

U.S. INSPECTION STATION, MAIN BUILDING
(U.S. Border Station)
California State Highway 188, Tecate Road
Tecate
San Diego County
California

HABS No. CA2782-A

HABS
CA 2782 A

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
PACIFIC WEST REGIONAL OFFICE
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 400
Oakland, CA 94607

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

U.S. INSPECTION STATION, MAIN BUILDING

HABS No. CA-2782-A

Location: California State Hwy 188, Tecate Rd
Tecate, San Diego County, California

USGS Tecate Quadrangle (7.5)
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates:
11.535048.3604240

Present Owner: U.S. General Services Administration
Pacific Rim Region 9, San Francisco, California

Present Occupant: U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Present Use: U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Significance: Constructed in 1933-34 under the U.S. Treasury Department, the U.S. Inspection Station exemplifies Spanish Colonial Revival architecture as interpreted by the Depression-era federal building program. The U.S. Inspection Station also continues to reflect the implementation of U.S. policies for international political relations and economic trade since its establishment in Tecate, California. In addition, the function of the U.S. Inspection Station as an immigration port of entry has had a direct impact and influence on the Hispanic ethnic heritage of the region and new citizens of Hispanic and Chinese heritage.

Part I. Historical Information

A. Physical History

1. Date of Erection: Construction began in November 1933, shortly after the Calexico, Inspection Station was completed. As recorded on November 28, 1934 in the San Diego Union, plans for a dedication ceremony for the completion of the U.S. Inspection Station were to occur on December 1, 1934.

2. Architect: Original drawings were approved on October 25, 1932 by Louis A. Simon, Superintendent of the Architectural Division, U.S. Department of Treasury under James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect of the Office (1915-1934).¹ Additional designers and engineers associated with the original drawings include T.G. Brooks, Superintendent of Structural Division; N.S. Thompson, Superintendent of Mechanical Division; and L.K. Cone, Canopy Detail. Additionally, the initials of H.D.L. were provided on the Site Plan.

3. Original and Subsequent owners, occupants, uses: The main building has been used as a U.S. Immigration and Customs inspection station for border crossings at the U.S.-Mexico border in Tecate and has remained the same since 1932-to the present. The building has been owned and maintained by the following U.S. government agencies:

1932-1939	U.S. Department of Treasury
1939-1949	Federal Works Agency, Public Building Administration
1949-Present	General Services Administration

4. Builder, contractor, supplier: On November 15, 1933 the Calexico Chronicle reported J.E. Bogue, Associated Contractors of Los Angeles, was the contractor for both Tecate and Calexico's inspection stations.

Detail of Canopy, October 25, 1933 indicated the use of Pacific Clay Products for tile features.

5. Original plans and construction: The U.S. Inspection Station is an L-shape, load-bearing brick building with smooth plaster on the exterior.² The main building is two stories with a one-story, side gable north wing (inspection shed) and a one-story, front gable, south wing (public health wing). The main building has a full basement. The foundations are concrete. The two-story main building has a medium pitched roof with red terra-cotta clay barrel/mission tiles set in irregular patterns. Both the north and south wings have composition shingle roofs with red clay tile coping along the roofline. A terra-cotta cartouche with ribbon

¹ Louise A. Simon, was the last Supervising Architect for the U.S. Department of Treasury. He served between 1934-1939.

² Based on original drawings Sheet 3, October 25, 1932.

and shield, is centrally located above each of the north and south wings at the roofline. Elevations have copper hanging gutters and downspouts. Attached to the west façade is a porte-cochere canopy with matte tan tile on the columns at each bay and island. The main entrance is centrally located and slightly recessed in the west elevation of the main two-story building, and has a centralized wood framed double door with six lights, four wood panels, and a twelve-light fixed transom flanked by twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash windows. On November 15, 1933, the Calexico Chronicle announced that the building contract was for \$48,727. However, in an article discussing the dedication ceremony on December 2, 1934, the San Diego Union reported that the cost was \$51,000. This same article, *Tecate Customs House Dedicated in Border Party*, describes the building as “modern in every detail and has facilities for customs, immigration and health quarantine officers.”

Approved drawings dated October 25, 1932 include the U.S. Inspection Station site plan, foundation plan of the public health building, second floor plan of the main building, detail of the canopy, and exterior site plan.³

6. Alterations and additions: According to the original drawings from 1932, the complex was built as planned excluding a separate garage building illustrated behind the inspection shed (north wing). It appears that the garage was never constructed as a separate building based on as-built drawings prepared in 1956 that indicate that the separate garage building was not constructed, as well as aerial photographs taken of the site prior to 1956. The complex has undergone some alterations since its original inception. The most significant modifications include the removal and replacement of an original wood-framed stucco porte-cochere canopy with a steel-framed canopy in ca. 1962 on the west elevation of the main building, and the removal of wood paneled overhead doors at the west elevation of the inspection shed (north wing). These doors were replaced with windows and a door sometime after 1950.⁴ The south window openings on the east elevation of the inspection shed (north wing) have also been filled-in and/or replaced with smaller windows with the surrounding areas filled-in. The date of this modification is unknown. Additionally, a metal spark arrester was added to the chimney between ca. 1935-1950.⁵

³ Microfilm of original drawings made available by General Services Administration, Pacific Rim Region 9, San Francisco, Contact: Arthur Layne.

⁴ Copy of photograph “La Garita De USA Tecate, B.C. c. 1950” Courtesy of Ceutec, Centro Cultural Tecate October 3, 2003.

⁵ Ibid.

B. Historical Context

Due to an increased amount of U.S.-Mexico traffic border crossings in the early 1930s, the U.S. Congress authorized the Public Buildings Branch of the Procurement Division of the U.S. Treasury Department to acquire land and erect a new inspection station under the Depression-era federal building program.

Administered by Congress and the Hoover Administration during the late 1920s and early 1930s, the federal building program resulted in a massive new federal building construction effort that included post-offices, courthouses, federal office buildings, quarantine and immigration stations, and border inspection stations. This effort served four primary functions. First, to establish an image of the U.S. government; second, to reduce the rising costs incurred by the growing number of federal agencies occupying leased space; third, to distribute local political favors in the form of new federal government buildings, and lastly, to aid and provide unemployment relief during the Depression years.⁶

The Architectural Division of the U.S. Treasury Department designed the Tecate U.S. Inspection Station. J.E. Bogue from the Associated Contractors of Los Angeles served as supervising contractor. Constructed in 1933-34 under the U.S. Treasury Department, the Tecate U.S. Inspection Station exemplifies Spanish Colonial Revival architecture as interpreted by the Depression-era federal building program. The U.S. Inspection Station also continues to reflect the implementation of U.S. policies for international political relations and economic trade since its establishment in Tecate, California. In addition, the function of the U.S. Inspection Station as an immigration port of entry has had a direct impact and influence on the Hispanic ethnic heritage of the region and new citizens of Hispanic and Chinese heritage.⁷

Part II. Architectural Information

A. General Statement: The Inspection Station exemplifies a regional adaptation of the Spanish Colonial Revival-style. The building possesses characteristic features such as, red tile roofs, smooth stucco walls, arched openings, and multi-paned windows. Modest in style and detailing, the inspection station continues to retain its historic fabric and overall integrity.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The U.S. Inspection Station is an L-shape wood-framed building with a stucco covered brick exterior. The main building is two stories with a one-story, side gable north wing (inspection shed) and a one-story, front gable, south wing (public health wing). The main building has a full basement.

⁶ U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. National Register of Historic Places form. U.S. Border Station, Tecate, San Diego County, California. March 20, 1991

⁷ Refer to the HABS Narrative Report for regional history, and immigration policy.

The foundations are concrete. The two-story main building has a medium pitched roof with red terra-cotta clay barrel/mission tiles set in irregular patterns. Both the north and south wings have composition shingle roofs with red clay tile coping along the roofline. The north and south wings also feature a terra-cotta cartouche. Elevations have copper hanging gutters and downspouts. Attached to the west façade is a porte-cochere canopy with matte tan tile on the columns at each bay and island. The main entrance is centrally located and slightly recessed in the west elevation of the main two-story building, and has a centralized wood framed double door with six lights, four wood panels, and a twelve-light fixed transom flanked by twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash windows. A twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash window and a ca. 1962 guard booth flank the entrance.⁸ A window was removed behind the guard booth and converted into a door to access the booth from the building's interior.

The west elevation totals 133-feet in length, the south elevation of the south wing (public health wing) totals 65-feet in width, the east elevation of the south wing (public health wing) is 44-feet in length, and the north wing of the south wing (public health wing) is 32-feet 6-inches in overall width. The east elevation of the remainder of the building is 89-feet in length and the north elevation is 21-feet in width.

2. Foundations: Cast-in-place reinforced concrete was used for the building's foundation system. There is a crawl space with six posts and piles below the public health wing (south wing). The north wing is slab-on-grade. Original drawings indicate that the basement walls are 14-inches thick.

3. Walls: Exterior walls are red brick. The exterior surface of the walls is cement plaster (stucco) and is still painted "light cream in color." The interior finish is painted gypsum plaster. The exterior finish is applied directly to the brick, while the interior plaster is applied over 1-inch wood furring. The north and south wings feature a centralized terra-cotta cartouche at roofline.

4. Structural systems, framing: Exterior walls are load-bearing, unreinforced red brick masonry, 12-inches thick. Interior walls are non-bearing 2x4 and 2x6 wood framing. The second floor has 2x14 joists at 12-inches on center. The roof framing consists of 2x10 roof joists at 16-inches on center. The second floor ceiling is framed with 2x8 joists at 16-inches on center.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads: Four of the building entries have overhead canopies (or hoods). The canopies are wood framed with clay tile roofing and decorative eave brackets at each end. A light is located at the center of each canopy soffit. These entries have a concrete landing and steps.

⁸ The physical description is based on the National Register of Historic Places nomination, *U.S. Inspection Station, Tecate, San Diego County, California* March 20, 1991, and confirmed with site visits conducted by Project Architect, original drawings, historic photographs, and illustrations.

6. Chimneys: One single-flue brick chimney is located at the east elevation roof slope of the main building with a spark arrester that was added at a later date ca. 1935-50. The chimney has a stucco finish and originally vented the boiler located in the basement.

7. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: The typical door is nine-light, four-panel wood door with multi-light transom above.

b. Windows and shutters: Typical windows are wood sash, multi-pane casement and double hung. The extant windows appear to be later replacements fabricated to match the original units. The window openings on the west (front) façade have been modified with the addition of single pane storm windows that appear to have bullet-proof glass. The casement windows can no longer operate with the storm units in place. This alteration was done for security reasons and the date of this change is unknown.

8. Roof

a. Shape, covering: The roof of the two-story main building is a low pitch side-gable with red tile barrel/mission tiles. The north wing (inspection shed) and south wing (public health wing) have flat built-up roofs with a parapet and red terra cotta tile coping to match the main roof. Two metal-framed skylights with wire glass are located on the south wing (public health wing).

b. Cornice, eaves: Gutters and downspouts are copper. The only extant gutters and downspouts are located on the two-story center volume. The building has no cornices, overhangs, or eaves.

c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: None

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans: The north wing originally served as the inspection shed with no partitions, but it has been converted into holding cells, a special agent's room, and a supervisor's office. The north wing has never been directly accessible from the center volume. The first floor of the center volume originally served as the public lobby with office space on either end for customs (north) and immigration (south) located behind wood counters and gates. The first floor of the center volume also had the stairwell and two small toilet rooms to the east and a private office in the southeast corner. This space still serves as the public lobby with a counter on the south side and the stairs are intact, however the north end has been walled-in and converted into administrative offices. The two toilet rooms have been combined into a single, larger toilet room. The private office and its wood framed obscured

glass partition remain. The south wing (public health wing) originally served as an assembly room and a private office on the west end and disinfecting room on the east end. Bathrooms, dressing, and “un-dressing” rooms flanked the sides of the disinfecting room with the men to the north and the women to the south. A cyanide chamber, with brick walls on all sides, was located at the southeast corner of the south wing, accessible only from a door on the exterior. The south wing has been converted into INS staff workstations, restrooms, a kitchen, filing room, locker room, and a copy room. The office in the southwest corner is currently the INS supervisor’s office. The women’s dressing room is currently the agriculture room. The former cyanide chamber, used for delousing, now functions as a secure storage vault. A break room was added to the north side of the south wing. The second floor of the center volume originally served as storage with two detention rooms on the east side. The second floor has been converted into the port director’s office on the north end and storage and mechanical rooms. The former detention rooms now function as an administration room. The basement below the center volume originally served as the fuel room, boiler room, and machine room. The fuel room on the north end was where coal was once stored. The basement now serves as space for storage and mechanical equipment.

2. Stairways: There is one interior stair that provides access to both the basement and second floor. The stairwell is wood framed and is located on the east side of the lobby. The upper stair has wood treads, closed risers, and wood handrails with square newel posts at the terminations. The lower stairs are concrete with closed risers, and feature simplified metal pipes for the handrails. Exterior concrete stairs are located at the east patio and at the former south entry. An L-shaped wood stair is located east of the central volume and it was added in ca. 1980 to provide a second means of egress from the second floor.

3. Flooring: The north wing’s original concrete floor has been covered in tan ceramic tile. The first floor of the center volume has the original terra-cotta tile in the lobby and commercial grade carpet in the office areas. The current administration room, detention area, shift supervisor’s office areas, and the entire second floor once had wood floors and wood baseboards according the original drawings. Vinyl tile is the flooring behind the lobby counter and in the lobby toilet room. The lobby toilet room originally had white 2-inch by 2-inch tile with a 6-inch tile cove according the original drawings. The south wing has commercial grade carpet in the office areas and vinyl tile in the toilet rooms, kitchen, and other wet areas. According the original drawings, the current INS staff work station area and INS supervisor’s office once had “linoleum floor on cement.” The other rooms in the south wing once had “cement” floors according the original drawings. The second floor has commercial grade carpet and exposed plywood floors in the storage areas. The basement has its original concrete floor, painted.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: Some of the north wing’s interior brick walls still exhibit the exposed brick that was left un-plastered in 1934. According to the

original drawings, the exposed brick was painted “to match stucco.” The holding cells at the southeast corner of the wing have stainless steel walls. The ceiling of the south wing, including the holding cells, is an acoustic T-bar dropped ceiling. The center volume and south wing have contemporary 2x stud partition walls with painted gypsum board. Exterior walls and original interior walls have a painted plaster finish. The center volume and south wing have hard lid plaster ceilings with some soffits added to conceal HVAC ductwork. Some of the smaller rooms in the south wing have acoustic T-bar dropped ceilings.

5. Openings

a. Doorways and doors: Typical interior doors are original and are five-panel solid wood stile and rail doors. The doors have wide painted wood casings with a decorative molding profile. There is a door with an upper glass panels located at the shift supervisor’s office in the center volume.

b. Windows: Interior windows consist of the wood framed partition at the shift supervisor’s office. The window wall is wood frame with obscure glass panels. The transom panel above the door is an operable hopper. A contemporary glass pass-through panel has been added above the administration counter north of the lobby.

6. Decorative features and trim: Interior decorative features are minimal. The front counter paneling and the wood stair handrail are the best examples of decoration. The wood casings around the doors, crown moldings, and picture rails are also decorative and appear to be original. The interior casework around the windows is made up of simple flat boards that appear to be replacement pieces that were likely added when the windows were replaced.

7. Hardware: Original hardware has a dark oil-rubbed bronze finish and is confined to the remaining 1934 doors. Some exterior doors still have the original pull handles mounted on flat plates. The original hinges are ball-tip. Other hardware consists of common contemporary replacements.

8. Mechanical equipment:

a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The U.S. Inspection Station has been retrofitted with new HVAC systems located on the flat roofs of the north and south wings. Ductwork is concealed either in the attic spaces or within new soffits. The boiler/water heater is in the basement and may be the boiler shown in the original drawings.

b. Lighting: Almost all of the lighting is provided by ceiling-mounted fluorescent box fixtures. Rooms with T-bar ceilings have recessed fluorescent fixtures. One of the original light fixtures is extant. The light

is a pendant type with a frosted glass shade and it is located in the south wing.

c. Plumbing: The plumbing fixtures consist of restroom lavatories, toilets, urinals, and a double sink in the kitchen. There is also a janitor's floor sink and built-in units in the holding cells. All of the fixtures are contemporary except for the corner sinks near the INS supervisor's office.

9. Original furnishings: The current furnishings are contemporary office desks, chairs, workstations, and file cabinets. The only original furnishing identified is the south counter in the lobby, described previously.

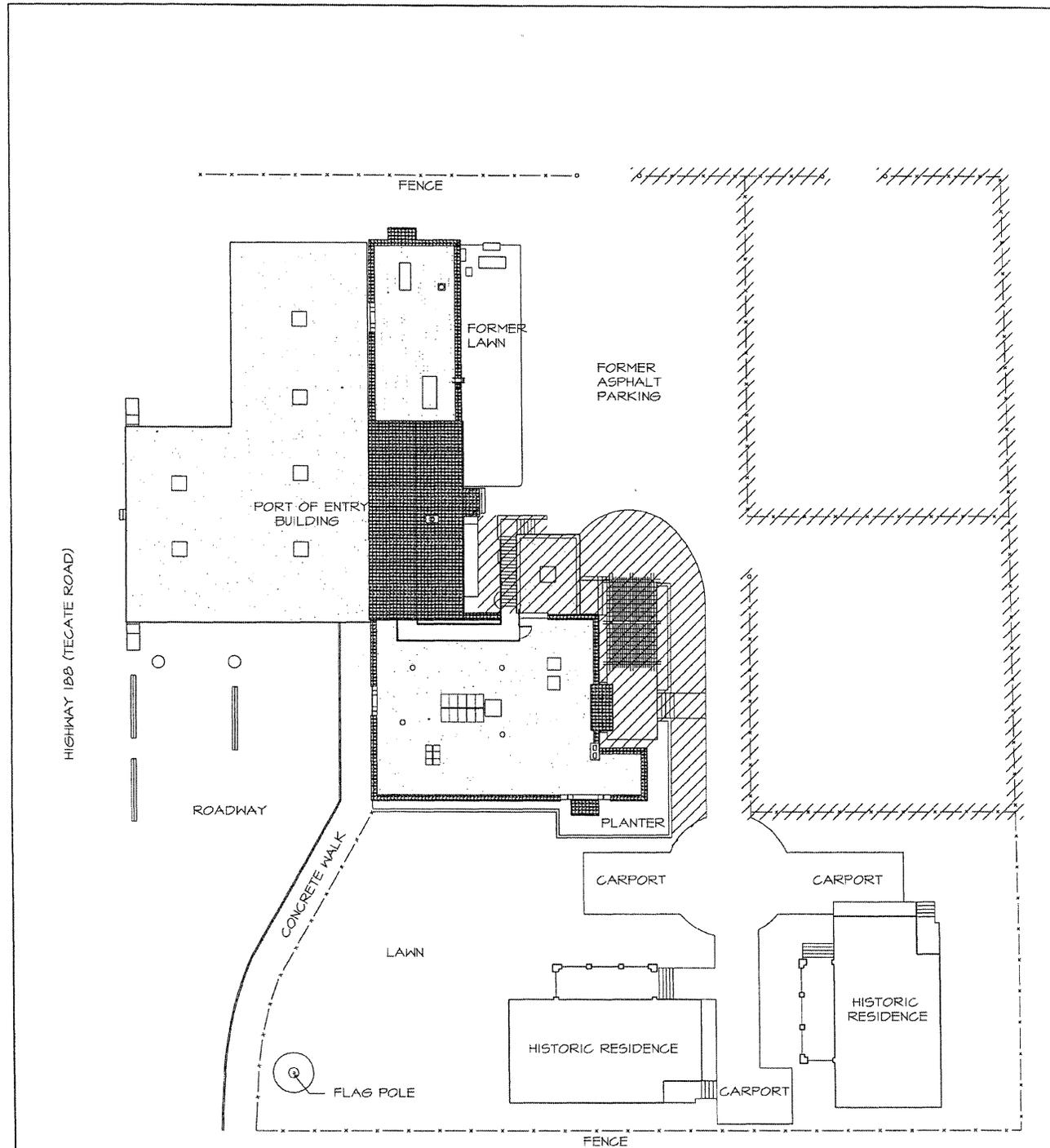
D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The main building faces west and is oriented in an east-west configuration parallel to Highway 188 (Tecate Road). The immigration and customs residences are directly south of the inspection station and are perpendicular to one another. The customs residence faces north and the immigration residence faces west. A concrete driveway 10' wide separates the residences from the inspection building.

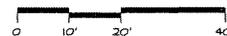
2. Historic landscape design: Based on historic photographs and the original drawings, the landscape design was minimal. Most of the open space called for grass and several existing trees were noted in the site plan as "tree to remain." No new trees or shrubs are indicated on the drawings. The area south of the main building was historically a lawn area. Driveways and walkways were concrete. Newer planter walls and retaining walls (ca. 1980) are constructed of gray concrete masonry units, unpainted.

3. Outbuildings: The Immigration and Customs Residences are identical in plan and elevation. They are situated perpendicular to each other, and south of the Inspection Station. The residences are small one-story, wood framed and stucco, over basement with a concrete foundation. The roofs are low-pitched gables covered in red barrel/mission tiles. The windows are double hung wood sash, six-over-six with wood trim. Exterior doors are nine light, two panel wood doors. The enclosed wood frame and stucco entrance porches are centered on the main elevations. The porches have three arched openings on the front and one on each side.

Adjacent to the front door on each side there is a window. Another window is at each end of the front elevations. The original drawings show these windows as having wood shutters and flower boxes. Stucco chimneys are located slightly off-center on the front elevations. The rear elevation of each residence includes a small cutaway porch with two screened-in arched openings. The side elevations consist of two windows and circular/wood sash windows below the attic crawl spaces. Several of the windows have been replaced with wood louvers.



SITE PLAN

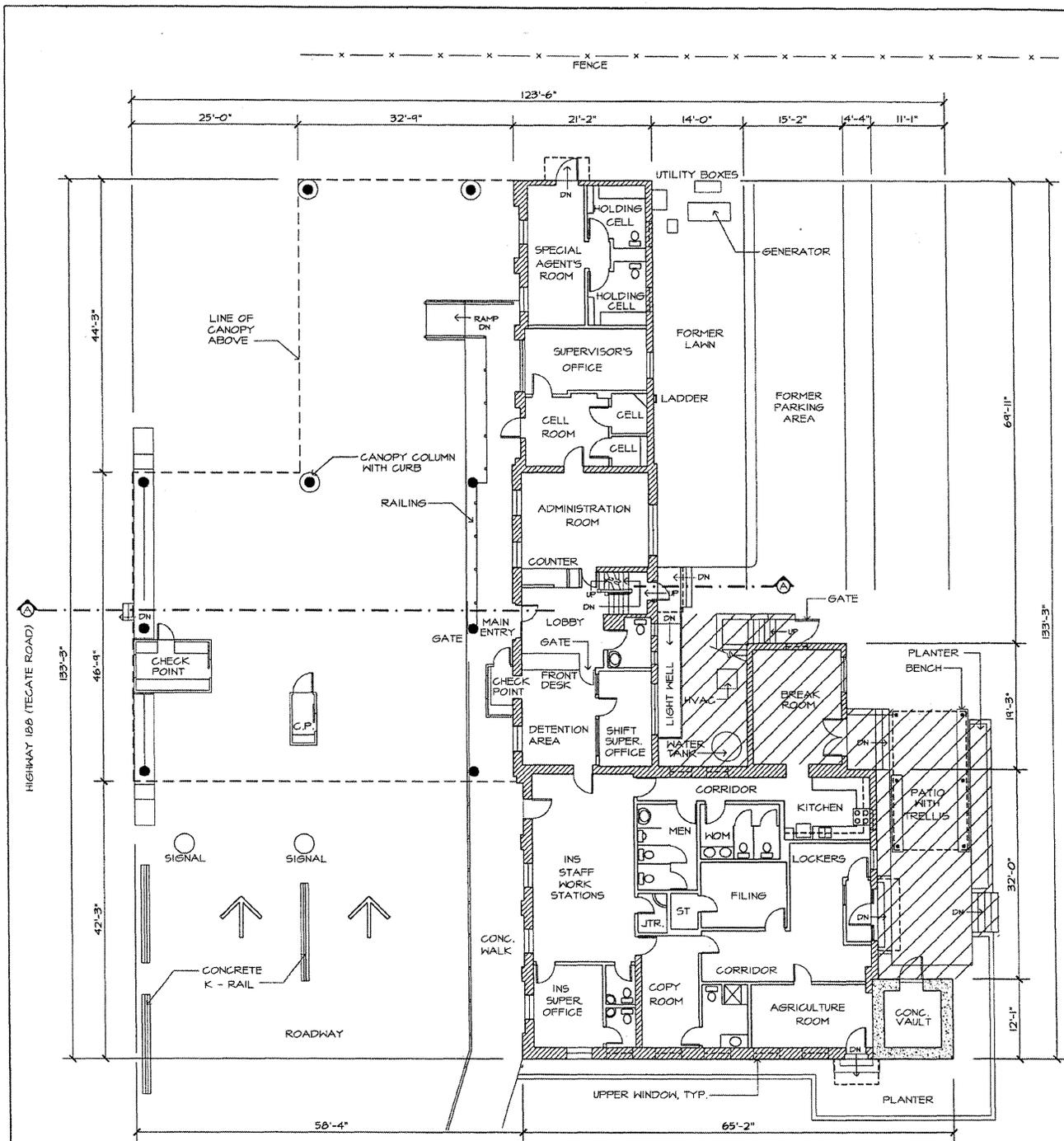


RECENTLY REMOVED PORTIONS

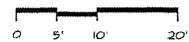
DRAWN BY: MIKE GOETZ & RAHUL KINI. ARCHITECT MILFORD WAYNE DONALDSON, FAIA (2003)

<p style="text-align: center;">NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U.S. INSPECTION STATION, TECATE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TECATE, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SHEET 1 OF 5 SHEETS</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CA - 2782 - A</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER</p>
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U.S. INSPECTION STATION, MAIN BUILDING
HABS No. CA-2782-A (Page 11)



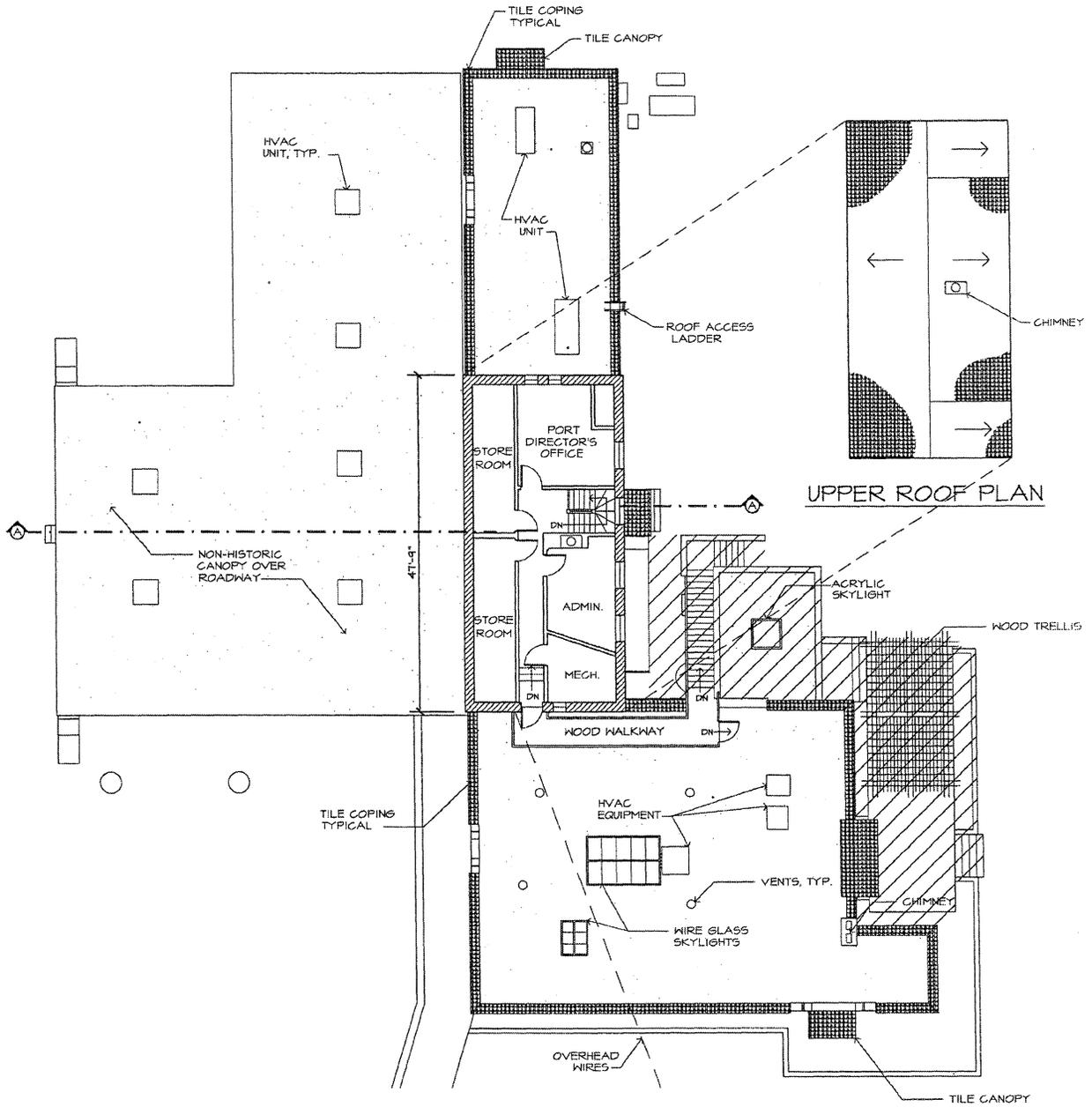
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



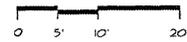
RECENTLY REMOVED PORTIONS

DRAWN BY: MIKE GOETZ & RAHUL KINI. ARCHITECT MILFORD WAYNE DONALDSON, FAIA (2003)

<p>NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE</p> <p>U.S. INSPECTION STATION, TECATE</p> <p>TECATE, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA</p>	<p>SHEET 2 OF 5 SHEETS</p>	<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY</p> <p>CA - 2782 - A</p>	<p>LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER</p>
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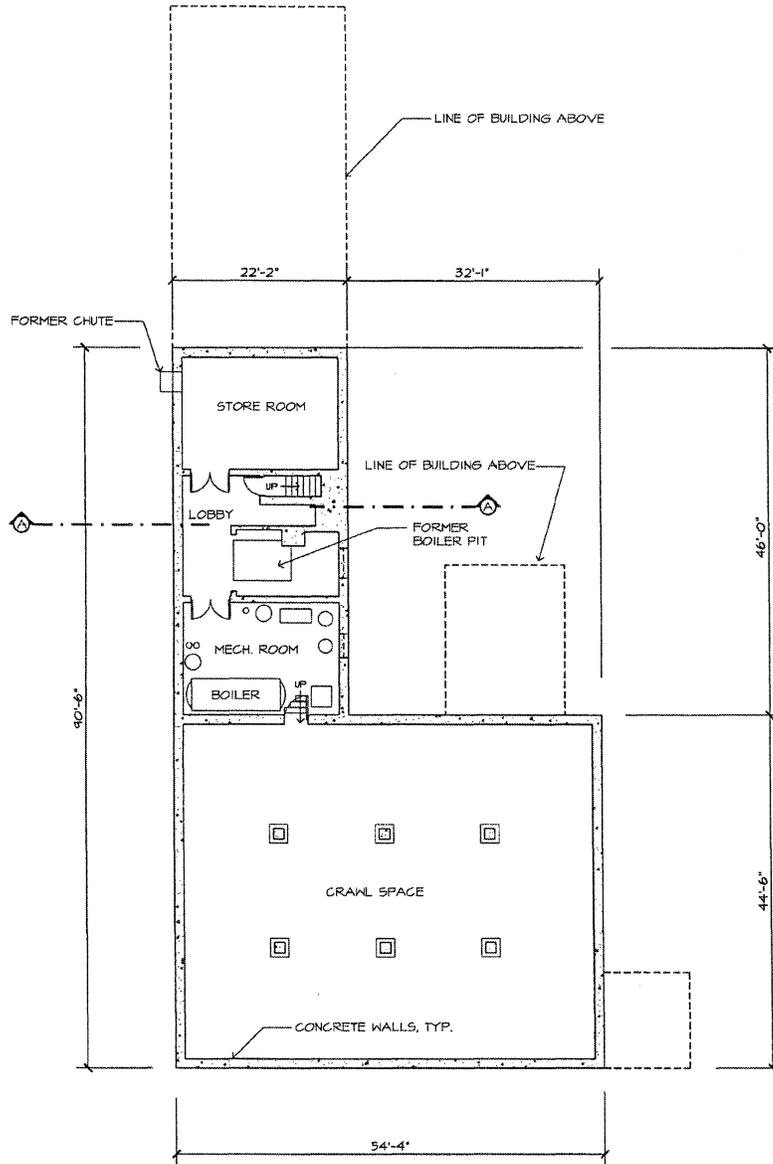
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



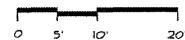
RECENTLY REMOVED PORTIONS

DRAWN BY: MIKE GOETZ & RAHUL KINI. ARCHITECT MILFORD WAYNE DONALDSON, FAIA (2003)

<p>NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE</p> <p>U.S. INSPECTION STATION, TECATE</p> <p>TECATE, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA</p>	<p>SHEET 3 OF 5 SHEETS</p>	<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY</p> <p>CA - 2782 - A</p>	<p>LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER</p>
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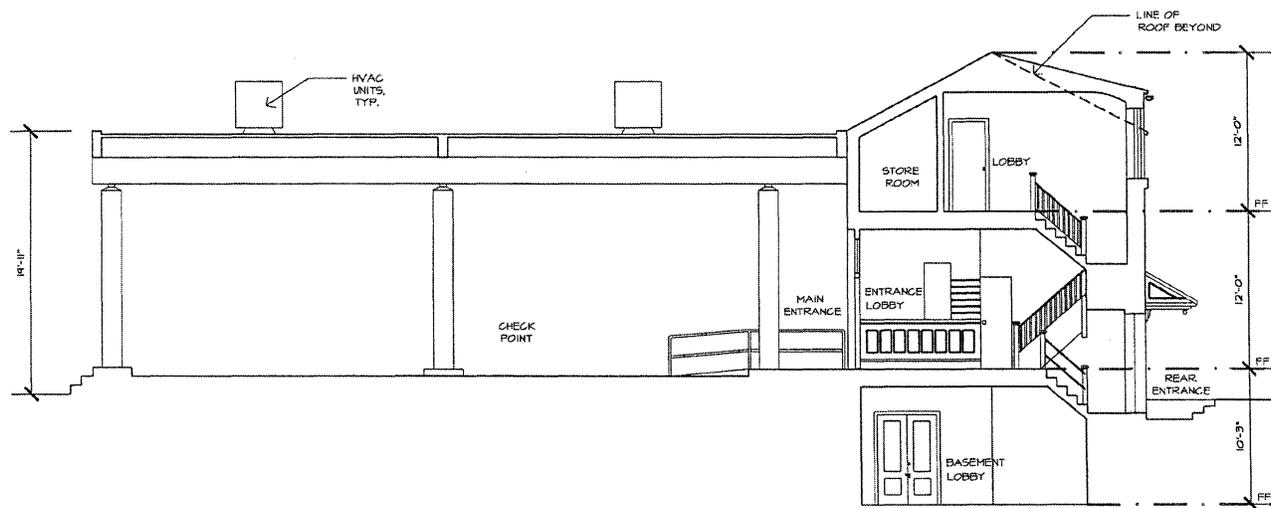


BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



DRAWN BY: MIKE GOETZ & RAHUL KINI, ARCHITECT MILFORD WAYNE DONALDSON, FAIA (2003)

<p>NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE</p> <p>U.S. INSPECTION STATION, TECATE</p> <p>TECATE, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA</p>	<p>SHEET 4 OF 5 SHEETS</p>	<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY</p> <p>CA - 2782 - A</p>	<p>LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER</p>
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SECTION AA



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<p>NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE</p> <p>U.S. INSPECTION STATION, TECATE</p> <p>TECATE, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA</p>	<p>SHEET 5 OF 5 SHEETS</p>	<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY</p> <p>CA - 2782 - A</p>	<p>LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER</p>
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Part III. Sources of Information:

A. Architectural drawings:

Original Drawings, October 25, 1932 located at U.S. Inspection Station, California Highway 188, Tecate Road, Customs Residence, Contact: Ken Adams, Not catalogued. Alteration drawings Sheets 1-7, 1956, revised 5-1-56; 3-16-57; and 4-16-58. Landscape Plan 1967 by GSA; and Landscape Plan, 3-8-69 by Wimmer and Yamada, Landscape Architects, San Diego, California.

Microfilm copy of Original Drawings, October 25, 1932 located at General Services Administration, Pacific Rim Region 9, San Francisco, Contact: Arthur Layne. Alteration drawings dates not known.

B. Historic views:

Photograph, U.S. Inspection Station, Tecate, California c. 1950, Courtesy of *Ceutec Centro Culturo Tecate*. West elevation of main building and north wing (inspection shed) facing southeast shows inspection shed with original doors, original canopy with wrought iron railing, and metal chimney vent added c. 1935-1950.

Illustration, U.S. Inspection Station, Tecate, California c. November-December 1934. *Federal Architect*, January 1935, page 11. West elevation of main building, public health wing (south wing), and residences. View facing northeast toward hills and taken shortly after completed.

Illustration, U.S. Inspection Station, Tecate, California c. 1950. Brown, Jim. Riding the Line: The United States Customs Service in San Diego, 1885-1930, A Documentary History. Department of the Treasury. United States Customs Service. Pacific Region.(Washington D.C.:1991). Page 37.

Photograph, Detail Tecate Aerial, December 12, 1955. On file at the San Diego Historical Society, Photograph Collection, 1649 El Prado, Balboa Park, CA, 92101. Howard W. Rozelle. Photograph No. 82:13673-1230.

C. Interviews:

Michael Conte, October 03, 2003, U.S. Inspection Station, Tecate, San Diego County, California, Highway 188, Tecate Road. Supervisory Immigration Inspector.

Rick Denham, October 03, 2003, U.S. Inspection Station, Tecate, San Diego County, California, Highway 188, Tecate Road. Immigration Inspector.

Jim Wilson, October 02, 2003, Thirtieth Street Architects, Inc. Newport Beach, California. Principal Author of National Register of Historic Places nomination for U.S. Inspection Station Complex. January 10, 1991, revised March 20, 1991.

D. Bibliography:

Unpublished Sources

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, U.S. Border Station, Tecate, California. March 20, 1991. On file at the South Coastal Information Center, 4283 El Cajon Blvd., Ste. 250, San Diego, CA, 92105.

U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, Laguna Nigel, California. Genealogy, Mexican Border Crossing Records. Microfilm "Andrade and Campo/Tecate, Calif. M02030, statistical and non-statistical manifests, and related indexes of aliens arriving at Andrade and Campo (Tecate), California, 1910-1952 (5 Rolls)"

San Diego Government Association (SANDAG). SANDAG / Sourcepoint. Population and Housing, 2000 and 2003 Estimates Zip Code 91980. August 2003 [database on-line]; available from <http://cart.sandag.orgspw/spw.asp>; Internet; accessed 17 October 2003.

San Diego Public Library, California Room and Newspaper Room, 820 E Street, San Diego, CA Subject Search: Tecate, James A. Wetmore, U.S. Inspection Station, Customs Station, and Border Crossings

San Diego Historical Society, Research Archives and Photograph Collections, 1649 El Prado, Balboa Park, CA 92101 Subject Search: Tecate, James A. Wetmore, U.S. Inspection Station, Customs Station, and Border Crossings

South Coastal Information Center, 4283 El Cajon Blvd. Ste. 250, San Diego, CA 92105 Historical Files: Tecate

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F. Supplemental materials: None.