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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

OHP

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name U.S. Inspection Station other names/site number U.S. Border Station

2. Location

street & number CA, State Hwy. 188 (Tecate Road) city, town Tecate state California code CA county San Diego code CA073 zip code

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal. Category of Property: building(s), district, site, structure, object. Number of Resources within Property: Contributing 3, Noncontributing buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total 3.

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official: General Services Administration, Date: 10/22/91

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official: California Office of Historic Preservation, Date: August 23, 1991

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is: entered in the National Register. determined eligible for the National Register. determined not eligible for the National Register. removed from the National Register. other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Government/ Custom House

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Government/ Custom House

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Stucco

roof Tile

other Wood

Terra Cotta

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Summary

The U.S. Inspection Station complex at Tecate, California is a customs and immigration station on the U.S.-Mexico border. The complex is located on California Highway 188 (Tecate Road) which runs across the border into Mexico. A small commercial area is across Tecate Road to the west. To the south is the Republic of Mexico and the commercial area of Tecate, Baja California. The complex, constructed in 1933-34, consists of the main U.S. Customs Building with an adjacent attached Public Health Wing on the south and an adjacent attached Inspection Shed on the north; and two separate independent structures designated on the original plans as the Immigration Residence and the Customs Residence. The Residences are located to the south of the main building. A 60-foot wide concrete paved area lies between the Residences and the international boundary line.

The buildings are examples of the Spanish Colonial Revival style and possess many of the typical characteristics of the style (according to Whiffen, American Architecture Since 1780): red-tiled roofs, arched openings and exterior walls finished in stucco. The buildings are an exceptional example of the use of regional styles and materials in the federal buildings of the 1930s. In this context it is similar to the Spanish Colonial Revival style Border Station at Calexico, California (1933) and the Pueblo Revival Border Station at Naco, Arizona (1936). The Tecate Border Station, even with alterations, retains a high degree of its original integrity of design.

Overall Appearance

The U.S. Inspection Station building is 133 feet in total length. The central portion (main building) is a two story building with full basement, with an exterior length of 43 feet and width of 22 feet. The Public Health Wing, located on the south of the main building, is a one story structure whose overall length is 55 feet and width is 43 feet. The wing shares the south wall of the main building as a common wall which results in an "ell-shaped" plan configuration. A separate 11 foot by 12 foot room projects from the southeast corner. The Inspection Shed is located on the north of the main building and measures 43 feet in length by 21 feet in width. Its south wall is shared in common with the main building. The Inspection Shed is set back from the main building 6 inches on both the front and rear elevations. The exterior perimeter walls of the Inspection Station are built of unreinforced brick masonry covered with stucco. Roof materials are either clay roof tile or composition roofing.

Exterior Features - Inspection Station

The two-story main building has a simple gable roof covered in clay roof tile. The tile is mission type, red with a wide range of color, and is laid at random lengths. The adjacent Inspection Shed and Public Health Wing have flat composition roofs with tile coping. Copper hanging gutters and downspouts are found in all elevations. Typical windows are double-hung wood sash with terra cotta sills.

The main entrance is located in the center of the west (front) elevation of the main building. The original wood double doors in the slightly set back entrance have six lights and four panels in each. A twelve light fixed transom is above. Flanking the entrance on each side were two 12/12 double-hung wood sash windows. One of the windows has been removed and a small guard booth addition installed at its location.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Politics/Government
Ethnic Heritage - Hispanic

Period of Significance

1933-41

Significant Dates

1933

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

U.S. Treasury Department

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary

The U.S. Inspection Station in Tecate is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criterion "A" for its role in Politics and Government as a custom house, where U.S. policies for international political and economic relations have been directly implemented on a continuing basis since 1933. Also to be considered under this criterion is the significant impact the building and its function have had on the Hispanic ethnic heritage of the region. The building has been the site of the immigration of thousands of new citizens of Hispanic heritage. It is appropriate that along with the recent restoration of Ellis Island, other U.S. Ports of Entry be recognized for their historic significance. In addition, the U.S. Inspection Station has been instrumental in the economic trade of the region, which depends on the free flow of goods and services across the border; and symbolic of the exchange of cultural ideas and traditions which also flow freely across the border.

The station is also eligible under criterion "C" as a significant example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture as interpreted by the Depression-era federal building program under which it was constructed. The U.S. Inspection Stations at Tecate and at Calexico (built shortly before the Tecate Station) are fine examples of the adaptation of regional architectural style and details to suit an important government function. The Period of Significance dates from 1933, the beginning of construction, through 1941, which reflects the end of the historic period as defined by the National Register.

Background History

The twin towns of Tecate, located about forty (40) miles southeast of San Diego, share a common history due to their location on either side of the U.S/Mexico international boundary. On the United States side of the line, the town of Tecate, or Tecatito ("little Tecate") as it is known by Mexicans, consists of about a dozen businesses and a population of approximately 200 people. Tecate, Mexico, a city of approximately 50,000 with a thriving downtown, is known primarily as the site of one of Mexico's major breweries, Tecate Brewery.

Tecate Valley's historic significance begins with the Kumeyaay Indians. Mount Cuchuma, located directly northwest of the two towns, played an important role in Indian religion. According to Kumeyaay legends, young men visited the sacred mountain where, through dreams, they received instructions pertaining to their future social and occupational roles in their society. The first United States border survey shortly after the Mexican-American War in 1848 divided the mountain between the two countries. The first people of European descent came to Tecate Valley in 1830 when Don Juan Bandini of San Diego established a large rancho in the area. In an attempt to dissuade Bandini's encroachment into their territory, the Kumeyaay stole and killed the rancho's livestock. In 1837 the Indians attacked the Tecate and Jamul ranchos, killing most of the male inhabitants and kidnapping the women and children. Two events of the late 1840's brought new settlers to Tecate, Mexico. The Mexican-American War and the discovery of gold in northern California brought army deserters, gold seekers adventurers and desperadoes to

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

Short, C.W. and Stanley-Brown, R. Public Buildings: Architecture Under the Public Works Administration 1933-39, Volume I. New York: Da Capo Press, 1986.

Summers, June Nay. Good Morning Tecate. Lakeside, CA: Sunlight Press Inc., 1972.

Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780. Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1988.

NEWSPAPERS

"[Calexico] Building Ready for Occupancy", Calexico Chronicle, November 23, 1933, p.1.

"Climate Becomes Tecate Treasure," San Diego Union, December 15, 1957, sec. A, p.48.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:
See continuation sheet

(Bibliography)

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property less than one acre

UTM References

A 11 535048 3604240
 Zone Easting Northing

C _____

B _____
 Zone Easting Northing

D _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description The site measures 180.0 feet on the north and south side, and 235.0 feet on the east and west sides. The eastern boundary is the southernmost end of California Highway 188 (Tecate Road). The southern boundary is located 60 feet north of the U.S./Mexico international boundary line.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the site are those indicated on the original plans for the U.S. Inspection Station at Tecate which have not changed.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1

Both the Inspection Shed and Public Health Wing share similar features on the west elevation. There are four 6-inch setbacks measuring 8 feet wide by 11 feet high. A terra cotta cartouche (a shield and ribbon) is in the center of each wing at roof level. The setbacks in the Public Health Wing contain three 12/12 windows and one 9-light, 4-panel wood door with a 4-light hinged transom above. The setbacks in the Inspection Shed originally contained a paneled wood overhead door in each. These doors have been removed and two 10-light paired casements; a 20-light fixed window with an 8-light casement on each side; and a wood door with glass lights have been installed.

A steel canopy supported by steel columns replaced the original porte cochere circa 1962. The canopy, which begins at the south end of the main building, extends over two traffic lanes with a concrete island and small inspector's booth in the center. It narrows to cover only one lane at the Inspection Shed.

The original porte cochere (removed in 1962) is documented in the 1932 drawings. A series of four 4'-4" wide concrete islands, with 7'-6" wide drives between, ran parallel to the west elevation extending from the front entrance. Each island contained four concrete columns faced with 6" x 6" matte tile in tan with a wide range of color. The columns had decorative terra cotta caps. Two pilasters of similar design were attached to the building. The columns were topped with a concrete beam and wood joist platform faced with concrete; the concrete had tile inserts and a terra cotta cornice. The construction was topped with composition roofing. Concrete balusters were placed around the perimeter of the top with wrought iron railing between.

The east (rear) elevation of the main building contains a pair of 12/12 windows at each end. Equally spaced between these windows are two 4/4 windows and a 9-light, 2-panel wood door (typical exterior door). A wood and tile hood supported by decorative wood brackets covers the door. The second floor contains four equally spaced 9/9 windows in the center portion. There is a pitch break in the gable roof of this portion making the pitch less steep than on the two gable ends. A stucco chimney is centered on the roof of the east elevation. The east elevation of the Inspection Shed contains four equally spaced window openings, with the southernmost opening filled in. A 9/9 window and two shorter 3/3 windows follow. The openings were all originally the size of the 9/9 window.

At the southeast corner of the building is found a small "cyanide chamber" room (originally used for de-lousing) which projects from the Public Health Wing. This room has a blank stucco face on its three exterior walls except for one door opening on the north wall.

The remainder of the Public Health Wing east elevation consists of a typical door flanked by a similar fixed panel on each side and an 8/8 transom above. A wood and tile hood is overhead. A 9/9 window and a smaller 3/3 window, all with equal spacing between, are to the north.

The exterior features on the south elevation are six 3/3 windows and a typical exterior door with a 6/6 hinged transom. Two concrete steps lead to the door from grade level. A wood and tile hood covers the door and a row of 6" x 6" matte tiles surround the head and jamb of the door. An arched stucco parapet is above the door hood. There are two 2/2 windows on the second floor of the main building south and north elevations.

Located on the north elevation, which is primarily the Public Health Wing, are a typical door, hood and tile trim with one 3/3 window to the east and three to the west. The north elevation of the Inspection Shed contains a typical door, 3/3 transom and hood.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Interior Features

The main entrance doors lead to a central public space with a 6" x 6" red fire-flashed tile floor and cement border. On each side of this space are wood paneled counters behind which are Immigration and Customs offices. The wood stair to the second floor, concrete stair to the basement and two toilet rooms are located at the east end of the public space. Typical doors throughout are five-panel wood doors; several have been replaced with flush doors. The second floor also retains the original layout with a central hall and two detention cells and stair on the east side. The remainder of the second floor is divided into three storage spaces. These rooms have sloped ceilings reflecting the gable roof of the building. The two end walls are exposed, painted brick.

The Public Health Wing has undergone minor alterations due to changes in function. The original plan for the wing shows a central Disinfecting Room at the east end with a dressing room and bath room at each side. Two undressing rooms and toilet rooms are below. An assembly room and office are shown at the west end. The current use of the wing as offices required the removal of some showers, fixtures and counters, the addition of a few partition walls and changes in the floor and wall finishes. The basic layout of the original floor plan remains the same.

Originally designed as an open space, the Inspection Shed has been divided into two equal spaces by the addition of a central partition wall. The original exposed brick walls in the north end have been plastered, a drop ceiling has been added and vinyl floor tile covers the original cement floor. Two small rooms have been added in this space - a metal lined detention room and search room. The north end of the shed remains as originally built.

The basement is divided into three areas by unplastered concrete walls - a central boiler room, machine room and fuel room (currently used for storage).

The public entrance lobby and stair is the only interior space on the first floor which can be identified as contributing to the historic significance of the building. The lobby possesses historic integrity through its retention of original walls, ceiling, wood stair and rail, floor tile, doors and trim, and wood paneled counters. The remainder of the first floor interior, due to alterations, no longer reflects the original character of the building.

The second floor interior can be considered a secondary contributing space. With the exception of two walls which are a later addition, the walls, ceilings and floors are original. Although the second floor retains its original spatial configuration, the historic wood doors and trim have been replaced. The historic windows, window trim and base are intact. One historic ceiling fixture remains, and the installation of new lighting fixtures does not detract from the integrity of the second floor space.

The interiors of the Customs Residence and Immigration Residence can be considered as contributing spaces. These interiors have retained their historic integrity since only minor alterations have occurred over the years.

Immigration Residence and Customs Residence

The Immigration and Customs Residences are identical in plan and elevation and are sited perpendicular to each other, south of the U.S. Inspection Station building. Each residence is a rectangular one story and basement, wood frame and stucco structure with a concrete foundation.

The gable roof is covered in Mission tile. Typical windows are double hung wood sash 6/6 windows with wood trim. Exterior doors are 9-light, 2-panel wood doors. An enclosed wood frame and stucco entrance porch is centered on the front elevation. The porch has three arched openings on the front and one on each side. The openings were originally open with a wood railing, but have been screened in. The porch has a flat composition roof with tile

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

coping, a wood tongue and groove ceiling and a wood floor and stairs. Latticed openings are visible below the porch floor level at each opening.

Adjacent to the front entrance door on each side is a typical window. Another window is found at each end of this elevation. These windows are shown on the original drawings as having wood shutters and flower boxes which are no longer extant. A stucco chimney is located slightly off-center on the front elevation.

A small cutaway porch is located at the corner of the rear elevation. The two arched openings of the porch have been screened in. The rear elevation also features a series of typical windows.

Each side elevation contains an interesting visual feature, a circular/wood sash window with pivoting operation centered below the roof ridge at the attic crawl space. Several of the windows have been replaced with wood louvers. Two typical windows are located at each side elevation.

The front entrance leads into the living room which runs the width of the house. A brick fireplace with wood mantel is located on the side wall. To one side of the living room is the kitchen, breakfast room, corner porch and basement stair. On the other side are two bedrooms, bath and small corridor. The interior wood floors have been covered in places with vinyl tile. Original wood base, panel doors and trim are existing. The basement is divided into three areas - two storage rooms and a boiler room.

Historic features of the Immigration Residence and Customs Residence are virtually intact, with only minor alterations. The Residences are compatible in style and siting with the U.S. Inspection Station and perform the important function of housing the primary regional officials of the Customs Department and Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Residences are considered to contribute to the overall significance of the property.

Alterations

Modifications have been made to the exterior and interior of the buildings, but have not significantly altered the historic character of the buildings. The dates of the alterations are noted unless unknown. The alterations are graphically shown in sketch plans which accompany this report. The exterior alterations are as follows:

1. The original porte cochere at the west elevation of the main building was removed ca. 1965. It was replaced with the current steel canopy.
2. The wood paneled overhead doors at the west elevation of the Inspection Shed have been removed and replaced with windows and a door.
3. The south window opening on the east elevation of the Inspection Shed has been filled in. Two other windows on this elevation have been replaced with smaller windows and the remaining opening filled in.
4. A metal vent has been added to the chimney.
5. The formerly open porches of both Residences have been screened in.

Interior alterations include the following:

1. Most of the original lighting fixtures have been replaced.
2. The original wood or cement floors have been covered with carpet or vinyl tile in many areas.
3. Fixtures have been replaced in the toilet rooms.
4. A partition wall has been added in the Inspection Shed, dividing the building into two equal spaces. In the south half, a search room and detention room with metal clad walls and doors have been added.
5. Partition walls have been added in the Public Health Wing (see sketch plan).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

6. Showers have been removed in the Public Health Wing.
7. Several original panel doors throughout the building have been replaced with new doors and interior windows in the Wing have been removed.
8. One partition wall has been added in the west part of the second floor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1

the area. Beginning in the 1860's Tecate was reported to be a hideout for border bandits. During the Civil War Americans who were southern sympathizers began their exodus into Mexico in search of new homes. When the war ended, immigration trails were crowded with homesteaders in search of new lives. The immigration continued, and in the early 1880's there were Anglos living on the American side of the border. In 1892 the Thing family opened a general store near the old border crossing. Located approximately one mile from the present-day customs station on Thing Road, the old store building still stands. As with most nineteenth century businesses that were located along the border, the Thing store was a smuggler's paradise. For prospectors working the gold and silver mines of Baja, the store's safe was a convenient place to hide their cache from the customs man. But smuggling was not limited to precious metals. By the turn of the century, Chinese immigrants were routinely smuggled across the border. In response, the United States government employed "line riders" to patrol the border and report on illegal activity. In effect these men were the first border patrol agents. In 1914 the first custom house was constructed in Tecate across from the Mountain commercial company store. Tecate was made a Port of Entry on December 13, 1921. The crossing was moved in 1934 to its present location, about a quarter mile west of the old site.

When the Border Station moved west, Tecate moved with it. Port Director Joseph Grammer said in a 1978 interview, "Border town centers usually grow up in line with the crossing gates, so when we built our new building and gate in 1934 Tecate moved with us." The commercial center of the town is now located across Tecate Road from the Border Station.

Tecate, Mexico has experienced extraordinary growth since World War II. From a pre-war population of 1,000 the town expanded to 6,134 in 1950 and quickly grew to the current population of 50,000. A major reason for this growth is the Tecate Brewery which, due to wartime beer shortages in the U.S., brought boom times to Tecate. In 1946-47 export duties paid on Tecate produced beer passing through U.S. Customs totalled over a million dollars. The success of the brewery contributed to the growth of other large businesses including coffee processing, electronics and furniture manufacturing.

On the American side, Tecate has remained small. Most of the land in the area has been owned by estates or partnerships which did nothing with it. In 1979 former San Diego city councilman Tom Hom, as the head of a limited partnership called "Tecate U.S.A.," purchased 150 acres of the area adjoining the border gate area for \$750,000. Plans for retail, residential and industrial development were announced but have not yet materialized.

Federal Building Program

The federal agency responsible for the construction of the U.S. Inspection Station at Calexico in 1933 was the Public Buildings Branch of the Procurement Division of the U.S. Treasury Department. This agency was responsible for an enormous construction program undertaken by Congress and the Hoover administration in the late 1920s and early 1930s. During this period some 1300 new civil federal buildings were erected across the country, nearly doubling the number under the aegis of the Treasury Department. The Procurement Division was responsible for the design and construction of post offices, courthouses, federal office buildings, quarantine and immigration stations and border inspection stations including those in Tecate and Calexico, California. The total appropriation for the federal building program amounted to \$700 million. With the announcement of the award of the contract for the Calexico station on June 16, 1933 the Calexico Chronicle quoted W. Arthur Newman (Supervising Architect for the Pacific Coast) as saying "A new federal building is being completed every other day in the U.S. on the average." According to Lois Craig in The Federal Presence: "In terms of establishing the image of the United States government, this program was the most important undertaken since the first few decades under the Constitution."

The massive construction effort was designed to serve three functions. First, it represented fiscal pragmatism and was calculated to reduce the rising rental costs incurred by the growing number of federal agencies occupying leased space.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

The program also afforded Congress an opportunity to distribute local political favors in the form of new federal government buildings. Finally, under the deepening shadow of the Depression, the building program in the later years was intended to provide jobs for the local unemployed. A predecessor to numerous New Deal programs (President Franklin D. Roosevelt was in office during construction of the Tecate Border Station), Hoover's building program was later absorbed within the Public Works Administration.

In the Procurement Division the Acting Supervising Architect from 1915 to 1933 was James A. Wetmore. A graduate of the Columbia Law School, Wetmore was not himself an architect, the reason for the "Acting" before his title; design direction for the office was given by the Superintendent of the Architectural Division Louis A. Simon, a stylistic traditionalist who later succeeded Wetmore as Supervising Architect - the Treasury's last. The architects responsible for the design of specific federal buildings of this period were not individually credited. The belief was that since the buildings were created for the public and as expressions of the public will, the success of each project was not due to an individual talent or genius but was the product of many individuals including architects, draftsmen, laborers and craftsmen.

According to Short and Stanley-Brown in Public Buildings, the federal buildings of this program are designed with great simplicity and a very sparing use of ornament, emphasis being placed on line, good composition, scale and proportion. The rather rigid requirements in space and arrangement of federal projects have made innovations in plan rare. In general, however, the buildings are well and economically planned. Short and Stanley-Brown, in discussing the high quality of the structures built through this program, mention several other characteristics applicable to the U.S. Inspection Station at Tecate: local tradition in design has been observed as far as possible, most of the materials used were obtained from the state in which the project was located, very few new materials have been used, and the "modern" influence is less pronounced in federal than in non-federal work.

Construction History

Due to the increasing amount of traffic crossing the border, construction of a new customs house at Tecate was authorized under the Depression-era Federal Building Program. The initial land acquisition occurred in 1932, according to records of the General Services Administration (which subsequently acquired the building in 1955).

Work on the U.S. Inspection Station at Tecate began shortly after the construction of the station at Calexico, which which was dedicated in 1933. The two structures, both designed by the Architectural Division of the U.S. Treasury Department, share similar design characteristics and also shared the same contractor.

According to the Calexico Chronicle of November 15, 1933, trucks were to arrive within a week to haul construction equipment from Calexico to Tecate where J.E. Bogue, supervising contractor for the Associated Contractors of Los Angeles, was to serve in the same capacity to erect the federal station there. The same article reported that construction was to begin in early December with the possibility of some workers at Calexico obtaining employment at Tecate. The contract was reported to be in the amount of \$48,727.

On November 23, 1933 the Chronicle reported that work at Tecate was to begin on November 27, according to Bogue. The San Diego Union reported on September 27, 1934 that work was nearly completed. It was also mentioned that "carpenters building the customs house several days ago saved a cottage of C.F. Emery, which had caught on fire. No damage was done." The cottage referred to was the adobe house built by one of the first settlers of Tecate in the early 1880s, Mr. Greer, and later purchased by Emery.

The U.S. Inspection Station at Tecate was dedicated on December 1, 1934. Building cost is listed in GSA records as \$52,000. The San Diego Union gave the following report of the dedication on the next day:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3

TECATE CUSTOMS HOUSE DEDICATED IN BORDER PARTY

With more than 100 persons present, the new American customs house at Tecate was dedicated yesterday afternoon. Several prominent Mexicans of Tecate participated in the ceremony.

The new building, which cost \$51,000, had been one year in construction. It is modern in every detail and has facilities for customs, immigration and health quarantine officers. Chris Nelson, president of the Campo chamber of commerce, had charge of the dedication.

Among the speakers, all of whom expressed a close feeling of friendship between the United States and Mexico, were Assemblymen Charles Stream; Marco Martinez, San Diego chamber of commerce, W.S. Wolin; immigration inspector, who was born in Pine Valley and reared in San Diego county; Refugio Del Rio, mayor of Tecate; Fortine Flores, Mexican collector of customs at Tecate; Manuel Rivas, manager of the Mexican Malt Co; Charles Salter, deputy collector of customs for the Los Angeles district; Joseph L. Long, oldest resident of Tecate valley, and W.B. George, San Diego collector of customs.

George said that Tecate was made an American Port of Entry 13 years ago when the customs house was moved from Campo. He said that business at Tecate so far this year was more than double the amount transacted there last year. George was warm in his praise of Gov. Agustin Olaches of Baja California. In closing George presented the key to the building to William Hewson, collector in charge at Tecate.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

"Industry Forges Modern Progress in Picturesque Old Tecate", San Diego Union, January 7, 1940, sec. B, p.5.

"Notes on the Boundary", San Diego Union, November 2, 1875, p.3.

"Public Invited to New [Calexico] Border Station Monday", Calexico Chronicle, November 23, 1933, p.1.

"Tecate Customs House Dedicated in Border Party", San Diego Union, December 2, 1934, sec. B, p.1.

"Tecate Customs House Dedication is Planned", San Diego Union, November 28, 1934, sec. B, p.2.

"Tecate Customs House Soon to be Completed," San Diego Union, September 27, 1934, sec. B, p.1.

"Tecate Grows Faster South of the Border", San Diego Union, July 28, 1968, sec. G, p.1.

"Tecate Past Fondly Reviewed," Back Country Trader, April 3, 1990.

"Tecate Scene of Raids in Early S.D. History; Troops Headquarters," San Diego Tribune, July 7, 1936.

"Tecate (USA) About to Awaken From Long Sleep," San Diego Union, August 16, 1979, San Diego county section.

"Twin Tecates Differ in Population, But Not in Popularity", San Diego Evening Tribune, March 17, 1978, sec. B, p.8.

"Welcome to Tecate, U.S.A." San Diego Tribune, October 26, 1990, Sec. F, p.1.

OTHER

National Register of Historic Places, Inventory-Nomination Form, Federal Building, Las Vegas, NV. (n.d.)

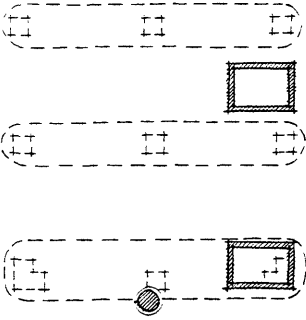
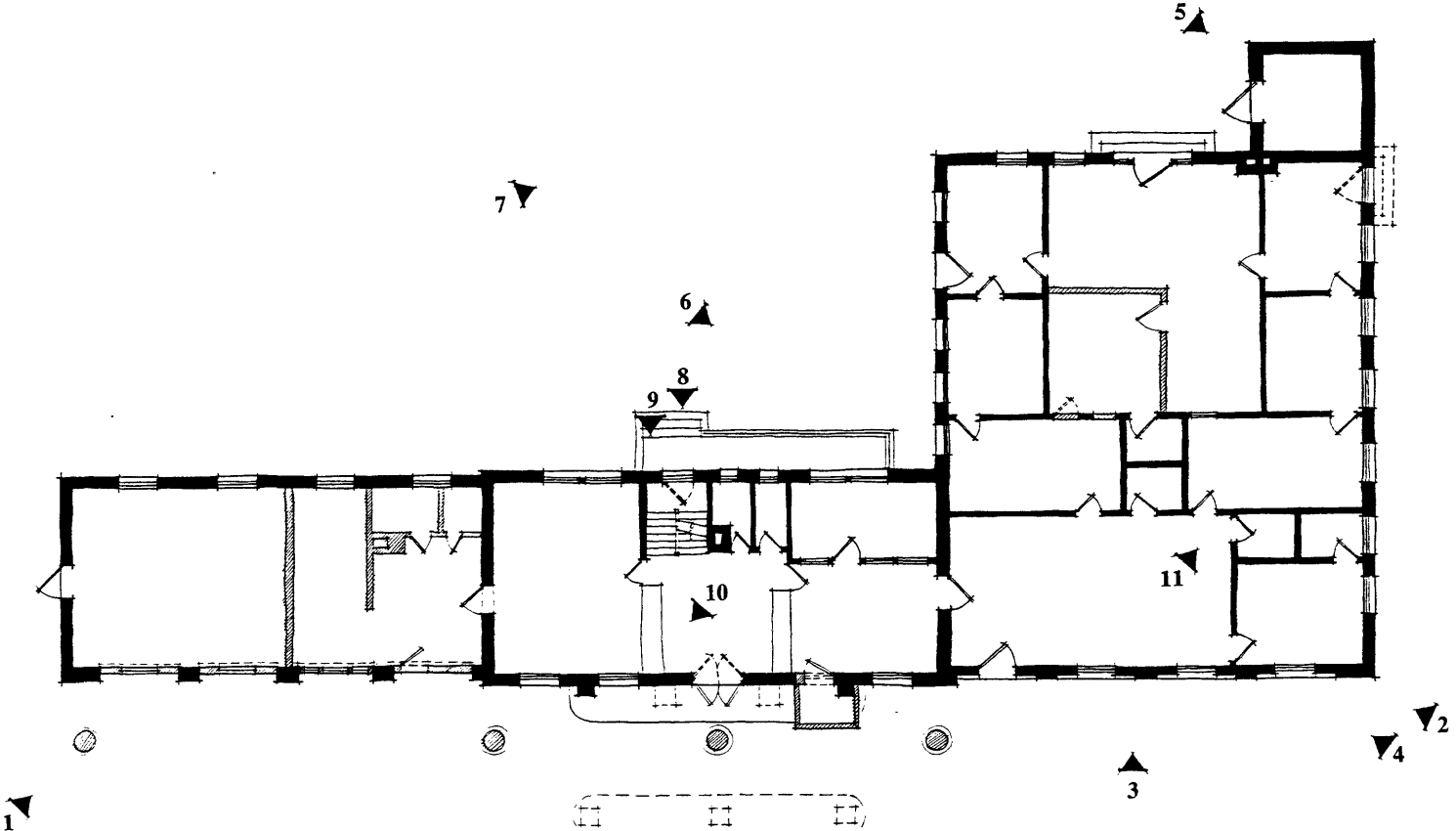
U.S. Treasury Department, Procurement Division. Floor Plans, Elevations and Alterations for the U.S. Inspection Station, Tecate, California, dated 1933 to 1975, provided by the General Services Administration, Region 9, San Francisco.

REPOSITORIES OF ADDITIONAL DATA

General Services Administration, Region 9, San Francisco, California.

Museum Of San Diego History and Research Archives, San Diego California.

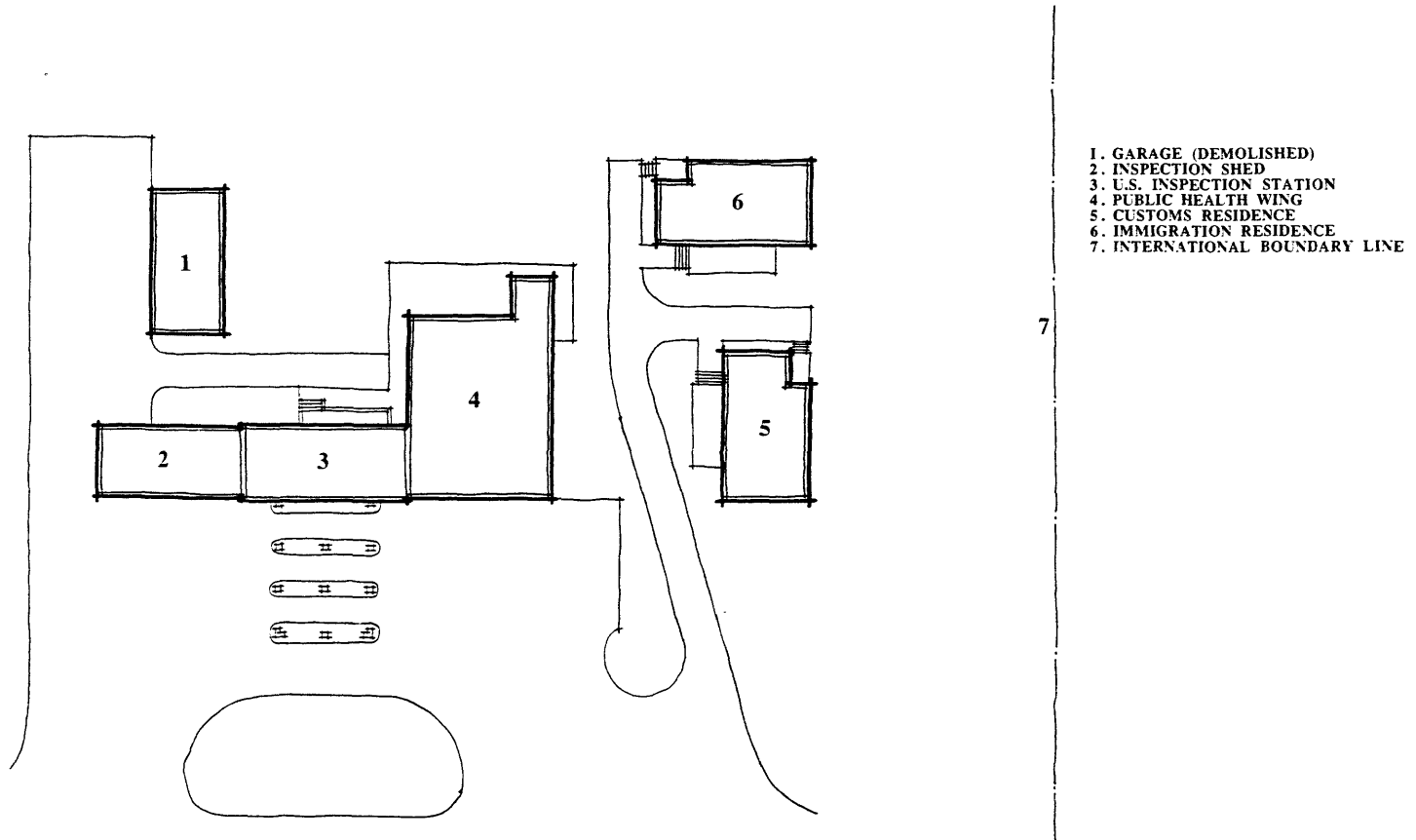
San Diego Public Library, California Room, San Diego, California.



PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION KEY
(FIRST FLOOR PLAN)



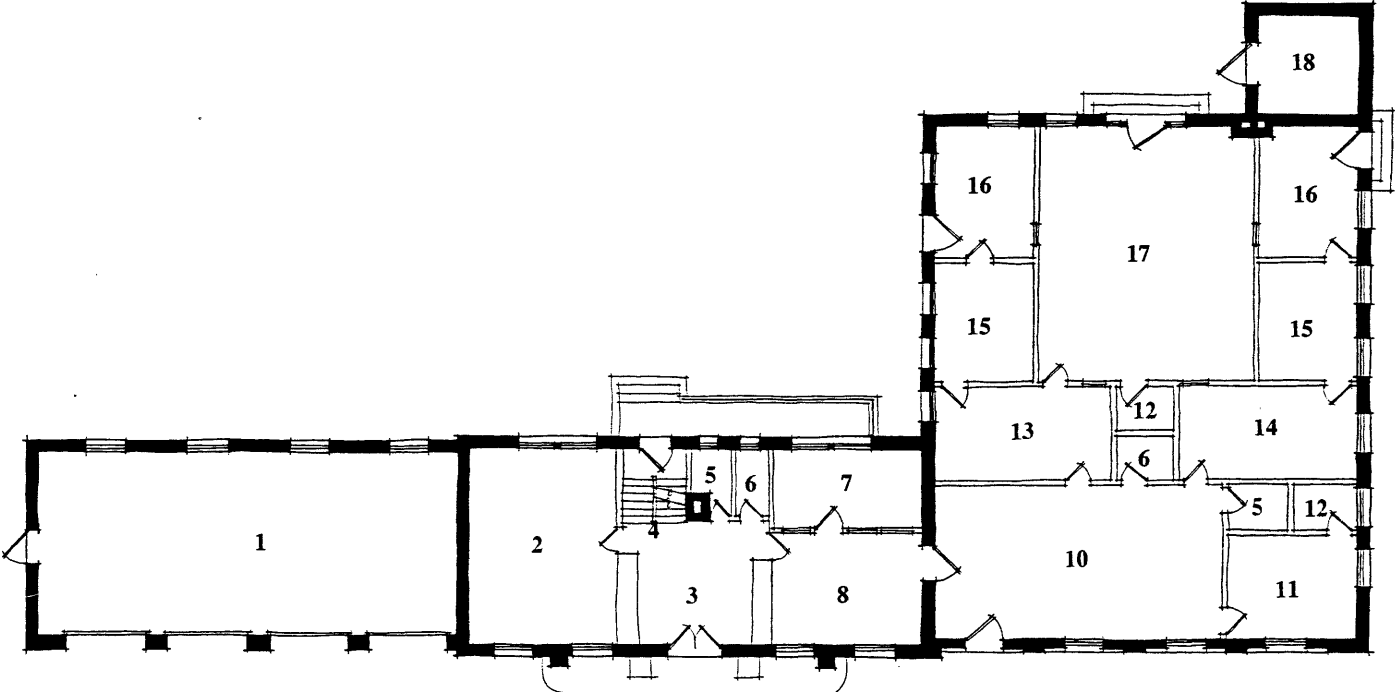
U.S. INSPECTION STATION
TECATE, CA.



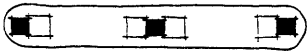
SITE DIAGRAM KEY (1934)



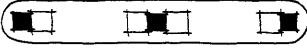
U.S. INSPECTION STATION
TECATE, CA.



- 1. INSPECTION SHED
- 2. CUSTOMS
- 3. PUBLIC SPACE
- 4. STAIRS
- 5. WOMEN'S TOILET
- 6. MEN'S TOILET
- 7. IMMIGRATION OFFICE
- 8. IMMIGRATION WORK SPACE
- 9. PORTE-COCHERE
- 10. ASSEMBLY ROOM
- 11. OFFICE
- 12. TOILET
- 13. MEN'S UNDRRESSING ROOM
- 14. WOMEN'S UNDRRESSING ROOM
- 15. SHOWER ROOM
- 16. DRESSING ROOM
- 17. DISINFECTING ROOM
- 18. CYANIDE CHAMBER



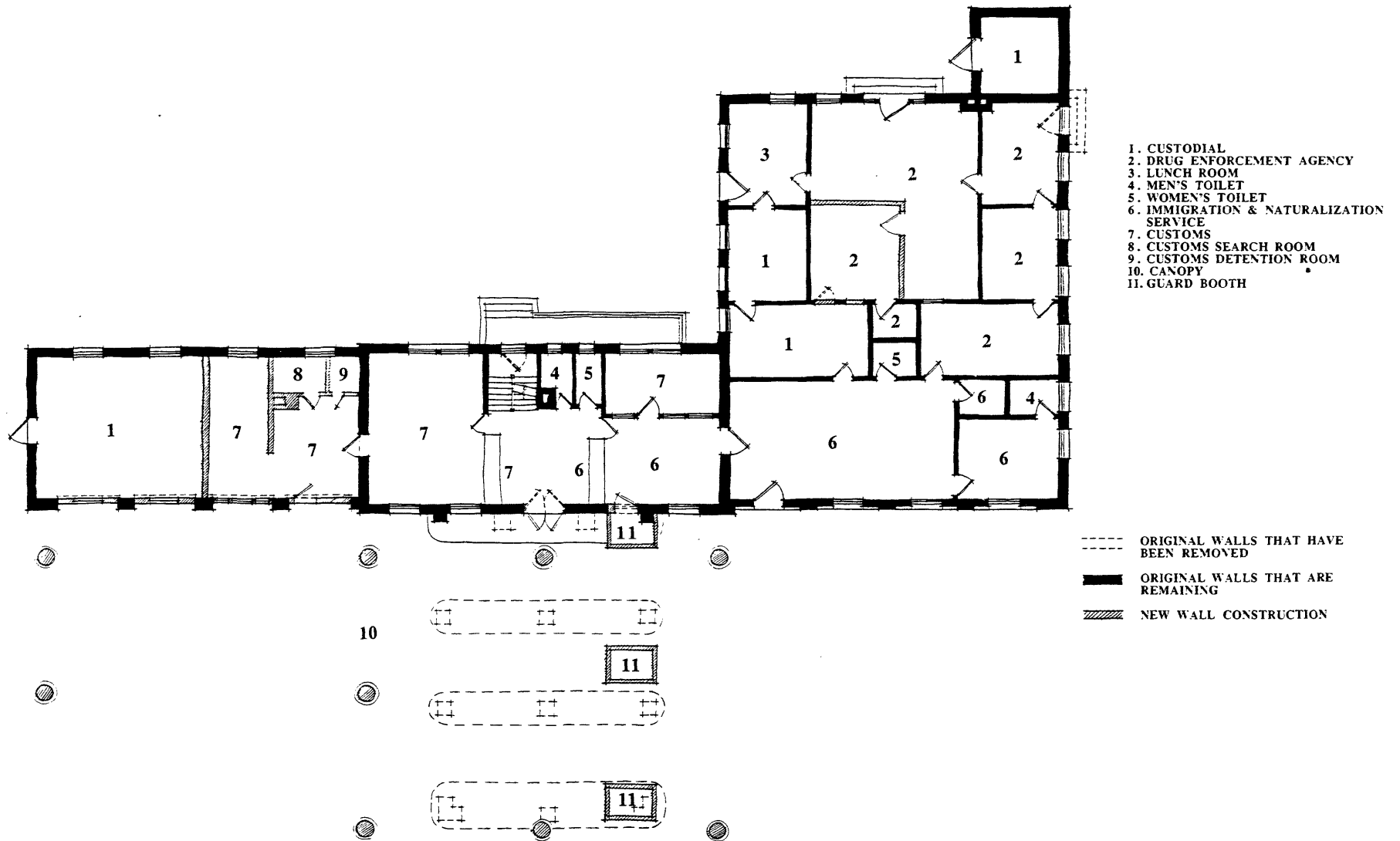
9



ORIGINAL FIRST FLOOR PLAN (1934)



U.S. INSPECTION STATION
TECATE, CA.



EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN (1990)

