vernacular landscape, called Rancho San Dieguito; from pre historical periods; to Spanish Colonization [1769-1824]; the Mexican Republic [1822-1850] and eventually American statehood for [Alta] California in 1850. According to the National Park Service Landscape Definitions:

***Historic vernacular landscape** – a landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped it. Through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, a family, or a community, the landscape reflects the physical, biological, and cultural character of everyday lives. Function plays a significant role in vernacular landscapes. (NPS Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, 1996)*

The Cultural Landscape Report will briefly summarize these periods in history but will concentrate on the history of the land, its function and use, and appropriate treatment recommendations toward the preservation, and rehabilitation of its character to better interpret its history.

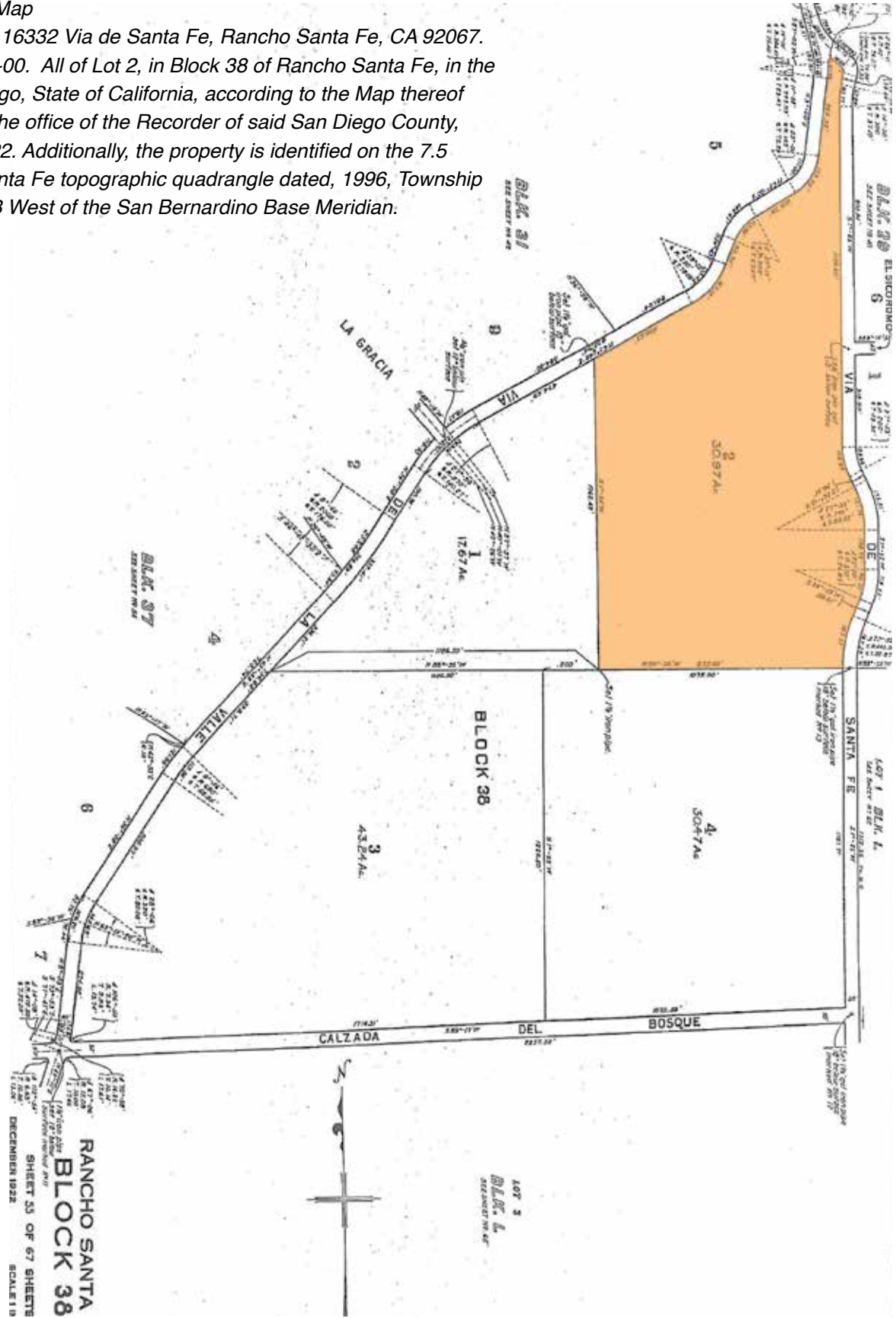


Figure 1.0 Location of Osuña #1
Source: USGS

I. INTRODUCTION

Figure 1.1 Parcel Map

Legal Description: 16332 Via de Santa Fe, Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067.
APN# 268-172-10-00. All of Lot 2, in Block 38 of Rancho Santa Fe, in the County of San Diego, State of California, according to the Map thereof No. 1742, filed in the office of the Recorder of said San Diego County, December 28, 1922. Additionally, the property is identified on the 7.5 USGS Rancho Santa Fe topographic quadrangle dated, 1996, Township 13 South, Range 3 West of the San Bernardino Base Meridian.



A. PURPOSE AND INTENT

In order to protect and preserve the remaining extant historic resources, and essential missing elements of the Osuna Adobe #1 and grounds, a focused cultural landscape investigation was undertaken. The RSF Association engaged Cultural Landscape Specialist Vonn Marie May, and Landscape Architect Laura Burnett FASLA, to prepare an investigation heretofore known as the Osuna Adobe #1 Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). The report includes a brief site history; documentation of historic conditions; documentation of existing conditions; historical significance evaluations; period(s) of significance; and treatment recommendations for the long-term preservation and stewardship of the property in order to retain its authenticity and historic integrity.

It is incumbent upon an historical organization to steward its primary artifact, its land and property, not just as per responsible standards but to also set an example for the larger public in the treatment and disposition of historical properties. This property, after all, is the last vestige of the Osuna legacy with public access in non-profit ownership.

B. SCOPE OF WORK AND METHODOLOGY

Because of future changes proposed to the property it was deemed necessary to preliminarily document, assess, and forward treatment recommendations for the site prior to projects going forward. The entire site is considered commemoratively historic as a remnant of the original Rancho San Dieguito as granted to Don Juan Maria Osuna by Mexican Governor Pio Pico in 1845. The Adobe was listed on the County of San Diego's Historic Register in March of 2009, which assumed further documentation would be forthcoming. Prior to local designation the entire Rancho Santa Fe Covenant, et alia, was included on the State Historic Register in 1989, Site No. 982. The State landmark was amended in 2004 to include the Ranch's cultural landscape values within the Covenant and was approved by the State Historic Preservation Office in Sacramento, CA [SHPO Letter of Approval in Appendix C].



Figure 1.2 State Historic Landmark Plaque

I. INTRODUCTION

As per the County of San Diego, and the State of California the guiding principles for all present and future work shall conform to The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, and, the Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes. The four treatment approaches for all preservation work, in both architecture, and cultural landscapes, are the following:

PRESERVATION

Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials, of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features, which convey its historical or cultural values.

RESTORATION

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

RECONSTRUCTION

Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location. Pertinent Standards that will guide the future disposition of the Osuna #1 Adobe and grounds will be:

NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION CRITERIA

Significance evaluation criteria was developed by the National Register of Historic Places program, which lists properties that are significant in our nation's history and prehistory. According to the National Register, historic significance may be present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association which meet at least one of the four National Register significance criteria:

NR Criterion A:

Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

NR Criterion B:

Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

NR Criterion C:

Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

NR Criterion D:

Property has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Significance Summary:

The Osuna Adobe and surrounding grounds have the potential to meet National Register Criterion A for broad patterns of California history; and Criterion D for the potential of as yet known archaeological artifacts.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION

1. *A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.*
2. *The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.*
3. *Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.*
4. *Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.*
5. *Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.*
6. *Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.*
7. *Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.*
8. *Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.*
9. *New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.*
10. *New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.*

Of the ten standards for new construction work, the following is the most applicable for future uses at the Osuna #1 Adobe:

Standard (9): New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

The general rule of thumb regarding the addition of new elements in close proximity to historic buildings, structures, or sites, is to respect the historic resource through compatible design, not competing with, or diminishing the ‘space’ of original historic resources. Therefore, the CLR will act as a guiding document for appropriate restorations, rehabilitations, reconstructions, and general preservation.

As noted by the National Park Service:

A CLR must establish preservation goals for a cultural landscape. The goals must be grounded in research, inventory, documentation, and analysis and evaluation of a landscape’s characteristics and associated features. The content of a CLR provides the basis for making sound decisions about management, treatment, and use. Information about the historical development, significance, and existing character of a cultural landscape is also valuable for enhancing interpretation and maintenance.

This CLR is informed by National Park Service publications:

- *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*
- *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*
- *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*
- *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Rural Historic Landscapes*
- *NPS Preservation Brief 36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes: Planning, Treatment and Management of Historic Landscapes*

Previous studies were consulted during the preparation of the CLR:

- *Two Osuna Adobes: Results of Research of Chronology and Ownership*, Roxana L. Phillips, May 1987
- *County of San Diego Historical Designation Application for the Osuna Adobe*, Brian F. Smith and Associates, 2009
- *The Osuna Adobe: Historic Structures Report*, Heritage Architecture & Planning, April 2007
- *Archaeological Investigations Report*, Greenwood& Associates, October 2009

The CLR is intended to synthesize information gathered from historical repositories, previous studies, and physical field evaluations, and will contribute to the growing body of knowledge of the site. It will also provide recommendations for necessary future study as well as specific preservation efforts that may be warranted.

Field investigations and photography were conducted in April and June of 2011. Interviews with staff and certain members of the RSF Association, the Rancho Santa Fe Historical Society and other contributive parties were conducted as well. Repositories visited were:

- University of California Berkeley, Bancroft Library
- University of California San Diego Geisel Library
- Rancho Santa Fe Historical Society Archives
- San Diego History Center Archives
- Rancho Santa Fe Association Archives
- City of San Diego Central Library, the California Room
- County of San Diego Cartography Department

THE PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

1831-1906

The first unofficial land grant to the Jose Manuel Silvas family [1831]; the subsequent (2) land grants to Don Juan Maria Tomas Osuna and Maria Juliana Josefa Lopez Osuna Family, et alia [1845]; the confirmation to widow Juliana Osuna of the entire Rancho San Dieguito land grant by the U. S. government [1871]; subsequent loss of acreage and specific parcel ownership of successive Osuna family members, and the term of abandonment of the Osuna Adobe through 1906.

1906-1928

The purchase of all properties within Rancho San Dieguito by the Santa Fe Railway, DBA Santa Fe Land Improvement Company [1906]; advent of the Rancho Santa Fe Covenant and RSF Association, and the sale [post rehabilitation] of the Osuna Adobe #1 by A. H. Barlow [1928]

C. BRIEF SITE HISTORY

Historical Context ~ Colonization of Alta California

The West Coast of North America has been referred to as the last outpost of the Spanish Empire. Throughout the 16th Century Spain dominated the New World in a fervent search for wealth, the possession of lands and neophyte conversions. When the Spanish explorers found an abundance of resources, they laid claim on behalf of the Crown. Some of the first explorations to the California coast were more reconnaissance missions long before any attempt toward colonizing occurred. First Cabrillo in 1542, than Viscaíno in 1602, initially the search was for suitable harbors and sites that would act as weigh stations for the West Pacific Manila Galleons returning from the trade-rich Orient. (Braun, 1990)

Stopping at several points along the coast, mapping and naming sites as they went, Spanish explorers encountered native peoples and peacefully exchanged tokens on their way back to Mexico. At the onset of the Russian exploration of the same coast in the mid 1700s, although from north to south, Spain began planning the colonization of Alta California, Nueva España, in earnest. The structure of colonization came in three movements: the presidios [military]; the missions [Christianization of the natives]; and the pueblos [villages or towns]. Combined, these three separate efforts functioned interdependently. The Sacred Expedition of 1769 into Alta California, led by Father Junipero Serra commenced. Between 1769 and 1823, twenty-one missions were built along the coast of Alta California from San Diego to Sonoma, attendant assistencias were established nearby. Father Serra [1713-1784] founded the first nine.

During the Mexican period [1821-1848] pueblos or villages established in close proximity to the missions and presidios, although the material remains of the Spanish mission period fell into serious disrepair. Spain passed the Act of Secularization in 1833 which signaled their official departure, although a decade earlier Mexico had begun their rule and by the early 1830s had distributed former mission lands to the most loyal military echelon in the form of Ranchos, the unintended fourth and final movement.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: RANCHO SAN DIEGUITO AND THE OSUNA FAMILY CONTRIBUTIONS

Three Osuna men of successive generations played significant roles in three historical eras in California history. But, it was the matriarch, Juliana, who completed the history and the preservation of Rancho San Dieguito. Juan Ismerio Osuna [1745-1790] was a significant player during the Spanish period as a participant in the 1769 Sacred Expedition of Father Junipero Serra and Gaspar de Portolá; his son Juan Maria Tomas Osuna [1785-1851] was equally as significant during the Mexican Republic era as the first alcalde of San Diego, majordomo of Mission D'Alcala, justice of the peace [Old Town] and many other titles to his credit; his most eligible son and ranch manager, Jose Leandro Ynocencio Hilario Osuna [1817-1859], lived long enough to participate in the skirmishes between Mexico and the United States [1846-1848], which resulted in the American confiscation of all of Alta California and the subsequent admittance of California in 1850 as the 31st state in the Union.

The Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty of 1848 between Mexico and the United States forever secured the American period in Western history. However, it also ensured the rights of former Rancho land grant owners to retain their lands only with sufficient documentation of provenance. After the death of the patriarch Don Juan Maria Osuna in 1851, his widow Juliana Osuna petitioned the U. S. Government for legal title of the Rancho San Dieguito Land Grant and was denied in 1851 by the U. S. Land Commission. Over the next two decades of her life she appealed and battled this new government to preserve her and the rights of her heirs to the Rancho, which brought considerable legal wrangling. Finally, in 1871 she prevailed and was granted full rights to Rancho San Dieguito as it was granted to her husband, but this time in her name.

The United States confirmed 29 Ranchos within San Diego County alone, through the same process. Figure 1.3

Six months later at the age of 84 Juliana Osuna passed away. She had outlived her husband and several of her children, and now it was up to the succeeding generation to continue the stewardship of Rancho San Dieguito. Just prior to her passing she requested of her grandchildren to be laid out on the earth at the Rancho and not in a bed or table inside the Adobe [Osuna #2] where she had lived for the last thirty years. Her dedication to her family's patrimony ensured its character through time and provided future owners the opportunity to further her heartfelt labor.

OSUNA ADOBE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The original Rancho San Dieguito land grant was twenty miles north of the Pueblo of San Diego and five miles east of the Pacific Ocean. The Rancho was bifurcated by the San Dieguito River creating a wide swath of fertile floodplain land. Today the river is the eastern boundary of the Rancho Santa Fe Covenant with the remaining eastern portion of the land grant which was purchased by Douglas Fairbanks Sr. and named Rancho Zorro. Today it is known as Fairbanks Ranch.

Long before the Hodges Dam was constructed in 1918 by the Santa Fe Land Improvement Company under the auspices of the San Dieguito Mutual Water Company, the San Dieguito River was unwieldy and unpredictable as it drained the upper reaches of San Diego's north county all the way from Volcan Mountain. Both Osuna adobes were built on upland areas away from the erratic seasonal shorelines and were connected by a rough wagon [carreta] trail that later would become Via de la Valle. The Pacific Ocean tide came in as far as the San Dieguito River Valley in a confluence of upstream freshwater and tidal salt water, which created significant habitats for both avian and water borne creatures.

Beds of shale, sandstone and limestone, capped by white sandstone dominated the majority of the land grant. Toward the San Dieguito River floodplain and uplands were fluvial and beach deposits of gravel, sand, clay and silt. The complexity of the soil pattern was somewhat erratic

with the best soil found in the river valley, composed of very friable sandy loam. The soil in this area was the most productive and fertile of the entire Rancho. It had a moist, deep, and friable nature rendering it valuable for almost all common crops. (Dombo 1959)

The Osuna Adobe #1 is situated on relatively flat high ground well above the San Dieguito River at an approximate elevation of 60 to 80 feet above sea level. East of “the old road” [Camino Beijo, what later became known as El Camino Real] a consensus of opinion believes that the Adobe is the first known structure at Rancho San Dieguito. The topography surrounding the Adobe is gently undulating and provided reconnaissance views of anyone approaching from the San Dieguito River Valley below.

From the 1830s to 1900, the native vegetation of the most of the land grant was highly disturbed from continuous cattle, sheep, and horse ranching throughout the Mission period and the successive Silvas / Osuna / and Mannasse ownerships. The landscape surrounding the Adobe was dotted with native scrub oak, coastal chaparral, and grasslands. Later horticultural introductions, i.e., Mission Peppers, Eucalyptus, Olive, Pears and Acacia began to change the character of the semi-barren landscape. Native plant materials utilized by the local Indians along with Spanish and Mexican plant introductions caused an acculturation of non-native adaptive plants species that today defines the landscape character of rural San Diego County. Gardens around the Adobe overtime reflected the values of Spanish and Mexican functions with the use of patios, ramadas and open spaces. Plant species were used for ornament, medicine, fragrance and cooking. *Figure 1.4 Plant Materials*. For purposes of protection against ‘mauraders’ vegetation was kept well away from each adobe wall, which inadvertently may have helped to preserve the Adobe itself.

OSUNA #1 ADOBE PLANT MATERIAL				
BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	ORIGIN	CHARACTERISTICS	Spanish or Indian Names
Abutilon palmeri	Indian Malloy	Native		
Acacia farnesiana	Sweet Acacia	Australia	Deciduous, feathery, thorny, deep yellow	Huisache
Agave americana	Century Plant	Native	Grows to 6 ft. by 10 ft.	
Anise				
Archostaphylos	Manzanita	Native		
Brodiaea grandiflora	Harvest Brodiaea	Native Pacific Coast	Dark blue clusters in fields	Choofa Grass
Ceanothus spp.	Mountain Laurel	Native		
Cheiranthus (Erysimum)	Western Wallflower	Native So Cal Coast	Heirloom name, orange and yellow flowers	
Consalida ajacis	Larkspur	Southern Europe	Upright, Blossom spikes dense with flowers	Espuella
Erigonum fasciculatum	Wild Buckwheat	Native		
Eucalyptus globulus	Tasmanian Blue Gum	Australia	Fastest growing Eucalyptus, sickle-shape leaves	
Helianthus maximiliani	Bush Sun Flower	Southwest		
Heteromeles arbutifolia	Toyon, California Holly	Native CA Coastal Range	Winter bright red berries, white summer flower	
Juglans California	California Black Walnut	Native So Cal	Stems from ground level	
Lathyrus odoratus	Sweet Pea	Mediterranean	Heirloom varieties should be pursued	
Lupinus arboreus	Lupin	Native CA Coastal Range	Spring yellow, bluish, or white flowers.	
Mimulus	Monkey Flower	Native	Funnel shape, 2-lip orange flowers	
Nicotiana glauca	Indian Tree Tobacco	Native Southwest	Upright, fragrant flowers, soft oval leaves	Nuena Moza
Olea Europa	Olive Tree	Mediterranean	Fruit bearing broad headed tree	
Opuntia occidentalis	Prickly Pear	Native Southwest/Mexico	Treelike to 15 ft.	Nopal or Tuna
Phoenix dactylifera	Date Palm	Mideast, North Africa	Classic Date Palm, religious rituals	
Pimpinella spp.	Anise	Mediterranean	Medicinal, antiseptic	
Pomegranate	Pomegranate	From Iran to India/Medit.	Roundish fruit to 5" wide, upright to 20 ft.	
Portulaca	Rose Moss	South America	Low-growing, fleshy, flowers like tiny roses	
Prostanthera	Mint Bush	Australia	Mint smell foliage, profusion of small flowers	
Pyrus communis	Edible Pear, European	Europe	Heirloom species should be pursued	
Quercus dumosa	Scrub Oak	Native So Cal/Baja	Coastal scrub oak	
Rhus integrifolia	Lemonade Berry/Sumac	Native CA Coastal Range	Shrub, dark green leaves dense pinkish flowers	
Ribes malvaceum	Chaparral Gooseberry	Native CA Coastal Range	Roundish shrub, pink flowers through Fall	
Ricinus communis	Castor Bean	Africa, Asia	Large shrub, used for castor oil	Palma Christi
Salix lasiopolis	Arroyo/Sand Willow	Native Southwest	Large shrubs in riparian areas	
Sambucus mexicana	Elderberry	Native So Cal/Baja	Large shrub, fruit used for jams, jellies	
Scabiosa spp.	Pincushion Flower	Southern Europe		Viuda
Schinus molle	Mission Pepper Tree	Native to Peru, So Amer.	Willowly broad headed tree	

Sources: Nelson, Padilla, SD Union, LA Times, Western Garden Book

Figure 1.4 Osuna Adobe Historic and Native Plant Material

OSUNA #1 RANCH DEVELOPMENT

The development history of the Osuna #1 Adobe and its environs began in 1831 with a provisional grant by Mexican Governor Manuel Victoria to the Jose Manuel Silvas family (Phillips 1987, Silvas 2011). Lore persists that Jose Librado Silvas [1838-1910] built a small adobe at the highest point in the southern portion of the grant overlooking the San Dieguito River Valley [Osuna Adobe #1]. However, that myth was dispelled in the 1990s by an archaeological investigation of the only adobe built by Librado Silvas, known as the Gonzalez Canyon Adobe, in the Gonzalez Canyon which is essentially ‘melted’ and is south and outside of the Rancho San Dieguito land grant boundary (City of San Diego EIR Pacific Highlands Ranch, LDR No. 96-7918, and, descendant Abel Silvas).

The Silvas family built and occupied the Adobe and primarily farmed the property from approximately 1831-1835. Three generations of Silvas family members were included on the land grant; Librado’s grandfather, Jose Manuel Silvas, his uncle Jose Antonio Silvas, and great aunt Maria Balbanada Silvas (Abel Silvas 2011). The grant was never officially confirmed by any Governor of the Mexican Republic, possibly because of a local revolt against their grantor at the time, Governor Victoria, and his hurried return to Mexico.

By the late 1830s the Silvas had returned to San Diego and Don Juan Maria Osuna had peaceably taken possession of the entire southern portion of Rancho San Dieguito. He also was given a provisional land grant which consisted of one square Spanish league [4,428.4 acres], and by 1840 received an additional provisional one square league grant contiguous and to the north, for a total of 8,856.8 acres (Phillips 1987). In 1845 the last Alta California Mexican Governor Pio Pico, who incidentally was the godfather to one of Osuna’s sons, made both grants absolute to Don Juan Maria Osuna, et alia. Figure 1.5

Initially, the small adobe was a two-room structure with a sitting room and one bedroom (Heritage 2007). Don Juan Osuna and wife Juliana maintained a home in what is now Old Town San Diego because of his myriad official duties, which required his presence in San Diego. The Osuna Adobe #1 became the home of son Jose Leandro Inocencio Hilario Osuna, the patriarch's most reliable choice to be his ranch manager. Leandro's wife, Francisca, and children occupied the home with him in what would become the central functioning ranch house for Rancho San Dieguito.

In 1840 Juan Osuna's plans for retirement were realized and he began construction on a new and larger adobe home for Juliana and himself, approximately a mile and half south of Osuna #1, which is referred to as Osuna #2. A connecting trail between the adobes was approximately a mile and half, or a half a league, and was known as the Osuna Valley Road, the precursor to Via de la Valle. It traced the toe of gentle slopes and skirted the southeast side of a natural freshwater lagoon that remains adjacent to the Adobe even today.

The Osunas, essentially considered part of the gente de razon class, were granted Pueblo status for Rancho San Dieguito by the Mexican Republic, [along with San Pascual and Las Flores] which meant they could maintain and oversee Indian families for purposes of Christianization, acculturation, and, of course, physical labor. It is known that an Indian Village was present at Rancho San Dieguito just south of Osuna #2 along the river valley and held 15 families with 21 children of 'good' Indians. (Pardilla 1961, Christianson & Sweet 2008).

Just six years after the completion of Osuna #2 Don Juan Maria Osuna passed away in 1851 at the age of 66.

I. INTRODUCTION

Rancho San Dieguito was now part of the State of California and the United States of America. As allowed by the 1848 Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty the widow Juliana, the primary heir of Juan Osuna, petitioned for legal title of the Rancho and was summarily denied by the U. S. Land Commission in 1854, for lack of documentation. Thus began her long battle to secure the Rancho for her heirs. *Figure 1.6*

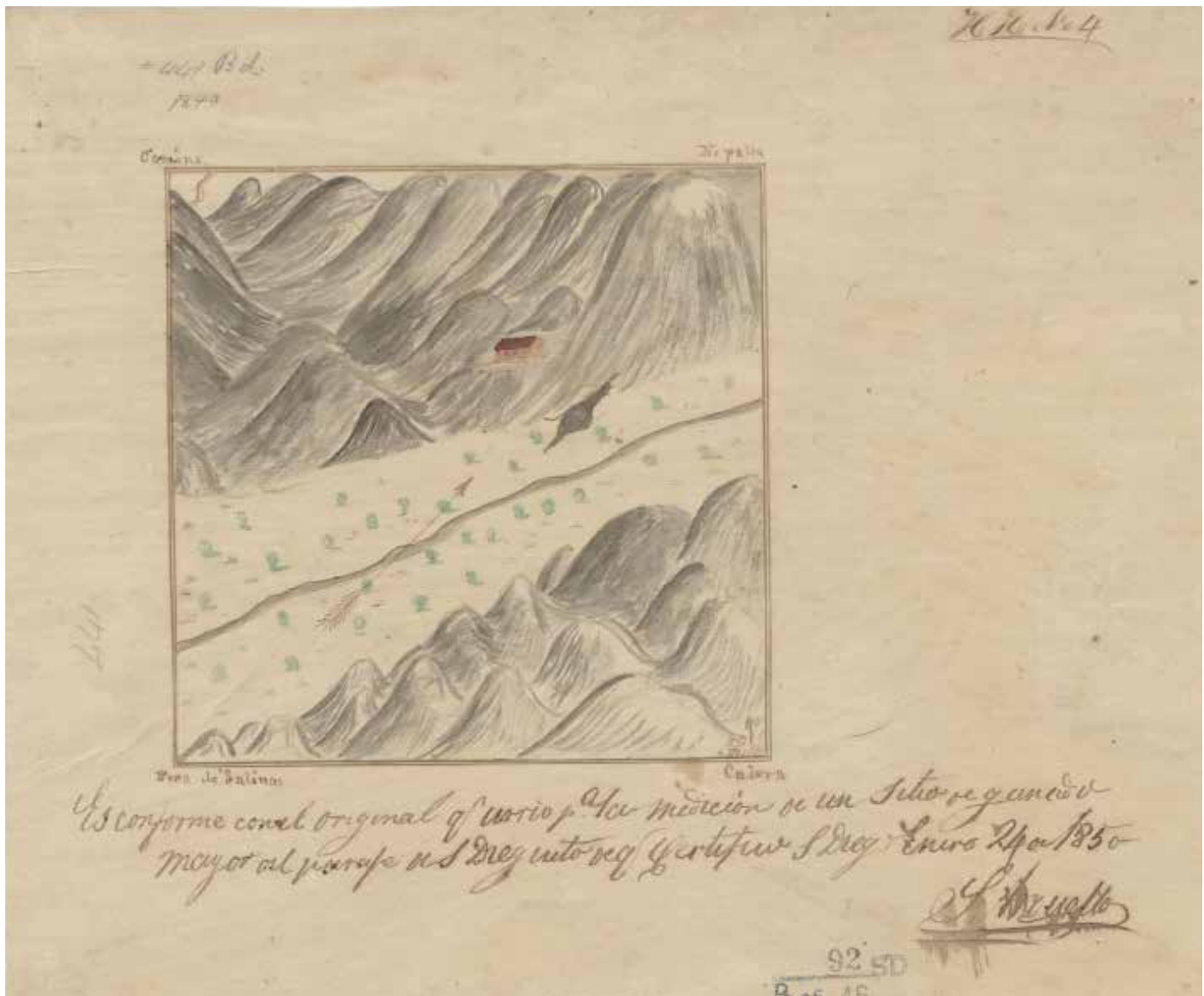


Figure 1.6 Santiago Argüello's sketch of Osuna #2 and the San Dieguito River Valley on behalf of Juliana Osuna [Courtesy Bancroft Library]

The operation of the ranch was now in the hands of son Leandro. At this time a cattle boom was at its peak generating prosperity throughout San Diego County. Cattle raising was not necessarily meant to yield meat products but was to provide hides and tallow to be shipped back east. Another boom-bust cycle, so common in San Diego history, occurred once again and within a few short years and with the passage of the 'No Fence Act' in San Diego County the former mission lands transformed into predominantly grain-based agriculture [County Landmark Application 2009].

Another great misfortune occurred during this period when son Leandro surprisingly committed suicide on April 3, 1859, less than eight years after his father's death. The San Diego Herald reporting on the incident stated that he, "had been laboring under a pulmonary infection for a year or more, and his case appeared to be hopeless . . . at times he gave way to sudden fits of insanity" [San Diego Herald, April 9, 1859, 2:3]. The article continued, "A visiting nephew came to his home carrying a pistol, and when Leandro asked to examine it, he then bade '*adios*' to his family, and cocking the pistol he presented it to his breast, pulled the trigger, the contents penetrating his body near the heart". However, social lore attests to Leandro's ill treatment of the Indians in the care of the Osuna family. The storyline continues that the Indians came to him with a gift of a drink they had prepared for him to remedy his sickness. Leandro was sure it included a natural poison, known only to the Indians, which caused intense paranoia on his part.

Leandro and wife Francisca's son Julio was now the ranch manager. Although ranching operations and the stigma of his father's suicide, a Catholic sin, may have caused the family to vacate the home at some point. Nevertheless, several land sales transactions occurred after both Juan and Leandro's deaths and even during Juliana's ongoing pursuit of legal title to the Rancho. Land transactions occurred between 1853 and 1875, with a brief mention of a two-room adobe matching the description of the Osuna Adobe #1 setting, "one house with a sitting room and bedroom, one half corral for cattle, a corral for sheep, a one-acre garden, 'more or less fenced in'." [Landmark Application for the Osuna Adobe, 2009]

I. INTRODUCTION

Meanwhile, Juliana Osuna continued her battle against the U.S. Land Commission by collecting letters of endorsement from credible sources and finally having the land officially surveyed and confirmed by the U.S. Surveyor General. By 1868 it was decided that she had provided enough documentation and in 1871 the final decree came through signed by President Ulysses S. Grant. Figure 1.7 [Appendix B-Records from the Bancroft Library]

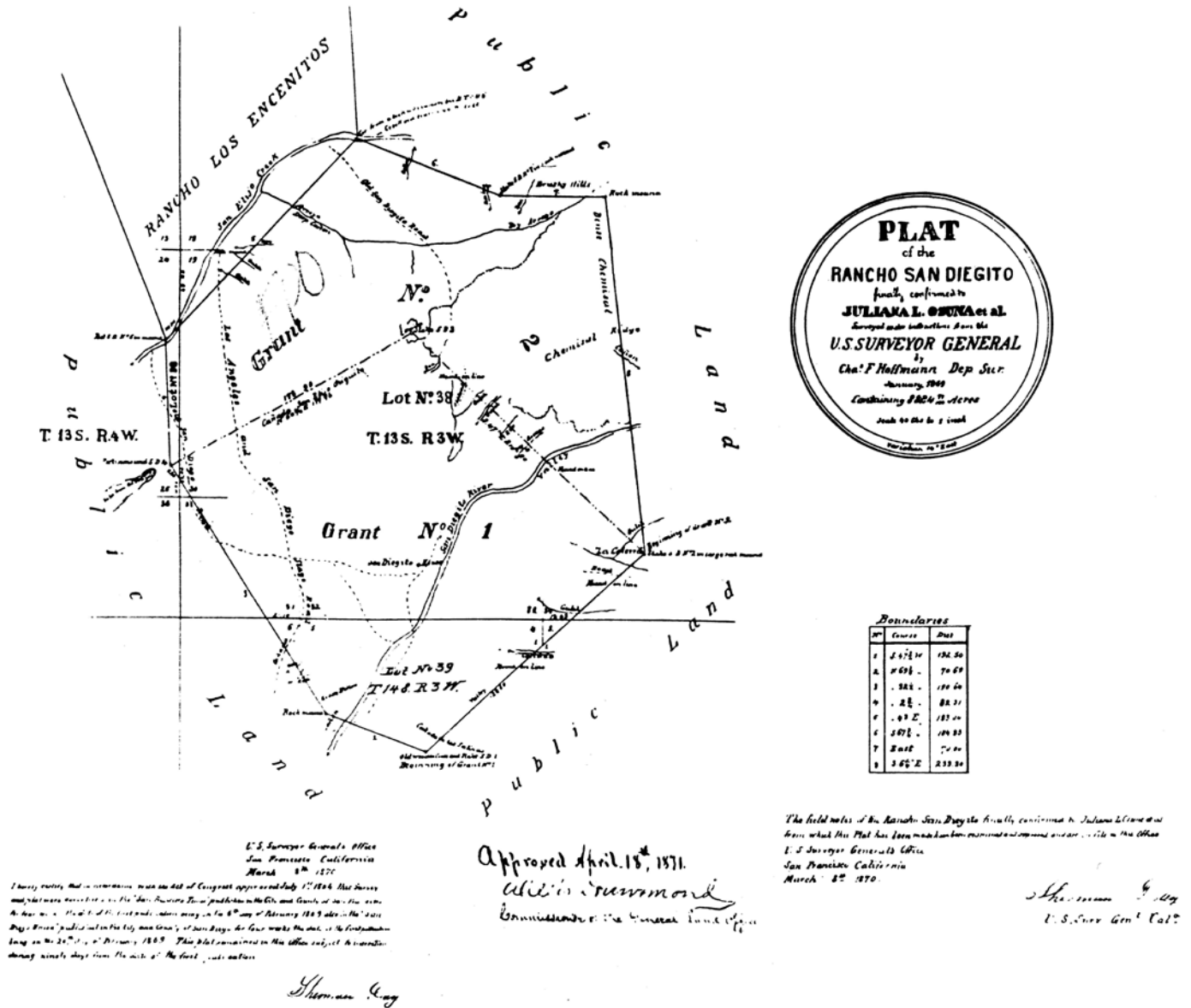


Figure 1.7, San Dieguito Land Grant, 1871

Francisca Osuna and son Julio's land ownership eventually atrophied down to 116 acres, which they managed to hold onto until 1917. A series of land transactions and scant property descriptions followed but it seemed that Julio Osuna maintained some level of either occupation or ownership of the Osuna #1 Adobe and its limited grounds through the early 1880s. However, it is clear that a long period of abandonment occurred afterward given the profound degradation of the Adobe by the time the Santa Fe Railway bought in 1917. Figure 1.8

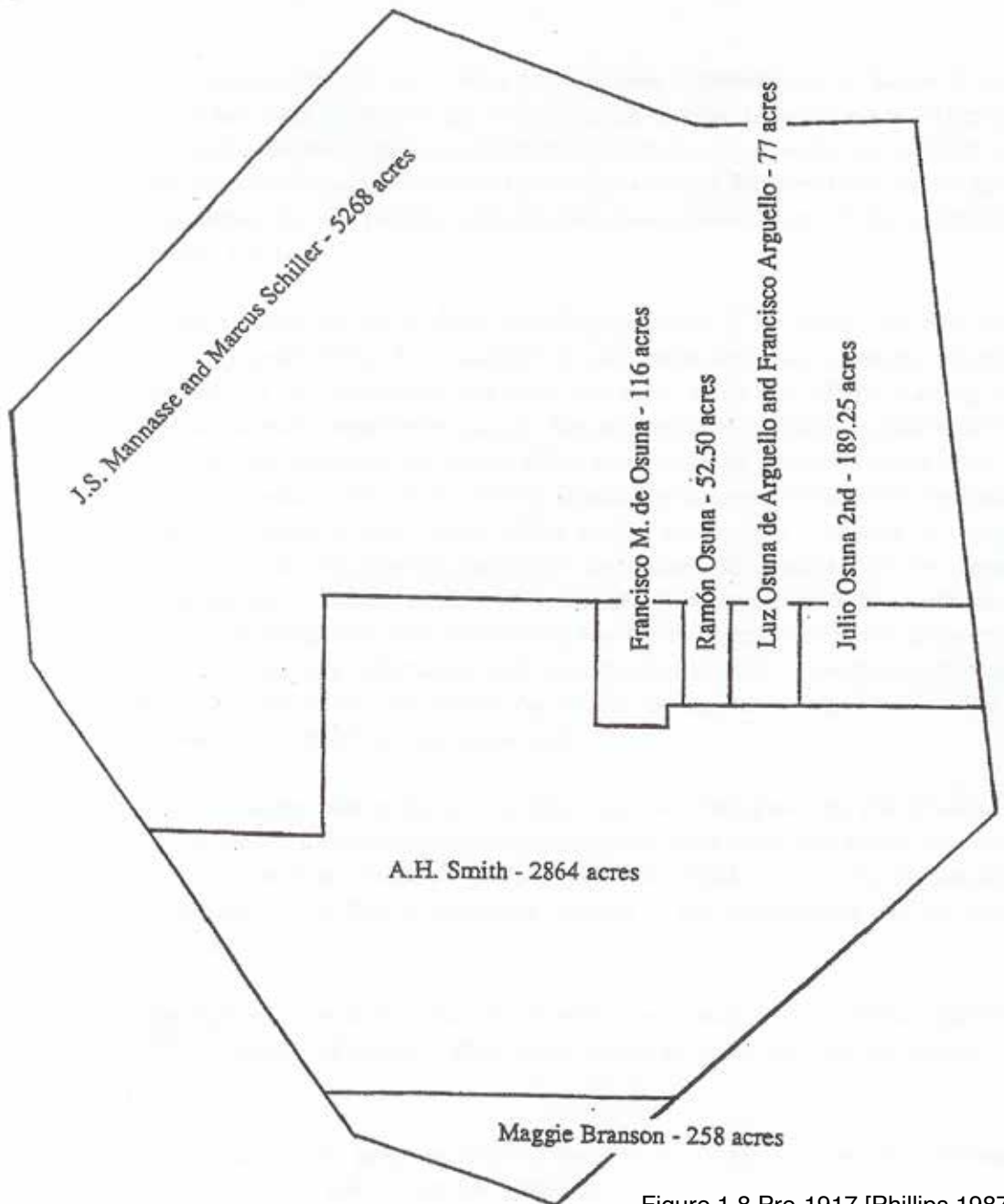


Figure 1.8 Pre-1917 [Phillips 1987]

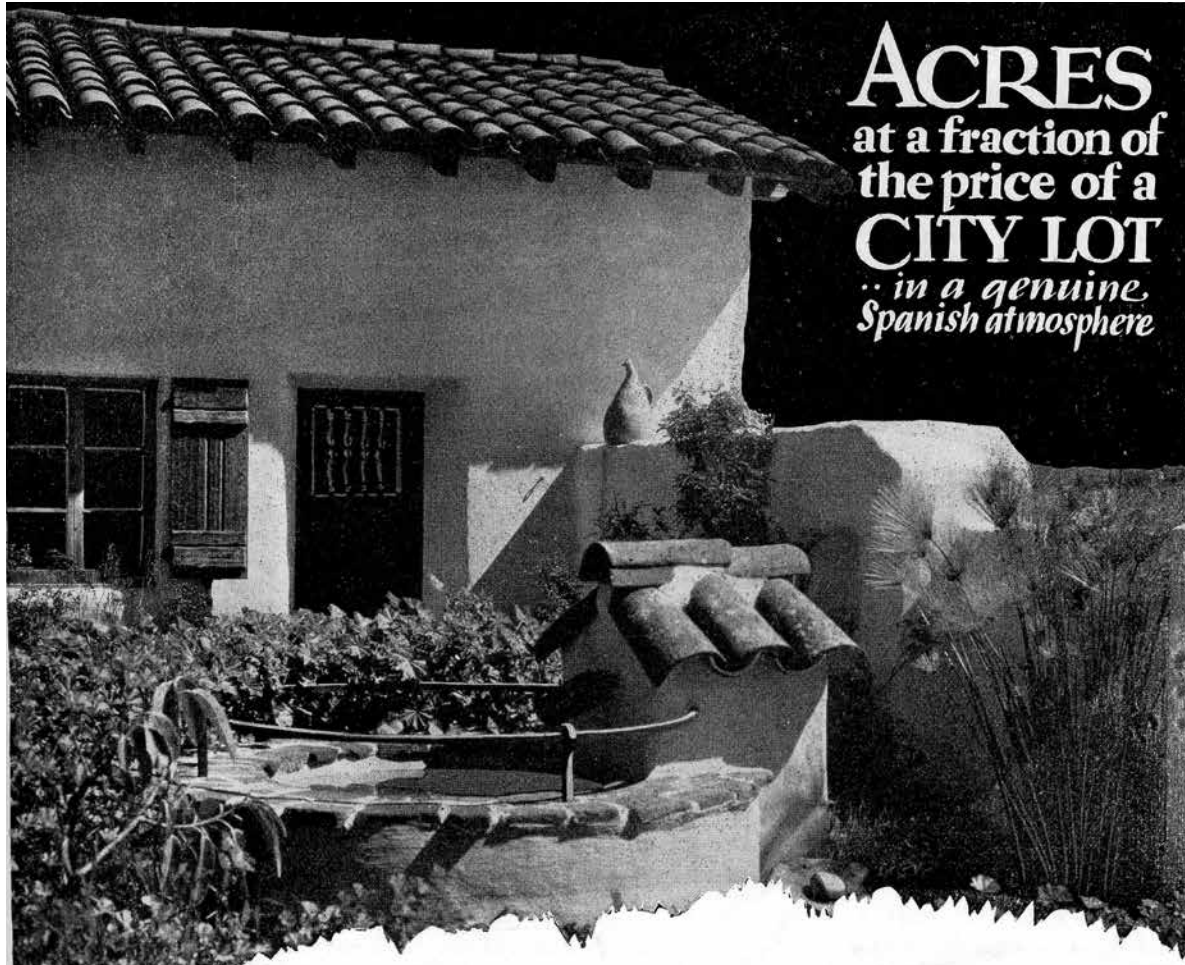
After purchasing the entire Rancho San Dieguito land grant from various owners between 1906 and 1917 the Santa Fe Land Improvement Company (SFLIC) set about on an heroic agricultural experiment of growing millions of Eucalyptus trees for railroad ties on 3000 acres of the Rancho closest to the northwest side of the river. The plan, as innovative as it may have seemed, ultimately failed for many reasons. To recover their financial investment and years of planning and research they made an innovative and pivotal decision to create a planned community based on agriculture with the intent to reap profits from the production of oranges, avocados, and other fruit bearing trees. An ingenious plan was set about to form an agricultural cooperative among prospective homeowners and collect the exotic 'fruit from California' meant for Easterners, who would pay a high premium for such delicacies, especially citrus.

The SFLIC put in place extremely high standards for architectural design, landscape, and orchard development. They hired only the best planners, engineers, architects, landscape architect, naturalists, and agronomists to implement their vision. A subdivision map, which included semi-rural parcels, a topographically sensitive sinuous road system, and a village core, was filed in December of 1922 by noted engineer Leone Sinnard. (RSF May, 2010)

The architectural firm of Requa & Jackson was recruited from San Diego having demonstrated their affinity for Spanish Revival architecture. A consultant and peer of theirs, native San Diegan Lilian J. Rice, assumed the position of supervising architect for this new and exciting venture. One of her first projects was to rehabilitate the Osuna #1 Adobe for its new owner, A. H. Barlow, a real estate investor from La Jolla who became enamored with what the Santa Fe was attempting. Trained in the classics at the University of California Berkeley, class 1910, yet dedicated to indigenous earthen architecture, Lilian Rice embraced the challenge wholeheartedly.

In her comprehensive rehabilitation of the Adobe Lilian first stabilized the structure. She installed new windows and window openings, doors, and hardware and a new tile roof [previously shingle] that was said to be

comprised of clay tiles from the Pala Mission site. She removed the long wood porch along the south [rear] elevation and created a smaller porch area with a tile roofed entry at the west end. She rehabilitated the living room and sleeping porch additions and added a fireplace and chimney, then re-plastered the entire structure [Heritage 2007]. In the south yard she added a contiguous stucco wall along the eastern elevation with a gate entry and a round ornamental yet functional fountain with a clay-tiled top. It was clear most of the social activity throughout the history of the Adobe had occurred in the south yard; gatherings, cooking, lounging and watching the sunset in the evenings. [Padilla, 1961] Lilian's work was of such mastery and respect for the period that the Santa Fe used this exterior ensemble of architectural elements to 'sell' the romanticism of Rancho Santa Fe. *Figure 1.9 advert.*



ACRES
 at a fraction of
 the price of a
CITY LOT
*... in a genuine,
 Spanish atmosphere*

IF the rich heritage of romantic Spanish tradition in California appeals to you, come see Rancho Santa Fe. If prices elsewhere seem like kings' ransoms, buy your homesite here.

All urban conveniences . . . rural freedom. Protective restrictions on

architecture and landscaping as in the most exclusive metropolitan neighborhoods. In the heart of America's finest climate belt, 10 to 15 minutes from a clean, uncrowded beach. Plenty of room to create a real home. Prices absurdly low, with opportunity for income from orchards of citrus, avocado and deciduous fruits besides. Mail coupon for details.

Rancho Santa Fe

Owned by the Santa Fe Land Improvement Company



[If You Love Beauty
 See Rancho Santa Fe]

SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Address: S. R. Nelson, Manager

S. R. Nelson, Mgr. T.T. Sept
 Rancho Santa Fe, California
 Please send information about
 Rancho Santa Fe property

Name _____
 Address _____

Figure 1.9SFLIC Advertisement

1830-1906 CHRONOLOGY

OSUNA PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

(Phillips, Webster 1987, Memo 1952, RSF-CLR 2004)

1769

Spanish Sacred Expedition of Father Junipero Serra arrives in San Diego, Alta California by land and sea accompanied by a contingent of soldiers and Indians from Baja California. This begins the Spanish rule in upper California where the Spanish had already gained a foothold in the New World. The first Presidio [of four] and Mission [of 21] are established.

1785

Juan Maria Tomas Osuna is born in Loreto, Baja California to soldier Juan Ismerio Osuna and wife Maria Ygnacio Alvarado. Ismerio Osuna served in Soldados de Cueros, the leather-jacket soldiers who took part in the 1769 Sacred Expedition with Father Serra and Gaspar Portolá.

1806

Juan Maria Osuna, then a soldier at the San Diego Royal Presidio, married Juliana Josefa Lopez at the Mission D'Alcala.

1822

Alta California becomes a territory of the Mexican Republic.

1831

A rush for former mission lands began and early provisional grants were awarded. Jose Manuel Silvas receives a land grant for a southern portion of Rancho San Dieguito and builds an adobe structure. He began some cultivation and ranching operations.

1835

The pueblo of San Diego is established [Old Town San Diego] at the foot of Presidio Hill. Former Spanish military families begin building homes. Juan Maria Osuna builds a casa and is elected the first alcalde of San Diego, the nexus city between Alta and Baja California.

1836-1840

Juan Maria Osuna receives a provisional grant of land from the Mexican government that included one Spanish league of 4,428.4 acres.

I. INTRODUCTION

1845

Osuna is granted a second northern land grant of the same amount which totaled 8,856.8 acres or two square Spanish leagues. The combined grants were made absolute by Governor Pio Pico.

1834

Osuna also served three terms as Justice of the Peace, *jeuz de paz*. After secularization of the mission in 1832 he served as the civilian administrator, the mayordomo, of the San Diego Mission property.

1848

The Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty is signed between the Mexican and American governments after a two year land war [1846-1848]. Mexico cedes Alta California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. The United States assures Rancho owners rights to their land grants in California.

1849

The California Gold Rush incites mass migration from the East, Mexico, and all parts of the world.

1850

California becomes the 31st state in the Union, 9 September.

1851

Don Juan Maria Osuna died. That same year an act of Congress required rancho owners to prove provenance of their lands. Juliana Osuna and her children submit a claim to the U. S. Land Commission and were denied. Members of the family began disposing of portions of the rancho prior to the issuance of a land patent.

1857

Leandro Osuna, ranch manager, commits suicide at Rancho San Dieguito, April 3, 1857.

1859

Santa Fe Railway is chartered as part of the Atchison Topeka Railroad out of Kansas. "Santa Fe Railway (1863) played a key role in promoting the art and culture of the Southwest and Native Americans, creating a 'romantic' vision of the Southwest and encouraging travel to the area". The Santa Fe continued through 1971 and then became the AMTRAK (Burlington Northern Santa Fe website).

1865

President Abraham Lincoln, through a 'Patent of Title' Proclamation [27 days before his assassination], returns the California Missions to the Catholic Church. Lincoln had never visited California.

1871

Rancho San Dieguito is patented to Juliana Osuna and her heirs twenty years after the first application was submitted and six months before Juliana's death.

1875

A. H. Smith acquired all of the rancho except 116 acres owned by Francisca Osuna de Marron, widow of Leandro Osuna. In 1904 Smith sold his land to George Gilbert and James Connell.

1900

Osuna grant reduced to 116 acres of parcels to Osuna descendants.

1906-1928 CHRONOLOGY

SFLIC/RANCHO SANTA FE/LILIAN J. RICE PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

1906

The Santa Fe Railway purchased all but the 116 acres, which belonged to different members of the Osuna family.

The Santa Fe Railway purchases Rancho San Dieguito to plant 3.5 million Eucalyptus trees for potential railroad ties. The project ultimately fails for myriad reasons and the Santa Fe considers putting the land grant up for sale.

1910

Lilian Jennette Rice graduates from the University of California Berkeley with an architectural degree.

I. INTRODUCTION

1917

In a change of heart the Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, the Eucalyptus project is abandoned, a horticultural based community and agricultural co-op began. Noted engineer Leone Sinnard is hired to design the land plan. The architectural firm of Requa & Jackson was hired, who introduced native San Diegan Lilian J. Rice to the project. The SFLIC purchases the Osuna 1 land from Leandro Osuna's widow Francisca, the last of the Osuna family land owners.

1918

Lake Hodges Dam and Reservoir is built by the San Dieguito Mutual Water Company [formed by the Santa Fe Land Improvement Company]. The dam, referred to as the keystone of Rancho San Dieguito which provided flood protection and a predictable water source for the Rancho.

1919

A County of San Diego concrete highway [S-6] is built through the Ranch along Via de la Valle, Paseo Delicias to Del Dios Highway.

1922

The SFLIC files a subdivision map in December and renames Rancho San Dieguito for its own name-sake, Rancho Santa Fe. Construction began in the village core, roads and parcels, and orchards were laid out as well. Engineer Leone Sinnard as part of his comprehensive road system, realigns Via de la Valle, the Old Osuna Valley Road and Via de Santa Fe, the two roads that act as boundaries to the west and east of the Osuna #1 property. He also provides a new vehicle access off Via de Santa Fe.

1924

Osuna # 1 was purchased from the SFLIC by A. H. Barlow who employed architect Lilian J. Rice [supervising architect of the Santa Fe Land Improvement Company] to rehabilitate it for a residence.

1928

A. H. Barlow sells the property to Loomis Stables, which introduces thoroughbred horse breeding and riding to Rancho Santa Fe for the first time.

The Rancho Santa Fe Covenant, Rancho Santa Fe Association and the RSF Art Jury are formed by 64 parties owning 3418.17 acres (Memo).

JUAN AND JULIANA OSUNA FAMILY

Juan's Father:

Juan Ismerio Osuna [1745-1790] (45)
B. Real de Rosario, Sinaloa, Nueva España
D. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, Alta CA, NE

Juan's Mother:

Maria Ygnacia Alvarado [1752-1799] (47)
B. Presidio Loreto, Sinaloa, Nueva España
D. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, Alta CA NE

Juan's Son:

Juan Maria Tomas Osuna [1785-1851] (66)
B. Royal Presidio, Loreto, Baja, CA, Nuevo España
D. San Diego, California, USA

Juliana's Father:

Juan Francisco Lopez [1746-1800] (54)
B. Mission Todos Santos, Baja California NE
D. Alta, (Placer) Alta California

Juliana's Mother:

Maria Feliciana Arbayo [1752-1800] (48)
B. Culiacán, Sinaloa, Nueva España
D. Mission D'Alcala, San Diego, NE

Juliana's Son:

Maria Juliana Josefa Lopez [1787-1871] (84)
B. Alta, (Placer) Alta California
D. San Diego, California, USA

CHILDREN OF DON JUAN MARIA & DOÑA JULIANA OSUNA

Julio Maria Osuna [1807-1868] (61)

- B. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, Alta CA, Nueva España
- D. San Diego, CA, USA

Maria Felipa Jesus Cathalina Osuna [1809-1867] (58)

- B. Royal Presidio San Diego, Alta CA, Nueva España
- D. San Diego, CA, USA

Juan Josef Coronado [1810-?]

- B. Royal Presidio, San Diego Alta CA, Nueva España
- D. ?

Maria Thomasa Quiteria Osuna [1813-1814] (1)

- B. Royal Presidio, San Diego, Alta CA, Nueva España
- D. ?

Ramon Prudencio Osuna [1815-?]

- B. Royal Presidio, San Diego, Alta CA Nueva España
- D. ?

Jose Leandro Ynocencio Hilario Osuna [1817-1857] (40)

- B. Royal Presidio, San Diego, Alta CA Nueva España
- D. Rancho San Dieguito, Alta CA Mexico

Jose Antonio Osuna [1818-1822] (12)

- B. San Diego, Alta CA, Nueva España
- D. ?

Jose Lugardo Osuna [1822-?]

- B. San Diego, Alta CA, Nueva España
- D. ?

Cecilio Lugardo Osuna [1823-1823] (1)

- B. Mission San Juan Capistrano
- D. Mission San Juan Capistrano

Santiago Osuna [1825-1846] (21)

- B. Mission San Diego, Alta CA Mexico
- D. Rancho Pauma, Alta CA, Mexico

Juan Maria Osuna [1827-?]

- B. San Diego, Alta CA Mexico
- D. ?

Maria Leonora Osuna [1831-1868] (37)

- B. Alta, (Placer) Alta CA Mexico
- D. Mission San Luis Rey, San Diego USA

II. HISTORIC CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

A. ARCHITECTURE

PreHistory

Rancho San Dieguito was given ‘pueblo’ status by the Mexican government, which meant the Osunas had the honor and duty of maintaining an extended family of Digueño Indians [from the Mission D’Alacala] onsite. Osuna was expected to oversee their religious teachings and acculturation into a new society. Between the Spanish mission period and the new Mexican Republic era local Indians were in a relative state of confusion having been ‘civilized’ by the paternal protection of missionaries and then scattered about the county and ultimately used as laborers for Mexican Period Ranchos.



Figure 2.1 Example of an Indian hut structure typical to coastal Indian shelters (Mills). Several of these structures were present at Rancho San Dieguito south of Osuna #2 and provided homes from 15 Indian families and 21 children (Padilla 1961, Christianson & Sweet 2008)

II. HISTORIC CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

Osuna Period of Significance

Photos assumed to be taken just prior to the purchase of the Rancho San Dieguito land grant by the SFLIC. Figure 2.2 Shows scant vegetation except for grasslands and the *Acacia farnesiana* in the south yard, that is referred to in several documents [Appendix A] Both images clearly document a long period of abandonment and subsequent degradation. Note; water tower over a well on the south elevation next to Adobe entry/exit, Figure 2.3. Cooking, food preparation and general gathering were the functional uses in the south yard.



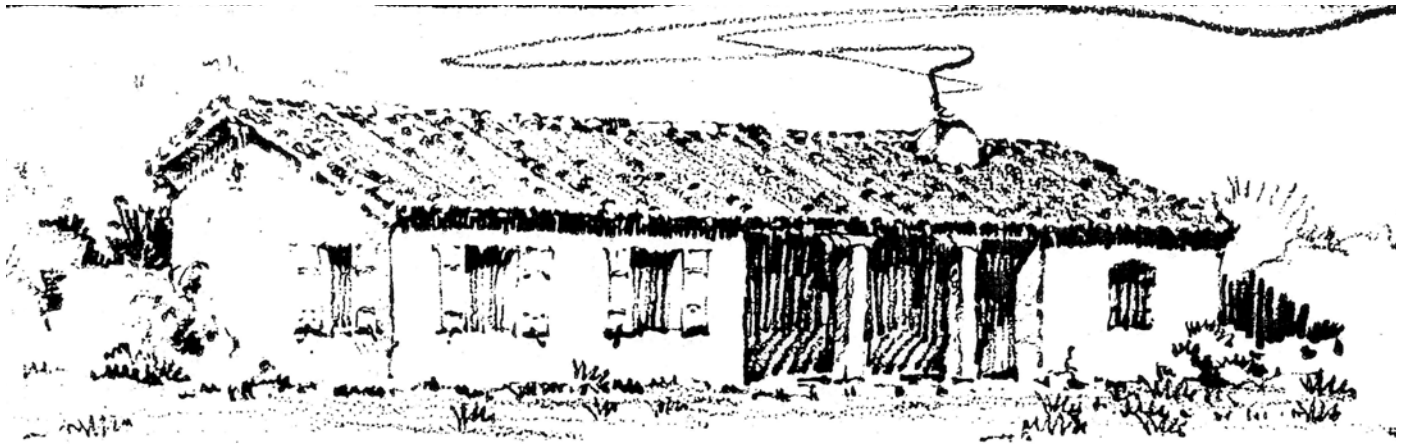
Figure 2.2 Remnant of the Osuna Period of Significance – Front elevation



Figure 2.3 Remnant of the Osuna Period of Significance - Rear elevation with water tower and well

Santa Fe/ Lilian J. Rice Period of Significance

SFLIC architect Lilian J. Rice renderings of the 'Proposed Reconstruction of the Old Ozuna Home' sponsored by La Jolla real estate entrepreneur A. H. Barlow and wife, circa 1924. Figure 2.4 The north elevation shows a new front entry with columns; new fenestration; new chimney. Figure 2.5 South Elevation shows new tile roof; new rear entry; new fenestration; contiguous eastern garden wall.



SKETCH SHOWING PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION OF OLD OZUNA HOME
LOT 2 BLOCK 38 RANCHO SANTA FE

Figure 2.4 Front Elevation, Lilian J. Rice Rehabilitation rendering, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company



SKETCH SHOWING PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION OF OLD OZUNA HOME
LOT 2 BLOCK 38 RANCHO SANTA FE

Figure 2.5 Rear Elevation, Lilian J. Rice Rehabilitation rendering, Santa Fe Land Improvement Company

II. HISTORIC CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

Rehabilitation rendering shows living room and sleeping porch additions; front terrace; new indoor bath; eastern garden wall and fountain pool.

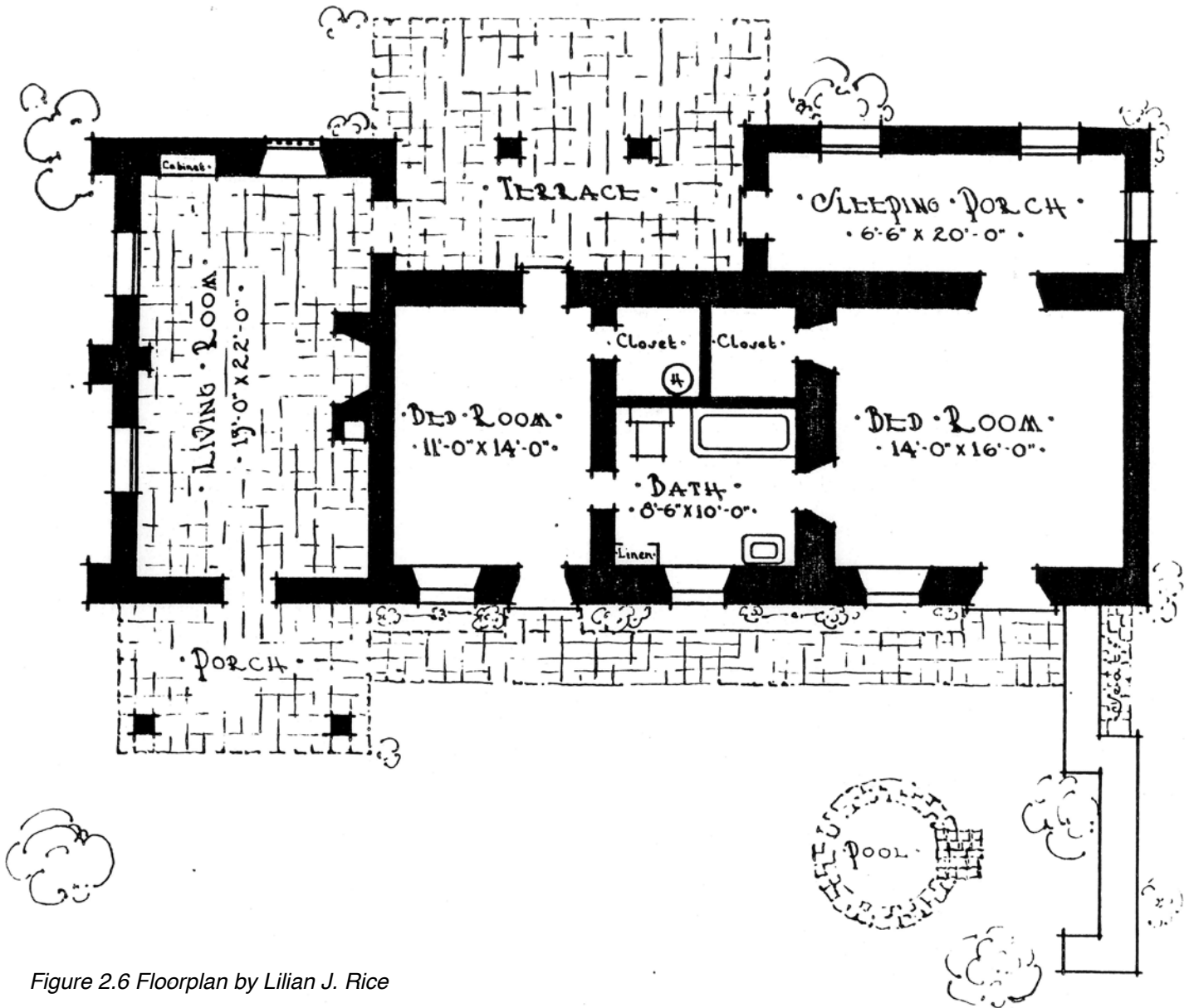


Figure 2.6 Floorplan by Lilian J. Rice

A masterful redesign and rehabilitation of an otherwise melting adobe. Note general lack of vegetation seen with the exception of the *Acacia farnesiana* in the south yard; a wooden rail defines the rear entry and to the far right a wooden corral can be seen in the distance.



Figure 2.7 Completed Rehabilitation of Osuna Adobe #1

II. HISTORIC CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

B. TOPOGRAPHY

Osuna Period of Significance

Shows Osuna #1 structure with pond/lagoon west of Adobe. Via de la Valle to the west and Via de Santa Fe to the east define the boundaries of the Adobe site. The southern portion of the property reflects an undammed San Dieguito River with a significant amount of wetlands area. Shows an unknown structure to the south of Osuna #1 [not extant].



Figure 2.8 Topography, USGS 1901

C. CIRCULATION

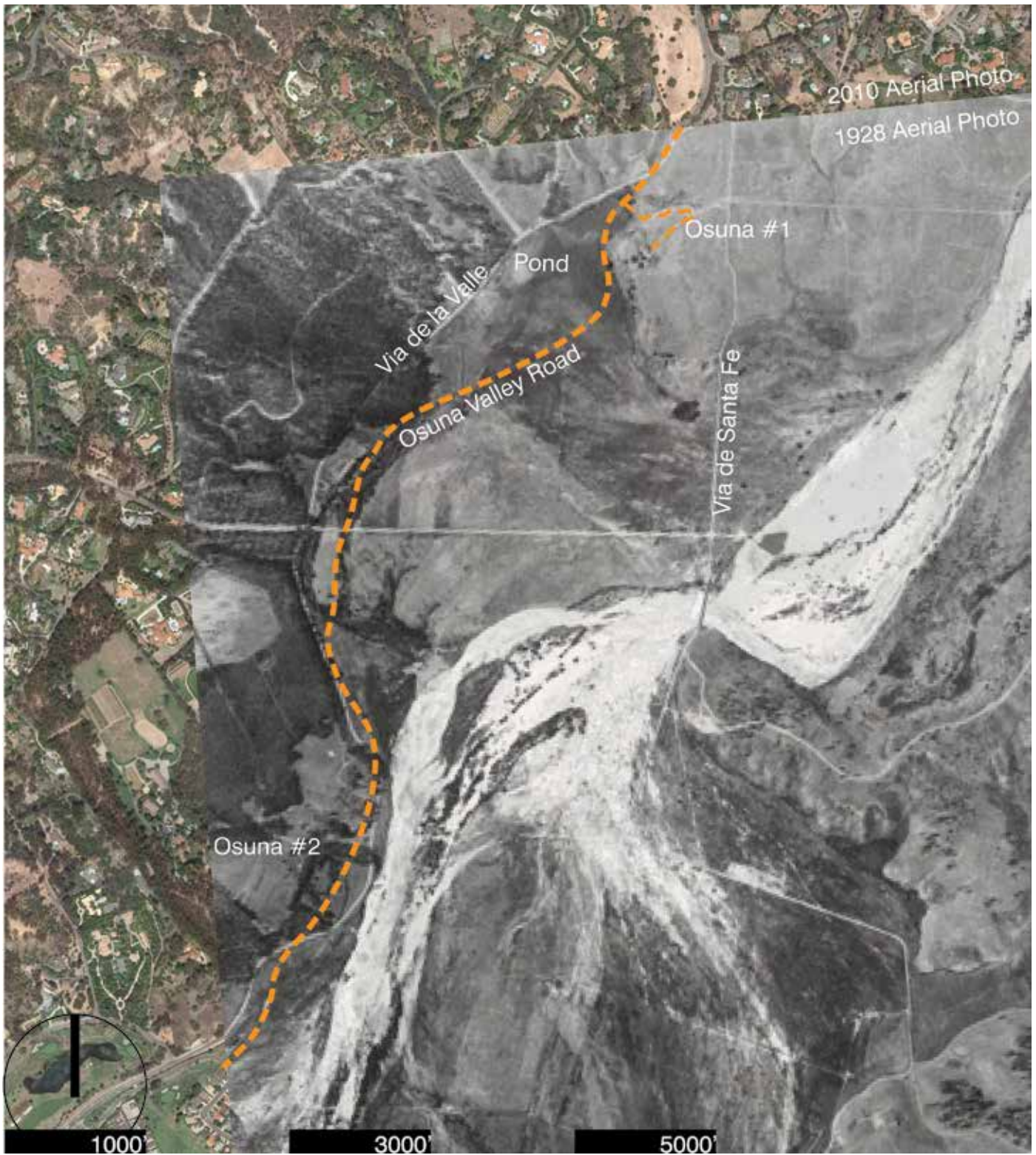


Figure 2.9 Aerial photos 1928 (black and white) current (color) illustrating the approximate location of the historic route between Osuna #1 and #2 [San Diego County Cartography Dept.]

II. HISTORIC CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

Shows Osuna #1 Adobe with several canopy trees and first stables complex. A new entry road engineered by SFLIC comes from the east off of Via de Santa Fe. To the west a realigned, engineered Via de la Valle. Small trails from the Adobe are shown connecting to Via de la Valle.



Figure 2.10 Aerial, looking south, 1940

Shows Rancho Santa Fe orchards maturing. Adobe and several holding corrals; small and large exercising corrals, stables complex. Mission pepper trees maturing along Via de Santa Fe. Adobe is surrounded on the north and south sides by peppers and Eucalyptus trees. Eucalyptus trees clustered in and around the Adobe grounds.



Figure 2.11 Aerial circa 1950 looking north

II. HISTORIC CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

D. VEGETATION

Typical cactus hedgerow known as 'huertas' planted to discourage livestock from entering cultivated areas and the Adobe home area.



Figure 2.12 Opuntia at Mission San Luis Rey

The first Mission pepper tree [*Schinus molle*], originally from Peru, brought to North America circa 1830s became the 'parent' tree for subsequent plantings throughout southern California.



*Figure 2.13 Mission Pepper at Mission San Luis Rey
[Post Card - VMM Collection]*

II. HISTORIC CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

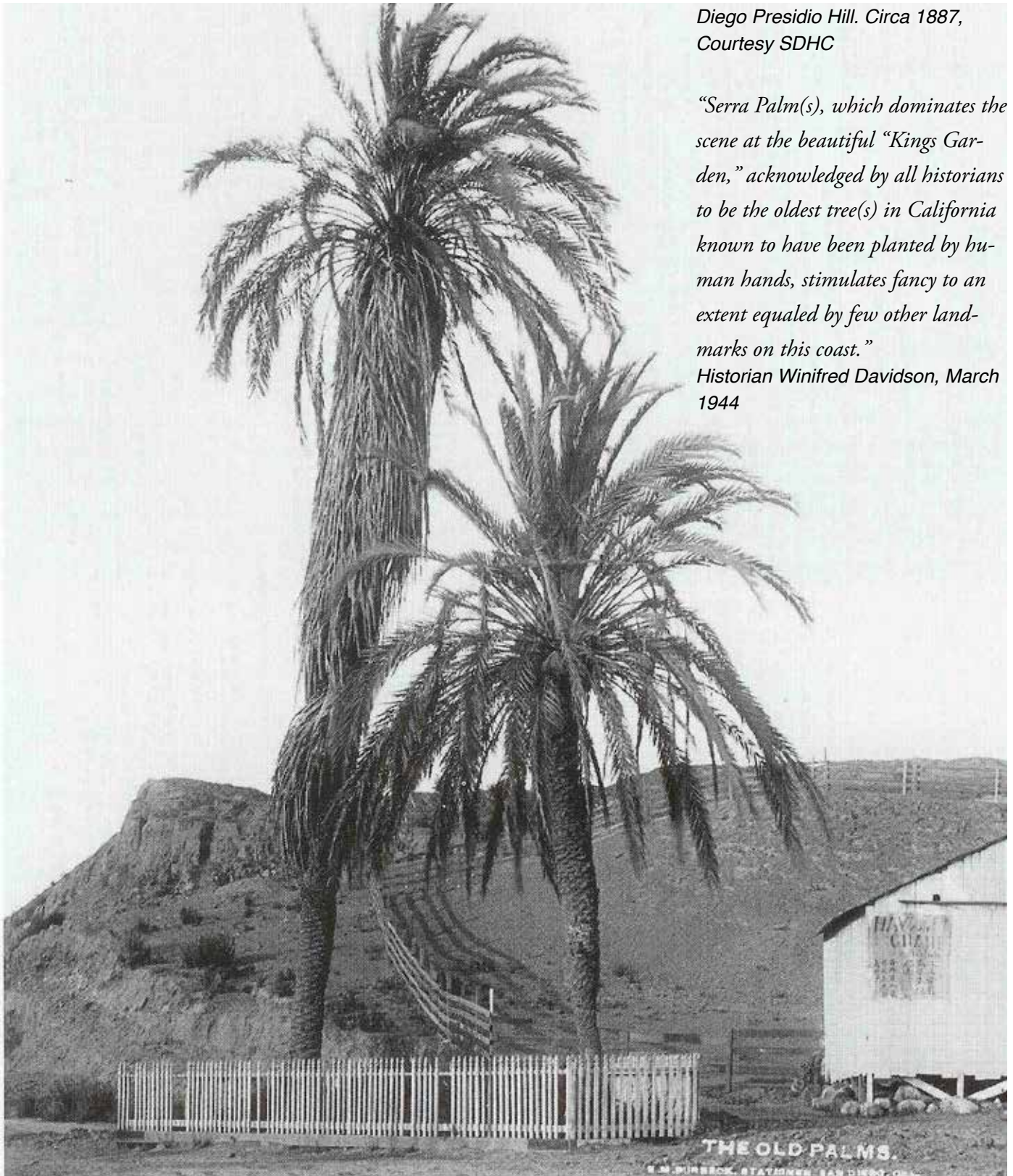
Date Palm [*Phoenix dactylifera*] was brought to Rancho San Dieguito from the Mission San Juan Capistrano by Don Juan Maria Osuna. The palm fronds were used for religious rituals and the dates for sweeteners. It is believed that the missionaries planted the palms near mission and pueblo sites as way-finding tools, much like street signs are used today. Note native Jimson weed in lower left corner of image.



Figure 2.14 The revered "Sentinel Palm"

Date Palms [*Phoenix dactylifera*] first planted at the foot of the San Diego Presidio essentially began California agriculture

Figure 2.15 The first date palms, *Phoenix dactylifera*, planted in Alta California at the foot of the San Diego Presidio Hill. Circa 1887, Courtesy SDHC



“Serra Palm(s), which dominates the scene at the beautiful “Kings Garden,” acknowledged by all historians to be the oldest tree(s) in California known to have been planted by human hands, stimulates fancy to an extent equaled by few other landmarks on this coast.”

Historian Winifred Davidson, March 1944

II. HISTORIC CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

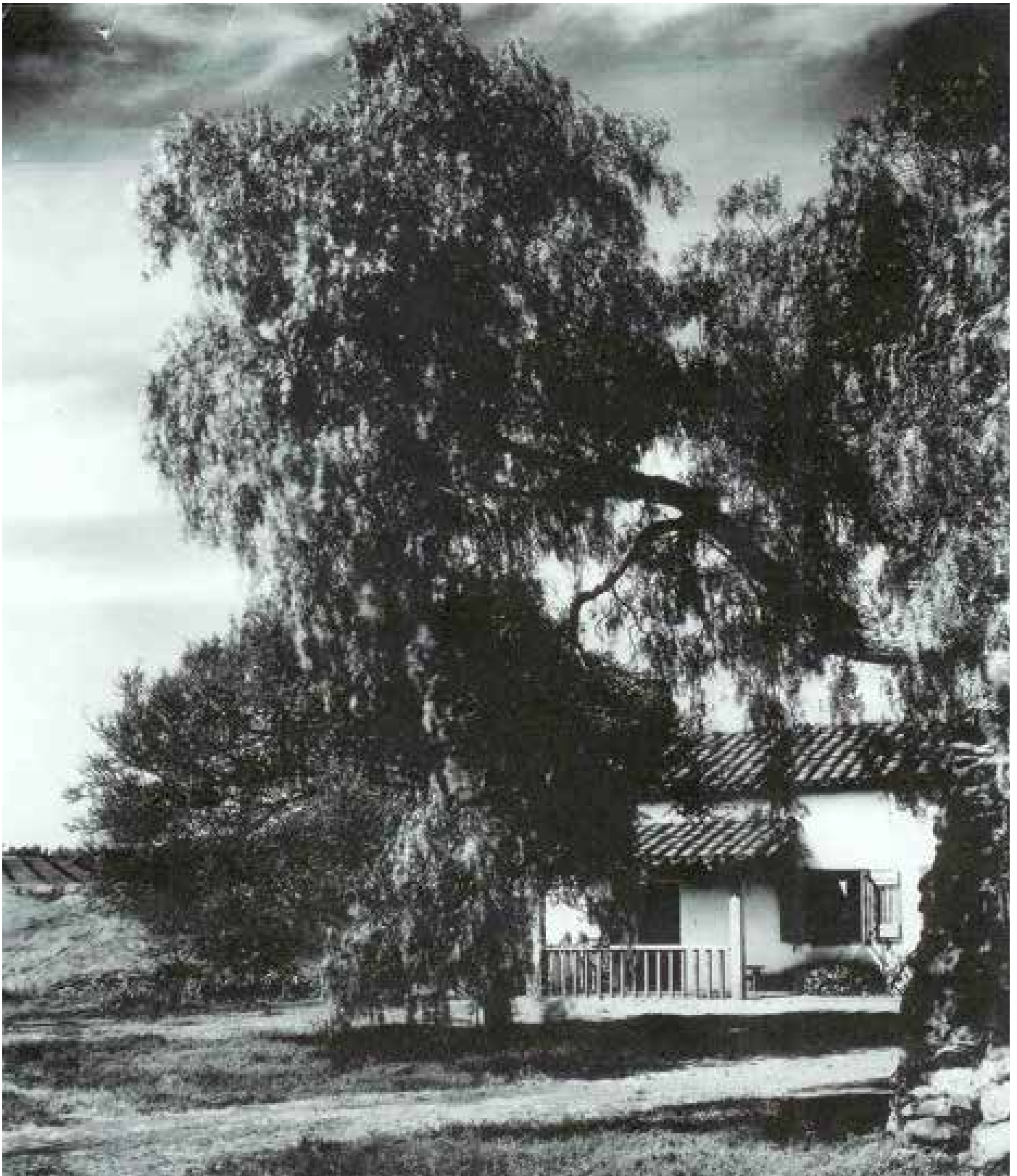
This *Eucalyptus globulus* [*Tasmanian Blue Gum*] stump is present in the lower pasture in the vicinity of the old Osuna Valley Road. This species was ubiquitous throughout California as early as the 1840s.



Figure 2.16 Historic *Eucalyptus globulus* tree stump, Osuna period

Shows *Acacia farnesiana*, a Mission pepper tree, and Rancho Santa Fe orchards to the distant left.

Figure 2.17 Osuna Adobe, circa mid 1930s



II. HISTORIC CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

E. VIEWS AND VISTAS

The original siting of the Adobe by Jose Manuel Silvas provided commanding, if not defensive views toward all points west, south and east of anyone approaching.

Although this image was taken in the late 1900s it illustrates the general view of Rancho San Dieguito. The image reflects the level of historic landscape disturbance caused by more than 145 years of intensive cattle ranching which occurred through the Mission period [1780s-1820s], the Silvas [1830s], the Osuna [1840s-1870s], and the Mannasse [1880s-1900] periods.



Figure 2.18 A disturbed landscape

F. HISTORIC MAPS & AERIALS

This diagram illustrates the overland journey into Alta California by Father Serra, Gaspar de Portolá and several men of the ‘Soldados de Cuera’ [Leatherjacket Company], which included Don Juan Osuna’s father, Juan Ismerio Osuna.

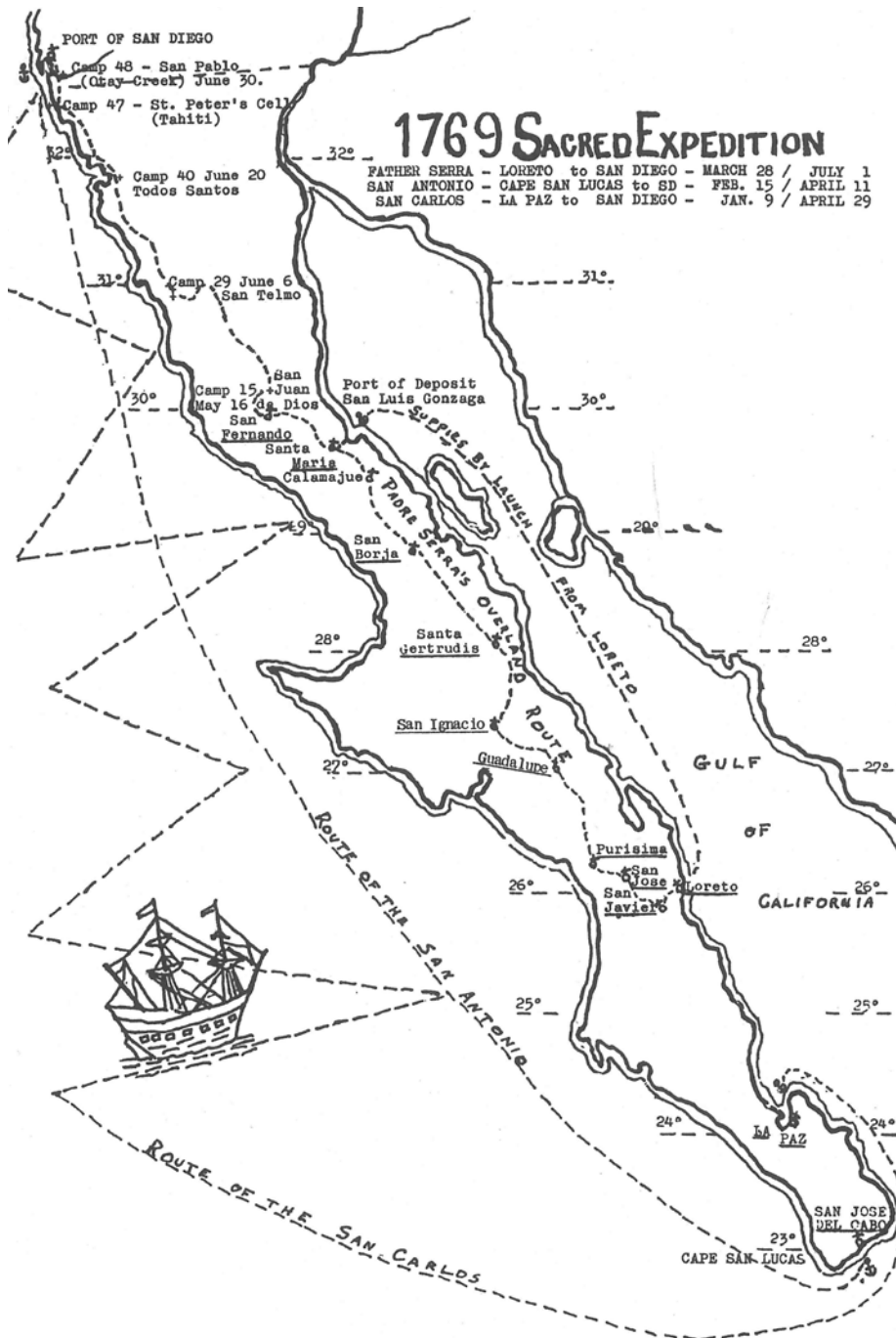


Figure 2.19 Diagram of the 1769 Sacred Expedition

II. HISTORIC CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

This map is believed to have been drawn during a boundary dispute between Don Juan Maria Osuna of Rancho San Dieguito, and Andrés Ybarra of Rancho Los Encinitos. It shows a large San Dieguito River Valley flood plain and pilot channel; a smaller San Elijo (Alejo) Creek [which is known today as the Escondido Creek]. It also shows Casa de Ozuna and an Indian Village to the south; Osuna #1 can barely be seen near the Lagoon. The 'Old Road', Camino Biejo, later El Camino Real is the western boundary of the land grant; and the only other road shown is the one the connects Osuna #1 and #2 called the Camino de los Carretas (wagon/cart trail).

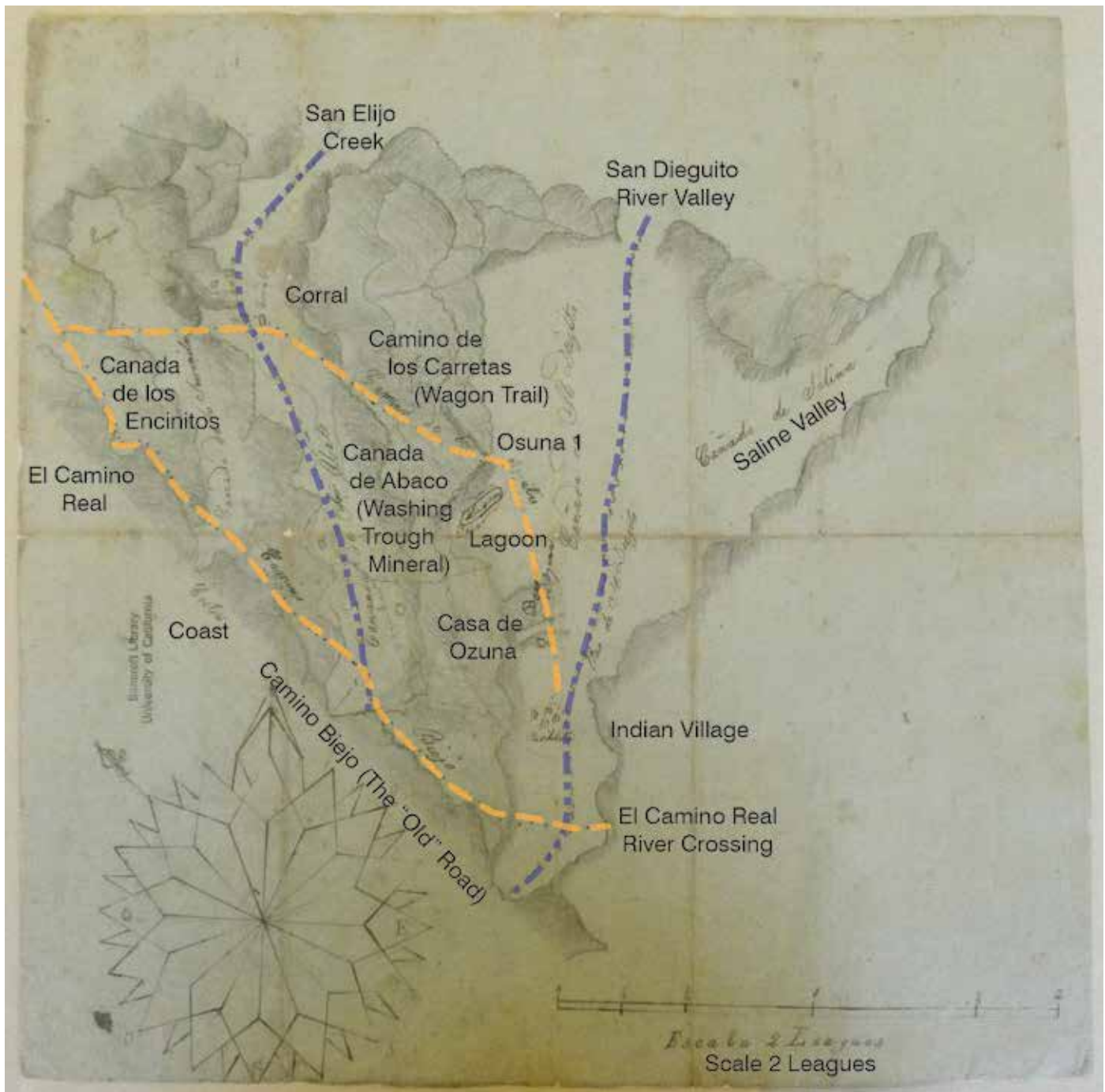


Figure 2.20 *Rancho San Dieguito Map, circa 1850 [Bancroft Library]*

A. H. Smith purchased the Osuna #2 property from from the widow Juliana Osuna, and began a serious agricultural and ranching operation in the 1860s.

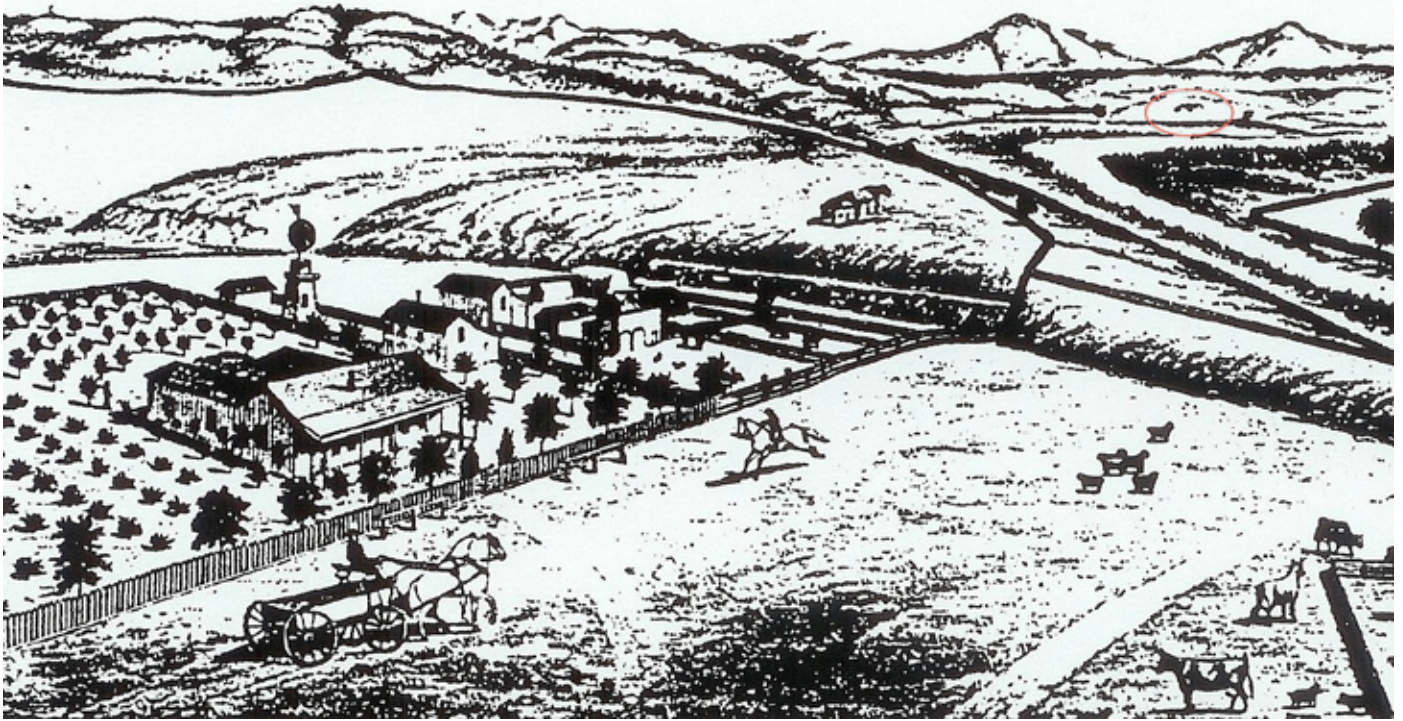


Figure 2.21 Osuna #2 Changes hands

II. HISTORIC CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

These three iconic sites were major influences on the life of Don Juan Maria Osuna. Most of his children were born at the Presidio; he was a young corporal in the 'Soldados de Cuera' [Leatherjacket Company] like his father, traveling between Mission D'Alcala and the Mission San Luis Rey. He was also the Mayordomo of Mission D'Alcala during the Mexican Republic era. Functional and cultural behaviours were learned from each of these sacred sites and undoubtedly worked their way into Rancho San Dieguito and both Adobes and their settings.



Figure 2.22 Royal Presidio of San Diego [NHL Website]



Figure 2.21 Mission D'Alcala [Postcard-VMM Collection]



Figure 2.22 Mission San Luis Rey [MSLR Website]

II. HISTORIC CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

G. SUMMARY OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS

After 180 years of known occupation of the Osuna #1 property, now down to less than 30 acres, the Adobe and its immediate grounds have seen profound changes. However, messages in the form of extant historic fabric still remain and give clues to historic functions and uses.

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION (2011)

A. SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

Component Map definition: A component landscape is a discrete portion of the larger landscape. It may contain its own period of significance and level of integrity, such as the Osuna Landscape Component.



Figure 3.1 Osuna #1 Landscape Component Map

Most of the north elevation is outside both periods of significance. The additions were done during the 1930s during the occupation of the noted Clotfelter family. Reginald Clotfelter was a selling agent for the SFLIC and later managed the RSF Inn.



Figure 3.3 North Elevation (east) Osuna



Figure 3.4 North Elevations (west) Osuna

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

Shows 1930s non-historic kitchen addition with extended roofline on the northside (left). Three buttresses added after the rehabilitation. Mature Mission pepper trees surround the north, south and west sides of the Adobe.



Figure 3.5 West Elevation Osuna

Adobe façade closest to 1920s road and the one most impacted with external functional systems. Shows Lilian's remnant garden wall to the south and a partial non-historic wall surrounding an small courtyard.



Figure 3.6 East Elevation Osuna

Shows tile roof entry and fenestration as designed by Lilian in the 1920s. Left of the entry is a round brick planter in the approximate location of the original well. An Osuna period Mission pepper tree frames the picture from behind.



Figure 3.7 South Elevation Osuna

Garden wall with subtle niche is in serious disrepair. The other side of the wall that formed an entry is an historic missing historic element. The fountain/pool remnant is in serious disrepair has become dysfunctional and converted to a planter for a non-historic palm tree species. The small tile roof over the pool has been removed, another historic missing element. [See Section I Figure 1.9 for SFLIC advert of this particular element.]



Figure 3.8 Fountain

Figure 3.9 Garden Wall

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

Late 1920s stables assumed to be a remnant of the Loomis stables and successive stable owner/builders. More research needs to be conducted to determine its historicity and if it falls within the latter Santa Fe period of the significance.



Figure 3.10 West Elevation of historic stables



Figure 3.11 East Elevation of historic stables

To the left are the assumed remnants of the Loomis stables, to the far right are the modern stables addition and all attendant functions related to the care and shelter of Ranch owners horses.



Figure 3.12 View looking east of all stables historic and non-historic



Figure 3.13 Inner courtyard between assumed Loomis stables [out of picture] which also may be a part of the late 1920s historic stables complex

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

There are non-historic areas, yet facilities provide needed services for horse and rider use; in this image a dressage training arena is made available. All of the horse and rider facilities are a continuum of the first historic introduction of quality horse breeding and riding introduced by the Loomis Stables on this site [Progress magazine, various issues, RSF Historical Society]



Figure 3.14 Horse training and exercise area

Figure 3.15 Additional areas for exercising



C. TOPOGRAPHICAL MODIFICATIONS

Although minor changes to the original topography of the Osuna Adobe land has occurred the site is generally intact from its historical periods. The western slope that sweeps through the entire property is intact. For current and future horse and rider uses the land has been slightly modified to accommodate those uses. The intervention of vehicular uses is probably the most impactful but necessary for the function and viability of this property to continue its horse related legacy, however, the automobile and horse rigs should be controlled to minimize impacts to the integrity of the site.



Figure 3.16 Existing Topographic modifications to the original landforms

D. CIRCULATION

VEHICULAR

The main entry off Via de Santa Fe is within the Santa Fe period of significance thanks to the brilliant engineer Leone Sinnard road system. However, prior to approaching the gate the visitor or user is met with modern inappropriate landscaping that does not transmit the historic ambiance that should 'set the tone' for the experience to follow. A comprehensive plant list is provided in the report for that specific use. [Figure 1.4 Brief History section]



Figure 3.17 Entry road from Via Santa Fe

A more or less formal tree lined entry road greets the visitor/user and with appropriate tree species. It appears less ranch-like than an attempt at estate landscaping. It is important to follow historic precedent both for reasons of historic integrity but to transmit to the visitor a sense of authenticity.

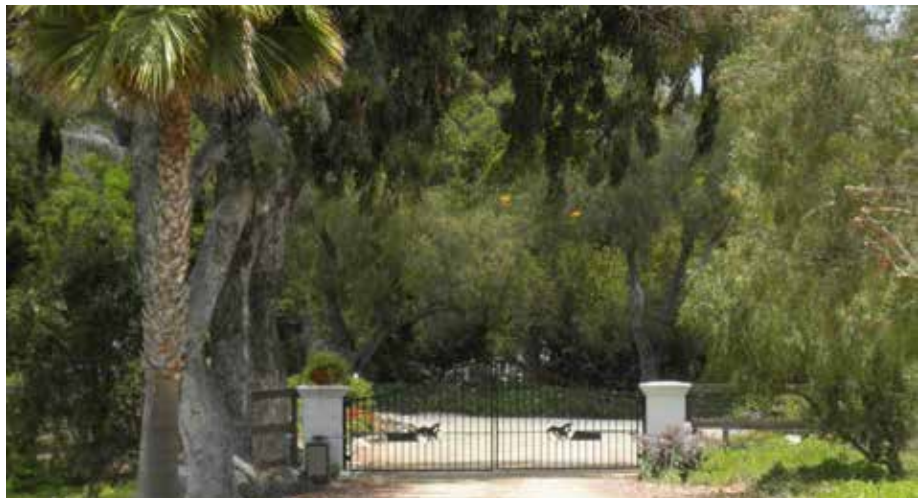


Figure 3.18 Entry toward Via Santa Fe

Curvilinear roads border pasturage corral areas and provide vehicular and maintenance access.



Figure 3.19 Vehicular access to pasturage corrals

The visitor parking area is left unpaved, unstriped and uncontrolled which maintains a ranch-like feeling. As far as where one parks it is left to the responsibility of the visitor, which furthers the openness of the area.



Figure 3.20 Visitor parking area

The road connects maintenance facilities and functional processes; i.e., manure pit, that should not be in view of ranch visitors and users; to the upper maintenance and storage areas adjacent to the Adobe. The relocation of the upper maintenance and storage areas should be considered. A screened [vegetative] road connecting this lower maintenance area to the most southwestern landscape component area should be studied. Consolidation of maintenance and visual screening should be unseen to protect the historical integrity of the site in particular around the Adobe itself.



Figure 3.21 Maintenance road

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION



Figure 3.22 Horse trails

HORSETRAILS

A series of horse trails are made available to the rider. These two figures show a westerly route that is very close to the original Osuna Valley Road that once connected the two Osuna Adobes, long before the Santa Fe period engineered roads were built.

The lower pasture offers interesting and sequestered horse trails adjacent to Via de la Valle. Along these trails one can see old Santa Fe fencing remnants, Opuntia cactus hedgerows often hidden behind the old fencing, [see Small Scale Features] and an historic Eucalyptus stump [Figure 2.16] from the Osuna period.



Figures 3.23 and Figure 3.24 Lower pasture horse trails

E. VEGETATION

In a cursory investigation of vegetation present near around the adobe are: two non-historic pomegranate trees; two Australian Flame trees [*Brachychiton acerifolia*] trees; two historic [out of three] Mission pepper trees [*Schinus molle*]; an unknown and non-historic Mimosa-type tree and a non-historic Jacaranda. Remnant *Opuntia* cactus are readily found outside the modern fencing, as well as several *Acacia* spp. Downslope toward Via de la Valle: native plants found are, Elderberry [*Sambucus mexicana*], *Opuntia*, Cactus, and Jimson Weed [*Datura meteloides*]. Introduced vegetation: Eucalyptus spp.; Brazilian pepper [*Schinus terebinthifolios*]; Natives: Sumac [*Rhus integrifolia*], California walnut [*Juglans californica*], Mustard, and Anise.

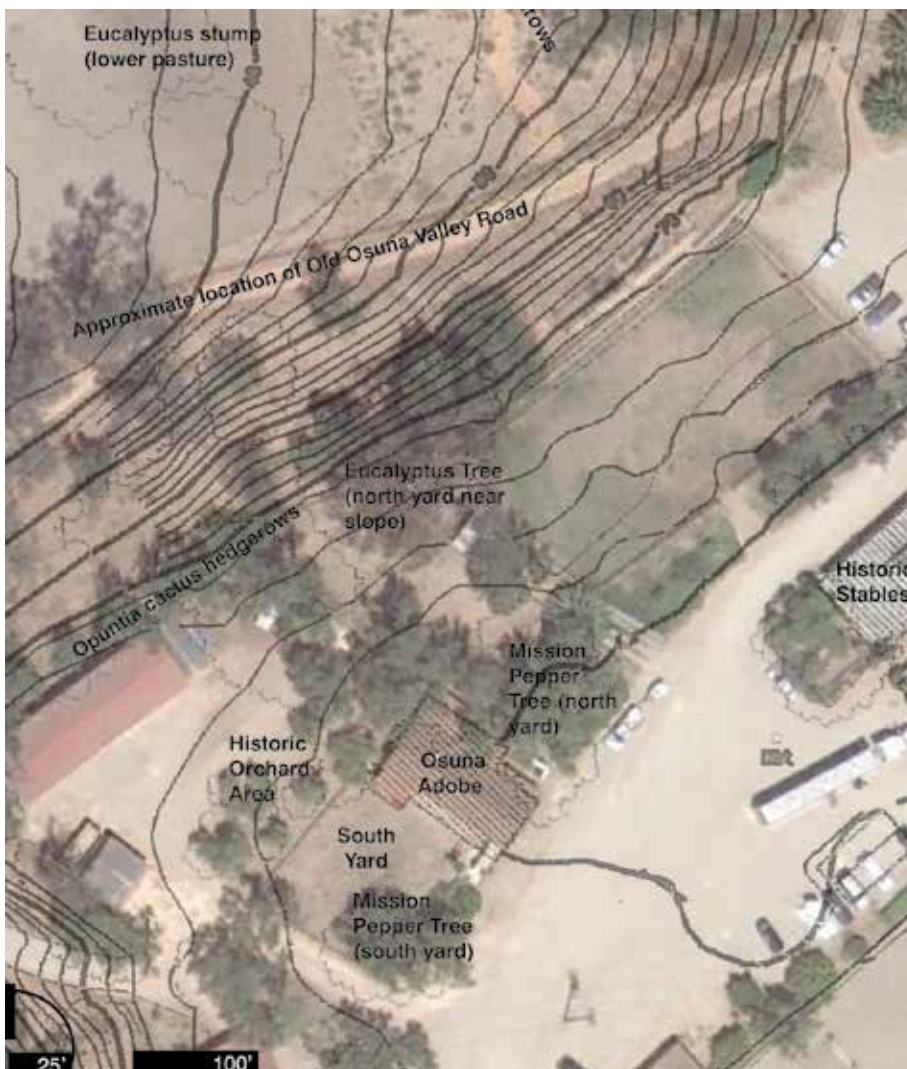


Figure 3.25 Current Aerial of Osuña Adobe and its immediate environs

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

Vegetation present: mature Eucalyptus spp.; Chinese evergreen elm [*Ulmus parvifolia*]; (1) Mission pepper [*Schinus molle*]; (1) Canary Island date palm [*Phoenix canariensis*] within fencing, and (3) *Phoenix canaraiensis* outside fencing in a designed triangle near parking lot.



Figure 3.26 and Figure 3.27 North Yard

East of the Adobe and integrated with pasturage areas are an abundance of Canary Island date palms [*Phoenix canariensis*]



Figure 3.28 Palms

On the west side of the adobe is the historic orchard area. Osuna's noted 'Pear Tree' brought to the Ranch from Juan J. Warner's Ranch [Nelson] and other fruiting trees were planted in the area.



Figures 3.29 Orchard looking north



Figure 3.30 Orchard looking south

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

Historic Osuna period Mission pepper tree within fencing and two outside and beyond fencing.

In several documents it becomes clear that this part of the Adobe grounds was the 'socially active' and day-to-day family caretaking acre. From cooking, to gatherings, and celebrations, this was a very 'used' area.



Figures 3.31 and Figure 3.32 South Yard

Vegetation at risk. Figures 3.33 and 3.34 are off the Osuna property and along the western border. Several instances of dead trees or shrubs and a fairly significant infestation of the lerp psyllid on Red Gum Eucalyptus trees on the adjacent property. There are no known Red Gums on the Osuna and would be an inappropriate historic species. Apparently the Blue Gum is immune to this particular pest.



Figures 3.33 and 3.34



Figure 3.35 Foundation Threat

A Brazilian pepper tree [*Schinus terebinthifolios*], probably a volunteer is threatening the foundation of the historic stables on their south side. This non-historic tree both grows and proliferates at a fast rate and should be removed.

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

This native species of *Opuntia* cactus [was utilized during the PreHistory, Spanish and Mexican periods. It makes a constant appearance throughout southern California history and should be preserved and interpreted through all of its historic periods.



Figure 3.36 Lower Pasture



Aloe and agave



Mustard



Opuntia Cactus

Figure 3.37 Examples of historical plant species

F. VIEWS AND VISTAS

The north yard maintains a serene, and tranquil setting that emulates the general use during the peak of both periods of significance. During the Osuna period it was the entry point as guests would arrive off the Old Osuna Valley Road and round the knoll up to the Adobe, to an awaiting corral for their horses and carretas. During the Santa Fe/Lilian Rice period, the Barlows, and subsequent owners continued this passive use.



Figure 3.38 and 3.39 Osuna Adobe Front [North] Yard

It appears that a sustaining ethic of edible fruiting trees have been maintained over time along this side of the Adobe. During the Osuna period this area would have been protected by the ‘huertas’ to discourage livestock from coming through the orchards, and Adobe gardens.



Figure 3.40 the West and ‘Orchard’ side of the Adobe

The unscreened maintenance and storage areas are just south of the Osuna Adobe in full view from several points on the Ranch. During the Osuna period there would have been horse, livestock and other maintenance operations in this very place as any ranching operation would have required. It maybe why the maintenance yards continue to remain in this general area, which is another historic continuum. However, relocation should be considered or at least selective, vegetative screening should employed. Consequently, because of the importance of this area it is necessary to continue archaeological investigations as well as throughout the Osuna Landscape Component area [Figure 3.1].



Figure 3.41 and Figure 3.42 Maintenance Yards

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

G. SMALL-SCALE FEATURES

These images show clear signs of former fencing from the Santa Fe period and are considered historic remnants and should be left in situ for purposes of interpretation. They also should be cleared of over-vegetation. There is also a possibility they could be recycled and use in an historic interpretive display.



Figures 3.43 and Figures 3.44 Fencing; Current and historic

H. CURRENT MAPS

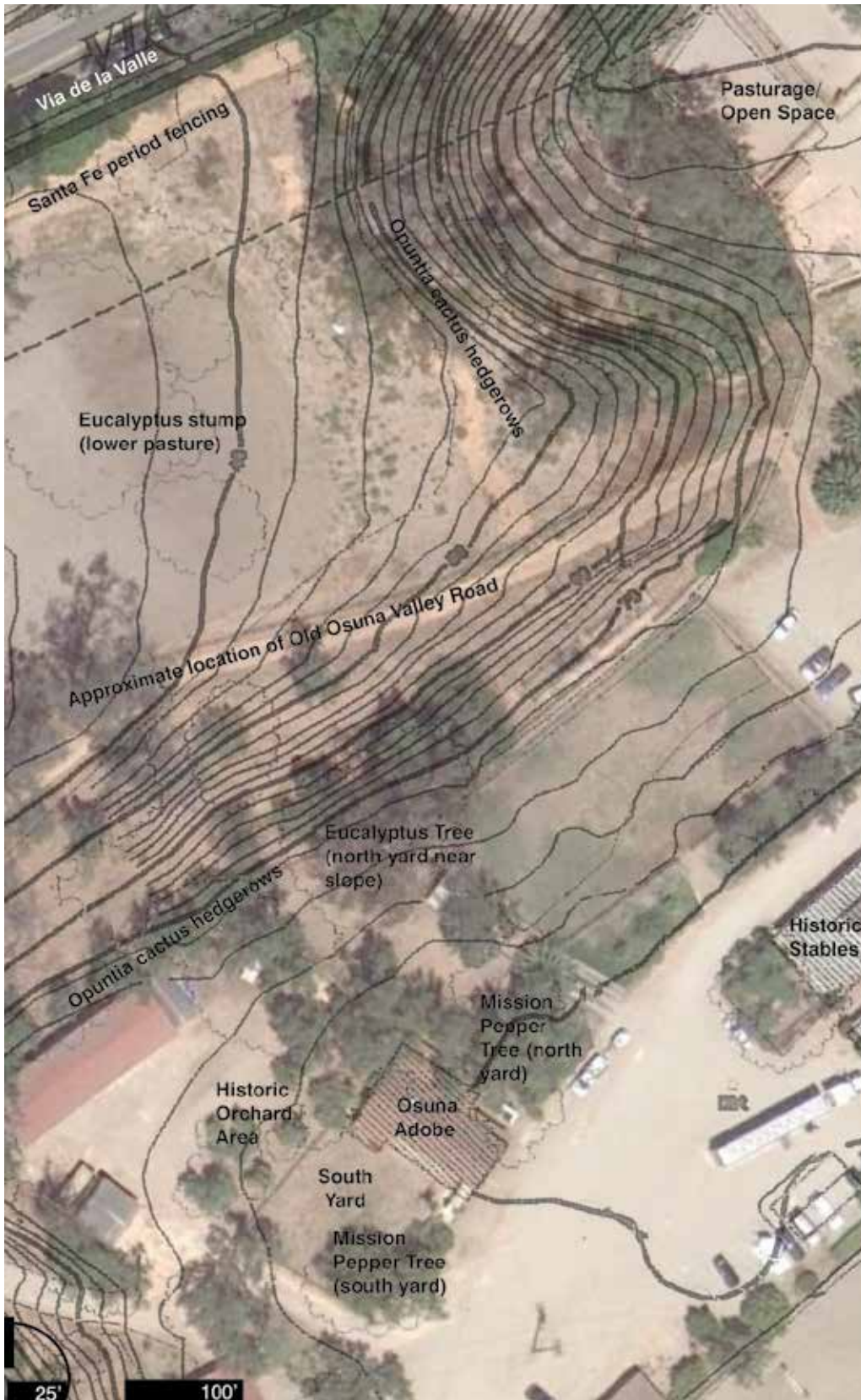


Figure 3.45 Historic Elements

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS DOCUMENTATION

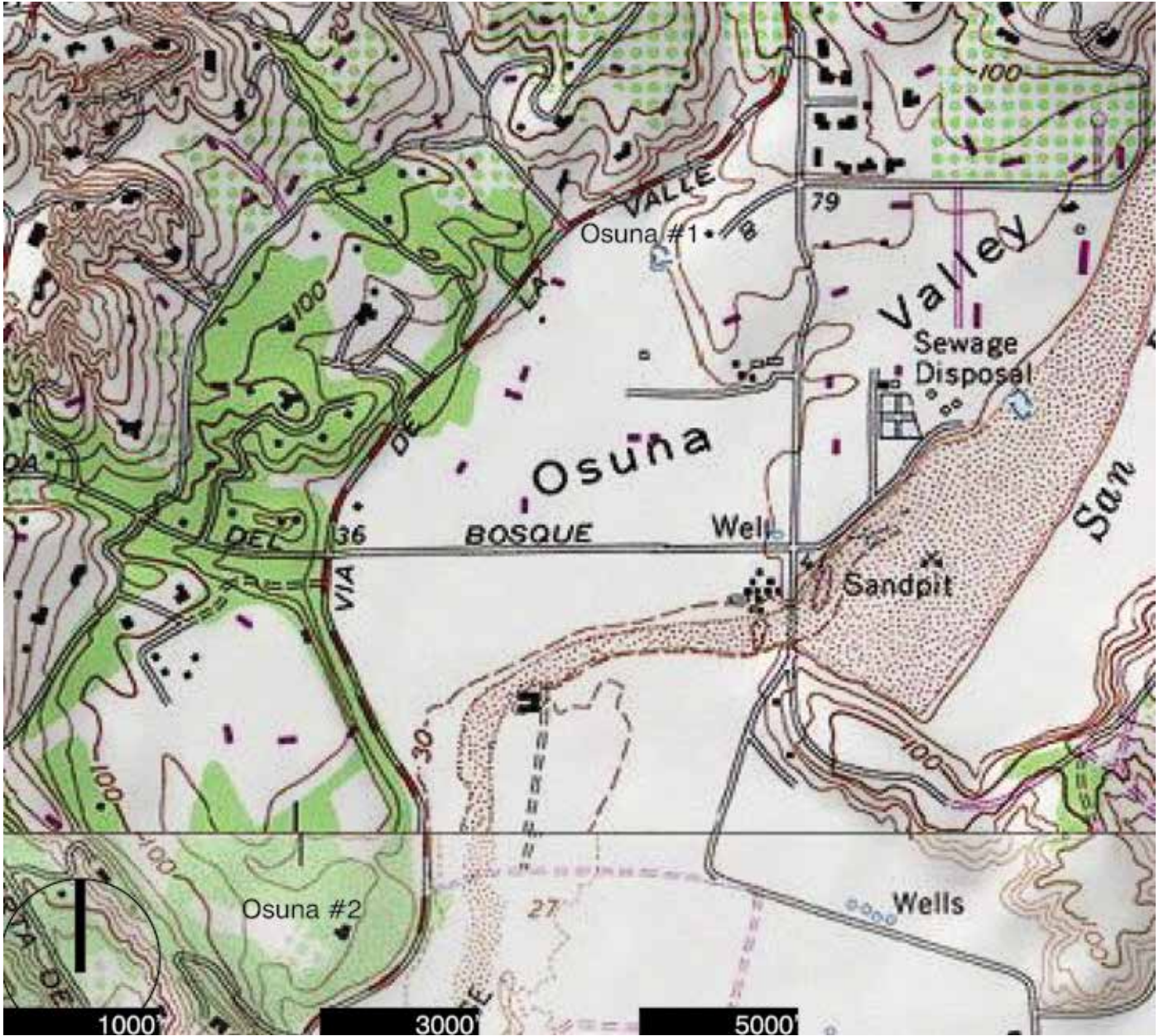


Figure 3.46 Current topography map, USGS

I. SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS

“Cultural Landscape Character Areas are defined by the physical qualities of a landscape (such as landforms, structural clusters, and masses of vegetation) and the type and concentration of cultural resources. Character areas are based on the existing condition of the characteristics and features that define and illustrate the significance of a landscape.” (Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports, 1998)

IV. CULTURAL LANDSCAPE TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

- A. Relocate all ranch maintenance functions to southwestern lower pasture area and screen from view.
- B. Retain professional horticulturist/arborist to survey health of trees property-wide, especially mature trees.
- C. Perform additional archaeology investigations to identify functional and social uses, especially in the Osuna Landscape Component area.
- D. Remove all irrigated planter beds 4 feet from the foundation of the adobe.
- E. Generate a comprehensive Interpretive Plan for the Osuna Adobe and Grounds.
- F. Consider creating an Indian Village Interpretive in the Lower Pasture.
- G. Continue historic research and study of Rancho San Dieguito.
- H. Consider nominating the Osuna Adobe #1 Landscape Component to the National Register of Historic Places.



Figure 4.1 Osuna Adobe Landscape Component

IV. CULTURAL LANDSCAPE TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

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V. SOURCES

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VI. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A **RESEARCH NOTES - VMM**

APPENDIX B **ORIGINAL OSUNA DOCUMENTS [TRANSLATED]**

APPENDIX C **MISCELLANEOUS**

VI. APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A

RESEARCH NOTES ~ VMM ~ APRIL-JUNE 2011

OSUNA #1 CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GARDENS: AN ILLUSTRATED HISTORY

Author: Victoria Padilla

University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1961

The Land, the Story: The Spanish-Mexican Occupation, 1769-1849

The Franciscan Missionaries and Their Contribution

Pioneer Gardens of Spanish California

Page 4 [The Land]

. . . Sebastián Viscaíno, cast anchor in San Diego bay in 1602, and his men explored the neighboring terrain, finding “considerable **oak-wood**, other trees which seemed like rosemary and some fragrant and wholesome herbs . . .

To Juan Crespi, a devoted associate of Padre Junipero Serra, must go the credit of giving the firsts word-picture of a country that in later years was to receive such glowing epithets as “this other Eden” and “ the garden paradise.”

Page 18 [The Story]

The success of the plantings was based largely on the endeavors of Padre Juan de Ugarte, whose achievements at San Xavier [Baja California] were not only to earn him the title of the “First Great Agriculturist of the Californias,” but were also to serve as an inspiration to those friars who were to spread their missions from San Diego to Sonoma. From San Xavier came many of the seeds, cuttings, and plants used in the first mission gardens of Alta California. Important, too, was Padre Ugarte’s knowledge of irrigation, which he passed on to the Franciscans, for in a semiarid land with only seasonal rainfall this information was of vital importance.

On May 15, 1769, the main overland party, headed by Padre Serra and the Gallant soldier, Gaspar de Portolá, left on its northward journey. There were pleasant arroyos with running streams lined with **live oaks, willows, cottonwoods, and alders**. Green pasturelands and valleys abounded in leafy wild grapes and roses in bloom--roses similar to their beloved Rose of Castile.

Page 18-19 [The Story]

Little remains of the garden that was originally planted around Mission San Diego de Alcalá, though it was once famous for its **olives** and **pomegranates**.

Page 21 [The Story]

The padres were the first farmers of California, and it was they who taught the natives how to cultivate the earth and to raise their foodstuffs. Early accounts record that the missionaries grew **lemons, oranges, figs, dates, olives, pomegranates, limes** and **grapes** successfully, as well as **peaches, pears, cherries, apples, walnuts, almonds, plums**

quinces, apricots, raspberries, and strawberries. Some of the fruits still grown in the state are direct lineal descendants of those planted by the padres, notably the Mission grape.

They raised an assortment of vegetables, and every year the harvest of **wheat, corn, beans, lentils, and garbanzos** proved to be increasingly bountiful.

Page 24 [The Story]

The mission that evoked the highest praise was the one dedicated to the Archángel [sic] Gabriel, which at the height of its glory occupied practically the entire San Gabriel Valley. In 1771 it was formally dedicated in a spot chosen near an arroyo lined with **blackberries, roses, grapevines, willows, and cottonwoods**, and was less than a league distant from a large forest of **oaks**.

Page 25 [The Story]

Seeds and leaves of grasses and vegetables were found, as well as those of **lilies**, the **Castilian rose, musk rose, jasmine, lavender, pennyroyal, tamarind, anise** and other herbs. Found in every mission in the south was the **nopal or prickly pear [*Opuntia tuna*]**, remnants of which can still be seen. This sturdy cactus grew in great hedges, often reaching a height of twenty feet and thickness of twelve, its purpose being to enclose lands under cultivation and so protect them from beasts and marauders.

References have been made to the **hollyhock, oleander, carnation, nasturtium, four o'clock, sweet pea, portulaca. French marigold, calla, madonna lily, and the Matilija poppy . . .**

A familiar sight in every mission garden was the **pepper tree *Schinus molle***, that was first grown at Mission San Luis Rey. The widely used **castor bean *Ricinius communis***, whose seeds were brought from Mexico, was known as *Palma Christi* because of its five-fingered leaves. ***Nicotiana glauca***, the **tobacco plant** from the Argentine was also a favorite, as was the **European giant reed *Arundo donax***, which was grown chiefly for windbreaks and for making mats. Besides the **date palm, *Phoenix dactylifera***, the Franciscans raised the **Mexican fan palm *Washingtonia robusta***, and the **native fan palm *Washingtonia filifera***, the seeds of which were brought by the padres from the California desert and planted in their gardens.

The work of the Franciscans did not extend beyond the cactus hedges enclosing their mission lands, although seeds and cuttings of their plants were distributed to the settlers who asked for them.

Page 32-33 [The Story]

There were certain features to be found in almost every Spanish garden. One of these was the herbal garden containing **mint, fennel, lavender, rue, thyme, rosemary, pennyroyal, sage, spearmint, oregano**—all necessary for use in the kitchen, the dispensary, or the linen closet. . . . The **lemon verbena [*Aloysia triphylla*]** for this reason was a prime favorite, and its leaves were often brewed for tea, in addition to the use of petals as sachet. Of South American origin, the lemon verbena probably came by a coastwise ship or was brought overland from Mexico. Another fragrant plant was the **“huisache” or *Acacia farnesiana***,

brought by the padres from Mexico. Although its Aztec name denotes that it is spiny, its dense little blooms of orange with their penetrating perfume recommended it wherever fragrance was sought. The Mexicans were particularly fond of the **night-blooming jasmine** [*Cestrum nocturnum*], for its aroma sweetened the evening air. Later, the orange and the lemon were to lend their perfume to the scented garden.

Page 33 [The Story]

There must have been a “picking garden” in every early California home, for it was necessary to have flowers to place before the little altars. For this purpose the women raised **sweet peas, lilies, larkspurs, marigolds, nasturtiums, scabiosas, hollyhocks, geraniums, and always roses**. Wherever the Spaniards lived, they left behind them the **Castilian rose** as a living memory of their sojourn. Of an enchanting shade of pink and possessing an exquisite fragrance, this rose was greatly prized. A white **Cherokee rose** was also cultivated, as was the **musk rose, known as “Chilicote.”**

To make the patio a more comfortable place during the warm weather, a few trees were planted to give shade. Among those most commonly utilized were the **orange, the locust, the pepper, the lime, the guava, the catalpa, and the tree myrtle**. Another popular small tree or large shrub was the angel’s trumpet, of which two kinds were often found, *Datura suaveolens* from Mexico and *Datura arborea* from the Andes. The tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) proved to be a rank grower, escaping into the fields and becoming naturalized. A favorite in Mexican settlements was the **malva rosa, (*Lavatera assurgentiflora*)**, a member of the mallow family with maple-like leaves and pinkish flowers, . . . **Oleanders and pomegranates**, both from Spain were also conspicuous in the gardens of this era, the **pomegranate** being used as an ornamental and as a fruit-bearing tree.

An essential part of outdoor living area was the ramada, an arbor where the ladies of the house would sit, visit, do their handwork, or sip **Yerba Buena** tea. Usually the arbor was covered by **grape**, but a number of other vines were also popular. Jasmines with their jaunty fragrance were a part of almost every garden. . . . *Jasminium officinale* from Persia and . . . *var. grandiflorum* from India being most extensive. Both species had been introduced into Spain many centuries before, as they had been favorites of the Moors. **Mandevilla laxa, the Chilean jasmine**, was well liked. **Passion vines** were to be found in many gardens. **Passiflora edulis**, the popular ‘**granadilla**’ with its edible fruit that could be made into a delicious beverage, was often cultivated, as was **Passiflora manicata** with its scarlet blooms. A native **clematis called the Virgin’s Bower** because of its large creamy white flowers, was frequently brought from the foothills to be trained over garden walls.

Page 34 [The Story]

Although the number of plants in the gardens of Spanish California was small, those that were grown were greatly prized. A trait of the Spanish people is the bestowing of pet names on things they cherish, and their flowers were no exception. This was particularly true during the past century [1800s] and their plants assumed an individuality not to be found in other gardens. The **scabiosa** was known as ‘viuda’ or the mourning bride, the **hollyhock** as ‘vara de San José’ or St. Joseph’s staff, the **larkspur** as ‘espuella de caballero’ or gentlemen’s spur, the **nicotiana** as ‘buena moza’ or good girl. Flowers spoke a language and one had to be particularly careful choosing flowers as a gift.

SAN DIEGO UNION, Sunday Morning, April 9, 1933; *Historic Hacienda at Rancho Santa Fe To Be Colorful Setting for Flower Show*

Members of the Rancho Santa Fe Garden Club propose to make of this occasion one to be remembered for its keynote of hospitality, as well as a display of well-arranged flower exhibits. The charming gardens, which surround the house, have never been in finer condition. The old **date palms** and **pepper trees**, the beautifully terraced **rose garden, vine-clad porches, and sweeping lawns** which lead away toward sequestered paths among the encircling **eucalyptus** plantings, will doubtless hold the interest of many who have not yet seen this cherished part of the old rancho.

The flower exhibits will be housed in the different buildings which stand near the old adobe homestead, and members of the Garden Club will be in attendance in every section, with the school children impersonating wild flowers and acting as guides to their own display of native plants and flowers.

A great old **pepper tree** shades the patio, together with several other notable trees nearby—a tall, shaggy **Acacia farnesiana**, probably the most rare and interesting old tree upon the entire rancho; a **sturdy lichened olive; an 80-year-old pear tree**, which bears fruit every summer; and on the hillside still grow remnants of the **great cactus hedge**, no doubt planted there to keep the cattle from straying too near the house, and to provide them with fodder when the rains held off too long, while the cactus fruit or tune pears were no doubt eaten by the family itself. A colony of **huge old agaves** indicate that Juan Osuna probably indulged the usual Mexican weakness for the drink called *pulque*.

RANCHO SANTA FE: YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Author: Ruth R. Nelson

Coast Dispatch, Encinitas, CA, 1965

Page 1

Unattributed introductory quote, *“Happy is the land which has memories to cherish. Twice happy when the memories are associated with the pioneers of pioneers”*

The land . . . probably first became known to Juan Osuna when as a young corporal in the San Diego Company of Leather Jackets, his duties brought him into the coastal hills of the San Dieguito valley. For El Camino Real, the earliest military road, led from the Presidio at San Diego northward across the San Dieguito valley to the San Luis Rey Mission and the Pueblo for Los Angeles. Well worn trails also turned eastward from this point toward Pala, San Pasqual and Warner’s Ranch.

The San Dieguito valley was also a vicinity, which had been chosen by the Mission Fathers as a convenient location for establishing eighteen experimental Indian Rancherias, ordered for the purpose of encouraging the natives to become self-supporting when the missions were placed under civil administration by a newly independent Mexico, and the padres’ paternal guidance of the natives gradually ceased.

Page 3

Early Days

. . . Don Juan Maria Osuna, first owner of the grants, was not only a settler. He was the first political boss of the pueblo of San Diego, and took an active part in the hectic events of the quarter century Mexican regime in California, from 1820 to 1845. It is even said that Osuna's activities during a certain "pocket-handkerchief revolution" won him the title of general.

The name of Juan Osuna first appears in the annals of those times when, as a corporal, his marriage to Juliana Lopez was recorded at the San Diego Mission chapel by Father Jose Sanchez [entry 818]. Juliana was then fifteen years old, and Juan Maria twenty-one. Their first home was doubtless within the Presidio walls where the military Commandante and the families of the Leatherjacket soldiers were garrisoned.

Page 4

Juan Osuna was a man of about forty-five years when he first received a part of the San Dieguito as a provisional grant, and sent his son Leandro to take charge of the land and live in the three-room adobe house [Osuna 1], which was already standing on the ridge overlooking the valley.

Page 5

Although in the year 1834 California had been Mexican for more than ten years, San Diego was still a Spanish village, and familiar with only one code, "The Laws of Spain and the Indies", published many years before. This ancient code could have been the source from which Alcalde Osuna learned to use a silver-headed cane as the badge of his authority. . . . As alcalde, Juan Osuna presided at council meetings. He was sole arbiter of local disputes, was policeman, police judge, justice of the peace, and director of economics and general policies.

With the formation of this first pueblo there began public and private ownership of land. It was the duty of the alcalde to review all requests for land grants. No doubt this authority simplified Juan Osuna's selection of his own land at San Dieguito.

A few years later [1839] San Diego's small population, which had increased temporarily when Mexican colonists had rushed to [Alta] California, scattered to the larger pueblos in the north. Then the Town Council was replaced for a time by the one office of magistrate judge. And once again Juan Osuna was the first appointee. During the three years, 1840-1843 he was majordomo, or civil administrator for the San Diego Mission, and while in this office was doubtless able to acquire substantial benefits for himself. These were the final years before the American conquest of 1846, and every native Californian was striving to share in the distribution of rich mission possessions. Improved land was seized. The mission herds of cattle, sheep and horses were divided among new owners. Even building materials were appropriated and carried away.

End of the Mission Days

At the time when Mexican civil law replaced the original support of the California missions by the Spanish Crown, the San Diego mission had reached the zenith of its power. The Spanish priests were men who possessed great administrative talents. They taught the

Indians to become good shepherds, tend crops, protect the wheat from rust and mildew, save the orchards threatened by frost, to weave and to manufacture many useful articles. . . . The padres were also . . . shrewd merchants in the profitable trade they carried on with Yankee ships bringing tea, sugar, coffee, spices, hats shows, calicoes, furniture, rum, silks and groceries from Boston. In exchange for these household articles the padres sent back to Boston hides and tallow, exports for which there was then a lively demand.

Page 6

While he [Osuna] was administrator of the mission a journey to inspect mission flocks took Juan Osuna to Warner's ranch, about which he wrote respectfully: "The granaries, buildings, planted fields, and orchards there are monuments to the Padres, and their efforts to bring the fruits of civilization to the benighted heathen at the ends of the earth". Perhaps it may have been a cutting from the far-away **Warner's pear** orchard when grew into the tree at Rancho San Dieguito that still bore fruit when nearly a century old.

Cattle

Very little is known about Juan Osuna's ranch life, but the chief activity at Rancho San Dieguito must have been cattle raising. The expert horsemanship of the Californians still made this the principal business of the times. Horses were numerous at the ranchos also, so much so that their numbers sometimes made it necessary to kill them in order to conserve pasturage. Drudgery and foot tasks were left to the Indians, and those in the Rancherias at San Dieguito complained also that their best fields had been taken from them and used to pastures. In some way Leandro Osuna as ranch manager, earned such especial hatred from the natives that his eventual death some years later, though reportedly suicidal, was said by old-timers to have been the result of poisoned drink which the Indian contrived to give him.

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The Indians at Rancho San Dieguito were Dieguenos, Southern California natives of low grade of intelligence, though they had learned to make good pottery, and weave baskets of a salable quality in the settlement.

. . . When the mission properties were finally taken over by the Mexican government and the paternal care of the Franciscan priests ended, the majority of all mission Indians were halted in their progress, whether this had been great or small, and "went drifting down the current of time", to quote one author.

The Indians were skillful with the bow and arrow. With a stonetipped arrow they could bring down a deer or bear. For smaller game arrow tips of wood hardened by fire were sufficient. Another weapon in common use was the *macana*, or rabbit stick. This resembled a boomerang in shape, was flat, curved, and carefully finished. When thrown in a certain way it would break the legs of small animals used for food. They trapped ducks by means of nets placed in shallow swamps, sprinkling berries to tempt the birds, which they snared in this way. Fishing was done with a hook and line, the former carefully shaped from bone or abalone shell, and the lines made from seaweed or milkweed fiber.

They made use of every sort of **wildberry**, winnowed the seeds of **wild grasses** into flat baskets and ground these on their mutates. They baked yucca stalks in pits filled with heated stones, and doubtless considered the meadows where we find **brodiaeas** and **mission bells** in the springtime, as favorite food centers. They knew the **brodiaea** as "**choofa grass**" and called the **bulbs** "**grass nuts**" when they gathered them. They used the bulbs of the amole

as soap, and had discovered that this plant thrown into fresh water pools would stupefy the fish there so that neither lines nor nets were necessary.

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Five years after his father's death followed that of Leandro Osuna by suicide.

. . . After this Leandro's widow left the house on the ridge and moved to Oceanside with her children, so that the care of the Rancho San Dieguito, henceforth, fell entirely into the hands of Juliana. It would be interesting to know just what circumstance, or necessity caused Juliana's papers confirming the boundaries of the San Dieguito Grant by the United States Surveyor General in 1871, to fall into the hands of one Joseph Mannasse, a pioneer merchant who had brought the Los Encinitos Rancho adjoining the Osuna grant, and did an extensive business with the rancheros of the district.

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Restoration of the Haciendas

Restoration of the two old Osuna dwellings was one of the first objectives of those who planned the Rancho Santa Fe development. Don Juan's first house, which had been occupied by Leandro and his family, was in a ruinous condition. This house, which is now more than a century old [written in 1965], stands on a low ridge from which there was a commanding view of the old military road crossing the river valley a few miles westward. The Silva(s) family were first owners of the house, until Juan Osuna took possession of the land where it stood.

. . . During the restoration of this old adobe house by its first Rancho Santa Fe owner the roof was rebuilt with tile, some of which had been procured in the vicinity of the Pala mission [assistencia of Mission San Luis Rey], and is certainly an inheritance from the days of the padres. These lichened old tiles show very plainly the interesting variety of sizes, which resulted from the Franciscan method of teaching the Indians to mould [sic] these tiles about their legs.

A great old **pepper tree** shades the patio, together with several other notable trees nearby. There is a tall, shaggy *Acacia farnesiana*, which has long sharp thorns and bears clusters of horny seedpods. Its tiny pale yellow blossom is so fragrant that the Spanish housewives used sprays of them amongst their linen, just as we like to use lavender. A sturdy, lichened **olive tree** stands near the house. On the hillside grow remnants of a **great cactus hedge**, doubtless planted there to keep the cattle from straying too close to the house, which the **cactus fruits, tuna pears**, were eaten by the family. At the foot of the ridge a great colony of **century plants** are mute testimony to the Osunas' liking for the Mexican drink *pulque*. Here also stood, in former years, a tall "**Sentinel Palm [*Phoenix dactylifera*]**," the first one of its kind in this vicinity, and said to have been brought from San Juan Capistrano. A jungle of wild *walnut shrubs* must have been another plant from far away north where it is native. The clumps of fragrant **wild roses**, which used to grow near the present highway have long since disappeared together with the **willows and trailing grape vines**. But we hope the **ancient pear** will be preserved. When a tree has borne fruit for over a century it surely deserves to become a landmark for old time's sake.

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Early California Traditions Preserved

When the Santa Fe Railroad [Railway] interests bought Rancho San Dieguito, and changed its name to Rancho Santa Fe, there were those who feared that the historic atmosphere of the old place would soon be lost and forgotten. But W. W. Hodges of Santa Barbara, Vice President of the Santa Fe system at the time, used every possible resource to make certain the sub-division of the old estate should be done in such a manner that not only its great beauty, but its historic traditions we as well, might be preserved.

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The County highway which now leads northeastward through the ranch to Hodges Dam and Escondido, follows the old padres' trail through the San Dieguito River gorge, the trail by which the California Rangers rode to meet General Kearny at San Pasqual. By this same route Kit Carson guided Kearny southward with the remnant of his army to join Commodore Stockton at San Diego.

CALIFORNIA GARDEN

Spring in Rancho Santa Fe

Author: Ruth R. Nelson

San Diego Floral Association, March 1928

Each year Spring signals her approach at Rancho Santa Fe by the flowering of the **ceanothus**. Quite suddenly, along beside our many winding roadways, these very beautiful wild shrubs burst into masses of snowy blossoms which last for weeks, and give the graceful **ceanothus** with its shiny evergreen foliage a permanent place in our landscaping plans.

. . . **Wild radish and mustard** spring up everywhere and grow as only such things do. Flaunting vines of **trailing wild sweet peas** begin to hide the especial little **scrub oak** that each has chosen for its buddy.

There are over forty well-known wild flowers, which blossom yearly at Rancho Santa Fe, and many others too inconspicuous to attract attention. In several places on the ranch we have had great colonies of **blue brodiaea**, growing so thick and tall that they look like a **lavender** rug thrown over the sloping meadows. . . . If the Indians who used to tend the flocks and herd of the Osunas, first owners of these hills . . . could find themselves amongst our acres and acres of "grass-huts," what a feast they could have!

Acres of tangled **thistle-sage, mallow, mimosa, wild buckwheat and bush sun-flowers** have long since disappeared to be replaced by citrus or avocado orchards. But there are still numberless "wild places: where **manzinita [sic], rhus, scrub-oak, sumac, yucca, will tobacco, wild gooseberry, wild cherry and ceanothus** are growing undisturbed; while **elder, willows, cat-tails and morning-star** are growing in the damp places.

There are two varieties of yucca at Rancho Santa Fe; the **broad-leafed dagger** plant which has a low-set blossom, beautiful but very inconspicuous compared with the gloriously tall stalks of the finer leafed variety.

What have we left unmentioned? **Lupins**, of course, grow here and there, **daisy western wallflowers, larkspurs, live-forevers, silvertip daisies, lavender daisies, a few sea-dahlias** near the ranch border and even the **hard-to-find mission bell lilies**, all grow at Rancho Santa Fe. These last were discovered in a rocky nook of the Douglas Fairbanks ranch.

Finally in the season's blossom procession follow the lilac, the yellow mariposas and our beautiful **mint bush, romero [Spanish perception of rosemary]**.

Hardly a bit of landscaping has been done here without including some of the wild shrubs. In many places the **ceanothus, romero, rhus, toyon, yucca and mimulus** have been left in their own chose places.

LOS ANGELES TIMES FARM AND GARDEN MAGAZINE

It's Still Fruitful: Ancient Pear Tree Awakens Memories of the Past

Author: Ruth R. Nelson

April 2, 1933

In one of the few remaining gardens of California's "old times" ancient trees and plants still thrive. Abandoned and neglected for years at a time, they have endured since their planting early in the last century [19th], by Don Juan Maria Osuna, original grantee of Rancho San Dieguito. Its 9000 acres are now known as Rancho Santa Fe. . . . One of the exhibits in the old San Diego county garden is the **Osuna pear tree**, still bearing great crops of fruit. . . . Many of these old-timers have borne annual crops since the days of the padres and stand as monuments to their foresight.

The **Osuna pear tree** stands at the foot of the knoll below the adobe hacienda, the first homestead dwelling of Don Juan.

And whence did it come? Was it a cutting from the famous "rose garden" planted early in the last century at Old Town by Capt. Francisco Maria Ruiz, pioneer Californian gardener, "whose goodly **pears and olives and pomegranates**" bore fruit for seventy-five or eighty years till they were removed in the interests of "progress"? It is said that only the **olive trees** at Mission San Diego de Alcalá and the old **Serra palms** at the foot of Presidio Hill antedate the orchard plantings of Capt. Ruiz. Perhaps it came from a cutting given Don Juan Osuna during a trip he made to the valley of Jose [later knows as Warner's Ranch*] in 1840.

There is a tradition that the oldest pear tree at Warner's Ranch was given by the padres of San Diego to an Indian who had acquired merit and chose his own reward.

Other old-time trees continue to grow near the restored adobe hacienda of the Osunas. The house itself is shaded by **peppers** of great size and they may have been among the earliest peppers brought here. Close by them is a **lichen-barked olive** that has probably been there even longer. Another tree relic of mission days is an **Acacia farenisiana**. It is a fine, straight-trunked specimen, with numerous children growing on the hillside below it. This variety of acacia was a great favorite among early Californians. When it blooms in March it

spreads perfume all around . . . it grows slowly and is rather scrubby of habit while its seed pods and long, sharp thorns are against it.

Beyond the house, along the edge of the knoll, is the struggling remnant of a **cactus hedge**, which served to keep cattle away from the house and provided food for both animals and people. This variety, *Opuntia ficus indica*, grows to a great height and is nearly spineless. The leaves are large and heavy and the “**tuna pears**” it bears are very popular among Mexicans.

Below the hedge is a tangled growth of little **wild walnut tree-shrubs**, which must have been brought there by the Osunas. They are ornamental, but of doubtful value as crop bearers. Wild walnuts first crept into history by way of the journal of Father Juan Crespi in 1769.

Near them are numberless **agaves**. No early garden was complete without its century plants. They surround the blackened stump of the once famous **Sentinel date palm**, dead for some years now, but still marking the spot where it was placed by the Osunas when they brought it from San Juan Capistrano Mission. **Date palms** were propagated by the Mission padres very early, but not for their fruit, which does not mature in that climate. But their fronds were regarded as essentials in certain religious ceremonies [Palm Sunday].

Tangled mustard was introduced into mission gardens because a leaf of it in an olla gave a refreshing taste to the water. The early Franciscans are said to have carried mustard seed in their wide sleeves, dropping it along the way as they journeyed from mission to mission.

And there is **hoarhound**, introduced as a medicinal herb in days long gone, now become a wayside nuisance. **Tall anise and tree tobacco** plants date back many years.

Willows and elderberry bushes have taken possession of the damp area about the old well and near by grows **the only clump of wild roses** on the rancho. It is a huge mound of tangled briars, but the dainty pink blossoms still spread fragrances they did in the days of Father Serra.

THE SILVER DONS: AND THE PIONEERS THAT OVERWHELMED

CALIFORNIA, *Volume Three of a Series on the Historic Birthplace of California*

Author: Richard F. Pourade, Editor Emeritus, The San Diego Union

Commissioned by James S. Copley, Corporation Chairman, The Copley Press, Inc.

Published by the Union-Tribune Publishing Company, First Printing 1963

Chapter IV: Rise of the Rancheros

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After long effort Juan Maria Osuna, the first *alcalde* of San Diego, in 1845, was able to obtain absolute title to the San Dieguito Rancho, the 8,824 acres . . . Osuna had obtained possession of the property in 1836, and provisional grants were made to him in 1840 and 1841. His daughter Felipa married Juan Maria Marrón, a son of a frontier settler, who always managed to hold a public post of some kind at one time or another, and who acquired the nearby Agua Hedionda Rancho . . . It contained 13,311 acres. Northward from San

Dieguito Rancho was the grant of dram shop owner, Andrés Ybarra, which was known as Las Encinitas Rancho. The one square league of 4,431 acres was inland from the coast and east of the present town of Encinitas.

Chapter XI: Empires of Cattle

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The right of the widow of Juan Maria Osuna to possession of San Dieguito Rancho . . . was challenged by the U. S. Attorney because she was unable to produce a map and could not prove she had built and occupied a home within one year of receiving the property. She produced her own sketch of the location of the home she said the family had built, and Santiago Argüello came to her defense, testifying that he knew of his own knowledge that a house had been built, and that he personally had defined the boundaries of the rancho in settlement of a boundary dispute.

On April 3, [1859] Leandro Osuna, who had shot to death a captain of the U. S. Dragoons in the Battle of San Pasqual, committed suicide in the Osuna family home on San Dieguito rancho. He shot himself with a borrowed gun while lying in bed. He was 37 years of age.

Chapter XV: Last of the Dons

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The Osunas and their relatives, always in need of money, juggled their interests in trying to meet various loans on San Dieguito Rancho. Small loans carried interest rates of ten per cent a month. Shares of ownership were sold for as low as \$315. The rancho was not finally patented to the heirs until 1871. When it came time to die, Doña Juliana Osuna instructed that for her wake her body was to be dressed in a black or blue wool dress and be stretched out on the hard earth instead of in bed or on a table.

GATEWAY TO ALTA CALIFORNIA: THE EXPEDITION TO SAN DIEGO, 1769

Author: Harry W. Crosby

Published by Sunbelt Publications, San Diego, CA 2003

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Appendix A: Men of the 1769 [Fray Junipero Serra] Overland Expeditions

(Juan Ismerio de Osuna included in—*The Explorers: San Diego to San Francisco and Return* 14 July 1769 to 24 January 1770, Soldados de Cuera; and, *Men of the Rivera Party, San Diego to Velicatá*, 11 February [?] to March 1770)

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[Brief bio of Juan Ismerio de Osuna]

Juan Ismerio de Osuna, calidad [race]: España

Born: c. 1745 At: Rosario [Sinaloa] Died: 1790 Buried: Mission San Gabriel Arcángel

Married: Maria Ignacia Alvarado

Children: José Joaquín, Maria Josefa, José Maria, Maria Francisca, Juan Maria, Juan

Nepomuceno

[Juan Ismerio] Osuna returned to Alta California; his last child was baptized in 1788 at [Mission] San Gabriel. On 7 May 1789, Osuna, now listed as a soldier at San Diego, performed in the absence of an intended godfather at Misión San Juan Capistrano.

LAND IN CALIFORNIA: *The Story Of Mission Lands, Ranchos, Squatters, Mining Claims, Railroad Grants, Land Scrip, Homesteads*

Author: W. W. Robinson

University of California Press, 1948, paperback 1979

Chapter IV: Four Square Leagues, and Chapter VI. Gifts of Land

Page 42

Our [U.S.] courts ruled that pueblos held title in trust for the inhabitants and that the State of California succeeded to the powers Mexico formerly held to regulate the disposition of pueblo lands. Accordingly, it was necessary for the legislature of California, either through general laws or through approval of municipal charters, to determine the manner in which a former pueblo could grant its lands into private ownership.

A few Indian pueblos—San Juan Capistrano, San Dieguito, and Las Flores—had a feeble flowering after the secularization of the mission in 1833, under the rules issued by Governor Figueroa providing the partial conversion of mission to pueblos.

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There were a few purely Indian pueblos in the southern part of the state, too, such as Las Flores, San Dieguito, and San Pascual. None of these village, white or Indian, were to present claims before the Land Commission, and whatever rights they had were swallowed up in rancho or other titles.

SAN DIEGO: WHERE CALIFORNIA BEGAN

Author: James R. Mills, [State Senator Mills]

San Diego Historical Society, 1985

Part 1: Native People

“In the beginning the Indians of this port showed themselves very haughty and arrogant . . . They are very intelligent Indians, noisy, bold, great traders, covetous, and thievish.” In these terms did Father Francisco Palou introduce San Diego’s native people to the Spanish world in his *Historical Memoirs of New California*, written soon after the founding of San Diego. He wrote further, “All the men go naked and most of them are painted, but the women are covered modestly in front with woven fibers and behind the skins of animals. They go armed with bows and quivers of arrows.”

The native population who lived near what is presently the modern city of San Diego were called Diegueño people north of the San Diego River the Ipai and the more southeastern people the Tipai. Linguistically, these natives were related to the Yuma people. They tended toward **vegetarianism** acorns were an especially important part of their diet, and tribes fought battles for the possession of **oak groves**. The mortars, *manos* or milling stones and stone pestles now found all over the county were used to grind acorns into flour, which was

boiled into gruel in pottery bowls. Diegueños also ate various kinds of seeds. They did not scorn meat, but they were basically foragers. They killed rabbits, crows, mice, snakes, frogs, coyotes, and crawfish with weapons that varied from arrows and slings, to clubs, throwing sticks, and bare hands. Ocean and bay beaches provided shellfish, a staple of their diet.

Along the coast, families were likely to occupy basket-like huts of tules; inland the huts would be of brush or branches. Dwellings of blood-clan groups were gathered together in villages of as many as three hundred people.

Part 2: The Coming of Serra

Gaspár de Portolá, the first governor of California and commander of the entire colonization effort, which was called “The Sacred Expedition of 1769,” rode in on June 27, and two days later the rest of his party arrived with Junipero Serra, the new Father President of the yet-unfounded mission chain.

Part 3: Mexican Interlude

Californians heard of the successful revolution in Mexico when the battles were long past. The news meant little, for the influence of the national government seemed unimportant in their lives. On April 20, 1822, the Mexican flag was raised over the presidio and San Diegans swore their allegiance to it. Luis Argüello was appointed the first Mexican governor.

A Town is Born

In 1834 San Diego became a *pueblo*—or town—officially, instead of a military post, and civil rule had its beginnings. Juan Maria Osuna was elected first *alcalde*, or mayor, although his functions included some judicial ones not usually associated with that office. By 1838, however, the population of San Diego had decreased so much that the settlement was deprived of the dignity of the title *pueblo* and simply made a department of the pueblo of Los Angeles. By 1840 only 140 persons called San Diego home. The presidio was crumbling away.

RANCHOS OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY

Authors: Lynne Newell Christenson, PhD & Ellen L. Sweet
Arcadia Publishing, 2008

Chapter Six: Rancho San Dieguito

When the mission system was broken up, some Native American neophytes from Mission San Diego were organized into pueblos. One of the pueblos was established at San Dieguito about 1833 with 15 families. By 1839, the Native Americans were complaining that their best lands had been taken away by Osuna, leaving them only salty soil. Another report the following year said that little remained of the pueblo, not even a corral. There were 11 families with 21 children.

THE HISTORY OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY RANCHOS: THE SPANISH, MEXICAN, AND AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF SAN DIEGO COUNTY AND THE STORY OF THE OWNERSHIP OF LAND GRANTS THEREIN.

Author: R. W. Brackett

Union Title Insurance Company, San Diego, 1960

San Dieguito Rancho

The rancho was granted provisionally to the Silva(s) family in 1831, but in 1836 Juan Maria Osuna took possession. Provisional grants were made to him, in part, in 1840-41, and these were made absolute by 1845.

As part of Governor Figueroa's experimental system in connection with the secularization of the missions, an Indian pueblo was established at San Dieguito about 1833. Under this plan ex-neophytes were selected from among the more advanced Mission Indians and given land, in the hope that they would become self-supporting. Those at San Dieguito were from the San Diego Mission and consisted of about fifteen families. As elsewhere, the plan fell far short of success, and in 1839 the Indians complained to Hartnell, who had been appointed mission inspector by Governor Alvarado, that Osuna had taken their best land, enclosed it for growing grain, and left them nothing but saline land upon which to live.

He [Osuna] had been a soldier, corporal in the San Diego Company, and took part in the revolt of 1831. When the pueblo of San Diego was established in December 1834, he was the first *alcalde* [mayor] and in 1839 was justice of the peace. From 1840 to 1843 he was majordomo and administrator of San Diego Mission. He was the first political boss of the little new town, and very likely he took advantage of his official position to secure something for himself in the way of land while grants were being made. Petitions for land grants were referred to the local *alcaldes* for approval, and Osuna not only had opportunity to get land but to know which land was best.

FORAGING AND FARMING: THE EVOLUTION OF PLAN EXPLOITATION

Edited by David R. Harris, Gordon C. Hillman

Institute of Archaeology, University College London

Publisher: Unwin Hyman, Boston, Sydney, Wellington, undated

Chapter 10: *An Example of the intensive plan husbandry: the Kumeyaay of southern California*

Author Florence C. Shippek

Introduction

Harris (1969, pp. 6-7) defined agriculture as manipulation of the natural ecosystem by substituting domesticated species for wild species in appropriate ecological niches. However, the original process began by substituting desired wild food-plants for those, which did not produce food. Higgs & Jarman (1972) suggested the term 'plant husbandry' to distinguish production activity from simply collecting what nature produced. That is, plant husbandry is manipulating an ecosystem by substituting species desired by humans for food, medicine, and technology for unused species. This definition modifies the Harris definition by omitting the word 'domesticated', that is, omitting reference to the selection of plant genetic variability and emphasizing other changes in human economic activity.

This chapter describes plant-husbandry practices of the Kumeyaay (also known as Diegueño-Kamia, or Tipai-Ipai) of southern California. This American Indian national occupied the region extending from coastal southern California almost to the Colorado River and for about 80 km both north and south of the Mexican-United State international boundary. When the Spanish entered coastal California in 1769, they therefore described Indians as gathering wild seeds and other foods. Only recently have ethnographic, ethnobotanical, and ecological studies been co-ordinated with ethnohistorical records . . . to provide evidence that Kumeyaay, Cahuilla, Cupeño, and San Luiseño Indians used plant husbandry to modify the landscape. This system may provide a model for processes, which led to the domestication of major food sources early in human history.

To understand the Indian economy of southern California requires understanding of an environment which, though 'Mediterranean', varied tremendously from the coast through high mountains to desert and riverine desert, with each valley carrying erratically from the next in rainfall and temperature, and from season to season, including the incidence of frequent droughts and floods. In this environment, reliance upon a set of crops with specific temperature and water requirements, such as corn, beans, and squash, would not allow the development of the large dense populations existing in 1769, varying from approximately 2.5 persons per square km at the Mexican border to approximately 5 per square km in the Los Angeles basin. Indians developed a multiplicity of foods, which responded to whatever weather conditions existed each season and each year, in each valley as well as regionally.

Conclusion

The Kumeyaay, like other southern California tribes, and the Basin-Plateau tribes such as Paiute, maintained a plant-husbandry system which, under less erratic climatic conditions, might eventually have led to the domestication of one, or possibly several, species of plants. The most important staple was the now extinct grain-grass. Kumeyaay harvesting techniques, cutting stalks and gathering them into sheaves, were similar to those used in Europe for wheat. The difference may have been the use of fire to clear land of stubble, and the interplanting of grain with other annuals while broadcasting seed. This process could have been similar to the techniques and processes which elsewhere led to the domestication of wheat and other grains. But in this erratic climate, increasing the diversity of plant foods sustained a larger population than was possible with reliance upon any one, or even several, staples.

The socio-political hierarchy, whose positions were validated by religion and ritual, had developed and controlled the knowledge necessary to manage the plant-husbandry system. As populations grew to the size observed by the Spanish, the need for specialists increased. Perhaps, in a less unpredictable environment, the elaborate hierarchical system of management might have developed into a priestly class, controlling a stratified state =society, if further intensification of plant husbandry and domestication had created a larger and more assured food supply which could support increased population and the concentration of settlement in urban centres.

CALIFORNIA: AN INTERPRETIVE HISTORY

Author: James J. Rawls & Walton Bean

McGraw Hill Publishers, Boston, New York, San Francisco, 1968-1998

Seventh Edition

Chapter 3: Discovery, Exploration, and Founding Spain's Indian Policies

New Spain lacked the manpower for the settlement of its remote and unprofitable northern frontiers. When the colonization of these areas finally came, it was largely through an ingenious plan intended to transform the Indians into colonists by the use of that remarkable institution, the Spanish Mission.

The most essential key to the Spanish colonial plan, however, was that Indians were to be made Spanish—in religion, in language, and in the gradual intermixture of blood. They were required to work; they were also to be permitted to live . . . These views were quite different from those of the English colonist; there was no comparable plan for assimilating the Indian into the Anglo-American scheme of things, and displacement or extermination was almost the only alternative.

Chapter 5: A Marginal Province or a Trouble Republic Government and Politics in Theory and Practice

As the power of the Mexican governors and the Franciscan missionaries weakened, the real authority in California, insofar as there was any, gravitated into the hands of a small group of *ranchero* families, mostly California-born. The fact that these families were so closely intermarried was one reason that there was so little actual killing in battles between revolutionary factions. There was too much risk of killing a brother-in-law.

The Heyday of the Rancheros

Throughout the Mexican period the potential resources of California remained not only underdeveloped but largely unsuspected. The most substantial economic activity was cattle raising, and the chief commercial products were hides and tallow for export. The local processing of these commodities went no farther than the staking out of the hides to dry in the sun and rendering of the fat into tallow by melting it in kettles, after which it was poured for storage into bags called *botas*, made of whole hides.

Chapter 7: The American Conquest The Mexican War and California

Several hours before dawn on December 6 [1846] Kearny was encamped near the Indian village of San Pascual, about 35 miles northeast of San Diego, when he learned that a rebel detachment was in the village. Kit Carson assured him that the Californians were cowards who would not and could not fight. Hoping to capture the rebels' horses, Kearny roused his men for an immediate advance in the darkness, cold, and fog. The wretched mounts of the dragoons moved with widely varying speeds, and the rebels, under Andrés Pico, lured them into pursuit until they were widely strung out, then suddenly turned to attack them.

The American cavalry sabers were hopelessly ineffective against the Californian lances, wielded by men who Kearny well described as “admirably mounted and the very best riders in the world; hardly one that is not fit for the circus.” Practically all the casualties were on the American side—22 killed, including several officers, and 16 wounded, including Kearny himself. [Leandro Osuna took part in this one and only skirmish between Mexico and the U.S.]

In spite of their impressive achievements on the battlefield, the rebels were weakened by the usual chronic dissensions, by a shortage of powder, and by their gradual abandonment of hope that they could hold out until Mexico should be victorious over the United States in the main theaters of war. A joint force under Stockton and Kearny recaptured Los Angeles on January 10, 1847, after minor skirmishes.

Flores now fled to Sonora, and Andrés Pico chose to surrender the rebel forces to Frémont, who had reached the San Fernando Valley from the north. Frémont was flattered at being the officer who now received the final surrender, and by the terms of the *Capitulation of Cabuenga* ended organized resistance to the American occupation.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF STANFORD TREES, SHRUBS, AND VINES
([HTTP://TREES.STANFORD.EDU/ENCYC/EUCGLO.HTM](http://trees.stanford.edu/encyc/eucglo.htm))

Tasmanian blue gum - *Eucalyptus globulus*. These trees were planted throughout coastal California.

Introduced to San Francisco in 1853 from Australia at a time when transpacific shipping was booming because of big gold discoveries, the Tasmanian blue gum soon attracted attention because of its rapid growth. By 1860, substantial 50-foot trees, originally planted as ornamentals, attested to the astonishing ability of this plant to create wood in a hurry. By the 1870s planting was under way for fuel, windbreaks, and shade. California Senator Ellwood Cooper published *Forest Culture and Eucalyptus Trees* (Cubery & Co., San Francisco, 1876), giving an enthusiastic report of his experimental plantings near Santa Barbara, with details of planting, harvesting, and costs and sales. Cooper visited Tasmania and saw the giant trees in their native habitat; his book reports two fallen specimens of *E. amygdalina* with measured heights of 460 and 512 feet respectively. (No living tree is known today that tops the tallest living Sequoia.) The fame of the virgin forests quickly spread around the world. A single plank 75 feet long and 10 feet wide was shipped to the London Exhibition of 1862 (and later returned). A 165-foot plank that was also to be sent could not find a shipper. In 2001 the tallest reported in the United States was 160 feet high and 38 feet in girth, growing in Petrolia, California. Circular No. 2 issued by the California State Board of Forestry in 1907 showed photographs of 24-year old blue gums over 3 feet in diameter and 175 feet tall and included extensive tables of the yield of dozens of plantations that by then existed. Two thousand miles of blue gums have been planted in Southern California to protect citrus groves from cold winds. Many blue gum plantations in California have been returned to farmland, but survivors did prove to be salable on the stump, to Japan. The logs are loaded onto special factory ships and arrive in Japan, value-added, reduced to chips and ready for manufacture into chemicals and paper.

SANGABRIELMISSION.ORG

The Mission Church was built from 1791 to 1805 of cut stone, brick, and mortar and is the oldest structure of its kind south of Monterey, CA. The fourth of the 21 California missions founded, the Mission is rich in the history and traditions of early California. In the early mission era, it became known as the “Pride of the Missions” for its large production of crops and trading of cattle hides and wine.

OSUNA FAMILY TREE*

[*Ancestry.com]

Juan Ismerio Osuna [1745-1790] (45)

B. Real de Rosario, Sinaloa, Nueva España
D. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, Alta CA, NE

Juan Francisco Lopez [1746-1800] (54)

B. Mission Todos Santos, Baja California NE
D. Alta, (Placer) Alta California

Maria Ygnacia Alvarado [1752-1799] (47)

B. Presidio Loreto, Sinaloa, Nueva España
D. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, Alta CA NE

Maria Feliciana Arbayo [1752-1800] (48)

B. Culiacán, Sinaloa, Nueva España
D. Mission D’Alcala, San Diego, NE

**Juan Maria Tomas Osuna [1785-1851] (66)
(84)**

B. Royal Presidio, Loreto, Baja, CA, Nuevo España
D. San Diego, California, USA

Maria Juliana Josefa Lopez [1787-1871]

B. Alta, (Placer) Alta California, Nueva España
D. San Diego, California, USA

CHILDREN OF DON JUAN MARIA & DOÑA JULIANA OSUNA

Julio Maria Osuna [1807-1868] (61)

B. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, Alta CA, Nueva España
D. San Diego, CA, USA

Maria Felipa Jesus Cathalina Osuna [1809-1867] (58)

B. Royal Presidio San Diego, Alta CA, Nueva España
D. San Diego, CA, USA

Juan Josef Coronado [1810-?]

B. Royal Presidio, San Diego Alta CA, Nueva España
D. ?

Maria Thomasa Quiteria Osuna [1813-1814] (1)

B. Royal Presidio, San Diego, Alta CA, Nueva España
D. ?

Ramon Prudencio Osuna [1815-?]

B. Royal Presidio, San Diego, Alta CA Nueva España
D. ?

Jose Leandro Ynocencio Hilario Osuna [1817-1857] (40)

B. Royal Presidio, San Diego, Alta CA Nueva España
D. Rancho San Dieguito, Alta CA Mexico

Jose Antonio Osuna [1818-1822] (12)

- B. San Diego, Alta CA, Nueva España
- D. ?

Jose Lugardo Osuna [1822-?]

- B. San Diego, Alta CA, Nueva España
- D. ?

Cecilio Lugardo Osuna [1823-1823] (1)

- B. Mission San Juan Capistrano, Alta CA, Nueva España
- D. Mission San Juan Capistrano, Alta CA, Nueva España

Santiago Osuna [1825-1846] (21)

- B. Mission San Diego, Alta CA Mexico
- D. Rancho Pauma, Alta CA, Mexico

Juan Maria Osuna [1827-?]

- B. San Diego, Alta CA Mexico
- D. ?

Maria Leonora Osuna [1831-1868] (37)

- B. Alta, (Placer) Alta CA Mexico
- D. Mission San Luis Rey, San Diego US

VI. APPENDICES

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APPENDIX B ORIGINAL OSUNA DOCUMENTS [TRANSLATED]

APPENDIX B

TRANSLATIONS APRIL 2011

TRANSLATOR ANGELES LEIRA*

SUBJECT: RANCHO SAN DIEGUITO / OSUNA DOCUMENT TRANSLATION

Preface and Approach:

I have been reviewing the document copies you sent me. They are difficult to decipher due to several reasons: 1) the handwriting on some of them is difficult to decipher, 2) some have stains or are broken and cannot be easily reconstructed, 3) they are written in the more ceremonious language of yesteryear which is difficult to translate into our current expressions, and 4) they contain grammatical mistakes and misspellings, some of which are the result of the way the language was used, some not so.

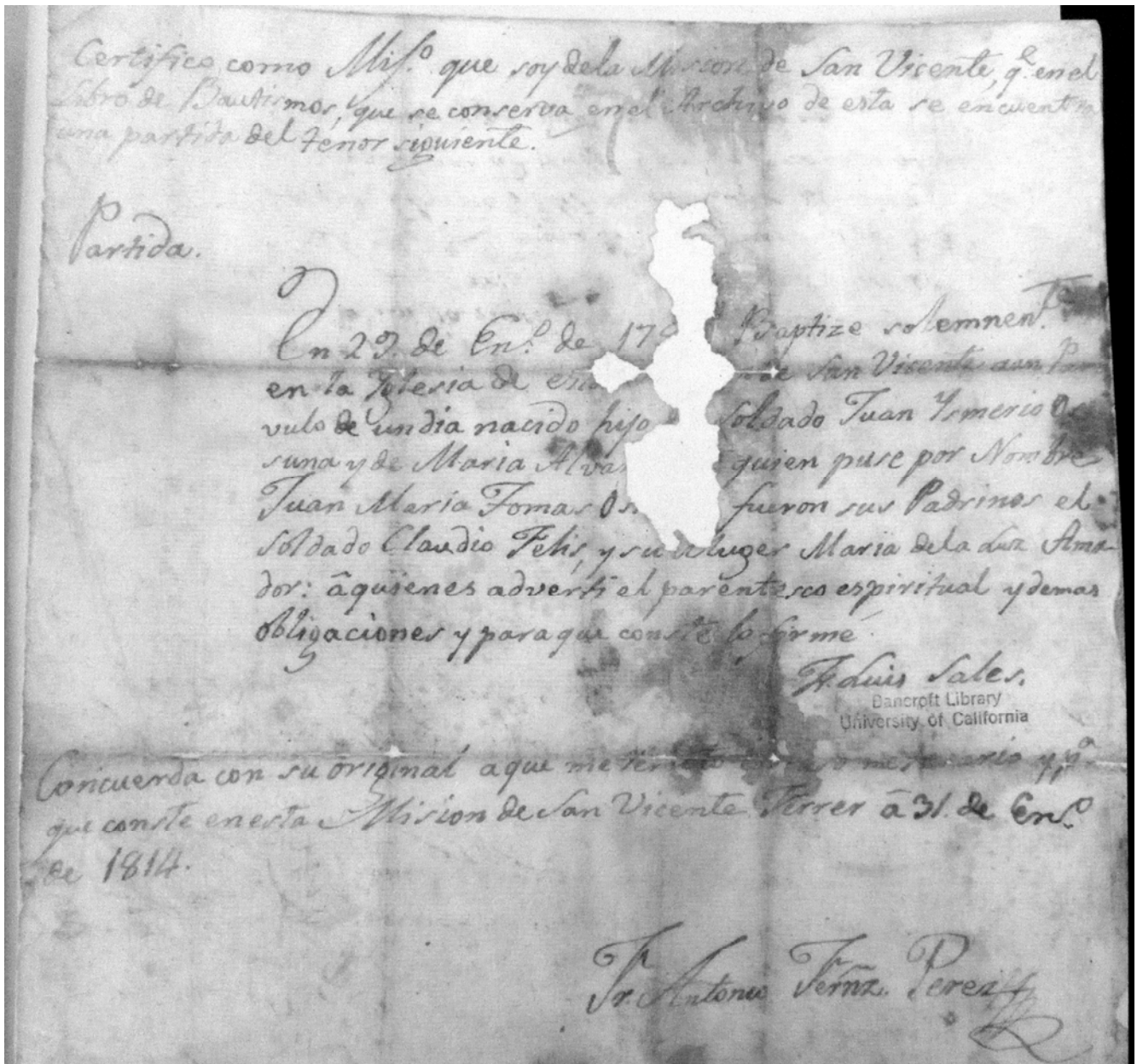
The process has involved a transcription into readable Spanish to the best of my ability, and then a synopsis of what each document means in English. Many of the names of people have to be guessed because their spelling is not clear, and this requires in depth knowledge of the History of Early California. Furthermore there are a number of acronyms and abbreviations that are no longer of use and thus difficult to decipher as well. Finally some of the names of places, seem to have changed spelling over time: for example Alejo Creek and Ravine are mentioned, and by its location has to be San Elijo Creek and ravine. Ensinitos, must have become Encinitas, again based on location descriptions etc. I have also found new names not earlier identified such as Ranchito [Could also be Ranchito but the letters look very clear, in fact that is probably the clearest document in the whole lot] it is the location that Pio Pico wrote from his note to his godson Juan Manuel Osuna. Another strange name is Lomas Chamiraluchas, somewhere around San Dieguito heading Northwest.

Based on the above circumstances, I think the most effective approach is for me to give you a sense of what each document contains, and if you are particularly interested on one of two documents, we could try harder and see if we can decipher all the letters/words they contain. Your greater in depth knowledge of San Diego history would be helpful at this point than my ability to read Spanish, but together I am sure we can come closer to the detailed translation. There are very interesting documents, including a certificate of Juan Maria Osuna's birth with one number of the year missing because the paper is broken at that exact spot; various documents, seeking certification of Osuna's original property and additions to it; some references to Osuna's tenure as a Corporal in the army, and some references to bills of sale from Osuna. Below is my synopsis of each document.

A. DOCUMENT – CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH OF JUAN MARIA TOMAS OSUNA DATED JANUARY 31, 1814 [After the fact]

I certify, as Minister that I am of Mission San Vicente, that the General Book of Bautism that is kept in the Archive of this Mission, includes a certificate with the following information: Certificate. On January 29, 178_ [the paper is broken] it was solemnly baptized in the Church of San Vicente, a very small child born to a soldier named Juan Ysmerio Osuna y Maria Alvarado whom I named Juan Maria Tomas Osuna his godparents were the soldier Claudio Felis and his wife Maria de la Luz Amador, whom I made aware of the spiritual relationship and other obligations, so they are aware upon their signature. Fray Luis Sales

NOTE: I agree with the original copy, of the document that exists in the Mission San Vicente Ferrer, January 31, 1814. Signed Fray Antonio Ferniz Perea



A – Document

B. DOCUMENT -DATED OCTOBER 24, 1833 REGARDING THE LEASE OF LIVESTOCK TO MISSION SAN GABRIEL

Juan Maria Osuna resident of the town of San Diego ready to lease to the Mission San Gabriel 200 head of cattle, with one hundred twenty five young cows and 65 young bulls, in the same terms as prior, and for five years, for the necessary purpose and give this document to said Mission. Signed by Juan Maria Osuna, Signature of Don Tomas Eleuterio Eremaya [?] [witness?] NOTE: There are 200 head of cattle.

En la Misión de S^{ta} Gabriel Jurisdicción de la Alta California. en 24 días del mes de Feb. de 1833.

el Ciudadano Juan M^o Osuna vecino del pueblo de San Diego. dijo que me obligo a prestejar a dicha Misión el numero de doscientas cabezas de ganado vacuno, ciento ^{veinte y cinco} ~~treinta~~ vaquillas y sesenta y cinco novillos, que en esta fecha me aprestado el padre Ministro de la referida Misión, a volverlos en ~~el~~ los mismos términos y en el perentorio tiempo. de cinco años, y para los fines que sean convenientes otorgo este documento en dicha Misión,

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University of California

Juan M^o Osuna

Don Thomas Eleuterio Eremaya

son 200 reses

C. DOCUMENT – LIST OF MERCHANDISE DATED OCTOBER 23, 1834 FROM JUAN OSUNA TO THE FRIGATE SHIP ROMA [RONA?]

It lists a number of items with the cost. Items include cloth, mantels and napkins, porcelain and china, silverware, etc, for a total cost of 447.50. No tender is identified.

D^{no} Juan Osuna a la fragata Roma. 26. Debe.

1 Doz. 1 Doz. Lienzo azul a cuadritos con 32 an ^{os} y 44 ³⁰ / ₁₀₀ a 5r ^l .	28.-
1 Doz. pañuelo imitado a seda - - - - - en - - - - -	10.-
1 Doz. cucharillas y tenedores - - - - - en - - - - -	6.-
12 Varas grana de colores - - - - - en - - - - -	12.-
2 Panes arucar con 1 lib ^{ra} de nata - - - - - a 7p ^l .	28.-
1 Cajón hora - - - - - en - - - - -	18.-
4 Libros blancos - - - - - a 2r ^l .	10.-
2 Libras pabilo - - - - - a 1r ^l .	2.-
1 Doz. manta cruda ancha - - - - - en - - - - -	13.-
5 Varas Bayeta encarnada - - - - - a 3p ^l .	15.-
1 Libra seda ramillete - - - - - en - - - - -	45.-
1 Doz. id ^a azul - - - - - en - - - - -	11.-
23 Varas Ynd ^a cor ^{te} - - - - - a 4r ^l .	11.6
3 1/2 id ^a id ^a fina - - - - - a 5r ^l .	5.7
2 Doz. Ynd ^a fondo oscuro - - - - - a 17p ^l .	34.-
1 Doz. Ynd ^a francesa azul con 6 ^{os} 30 an ^{os} y 42 - - - - - a 5r ^l .	26.2
3 Doz. Holanda de hilo - - - - - a 22p ^l .	66.-
2 Doz. de a 12 pañuelo de muselina - - - - - a 9p ^l .	18.-
2 Doz. pañuelo de algodón - - - - - a 7p ^l .	14.-
10 Doz. coletas - - - - - a 2r ^l .	25.-
1 Juego de 12 servilletas y 1 mantel - - - - - en - - - - -	10.-
	<u>447.5</u>
<i>San Diego D^{no} 23 de 1834</i>	
3 Fajales de seda y algodón - - - - - a 12p ^l .	36
	<u>447.5</u>
<i>D^{no} 23 de 1834.</i>	
447.5	
216.5	
<u>2316.0</u>	

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D. DOCUMENT – LIST OF MERCHANDISE FOR EMBARCATION, DATED FEBRUARY 12, 1836 FROM JUAN OSUNA TO CARLOS BARICH [?] AND JUAN DANIEL MAYOR (OR MEYER??)

Includes a list of merchandise such as cloth, shawls belts buckles, shoes, thread, with unit prices and total price. No coin tender is included, cueros [?] reales, and pesos. The total is 161.4 to which a previous loan of 12 silver pesos is deducted, for a total of 99 cueros and 5 reales. This merchandise is placed in the Port where the ship is. Signed [received?] by Juan Daniel Mayor [or Meyer?]

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Debe

		Debe
34	varas de manta blanca a 6 ^o v.	254.
1	cuero negro de Lda. 30.	30
1	d ^o de falote 10.	10
4 1/2	varas gruesas de Lda. 3 v. cotonilla de Lda.	13. 1/2.
1	Camisa de raso. 35.	35
2	Cinturones 1 - Ld.	3
1	Evilla Ld.	1.
8	o raso negro. 2 - L. v.	20
2	paros de Zapatos 3 -	6
1/2	v paño 8. s.	4.
	hilo 3.	3
3	piezas de listones. 2 - Ld.	
	prestado en plata. 12.	161.4 12

Reporte cuenta y nueve cueros y cinco reales
cueros blancos puestos en el puerto onde entra el buque.
y 12. pesos en plata.

Juan Daniel Mayor

D – Document

E. DOCUMENTS–UNDATED [CIRCA 1840?]- DESCRIBES BOUNDARIES OF THE RANCH AWARDED TO JUAN MARIA OSUNA

In this first document Juan Maria Osuna, resident of the municipality of San Diego, presents the facts about his property previously received, so that the government of Mayor Juan Maria Marron [son-in-law] may give him the judicial possession of said property, acquired for purposes of raising livestock. Osuna describes the property entitlement previously received from Mayor Gongora [?] [now in Los Angeles] as consisting of the properties of San Dieguito, in the environs of San Alejo. His neighbor is Andres Yvarra [grantee of Rancho Las Encinitas] on the side of San Alejo Ravine. Further it describes that he presented himself before the General and Judge Don Manuel Ul ___ M___ Chilfonera [?]. The Prefect of the Second District, Don Santiago Arguello, recognized his ownership of the properties, and ordered that witnesses appear from the San Diego Fortress together with other witnesses he brought himself. As such he directed the measurements and orientations, crossing the Ensinitos Pass Southward. Then towards the Northwest along the creek and to the Chamiralichas Hills [?]. The statement describes some sort of discrepancy between various documents due to changes in the trails, and there were additional expenses in the process.

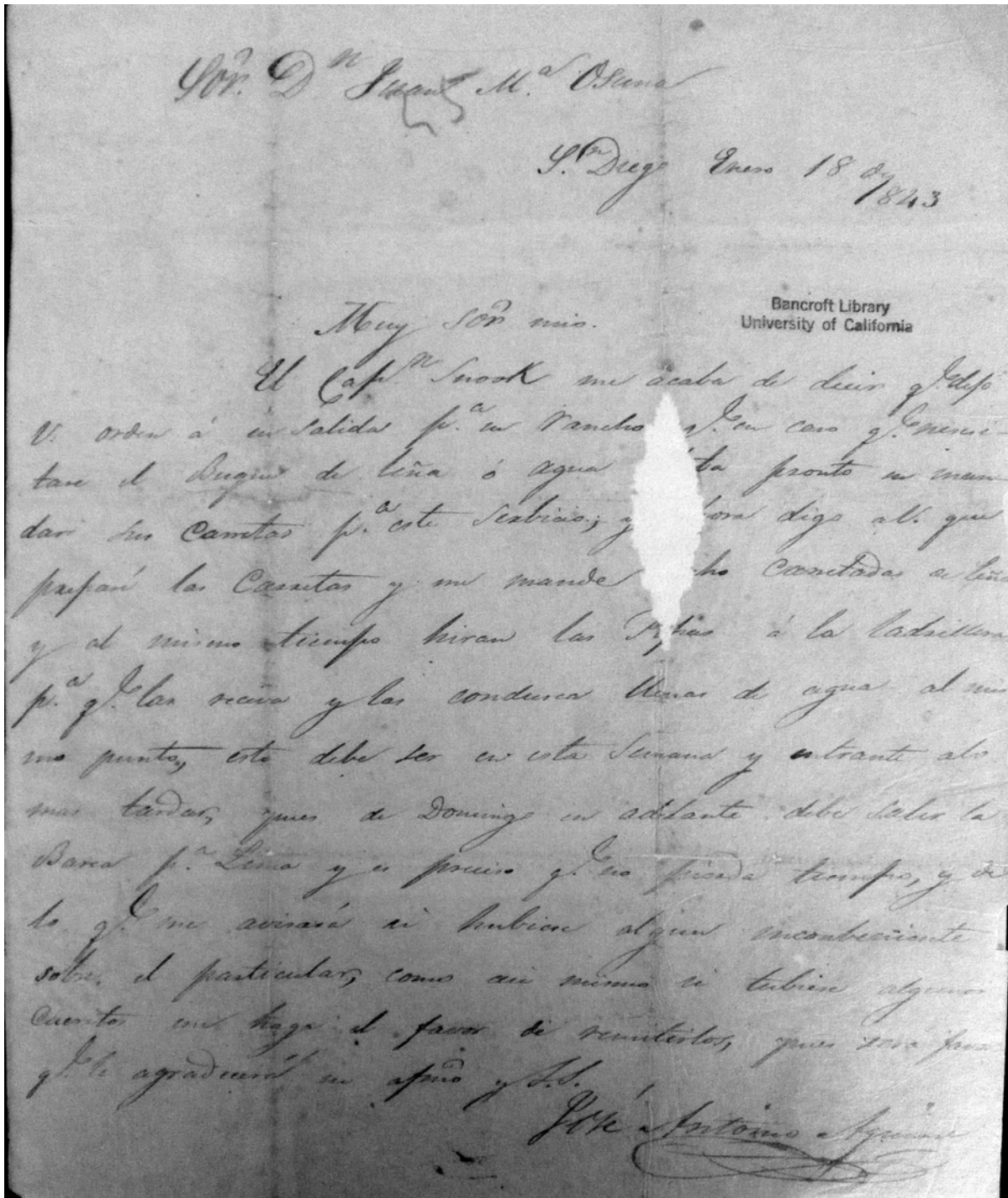
Censurados para fe de yvanna, se non pieron las
medidas para el dicho nuevo Al. y se con-
pleto contra el serro del mismo y en ex. y ca-
draron nuevo Al. sobre este todo el Arroyo
avafo de yvanna e los censurados asta contra unan
Lomas Chamisaludas, quedando el Ter. y vanna
Contra con lo medido, por cuyo efecto des-
muno el Ter. General se entendiera una ad-
ta que nos sirviera de Credenial para que
no hubiera mas contiones entre avros, y que el
arroyo de dicho Al. sirviera de Lindero
para avros de. y asi se medio esta adta de la
Confermidad que tuve con las medidas de el
dicho Ter. esta misma proposicion se yteal
Ter. y vanna cuando yto la opion de que el Al.
no era el Lindero. segun la ultima Confermi-
dad que tuvimos, por cuyo efecto se le avia dado
una adta. y me confieso delante del Alcalde
y de mas testigos el no tener mas docum^{to}
que aquellos y que nadie le avia dado tala
adta. se confieso que el Alcalde y los que ralaron
partaron me fueran testigos de todo lo que
propusieron que se yteal en cargo, que se yva a pro-
var de por el dicho Lindero. y que se le avia
dado una adta. de esta misma Confermidad q.
tuvimos, Cuales de con^{to} y p^{to} en Copias que
dando me con los originales advertiendo se oblige
a este Ter. si v. lo allare justo me pague el
cargo desde que se esta intentando de la cañada q.
comprende de domingas y de yvanna e avros. q. de fe
el Alcalde pendiente asta la aprovaion de nro
el pro. e and del. y de los docum^{to} que estubo que
alguna cosa en su vendad de. si lo allare justo
curre en justicia segun lo pide su atento
por D. M. B. Juan G. Cruz

Al Ter. Alcalde y
Jues de Yvanna
de J. Diego

E - Document

F. DOCUMENT – LETTER DATED JANUARY 18, 1843 FROM JUAN AGUIRRE TO JUAN MARIA OSUNA REGARDING TRANSIT SUPPLY ISSUES TO A SHIP BOUND FOR LIMA

In this letter Jose Antonio Aguirre states that the Captain Snook stated that his Excellency gave Juan Maria Osuna order to allow passage through with carts loaded with wood, and water, during the very week or the next at the latest, because on Sunday the ship will depart for Lima and it is important that you [Juan Maria Osuna] sign off on said transit or advise if there is any inconvenience, or if some fees will be required.



F – Document

G. DOCUMENTS - DATED JUNE 10, 1843 BY FRAY JOSE MARIA ZUBIDEA REGARDING AN AGREEMENT ON LIVESTOCK FROM THE MISSION SAN LUIS REY TO SAN DIEGO GARRISON OF JUAN MARIA OSUNA.

Received from a Corporal, from the San Diego garrison of Juan Maria Osuna under three conditions:

1. That from this date he [Juan Maria Osuna] is in charge of sixty heads of cattle with males and females and other livestock.
2. As of now he [Juan Maria Osuna] or any representative that he may appoint is named my representative so in the future he may recover lost livestock from my property.
3. That given the fact that he [Juan Maria Osuna] is my [Zubieda's] agent, he [Osuna] will assure that Mister Jose Lopez may not kill any cow, and in any case the minimum number of fifty shall be maintained until winter, when he [Jose Lopez?] may have those that correspond to him. And to assure proper acknowledgement we both sign this at the Mission on said date, in front of two witnesses. Signed by Fray Jose Maria Zubieda and Juan Maria Osuna, witnessed by Vicente Moraga and Aniceto Maria Zabaleta.

En la Misión de S. Luis Rey a los diez dias del mes de junio de mil ochocientos cuarenta y tres, celebré el actual contrato con el Ciudadano Cabo Petrarca de la Compañia de S. Diego Juan Maria Osuna bajo las condiciones siguientes

1.^o Que desde esta fecha queda echo cargo de sesenta y tres cabezas de ganado vacuno con hembras y machos y cuarenta y cinco de ambos sexos.

2.^o Que yo mismo quedo en posesion de su nombre por mi apoderado para que sucesivamente pueda recobrar el demas ganado de mi propiedad que le halla arrebatado sin tener derecho alguno a ningunas de las personas de el mencionado contrato de la persona que el se le arrebató en su ausencia para el efecto, participando siempre la mitad de los proqueos de lo que halla recobrado.

3.^o Que en virtud de ser mi apoderado supliré en mi nombre de que el Señor...

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Jose Lopez no puede ni debe matar
ni enajenar ninguna porción del terreno
de cincuenta vacas q. le he prestado
de a piedad de moqueros hasta en
quien no tenga de los q. a él le
correspondan por el contrato celebrado,
manteniéndose en su poder
el fierro de bexas conocido por de
mi propiedad: y para seguridad y
conservación lo firmamos ambos dos
en la referida Misión en 15 de
enero y año ante dos testigos de
la Misión

Fr. José M. de Zuloaga

Juan R. Cruz
Como testigo

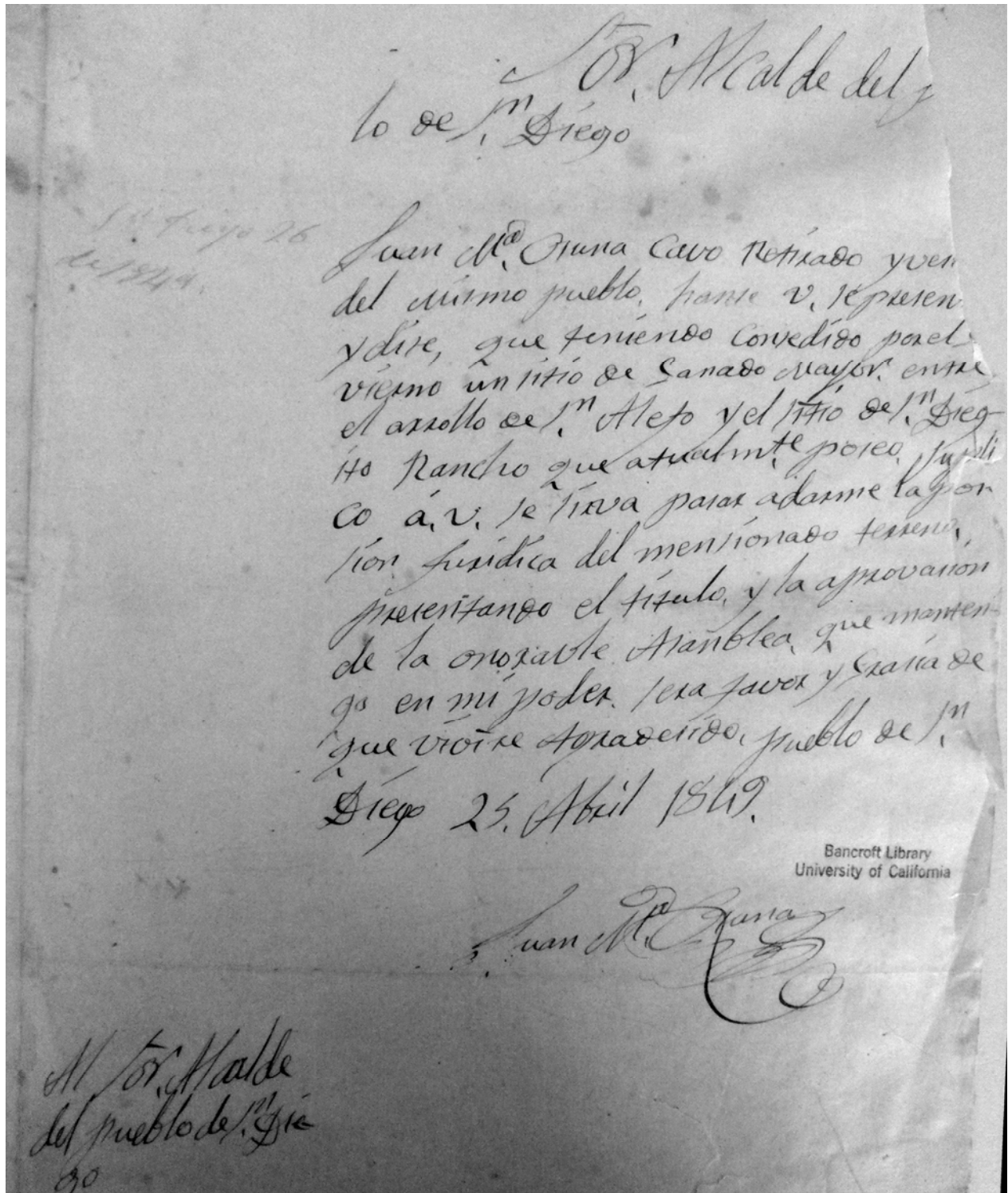
Vicente Moraga
Como testigo

Amata M. Nabelita

Eancroft Library
University of California

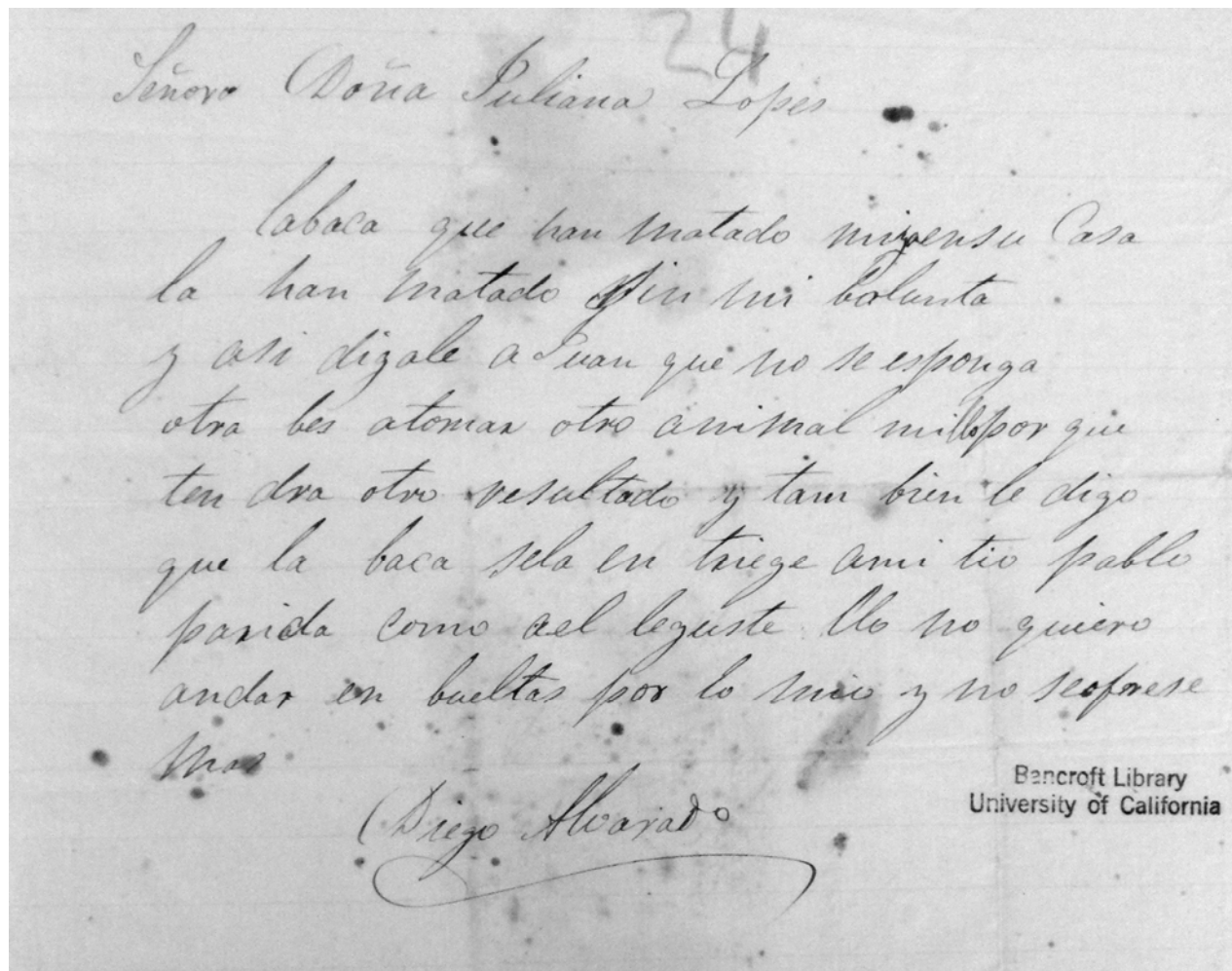
I. DOCUMENT - LETTER DATED APRIL 29, 1849 FROM JUAN MARIA OSUNA TO THE MAYOR OF SAN DIEGO REGARDING AN ADDITION TO THE SAN DIEGUITO RANCH

Juan Maria Osuna, Retired Corporal and resident of San Diego come before you to request you give the possession of a property already granted by the government, for the [raising of] cattle, located between San Alejo Creek and the locality of San Dieguito the ranch that I actually own. I thereby request that you give me the property's judicial possession of the land's title and the approval of the honorable assembly.



J. DOCUMENT – UNDATED [circa late 1850s]. NOTE FROM DIEGO ALVARADO TO JULIANA LOPEZ [OSUNA] REGARDING A KILLED COW.

The cow that has been killed died at your house, they have killed the cow against my will, so tell Juan not to expose himself by taking another animal, because there will be a different result. And I also say that the cow was turned over to my uncle Pablo having already given birth to a veal, as he likes, I don't want to be further involved, so please do not oppose it further. Signed Diego Alvarado



24
Señora Doña Juliana Lopez

La vaca que han matado en su casa
la han matado sin mi voluntad
y así dízale a Juan que no se exponga
otra vez a tomar otro animal ni por que
tenga otro resultado y tan bien le digo
que la vaca sola en diez años me dio pablo
parida como a el leguete. Yo no quiero
andar en bueltas por lo mismo y no sepa
mas.

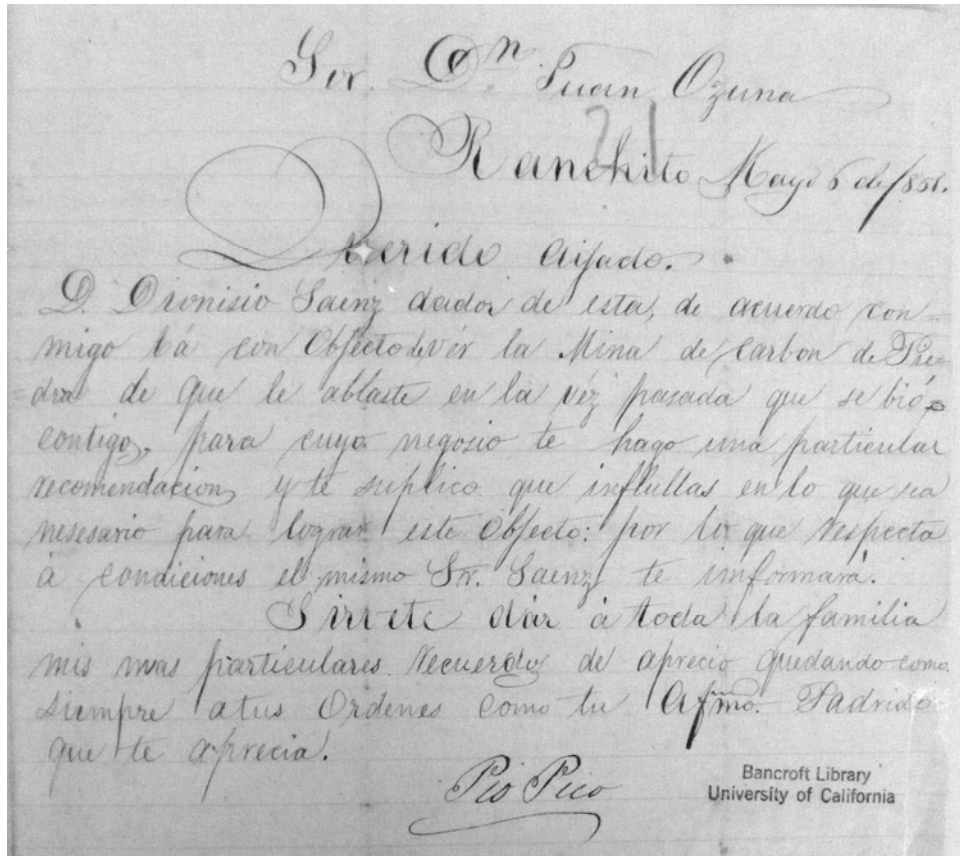
Diego Alvarado

Bancroft Library
University of California

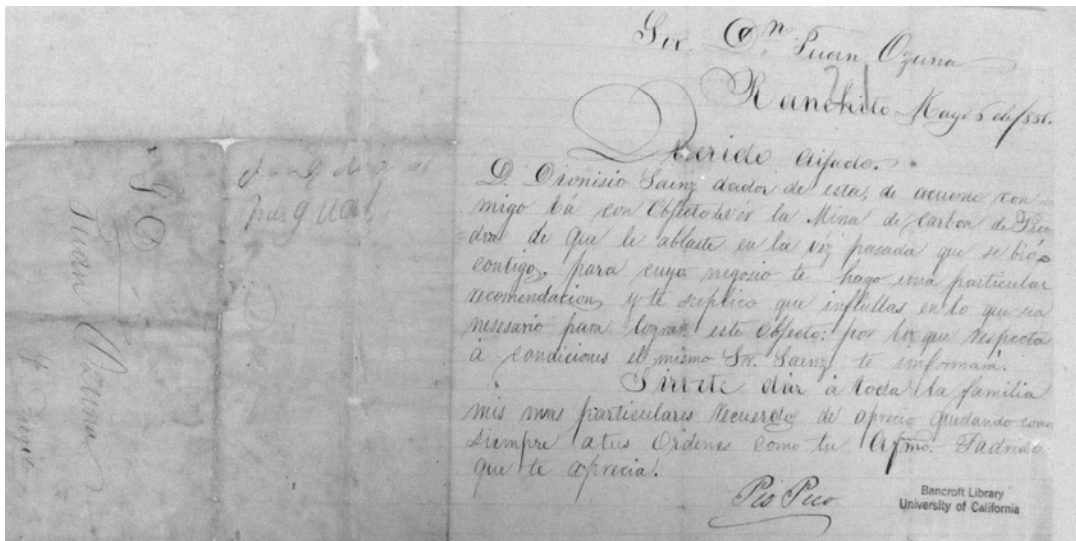
J – Document

K. DOCUMENT – LETTER DATED MAY 6, 1857 FROM PIO PICO TO HIS GODSON JUAN OSUNA (Jr.) REGARDING SOME MINE PROPERTIES

Letter written in Ranchito May 6, 1857. Dear Godson. Don Dionisio Sainz, bearer of this letter, is in agreement with me, and is going with the purpose of seeing the carbon-stone mine of which you spoke about to him the last time that he saw you, for which business deal I make the following recommendation and I beg you to influence the outcome as necessary. With regards to the conditions, Sr Sainz will advise you. Please give the family my most kind regards, always at your disposal, and the affection your godfather who appreciates you. Signed Pio Pico



K – Document



K – Document



Rancho San Dieguito Map, circa 1850 [Bancroft Library]

VI. APPENDICES

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APPENDIX C MISCELLANEOUS

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

P.O. BOX 942896
SACRAMENTO, CA 94296-0001
(916) 653-6624 Fax: (916) 653-9824
calshpo@ohp.parks.ca.gov



October 4, 2004

Ms. Susan Bromley, President
Rancho Santa Fe Association
PO Box A
Rancho Santa Fe, CA 92067-0359

Dear Ms. Bromley:

Thank you for the additional information you recently submitted to amend the State Landmark application for Rancho Santa Fe. I have reviewed it, and find that it makes a convincing case for the historic importance and continuing presence of distinctive cultural landscape elements that are an essential aspect of the community's character.

As historian David Gebhard has noted, Rancho Santa Fe was established as a "garden retreat". Early on the importance of the landscape was recognized as a precious amenity for the community. From the 1920s, restrictions were in place to protect trees, native shrubs, and provide for the development of attractive parks and roads. The formative covenant itself, one of the state's earliest examples of community design control, delineates preservation of "rare landscape features" as one of its primary goals. Rancho Santa Fe's character defining features include, among others, its eucalyptus forest, fruit orchards, lush public and residential landscaping, low-density development and scenic open spaces. The historic street plan for the civic center remains intact, and narrow rural roads retain their cobble curbs and gutters and are lined with extensive historic plantings of trees and shrubs. All of these elements derive from the formative years of Rancho Santa Fe and continue to be clearly visible today.

The original State Landmark application of 1988 does take note of Rancho Santa Fe's early emphasis on preserving its scenic landscape environment. The supplemental materials recently submitted successfully enlarge upon that aspect of community history. The amendment additionally makes a strong case that Rancho Santa Fe contains a mix of designed and vernacular rural landscapes that continue to convey the significance of their early origins.

If you have any questions regarding the amendment, please contact MaryIn Bourne Lortie of my staff at (916) 653-8911.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Milford Wayne Donaldson".

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer

Photographed By T. MILLER, Deputy Recorder

The United States of America, To all to whom these
 Presents shall Come Directly: Whereas it appears from
 a duly authenticated transcript filed, in the General
 Land office, that pursuant to the provisions of the Act of
 Congress, approved the Third day of March, one thousand
 eight hundred and fifty one, entitled "An Act to ascertain
 and settle the Private Land Claims, in the State of California"
Doña Juliana Lopez Osuna, widow of Juan M^o Osuna,
 deceased, for herself and the lawful children of said deceased,
 filed a petition on the 1st day of November 1852, with the
 Commissioners to ascertain and settle the Private Land Claims
 in the State of California, sitting as a Board in the City
 of San Angelo, in which petition she claimed the Con-
 firmation of title to two tracts of land situated in the
 County of San Diego, State aforesaid, said Claims being
 founded on two Mexican Grants to the said Juan M^o
Osuna, deceased. The first alleged to have been made in
 the year 1840 or 1841, by Juan S. Alvarado, then
 Governor of California, and the second, on the 11th
 day of August 1845, by Pio Pico, then Governor ad
 interim of the Department of the Californias.

And Whereas, the Board of Land Commissioners
 aforesaid by decree rendered on the 24th day of January
 1854, rejected said Claims, which decree or Resolution
 has been taken by appeal to the District Court of the United States
 for the Southern District of California, the said District
 Court at its December Term 1857, in the case entitled

Juliana Lopez Osuna et al } San Diego
"Appellants }
 VS: } No. 92.
"The United States }
"Appellees }

Ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the decision of said
 Board rejecting said Claims and title to the lands described in
 said transcript filed in this cause, be and the same is hereby re-
 versed and set aside and that the title of the above named is good
 and valid. The lands of which confirmation is hereby made to

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The said appellants, is known by the name of 'San Diego' and situated in the County of San Diego, State of California, and consisting of two adjoining tracts of land, the first granted to Juan Manuel Cueva, now deceased and husband of the said Juliana Lopez Cueva; by Juan P. Alvarado, then Governor of California in the year 1840 or 1841, and known by the name of 'San Diego', containing one square league of land, together with an addition to said tract of land consisting of one range (Rita) for next Casita, which lies between the boundaries of 'San Diego' and the rancho of Andrew Hanna, according as shown by the design (design) filed with the minutes of preliminary proceedings, and on file in the papers of this case;

The quantity of land, hereby confirmed, being two square leagues of land and no more, provided that quantity be contained within the boundaries, but if a less quantity be contained within said boundaries, then Confirmation is hereby made to such less quantity, and for a further description of the said land reference is hereby made to the grant, and evidence contained in the Transcript on file in this case."

And thereafter, the Mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, dismissing the appeal and allowed the United States from its aforesaid decree of Confirmation in this case having been presented to the United States District Court for the District of California, the Court on the 30th day of October 1857, ordered that said Mandate be filed in this cause, and the said appeal dismissed in accordance therewith, and that said claimant be allowed to proceed under the decree of the late U. S. Dist. Court for the Southern District of California, made and entered on the 4th day of March A.D. 1858 as under a final decree, whereby the proceedings of Court upon title became final, and the said claimant, under the 13th Section of said Act of March 1857, and the supplemental legislation, and in accordance with the proceedings hereto

pursuant to said act of supplemental legislation, there has been deposited in the General Land Office, a return with a plat of the survey of the said claim confirmed in a return authenticated by the signature of the United States Surveyor General of the State of California, whereby it appears that said claim has been designated as Lot numbered thirty eight, in Township twelve South of Range three West, Lot numbered thirty eight, in Township thirteen South of Range four West and Lot numbered thirty nine, in Township thirteen South of Range three West of the San Bernardino Meridian, containing Eight thousand, Eight hundred and twenty-four acres and seventy-one hundredths of an acre, situated in the State of California, the plat in the aforesaid return of survey being in the words and figures as follows, to wit:

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Now Know Ye, That the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, and pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress aforesaid of 3^d March, 1857, and the legislation supplemental thereto, Have Given and Granted and by their parents Do Give and Grant unto the Juliana Lopez Oana et al. and to their heirs the tract of land embraced and described in the foregoing survey, but with the stipulation that in virtue of the 15th Section of the said Act the Confirmation of the said claim and this patent shall not affect the interests of third persons.

To Have and To Hold the said tract with the appurtenances unto the said Juliana Lopez Oana et al, and to their heirs and assigns forever with the stipulations, aforesaid.

In Testimony Whereof, I, Ulysses S. Grant President of the United States have caused these Letters to be made Public, and the Seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington the Eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy one and of the Independence of the United States the Ninety Fifth.

By the President, U. S. Grant.

By J. Parrish, Secretary.

J. V. McGuire, Recorder of the General Land Office.
Recorded Vol. 8. pp. 1 to 4 inclusive.

Filed and Recorded, February 27th, 1875 at 9^h 50^m AM. at request of J. J. Munnaw.

A. J. Spaw
De. Recorder
By W. J. Brown, Jr.
Deputy.



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THE SOURCE LITERATURE OF EARLY PLANT INTRODUCTION INTO SPANISH AMERICA

GEORGE W. HENDRY

There is no body of literature, as such, relating to early plant introduction into America, but a search of the extensive historical literature of Spanish America has shown that many little-known authors, from the sixteenth century onward, have made more or less important contributions to the subject. In the following pages an attempt is made to assemble for the first time some of these scattered references. Most of the works cited are to be found in the Bancroft Library of the University of California, and the scope of this inquiry has been largely determined by the resources of that collection. In the following lists the names of some 147 species and varieties of alien cultivated plants encountered in the examination of a vast collection of historical documents have been arranged into five groups as follows: field crops, fruit and nut crops, truck crops, herb and medicinal crops, and ornamental plants. The plants comprising each of these groups have been listed alphabetically according to their English names, the English name in each case being the generally accented equivalent of the foreign name of the period. Scientific

names have been included in all instances in which the botanical identity of the plant is thought to have been established with reasonable certainty. The numbers in parentheses following the plant names refer to the items in the alphabetically-arranged bibliography which concludes the paper. In general, the number of citations following each name indicates the relative frequency of occurrence of that name in the literature, but the aim has been to select those works which offer definite contributions to the knowledge of plant introduction or subsequent dispersion, rather than to include all references encountered regardless of historical significance. In some instances, however, a book has been cited

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CULTIVATED PLANTS GROWN AT THE SPANISH MISSIONS IN
CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO

Compiled from documents and from adobe brick analyses

By
Geo. W. Hendry

FRUITS	FIELD CROPS	VEGETABLES	ORNAMENTAL PLANTS
Almond	Barley	Artichoke	Agave
Apple	Coast Barley	Asparagus	Alders
Apricot	Beans	Beets	Ash
Banana	European Beans	Cabbage	Bamboo
Cherry	French Beans	White Cabbage	California Pepper
Tame Cherry	Frijoli Beans	Calabash	Trees
Coconut	Horse Beans	Carrot	China Trees
Date	Red Mexican	Citron	Cypress
Fig	or Pink Beans	Endive	Fan Palm
Grape	Bastard Chickpea	Garlic	Indigo Plant
Muscat Grape	Chickpea-Garbanzo	Leeks	Juniper
Guavas	Clover	Lentils	Lily
Lemon	Cotton	Lettuce	White Lilies
Lime	Flax	Melons	Maguey Agave
Mulberry	Hemp	Onions	Sp. L.
Nectarine	Indian Corn	Parsley	Maguey Yucca ?
Olive	Maize	Peppers	or Noline
Orange-sweet	Red Oat	Pumpkins	Mesquite
Orange-sour	Wild Oat	Radish	Osage Orange
Peach	Peas (Pisum sativum)	Spinach	Palo Escopeta
Seedling Peach	Flat pea (Lenteja)	Succory	<u>Albizzia</u>
Pear	Rice	(Chicory)	<u>occidentalis</u>
Pecan	Sugarcane	Watermelon	T.S. Brandeg.
Plum	Tobacco		Pine
Pomegranate	Vetch		Pink
Prickly Pear	Wheat-Bearded and		Poplar
Quince	White		Castilian Rose
Walnut	Propo Wheat		Rose
	Little Club Wheat		White Musk Rose
	California Club Wheat		Spanish Bayonet
			Yucca Sp. L.
			Spanish Dagger
			<u>Yucca mohavensis</u>
			Sarg
			Tamerind
			Willow
	HERBS	WEEDS	
Anise	Lavender	Brome Grass	
Camomile	Marjoram	Rye-Grass	
Caraway	Mint	Italian Rye-Grass	
Coriander	Mustard	Plantain	
Cumin	Penny-royal		
Fennel	Poppy		
Jasmine			

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CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUB FEDERATION

THE FIRST OSUNA GARDEN

By RUTH R. NELSON

Does anyone who loves to work with plants and flowers ever go into an old deserted garden without feeling the imagined presence of those who used to walk in and out amongst its borders? Does it not seem easy to visualize the mistress as she reaches up to pick her finest blooms; the master keeping watch over his slowly ripening fruit; and the young people of the family striding into its secluded corners for songs and moonlight?

Just such a place was the original Osuna garden—planted when Don Juan built his first house upon the strategic hilltop which overlooks the valley of the San Dieguito river, and past which the King's Highway formerly led towards the north.

There is interesting evidence that Don Juan's garden had its beginning in accordance with the true old Spanish gardening system of planting whatever one fancied and could procure. Nurseries and landscaping would doubtless have been scorned by the early Osunas who hated the gringos and their new ways. This old Spanish gardening system included a friendly exchange of

trees and plants. . . rare things offered as gifts and even trees brought from long distances.

Such was the old **Sentinel Palm** which still stands, though slowly dying, at the foot of the Osuna hill. This palm is said to have been brought to the **San Dieguito Rancho from Capistrano** where some land was owned by the husband of Don Juan's only daughter, Felipa. This husband, whose name was Juan Maria Marron, was a very rich man, owned a house in San Diego and two immense ranchos, one of which was a land grant in San Diego County of 13,311 acres. But he was an old man, as old as Felipa's father, and one cannot help wishing to know whether the precious palm trees may have been brought by Marron as a gift to Felipa's parents before her marriage, or whether she herself may have brought it to them after she was Senora Marron.

Near the Sentinel Palm there grows a gnarled old **pear tree** which still bears fruit every year. If this ancient tree which blossoms so faithfully each spring could but picture for us the

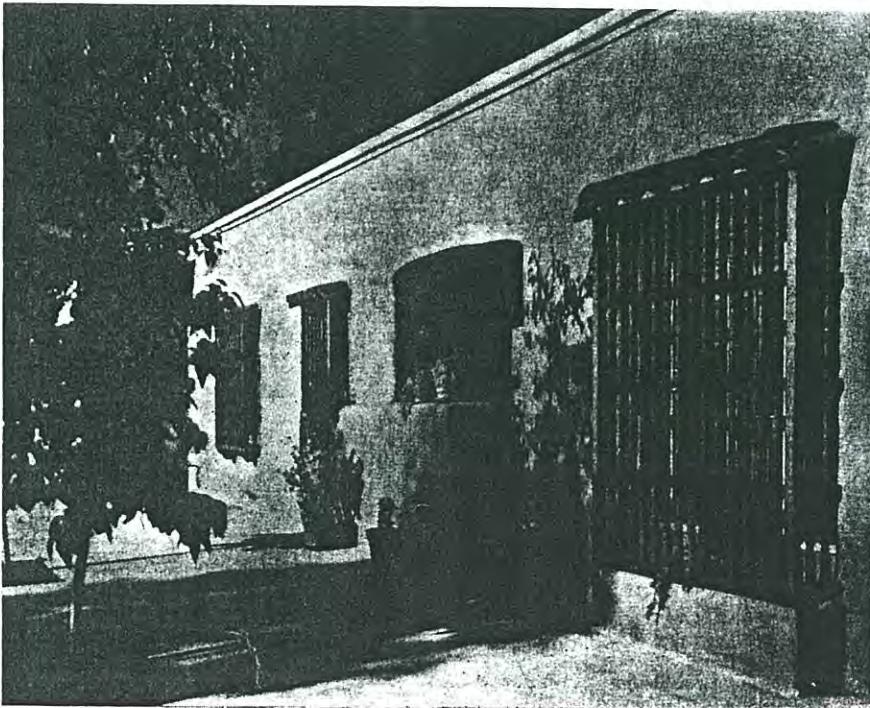
procession of lovers which has doubtless passed beneath its fragrant branches, to say nothing of the blustering leather-jacket soldiers who probably rested in its shade so close to the old well, or the tireless mission padres passing to and fro, the many herdsmen, the Indians, and all the other men, women and children who have been there and gone on forever, we would certainly find it interesting.

Beyond the palm tree are several great **old century plants** whose fallen blossom stalks explain the veritable colony of "baby centuries" which cluster about them. There is a group of wild walnut trees close by which may have been brought to the San Dieguito from the Los Angeles river valley where many such trees were growing when the mission fathers were writing their journals of the early California days. Along the brow of the hill are a number of **immense nopal cactus** plants, remnants of a hedge of this common variety, doubtless placed there as a partial protection from enemies as well as to keep the Osuna herds from wandering in too close.

On the hill near the house itself are some great **old pepper trees** which must have been growing there for at least eighty years. These trees however may have come no farther than from San Diego, where Don Juan Osuna was probably stationed during the military service which earned for him the San Dieguito Land Grant of nearly 9,000 acres.

Near the pepper trees stands an old **acacia** which is, without doubt the most curious and rare tree upon the entire Osuna homestead. This is probably **acacia farnesiana**, and must have been brought, either from the mountains of San Diego County where a very few ancient acacias like this have been found growing wild, or perhaps brought up from Northern Mexico where this variety is a native and very common. It is believed that acacia farnesiana was introduced into California by the padres, as specimens of these trees are still growing near some of the missions. It is not a tree which would be chosen for a modern garden, as it is too straggly and scrubby to be ornamental, and its long sharp thorns and horny seedpods are not at all appealing. Yet the "huisache" as the early Californians called it, was a great

(Continued on page 7)



The delightful flavor of old Spain is suggested by the homes along Paseo Delicias. In the rear are spacious gardens surrounded by high walls.

CENTURY PLANT FORTY FEET HIGH

One of the century plants, of which there is a large number near the Barlow residence, is blooming. Illustration herewith shows to what a tremendous height it grew within a very short time. Mr. Glenn Moore has identified the plant as Agave.

It may be interesting to know that this is the plant from which pulque, the favorite fermented drink of Mexico is made. Since there is such a large number of these plants on the hillside near the Barlow place, it may also be fairly assumed that Senor Osuna, who planted them, was very fond of this drink.

Mr. John McLaren in his book on California Gardening says of this plant:

"It is a very slow grower, not attaining its full growth until fifteen or twenty years old, when (and not until then) it sends up its tall column-like flower-scape to the height of from thirty-five to forty feet, or more, with a diameter of stem of over six inches at the base. The flower-scape makes a growth of six inches every twenty-four hours, drawing its sustenance seemingly from the thick, large, fleshy leaves. As the flower-stalk grows in height, the leaves gradually become thin and flabby until the flower-scape attains its full height, when the leaves are completely drained of all sap and flesh and become shriveled, lifeless pieces of fibre. After perfecting the flower, and ripening its seeds, the whole plant dies to the ground and is succeeded by a colony of suckers, which form about the roots of the old plant."

Guild Is Active

Mrs. W. C. Campbell and Mrs. S. R. Nelson, directors of the Rancho Santa Fe branch of the Needlework Guild of America, entertained on Wednesday, September 26, with a very successful benefit bridge tea at La Ampola Tea Room.

A splendid spirit of generosity was shown by all of the sixty people to whom the directors addressed invitations, which were printed and donated by the U. L. Voris organization. Results were as follows:

Receipts from bridge	\$12.25
* Checks and cash	47.00
‡ Children's garments collected	
‡ September 26	78

‡ It was voted to make a donation of cash to the Florida relief fund of the Red Cross.

As will be shown in the final totals, this year's collection has exceeded 110,

the number of garments required to form a "section" of the Guild having its own president and four directors; hence this will place the Rancho Santa Fe branch on an independent basis in the future.

Disbursements: Red Cross Relief Fund, \$25; Needlework Guild of America, \$15. Total number children's garments to be distributed through the San Diego Guild to County Charities, 126.



This century plant now blooming on the Barlow estate is alleged to have grown six inches a day for two and one-half months.

Eucalyptus Groves at Rancho Santa Fe

By Ruth R. Nelson

Those who have learned to love the eucalyptus forests of Rancho Santa Fe will be interested in the story of the planting of these trees as told by Mr. V. T. Clotfelter, vice president of the Santa Fe Land Improvement Company, during a recent visit.

About twenty years ago Mr. E. C. Ripley who was then president of the Santa Fe railroad, was persuaded by government officials to experiment with eucalyptus to be used for railroad ties. Mr. E. O. Faulkner as chief at that time of the timber and tie department, went to Australia to procure seeds of the varieties which might be most useful.

When Mr. Faulkner had been in Australia for some time, and after a number of sacks of seeds had been shipped back to the main offices at Topeka, Kansas, the Australian forestry department became convinced that this plan of the Santa Fe threatened to interfere with its own lumber trade. Orders were issued that shipments of eucalyptus seeds must be discontinued.

However, through the efforts of friends, Mr. Faulkner was able to obtain the output from a special variety, several trees of which he had bought outright. About 6,000,000 seeds representing more than a dozen varieties had been obtained, and the propagation of these was placed in the hands of a corps of men stationed at the old headquarters of the San Dieguito Rancho, bought by the Santa Fe as the most suitable place for their eucalyptus experiment.

Three years passed. About 3,500,000 trees had been propagated, and of these 3,000,000 were planted out upon the hills of the rancho, a piece of work which "could not be done in a day," as Mr. Clotfelter remarked.

By this time, however, it had been proved that eucalyptus wood was less suitable for railroad building than other woods scientifically treated. Hence the Santa Fe's timber and tie experiment came to an end, leaving a forest of three million eucalyptus trees to grow unhampered, their ever-increasing beauty blending most naturally with California's native shrubbery.

A peculiar characteristic of all eucalyptus is their inability to reproduce themselves perfectly. Until a tree has blossomed and borne its seedpods no one can foretell its exact classification. Sometimes the variation consists in a

mere difference in the number of seedpods upon the stem.

In this connection it is interesting to note that *Eucalyptus citriodora* (lemon-leaved) does not appear in the original list of varieties on file in the Santa Fe offices. Yet an entire row of these very beautiful trees is growing in the vicinity of the old ranch house, and a number of others forms part of the grove on the Fairbanks estate.

Eucalyptus viminalis and *Eucalyptus crebra* are the "weeping willow" varieties; *Eucalyptus rostrata* and *Eucalyptus*

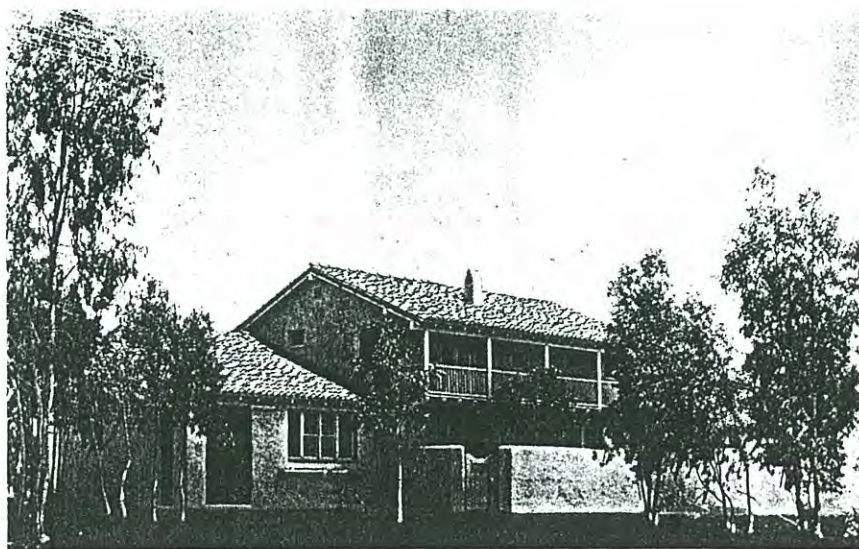
robusta two of the commoner varieties, with *Eucalyptus corynocalyx*, *Eucalyptus paniculata*, *Eucalyptus leucocylon*, *Eucalyptus sideroxylon*, are also among the ones found most often at Rancho Santa Fe. Mr. Glenn A. Moore has on file an interesting and valuable map which shows the location of all these different varieties and marks the plantings of the following varieties as well: *Eucalyptus cinera*, *Eucalyptus paniculata*, *Eucalyptus cornuta*, *Eucalyptus diversicolor*, *Eucalyptus Lehmanni*, and *Eucalyptus microtheca*.

Mr. Arthur L. Loomis, competing in the Horse Show at the Pomona Fair in September, brought further laurels to Rancho Santa Fe with his splendid horses, Rexanna Peavine and Matt Cohan. With the former, he won awards in the novice three-gaited class, the under two three-gaited class and the model class. With the latter, he won in the over fifteen-two class and in the three-gaited stake.

The Rancho Santa Fe Fruit Association has arranged with the Escondido Fruit Association, which is a branch of the California Fruit Grower's Exchange, to continue to receive, grade, and pack the citrus fruit of this Association until 1932, should this Association desire to continue the arrangement until that time. This will avoid the necessity of building a packing house until later.

Mr. J. B. Lippincott and party recently visited Rancho Santa Fe. Mr. Lippincott's organization has handled the engineering work for the Santa Fe Land Improvement Company for several years. In the party were Mr. J. H. Quinton of Quinton, Code & Hill of Los Angeles, Mr. D. C. Henny, prominent hydraulic engineer of Portland, Oregon, Kenneth Q. Volk and V. J. Myers of the Lippincott Organization and Mrs. Quinton and Mrs. Henny.

Mr. F. L. Cox has resigned from the Engineering Department of the Santa Fe Land Improvement Company to go into the contracting business with Mr. Herbert Nunn. Their offices are in Encinitas and they will specialize in road building. They now are busy with the work of paving the roads in block eighteen in Rancho Santa Fe with oil and rock.



Home of H. G. Larrick, recently completed at the east end of the village of Rancho Santa Fe. A modified Monterey type home.

It's Still Fruitful

Ancient Pear Tree Awakens Memories of the Past

By Ruth R. Nelson

In one of the few remaining gardens of California's "old times" ancient trees and plants still thrive. Abandoned and neglected for years at a time, they have endured since their planting early in the last century, by Don Juan Maria Osuna, original grantee of Rancho San Dieguito. Its 9000 acres are now known as Rancho Santa Fe.

One of the exhibits in the old San Diego county garden is the Osuna pear tree, still bearing great crops of fruit. Whenever the subject of old trees comes up, Californians think of the redwoods, giant sequoias and sugar pines in the northern part of the State, or of wind-worn trees on Cypress Point, or stalwart valley sycamores, or huge live oaks. But, throughout the State are some ancient fruit trees, old enough, at least, to command our respect. Many of these old-timers have borne annual crops since the days of the padres and stand as monuments to their foresight.

The Osuna pear tree stands at the foot of the knoll below the adobe hacienda, the first homestead dwelling of Don Juan. Could it talk what secrets it might reveal—of fiesta-living Indians, of leather-jacketed soldiers pausing near the well on their way from San Diego to San Luis Rey Mission, of "Californians" returning post-haste from the bloody battle of San Pasqual to their refuge at Rancho Osuna. This old tree has been there through all the changes that time has brought, unmoved and fruitful.

And whence did it come? Was it a cutting from the famous "rose garden" planted early in the last century at Old Town by Capt. Francisco Maria Ruiz, pioneer Californian gardener, "whose goodly pears and olives and pomegranates" bore fruit for seventy-five or eighty years till they were removed in the interests of "progress"? It is said that only the olive trees at Mission San Diego de Alcalá and the old Serra palm at the foot of Presidio Hill antedate the orchard plantings of Capt. Ruiz. Perhaps it came from a cutting given Don Juan Osuna during a trip he made to the valley of

the Jose (later known as Warner's Ranch) in 1840.

There is a tradition that the oldest pear tree at Warner's Ranch was given by the padres of San Diego to an Indian who had acquired merit and chose his own reward.

Other old-time trees continue to grow near the restored adobe hacienda of the Osunas. The house itself is shaded by peppers of great size and they may have been among the earliest peppers brought here. Close by them is a lichen-barked olive that has probably been there even longer. Another tree relic of mission days is an *Acacia feresiana*. It is a fine, straight-trunked specimen, with numerous children growing on the hillside below it. This variety of



This ancient pear tree, planted many years ago in the Osuna garden on what is now Rancho Santa Fe, still bears heavy crops of fruit each year.

acacia was a great favorite among early Californians. When it blooms in March it spreads perfume all around, but it isn't the choice of modern gardeners, for it grows slowly and is rather scrubby of habit while its seed pods and long, sharp thorns are against it.

Beyond the house, along the edge of the knoll, is the struggling remnant of a cactus hedge which served to keep cattle away from the house and also provided food for both animals and people. This variety, *Opuntia ficus indica*, grows to a great height and is nearly spineless. The leaves are large and heavy and the "tuna pears" it bears are very popular among Mexicans.

Below the hedge are other old-time plants. There is a tangled growth of little wild walnut tree-shrubs which must have been brought there by the Osunas. They are ornamental, but of doubtful value as crop bearers. Wild walnuts first crept into history by way of the journal of Father Juan Crespi in 1769.

Near them are numberless agaves. No early garden was complete without its century plants. They surround the blackened stump of the once famous Sentinel date palm, dead for some years now, but still marking the spot where it was placed by the Osunas when they brought it from San Juan Capistrano Mission. Date palms were propagated by the Mission padres very early, but not for their fruit, which does not mature in that climate. But their fronds were regarded as essentials in certain religious ceremonies.

Even the tall weeds which live riotously in the abandoned Osuna garden are reminiscent of the past. Tangled mustard was introduced into mission gardens because a leaf of it in an olla gave a refreshing taste to the water. The early Franciscans are

said to have carried mustard seed in their wide sleeves, dropping it along the way as they journeyed from mission to mission.

And there is hoarhound, introduced as a medicinal herb in days long gone, now become a wayside nuisance. Tall anise and tree tobacco plants date back many years.

Willows and elderberry bushes have taken possession of the damp area about the old well and near by grows the only clump of wild roses on the rancho. It is a huge mound of tangled briars, but the dainty pink blossoms still spread fragrance as they did in the days of Father Serra.

Uncle Ab says the happiest people he knows are those who are too busy to worry about being unhappy.

Thursday, March 18, 1937

At Rancho Santa Fe

Old Tree Receives Doctoring—

The old pear tree, which is over 100 years old, located on the Osuna Ranch, was under recent tree surgery for termites, which were beginning to eat out the center. C. G. Tanner, of Solana Beach, attended the operation, cutting out the infested area and painting the incision. The place is now called the Wyvell Ranch and is in itself more than 45 years old and holds many memories and past scenes for the older members of this community.

The Tree That Saw California Born

by ELIZABETH SEYMOUR



WHEN San Diego was a presidio, and the Mission de San Diego de Alcalá flourished on the San Diego River 160 years ago, one of its "sights" was a little pear tree which lifted up leafy arms to a sky which had never been seen by the tree from which its seed had come. Strange but fertile soil, sunshiny days and mild nights caused it to flourish. The seed for this tree had been brought from far Spain by earnest Jesuit fathers. Always there was a group of acolyte Indians watching the progress of this new strange tree. One in particular cast covetous eyes upon it. He dreamed of having such a tree to flourish by the door of his home high in the mountains near a wonderful hot spring, and to gather the fruit the padres told him of.

✧ So he assisted the priests to propagate from its branches other little trees which also flourished in the warm California sunshine. One day, for an especially good piece of work, a kind padre offered him whatever the Mission had in its stores. His eye roved to the little orchard and the young growing trees.

✧ "One of those, oh Father?" he asked eagerly.

✧ "What will you do with it, my son?" gravely asked the Padre, who had expected a demand for cloth or gay ornament.

✧ "I plant—I tend, oh, so well. Good place mine—good soil—good water. Little tree grow many moons—stay here long time."

✧ The request granted the Indian boy took up carefully the young shoot, wrapping it with a good ball of dirt in a close grass basket and shading it from the hot sun with leaves. Mounting his pony he turned its nose to the east, and climbing the steep hills, crossed stream and valley until he came to a spot where the water gushed out hot from the ground. Near it he had established



Pear tree over 100 years old at Warner Hot Springs, the seed for which was brought to California by Father Junipero Serra. This tree is the granddaddy of many of the fine pear trees which now grow in San Diego County.

his squaw and a little brown baby, and by the ramshackle home he planted and nursed his little tree. Outside the door of the adobe cottage, which he built as the padres had taught him, the pear tree grew well. It was the wonder of his Indian friends. Successive seasons saw good crops from it and, later, an orchard started with slips from it, the squaws in springtime grinding their corn under blossoming trees.

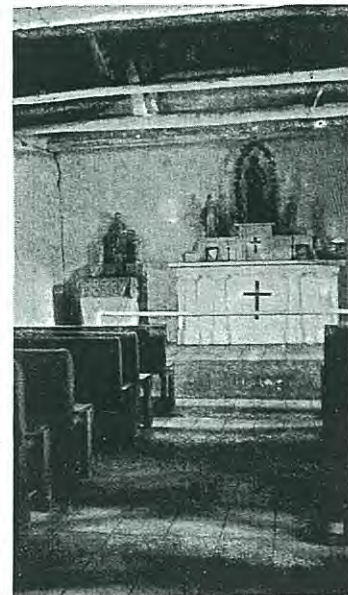
✧ The Old Mission in whose shadow the first pear tree in California first put forth a tiny leaf is in ruins; the cottage in the mountains has long since fallen to dust.

✧ But the tree, though its trunk is gnarled and twisted with age, still flourishes and now throws its shade on the house of the Superintendent, C. J. McIlwaine at Warner's Ranch, where are the famous hot mineral springs of San Diego County. The tree is surrounded by five old children. On the parent tree, estimated at over 100 years old, are grafted

Bartlett pears, Winter Nellis, Clapp's Favorites and Beurre d'Anjou. The other five trees have the same graftings.

✧ After the ranch was acquired by Juan J. Warner, these trees were used by him as parent trees for grafting. From them was established a pear orchard which today produces some of the finest fruit on the Pacific Coast. At the foot of the old tree still lie some of the metates in which the old Indians ground their meal, and not far away is a huge rock which testifies, by its deep, smooth holes, that here was

(Continued on page 16)



Two historic and interesting sights at Warner Hot Springs: Above: "Anvil of the Gods" which stands out majestically on the mountain above Warner Ranch; below: Interior of Indian Church whose adobe bricks were laid in place more than 100 years ago. Services are still held here for the Indians.

The Rancho Santa Fe FRUIT ASSOCIATION

By A. R. SPRAGUE
Assistant Secretary

SO many of the owners of orchards here are unfamiliar with the purposes and methods of co-operative fruit organizations in California, that a brief discussion of the purposes and methods of the local association should be welcome.

There are 160 separate citrus and avocado orchards now planted on Rancho Santa Fe and many more to be planted within a year. These range from newly planted groves to 4-year-old orchards.

The lemons are nearly all bearing and the association has marketed for its members \$3169.00 worth of fruit in the last few months. The orange crop next spring will aggregate several carloads, and of avocados there will be many tons—a scattering fruitage, as the trees are young.

A year later, 1929, the tonnage of lemons, oranges and avocados will be so large as to require a packing house and an active organization for directing the picking, hauling, and packing of the crop.

It should be clear that such an organization should be made up of those most interested in securing economy and efficiency in all operations—the owners. But no owner, nor small aggregation of owners, could do this work. It is evident that every orchard owner on Rancho Santa Fe will wish to be associated in such an organization for the protection of his own interest.

It rarely happens that so good an opportunity for effective co-operative action is found. The reason is obvious: all of the membership are men of unusual intelligence and business training, and the orchards, whose owners are co-operating, are in close vicinity one to another, with the same general problems and producing normally the same grade of fruit.

Lack of harmony is one of the serious obstacles which such organizations have to overcome, an antagonism often carried into the organization from previous business contacts, or from prejudice, the result of ignorance. In the case of this association, nothing of this sort will be met. All are ready to be friendly and to co-operate in all good business ways. So that with an organization thus composed, orchard interests will be safer and in



Bob Nelson and his Neapolitan hound, Tony

more advantageous position than in most places.

Briefly, the purposes of the organization are to guard the interests of every orchard owner and in every way to secure the greatest possible efficiency and economy in orchard maintenance and also in care of the fruit.

In the purchase of fertilizers and other orchard material, through its connection with the Fruit Growers Supply Company, the association is able to effect material savings. For instance, we are quoted the best dairy manure, analyzed and contents of nitrogen phosphates and potash certified, at several dollars less per ton than has been paid for inferior manure purchased elsewhere in small quantities.

We contract with the Escondido Citrus Union for packing and shipping our lemons and oranges until January 1, 1929, after which the association must do its own packing and shipping.

All citrus fruit will be marketed through the California Fruit Growers Exchange, and avocados through the Calavo Growers of California.

Copies of the by-laws of the association have been sent to every owner with request that they sign and return the

contract—agreeing to take out two shares of stock per acre of their planted area, at \$10 per share — only 10 per cent of which is due and payable upon signing. Most of the owners have responded and those who have not will doubtless do so soon.

The directors and officers are serving entirely without compensation and no expense will be incurred in advance of an imperative need. While we are connected with the Escondido Citrus Union, we operate by six pools of lemons per year, November and December being the first, and all fruit delivered in those months, no matter when marketed, will share equally, according to grade, in the net market returns. Such net returns are made to this association and by us checked out to owners whose fruit is delivered to such pool. It surely is a satisfaction that the association is already functioning so well.

The directors are Mr. C. F. Pease, president; Mr. Ranald Macdonald, vice-president; Mr. Edward S. White, secretary; Mr. C. A. Shaffer and Mr. H. S. Porter. Mr. A. R. Sprague is assistant secretary. Regular meetings of the board are held on the third Wednesday of each month and special meetings on call. If anyone has failed to receive or has mislaid the copy of the by-laws, by writing they will receive another.

New Studio at Rancho Santa Fe

Mrs. Marie C. Ketchum, wife of Mr. H. E. Ketchum, local building contractor, has recently opened a Studio Shop in the Civic Center, in the new building constructed by Mr. Ketchum. Mr. Glenn Moore, landscape architect, has made a very attractive treatment of the courtyard in front of the studios, and the studios themselves follow the Spanish motif. The fireplace is an exact replica of the one at Ramona's marriage place in Old Town, San Diego. The Studio Shop carries a line of hand-made art goods, Mexican glassware, Spanish pottery, wrought iron work and the like. Mr. Ketchum's office is situated in a suite at the rear of the new studios.

Lilian Rice, Architect
Biographical Sketch

Lilian Rice was born in 1888 in National City, California, the daughter of Julius Rice, an educator, and his wife, whose artistic talent expressed itself in small oil paintings. When Rice entered the University of California, Berkeley in 1906, she came at an auspicious moment. A new campus was taking shape under the direction of John Galen Howard, who had left a flourishing architectural practice in 1901 in New York to come to Berkeley both as Supervising Architect and as the head of the School of Architecture established three years later. In those exciting days, Rice could see firsthand the design process from plan through construction as new buildings were completed on campus. She also had the advantage of learning from a cadre of gifted young architects, such as Warren Perry and William Hayes whom Howard recruited for the architecture department.

After graduating in 1910, she returned to Southern California, preferring to develop a professional career in her hometown area where she had friends and family, rather than migrating to a city to join a large or prestigious architectural firm. She was lucky to find a mentor in Hazel Waterman, who had studied art at Berkeley in the 1880s, worked with the noted architect Irving Gill at the turn of the century, and then, at his urging, became an architect in her own right. Rice worked in Waterman's office on various architectural projects, such as the Wednesday Club of 1913 in San Diego. An avid student, she learned about the properties of reinforced concrete and became familiar with the geometric forms and plain wall surfaces that Waterman like Gill employed. Thus she added a knowledge of this innovative material as well as some understanding of a modern esthetic to an architectural vocabulary already informed by her Beaux-Arts studies and experience with the Bay Area wooden shingle style.



During World War I, she supplemented her income by teaching architecture and mechanical drawing at local schools, including San Diego State Teachers College, now California State University at San Diego (SDSU). Meanwhile, she began working for the firm of Requa & Jackson and was given her greatest opportunity: to plan and directly supervise the development of a 14-mile tract of land northeast of San Diego owned by the Santa Fe Railroad.

In 1906 the railroad had bought the land to cultivate eucalyptus trees for use as railroad ties. The experiment failed, but the area became a huge orchard of 3 million aromatic, leafy trees. In 1922, hoping to recoup some of its losses, Santa Fe officials decided to divide the land into "gentleman ranchos" and to plan a garden city-type community named Rancho Santa Fe. Lilian Rice was put in charge of the project and established her own office at Rancho Santa Fe. So successful were her efforts that 5 years later, over 80 percent of the land had been sold. Although the area was in the middle of nowhere, Rice carefully created a sense of urban space by clustering commercial, school, and residential areas along a wide main street with a central strip planted with green grass and flowers. Sidewalks, white-walled townhouses with entrance gates leading to gardens, and arcaded walks created a sophisticated ambiance. Besides being responsible for its overall plan, Rice designed many of the buildings in the town. For example, she created the Rancho Santa Fe Inn, the library, a school, and various stores. Using adobe wall construction reinforced with concrete lintels, she recalled the days of the Spanish Missions and created a visual harmony that remains striking today. As an independent architect, she also designed many residences there.

Lilian Rice was able to realize her talent in many ways at Rancho Santa Fe. As she recalled, "Working out the architectural development of Rancho Santa Fe has been a task of tremendous personal interest and satisfaction. With the thought . . . that true beauty lies in simplicity rather than ornateness, I found real joy at Rancho Santa Fe. Every environment calls for simplicity and beauty. . . . No one with a sense of fitness . . . could violate these natural factors by creating anything that lacked simplicity in line and form and color."

Rice also worked in the shingle style of the San Francisco Bay region. In 1932, she designed an exposed wood and beam clubhouse for the women's ZLAC Rowing Club. Membership had grown so large that the headquarters was moved from San Diego to a site on Mission Bay, where Rice planned a simple wooden structure containing both a boathouse and quarters for members that is reminiscent of Julia Morgan's St. John's Presbyterian Church of 1917 in Berkeley. Typical of her sense of whimsy, Rice added a gate made of oars as an entrance to the club. (Because she was so active a member, a "Lilian Rice Trophy" was donated in her memory after her death in 1938.) In 1933, the San Diego chapter of the American Institute of Architects cited the clubhouse for an award of merit.

Rice was well known for her personal warmth, humor, and pleasant working relationships with clients. She followed the example of Hazel Waterman and Julia Morgan by employing young women recently graduated from architecture school in her office as well as men. She died at Rancho Santa Fe after a sudden operation. Sam Hamill, who worked as a junior draftsman for her in the twenties, recalls, "What I remember most . . . was the wholesome, sympathetic, and sensitive understanding she brought to student, employee, or client. Her residential designs seemed to reflect the personal-ity and lifestyle of the client." 

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Juan P. Osuna



— "what they dreamed would come to be their ancestral home" —

-- "what they dreamed would come to be their ancestral home" --

From, "Endless Miracle", a Santa Fe Land Improvement Company publication, circa 1928

Courtesy RSF Historical Society