

B
A
L
B
O
A

San Diego's
Park Beautiful

With Glimpses of San Diego County

A Commemoration of
the Tenth Anniversary
of the Panama-California
International Exposition

1915-16

1925-26

A
Book
of
Memories
for the
Ages

EDITED BY
IRVING PRAY PALMER

A Pictorial Aftermath
from the
Panama-California
Exposition

A BROCHURE DE LUXE
FOUR 2112
DESIGNED BY LUCIE DE LUXE

PREPARED BY
Balboa Park Auditorium
Publicity Department

Managing Director
MISS DELLA G. HAMAN

Published by
LILLIAN D. GREGORY
Price, \$2.00

Bindery
ROSS & ROSS

Press
FRYE & SMITH

SAN DIEGO
CALIFORNIA



Independence Bell, San Diego, 1915

1915

1925

PRESENTATION

San Diego's Park, Beautiful Balboa, "A Book of Memories for the Ages" is presented by the Publicity Department of The Balboa Park Auditorium Association, in commemoration of the Tenth Anniversary of The Panama-California International Exposition held in Balboa Park San Diego, California, in 1915 and 1916 to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal.

It is fitting that this anniversary of that great Exposition should be observed, for unlike other expositions held from time to time in other places, the Panama-California Exposition did not pass, like a dream, on the closing of its gates, December 31st, 1916. Instead, its spirit lives on in an exhibit more permanent—the undying, and ever increasing beauty of Balboa Park. The plans adopted by the builders of the exposition have been followed for these ten years, and will continue to be developed until the beautiful buildings, that served as palaces of exhibit during the exposition period, shall all have been crystalized into lasting concrete, to serve the community in a larger way, as institutions of art, culture, and science. This has already been accomplished with some of the buildings, others have been remodeled, or repaired to serve, temporarily, the present needs.

Balboa Park is famous for its beauty of design, and magnificence of perspective, for its masterly landscapes, the loveliness of its gardens and the harmonious perfection of the architecture of its buildings. It is, also, widely known for the value of its educational, and cultural institutions.

Balboa Park is the heart of San Diego, and the city surrounds it making a rich setting, indeed, for its gem-like beauty, in fact, it offers in complement beauty for beauty, and charm for charm, and a climate unequalled, the world around.

This book, in story, picture and poem records the historical high lights for the anniversary period, and offers for contrast the exact reproductions from prize winning publications of Exposition days with original matter of the present date from both camera and pen showing the development today.

"A Book of Memories for the Ages" is dedicated to all who love Balboa Park.

Balboa Park Auditorium Association, Publicity Department.

LILLIAN PRAY-PALMER, Chairman and Editor.
ALICE LEE, President, B. P. A. A.
DELLA G. HAMAN, Managing Director, B. P. A. A.



Cabrillo Bridge



Facade of the California Building



*Laguna de Espejo
Balboa Park*







BALBOA PARK

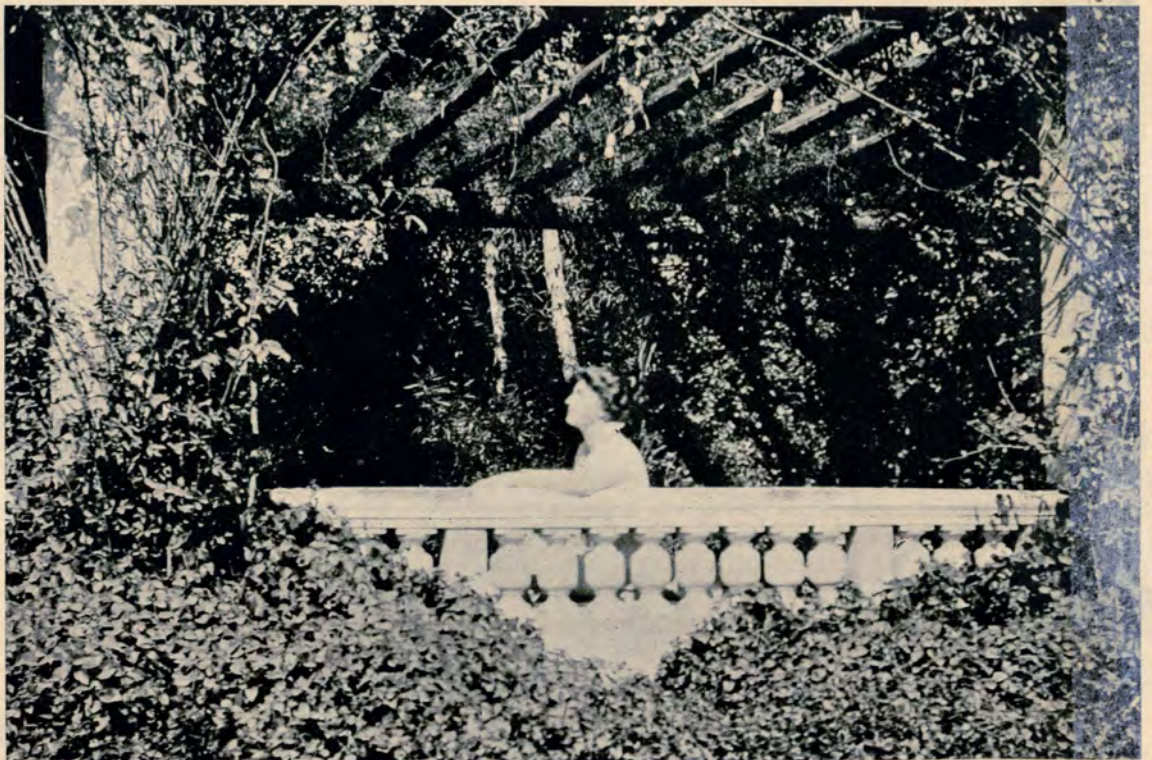


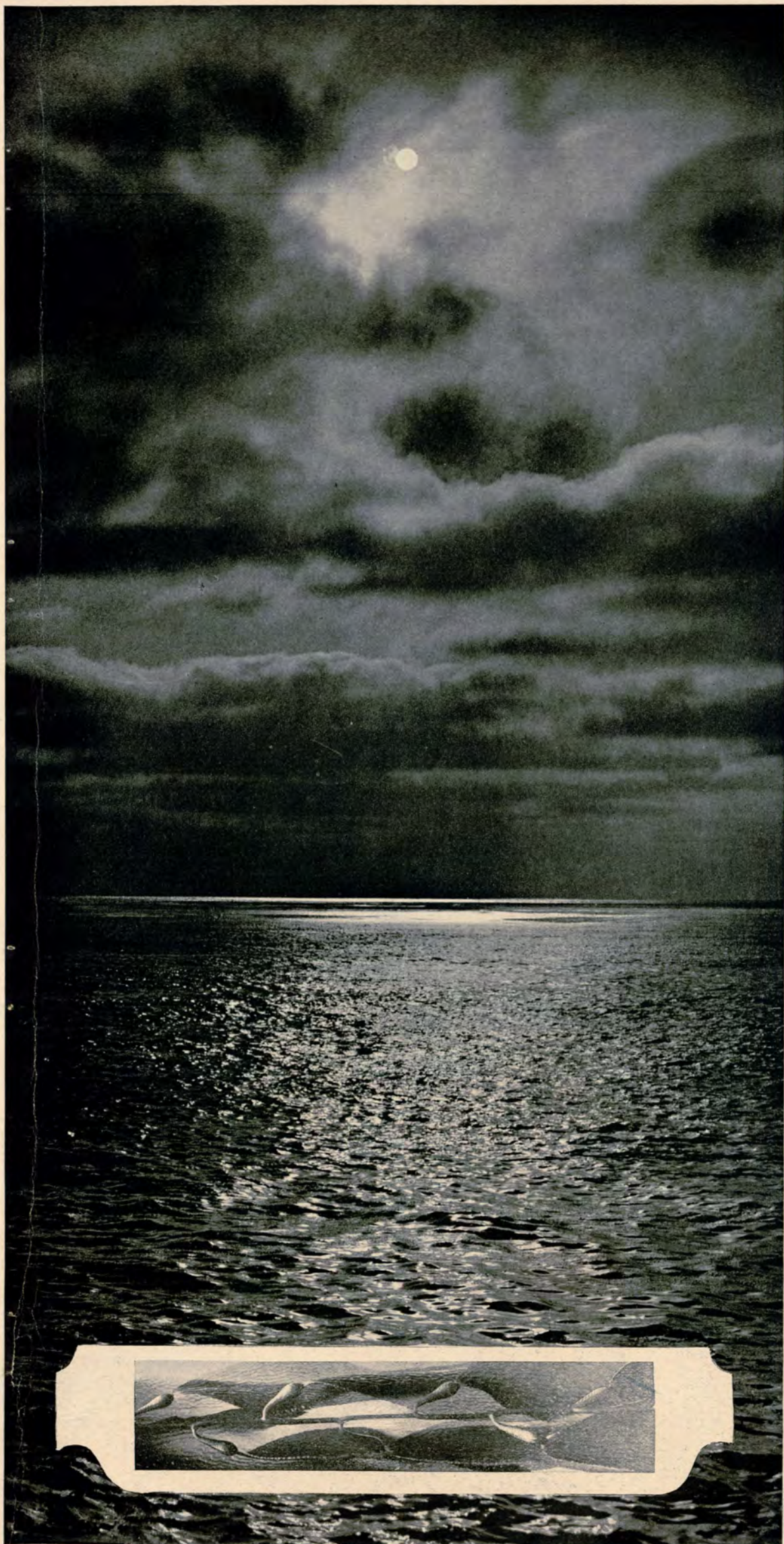
*A Toast
to
Beautiful Balboa Park*

By LILLIAN PRAY PALMER

Beautiful Balboa Park! Who shall describe it?
To the painter, a picture leagues wide, and leagues long.
To the writer, a romance--and no one has told it!
To the sinner, a sermon. To the singer, a song.
To the poet, a sonnet--Oh may he inscribe it
In letters of gold, on white parchment strong!

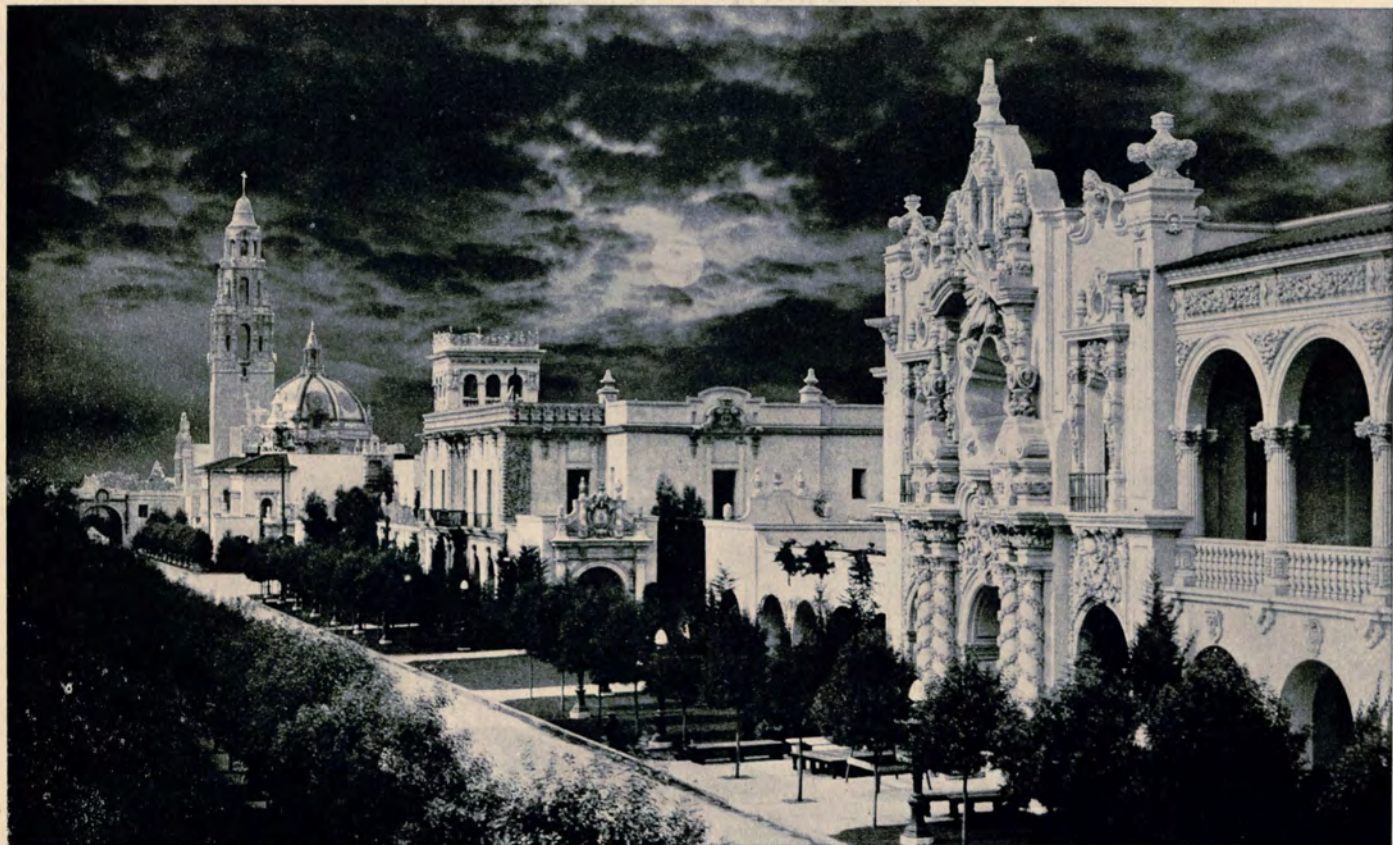
Balboa Park--Oh heart of a City
That mirrors itself in a smooth silver sea--
Your quiet green spaces, to those that are weary,
Seem filled with a peace as broad as that sea.
For those who've ne'er seen it--there's nothing but pity--
The Park, and the City that o'erlooks the sea.





A CAMEO
IN
EDEN'S GARDEN
SET

Cameraed just
before the gates were
opened for the
only great two-year
Fair in the world



Panama California
Exposition
at night's high noon
Balboa Park
Nineteen hundred and
fifteen



THE WHITE ORGAN



The view from the tower of the California Building has been the inspiration of poet and painter



A Concert on the Bay

By SATELLA JAKUES PENMAN

There's a concert on the bay this afternoon!
A million lights are playing, all in tune!
Dancing---Glancing shyly here and there;
Singing---Throwing kisses everywhere;
Glinting, sprinting, with a nod and wink;
Flashing love as quick as love can think;
In choruses, and carols, and solos all in tune;
Oh! the brilliant concert on the bay this afternoon!



THE HEART OF A CITY

A STORY BY A SAN DIEGAN

"Shall we go into the heart of the city, today?" I asked my guest, who had stopped over for a day or so to see San Diego. She was going on up through California and the northern Pacific coast states, on a trip 'around the United States.' She was not, however, "Seeing America First" as she had been abroad, at almost regular intervals, since her first trip, soon after leaving college, when she had gone with her mother, around the world, as a finishing touch to her education.

Before answering me, my friend glanced through the open french window at the sun-glints sparkling on the blue waters of the San Diego Bay. At that moment a humming bird, with wings a-whir poised itself to sip his morning ambrosia from the cup of a fragrant honeysuckle, that had wafted us an occasional breath of heaven, all through breakfast time. "Have you some shopping to do?" she parried, with another lingering glance out the window. Then hastened to add politely, "It is all right with me, of course, if you have. But I do want to see some of the fine views you have been writing me about, and have a glimpse of your gardens. Some one on the train yesterday, as we were crossing the desert, told me that the rose gardens of San Diego and Point Loma, rivaled the rose gardens of Persia; And, that, if I spent an hour in Balboa Park I would want to sue the Railway Company for giving me so short a stop-over here, so, honestly, dear I am not nearly so crazy to see the busy heart of your city, as I am to have at least a glimpse of these things for which San Diego is really famous. No doubt you are so familiar with the things I want to see, that you think your tall sky-scrapers and business houses and public buildings, might interest me more—but, as I said before, if you have errands that must be done, it's all right and I'd love to go with you."

I laughed, as if at her frankness, but in reality at my little surprise for her, and said, "Maybe we will find time for a glimpse of the things that you mention and show you the heart of our city as well." I added "The Railway Company ought to be sued all right for giving you so short a stop here, but we will do the best we can in the time we have."

An hour later, as we rolled leisurely along down from Mission Hills, I called her attention to the many houses of the California-Spanish architecture. Some were small and cosy, and some spacious, and set in fine gardens a-bloom with almost every variety of flower and shrub, but all distinctive and homelike. She commented on the broad streets, and general cleanliness and attractive-



ness of the City, and especially of the sweet smokeless air. Her enthusiasm over the beauty of the pepper trees and palms was very gratifying to me, also, as I have always been a great lover of trees.

We turned on Upas Street and ran into the winding boulevards of the park. My friend exclaimed at the beauty revealed to her in the vista of lawn dotted with the splendid old trees of that end section of the park planted so long ago under the personal supervision of California's veteran landscape gardener, horticulturist, and botanist, Kate Sessions.

But as we turned again at Laurel Street and faced El Puente Cabrillo—the entrance to Balboa Park, and saw the morning sun gleam dazzling white on the tower and dome of the California Building, and brush the tops of the swaying trees with bronze and golden light, she leaned forward with little cries of delight "Oh! how beautiful—what a picture!" But I calmly pointed at the tower, and said "Our tallest skyscraper." By this time we were about the center of the span of El Puente, and I pointed to the Southwest, where through the broken sky line of office buildings, stores and palatial hotels, we could see the forest of masts rising, each slim and straight as a sapling pine, from the fleet of submarine destroyers, berthed close and orderly at anchor in the bay. "Our business section is down there, and if we have time, we will see something of it on our way home, but the 'Heart of our city' is here, my dear, quite away from all that." I said, and she nodded comprehendingly, but did not make any reply.

We drove slowly through the Quadrangle and up to the Plaza de Panama then down in front of the great Spreckels Organ, and I told her of the free open-air concerts held there daily for the past ten years, and of the dedication tablet with its inscription.

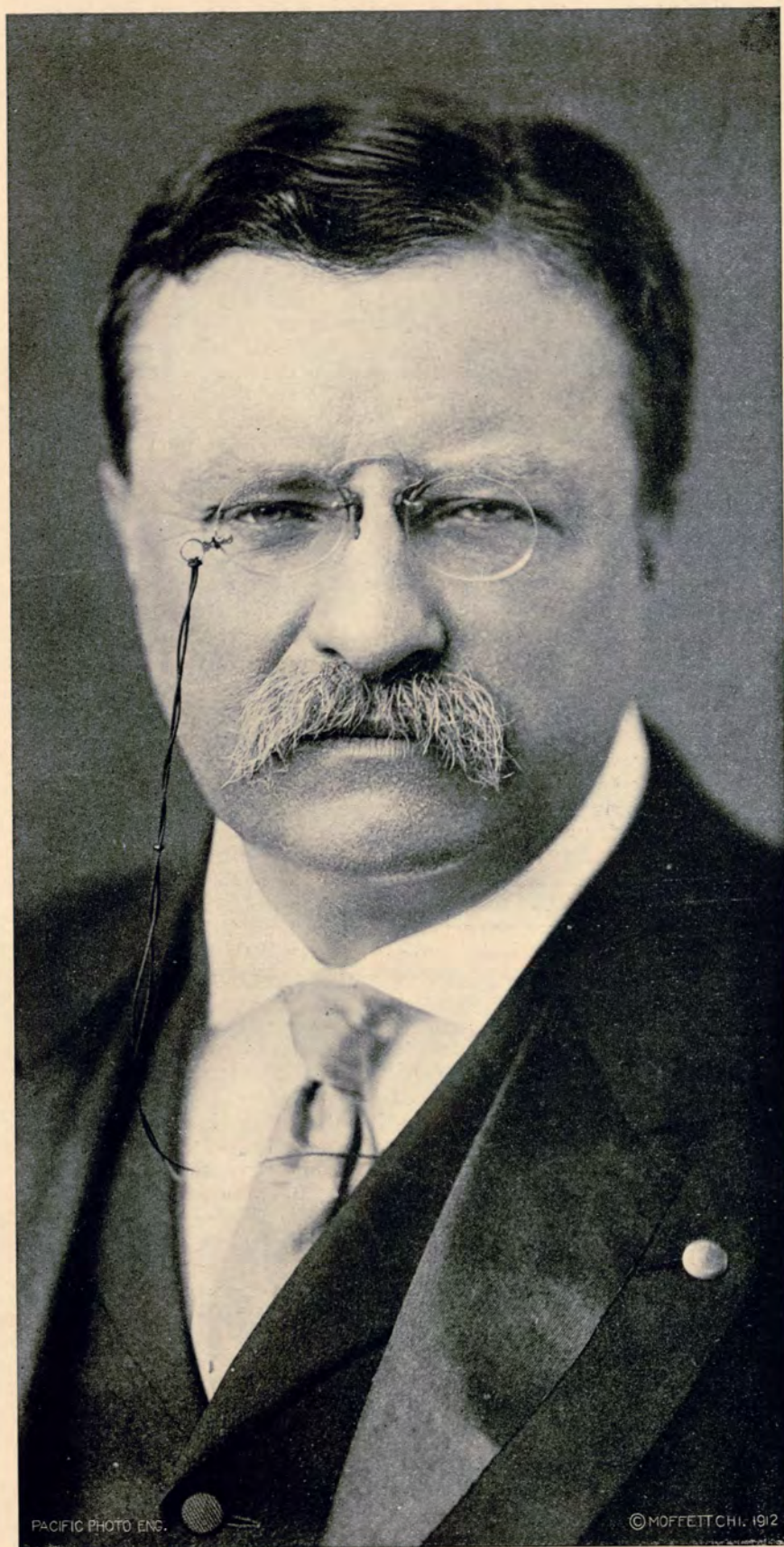
Then we left the car for a few moments, and went up the steps of the Peristyle to look at the view of bay and city. The columns of the Peristyle cut the lovely panorama into a series of correlated pictures of exquisite beauty.

Words seemed unnecessary, my friend gazed in rapt appreciation at the scene of city, and bay, and with Point Loma's rugged headland, rising from the ocean, in the distance.

As we rode on through the Prado, and to the English gardens North of the great Auditorium, I gave her the usual information, as to points of interest, or special beauty. When I told her of the restoration of the Auditorium Building, and of what the women of the community had undertaken in its rehabilitation and administration, under the serious handicap of very little funds, and how it had become one of the great assets of the community, used almost continuously for every sort of public meeting, she remarked "I have always heard that California women were like that."

We continued our ride, and had covered the points of greatest interest, and were on our way to the Rose Gardens, which I had purposely kept for the last, when My friend turned to me, with glowing face, her eyes shining with enthusiasm, and said, "This has been a wonderful experience, I am thrilled through and through, not so much by the things you have shown me this morning, beautiful and wonderful as they have been, but rather by the vision it gives me of the spirit back of all this, which is of course, the spirit of the people of San Diego. I have, as you know, been abroad many times, but nowhere have I found anything that has interested me as this park has. The co-operation of a community in creating on this beautiful spot, a center of such cultural influence—Why, it is like the beginnings of a great University!" I nodded, and murmured "Yes, some of us have dreamed even of that." My visitor continued as if I had not spoken, "The heart of the city! What other city in all the world has such a heart? A heart of exquisite beauty, filled with gladness for all who come within its gates. It is like a song in its harmony, and like a picture in its richness and variety of color, its blue sky and those tall slow swaying trees—what did you call them? 'Eucalyptus' I supplied the name, but she scarcely seemed to hear me as she looked back at the California Building, "And look at that tower! How lovely it is glistening white in the sunshine—How I would love to see it by moonlight!"

So this is the heart of San Diego—The Queen City on the Harbor of the Sun, as I heard that man on the train say yesterday." She turned again to me, laughing, "Do you know I felt positively sick this morning when you suggested that we go into the heart of the city, but now I understand." —LILLIAN PRAY-PALMER.



Theodore
Roosevelt
Oct. 27, 1858
Jan. 6, 1919
Twenty-sixth
President
Sept. 14, 1901
March 4, 1909

THE PRESIDENT WHO INITIATED

To this Outstanding American is due the credit of the Panama Canal, which links the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans by a route thousands of miles shorter than that via Cape Horn. It was during his administration that treaties were consummated which made possible the United States undertaking this immense project.

Preceded by a splendid sanitation campaign, which involved the entire Canal Zone, actual work was begun in 1905. At the close of Roosevelt's administration, work on the canal had attained such momentum as to assure completion of the project.



THE PRESIDENT WHO CELEBRATED

G. AUBREY DAVIDSON,
President,
Panama-California Exposition
(Jan. 1, 1915—Dec. 31, 1916)

This great exposition, held continuously for two consecutive years, was a celebration of the completion of the Panama Canal, on the part of San Diego—"The First Port of Call."

A remarkable project for a city of 30,000 people to undertake and finance; but, ten years afterwards, dividends are yet accruing in an ever-increasing population and San Diego today is one of the metropolitan cities of the Pacific Coast. Beautiful 1400-acre Balboa Park, around which the city is built, received the impetus of development during exposition days, and now is one of the largest and finest parks in the whole world. Exactly 3,747,916 people visited "The Exposition Beautiful", and the City Directory states population 134,995 to date.





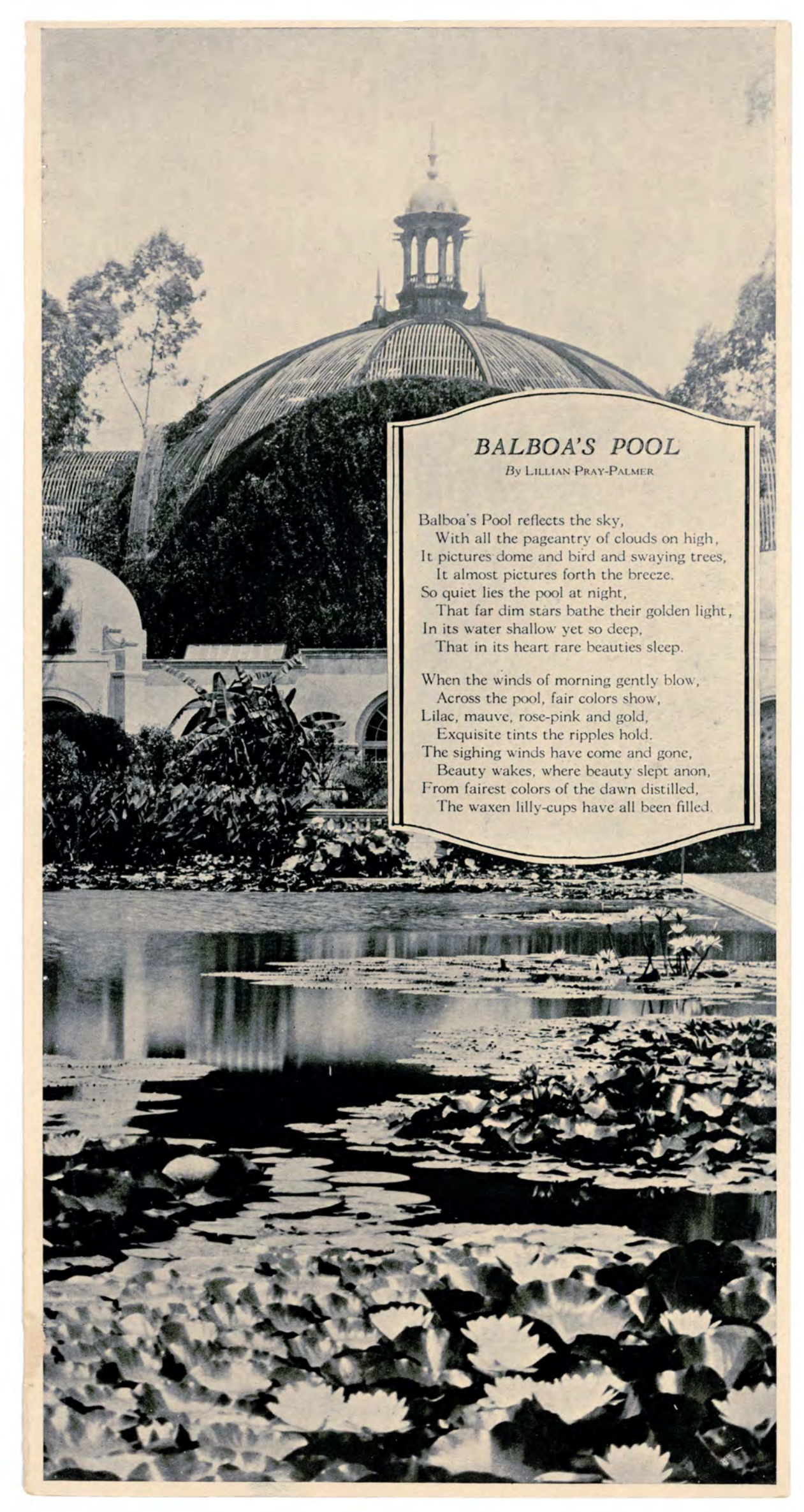
Woodrow
Wilson
Dec. 28, 1856
Feb. 3, 1924
Twenty-eighth
President
March 4, 1913
March 4, 1921

THE PRESIDENT WHO COMPLETED

With sinister war-clouds obscuring the horizon and while the nations of the earth were engaged in a death struggle, President Wilson formally opened the Panama Canal, January 1, 1915, dedicating to mankind a greater triumph than has been accorded any conquering general since the dawn of history.

This great undertaking, now completed, represents the removal of 232,000,000 cubic yards of material and the expenditure of more than \$400,000,000.





BALBOA'S POOL

By LILLIAN PRAY-PALMER

Balboa's Pool reflects the sky,
With all the pageantry of clouds on high,
It pictures dome and bird and swaying trees,
It almost pictures forth the breeze.
So quiet lies the pool at night,
That far dim stars bathe their golden light,
In its water shallow yet so deep,
That in its heart rare beauties sleep.

When the winds of morning gently blow,
Across the pool, fair colors show,
Lilac, mauve, rose-pink and gold,
Exquisite tints the ripples hold.
The sighing winds have come and gone,
Beauty wakes, where beauty slept anon,
From fairest colors of the dawn distilled,
The waxen lilly-cups have all been filled.



American Legion
by Averrett

OUR FLAG

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

Your Flag and my Flag—
And how it flies today!
In your land and my land,
And half the world away!
Rose-red and blood-red,
The stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and soul-white—
The good fore-fathers' dream;
Sky-blue and true-blue, with
stars to shine aright—
The gloried guidon of the day,
a shelter thru the night.

Your Flag and my Flag—
And, oh, how much it holds!
Your land and my land
Secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart
Beat quicker at the sight—
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed—
Red and blue and white.
The one Flag—the great Flag—
the Flag for me and you—
Glorified all else beside—the
red and white and blue.



“A Legion Post that Lives in a Palace”

By HAROLD ANGIER,
Commander

Such was the description of the home of San Diego Post of the American Legion, in an article in the national Legion Weekly.

The building is one of the most beautiful of the large structures in Balboa Park and was given by the City to the American Legion as the American Legion War Memorial Building, with the understanding that the Legion would do the necessary repair work and furnishing of the interior. Over \$20,000 has been spent on this latter work and donations from friends of ex-service men have aided toward completing the handsome and adequate furnishing of the auditorium, stage, reading rooms, dining room, kitchen, etc. The auditorium has a seating capacity of close to 3500 and the American Legion building has become an important center of community entertainment. Many other veteran societies have been invited to use the building and it is also donated for dances, lectures, etc., for the R. O. T. C., the Boy Scouts, the Reserve Corps and for officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps stationed at San Diego.

The building is kept open to the public every day of the year and San Diego Post is collecting war trophies and placing them on the walls and columns of the building, as fast as finances permit, in the hope of creating a splendid arms-museum here. Many interesting relics of the last and former wars have already been secured, and the city has recently appropriated funds to cover cost of freight on a large shipment of World War trophies from Washington, which are being contributed by the War Department.

Throughout the year, except during the summer months, the Legion Building is opened to the public every Sunday evening under auspices of the Legion Lyceum, which is maintained as a public forum, and splendid musical programs and interesting, instructive, and wholesome lectures by well known men and women are provided, without admission charge.

One of the most interesting of American Legion activities in San Diego, is the Hammer Club. This is a luncheon club which meets every Monday noon under sponsorship of the Legion, but is open to any veteran of any of America's wars. There are no dues and there is no regular membership list. Any individual in San Diego who is eligible, is automatically a member and welcome to attend whenever convenient, being called on only to pay cost of his lunch on a day when he attends. Good programs are provided and attendance now runs close to 150 men each Monday.

Many newcomers to the city find the Hammer Club an immediately opened door to acquaintanceship.

California has done a great deal for ex-service men in the way of tax exemption and in state loans for purchase of homes and ranches. Many of these benefits are available to ex-service men coming here from other states as well as to those who entered service from California, and San Diego welcomes newcomers of the type who assumed responsibilities and served our nation in its time of trouble.



*"Where the Eagle
Screams in Balboa"*



Our Flag

A Tribute by the late Franklin K. Lane

"I am the day's WORK of the WEAKEST man, the largest dream of the most daring.

I am the Constitution and the courts, statutes and statute makers, soldier and dreadnaught, drayman and street-sweep, cook, counselor and clerk.

I am the battles of yesterday and the mistakes of tomorrow.

I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why.

I am no more than what you BELIEVE me to be, and I am all that you believe I CAN BE.

My stars and my stripes are your dreams and your labors."



(Mrs. G. A. Davidson and her car in Balboa Park--1925)

G. A. Davidson, President Southern Trust and Commerce Bank, who was President of the Panama-California Exposition, 1915-16-17, submits the California Building and Cabrillo Bridge as his favorites of the many beautiful scenes in Balboa Park





Balboa Park Auditorium

BY LILLIAN PRAY-PALMER



Among the many beautiful and unique features of Balboa Park that stand out in high light, is Balboa Park Auditorium, or as it is more commonly called, The Civic Auditorium. It is a monument to the civic pride of the women of San Diego, a testimonial to their business ability, and a demonstration of one feminine quality that should be a fundamental principle of municipal economics—beauty and usefulness combined in the greatest possible service to the community.

During the exposition period, 1915-1916, this building was a palace of exhibits for the seven southern counties of California, and was known as The Seven Southern Counties Building, and so inscribed in the frieze of the entablature, with the names of the co-operating counties.

Fashioned upon the somewhat amplified lines of the early California houses, the main building has projecting wings on each side, that flank a great forecourt, or patio; between these wings, along the front and enclosing the patio, is a deep-shadowed, one-story arcade, over which Virginia creeper and Bougainvillea vines clamber and fling their riot of color. Within was the great Exhibition hall surrounded by reception rooms, lecture rooms, and broad stairways leading to the arched balconies and soft lighted art gallery above, all lending itself as a magnificent housing for the exhibit of the beauty and wealth of Southern California—luscious fruits, rare flora, gems, precious stones, golden oils, agricultural products, healing herbs, mineral waters, native wines, cotton, and manufactured goods, and in the art gallery above an exhibit of art from the brushes of Southern California artists, worthy to be hung on the walls of the great salons of the world.

In the Blue Drawing-room southern California, represented by seven gracious women, received. The fame of that hospitality has gone round the globe, but re-echoes again today for San Diego, California's southmost city now holds social court in that same room.

For, when Exposition days were over, and the clash of world war had subsided, and the minds of the people were free once more to think along the usual lines of local interest, it was discovered that Time had laid devastating hands on the beautiful buildings of the park.

Questions rose of preservation, of wrecking or using, of costs, and feasibility, and at length, the last word from the Preservation Committee, that among those buildings which must go, was the Seven Southern Counties Building. It was then that the women of San Diego proposed to undertake the rehabilitation of this building for the use of the entire community. The plan, though brief and simple, involved a task of such great proportions and responsibilities that many a wise and experienced man said "It can't be done", but the women, undismayed, smiled and said "We can do it," and continued to say it until their faith was re-inforced by a community opinion that would not be daunted.

The history of the undertaking in detail is a romance too long for the telling here upon these pages. This beautiful building was saved from the wrecker, repaired at the cost, to date, of some \$35,000.00 in money, plus the untiring effort of the women of San Diego, who by their vision and courage invoked the aid of both men and women alike, and the Auditorium now stands strong and beautiful in the midst of its lawns and gardens, and serves the community in a larger way than almost any other building in the park.

The old exhibition hall has been converted into a handsome Auditorium, eighty-five feet wide by two hundred and forty feet long, capable of seating four thousand people. This point has been actually demonstrated at a recent meeting given to welcome a United States Senator.

From four spacious Drawing-rooms is dispensed traditional California hospitality in every form of social function. The famous Persimmon Room of the California Building, that visitors to the California-Panama Exposition will never forget, in which The Womans Board presided over receptions, teas, and social affairs of

State importance, has been transferred to the Auditorium and recreated in all its old-time brilliance and beauty in the room formerly used as Art Gallery.

The Blue Drawing-room has been restored. The furniture piece by piece has been found and gathered again into its original setting and once more forms background for the graceful courtesies of San Diego hostesses as they entertain those who come from near or far. The long French windows of the Blue Room open to the south and offer a pleasant vista of velvet green lawn and flowering shrub.

Offering a dignified contrast to the Blue Room is the somber Brown Banquet Hall on the north side of the building overlooking the royal beauty of the formal English gardens, which at all seasons are aflame with the colors of their gorgeous bloom. The Brown Banquet Hall is often the scene of brilliant military levee, reception, or ball, when its soft brown tones are lighted by the shimmer and sheen of lovely silks, satin, and lace, and the splendid trappings of the United States Army and Navy uniforms—like the old story of 'Revelry by night,' and 'Lights that shone o'er fair women and brave men!'

Across the mission tiled floor of the double arcade that leads from the Brown Banquet Hall is the Little Drawing-room, cheerful and cosy, always available for smaller affairs. Besides these, there are a number of pleasant, comfortable club and committee rooms.

The Lecture hall of Exposition days has been remodeled into what is now the Colonial Banquet room. It will seat at table over three hundred. A cool gray room with a balcony for orchestra, and one whole side thrown open by long French windows that look out upon the patio. The adjacent kitchens are fully equipped, and afford every necessary convenience to the chef who presides over this department of the Auditorium.

The main entrance of the building is on the south, and leads beneath an arcade and across the patio, into the large Auditorium. The patio, too, with its floor of Mission tile, red and sun baked, its dome, the blue of California skies, is the scene of many a



Home Scene, Southern Counties Building, 1915

Mrs. Collins Porter, Mrs. Robert Garner, Mrs. L. B. Hogue, Mrs. Wiley M. Weaver, Mrs. F. C. Martin, Mrs. Clarke W. McKie, Mrs. Chas. Wilson and many other internationally known and notable women have been hostesses for affairs of state importance in the beautiful and home-like setting of the patio and reception rooms of what is now San Diego's splendid Civic Auditorium



charming luncheon and tea, for, in the wonderful climate of San Diego, the sun shines and the birds sing three hundred and thirty days, at least, out of the three hundred and sixty-five of the year, and the programs of these delightful out-of-door affairs are often glorified by the matchless music of the mocking bird singing from the palms or blossoming vines of the patio.

Not only in these social ways does Balboa Park Auditorium serve the city of San Diego and community, but as a Convention Hall it affords adequate accommodation for County, State, and National conventions of major importance. It offers a Theatre for seasons of Grand Opera, or for nights of concert. It is available for all social, civic, and educational affairs, on terms impersonal and democratic.

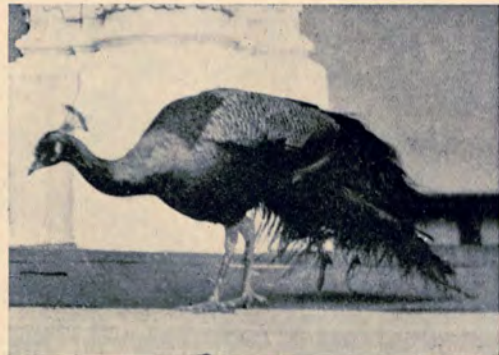
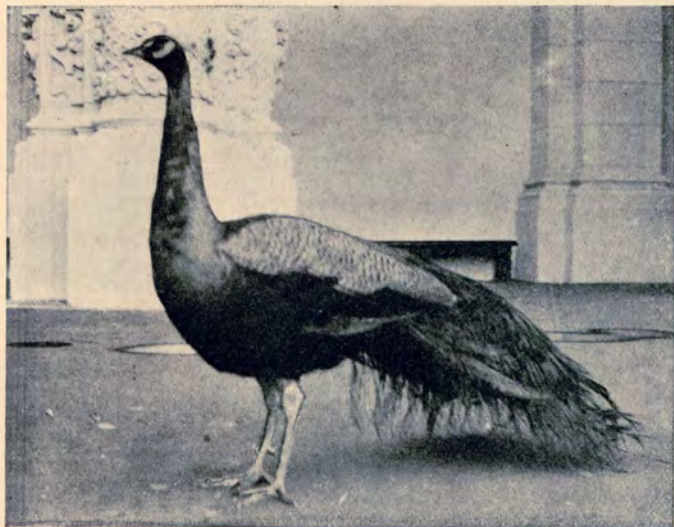
The Auditorium is managed by the Balboa Park Auditorium Association. This association is comprised of a group of public spirited men and women. The officers serve, without pay, as a Board of Directors, administering all the business connected with the rentals and upkeep, and also superintending the continual repairs and remodeling that is carried forward, as fast as the income will allow.

The purpose is to make it second to none of the great auditoriums of the United States. It is already an asset of vast importance to the City of San Diego. But, to Balboa Park, the Auditorium is an invaluable unit among its institutions of cultural influence, offering as it does a forum for the freest expression of the social, civic, artistic and educational life of the Community.



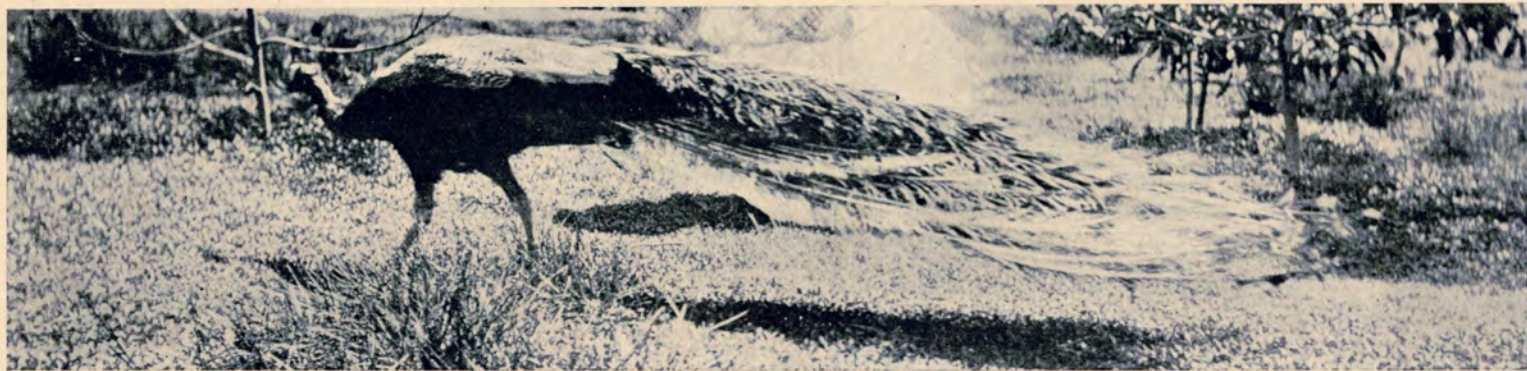


A Unique Picture of Magnificent Balboa Park Civic Auditorium as it was in the days of the Exposition. To note the growth of trees, vines and shrubbery during the anniversary period, the reader should compare the picture of the embowered entrance to this building on a preceding page



1915 Southern California Garden 1916
Brain handiwork of Capt Gray

The stately English gardens have often
been the colorful promenade for these
gorgeous birds





Miss Alice Lee
President Balboa Park
Auditorium Association and Member
of the Publicity
Committee



Mrs. Della G. Haman
Managing Director Bal-
boa Park Auditorium
Association and
Member of the
Publicity Committee



Auditorium, looking north-east from the Prado



Lillian Pray-Palmer, Chairman and Editor Publicity Department
Balboa Park Auditorium Association and Member of Board of Directors

Balboa Park--An Appreciation and an Invitation

By HAL H. HOBSON,

From Automobile Club of Southern California.

Balboa Park—San Diego's Garden of Romance—little more than a decade ago it was nothing more than barren hills and empty valleys—but today—who can roam thru its maze of beautiful buildings, parked roadways, beds of pansies and roses, and gardens of tropical verdure without feeling that they are visiting in a foreign land. It is now 1925 and as I return on the tenth anniversary of the great Panama-California Exposition I marvel at the superb beauty that greets the eye.

To those far-seeing men who just before 1915 conceived and built the Panama-California Exposition should go the honors and thanks of San Diego and of all of Southern California for these men have transformed the barren lands of Balboa Park into a modern wonderland. And to those public spirited men and women who have so diligently worked for the preservation and maintenance of the buildings of the park should go the support of everyone.

A surprising thing about Balboa Park is that it was made beautiful by the hand of man, being only a typical bit of Southern California land before being designated for park purposes. This is hard to visualize when one walks through the flower beds, across grassy plots and amongst the giant trees.

There are many attractions in Balboa Park such as museums, art galleries, public tennis courts, golf links, a Civic Auditorium which has been the scene of many conventions, a Boy Scout permanent camp that is the most unique in the country being a replica of the Cliff Dwellers homes of New Mexico, the largest outdoor organ in the world at which daily free concerts are given by Dr. J. Humphrey Stewart one of the most accomplished organists and composers of the present day.

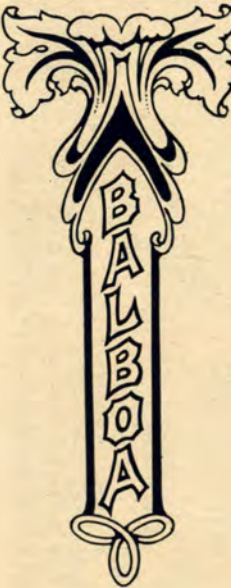
A beautiful structure to house a technical library has recently been completed. The American Legion has taken over one of the beautiful buildings and has established a War Relics Museum that will be open to the public. A Zoological garden which ranks with the best in the country has been built up under the direction of a small group of public spirited citizens. And there are many more attractions for the visitor who could spend days of enjoyable hours in this spot.

Here one breathes the spirit of California and leaving Balboa Park one can travel the open road to any part of this great commonwealth and find it one large park. The whole outdoors beckons. Mountains and seashore provide resorts and amusements for those hundreds of thousands who come to play.

Travel throughout the State is made easy by the broad paved roads all of which are thoroughly signposted by the Automobile Club of Southern California and the California State Auto Assn., the former operating in the 13 southern Counties while the latter operates in the northern part of the State.

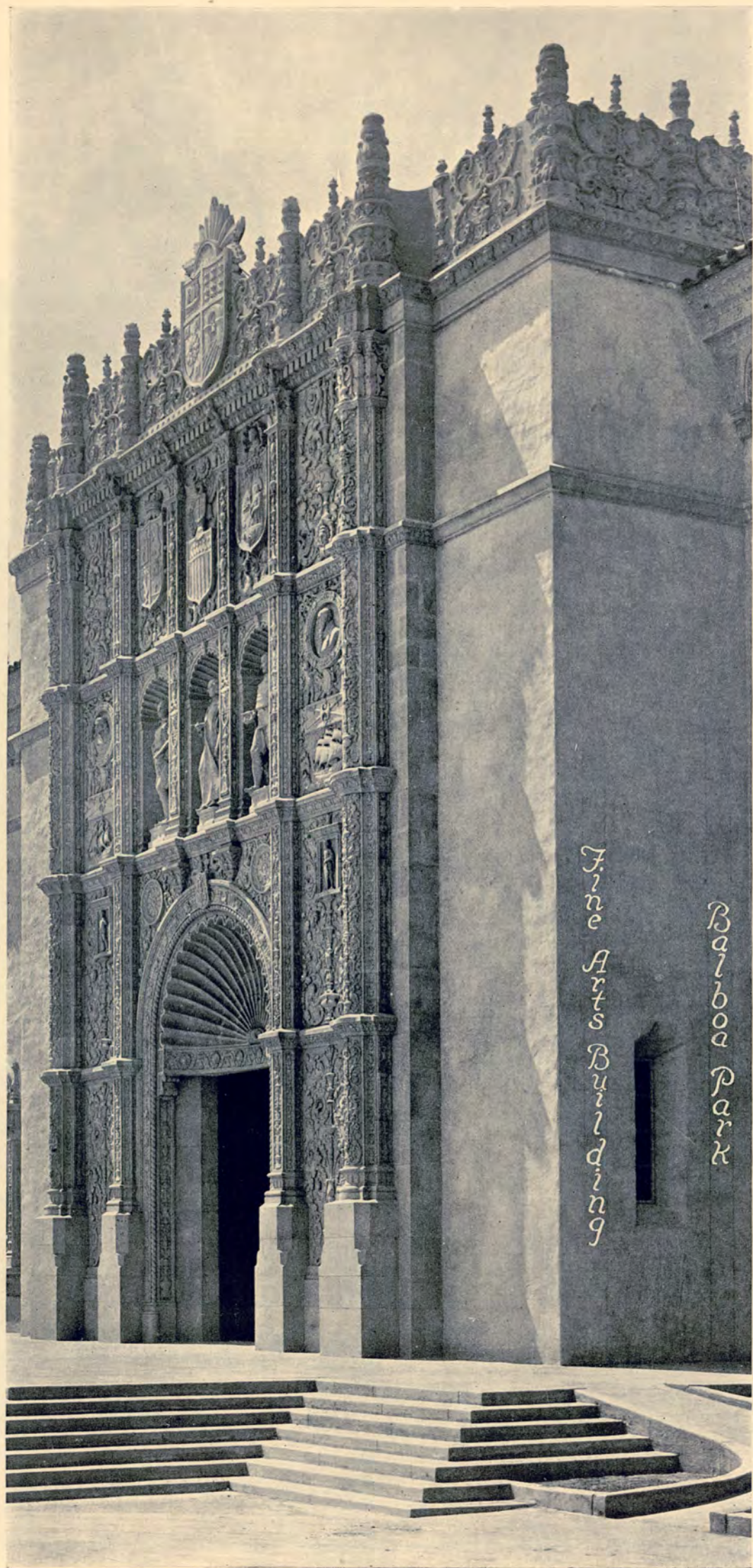
These superb motoring organizations extend a welcome to visitors to call at their offices for any assistance they need. Maps, information and routings are given to visitors from other States free of charge and throughout the land California is becoming noted for its hospitality to the stranger thru the work done by these two motoring organizations and the assistance which they render to the motorist.

Come to San Diego and from San Diego see the State. Once you come you will desire to stay—for here we have all that one needs to make life enjoyable. Warm in winter and cool in summer our climate is unexcelled and amusements of any sort that can be had in any other place can also be had in San Diego.





Balboa Park



Fine Arts Building

Balboa Park

THE FINE ARTS GALLERY

By GERTRUDE GILBERT

A beautiful building of enduring stone and concrete has replaced the Sacramento Valley Building at the North end of the Plaza de Panama. It is known as the Fine Arts Gallery and is a munificent gift to the people of San Diego from Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bridges.

In this gift the dream of San Diego citizens and of every visitor to the city that the original group of Exposition buildings may be reproduced in permanent buildings of concrete, and as a cultural center of unsurpassed beauty and worth become the heritage of future generations, has received the first step toward realization.

The design of the Art Gallery, planned by Templeton Johnson and Robert W. Snyder, Architects of San Diego, is Spanish Renaissance of the early part of the 16th century. The central motive is rich in ornament and sculpture, and the heraldic devices so typical of Spanish architecture. Above the deeply recessed portal are statues and bas reliefs of the great artists of Spain. Above these are the coats of arms of Spain, the United States, and California with the escutcheon of the city of San Diego as the crowning feature. Over the windows of the main facade are circular headed lunettes containing bas reliefs of the Arts of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting.

One enters the building through a vestibule of glass and iron which has a wealth of delicate ornament. The decorative effect of the interior is achieved mainly through the use of painted beamed ceilings, so very typical of Spanish architecture, and a very dignified treatment of stone arches and balustrading in connection with the main staircase.

There are two galleries for sculpture on the ground floor, and five other rooms for miscellaneous art objects. On the second floor are two large picture galleries lighted from above, and one of smaller dimensions. There are ample facilities for administration, and San Diego is the possessor of a fine arts building, while not the largest, the most complete and best equipped in the United States.

At the time of its formal opening and presentation to the city this fall, the Fine Arts Gallery will be already in possession of one of the finest collections of Renaissance Flemish tapestries in existence, the initial gift of Mr. and Mrs. Bridges to the Gallery; also a number of valuable works of painting and sculpture given by other interested art patrons.

It is the intention of those in charge of the gallery to observe the greatest care in the selection of exhibits in order that the collections which shall eventually become the possession of the Fine Arts Society shall represent only the rarest and choicest objects of art.

The business affairs of the Fine Arts Gallery are managed by the officers and committees of the Fine Arts Society, W. S. Dorland, President.





*Tropical Jungle ~
Horticultural Building*



The Japanese Tea Garden



DR. HARRY WEGFORTH
Founder of the San Diego Zoo, Idol of the children and one of the most beloved
Citizens of San Diego.



The Largest Bird Cage in the World
The gift of Ellen Browning Scripps
to the San Diego Zoo.

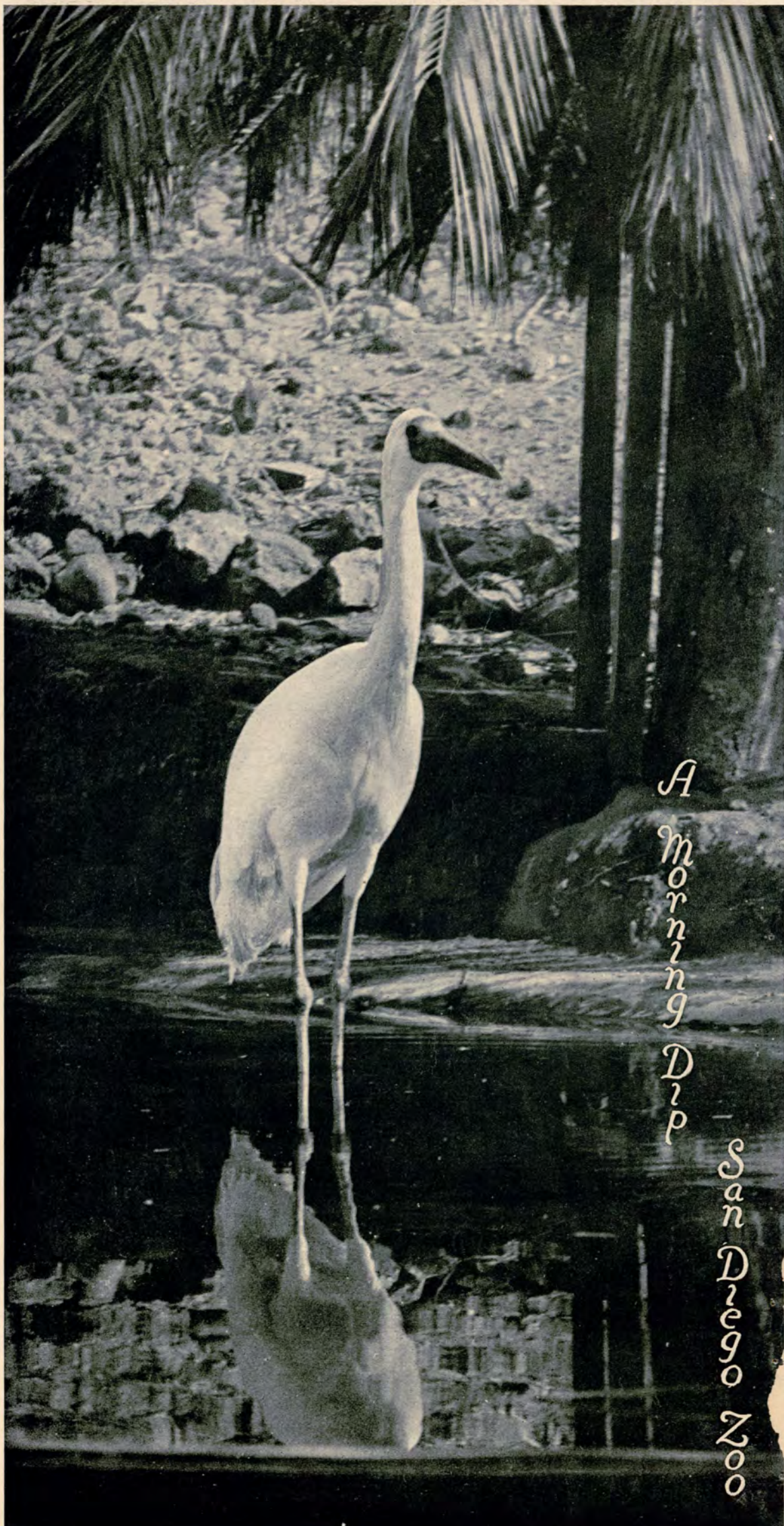


"SOME FLAPPER,"
by Averett.

This Egret lives in an iron palace



YELLOW CRESTED COCKATOO
SAN DIEGO ZOO



*A
M
o
r
n
i
n
g
D
i
p*

*S
a
n
D
i
e
g
o
Z
o
o*





The San Diego Zoological Gardens

Balboa Park

BY T. N. FAULCONER

Director San Diego Zoological Garden.



Grecian mythologists have it that a certain hero sowed dragon's teeth from which sprang a mighty army. A half dozen public-spirited citizens of San Diego, lovers of children and of animals, broadcast their ideas concerning the establishment of a Zoological Garden. These ideas fell upon fallow ground and have reached their fruition in an institution that, within the three years since its inception, has become world famous.

The great charm of the San Diego Zoological Garden lies not in the number and variety of its specimens, although it ranks high among the great zoos of the world in this respect, nor in its vast acreage of canyon and mesa land so ideally formed for the purpose, but in the humane and interesting manner in which the animals, birds and reptiles are displayed. Lions, tigers and cougars, restrained only by a concealed moat, roam in apparent freedom. In the tallest bird cage ever constructed, giant trees tower to great heights, affording flamingoes and herons, ibis, toucans, curassows and numerous other exotic and brilliantly plumaged fowl leafy bowers where they may nest and rear their broods in view of visitors, but safe from the proddings of umbrellas and canes.

The elephants enjoy the freedom of spacious stockades, and, on Sundays, make scores of journeys around their track, burdened each trip with a dozen gleeful, howling youngsters. Occasionally the camels also are saddled to give visitors an opportunity to compare the rolling motion of these "desert ships" with vessels that sail the seas.

To those who have taken up cudgels for or against evolution the primate group is a source of endless interest. Chimpanzees, gibbons, mandrills, baboons and scores of monkeys disport themselves after the manner of their kind, which, after all, is not so unlike that of humanity. However remote their relationship to man, these animals unquestionably are supreme as entertainers, and about their quarters one always finds a majority of the visitors.

Less than three years ago, cactus covered the barren hills and canyons where now stands the zoo. More than twelve hundred birds, animals and reptiles have come to take the place of the occasional jack rabbit, and a half million visitors have spent happy hours in this section of Balboa Park during the past year, where, before the zoo came, was solitude.

Among the principal buildings of the San Diego Zoo are the Administration Building, the Reptile House, and the O'Rourke Zoological Institute. The last named is a children's adjunct to the main Zoological Garden, where the children of San Diego are learning much of Nature, under the able direction of Dr. Wm. H. Raymenton. "To know and love all wild life, to hunt with a camera instead of lethal weapons, to conserve rather than to destroy," are the lessons that this institute is designed to promulgate.

Much of the expensive construction has been made possible by the generosity and public spirit of a few wealthy citizens, but the friendly attitude of the entire public and of the press, combined with the unfailing loyal support of the San Diego Zoological Society, numbering at this time nearly one thousand members, have been great contributing factors in the rapid growth and present high standing of the San Diego Zoo. But, above all, credit is due to the man who first proposed that San Diego should have a Zoo. For, without the vision, enthusiasm, and unceasing effort of Dr. Harry M. Wegeforth, who for the last ten years has devoted his time and energy and determination to this work, there is serious doubt whether San Diego would have, as it has today, an institution that ranks high among the important Zoological Gardens of the World.





"For they have been ever of old"

Photo classic Bishop

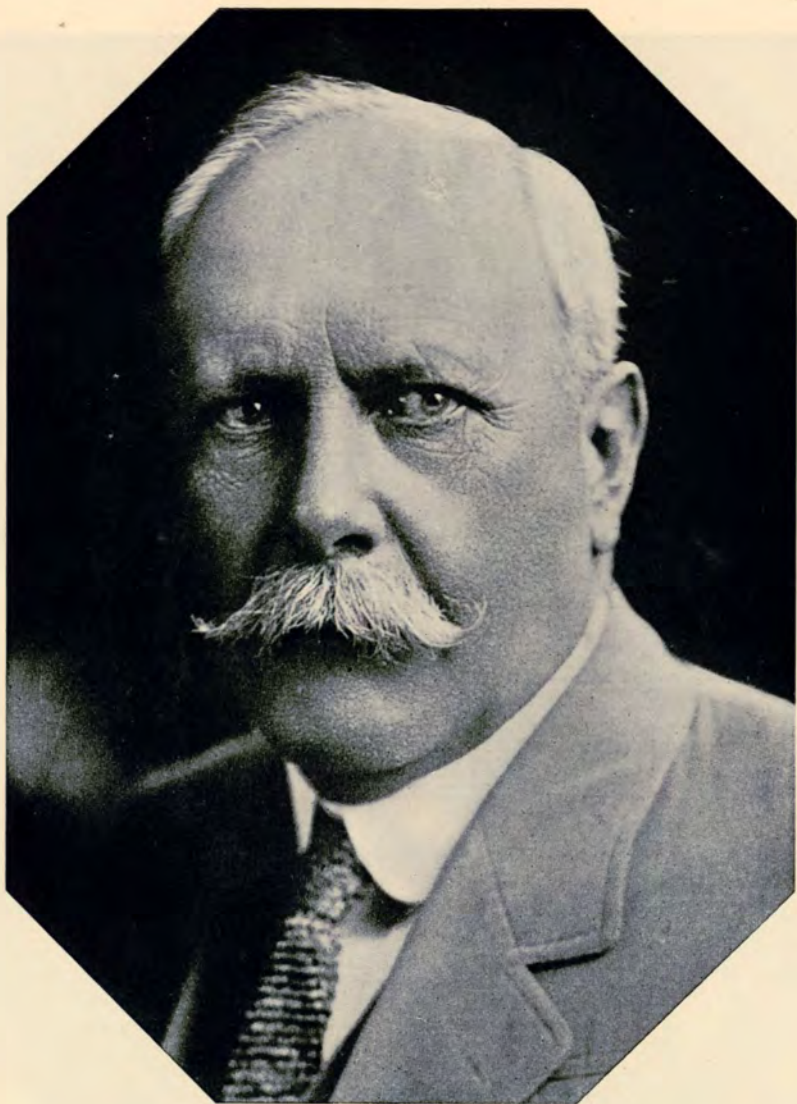


*"Twinies" ~
"Listening to the "Bed-Time"
Daniel Story."*



A
L
O
V
E
S
O
N
G

SAN DIEGO ZOO



JOHN D. SPRECKELS

John D. Spreckels, San Diego's loyal citizen and greatest benefactor
The world famous out-of-doors organ of Balboa Park, was the gift of John D. Spreckels and his brother Adolph B. Spreckels to San Diego in 1915, and was dedicated "To all the People of the World". The late Theodore Roosevelt, on the occasion of his visit to San Diego, at the time of the Exposition referred to the massive instrument as "The Organ of Alabaster". Looking at the illustration on another page, showing, in all its classic beauty, the Organ and the peristyle we do not question the fineness of his inspiration.



JOY and GLADNESS at the San Diego Zoo
A gift from John D. Spreckels that has gladdened and will continue to gladden the hearts of thousands of children



The O'Rourke Zoological Institute of San Diego

The O'Rourke Zoological Institute is an institutional gift to the San Diego Zoo, which offers laboratories, dark rooms, museum specimens, lecture hall, and an exhibit of live pet animals, for the education of the children of the city, in the knowledge of bird and wild life.

The great underlying purpose of this institution is, however, to awaken in the child a love and appreciation of all wild life, and to offer him an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the habits of animals and to learn their distinctive classifications. This will, to a great degree, overcome fear, and help to create a true interest and consideration of these, so called, lesser creatures of the great animal kingdom.

In making this gift to the San Diego Zoo, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. O'Rourke have become benefactors indeed to the city, and have identified themselves with the progressive educational movement of the community, as well as having endeared themselves to the children of San Diego for all time.





Administration Building, San Diego Zoo



Mr. and Mrs. P. F. O'Rourke, Donors of the splendid gift to the City of San Diego of The O'Rourke Zoological Institute, and The Administration Building of the San Diego Zoo.
Mrs. O'Rourke is an active member of several Women's Clubs, and an officer on the Board of Commissioners of the Girl Scouts, an organization in which she is greatly interested, and to which she has been a generous patron.

California--The Nation's Playground

By C. A. MCGREW



California, playground of the nation—and rightfully so called, because, with all its great industries and commerce, it spreads before the nation a vast expanse of grand scenery, blessed with a climate second to none in the world—has kept much of that fine natural scenery intact within parks. And those parks will remain forever. They must, for they mean so much to the people of the state.

California's parks, in very fact, stand as a beautiful symbol of what life means in California and to all Californians and their guests from all over the world. From the great national parks, grand with towering mountains running far up into the clear blue skies, and with wide valleys bordered with gigantic trees—the great natural parks set aside by the nation for the years to come—down to the city parks, with their cultivated beauty, they all mean opportunity to worship nature at its very best, and they compel that worship, unconscious though it may be in some cases, through a quick admiration and an enduring love.

This is and always will be the great outdoor state of the Union, the state whose people, or many of them, work outdoors a large part of the time, the state where for the greater part of the year one may enjoy life outdoors without a thought of rain or storm. In the years to come soon, there is every reason to believe that its population will increase so that many of the thousands of acres now untenanted will be taken for homes and the forest and wild areas will be drawn narrower and narrower. Fortunate indeed will be those California communities containing men and women of foresight enough to preserve for all the people large parks in which the best of California's life will be preserved, for the use of those who then will make a mighty population here.

Blessed indeed is San Diego, for years ago men of patriotic vision saw an opportunity to reserve for the future a wide spread of truly California ground in the very middle of the beautiful city that was to be; and here men have so aided and worked with nature as to create a park of which any Californian may well be proud—a park of size, as is California; a park of natural beauty; a park of new grandeur, contributed by architects of building and landscape—a gem that now is cemented into the crown of a truly golden state.





Dedication Pacific Milestone in Plaza, San Diego, California, by President Coolidge, November 17, 1923—San Diego being Pacific terminus Lee Highway, Washington, D. C., to San Diego,
and Old Spanish Trail, St. Augustine, Florida, to San Diego.
Dedicatory address read by Colonel Ed Fletcher, President Borderland Highway, San Diego to El Paso



COL. ED. FLETCHER

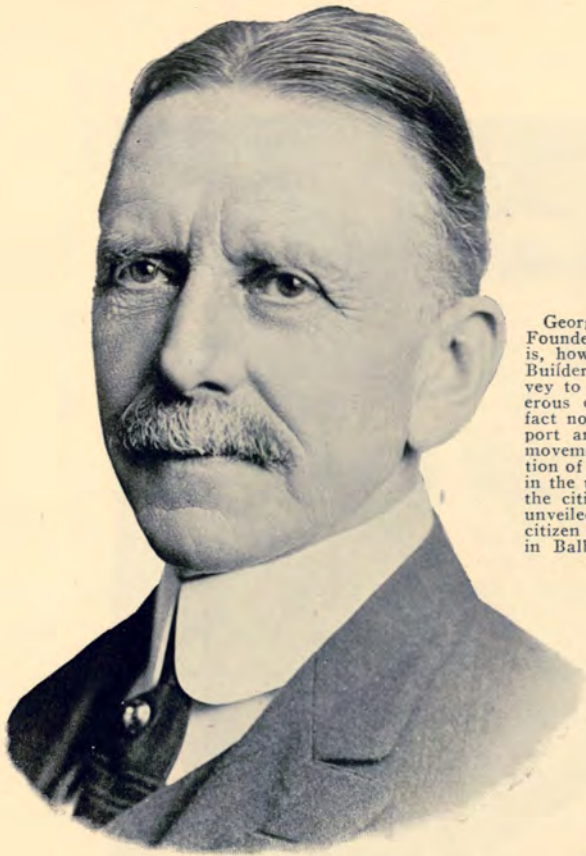
It has been said "Highways are the Arteries of Commerce", this being true the man who encourages the building of good roads, and assists in the development of great systems of highways is a benefactor of his country. San Diego claims as citizen Col. Ed. Fletcher, a man who for over twenty years has been identified with County, State, and National programs for the building of highways, having served actively on the following commissions:

In 1905 he was one of a committee of six men to campaign for the first San Diego County bond issue to build four hundred and fifty-eight miles of highway in the county. This project was brought to a successful conclusion.

From 1920 to 1923 Col. Fletcher served as President of the San Diego County Highway Commission, with F. M. White and Sherwood Wheaton as fellow Commissioners. This Commission disbursed the funds of a two and a half million dollar bond issue, giving to every community its quota of paved highway—an equitable adjustment which was made necessary by the war time increase in cost of materials and road building.

At the present time (1925), besides being President of The California Highway Association, Col. Fletcher is President of The Borderland Highway Association, to open a southern route from San Diego, through Yuma, Tucson, Douglas and Bisbee, to El Paso; Vice-President of The Old Spanish Trails Association, routed from San Diego to Florida via San Antonio, Houston, and New Orleans; Vice-President of the Lee Highway Association from Washington, D. C., to San Diego. On November 17th, 1923, the last or Pacific milestone of this highway was unveiled on the Plaza at San Diego, with ceremonies arranged by the citizens of San Diego in honor of Col. Fletcher. The dedication address by Pres. Coolidge was read by Col. Fletcher on this occasion.

For the past ten years, as Chairman of The State and National Highway Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, Col. Fletcher has been instrumental in promoting every movement towards a splendid system of roads and highways, not only in California, but also the greater trans-continental projects.



George W. Marston is called one of the Founders of Balboa Park. Mr. Marston is, however, more than a founder, he is a Builder. From the time of the first survey to the present day he has been a generous contributor of time and money, in fact no one citizen has done more to support and carry on the park development movement than Mr. Marston. In recognition of this and of years of unfailing service in the upbuilding of the City of San Diego, the citizens of this community placed and unveiled a bronze bust of this leading citizen on the lawn of the North Garden in Balboa Park.

Colonel David C. Collier

Director General of the Panama-California Inter-National Exposition. The man whose great enthusiasm, untiring energy, indomitable courage, and splendid executive ability, made possible the successful accomplishment of the two years of the great exposition in Balboa Park, San Diego, California, which this book commemorates.

In 1920 Col. Collier was sent as American Representative to The Inter-National Exposition at Brazil and has been named Director General of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1926.



Looking across North Lawn to the California Tower

BALBOA PARK

By W. H. PORTERFIELD

Standing on the summit of Point Loma, a good many years ago, the late William E. Smythe, distinguished author and historian, looked across the beautiful bay of San Diego and exclaimed: "Is there another land for which God has done so much and man so little?"

But that was in a day when Balboa Park as we visualize it in July, 1925, was in the womb of time—a refuge for gophers, jack rabbits and trap-door spiders, living their lives among the wild yuccas, sumacs, grease wood and other desert flora of this region.

Today, Balboa Park is not only the most beautiful thing of its kind in this country, it is rapidly becoming the mecca of travellers from every part of the world, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever".

The location of Balboa Park, in the very heart of the city, is of course, ideal. When, in 1903, George W. Marston from his private purse, engaged and paid for the services of a great landscape designer to survey the park, he performed a great public service for his city and started a wave of enthusiasm for this ideal public recreation ground which is still mounting with the years.

There are 1400 acres in Balboa Park, less certain tracts which have been taken out and given away to the "Gray Castle" High School, the Roosevelt junior high school in the north, the splendid Naval Hospital, the Stadium, and a street car line running through the heart of the tract.

All these concessions were doubtless necessary, but it is today universally agreed, that no more chunks will be carved out of this greatest and most beautiful of Western parks, but that what is left will be kept inviolate for posterity.

The splendid buildings of the Exposition, designed and built in the Spanish Renaissance style, have been permanentized in great part at the expense of generous San Diegans of large means, and the remarkable collections of objects of art and scientific research which have been gathered here make this at once, one of the great cultural centres of the country.

The beautiful out-door Exposition organ, is without doubt one of the most enjoyed features of Balboa Park. Every afternoon, a splendid program is given here by the eminent organist Dr. Humphrey J. Stewart.

The great collection of wild animals, birds and reptiles making up what is known as The San Diego Zoo, is not only one of the finest in the country but one of the most artistic, the lion house and bear dens having been taken as a model by Zoo architects in many parts of the world.

But The Art Gallery, undoubtedly the largest and finest art gallery west of the Mississippi river, completes the circle of the arts and cultural sciences in this loveliest of parks.

The San Diego Society of Natural History, the San Diego Museum, the San Diego Community Players and the branch County Library, are a few of the outstanding cultural institutions which have been brought into the park, by the generosity and vision of citizens of San Diego.



EXPOSITION DAYS

Girl Scouts of San Diego

MRS. WILLIAM KETTNER
Commissioner

This announcement appears in large letters over the entrance of a small building which stands at the north end of the Pepper Grove in Balboa Park. During the Exposition, this building was used as an emergency hospital; during the war it was a hospital for the Naval Training Station, then occupying the main exposition buildings; and now it is but fitting that it should be devoted not to those who have been injured in the game of life, but to a system of recreational training that has for its motto "Be prepared" in order that girls may escape the haphazard injuries that often come to them.

This is not the first headquarters of Girl Scouts in San Diego, for the first council was organized in 1918, with Mrs. J. W. Fisher as County Commissioner, and Miss Nancy Waddell as County Director. In 1920, Miss Barbara McMillan became County Director and in that year the organization was included in the Community Chest. In 1922, through the courtesy of the Park Board, the Scouts were allowed this building, which has become a real home, and will become more cherished as each year's gathering of girls passes through.

The main building is devoted to the offices of the County Director Miss McMillan and the Secretary, Mrs. Julia McGarvey, as well as the living quarters of the house mother, Mrs. Henry G. Miller; but, of course, this means little to the young girl without the annex "Recreation Hall". In these headquarters a Council of thirty members acts as a link between the girl and the community and elects a Board of Directors of seven, giving them authority to determine the policies of the local work. Here the captains of the troops meet at supper once a month to compare notes and share inspiration and enthusiasm. Here the troops come for picnics, spreads, slumber parties, plays and what not. Here is held every quarter a Court of Awards, which is a sort of promotion day. At this ceremony, each one who has passed required tests receives her tenderfoot pin; her first or second class insignia; her merit badges, such as home nurse, first aide, homemaker, health winner, laundress, cook, gardener, handy woman, etc.; even the Golden Eaglet, which is the highest honor a Scout may attain. Here is the meeting place of the Golden Eaglet Club, which has now a membership of eight. From this building radiates the ideals of scouting through the County, for there are troops in Escondido, San Marcos, Oceanside, La Mesa, National City, Chula Vista and San Ysidro.

The primary aim of scouting is service to the community and the activities of Girl Scouts correspond to five phases of the life of woman today: The Home Maker; The Producer; The Consumer; The Citizen; The Human Being. To this end the promise is "On my honor, I will try to do my duty to God and my country; to help other people at all times; to obey the Scout laws." What can give one more faith in the well-being of the coming generation than to hear a group of girls in their early teens, with all of the enthusiasm and earnestness of this age, saying "A Girl Scout's honor is to be trusted", for this is the first of the laws. The other laws assure us of loyalty; of the duty of helpfulness; of friendship to all and the sisterhood of scouts; of courtesy; of friendliness to animals; of obedience; of cheerfulness; of thriftiness; of purity.

Could all of this good principle be "dry as dust" and "preachy"? Oh yes, it could; but not when girls work out the applications, themselves.

The unit of the organization is the "tenderfoot", who, when she is registered in the international sisterhood must know her motto, her slogan of "do a good turn daily", her promise and her laws. She must have learned the application of the part of her promise to "do my duty to my country" to the extent of how to draw or make a flag in the proper proportions, the respect due to the flag, the first and last stanzas of the "Star Spangled Banner", the full name of the President of the United States, the governor or her State and the mayor of her city. She must have applied practically her promise of helpfulness; she must "be pre-



pared" for emergencies by knowing how to tie a reef or "square" knot that will hold for bandages and parcels, a bowline and how to use it in the rescue of persons in the water, the clove hitch for tent ropes or to secure boats; the sheep shank, for taking up the slack in tent ropes or tow lines. She must also have applied her promise of thriftiness in having earned or saved some part of the cost of her uniform or insignia.

These units form into groups of eight, called patrols, each with a self-elected leader. Two or more patrols make a troop and the leaders of the patrols form the Court of Honor, which is the governing body, choosing the activities, making the programs, earning money for the expenses. The wise captain stands by sympathetically watching the troop work out its own problems, making its mistakes perhaps, but learning by doing.

The men of the Lion's Club, as a part of their welfare work, have constituted themselves "big brothers" to these girls and their co-operation has brought a large measure of confidence and encouragement for the future to "Girl Scouts County Headquarters."





Aerial view showing a portion of the 1,400 acres comprising Balboa Park, around which the City of San Diego is built. Cabrillo Bridge and permanent Exposition buildings, housing museums and art galleries, stand out in the center of the picture



Aerial view of the third largest city park in America. The San Diego High School and Stadium occupies the foreground. In the middle distance is to be seen the great 1,000-bed U.S. Naval Base Hospital, a unit of 25 buildings, costing \$5,000,000

The Parks of San Diego

J. G. MORLEY

Superintendent of Parks

The city of San Diego is very fortunate to have within its boundaries thirty-five parks, ranging in area from small parcels of land to and including areas from sixty acres, to fourteen hundred acres, contained within the boundaries of Balboa Park. It is unnecessary in this article to describe all the properties; however, there are several of historic interest and others that lend themselves to high class development, which as the city continues to grow, will provide increased facilities for the enjoyment of our citizens, and place San Diego among the leaders of park development on the Pacific Coast.

Washington Park is located in that portion of San Diego called Old Town, as it was here that the city was originally located. While this park is only a small square, it is the place where Commodore Stockton, Nov. 3, 1846, raised the stars and stripes and added California as part of the Commonwealth of the United States. In the near vicinity, on the hillside overlooking Old Town, is Ft. Stockton Park. On this area was built the fort named after the Commodore when the city was captured, and the site has recently been added to our park system and will be improved in the near future to commemorate the history of those early days of the pioneers of California.

Torrey Pines Park has an approximate area of seven hundred acres. It is the native habitat of the pine trees named after Dr. Torrey in commemoration of the discovery of this variety by him many years ago. The park is located on a high mesa overlooking the Pacific Ocean. The topography is of a very rugged character, with deep canyons filled with our beautiful California native shrubs and wild flowers, and the hills in the northerly section overlooking the sea are covered with the Torrey pines, which owing to the prevailing west winds, present a gnarled and picturesque setting that fits in so charmingly with the rugged landscape.

The park extends along the ocean for over three miles, with cliffs and canyons opening toward the sea. These cliffs are composed of sandstone and are a very picturesque sight as viewed from the beach,—the erosion from storms and the wash of the ocean breakers have produced many charming and characteristic effects that tend to give the park varied and unusual attractions. Then we have the beautiful views of the coast line for a number of miles to the north, and to the south, beautiful La Jolla, and Point Loma several miles away, and the distant ranges of mountains to the east; all these interesting features, together with the quaint Torrey Pines Lodge, built through the generosity of Miss Ellen B. Scripps of La Jolla, who donated the funds for the building. The architecture is designed to fit in with the landscape, built of adobe bricks and plaster, made on the ground by Indians, and a mission tile roof,—it is an ideal replica of the fine casa de la hacienda of early days, located on the high mesa where beautiful views of the mountains and coast line are obtained. The lodge is used for the sale of curios of the southern part of California, and also for refreshments and as a resting place for visitors, including the thousands of tourists and travelers on the Coast Highway which passes through the park.

The development in the park has been planned to preserve its natural beauty, and where planting has to be done, to plant only the trees, shrubs and flowers that are indigenous to this part of the state, thereby preserving for future generations a park that will provide for their benefit a place where the native vegetation of this section will always be available for the enjoyment of the people.

Balboa Park, the pride of the people of San Diego, comprises an area of fourteen hundred acres in the heart of the city, with the bay and business section on the west and south, and the residence section on the north and east. There are very few parks of such large dimensions situated in like manner in regard to location and



topography,—the beautiful views of mountains, bay and ocean, are unsurpassed by any city.

This large area was a part of the original pueblo or public lands of the city at the time of the acquisition of California from Mexico, and was set aside for park purposes many years ago. Very few improvements took place until a decade ago, when a few of our public spirited citizens provided money to plant a few trees in various portions of the park. To George W. Marston, however, the real commencement of the improvement of Balboa Park is due; as he not only provided enthusiasm but finances for the first map of the park made by Cook & Parsons of New York, who supervised for several years the building of the main roads and the planting of trees and shrubs according to their plans. The city at that time was small and the funds very limited. For that reason the improvements were not extensive; but the work was well done and laid the foundations for the future progress of this fine recreational property of the city.

In 1911 when the city decided to hold an Exposition in 1915 to commemorate the completion of the Panama Canal, extensive improvements were commenced for the planting of Balboa Park by the Olmstead Bros. of Boston, who were engaged to plan the Exposition and landscape work in connection, with funds provided by the one million dollar bond issue voted by the people for that purpose. Later in 1911, the Exposition site having been changed, the contract with the Olmstead Bros. was cancelled by mutual agreement, and the building of the Exposition in the new location in the center of the park, and the planting and improvement of Balboa Park up to 1915, the date of the opening of the Exposition, was carried out under the joint management of the Board of Park Commissioners, the Exposition Officials and Bertram Goodhue, architect.

The diversified character of trees, shrubs, plants and flowers utilized and the luxuriant growth attained, provided a setting for the wonderful Spanish architecture of the buildings and the beautiful gardens contained within the Exposition Grounds and Park, which was given the name of the "Garden Fair". It is no wonder that such was the case, the variety of trees, shrubs, plants and flowers that were planted and grew in such profusion, came from all quarters of the globe; hardy plants from the temperate zones and exotics from the tropical and sub-tropical zones harmonized so well with the picturesque setting of the Exposition, that it was a marvel of beauty. When we stop to consider the difficulties under which all the transformation took place; the character of the soil and the rocky hardpan conglomerate met with in preparing and completing the work, it is hard to believe such ideal effects could have been produced under the circumstances.

Balboa Park is peculiar in that no park system anywhere has met with such large expense to successfully carry out the development that is continually going on. There is very little soil on ninety per cent. of the area, and what there is is underlaid with hardpan and conglomerate to a depth of from three to nine feet, making it necessary to blast all planting areas before the final preparation of the soil is complete. The Board of Park Commissioners and the residents of the city feel proud of the results attained as evidenced by their continued support of the Park System.

At the close of the Exposition, many suggestions were made to wreck the buildings and park all the area where the buildings are located; other suggestions to retain them as an architectural feature of the park, as they were deemed to be, from an architectural standpoint, the finest group of buildings in ensemble that exist today. After all opinions had been freely expressed, the Board of Park Commissioners finally acceded to the popular opinion and retained the main portion of the buildings; this, however, led to other problems of maintenance and repair.

In 1918 the buildings had deteriorated so rapidly it was planned to wreck them. However, the citizens of San Diego who remembered so well the former beauty of the Exposition, came to the rescue, and by public subscription raised \$125,000 to place them in good condition for a number of years. This has proved

a good investment for the city,—taken together, the beautiful grounds and buildings give San Diego an asset that no other city enjoys.

At present several of the buildings are occupied by various societies and organizations that are more or less of a civic character, viz.—the San Diego Museum and Ethnological Society, which also includes the Whitney Scientific Library, occupy the California and Fine Arts Buildings; the American Legion in the former Foreign Exhibit Building; the Natural History Museum in the former Canadian Building; the San Diego Floral Association in the Kansas Building; the Art Society in the New Mexico Building; the Balboa Park Auditorium is what was the former Southern Counties Building, and the County Fair Association in the Manufacturers Building; all these tend to keep our people in touch with the park and its varied activities.

We have also the outdoor organ, donated by J. D. and A. B. Spreckels,—the largest outdoor organ in the world, with daily concerts the year around, weather permitting.

There is also the new Zoo which covers one hundred and fifteen acres, and which today is ranked as one of the finest in the United States, both as to the buildings and the large and fine collection of birds, animals and reptiles. Another interesting feature is the Stadium, which seats thirty thousand people,—is built of concrete, with running track, baseball diamonds, club-house and full equipment for all kinds of athletic sports, and is continually in use by the High School students and other organizations. Tennis courts, horseshoe pitches, roque courts and an eighteen-hole golf course in other sections of the park provide recreation for many of our citizens.

One of the finest features of Balboa Park is the new Art Gallery, donated by Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bridges of this city. It is a beautiful building just completed, of classic Spanish design and high class construction, absolutely fireproof, and furnished with all the latest equipment for an Art Gallery,—this gives another added feature in our beautiful park.

Since Exposition days, the growth of the trees, shrubs and flowers has greatly enhanced the beauty of the park. The development has kept pace with the growing city and as continued progress is made in the further development of this large area, it is with the idea of maintaining in several large areas the native vegetation, leaving open the fine vistas obtained from many points of vantage, and continually improve and add to the large and varied horticultural subjects that have made of Balboa Park a place of beauty and a heritage for the people of our city of which they may justly feel proud.



*"Ideal Bungalow"
Balboa Park*

Unique Boy Scout Headquarters

By ELLWOOD BARLEY

The unusual headquarters furnished the local Boy Scout Council through the splendid cooperation of the City Board of Park Commissioners in granting the custodianship and use of the world famous Boy Scout Indian Village, has placed the boy scout movement in San Diego, among the very best in the United States, if not in the world. The Painted Desert, a reservation of five acres, located in the beautiful 1400 acre Balboa Park, is very near the geographical center of the City, yet the scouts need not stretch their imagination very far, when within the enclosure, to feel that they are far away from home, in an old Pueblo Indian Village, far out on the desert of Arizona. The Village and Desert were built by the Santa Fe Railroad Company for the Exposition at a cost of \$150,000.00. The villages are exact models of the originals from which they are copied, and contain nearly one hundred rooms which are used as troop headquarters, work shops, museums, etc.

The San Diego Council Boy Scouts of America is the result of the interest of Milton A. McRae, vice-president of the National Council, who in 1917, while spending his usual annual vacation in San Diego, invited 100 leading citizens to be his guests at a luncheon, and from which the local council was organized, and Ellwood E. Barley, scout executive, placed in charge.

The troops, now numbering 513, with 1575 scouts and officials, form the San Diego Council, which is divided into four divisions. One week of each month is assigned to each division on the headquarters program at the Indian Village, at which time the troops of the division are entitled to all the privileges of the week-end camp activities, and to the division assembly Friday night, when the entire village is lighted by strong flood lights suspended from 100 foot poles. After the first assembly of scoutmasters and assistants, patrol leaders, scout scribes, and the patrols, in separate groups, the entire division is called together on the desert where a formal inspection and review is held under the direction of the Deputy Scout Commissioner and Staff. This is followed by a campfire and overnight camp on the desert.

A swimming pool, which they expect to complete during the coming year, is a new feature planned by the Executive Board of the Local Council.

The San Diego Scouts also receive the cooperation of the wonderful museums, exhibits, aviaries, botanical gardens, and the zoological department, which the city maintains in Balboa Park, the pride of every San Diegan.



The Indian Village, constructed by the Santa Fe Railway as one of its contributions to the San Diego Exposition, is now headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America. One of the buildings in the Pepper Grove picnic grounds serves as headquarters for the Girl Scouts



San Diego Natural History Museum



Interior view of The San Diego Natural History Museum in which, as far as possible, the natural history exhibits are arranged to show the specimens in the natural habitat. These specimens of plant and animal life are of the immediate region around San Diego, embracing in its scope, ocean, mesa, foothill, mountain-top and desert.



Miss Ellen Browning Scripps

MISS ELLEN BROWNING SCRIPPS is the founder and patron of numerous educational institutions, chief among them being, The Pomona College, at Claremont, California (Miss Scripps has encouraged Dr. Blaisdell in his plan to form a group of small residential colleges in connection with this college, after the plan of Oxford and Cambridge, England—the first of the group to be called Scripps College); The Biological Station at La Jolla—a branch of the University of California; The Bishop's School for Girls, at La Jolla; and Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, of which she is an Alumna.

Miss Scripps has generously aided in the development of San Diego's system of public parks and city playgrounds, also the San Diego Natural History Society, and The San Diego Zoo. She is a charter member of The La Jolla Women's Club, and Honorary Vice-President of the County Federation of Women's Clubs.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Balboa Park, San Diego, California

BY CLINTON G. ABBOTT

The large building which stands diagonally across the Prado from the Civic Auditorium—known during Exposition days as the Canadian Building—now houses San Diego's Natural History Museum. The Museum is maintained by the San Diego Society of Natural History, which is the oldest scientific organization in Southern California, having been incorporated in 1874. The splendid collections now on exhibition or available for study in the Museum represent acquisitions during the many years of the Society's existence, but chiefly since 1920 when Miss Ellen B. Scripps of La Jolla became a generous patron of the Society and made possible the beginnings of much broadened activity.

The Natural History Museum devotes itself to the field of pure natural history, including zoology, botany and geology, leaving to the San Diego Museum the fields of human history and science of man. In the main exhibition hall of the Natural History Museum, which is over 300 feet long, may be seen many beautifully mounted groups of San Diego County's characteristic birds and mammals, represented in the surroundings of their natural habitat. Other cases contain well labeled and instructive exhibits of the fishes, reptiles, shells, insects and minerals of the San Diegan region, as well as of the invertebrate life that is found along the seashore and in the ocean. A table of fresh local wild flowers in vases is maintained, which is supplemented by an extensive series of pressed flowers in glass-covered panels upon the walls. Of spectacular interest as well as scientific value are the Museum's genuine skeletons of great prehistoric dinosaurs and fishes; and a pleasing decorative effect to the exhibition hall is provided by the large collection of mounted game heads and horns. That the public is appreciative of the advantages offered by the Natural History Museum is evidenced by the crowds that are in constant attendance—more than 4500 persons, by record, frequently entering the building in a single day.

In rooms not visited by the general public, but always open to students, are kept the Museum's large research collections, which are constantly being augmented by work in the field. The respective curators of these collections are ever ready to assist workers and to answer such questions as may be asked. It is the policy of the Museum to devote its main efforts to its own region, which embraces the Southwest, with emphasis upon Southern California, Lower California, the adjacent ocean and its islands.

Beside its exhibits and work of scientific research, the Museum carries on a popular educational programme comprising a series of illustrated public lectures on Sunday afternoons from the beginning of November to the end of April, and natural history "walks" or excursions to various parts of the city and outlying districts, conducted under competent leadership on Saturdays from October to May, inclusive. All these events are free to the public. The Museum also provides all specimens for the instruction of nature study in both the city and county schools—the Supervisor of Nature Study in the county schools being a member of the Museum Staff.

The Natural History Museum is open, without admission charge, every day in the year from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. It is maintained by the voluntary contributions of members of the San Diego Society of Natural History and by a small appropriation from the County tax levy. The Museum's continuance and future expansion are therefore wholly dependent upon public support. While appreciating the opportunities for growth which use of one of the temporary Exposition buildings has afforded, the Directors cannot fail to regard with serious apprehension the continuous fire hazard that is involved, and to hope for ways and means to erect as soon as possible an adequate, fireproof Museum, which the rapidly increasing value of the collections urgently demands.

POINT LOMA

By WINIFRED DAVIDSON,
Point Loma, California.

"La Punta de la Loma," the "Point of the Hill," is today a promontory. It is the index finger of a mighty hand that is the city of San Diego; a slender and tapering pointer to the South.

This stretch of hills mounting southward and westward from the Naval Training Station and Loma Portal, to fall abruptly into the sea at the lower lighthouse, measures about eight miles. Its greatest width, which is at the North end, is generally put at four miles, though the reclaimed acres on the bay side add a considerable fraction to this figure. At the southermost tip its width is only about half a mile.

On Point Loma constantly reminders, memories and drifts of traditions of other days come in upon us, like the back wash of the tide waters into the little canals that thread the bay shores. For ages it was an island, cut off from the mainland by the San Diego river which at high tide mingled with the bay and spread over an area of about four square miles.

Only seventy-two years ago, the government built under supervision of the immortal "John Phoenix," Captain George Derby, the dyke that reached from the northern end of Isle Loma to the entrance of Mission Valley. Six or seven years ago we drove at high tide on Barnett street with water flooding to the curbs on both sides! Point Loma was even so late as this sometimes an island.

Always Point Loma has been a place of flowers. A newspaper in the seventies devotes a column to naming dozens of varieties gathered in an hour at La Playa. Until the nineties the fish in the bay were considered an inexhaustible supply. These shores were then feeding grounds of vast flocks of ducks, brant and other game birds. Sea-otter had vanished early in the nineteenth century; but whales were taken off Point Loma as late as 1878.

The new lighthouse at the ocean's edge was occupied first in 1891. It superseded the old "Spanish" lighthouse on the crest, which was built in 1855. In the cellar of this structure are adobes taken from the Spanish castillo built on Ballast Point in 1797. This formidable redoubt was famous for having fired two shots at the *Lelia Byrd*—these constituting the only battle which these waters have known. Near the "Spanish" lighthouse will rise the majestic statue to Juan Cabrillo, who, in discovering Point Loma on September 28, 1542, discovered California! On a map of his time the place is named "La Punta de California."

La Playa—not the modern cluster of dwellings so called, but a point a few yards West of the Quarantine Station, within the government reservation—was the scene of the most flourishing hide-droghing business of the period 1824-1846. Here a cosmopolitan town started. A Spanish customs house, long demolished, formed its nucleus.

Roseville was also the beginning of a town which never grew. It takes its name from Louis J. Rose. In 1855 he built the first "white man's house" on Point Loma. This structure is now occupied by the Point Loma Laundry.

Ocean Beach, long known as "The Rocks" and the "Mussel Beds," is of modern growth and dates back to about 1888.

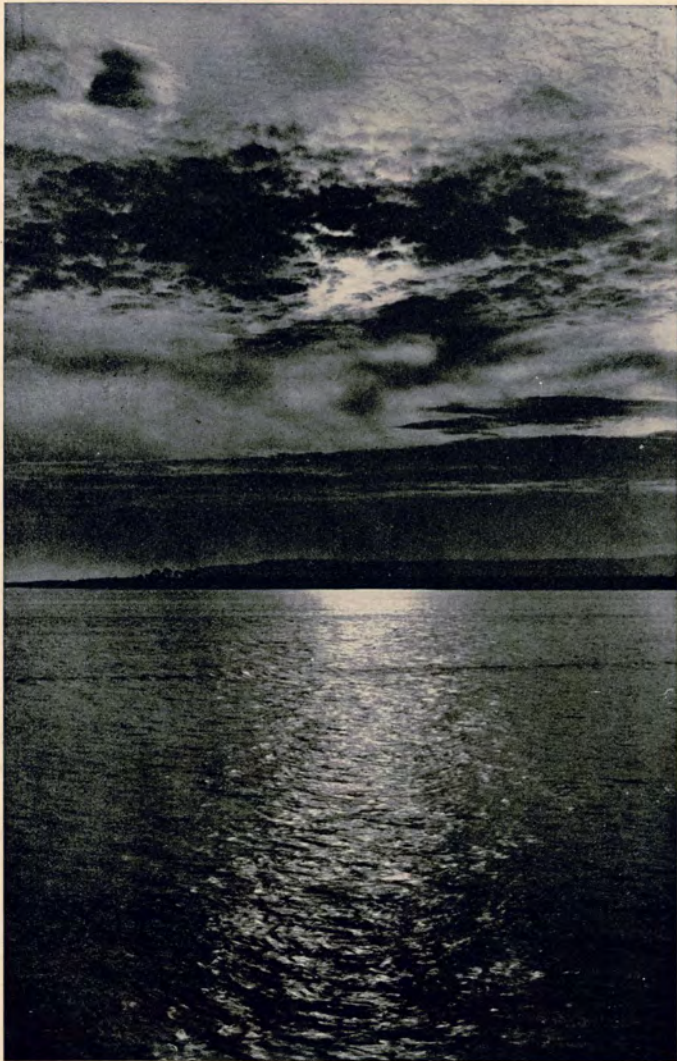
To the mariner Point Loma is an unmistakable landmark. The great bed of kelp which breaks the force of the waves offshore is famous the world around. There are no rocks in the harbor and though the bay entrance is a scant half-mile, the channel is so deep and remains always so perfectly unobstructed that there is room to receive the greatest ships that have been constructed.

—from LOMA LORE.

ISLE LOMA

Long lay this Loma isle; from age to age—
A lift of little hills turned from the West
Where Ocean Beach finds sea-way; with high crest
Of bordered canyons where the small white sage
Went pouring honey cups in vassalage
To ancient spring forever. She was dressed
In wilding ferns, pinks, lilies . . . on her breast
Lay poppy gold, a sun-wrought heritage.

A murmuring of bees perhaps; perhaps the whirr
And rise of tufted quail. I know the tide
Beneath ten million moons ran here, ran there,
While Loma waited like a waiting bride
As lonely and as lost, as if she were
A lovely thought that Time had put aside.



POINT LOMA



BALBOA PARK--a *Benediction*
By BARKLEY

As we stroll through shady lanes and along flower-embowered walks in beautiful Balboa Park; as we visit the great Museums and Art Galleries, or find entertainment and instruction in the Zoological Gardens, or as we listen to the strains of music from the greatest Out-Of-Door Pipe Organ in all the world, is it not a fitting benediction that we pause and give serious consideration to those men, who by their foresight and wisdom, have secured to the people of San Diego this wonderful legacy?





Humphrey J. Stewart
the celebrated Organist,
whose exquisite playing has
delighted the music lovers
of the world in his mastery
of the Great Spreckels
Organ, Balboa Park.



ODE TO THE MUSICIAN

By Lillian Verna McKenney.
Dedicated to Humphrey J. Stewart

Play on, oh friendly spirit,
May the liquid melodies of eternal joy,
Built tone upon tone
By single command of thy will.
Ever fill with sunshine and beauty
The heart that listens—
That it may weave
Into a garland of sweetened memory
The fruits of thy humble service.
Who shall limit harmonic vibrancy of sound
As it leaps in power and majesty
Unto greater heights!
Perhaps the rosy awakening of each new
morn
Reflects that note
Which you have breathed into existence—
The electron currents that fill the air
Might broadcast it unto battle-fields
And bring peace;
Play on, oh friendly spirit,
Play on!



"Consider
the
Lilies"

Yesterdays
in
Balboa Park
1916
1920



Official
Exposition
Flower

ALONSO



Col. Thomas A. Davis

(Late Captain Sixth U. S. V. Infantry.)

President and Founder of the San Diego Army and Navy Academy,
Vice-President California Private Schools Association.

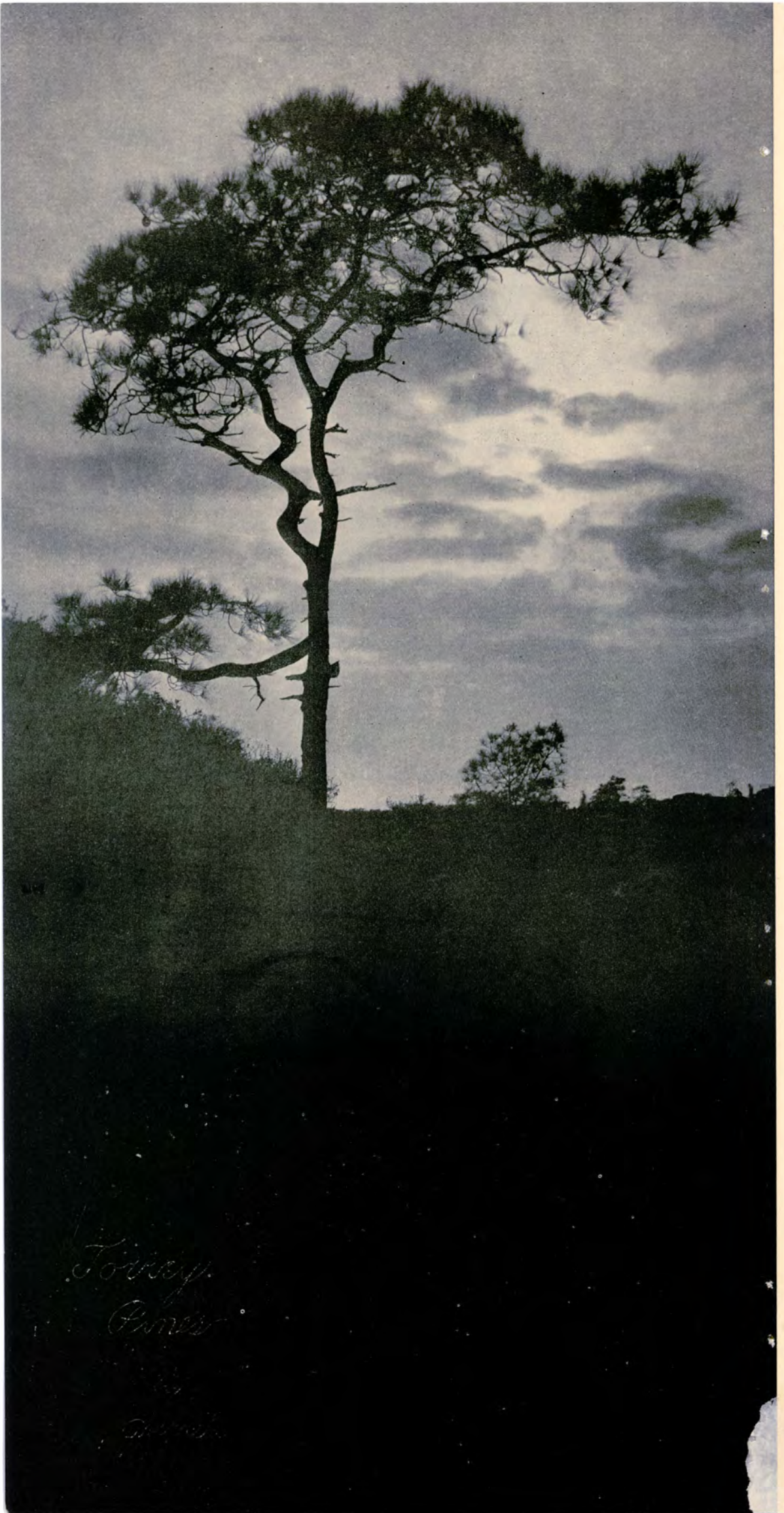
"A man who loves boys and keeps his soul sweet."

The growth and development of one of San Diego's leading educational institutions, the San Diego Army and Navy Academy, has been phenomenal and all of it has been due to the tireless energy, the undaunted courage, and the fixedness of purpose of its founder, Col. Thomas A. Davis.

Col. Davis was born in Virginia and is an alumnus of the University of Tennessee. In early youth he showed a liking for military things. When only fifteen he was a sergeant in the National Guard of Tennessee and won a medal for the best drilled soldier at a State encampment. Later he was a captain in the Battalion of Cadets for two years at the University of Tennessee and was recommended to the Adjutant General of the Army for a commission from civil life. At the beginning of the Spanish-American War he was immediately commissioned a first lieutenant in the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, and when with troops in Porto Rico received two more promotions to the rank of Captain and Regimental Adjutant. At the conclusion of the war, Col. Davis joined his father in the wholesale shoe business in Knoxville, Tennessee. During all these years, however, he was greatly interested in boys and in Y. M. C. A. activities and with this constantly increasing interest he decided definitely to take up military school work as one of the most effective means of assisting boys and in developing in them the highest type of Christian character and American citizenship.

Col. Davis established the San Diego Army and Navy Academy on November twenty-third, nineteen hundred and ten with an enrollment of thirteen day students at one hundred dollars apiece. Within four years the Academy became fully accredited by the University of California, and has enjoyed ever since the University's highest scholastic rating, "Division A". It was the first private school on the Pacific Coast to secure West Point accrediting and become recognized by the U. S. Bureau of Education, and is one of two military schools in the State under War Department supervision. It has drawn students from forty different states and from six foreign countries.

The Academy owns its own buildings and grounds consisting of over twenty-eight acres in the heart of San Diego's delightful suburb, Pacific Beach. The campus is becoming recognized as one of San Diego's beauty spots.



Lorrey
Pines
1914

THE SAN DIEGO MUSEUM

A conference in the fall of 1911 between Colonel D. C. Collier, Director General of the San Diego Exposition, now Director General of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition to be held in Philadelphia in 1926, and Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, head of the School of American Research, led to the idea of founding in San Diego a permanent museum that would present to a large public the story of man throughout the ages. This had been done in a fragmentary way in several places, but nowhere was there an institution in which practically all the known evidences of the antiquity of man throughout the world had been arranged in chronological sequence.

The opportunity for such a demonstration was the coming Exposition in San Diego, celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal in 1915. The idea was accepted by the Exposition officials and by the officers of the Institute, and Dr. Hewett was detailed by the latter organization to devote a portion of his time as long as it might be necessary to the working out of the plan. A liberal appropriation was made by the Exposition corporation, and the work was inaugurated at the beginning of the year 1912.

Dr. Hewett carried his plan to the highest scientific tribunal in the United States, the Smithsonian Institution. It won immediately the sympathetic cooperation of the head of the institution, Dr. Charles D. Walcott, as well as of Dr. William H. Holmes, head of the department of anthropology in the United States National Museum. The services of Dr. Holmes were granted to assist in the development of the plan, and Dr. Alles Hrdlicka, foremost authority in physical anthropology in the United States, was detailed to guide expeditions and supervise installations.

During the next three years the leading museums of the world were visited, and all having material relating to man's evolution contributed freely to the working out of the scheme. Under the highest scientific authority available anywhere casts, maps and charts were prepared, statistics were compiled and presented in graphic form. Expeditions covered North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa. In the assembling of material for exhibition Dr. Holmes was the guiding hand in culture history, and Dr. Hrdlicka final authority in physical anthropology. As a result Dr. Hewett had ready, at the opening of the Exposition, January 1, 1915, a department of the Science of Man that was unique in the history of expositions. It was seen by hundreds of thousands during the next two years and became noted throughout the world.

The full significance of this piece of work is just now being realized. During the last year a remarkable wave of interest in the subject of the evolution of man has swept over the country. It is the outstanding subject of discussion of the present year. Darwinism has become in this day what the theories of Galileo were in his time. It was possibly a fortunate accident, or perhaps a matter of prophetic foresight, that there should have been established in San Diego an institution that would, in due time, be ready with the most important material possible to obtain for use at exactly the time when most needed.

San Diego's museum of man is unquestionably today the most convincing presentation to be found anywhere on the subject of man's evolution. An entire fireproof building is filled with the collections, systematically arranged and in such plain and logical sequence as to be comprehensible to observers of any age. While strictly scientific in its plan, the museum is developed for popular use. Theodore Roosevelt, after spending some hours in it, pronounced it the most convincing thing that had ever been done on the subject of man's evolution. Its effect on William J. Bryan was apparently not so convincing, and Billy Sunday said to an audience of fifteen thousand at the Spreckels Outdoor Organ that Dr. Hewett had not convinced him that his ancestors swung from the trees by their tails.

It is rapidly dawning upon even the most conservative of the Fundamentalists that no scientist of good repute has ever tried to convince anyone of man's direct descent from any species of ape. The collections in the San Diego Museum have the great merit



of presenting a controversial subject in a most persuasive manner. It is quite as easy for any reasonable being to believe that man, along with other creatures and all other things in the universe, has been changing and adapting himself to new conditions, as that he was made off-hand out of the dust of the ground. Dr. Hewett says "evolution is not a theory—it is a fact. It is as much a law of Nature as the law of gravitation."

A better organization of the museum is made possible by the building of the Bridges art gallery which, when opened, will accommodate under its own organization the exhibitions in modern painting and sculpture, thus freeing the building heretofore used by the San Diego Museum as an art gallery, and making it available for the scientific work of the museum. The management has long felt that the priceless Science of Man collections which have distinguished this museum from all others should not be kept in a non-fireproof building, since they are virtually irreplaceable. This collection now takes, as originally intended, the key position in the museum organization. The collection is now installed in the south half of the fireproof California Quadrangle, which hereafter will be known as the Anthropology Building.

Those who visit the San Diego Museum should always begin with the anthropology building. Logically this should be followed by a study of the collections in the Indian Arts Building, formerly the Science of Man Building, in which the first steps in human culture are systematically presented. This building contains the exhibits prepared in part at the Smithsonian Institution, showing the progress of human inventions from the Old Stone Age to the dawn of modern civilization. It illustrates by means of models man's progress through the stone age, his work in clay, fiber, and all other materials of his environment. All the steps in the making of pottery and the weaving of baskets are systematically shown. The series of village models, illustrating the house and town building of the Native American tribes from Alaska to Patagonia, has proven of special value to public school classes of the elementary grades.

The third division of the museum is to be found in the California Building. It will usually be seen in conjunction with the exhibits in the Anthropology Building, since this entire square is now treated as one structure and a complete tour of the galleries in the entire quadrangle can be made without leaving the building. Those who start in to see the entire museum and begin as above recommended, will pass from the Ethnology Hall on the second floor across the bridge into the California Building, entering the Hall of Southwestern Archaeology. The museum has now organized its collections illustrating the arts of several of the world's races. The two great halls on this floor, occupying the entire western side of the California Quadrangle, are devoted to the culture of the Indian race, both ancient and modern. The collections in the Hall of Archaeology are all of priceless material, excavated mainly from the cliff ruins of the American Southwest, though for comparative purposes collections are shown from California and Central America. The Hall of Archaeology is decorated with the mural paintings of Gerald Cassidy, and depict the environment in which the material shown in the hall was produced.

Entering from here the balconies surrounding the rotunda of the California Building, the first is the Oriental, showing cases of material from China, Japan and the Philippine Islands. On the south side is the Chinese Balcony, containing the splendid collection made through several years residence in China by Major S. W. Bogan, deposited with the museum for exhibition for an indefinite term of years. The Egyptian Balcony is on the east side of the rotunda and contains the collections that have come to the museum as its share from the excavations at Tel-El-Amarna, conducted under the Egypt Exploration Fund, to which Miss Ellen B. Scripps is a large contributor, and through whose generosity the San Diego Museum receives a share of all the finds made in the course of these excavations. Three shipments have already been received and another is on the way. Among the rare objects in the Egyptian collections are a signet ring of Tutankhamen, another of Amenhotep III, and one of the mangers

from the palace stables, of which only eight have been uncovered—the first and only ones to be excavated in Egypt. A smaller Greek alcove, containing not only Greek but Roman and Renaissance Italian sculpture and ceramics, is also to be seen on this floor.

In the east wing of the second floor is the great Joseph Jessop Archery Collection, unrivalled in the world. From here one should continue across the bridge into the Polynesian Hall in which a large collection from the Islands of the Pacific may be seen. Off this room, the last to be visited on this floor, is the Pioneer Hall, devoted to the collections of the San Diego Pioneer Society. It will be found of great interest to all who are interested in the early history of San Diego and of Southern California.

Returning across the bridge into the California Building one may descend from either side to the main floor, in which is located the archaeological collections from Central America. Here are the monuments from the Maya City of Quirigua, altar pieces and wall tablets containing the hieroglyphics, inscriptions and ceremonial shrines of this ancient American culture. Extending around the balcony in a frieze equal in extent to the celebrated frieze of the Parthenon is the Maya frieze done by Mrs. Jane Beman Smith, which still ranks as the most ambitious piece of sculpture ever done by a woman artist. The theme is the birth, culture and daily life of the ancient Maya people. Under the balconies on the walls are the paintings of six of the most important of the ancient Maya cities done by Carlos Vierra. Among the additional works of art on this floor are two Central American panels by Henry Lovins, and cases containing the minor cultural achievements of the Maya race.

Of first importance in connection with the museum plan is the Scientific Library on this floor of the California Building. It contains the library of the Natural History Museum, a section of the San Diego Medical Library and the Library of the San Diego Museum, which includes its archaeological and anthropological collections; the William Gates Oriental Alcove; and the great library of paleontology collected by the late General A. W. Vogdes, presented to the museum by his niece, Mrs. Stewart Kendall. Already this library has become a most important factor in the scientific opportunities of San Diego.

Across the corridor in the east wing of the building is the U. S. Grant Library, collected and especially bound for President Grant by the citizens of Boston, and presented to the San Diego Museum by Mr. U. S. Grant, Junior and his wife. The library includes one of the most famous paintings ever made of the great soldier president.

A detailed account of the possessions of the San Diego Museum would fill a large volume. It is none too well known that the museum is a part of our heritage from the Panama-California Exposition. The buildings occupied by it, the original collections and those that have since come to the museum have vastly increased in value. Probably no investment ever made for exposition purposes has turned out to be one of constantly increasing returns. The museum, like everything else on Balboa Park, constitutes one of the marked attractions of this city and one of its unique educational and scientific opportunities. The Board of Directors extends a cordial invitation to every citizen and visitor to use the museum to the fullest possible extent, regarding it like the park itself as a community possession and a community achievement.



Memories
of the
Exposition

Plaza de
Panama

The San Diego City Schools

By HENRY C. JOHNSON, *Superintendent of City Schools.*



The San Diego City Schools have been operated for the past three years under the six-three-three plan of organization, which provides six years in the elementary school, three in the junior high and three in the senior high. This offers departmental work, from the seventh grade up, in all courses—cultural, scientific, industrial, commercial and home making. The San Diego Senior High School, the La Jolla and Point Loma six-year high schools, and the three junior high schools, Memorial, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, are beautiful, modern school plants. With their up-to-date work shops, laboratories, fine auditoriums and complete equipment, they are the equal of any in the country. In addition,

there are thirty-one kindergarten and elementary schools for the little folks, the Evening High School and Smith-Hughes classes for adults, and the Part-Time School for boys and girls from sixteen to eighteen years of age.

The total State enrollment for 1924-25 was 28,034, with a teaching force of 750. This enrollment shows an increase of 3,643 over 1923-24, a positive index of the rapid growth of our City in population. Our school building program is keeping pace with this growth. In the last five years twenty elementary schools, the three junior high schools, and the two six-year high schools have been built or remodeled, in addition to the auditorium and other extensive improvements at the San Diego Senior High School.

In the regular instruction in fundamental subjects, the San Diego schools rank high, the teaching being carefully supervised and the most up-to-date methods employed. Individual instruction and attention is encouraged; and in attaining this end, the Central School Library, conveniently located in one of the former Exposition buildings in Balboa Park and containing 79,000 volumes, is a great factor. By furnishing to teachers carefully selected supplementary reading, illustrative material and other forms of educational equipment to suit the needs of the various individuals, the Central Library is building up instruction and encouraging teachers to become better students of the individual needs of their pupils. The Central Library also sends to the schools as needed



motion picture machines, films, lantern slides, stereoscopic views, mounted pictures, photographs, industrial exhibits, nature study material and other equipment to be used in carrying out the visual education program. The testing of children, classes for sub-normal pupils and for gifted children, deaf class, Americanization work, vocational education, school clubs and dramatics all tend to promote the idea of supplying individual needs.

The music in the San Diego City Schools is worthy of note. The High School Orchestra, under the able direction of Nino Marcelli, is one of the finest in the country. In addition, there are the junior high and elementary school orchestras, and the bands, glee clubs, and individual vocal and instrumental instruction in all of the schools.

On account of the many tourist children visiting San Diego, the school attendance problem is a vital one. The Visiting Teacher, whom we are fortunate to have assigned here by the National Committee of Visiting Teachers of New York City, together with our own Home Teacher, works between the home and the school with excellent results. Our permanent school census is effective in keeping children in school, and is of great assistance in furnishing information to the Attendance Officer, Visiting Teachers, school principals, court officials, etc.

The school banks, recently installed, are growing to be quite an institution. There are certain "banking hours" in each school when deposits are received in any amount, and when a child's account reaches \$1.00, it is transferred to one of the city banks. The total deposits for 1924-25 amounted to \$19,625.43, from 5,343 depositors.

One of the big problems in any school system is the health of the children. The San Diego school system is meeting this problem with a fine health program. It employs two school doctors, two dentists, an oral hygienist, and a large corps of nurses. Children are encouraged to drink milk, much of which is distributed free of charge by the Parent-Teacher Association and the Junior Red Cross; well equipped cafeterias have been installed in many of the schools which afford the children a warm, nourishing lunch at actual cost; physical education for each pupil is stressed by means of up-to-date playgrounds, gymnasiums, swimming instruction, tennis courts, etc.; systematic physical examinations are given; the school nurses work among the homes; and every precaution is taken to keep the school children healthy and normal.

The San Diego City Schools cannot be adequately described in this brief way—you have been given only a suggestion. However, the whole school organization is working toward one end, the course of study is being constantly improved and the best educational methods employed with one thought in mind: the child, and the child's development.



The State Teachers and Junior College

By EDWARD L. HARDY.



The State Teachers' and Junior College of San Diego, usually designated the San Diego State College and formerly known as the State Normal School of San Diego, was established by legislative enactment March 13, 1897, and received its first class in the autumn of 1898. In April, 1921, the school, together with all the California normal schools, received by act of legislature, later approved by the Governor of the State and becoming effective July 28, 1921 the designation of "State Teachers College of San Diego".

In June of 1921, under an enactment of the legislative session of the same year, known as the "Junior College" law, the San Diego Junior College was merged with the State Teachers' College of San Diego. Under the arrangement

thus made, collegiate courses of the lower division (freshman and sophomore years) are offered both to students who wish to prepare for the work of the upper division (junior and senior years) of colleges and universities and to students who wish to prepare themselves for the teaching service in the new three and four year curricula recently established by the State Board of Education. The four-year curricula leading to the A. B. degree (Major in Education) were established for this institution June 30, 1923.

The Junior College division offers courses in the following fields: Anthropology, Economics, Engineering, English, Foreign Language, Geography, Graphic Art, History and Political Science, Home Economics, Hygiene, Mathematics, Music, Natural Science, Philosophy, and Psychology.

The curricula in Letters and Science, and Commerce, Journalism, Law, Medicine, Architecture, Social Service and Engineering are planned to prepare for junior standing in the University of California, and other colleges and universities of California.

The cost of the educational opportunity outlined above will be borne, after July 1, 1925 practically entirely by the State. The Faculty list shows forty professors and instructors with high qualifications in teaching experience and with scholastic attainments represented by the degree, Master of Arts.

In scholastic record the college stands in the list of state colleges affiliated with the University of California in the top rank.

In athletics the college has consistently won the championship in the junior college field, and with competition with four-year colleges and has placed San Diego on the athletic map. In 1924-25 the college won victories over the University of California, Southern Branch, in track and tennis, and tied that institution in football.

In scholastic contests, the college won in 1924-25 first place in oratory in the junior college field.

The State Teachers' College and Junior College of San Diego will grow as the city of San Diego grows, and in the near future will attain the four-year level in liberal arts curricula as well as in teacher training. With an enrollment in the collegiate year just closed, of 1230, registration in its current summer session of over 600 students taking over 60 professional and liberal arts courses, with indications of an increased enrollment in the forthcoming collegiate year opening September 15, with appropriations of over \$400,000.00. for maintenance and improvement in the current biennial period, and with the plans for a new site and new buildings for a four-year college well under way, there is every reason for faith in the splendid future of this institution.

THE YORICK THEATRE

By FRANCIS P. BUCKLEY

The Yorick Theatre, dedicated to Edwin H. Clough who for years wrote in the San Diego Tribune under the name "Yorick", is maintained by the San Diego Players. The Yorick was formerly the United States Bureau of Fisheries and during the Exposition housed a notable collection of fish. During the war the building was used as part of the Naval Hospital.

The building was taken over in 1922 by the present occupants and since that time numerous improvements have been made with the result that it is now a thoroughly equipped Little Theatre.

The San Diego Players Club is an organization unique in the Little Theatre field in that it is entirely non-professional. Its membership consists of those who enjoy an adequate production of worthwhile plays at a very moderate cost. The actors are all residents of the City and the proficiency they have attained testifies to the earnestness of their preparatory work and the ability of their director. Almost since the club's inception the Players have been under the direction of Francis P. Buckley. Mr. Frank C. Spalding has been President of the Players for five years and the balance of the Board of Directors consists of Miss Alice Lee, Mrs. Caroline Darling and Messrs. F. M. White, George L. Mark and H. C. Hayward. The technical staff, in addition to the Board of Directors consists of Mrs. Dorothy Buckley, Mr. Thomas Agre and Miss Emma Lindsay Squier.

The Players produce about six plays each season. The associate members are given first choice of seats for these plays, at a reduced price and the remainder of the seats are opened for sale to the general public. Associate membership entitles one to two tickets to each of five performances constituting a membership season. Since a membership costs but five dollars, the actual cost of each ticket is fifty cents.

During the past many notable productions have been presented among which "Paolo and Francesca," "Agnes," "To the Ladies," "The Boomerang," "The Double Cross," "Jim Clegg," and "Dulcy" were the more prominent. Plans for the coming season contemplate "Lillian," "Outward Bound" and a number of other plays are under consideration.

Information concerning membership and use of the Theatre may be had from Mr. Frank C. Spalding at the Southern Trust and Commerce Bank.



Cacti in Bloom
Balboa Park



The Schools of San Diego County

By ADA YORK, County Superintendent



Exclusive of San Diego, there are in the county seven city systems, that is, cities of the sixth class; *i.e.*, Coronado, Chula Vista, Escondido, El Cajon, La Mesa, National City, and Oceanside. Then, there are the town schools, such as Carlsbad, Encinitas, Fallbrook, Jacumba, Lemon Grove, Ramona and San Ysidro. Of the one hundred and eight school districts, fifty are strictly rural single-teacher schools; thirteen are union elementary schools, embracing forty districts. There is yet another class of rural schools, the two-, three-, and four-teacher groups. There are nine high school districts—with the exception of Coronado all being union districts—serving large areas, including towns and open country. All told, about nine thousand pupils are enrolled under the

charge of some three hundred teachers, these figures reading less than before the recent annexation of East San Diego, Normal Heights, and Oceanview to the city of San Diego.

Visitors to our county always speak of the beauty of the school buildings. It is an indication of the love of the people for the public school, this housing of the youth of the community in modern, well-equipped school rooms. The newer high school buildings in Coronado, Fallbrook, Grossmont, Oceanside and Sweetwater are outstanding examples of excellent architecture. The grammar schools such as Chula Vista, La Mesa, El Cajon and Oceanside are equally noteworthy. The schools in the open country are often white stucco buildings with roofs of terra cotta tiling, for the Mission style is frequently chosen as pleasingly expressive of local history.

The governing authority in each district is the board of trustees, who elect teachers, fix salaries, and disburse school funds. The course of study in all of the county schools is formulated by the county board of education, subject to the statutory requirements. To the Superintendent of Schools is assigned general supervision over all of the schools of the county. The Superintendent has also a diversified list of duties in connection with certification of teachers and approval of all expenditures in both the city and county schools, the office serving as the cohering agency between the districts and the State Department.

It is generally conceded that the schools of the county are good. The California certification requirements are high, hence all teachers are professionally trained. Ideals of the governing boards of trustees are progressive and modern in view-point. The San Diego County Health Department assists in planning and inspecting the sanitation of school buildings and also furnishes service of school nurses to the unincorporated areas. Supervision from the office of the County Superintendent of Schools has noticeably enriched the program of the rural schools.

The schools enjoy the co-operation of the State Teachers College. Annually the trustees' meeting is convened at the College; and the annual track meet of the elementary schools enjoys the expert assistance of the athletic department of the College. The County Library also is a close ally of the county school system.

The program of the schools is forward-looking. There is a pleased sense of good achievement thus far that cheers school people and patrons and stimulates us to plan for ever advancing standards.

The Lure of Our Mountain Empire

By WINFIELD BARKLEY

Another man and I were plowing a field on the rim of El Cajon Valley. We had stopped our teams to rest, and were looking disgustedly at each other and the world in general, when my friend exclaimed:

"Isn't this a Hell of a hole in which to spend one's days?"

My answer was—"You are right, brother!"

The other day, almost thirty years afterwards, I stood on the same spot, filling my lungs with Southland ozone and feasting my eyes upon one of the grandest views God has given to man.

Four hundred feet below lay the fertile El Cajon Valley, a checkerboard of vineyards, deciduous orchards and vegetable gardens, all belted with citrus groves on the low-lying foot-hills. Back of this scene were piled mountain range upon mountain range—the Cuyamacas, the Volcans and the Lagunas, with lesser peaks between. Ribbons of concrete led ever upward to great forests of live oaks and towering pines; to productive mountain ranches, homelike resorts and wonderful recreational areas. I exclaimed:

"This surely is God's Country!"

In the thirty years between the two exclamations just recorded, man had wrought many changes, and large agricultural developments had taken place. But the greatest change had been in the man who stood there that day. Midway in those thirty years, God had touched that man's heart, until he had become a new creation in Christ Jesus.

I want to say to you, who live in San Diego County, that God has blessed you beyond measure. If, deep down in your heart, you are not firmly convinced that you are living in the finest county, in the grandest state, in the most blessed country, in the most wonderful world in all this great universe—you need to be fixed, and no one but God Almighty can perform that Herculean task.

If you will take your map of San Diego County, place the palm of your right hand over the City of San Diego and then spread out your fingers, your thumb will cover the coast route as far as Oceanside; the index finger will indicate Escondido and the inland route; the middle finger will reach into the mountains by the way of Ramona; the ring finger will cover Alpine and the road through Descanso, while the little finger will lie close to the Mexican border, touching Campo and showing the road into Imperial Valley.

To complete the figure, your fingers will become webbed by that great 170-mile road which traverses the entire mountain range from northwest to southeast. The total mileage indicated by your fingers and the web is nearly 600 miles, while there are several hundred additional miles of intersecting roads.

Mountain ranges, piled one on the other, beckon you and promise a sojourn the like of which you never before experienced. Towering pine trees and massive live oaks will sigh with you in contentment as the cooling breeze stirs their branches.

There awaits you long, shady stretches of mountain road, flecked with blotches of sunshine and damp with the moisture Mother Nature spilled while giving drink to her children—the wild flowers, ferns and shrubs. The road sweeps into sweating sunshine and dust, across seared fields to lose itself again in the depths of the forest.

Become acquainted with San Diego's Mountain Empire—familiarity will not breed contempt, but rather, there will grow within you an ever increasing love and admiration. Drive to one



of the many mountain resorts, there park your auto, and, afoot or on horseback, discover and re-discover the scenic grandeur of San Diego County. Become acquainted with great pine forests and the wild life which makes its home there. Learn to know the trout streams. Fill your lungs with mountain elixir and learn to know aching muscles.

Do this over many week-ends—until you have certain tree-friends in every forest; until the trails no longer lead into the mysterious beyond, but to known spots from which you can view the great paintings nature has hung for your enjoyment. Do all this, and you will sing with the Psalmist:

“I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help.”



VIEW FROM CUYAMACA PEAK, WITH CUYAMACA LAKE IN DISTANCE

One of the fine mountain grades of San Diego County's splendid highway system



The Nature Theatre and Cross on Mount Helix---An Appreciation

By LILLIAN PRAY-PALMER

Emerson has said, "I count that man great who inhabits a higher sphere of thought." If Emerson's estimate of greatness is correct, how great indeed, must be that one, who by some gift, or deed, or thought expressed, lifts vast numbers to the higher levels of spiritual experience and human endeavor.

On the summit of Mount Helix stands a white cross.

Below the cross on the steep sloping hillside, facing the east, built in among the great rocks is a theatre capable of seating many thousand people. It is dedicated to the memory of a mother by a daughter and a son. A mother who had ever taught them, from childhood, to "Look unto the hills whence cometh your strength."—A mother who loved the high places of earth, and lived her daily life in the upper levels of spiritual thought; who lifted those about her, above the sordid and petty things that press in to obscure the vision, to heights that revealed a broader outlook upon the path of life that leads upward, ever upward!

Far beneath the white cross on the summit of Mount Helix, nestled in the valleys, are the homes of the country-side; homes that shelter little children, and men and women; homes of the affluent, and homes of the humble. Homes that may know sorrow or discouragement, sickness or privation. But high on the Mountain peak above them all stands the cross! The rising sun each morning halos it with golden light. What a symbol of faith! To the disconsolate, and the grief stricken, or the discouraged, it speaks of "The Man of sorrows, acquainted with grief." And they are reminded that 'He overcame the world.' For every heart it has a message of love and hope and peace. Who can say what the message of that shining cross will be to the hearts of little children, who lift their eyes each morning to that high place on which it stands; or, at night, when the long shadows of the hills have darkened the valleys into twilight, they watch the wondrous cross still glowing on the mountain peak in the rose-gold of the setting sun?

Have you ever joined in an Easter morning pilgrimage to a sunrise service on some mountain top? Gone through the misty gray of the early morning, out away from the city through the winding roads and up the mountain side to a place where in the hush of the fragrant dawn, one among thousands, you have waited in silence for the sunrise—that miracle that changes darkness to light—night into day. And when at length, the first dazzling sun rays broke over the rim of the distant Eastern peak, you joined in the mighty chorus of praise to God for a Risen Christ?

To have had such an experience, even once, is to know that as light transcends darkness, so faith and love transcend doubt and hate, and that the inspiration of the mountain peak can go with one into the valley of every day life to make it a beautiful and worthwhile thing.

And so this great memorial gift, "For the inspiration and use of the people" on Mount Helix, given in memory of one who 'Loved the mountain and the inspiring view,' will lighten the heart with joy, and bless with a clearer vision of truth and beauty all those who follow the winding way up the mountain side, or even from afar gaze on that shining symbol of love—The white cross on the summit of Mount Helix.



The Mount Helix Nature Theatre

BY EMERSON KNIGHT

The Mount Helix Nature Theatre, near San Diego, stands first of all as an expression of love thru a dream realized by the owners. Mary Yawkey White and her brother, Cyrus Carpenter Yawkey, in the form of a memorial to their mother, Mary Carpenter Yawkey. The theatre offers as its primary object, a fit setting for Easter Sunrise Services where architecture is reverently blended with great natural beauty. It is so thoroughly equipped, however, as to provide means for giving plays, pageants, operas, oratorios, and symphonies, altho only works of the highest order will ever be rendered in such a hallowed spot.

In this rocky, mountain summit theatre with its concrete construction colored to closely resemble the character of the brown boulders, there is a message or translation of rugged simplicity, bold strength, freedom and unity. This spot loved by the mother has been faithfully interpreted into a place for the use and joy of mankind.

The space devoted to the seating is on the eastern slope of the summit which was found to be convex in its natural form. This form has been preserved by so constructing the seats as to leave the middle section a foot higher than the side sections. The transition is effected first by a step down from the middle section to the adjoining aisles, and then by another step from these aisles down into the side sections. Still another descent of a step is made into the outside aisles. The parapet walls flanking the theatre are kept low so that they can be used for seating and thus give an emergency increase to the normal capacity of about 5000 persons. In order to keep the structure in harmony with nature, the outcropping rocks were not only left undisturbed in the environs but quite a number of great boulders were left within the confines of the theatre. Rock likewise entered into the construction of all parapet walls, the stage walls and in the making of boxes. The manner in which all the boxes are conceived gives unity and balance as well as variety and contrast to the composition. The supplementary section of seats south of the orchestra is an unexpected note which highly enriches the informality of the whole effect.

In planning this theatre for Easter Services, it was felt that the thought of pilgrimage should be encouraged rather than to make the access too easy for the worshipper. Accordingly the parking space is a few hundred feet below the summit, where a large suitable area exists and the noise of parking cars there is reduced to a minimum for the audience. The reward of the inspiring view and the beauty of the services are enhanced after the slight but genuine effort in climbing. Trails with easy gradients are built and provided with comfortable seats at interesting turning points.

The theatre site, on an isolated cone shaped peak fifteen hundred feet in elevation and overlooking the El Cajon Valley and a wonderful panorama of mountains, was originally barren, austere. The plantings have been carefully chosen to soften the general effect without robbing the summit of its characteristic ruggedness. Native material is employed as far as possible. Live oaks are planted on either side of the stage to form finally a proscenium arch. Mass plantings flank both ends of the stage and the area back of it. Between these masses, at the two rear corners, taller groups are planted. Thus a single unified vista of great beauty will be enframed back of the stage. Other plantings of trees and shrubs flank the seating area and are restrained about the crest so as not to obscure the cross. The principal aim has been to arrange tree plantings in small separated groups so that when they mature the panorama will be broken into a series of panels or vistas, and the plantings while giving an effect of rhythm in sequence will serve also as a kind of frieze or transparent living wall of lovely green enclosing the theatre.

The cross, of heavily reinforced concrete, rising 35 feet above the summit, is perfectly proportioned to the mountain's silhouette, and exemplifies massive strength and aloneness. It is ascetically plain in form and texture, in color tone being slightly creamy instead of white. The cross is illuminated by flood lights and by night may well suggest the spiritual illumination which Christ gave to the world. Its beacon light throws out a creedless message of sacrificial love.



The Sermon on the Mount

And seeing the multitudes, he went up into a mountain:
and when he was set, his disciples came unto him:
And he opened his mouth, and taught them, saying,

Blessed are the poor in spirit: for their's is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.

Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.

Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.

Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.

Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God.

Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for their's is the kingdom of heaven.

Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.

Rejoice, and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven.

"We praise Thee, Oh God, for the Son of Thy Love"



A caravan of searching souls
Set out at break of day,
Out on the open winding highway,



The World
is bathed in joyousness of
a new day born.



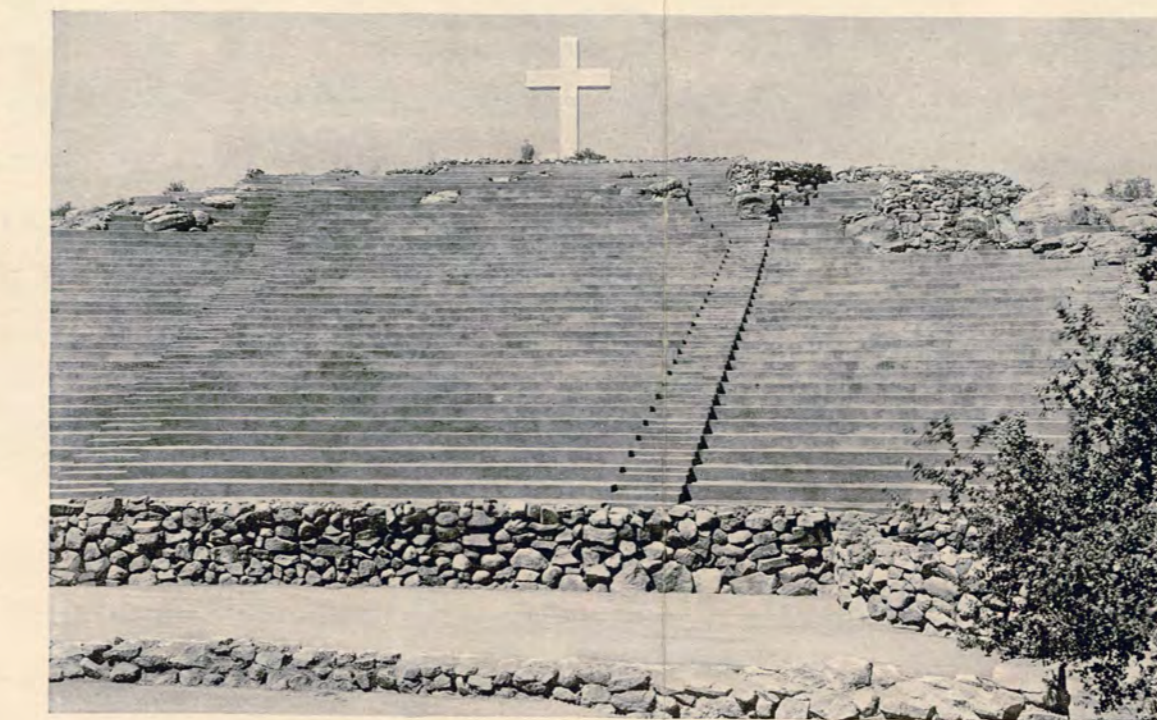
The Cross of Christ, ah yes.

Hallowed in sacred meaning
O'erlooking little towns
Which, like Bethlehem, lay sleeping.



Charles F. Stern
offering the address of
dedication.

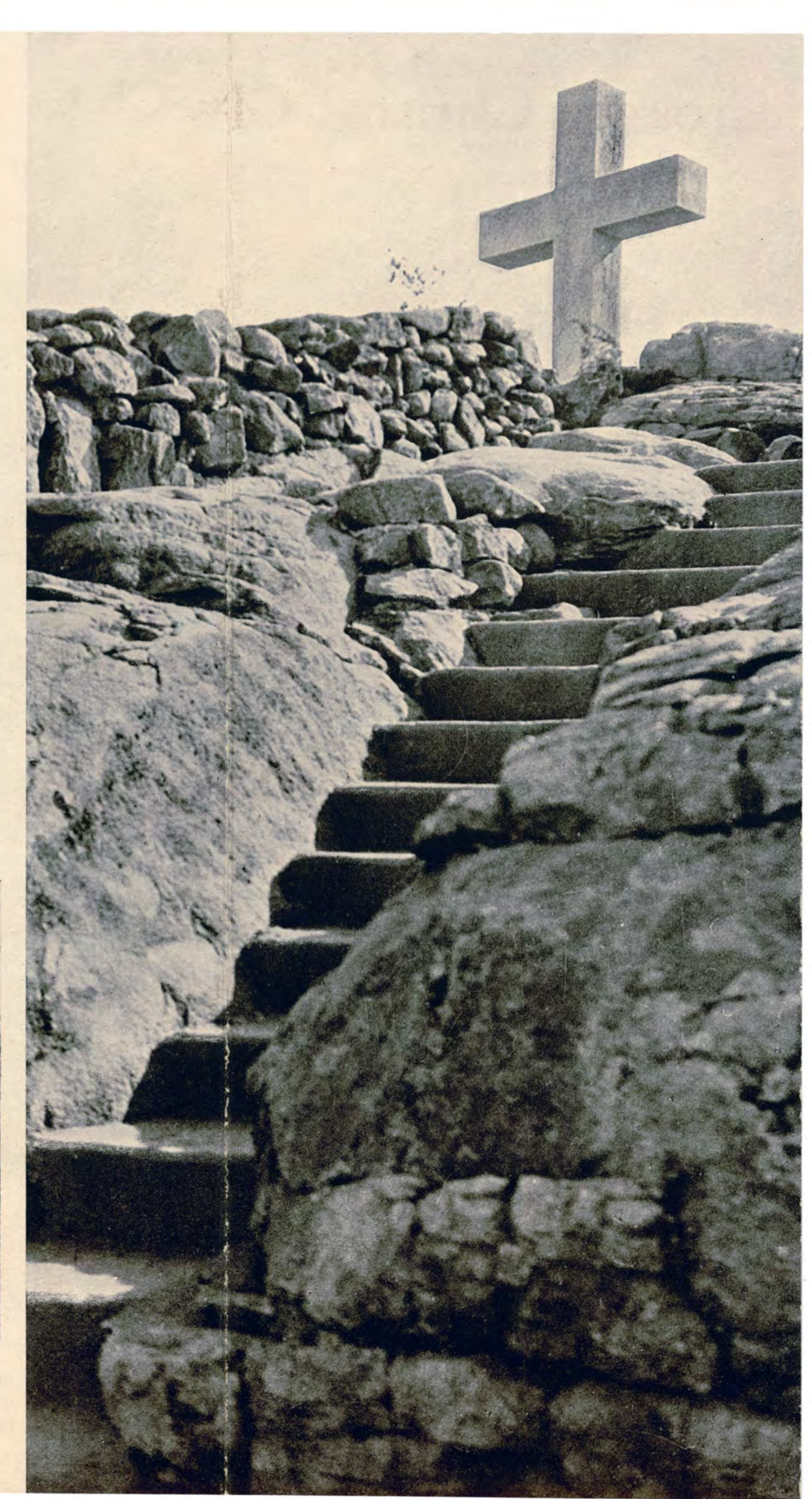
The caravan of faithful ones



Gazed out across the west,
Was that the sea of Galilee

That beckoned them so near,
Or was it just a vision sent
To prove that Christ is here?

Easter Morn Itinerary by Lillian Verna McKenney (Copyrighted)



EASTER MORN

'Twas on the glorious resurrection morn
When all the earth in utter silence lay,

"In the Cross of Christ, I Glory,

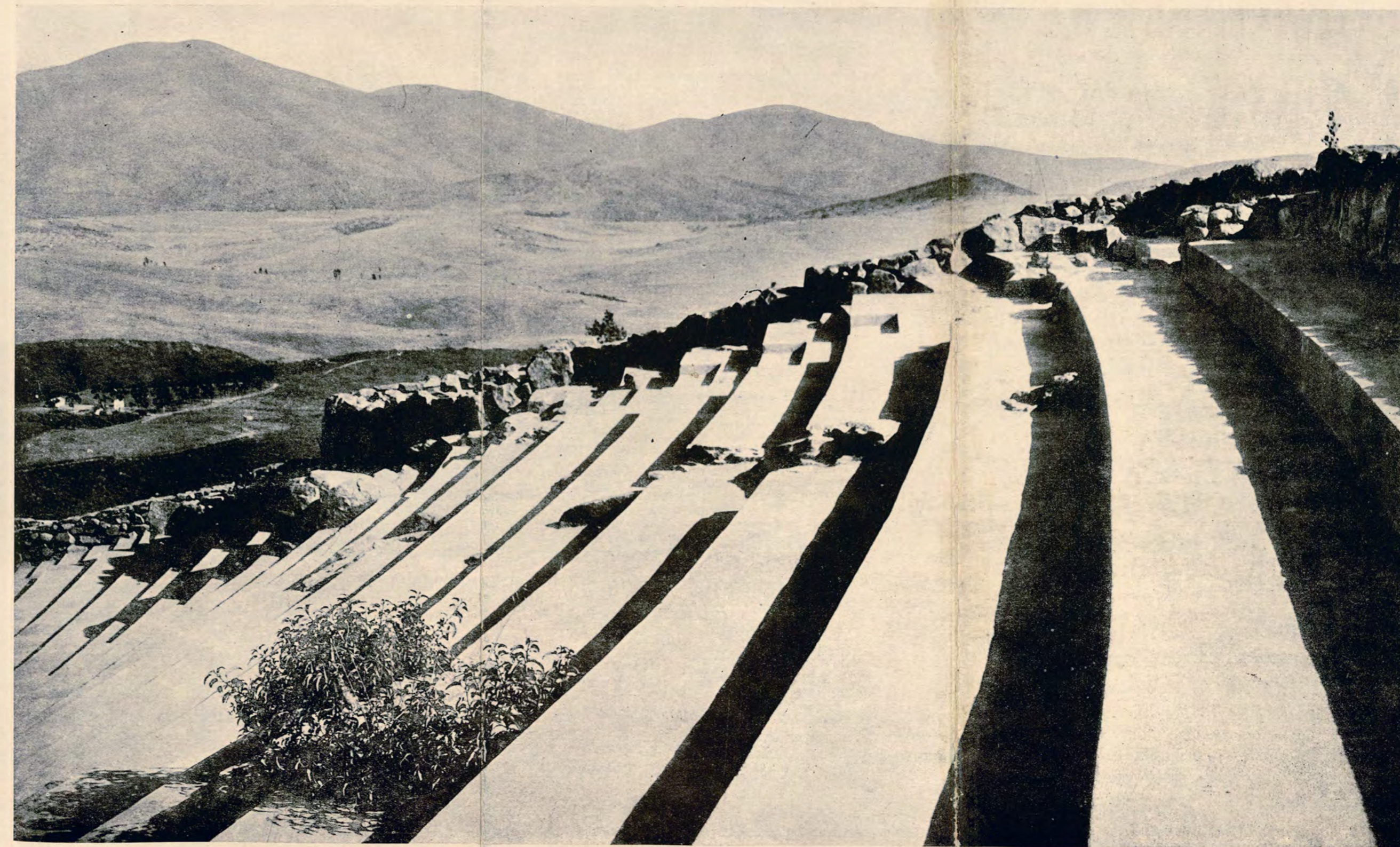


The poem "Easter Morn," which was contributed by the author, Lillian Verna McKenney, for the itinerary captions of the pictures of this panorama, was written on Easter Sunday, 1924, after she had attended the Sunrise Service on Mt. Helix. The poet, in this poem, carries the reader not only step by step, but also in thought and reverent feeling, on that pilgrimage which thousands upon thousands will make on each recurring Easter morn in the years to come, to join in the praise to their risen Christ while the splendor of the rising sun halos the White Cross which stands ever on the summit.

Up and on they journeyed
To heights that lift the human thought;
Above the mist and clouds of earth
A miracle was wrought.
Strains of music filled the air,
Hallelujah rang from the sod,



Towering o'er the Wrecks of Time"



Man with soul awakened in Christ
Stood transformed--at one with God;
Thanksgiving and praise flooded the earth
In rejoicing way
As the sun arose in power and glory
Proclaiming another Easter-Day.

Richard Regua, the architect of the Nature Theatre on Mount Helix, near San Diego, California, which was erected by Mrs. Mary Yawkey White and Cyrus Carpenter Yawkey and dedicated to the memory of their mother, Mary Carpenter Yawkey, secured with his own camera the masterpieces of photographic art from which the reproductions of this Panorama have been made. Lovers of beauty, the world over, are indebted to Mr. Regua, and their appreciation shall memorialize his name for ages to come.

My Greatest Opportunity

BY RICHARD S. REQUA

Perhaps once in a lifetime, an architect is given an opportunity to design a building or plan a project that completely fulfills his early dreams and youthful aspirations; an opportunity that opens wide the gates to his ingenious and constructive faculties and permits full and satisfying expression of his soul's yearning to create something noble, beautiful and enduring; an opportunity that rewards all previous struggles and hardships and justifies his decision to enter the profession of architecture.

Such was the opportunity that came to us when we were commissioned by Mary Yawkey White and her brother, Cyrus Carpenter Yawkey, to cooperate with them in the consummation of their dream to erect a fitting memorial to their mother on the spot she so dearly loved and visited so frequently to enjoy the grandeur and sublimity of its views. A memorial of usefulness, friendliness and inspiration, a fitting tribute to her noble character and sincere life.

Thus was conceived in tender affection for their mother and kindly regard for mankind, the Mount Helix Nature Theatre.

Mount Helix, distant but twelve miles from the City of San Diego, rises from the mesas almost a perfect cone in outline to an altitude of fifteen hundred feet. A site more inspiring, more ruggedly picturesque, more accessible, or otherwise more perfectly suited to this purpose could hardly be found the world over. The contour of its summit, the disposition of the great boulders and the wondrous splendour of its vistas all seem to have been arranged by the Creator for the perfect realization of such a concept.

The original idea of the theatre as conceived by its founders and inspired by its perfect adaptation for the purpose was a place of devotional assemblage for the Easter Sunrise Service. However, after the survey was completed and the plans under way, the suitability of the site for other forms of inspirational services and entertainment was appreciated. It was decided therefore to extend and amplify the plan to provide for musicales, dramas and even pageants of modest size.

It was not until September of last year that plans were sufficiently completed to begin construction work. Before doing so however, Emerson Knight, the well known landscape architect of San Francisco, who has made a special study of outdoor theatres, was called for a consultation. He quickly grasped the significance and possibilities of the conception and entered whole-heartedly and enthusiastically into the details of its development. His suggestions and advice were most valuable, and the success of the theatre is due in no small measure to his genius and ability.

In an unusual project of this character, formed and built largely of natural materials found on the site, a great deal of the work must necessarily be planned as the construction progresses. Every cut and fill, every rock formation and boulder and even every plant and shrub must be carefully considered so that perfect harmony of parts and unity with the setting is secured and maintained.

The construction work must be directed by men of not only the requisite structural qualifications but possessed of the ability, the enthusiasm and the vision to grasp the conception and carry out its details with painstaking patience and thoroughness, and in the true spirit of its plan.

Moreover, in this instance, it was essential to prosecute the work with all possible speed in order to complete the theatre in time for the Easter service.

By the time preparations for the work were finally completed, the time remaining for finishing the construction was very short, so limited in fact that it seemed well nigh impossible of accomplishment. A schedule was prepared showing the amount of work to be completed each day, making slight allowance for delays or inclement weather, in order to complete on time. Reinforcements must be fabricated, forms built and concrete poured almost on the heels of the excavators as they drilled and blasted the rock from the mountain side and moved it with sleds and scrapers into its



place below. On account of the limited space available for supplies, materials must be delivered daily in the quantities required. This was no small task considering the car loads of cement and the hundreds of tons of crushed rock, sand, steel, lumber, etc., that must be carted up the mountain slope. Some idea of the magnitude of this detail of the work may be formed when it is known that over fifty-five tons of steel and concrete compose the cross alone.

So admirable was the cooperation, so zealous and enthusiastic were the workers, so carefully was the work planned, and so expeditiously was it executed that, from the driving of the first pick into the soil until the last rock was cemented into the enclosing walls, hardly an interruption or hitch occurred. Hour by hour and day by day, through weather fair, or unpropitious, without halt or setback, the work went steadily forward, always according to schedule. Gradually and surely, the wondrous dream took material form and substance. At four in the afternoon of April eleventh, the last day preceding Easter, the final load of debris was hauled away, the workers laid away their tools and wended their way down the trails happy and satisfied in the conviction of work well done;—the theatre was complete and awaiting the vast assemblage that gathered there hours before the dawn of a perfect Easter morn.

In addition to the ruggedly picturesque beauty of the theatre and its friendly harmony with the setting and environment, every detail of its construction was done in the most thorough and permanent manner possible. No shams, no veneer, nothing false or ephemeral entered into the work or the finish of this hallowed memorial. It was indeed builded as a rock to endure the ages. Even the great cross culminating the design and expressing so wonderfully the exalted motive of the conception, measuring three feet in cross section and rising to a height of thirty-five feet above its base, is built solidly and entirely of white cement, reinforced concrete. The seating, stage, dressing rooms and other concrete work is of waterproof cement, thoroughly reinforced. The natural rock composing the boxes and the confining walls was carefully selected and gathered from the mountain side with such skill and care that the surface and natural growth appears undisturbed.

The theatre is permanently wired to provide adequate illumination and any lighting effect desired in the production of plays and pageants. The cross is illumined by six powerful flood lights concealed within the walls encircling the summit.

A profusion of native shrubs and flowering plants clothes the mountain slopes, reaching well up to the enclosing walls and even to the summit. These have been carefully protected, nurtured and augmented with additional planting requisite to soften the lines, provide massing effects where necessary and complete the unity with nature. The finished work stands a beautiful, inspiring, impressive example of devotion to parent, mankind and ideals; a finished labor of love and service; the materialization of a wonderful conception and dream. To cooperate in its realization has indeed been my greatest opportunity.

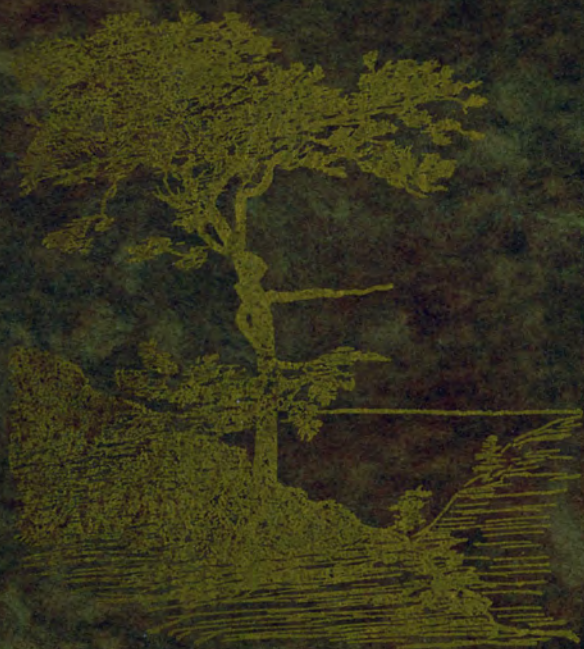


From Mount Helix, through the gray mists of the Easter dawn, the lights from the long procession of moving autos sparkled and flashed like a jeweled rosary far flung from the mountain to the city.

Balboa Park Highlights

(Entering from the Eastern Peristyle)

- Balboa Park Auditorium and English Gardens.
- Pepper Grove and Girl Scouts Headquarters.
- San Diego County Fair Buildings.
- American Legion Memorial Hall.
- The Yorick Theatre.
- Demonstration Citrus Farm and Model Bungalow.
- Indian Arts Lecture Hall.
- Botanical Building.
- La Laguna De Las Flores (Balboa's Pool).
- The Greek Court.
- The Natural History Museum.
- The Scientific Library.
- The Art Gallery.
- The Organ and Peristyle.
- The Plaza de Panama and the Pigeons.
- The North Gardens.
- The California Building and Tower.
- The Quadrangle.
- The San Diego Museum.
- The Chapel of St. Francis.
- The Zoological Gardens.
- The Painted Desert and the Boy Scouts Headquarters.
- The Japanese Tea Garden.
- El Puente Cabrillo.
- Camino Cabrillo.
- Sports under the management of the Park Commissioners:
 - The Municipal Golf Links.
 - The Municipal Tennis Courts.
 - Quoits Pitches.
- The Stadium.
- Gardens:
 - Propagating Gardens and Nurseries.
 - The Rose Garden.
 - The Pansy Beds.
 - The Montezuma Gardens.
 - The North Gardens.
 - The Botanical Gardens.
 - The English Gardens.
 - The Japanese Gardens and Tea-House.



TOTREY PINE
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA