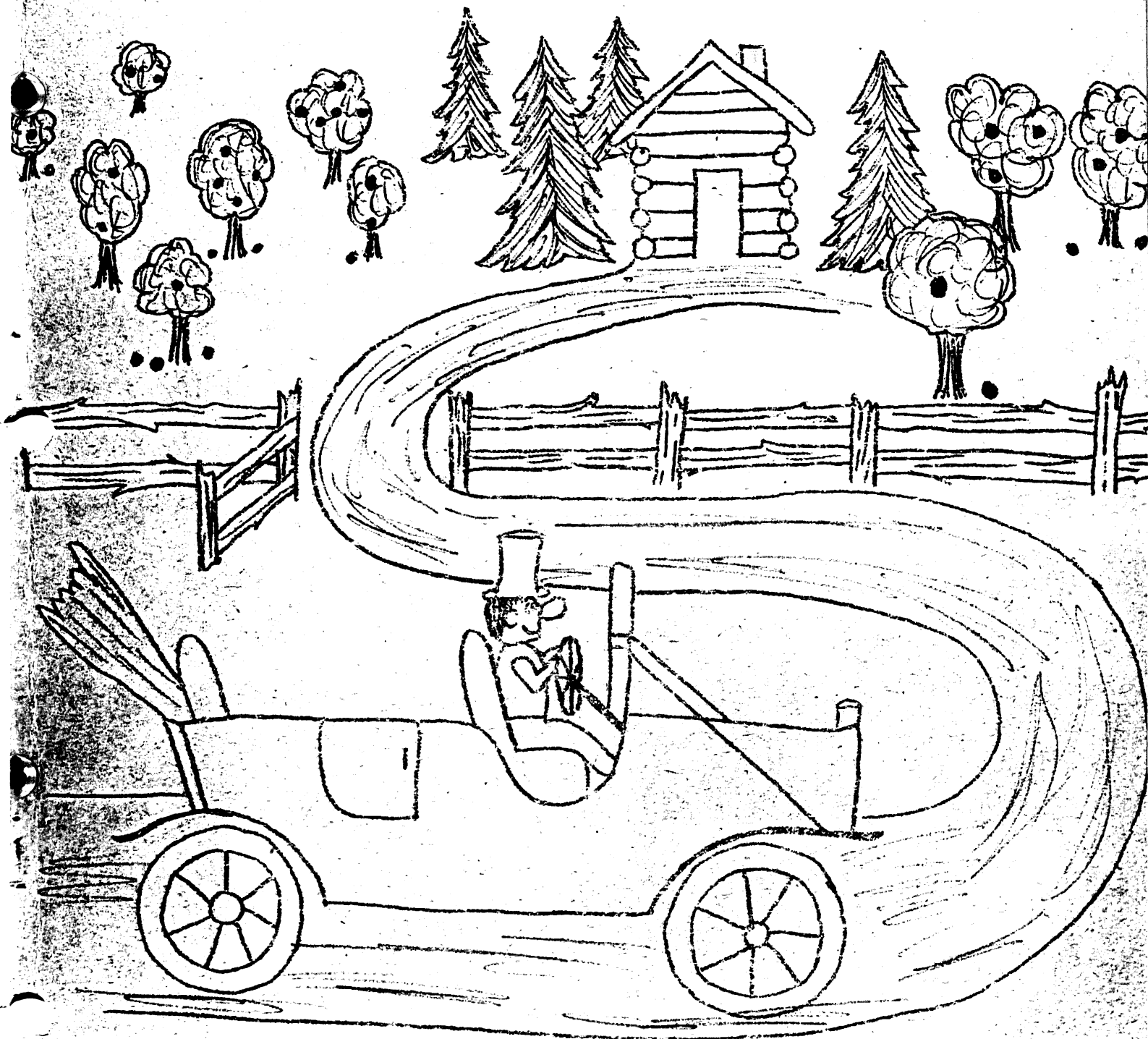


Armchair

Tour of Palomar



By The Students of Palomar Mountain School

Memorial

TOUR OF PALOMAR

By- The Students of Palomar Mountain School

1st Grade

Cindy Quinn

Trudy Tuten

2nd Grade

Johnny Craine

Stephen Quinn

Mike Shook

Carol Van Hook

3rd Grade

Mark Thompson

4th Grade

Candi Quinn

Jean Thompson

5th Grade

Steven Shook

6th Grade

John Hansen

Charles Van Hook

7th Grade

Richard Kearns

Gary Shook

8th Grade

Robin Kearns

LuCinda Van Hook

Teacher- Mrs. Glenna Nickell

Spring Term 1965

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* Report followed by are a map.

Acknowledgment

by- Cindy Van Hook

We wish to thank Miss Catherine Wood for visiting our school, giving us information, showing us pictures of Palomar in the early days, and for her book, From Teepee to Telescope, which was used for information. Also, Mrs. Marion Beckler for her book, Palomar Mountain Past and Present, which was, also, used for information.

For contributing and helping to gather information we give thanks to Mrs. Adalind Bailey, Dr. Howard, Mr. Gus Weber, Mrs. Mildred Koenig, Mrs. Annie Mendenhall Bergman, Mr. Carl Mendenhall, Mr. Byron Hill, and the parents of the students that helped.

To Mrs. John Craine we give thanks for the maps given to us, by her, for study.

For permission to trespass on private property while taking our tour of the mountain, we thank Mr. Wog Bergman, Dr. Mauri Jameson, Mr. William Van Hook, Mr. Max Hansen, and Mr. John Van Buuren.

We thank Mrs. Adalind Bailey, Dr. Howard, Mr. Gus Weber, and Mrs. Mildred Koenig for being our hosts as we toured their properties.

For transporting the students on tours of the mountain we thank Mrs. William Van Hook, Mrs. Fred Anderson, Mrs. John Craine, Mrs. Max Hansen, Mrs. Gary Tuton, and Mrs. Glenna Nickell, teacher of Palomar Mountain School.

For cutting stencils and duplicating we express thanks to Mrs. John Craine and Mrs. Victor Hett.

For the cover design we thank Robin Kearns.

We thank any others that have helped us in any way in creating our book.

Students of Palomar Mountain School

The Palomar Observatory

by Charlie Van Hook

A. Grounds

The observatory grounds cover 2,000 acres. The Beech brothers owned some of this land before it was sold to Cal Tech. The Beech house was first in the wadow by the monestary. Then they moved to the place where the cement slab is by the school. The house right beside the school grounds was the Beech brothers barn. After the Beech land was bought by Cal Tech more land was added. The land was purchased in Feot. 24, 1934. In 1928 before the land was bought a forest fire went the mountain.

B. Construction

There are 3 domes, 1 dog house, 1 power house, 10 houses, 2 water tanks, 1 gas tank, 4 propane tanks, 1 saw shed, 1 recreation hall, lecow shed (used for a garage for the trucks and ropes), and 1 sizmograph.

1. Telescopes

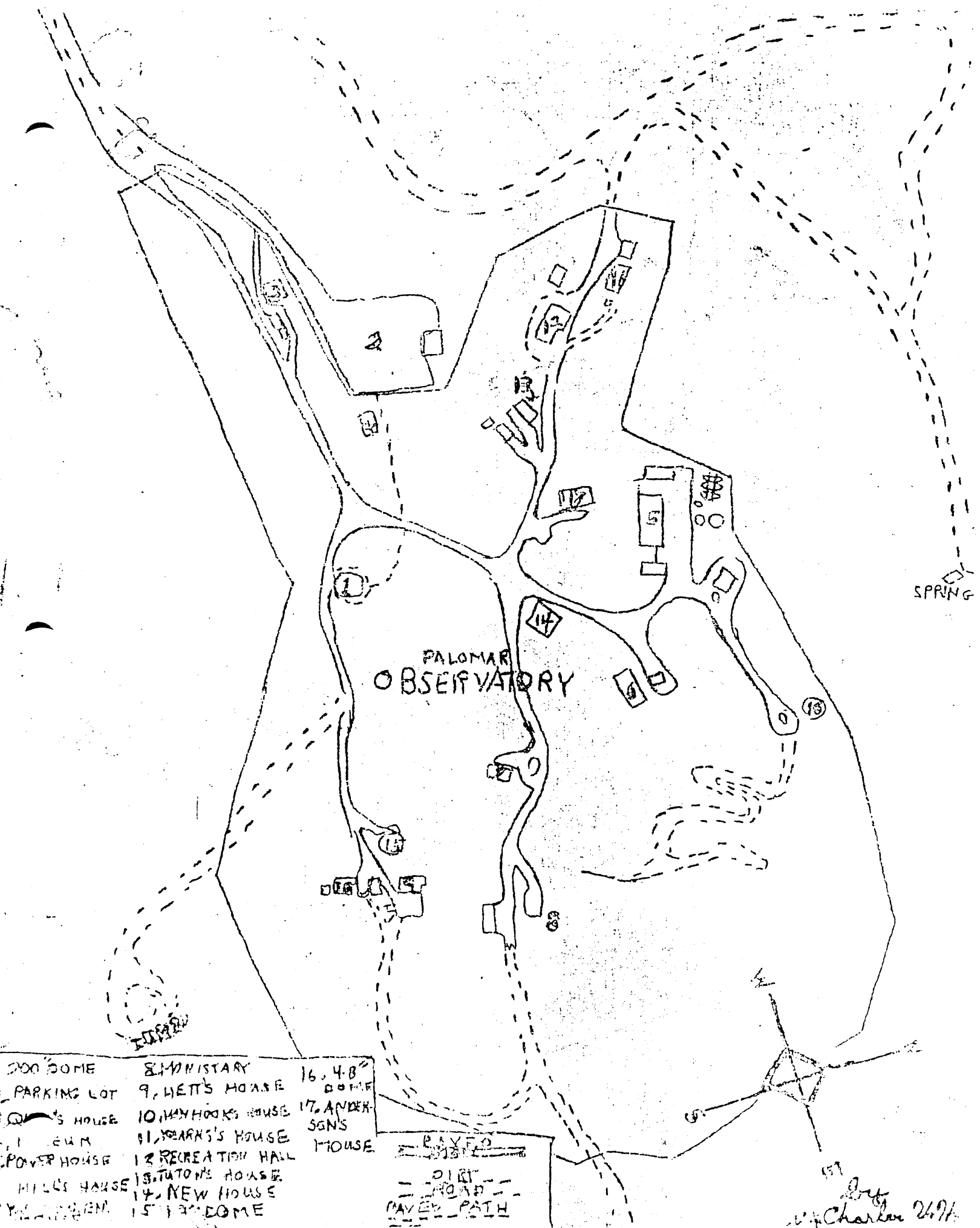
The first telescope constructed was the 18" Schmit. The 18" Schmit was founded by Schmit. Schmit experimented in explosives he later lost an arm in one of these experiments. He decided to work in a less dangerous field so he experimented on telescopes and lenses. He then found the Schmit 18" and Schmit 48". The 48" telescope has a 52" mirror and a 48" lens. The 200" telescope is the "biggest telescope in the world." Construction on the 200" telescope dome was started June 1936 and ended in 1948. The 200" mirror was made in Corning New York. 2 mirrors were made for the 200" dome. The first mirror was so hot parts of the mold melted into the mirror and made strekes of color, so it was rejected. The second one was made of Pyrex. It took one year after it was put in the mold to cool.

2. The power house is where the carpenters shop is. There are steel bars and other melt things. 2 generators are up there too. There is a garage, 4 propane tanks, 1 gas tank and 2 water tanks.

There is a sizmograph and a doghouse by the 18" dome.

There are 10 houses.

There is a recreation hall and a saw shed.



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 by
 W. J. Charbon 2476

THE SCHOOLS ON PALOMAR MOUNTAIN

By Robin Kearns

The first school on Palomar Mountain was established before 1870 in Padley Valley where the settlers' children attended.

As more people came to Palomar, there were more children to go to school. In 1870, the Malava School District was formed and Malava School was built in the east end of Mendenhall Valley and northeast of Dyche Valley. Mr. Snow of Love Valley was hired to teach in the little log schoolhouse. After Mr. Snow left, a Mrs. Skaggs taught for several years. Then the log schoolhouse was moved to make an addition to the George Cook home in Cook Valley and a new schoolhouse was built of lumber. The first teacher in the new school was a Mr. McGinnis. After him came a Mr. Bitchworth, Mr. Ferris, Birdie Robinson, Sue Justice, and others.

In those days of horse-and-buggy travel, distances seemed great. To the Baileys, who lived on the west end of the mountain, it seemed too far to go to the Malava School on the east end of the mountain so they applied for a school on their end of the mountain. In 1890, Palomar Mountain School District was formed and an open-air school was started on Sunday School Flats with a Mrs. Breedlove as teacher. Among other children, Clinton and Milton Bailey attended the school. Milton later became Mrs. Adeline Bailey's husband. The school soon moved to an adobe house near Iron Springs. Then Enoch T. Mendenhall gave Palomar School District some land about 3 mile from Iron Springs and a schoolhouse was built by the residents themselves at a cost of 800 dollars. The school opened in 1893 and because there were not enough children, it closed in 1906 with Miss Nellie Gaskill as the last teacher. After that the school was used as a summer cabin by the people who had bought the land it was on. It is the only early schoolhouse that is still standing.

Then the people farther west on the mountain wanted a school. Cedar Grove District was established and school was opened in the Pearson home with a Mr. Clark as teacher. Later a schoolhouse was built on the Solomon Todd place which is now Cedar Grove Camp in the Palomar State Park.

There were now three schools on Palomar Mountain operating at the same time. The Malava School, the Palomar Mountain School, and the Cedar Grove School. Some children still had a long distance to ride horseback or walk.

Families started to move from the mountain because they had no way to earn a living and the three schools had to close because there weren't enough children to keep attendance up. There were no schools on Palomar for a number of years but in 1920, Carl Mendenhall came to live in Padley Valley. To accommodate his growing family, a school was opened at the head of the valley with Miss Marian Dannals as teacher. The school burned soon after opening and there were no more schools on Palomar for about 10 years.

Then in 1936, when construction began on the 200" Hale Telescope and the building of the Highway to the Stars brought families to the mountain, school was opened at the observatory about 100 yards from the present school.

THE SCHOOLS ON PALOMAR MOUNTAIN

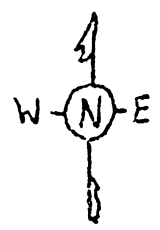
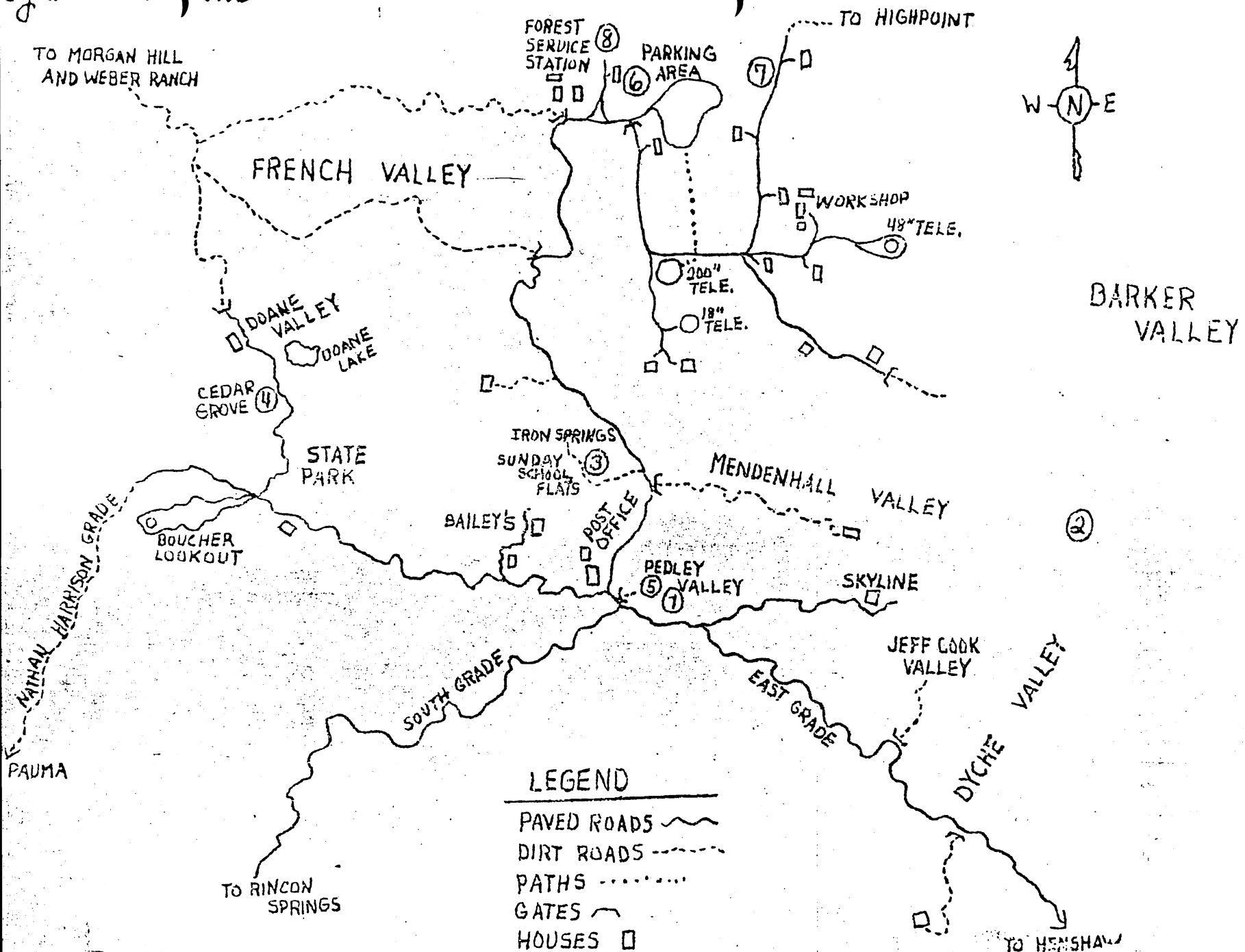
Mrs. Harley Marshall was the teacher. This school was in the Pauma School District because the other districts had lapsed long ago. When construction ended in 1947, the school was closed and the building was moved to Santa Ysabella.

Later in the year of 1947, the Observatory staff's children and the State Park Ranger's children plus the 7 children of Dr. and Mrs. Jameson, who now owned the Louis Salmon place in Dyche Valley, were ready to go to school. School opened in what used to be the mess hall for observatory construction workers with Mrs. Jameson as teacher. Mrs. Jameson taught for a few years in the school and after her, Marion Beckler became the teacher in the same building.

Soon after Marion Beckler became teacher in the old mess hall, Cal Tech donated some land for the present one-room school. The new school was dedicated in September, 1951. It is in the Pauma School District. Here is a list of the teachers and graduates of Palomar Mountain School from the first year of the school up to until now.

Teacher	Date	Graduates
Mrs. Beckler	1951--1952	No one
Mrs. Beckler	1952--1953	No one
Mrs. Beckler	1953--1954	No one
Mrs. Beckler	1954--1955	Carol Traxler
Mrs. Nichols	1955--1956	No one
Miss Otko	1956--1957	James Avant
Miss Sanchez	1957--1958	Richard Miller
Miss Sanchez	1958--1959	Greg Anderson
Miss Sanchez	1959--1960	No one
Miss Sanchez	1960--1961	No one
Mr. Wheeler	1961--1962	Doug Anderson
Mr. Wheeler	1962--1963	No one
Mr. Brown	1963--1964	Randy Kearns, Phil Hansen
Mrs. Nickell	1964--1965	Cindy Van Hook, Robin Kearns

by Robin J. prms



LEGEND
 PAVED ROADS —————
 DIRT ROADS - - - - -
 PATHS
 GATES ———
 HOUSES □

① FIRST SCHOOL, ESTAB. BEFORE 1870 ② MALAYA SCHOOL, BUILT IN 1870 ③ PALOMAR MOUNTAIN SCHOOL, BUILT IN 1890 ④ CEDAR GROVE SCHOOL, BUILT IN 1920's ⑤ SCHOOL BUILT IN 1930's ⑥ BUILDING OPENED AS SCHOOL IN 1930's ⑦ BUILDING OPENED AS SCHOOL IN 1950's ⑧ SCHOOL BUILT IN 1957

Gus Weber's Ranch

Kindness of Trudy Tuton's mother, Mrs. Gary Tuton

Gus Weber came to Palomar Mountain in the early 1920's. Mr. and Mrs. Weber first lived and ranched near the State Park, but moved to the site of the present ranch in 1926. There was no road into their place, so it was necessary to build one by hand.

The first home was a strong log frame structure inside of which sat a large tent. This was home for a number of years while a road was being built, land cleared, and crops planted.

The present, beautiful open ceiling log beam home was built in the late 1930's.

Many crops, including grain, berries, and corn were grown and sold to people living or camping on the mountain. They also raised some live stock.

As well as running his ranch, Gus worked out, first, for the Forest Service and later for Cal-Tech.

In recent years, gardening has been limited to personal needs, and acreage reduced to minimize management. The ranch has become a peaceful retreat in which to enjoy semi-retirement, and welcome visiting family and friends.

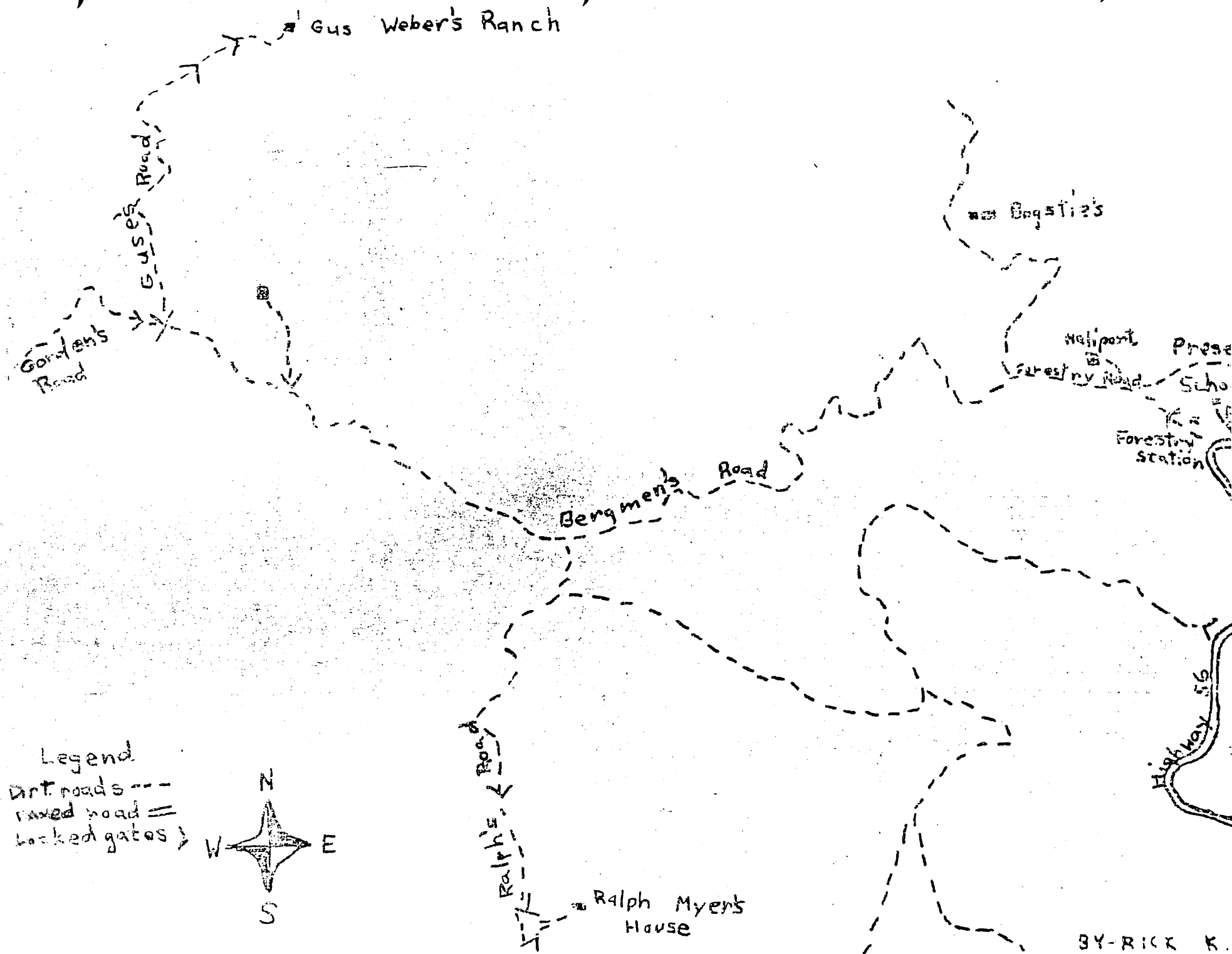
From the Weber front room, visitors are treated to a breath-taking view of five counties and eight mountain peaks ranging in height from 6,126 ft. (High Point) to 12,000 ft. (Big Bear).

One incident of interest which occurred at the observatory was the raising of Gus's pick-up truck to the top, inside of the dome, by the Cal-Tech staff. As in the case when one is well liked by his co-workers, he has been the brunt of many good-natured jokes.

Gus searched all over for his truck, which he had left on the ground floor of the dome, never thinging to look up at the crane 125 ft. above ground level.

Elevation of nearby mountains:

High Point	6, 126 ft.	Tahquitz Peak	8,826 ft.
Thomas Mt.	6,832 ft.	Baldy	10,080 ft.
Lolly Rock	7,973 ft.	San Jacinto	10,805 ft.
Santa Rosa	8,046	Gorgonio	12,000 ft.



French Valley

by Carol Van Hook

Upper French Valley is owned by Wog Bergman. Along time ago before of Bergman owned French Valley two Frenchmen owned it. The two Frenchmen herded sheep there. That's how French Valley got its name.

In recent years dams have been built in French Creek. These dams have been built for conservation and for watering the cattle. The water from French Creek flows into Pauma Creek. The county camp practice soil conservation. Bob Sears and Fred brought catfish from Penelton.

Two Frenchmen were named Fouscat. They lived in French Valley about 1880. They had a house, a barn, and sheds for sheep.

The Mendenhalls of Palomar

by- Mark Thompson , 3rd Grade

Enos T. Mendenhall was the first Mendenhall on Palomar. He was a government Secret Service agent. He first came to the mountain to investigate a murder in Malava Valley.

He came to southern California from the San Francisco area. He liked Palomar Mountain (then Smith Mountain) so he moved to the mountain in the late 1860's.

In 1870 George and Dick Mendenhall came to the mountain to join their father. Sylvester Mendenhall, another son, came to the mountain in the year 1872. He was eighteen years old.

When Sylvester was 21 he used his homestead and pre-emption rights in Malava Valley, now Mendenhall Valley. After finishing his education at the University at San Jose, he married Annie Morris and returned to the mountain.

Sylvester and Annie raised a family of 6 children on the mountain; Charlie, Carl, "Hap", Mary, George, and Annie.

"Hap" Mendenhall and his family still live on the mountain.

Sylvester's descendants still own much of the mountain; Will Valley, Love Valley, Mendenhall Valley, French Valley, part of Cook Valley, Sunday School Flats, and other parts of the mountain.

The History of the Post Office

by Jean Thompson

1. Nellie - Dyche Valley - 1883 - Miss Nellie Mc Queen - carrier
Miss Nellie Mail from Ramona.
2. Seibern's Nellie's sister's family - Nellie - 1882.
3. Bailey's - 1882 - Nellie.
4. Jesse place in Dyche Valley - 1896 - Mail from San Diego to
Escondido to Rincon - carrier Miss Maria Frazier took the mail
up the Trujillo Trail.
5. By 1904 so many people had moved away that the Jesse Post Office
was discontinued.
6. In 1920 this mountain and it's Post Office became officially
"Palomar Mountain."
7. Bailey's - Palomar Mt. Post Office - Post Master Miss Ester Hewlett.
8. Hewletts lived in the Old Mack Place - Old Mack Place is the
Butterfly farm.
9. Hewletts sold Old Mack Place to Hays. Elsie Hays married Jack
Roberts and they came up to stay. They called the place Planwydd
and ran a resort.
10. Palomar Mt. Post Office - Postmaster Mrs. Roberts.
11. A relative in Wisconsin knew the Post Office had a girls name but
he did not know who. So he made a guess and addressed the letter
to Anne California. It reached us.
12. 1922 - Linthicum's - Palomar Mt. Post Office - Linthicum was post-
master for about a week when his cabin burned.
13. Bailey's - Mrs. Hodge Salmon.
14. Bailey's - carrier James T. Thompson from 1921 to 1924 on horseback.
15. In 1948 the snow was over peoples heads.
16. In 1948 the Observatory commemorative stamp came out and Mrs.
Bailey was honored guest.
17. 1957 - Thompson Summit Grove - Postmaster Wayne F. Thompson.

The History of the Post Office

Miss Nellie Mc Queen and her father moved to Smith Mountain from near Riverside. They built a cabin in Dyche Valley, and Miss Nellie tried to open a post office named Tern Glen. The post office department gave Miss Nellie the contract on April 2, 1883 saying that she could open a post office called Nellie. Once a week Miss Nellie rode her horse to Ramona, returning the next day with the mail. After four years of this she moved off the Mountain, and the post office went to Seibern's, her sister's family, and then to Bailey's. But the post office stayed Nellie for fifty years.

After the Nellie post office was moved to the Bailey's, most of the people found it a long way to get their mail. So they petitioned and got their own post office on Nov. 6, 1896, at the Jessee place in Dyche Valley. Then the mail was coming from San Diego via Escondido to Rincon. Then a carrier took the mail on horseback up the Trujillo Trail to the Nellie post office at Bailey's.

In 1898 Miss Maria Trazier began carrying the mail for the Jessee Post Office. She had to ride up the Trujillo Trail.

By 1904 so many people had moved away that the Jessee post office was discontinued.

In 1920 this mountain and it's post office became officially "Palomar Mountain."

For many years Nellie was at Bailey's. Then the government made a law saying you had to pass a test to become a postmaster. But Dr. Minton Bailey did not want to be bothered with it, while running the resort. So Miss Esther Hewlett passed the test and became postmaster. Esther already was winning fame collecting butterflies. She was called "The Butterfly Girl." Her specimens were sent to collectors all over the World. She found a moth called an albino apantesis. Later it was called an Apantesis Hewletti.

Miss Esther Hewlett for many years had an art shop near Mount Wilson.

When the Hewletts came up to the mountain they bought the Old Mack Place, now Dowdese's. It had a big apple orchard near it. When the Hewlett's moved away, they sold the place to the Hays family. The Hay's did not stay year round because their daughters were going to high school. So the "Nellie" post office was again at Bailey's. Then Elsie Hay's married Jack Roberts and then they came to stay. They named the place "Planwydd" and ran a resort. Mrs. Roberts became "Nellie's" postmaster, and she joined the vigorous fight to get the name changed.

History of the Post Office

A relative in Wisconsin knew the post office had a girl's name but he did not know who. So he made a guess and addressed the letter to Anne California. It reached us.

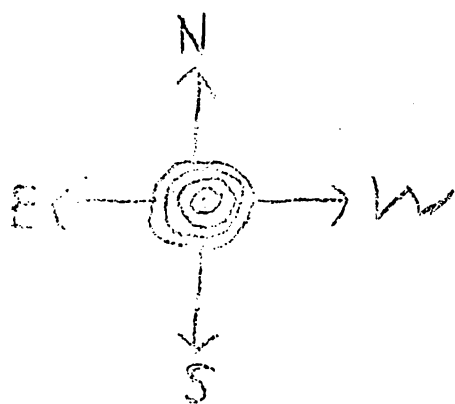
Mrs. Roberts was postmaster from 1918 to 1922 for four years. Then Mrs. Roberts left the post office and it went to the Linthicum's near the present Crestline Camp. Linthicum was postmaster for about a week when his cabin burned.

The people were glad to have the post office back at Bailey's. For years no one bid for the post office, but Mrs. Hodgie Salmons ran the post office for free just to keep it going. Most of the time for about 50 years the post office was at Bailey's. The post office was a good place to meet and visit while the mail was being distributed. Between 1922 and 1924 my grandfather James T. Thompson brought the mail up the mountain on horseback.

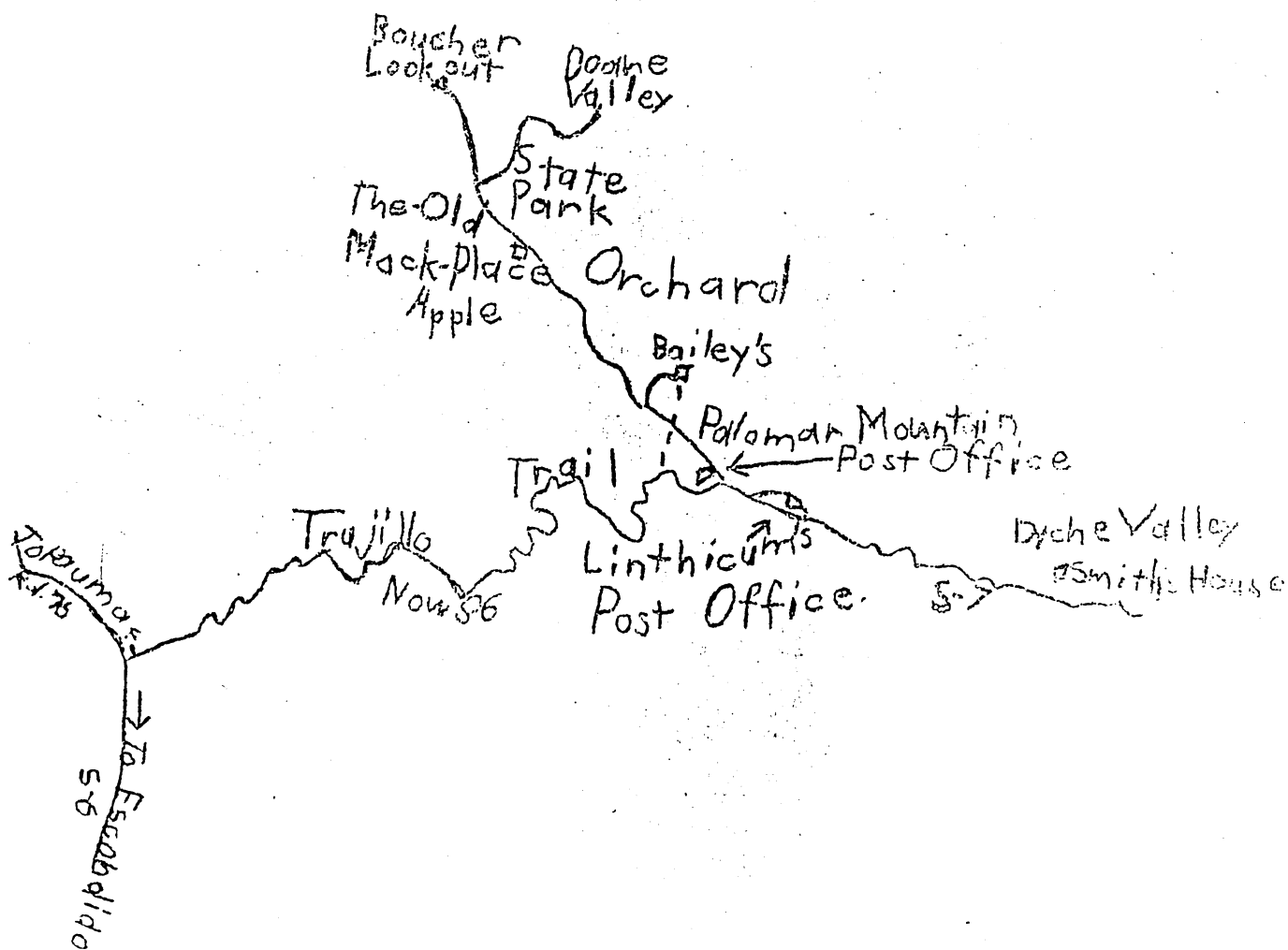
In the "Big Snow" of 1948 the snow was above people's heads and people could not get their mail.

On Aug. 30 that same year the Palomar Observatory commemorative stamp came out. A celebration was held at the Observatory, and Mrs. Bailey was one of the honored guests.

Mrs. Bailey retired on Dec. 31, 1957. There were two canvas bags labeled "Nellie California." Wayne F. Thompson my father became postmaster, and the post office was moved to Thompson Summit Grove.



Palomar Mt. Post Offices



By Jean T. Thompson

Skyline Lodge

By Rick Kearns

Skyline Lodge is located on the east side of Palomar Mountain atop "Birch Hill".

The hill got it's name from two Englishmen, Harry and Arthur Birch, brothers who homesteaded there. It was a new life for them and they did not know much about frontier living.

For instance- Once they were asked to grease a wagon and were given a barrel of grease. Later, the two brothers asked for more grease. On wondering why, the owner went back to the wagon with them and found the whole thing greased except the tongue.

Another time, they built a cabin without any doors or windows. They got in by climbing a ladder and going through the roof.

After awhile they went back to England and Harry Birch became Lord Harry Birch.

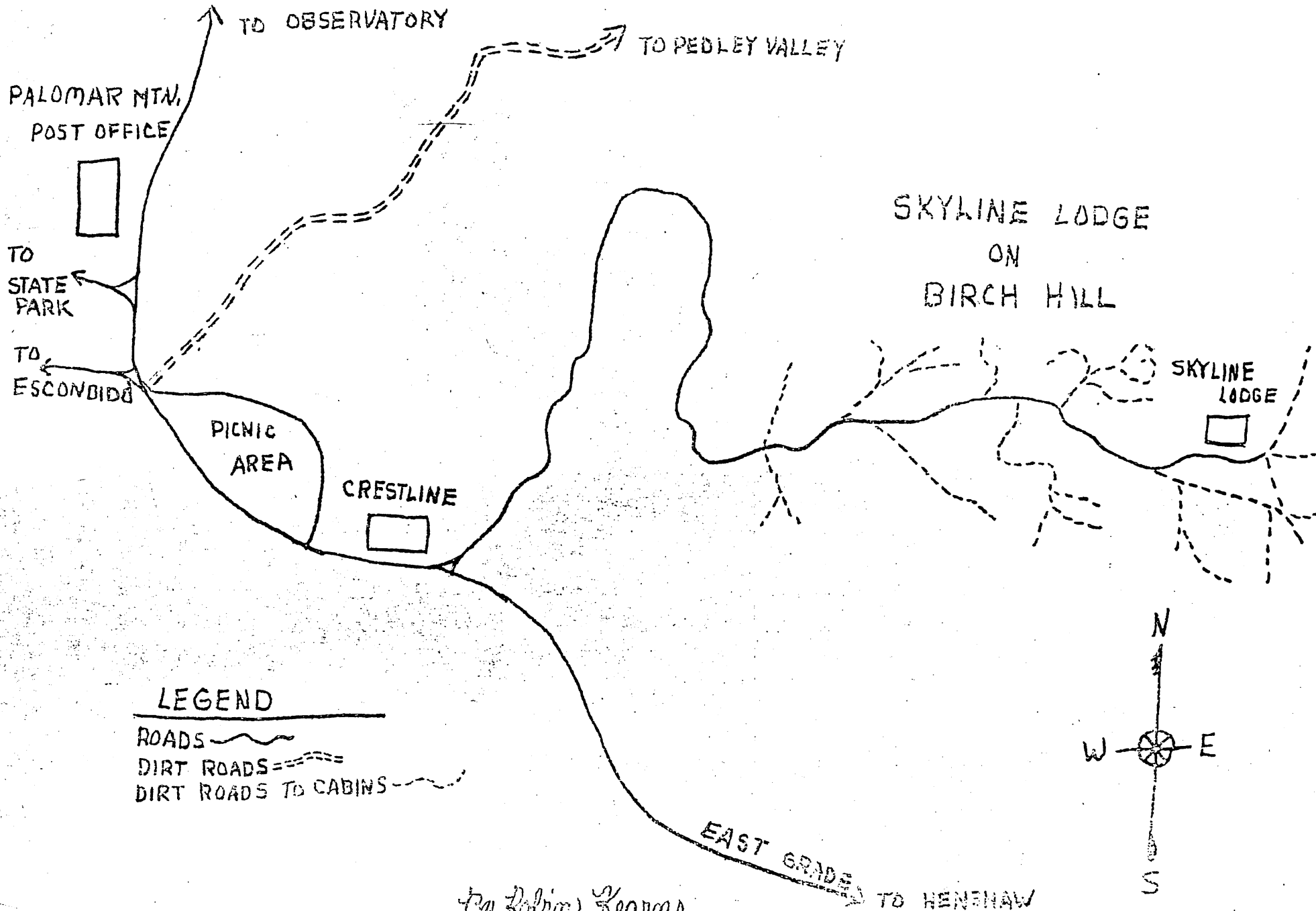
In 1921 or 1922 the hill was divided into subdivisions. It was called "Camp Sites" because it was divided for camp sites.

A water company was also started.

A clubhouse was built with money donated by the first cabin owners in Camp Sites. The lumber and the cedar log beams were from the saw mill in Pedley Valley. It was all native mountain lumber.

It was later sold and a dining room and kitchen were added by the new owners. It was renamed Edgewood Tavern.

Quite awhile afterwards, Mr. and Mrs. Art Koenig bought it and turned it into a hotel and gift shop. They still have it today and it is called Skyline Lodge.



By Robin Kearns

VALLEYS OF EASTERN PALOMAR

By Rick Kearns

We are going to take a trip from the top to the bottom of Palomar Mountain down the East Grade.

Starting at the Post Office, the first valley we pass is Pedley Valley.

About 100 years ago Billie Whitlock, his wife, and two children, Hannah and Anice lived here.

Hannah, Anice, and Mrs. Whitlock came from the east with Mr. Strong (Mrs. Whitlock's former husband). Mr. Strong died at Downey and his family came on to Palomar.

Also living here at that time was Tom Pavers. Sam Striplin bought his place.

Sam started a saw mill to which the old steam boiler is still there. The lumber made ~~was~~ many cabins on Palomar.

Mr. Pedley bought the valley later. Now the valley is named after him.

Charles Darby of La Jolla started a resort there later. It is still there today.

A stream from Iron Springs passes through the valley and supplies it with water.

Now we go on down the grade and see an old dirt road. This road was owned by Mrs. Bailey. Now it is owned by Dr. Howard.

At the end of the road is Cook Valley. Jeff Cook and his sons, Will, Hiram, and George, came from Texas in a covered wagon.

George got married to Hannah Whitlock from Pedley Valley. They lived in Cook Valley and the old school house was made part of their house.

Hiram married Anice, Hannah's sister.

Now Cook Valley is owned by Dr. Jameson of San Diego.

Next we go through Dyche Valley which is on both sides of the road.

George Dyche settled here about one century ago. He came from Virginia all by himself. Also in the valley was Joseph Smith. Smith was a tall man and because of this he was called Long Joe or Largo.

Smith was said to be in San Diego as early as 1853. He served on the County Board of Supervisors. He also did carpentry. He sold one coffin for 10 dollars. He made two coffins for 12 dollars apiece. Smith got 60 dollars for some benches he made for a court house.

Smith and E. W. Morse came to the mountain in 1869. E. W. Morse left after 2 years and became a store clerk in San Diego.

VALLEYS OF EASTERN PALOMAR

Smith was pretty well off though. He lived in a 4-room adobe house. He had cattle, sheep, horses, and hogs. Smith sold ham and bacon to the old Butterfield Stage.

Smith was an ex-sea Captain. It's said that he picked up some tree seeds in China and planted them in the middle of the valley.

One day Joe was taking wool to Temecula when he saw a hitchhiker and picked him up. Smith liked him and made him his foreman. They had many fights and finally Smith's foreman killed him.

The foreman took a horse and started down the mountain. George Dyche saw him and started to ask questions as to where he was going and why so fast. George took him back to Smith's house and found Joe dead.

George was taking him to Temecula but Nathan Harrison and some of Smith's friends hung him. Later he was found to be a deserter from a British ship in San Diego Harbor.

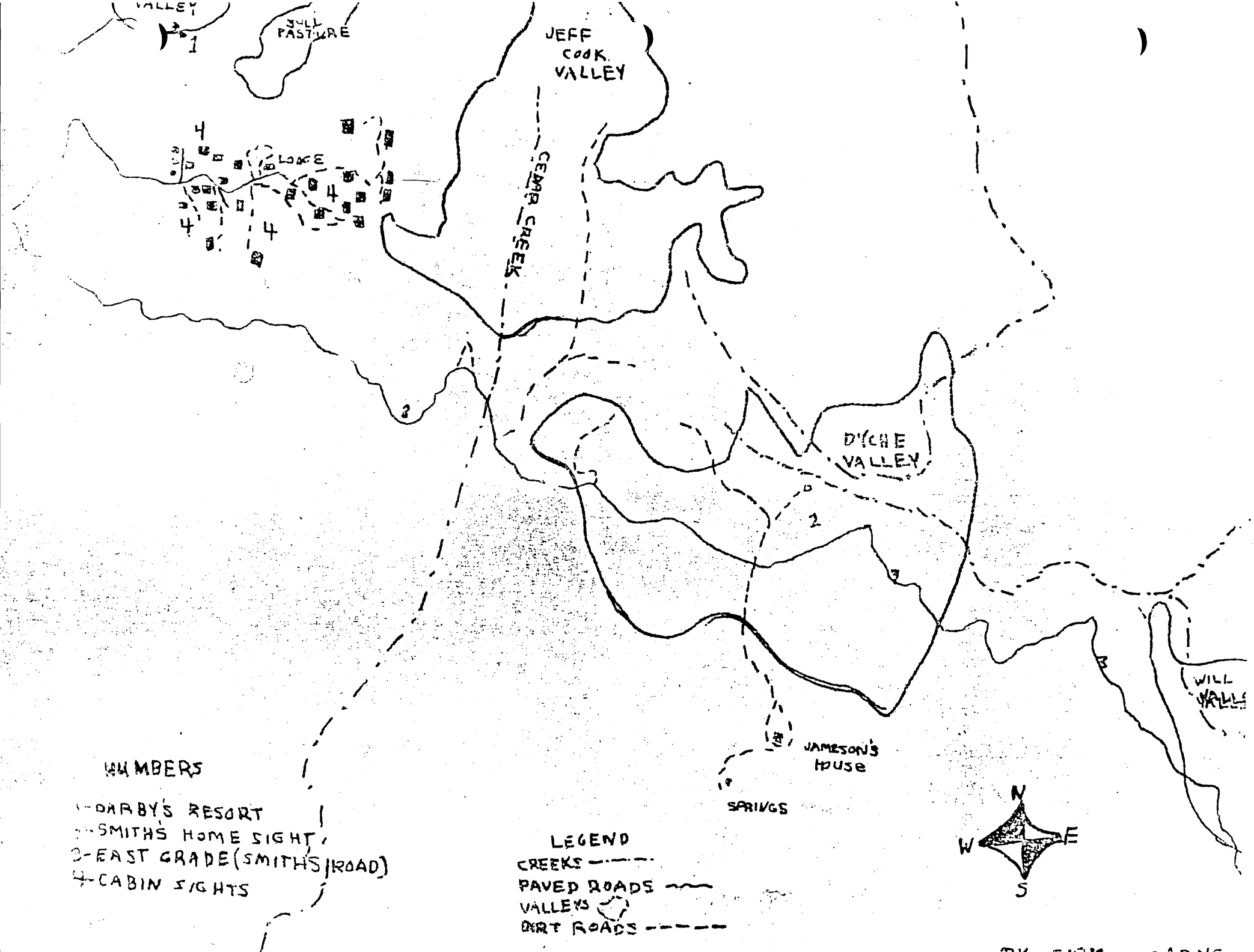
George Dyche brought the ranch to a selling and bought it himself. He married an Indian maiden and had 4 children. Emanuel and Bill were the boys' names.

Louis Salmons had a house in Dyche Valley. Later he moved to the house now owned by Dr. Jameson. The third house he lived in is now where Dr. Howard lives.

Dyche Valley is now owned by Dr. Jameson and Mr. David Mendenhall; both live in San Diego. The valley is used for grazing cattle.

The next valley, which is on the left side of the road is Will Valley. This is where Will Cook settled. Part of his apple orchard is still there.

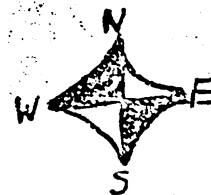
Will Valley is owned by Jack Mendenhall now. It is also range land.



NUMBERS

- 1-DARBY'S RESORT
- 2-SMITH'S HOME SIGHT
- 3-EAST GRADE (SMITHS ROAD)
- 4-CABIN SIGHTS

- LEGEND
- CREEKS - - - - -
 - PAVED ROADS - - - - -
 - VALLEYS - - - - -
 - DIRT ROADS - - - - -



BY RICK KEARNS

The Baileys of Palomar

by Cindy Van Hook

Theodore Bailey, one of the first settlers on Palomar, was born in Kentucky, and was the youngest of 7 boys. During the Civil War three brothers fought for the Union and the four fought on the side of the Confederacy.

Later Theodore moved to Illinois and from there to California. In Santa Anna he married and settled there. He worked as a surveyor. Theodore and his wife then moved to Mesa Grande, where his brother, Newton Bailey, lived.

Then in 1880, after hearing about 'Smith Mountain,' Bailey moved on to the mountain. He and his growing family of 5 children homesteaded in the valley which is still called 'Bailey's.' With Indian help the family set to work building their home. The house was built of adobe bricks and was very sturdily built, except for the south wall, which, during a rain storm, softened and fell. After the house was built, the Bailey's sixth child, Elizebeth, was born.

Theo. Bailey found the field adjoining the house was excellent for potatoe growing. So the Bailey's grew, sold, and ate potatoes for their first years on the mountain.

Mr. Bailey, also, started a Sunday School in a beautiful valley now known as Sunday School Flats. He promoted the building of the school in Sunday School Flats, also. His six children, Nannie, Hodge, Clinton, Milton, Orlando and Elizebeth attended the school along with other children of the area.

The Bailey's beautiful valley and friendly home soon became a favorite resting spot for travellers after their long trip up the mountain. People soon began to come to stay at the Bailey's home to spend their vacations.

Theodore Bailey never intended to start a lodge, but soon the demands for more room made it necessary to have a second story added to the house. The second story was made of cedar wood and provided six more bedrooms. A dining room building was also built beside the house. Theodore Bailey, also, drove a horse drawn stage, called the 'Palomar Mountain Hotel Stage,' down Nate Harrison's Grade to meet tourists at the bottom and then brought them back to the lodge. Later a horseless stage was used.

Mrs. Bailey was a very religious woman. She had always regreted not being able to worship regularly at church. So when their son, Milton, was old enough to take care of the lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Bailey moved off the mountain.

The Baileys of Palomar

Milton Bailey married a school teacher, Miss Adalind Shaul, from San Diego. Milton's bride promptly took up her duties as hostess of Bailey Lodge.

Milton Bailey became a dentist. His office was in the Bank of America Building in San Diego. Dr. Bailey would stay down in San Diego during the week and then return to the mountain for weekends.

Dr. and Mrs. Bailey had 2 sons, their oldest, Stephen Bailey and their younger son, Newton. The boys attended school in San Diego.

From about 1920 until 1957 the post office for mountain residences was kept at Bailey's. The post office had been kept at the Bailey home before, in 1882.

During the tourist season the Bailey family stayed on the mountain. But when it came time for school to take up in the fall the lodge was shut up for the winter, and the Baileys moved to San Diego. The next summer they would return.

At the age of 50 Dr. Milton Bailey suffered a severe heart attack which proved fatal.

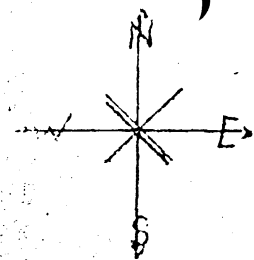
After Dr. Bailey's death, Mrs. Bailey decided the lodge was too much for her to handle alone, so she stopped renting rooms and she closed the dining room. She also had some of the Bailey land sub-divided and sold. But Mrs. Bailey is still living, year around, in the original, historical Theodore Bailey home.

In 1956, Mrs. Bailey, at the age of 72, took a trip, alone, to Mexico. While there she met a Mexican family whose son, Luz Lara, she brought back to the mountain when she returned. Luz Lara is now employed at the Observatory, but he is still living with Mrs. Bailey.

Mrs. Bailey is now 79 and has lived on the mountain for over 50 years.

Palomar will always remember the long ago fame that the Baileys once brought her.

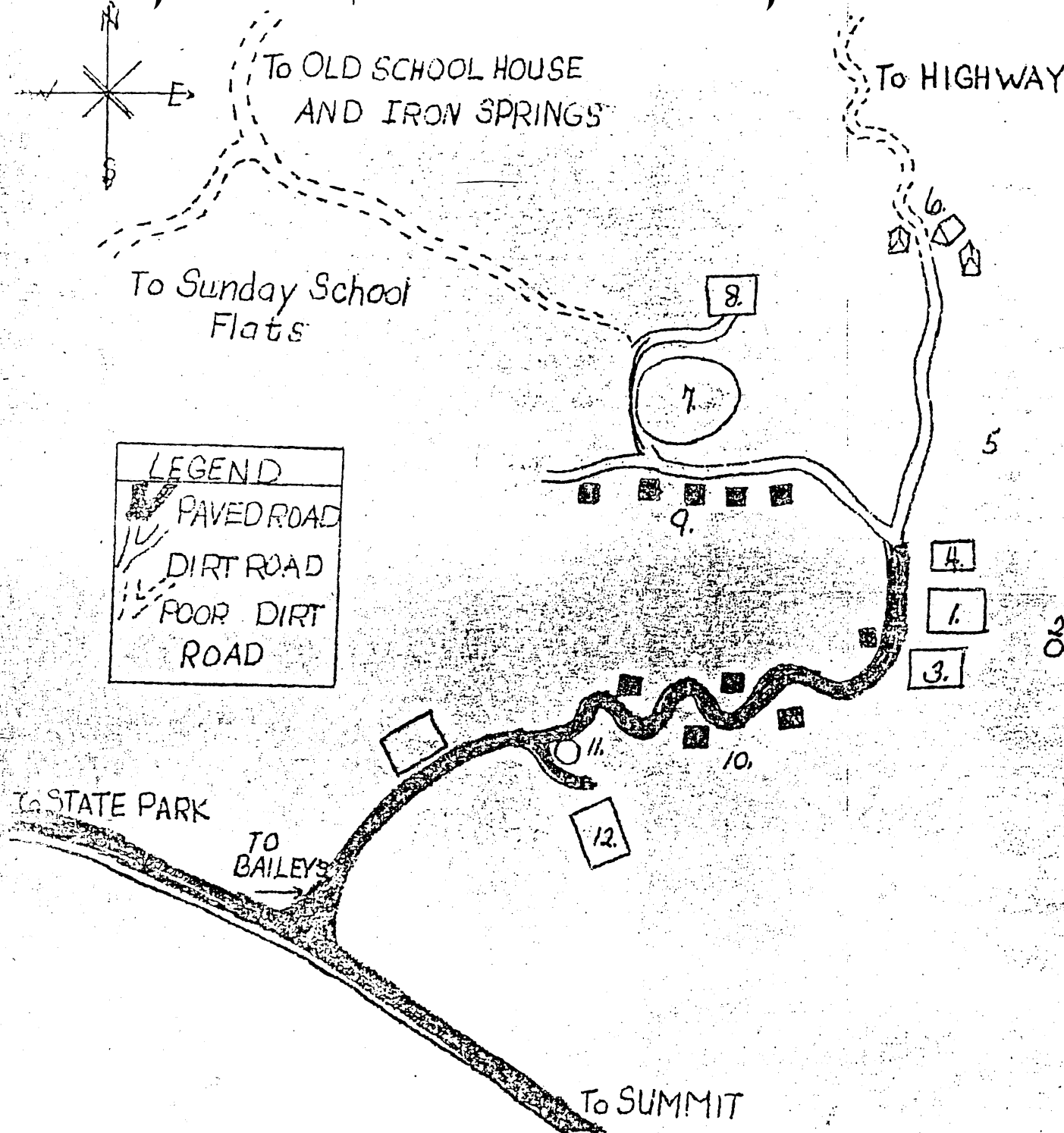
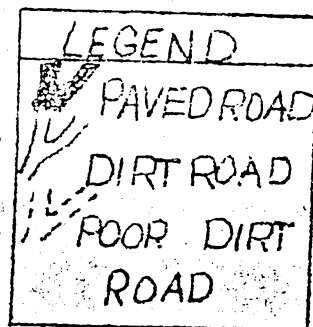
By Cindy Van Hook,



TO OLD SCHOOL HOUSE
AND IRON SPRINGS

TO HIGHWAY

TO Sunday School
Flats



Bailey Resort

1. Bailey home
2. Old water well
3. Garage & Dancehall
4. Old Diningroom
5. Old Potato Field
6. Campground
7. Bailey Pond
8. Old Barn & Stables
9. Cabins
10. Cabins
11. Water supply tank,
for cabins & resort
12. Craine's Cabin, a
purchased sub-di-
vision of Bailey's.

PICNIC AREA AT STATE PARK

By Candi Quinn

The tribe of Indians that lived at Palomar were Luisenos Indians. They called Palomar Pasaw. They called High Point Wilgo.

The Indians had a summer campsite at the Picnic Grounds.

Long before the white man came to the mountain it was a favorite hunting ground for the Indians, especially in the summer. There were ten or more village sites or rancherias on top of Palomar. Two dilapidated tepees were still standing in 1936; one was above La Jolla Creek and one near Bailey's Resort.

The holes that the Indians dug were about four to twelve inches deep.

Later this place became Silver Crest. Today you can find Silver Crest by the hundreds of Indian mortars.

After it was Silver Crest it was a subdivision called Azalea Park. There were lots that were surveyed and some were sold.

Before Azalea Park could become part of the State Park, the streets had to be legally abandoned. The Attorney-General had to sign a paper before the streets could be abandoned. Then one day he went out when the snow was real deep. He went half way on his horse; when his horse could not go any farther, he got on foot and posted the signs of abandonment. Then Azalea Park became part of the State Park.

WILLIAM E. BOUGHER

By John Hansen

William Bougher moved up here in 1902. He married William Pearson's daughter. He built his house out of logs and lumber from Pedley Valley. He made his own shakes two feet long for the roof. He had to haul water in barrels from a spring. He built a cistern to fill with snow and supplement the spring water.

After he built his house he bought 160 acres and planted an apple orchard. When Nigger Nate Grade was built he helped build it.

In 1905 his wife died and Bougher moved to Rincon and sold his land. William Pearson got killed by a falling tree. His ten-day old grandchild lays beside him. William Bougher died in Escondido at the age of 92.

There were two towers on Bougher Hill. The old one was built in 1934 about 31 years ago. The one that is there now was built in 1949 about 16 years ago.

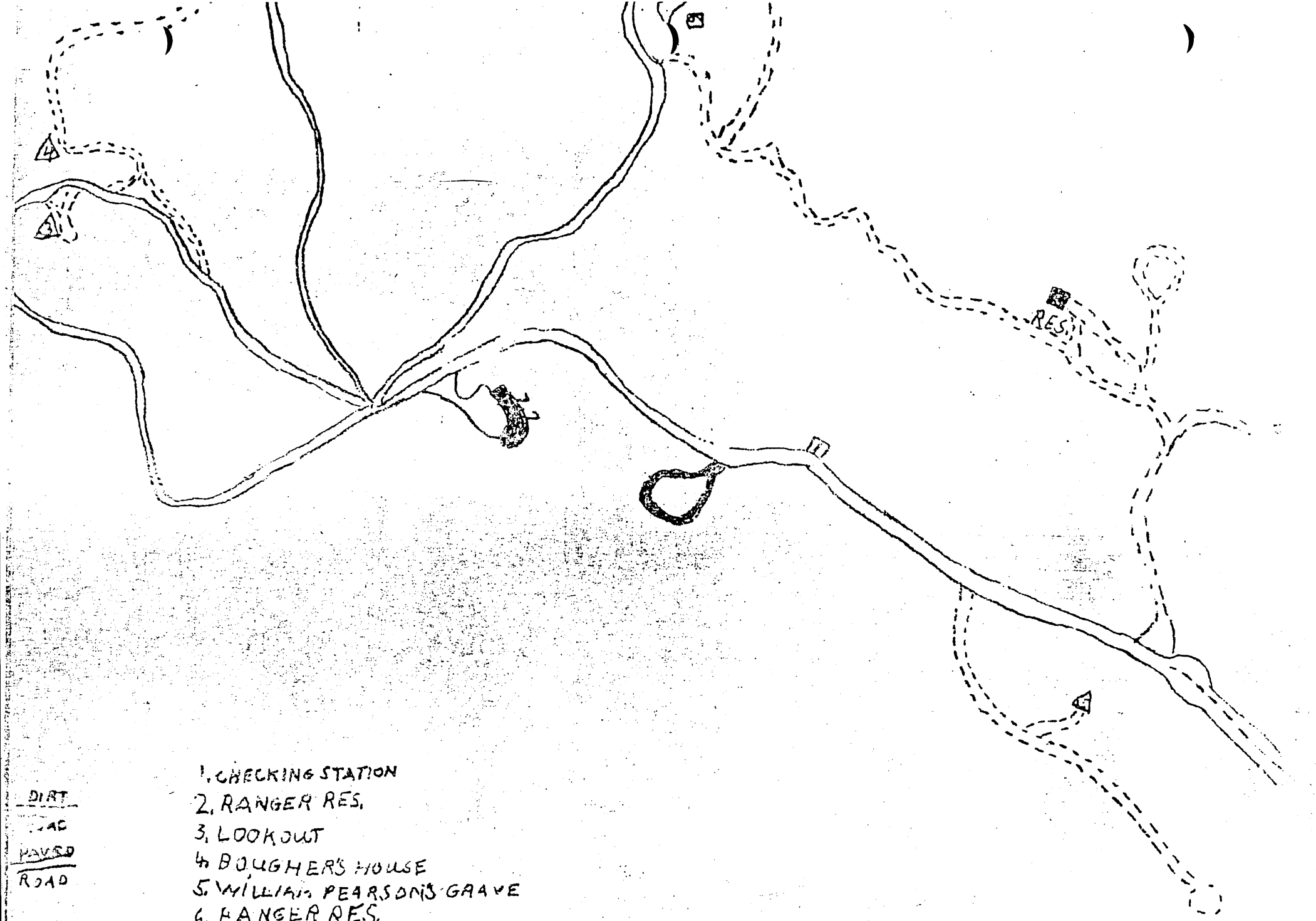
STATE PARK

Purchases of land for the State Park were started by the State of California in 1932. At first it had 1724 acres, then 40 acres were added so that it had 1764 acres. Today it has 1887 acres.

The park has 51 camp sites and 35 picnic sites. Last year they put 10 picnic sites down in Doane Valley so now there are 46 picnic sites. In the summer there is a naturalist who has hikes and evening programs.

HIGH POINT

The U. S. Forestry maintains the look out on High Point. It is 45 feet high and has a room at the top 6½ feet wide. It was built in 1934 about 31 years ago. They built a new one about a year ago.

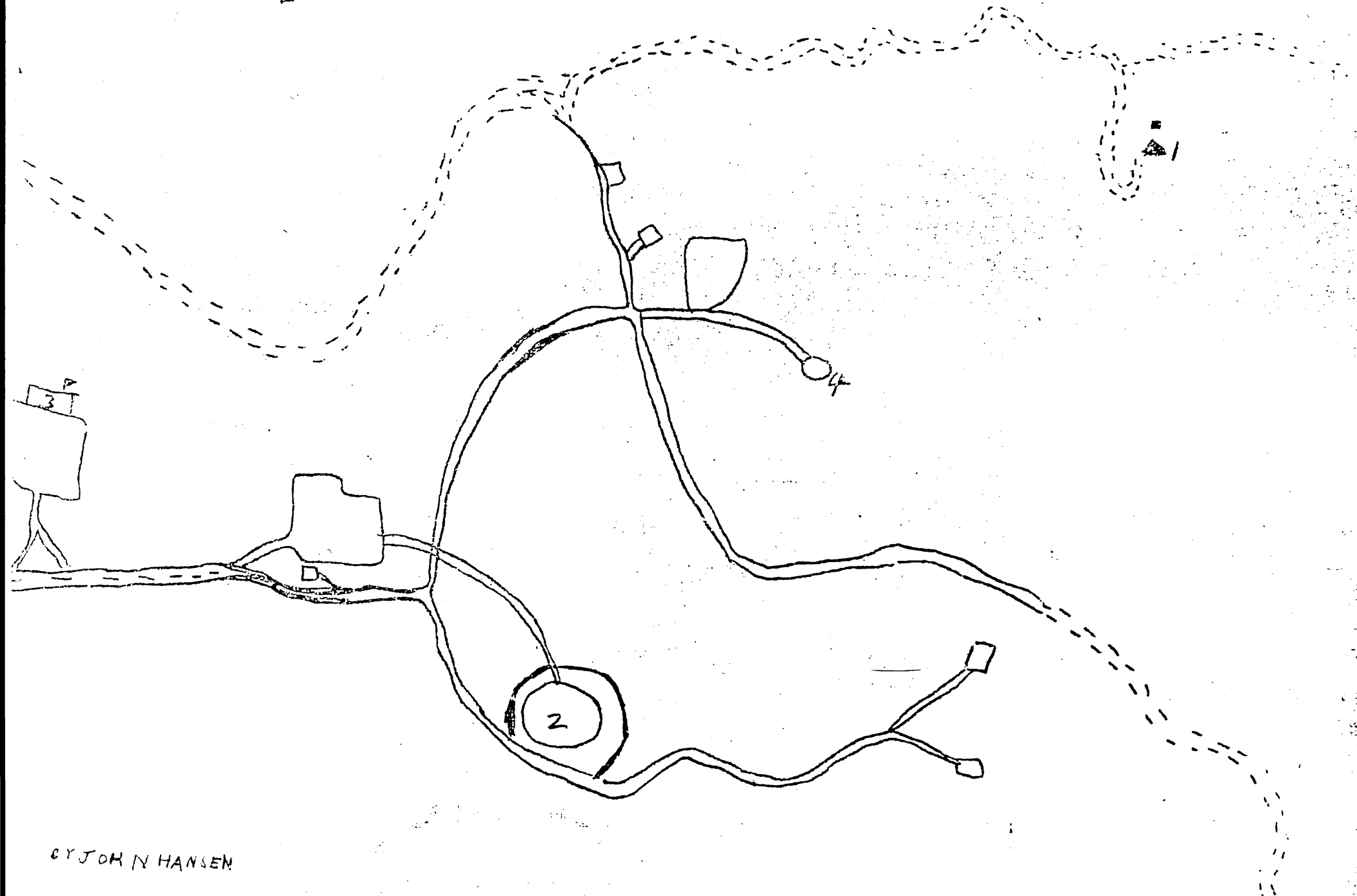


DIRT
ROAD
PAVED
ROAD

1. CHECKING STATION
2. RANGER RES.
3. LOOKOUT
4. BOUGHERS HOUSE
5. WILLIAM PEARSON'S GRAVE
6. RANGER RES.
7. SHOPS

Y
H HANSEN

1. HIGH POINT
2. 20' DOME
3. SCHOOL
4. 52" TELESCOPE



BY JOM N HANSEN

NATHAN HARRISON

By Johnny Craine

He called himself the "first white man on the mountain". He was called Nate or Uncle Nate by the people on the mountain. He lived so many years at a turn in the road on the West Grade that it was officially named "Nigger Grade". He came with his master from Kentucky by ox team. After his master died, Nate found his way to the foot of Palomar Mountain and took up a claim at Rincon.

Sometimes he would live with the Indians or helped the early settlers with their sheep.

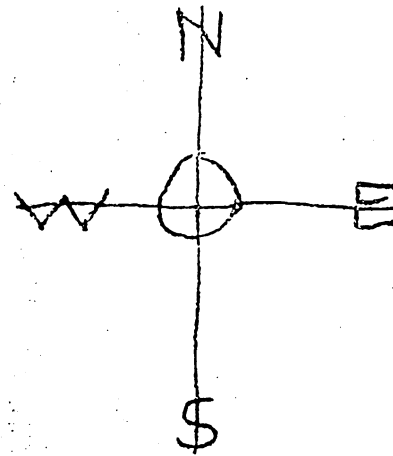
Later he sold his Rincon property and proved up a claim on the west side of the mountain, where the Nate Grade now winds. He would bring water for the horses when he heard a team coming up the grade. Usually the people gave him money or food for his kindness.

Nate couldn't read nor write and he couldn't understand much about sums or money.

Some friends took him to the San Diego County Hospital when they thought he could no longer care for himself. He died in 1920. As nearly as people could figure out Nate was 101 years old.

There is now a marker by the road where Nate greeted the travelers. Dr. Milton Bailey saw to it that the marker was made and placed by the road.

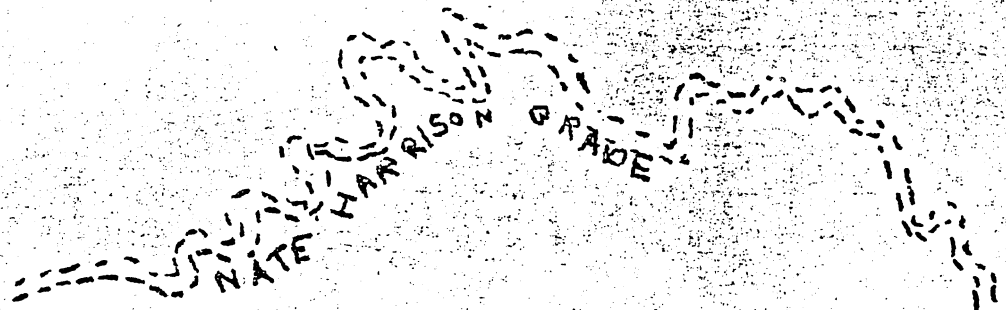
Dewey Kelley now owns the Nate Harrison property.



NATE

HARRISON

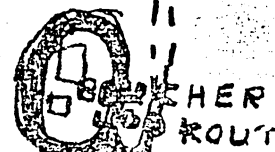
GRADE



LEGEND

PAVED
ROAD
DIRT
ROAD

PAUMA
VALLEY



STATE PARK

MR. GEORGE DOANE

By Gary L Shook

Mr. Doane was a man with a very outstanding feature; he had a very black beard which went down to his waist. Mr. Doane was born somewhere around San Francisco Bay and he was also a very well educated person.

Awhile before he came to Palomar he had a job as a hotel clerk in San Diego. While he was in San Diego he won a prize for the handsomest man in these parts-- at least some people say this is true.

When Mr. Doane and his mother moved up to Palomar they had adjoining cabins, but both were on different land rights. Mrs. Doane stayed on the mountain and cooked for Mr. Doane until she died. Then Mr. Doane took her to the bottom of the mountain and buried her there.

For awhile Doane's two brothers came up. One time when one of the brothers was coming home from the store, a snow storm came up when he passed the Mendenhall home. The Mendenhall family asked him to stay the night but he said no and went on. A little ways away, the wagon which he was driving turned over, and it ended up that the wagon had to stay there the rest of the winter.

Doane also had a terrific love for every teacher he saw. They say he proposed to every school teacher he met. He also liked to go and look through the window of the school at the teachers, but this caused a slight problem when the children saw him. It scared them out of their wits.

He finally decided to advertise for a wife. This worked out pretty good because he got 29 answers. Two years later when he bought Doane Valley he went to Louisiana and picked up his wife. On the way back from picking up his wife he also brought a negro maid and took her home with him. On the way up the mountain he stopped and told Mr. Nate he had brought him a wife. Nate's reply was, "Which one?"

Mr. Doane called the negress maid, "Cubby", because she had such large feet. Doane said that Cubby had feet as big as bear's feet.

By now Doane's black beard had turned gray, and when he and the negress were out in the field the maid could always get done with her share of the work first--because she was only 16 years old.

One day Mr. Doane went and bought some groceries. The next day he returned to the store and said the food was no good. But it ended up that the maid had tried to poison Mr. and Mrs. Doane because she thought they worked her too hard.

and Mrs. Doane sold their land and sent the maid back to her

It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Doane got a divorce, and
left the state and that is all we know about him.

