

The La Jolla of Ellen Browning Scripps

By Molly McClain

Ellen Browning Scripps, one of San Diego's most important philanthropists, fell in love with La Jolla's natural beauty and small community. In 1919, she described the changes that had taken place in the village since 1894 in a speech, "La Jolla Then and Now," reproduced below. Preserved among her letters, diaries, and other manuscripts in Scripps College's Ella Strong Denison Library, her words reveal the interests and values of the woman who invested much of her substantial fortune in the seaside community, founding the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, The Bishop's School, the La Jolla Recreational Center, Scripps Memorial Hospital, the Children's Pool, and Torrey Pines State Reserve, among other landmark institutions.

Scripps gave her speech at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the La Jolla Woman's Club, held on March 24, 1919.¹ Founded in 1894 as the Woman's Literary Club of La Jolla, its first members included Eleanor McGilvery Mills and her daughter Ellen, Olivia Mudgett, the elderly Eleanor McGilvery, Ellen F. Mills, Clara Kennedy, Carrie McGraw, Nellie Johnson, and Eliza Jones.² Scripps joined in 1899, soon after she



*Ellen Browning Scripps, ca. 1925.
Courtesy of Ella Strong Denison Library,
Scripps College.*

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Ellen Browning Scripps, left, at her writing desk in her La Jolla home, ca. 1900. Her sister Virginia's collection of sea mosses and kelp sit on the bureau to the right. ©SDHC #13752.

moved to La Jolla, and served as club president (1901-04, 1909-10) and longtime member of the board of directors.³ She hosted meetings in her home before commissioning architect Irving Gill to design and build a permanent clubhouse at 715 Silverado Street. Dedicated in 1914, the La Jolla Woman's Club was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

Scripps was an experienced writer with a highly descriptive prose style and a tendency to embellish her public speeches, in particular, with the kind of heartfelt language characteristic of the Victorian period. Born in 1836, she admired Romantic-era novelists and poets such as Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William Wordsworth, the Brönte sisters, Charles Dickens, Victor Hugo, and Johann Wolfgang von Goethe.⁴ While her career as a journalist and editor had disciplined her writing, she recognized that her work could become "too diffuse or prosey," including the travel letters that she wrote for the *Detroit Evening News* in the 1880s.⁵ When she expressed her doubt that she had "the pen of a ready writer," her sister Annie replied, "What would I not give for your command of language and your power of expression."⁶

Ellen gave a number of speeches, often before the La Jolla Woman's Club, though she claimed that she did not like to speak in public. In 1899, she offered an address on the future of La Jolla to a "full and appreciative house" and wrote

“a paper on Rome.”⁷ She later discussed the trans-Siberian railroad, explained the history of Great Britain’s Hanoverian kings, and prepared a paper on eighteenth-century novelists, including Alexander Pope.⁸ Her friend Mary Eyre later recalled a “delightful talk” that Scripps had given to the senior class of The Bishop’s School: “The gist of her speech was to young women just starting out. Spoke of her own hopes for development of women. There was a little poem—flowery but direct. I remember her face for she looked as if she enjoyed doing it. She was quite spirited.”⁹

Ellen’s 1919 speech began with a description of La Jolla in the 1880s and 1890s. She recognized that Indians had lived in La Jolla for centuries before the arrival of Europeans, but she focused on the time “when we as newcomers first discovered its hidden mysteries.”¹⁰ At that time, La Jolla was a summer campground for San Diegans who spent their time bathing in the sea, looking for seashells, fishing, and living in the sunshine and fresh air. They camped on the bluffs overlooking the Cove until hotel-cottages became available on Prospect Street in 1887. An article in *The Land of Sunshine* touted it as, “A Tented City by the Tide,” and “the favorite summer camping ground of nearly all San Diegans.”¹¹

Scripps visited La Jolla during her first trip to San Diego in 1890. She and her brother Fred had come from Detroit, Michigan, to see family members, including cousin Fanny Bagby, a writer for the *San Diego Sun*. On February 19, they left their downtown San Diego hotel—Horton House—and made the fourteen-mile trip



La Jolla Cove, ca. 1900. ©SDHC #80:8104-108.



Girard Avenue, La Jolla, 1894, looking south. ©SDHC #84:15150-22.

to La Jolla with Bagby and Gustav Schultz, an artist and civil engineer.¹² They spent the day gathering seashells, mosses, and abalone. Scripps noted in her diary: "Found a few fine specimens, also starfish, black mussels, and various other kinds of shells."¹³

Before the arrival of the railroad, visitors approached La Jolla slowly along dirt roads. Scripps' first memories of the village included "meandering and half-obliterated cow paths, over hillocks and down ravines, through straggling vines and thickets of fragrant sagebrush and blossoming greasewood and clumps of yellow poppies." She recalled the abundant plant and animal life; the sunshine and "glorious sunsets"; the beaches, tide pools, "legend-haunted caves," and landmarks such as Cathedral Rock.¹⁴

The completion of a transcontinental railroad in 1885 transformed La Jolla when visitors from the East Coast and Midwest began to arrive during the winter months, drawn by the sunny weather and the cheap ticket fares. Scripps recalled the price wars between the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific railroads: "I remember there was one day when the round trip rates between Chicago and San Diego went down to one dollar." As a result, she wrote, "Speculation ran high, and hotels were built to catch the eastern tourists, who were coming out in legions in 1886, enticed by the competing rates of rival railroad companies."¹⁵ The Pacific Coast Land Bureau built five rental cottages on the south side of Prospect Street, between Herschel and Girard, and planned an eighty-room hotel—the La Jolla Park Hotel.¹⁶ Frank T. Botsford, meanwhile, auctioned off lots in the first La Jolla Park subdivision in 1887.

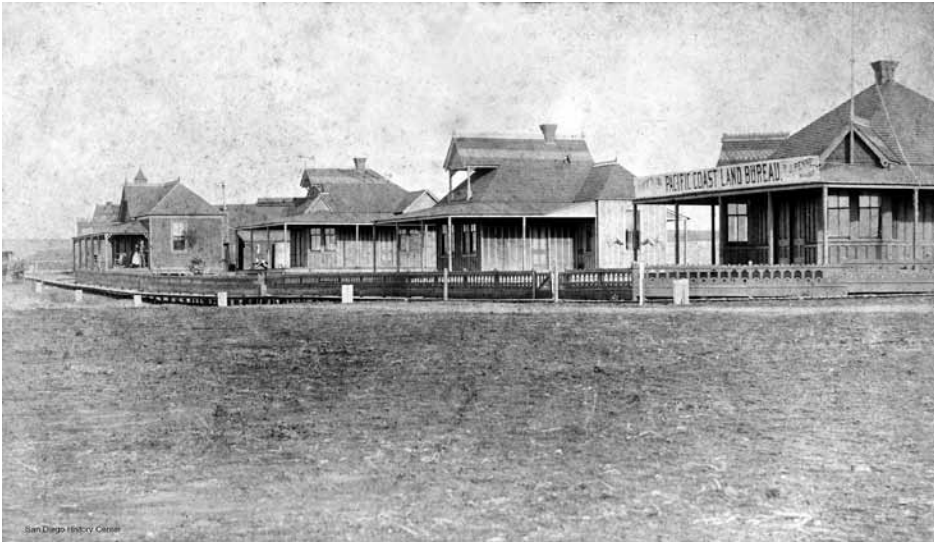
In 1888, however, the real estate boom went “bust” when it became clear that Los Angeles—not San Diego—would become the terminus of the Santa Fe Railroad. Real estate prices dropped dramatically and properties like the La Jolla Park Hotel were temporarily abandoned.¹⁷ Scripps noted, “A mighty ‘slump’ followed the boom; and the property stakes rotted out in time, and the hotels became the abode of bats and mice until in due time they became a liability on the insurance companies.”¹⁸

In the early 1890s, La Jolla had only a few resident cottages, “picturesque in their environment and their unpretentiousness,” and a general store at the northeast corner of Wall and Herschel Streets. The latter, a two-story frame structure, had been built in 1887 by George W. Heald. It served a “triple purpose,” Scripps recalled, “the ground floor serving as a sort of general merchandise store, the upper floor doing duty on Sundays as a church, and on weekdays as a school.”¹⁹ The Union Church, which first met in 1889, occupied the second floor until 1897 when a new church building was built on the west side of Girard Avenue, south of Wall Street. The La Jolla School was also there until 1899 when George W. Chase bought the store and moved it to the corner of Prospect Street and Girard Avenue.²⁰

In 1894, the village began to attract visitors year-round after the San Diego, Old Town, and Pacific Beach Railway extended its services to La Jolla. It now took only an hour to get from the Santa Fe depot to the intersection of Prospect Street and Fay Avenue. An article in *Sunset Magazine* noted, “Until recently La Jolla’s



Before the La Jolla Park Hotel opened to the public, visitors to La Jolla camped in tents. Photo dated June 1892. ©SDHC #16372.



In 1887, the Pacific Coast Land Bureau constructed five rental cottages on the south side of Prospect Street between Herschel and Girard Avenues. ©SDHC #10982.

glad season was during the summer months decidedly, but for several seasons past the winter has been vying for popular favor. Winter tourists, fleeing from the wrath of the chilly East, discovered ‘the gem’ and sent the good news flying. The resident population of La Jolla has more than doubled within the past two years, while furnished cottages and the hotels have found their capacities taxed, and increased their accommodations.”²¹

Many visitors felt the urge to colonize the beautiful stretch of coast by buying lots in the La Jolla Park subdivision and building houses. Anna Held developed the Green Dragon Colony (1894-1902) and invited artists and musicians to share a few rustic cottages on the cliffs above Goldfish Point. Dr. Joseph Rodes, a San Diego physician, built a nearby bungalow that, after his death, became a rental property named Brockton Villa. Two redwood cottages—Red Rest and Red Roost (the latter called, ‘Neptune,’ at that time)—were built close to the park. Other houses built in the 1890s included the Hawley House, Merrimac (W.W. Wetzell), Brownie (Miss Frances Brown), the Burnell house, the Belmont, Windermere, and Montezuma Cottage. By 1898 there were nearly one hundred homes in La Jolla.²²

Scripps participated in the housing boom, building a house above the sea, South Moulton Villa. Architects Anton Reif and John Stannard created a modified Queen-Anne-style bungalow while nursery owner and horticulturalist Katherine Olivia “Kate” Sessions supplied the earliest plants.²³ Scripps lived there with her unmarried sisters Virginia and Annie, describing it as an “old maid’s establishment.”²⁴

In the early days, La Jolla was “a woman’s town.” Among the leading residents

were Eleanor McGilvery Mills (1856-1937) and her sister, Olivia McGilvery Mudgett (1845-1918) whom Scripps later described as “the old-time ‘bone and sinew’ of the community.”²⁵ Eleanor, a native of Maine, had moved to La Jolla in 1890 with her husband, Anson P. Mills, and daughter Ellen. She worked as a real estate agent while her husband, a former lawyer, served as a handyman, painting and fixing up rental cottages. They lived at Kennebec Lodge at the corner of Prospect Street and Fay Avenue.²⁶ Olivia, meanwhile, lived in a Victorian house called Villa Waldo, built in 1894. The widow of a prominent shipbroker, she had graduated from Belfast Academy in Gorham, Maine, one of the oldest women’s colleges in the United States, and lived for a time in New York City.

The McGilvery sisters drew Ellen and Virginia into the center of La Jolla’s social life. Olivia often had young people over for music and dancing; she and Eleanor also hosted socials at the Pavilion, a meeting place for both tourists and La Jolla families, located near Coast Boulevard and Girard Avenue. On New Years’ Day, 1898, the Mills family invited forty-eight people to a party at the Pavilion. Anson Mills noted in his diary: “Mrs. Balsfar played on the piano, Nellie sang, and Mr. Holliday gave three phonograph selections. We had cake, sandwiches, coffee and cocoa. After the refreshments we had a Virginia Reel. Everyone seemed to have a good time.”²⁷



Ellen Browning Scripps first visited La Jolla with Gustav Schultz, who later built a tiny studio cabin above the cove (left) and dug a tunnel into the caves (center). Courtesy of La Jolla Historical Society.



La Jolla Park Hotel in the mid-1890s. ©SDHC #4996.

In the summer, there were card parties, dances, suppers, and picnics almost every day. Holidays, in particular, drew crowds into La Jolla. On July 4, 1898, the railroad brought an estimated 1,600 people into town to see the fireworks and an “illuminated dive” in which daredevil Horace Poole covered his body with oil and set himself afire before jumping into the ocean from a springboard placed over the caves.²⁸ High school students came for “straw rides” and an occasional “Tally Ho” while tourists gathered abalone shells by the shore at low tide.²⁹ In 1898, the railroad offered an excursion “and gave each ticket holder a piece of watermelon.”³⁰ Fishing was popular, and people regularly caught sea bass, barracuda, spotted



Chase & Ludington Store, 1903. ©SDHC #84:15150-31.

bay bass, calico, halibut, mackerel, yellowtail, and rock cod. They also organized sporting events. In 1899, a group of young people held a concert and dance to raise money for a tennis court; they also laid out golf links on the cliffs above the Cove. In 1902, Mills reported, "Golf is all the rage now. A great many of the ladies are playing, getting ready for the ladies' tournament next Saturday."³¹

Ellen and Virginia joined the card club that met at the Pavilion on Saturday nights.³² They also invited neighbors over to play whist, a popular trick-taking card game that originated in eighteenth-century England. In February 1899, Ellen noted in her diary, "Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Robinson spent the evening. Played whist. Candy and oranges."³³ Anson Mills wrote in March 1900, "We all went down to the Scripps last evening and played whist. Had a pleasant time."³⁴ A whist club met on Friday afternoons at the Reading Room and its members also socialized at one another's houses.³⁵

The Scripps sisters also got involved in intellectual activities, joining the women's literary and current events club that later became the La Jolla Woman's Club.³⁶ At a time when few women had college educations, clubs provided a venue in which their members could advance their knowledge and intellectual skills. Clubwomen discussed current events such as U.S. territorial expansion following the Spanish-American War and women's suffrage.³⁷ In October 1899, Irene Robertson gave a paper on "Municipal Housekeeping" while Eleanor Mills spoke on the subject of British imperialism in Africa, or "Cape to Cairo." The club subsequently talked about the troubles in South Africa that would lead to the Boer War.³⁸ In 1918, Ellen described the club as a place "for serious thought and work



Botsford Cottage, located at the corner of Ivanhoe Avenue and Prospect Street, La Jolla. Frank T. Botsford, who surveyed and subdivided La Jolla Park in 1887, lived with his family in this cottage until 1891. Members of the Scripps family used Botsford Cottage as a vacation rental before the construction of South Moulton Villa. ©84:15150-72.

and study; a means of mental growth, spiritual culture,” and the development of women’s “natural forces and resources.”³⁹

Scripps recalled the simplicity of these early gatherings: “People were neighbors—not formal callers—in those days, with the house door always on the latch, and the glad hand always open to another’s clasp. And it didn’t take a very big house, or a classical program, or an elaborate menu to entertain as evening guests the whole community—men, women and children.”⁴⁰ At the same time, she resisted the temptation to cloak La Jolla in a veil of nostalgia. She wrote, “applaud as we may the good old days, I doubt if any of us would willingly return to them if we could.” She recognized that the events of the early twentieth century, including World War I (1914-18), had started a process of globalization that drew the village into the modern world.

In the twenty-five years between 1894 and 1919, La Jolla changed from a modest seaside village to a year-round vacation destination with hotels, shops, and restaurants. Two large hotels—the Cabrillo Hotel (1908) and the Colonial Hotel (1911)—welcomed guests while the Crescent Café, the Brown Bear, and the White

Rabbit Roof Garden served lunches and dinners. Businesses included a laundry, bakery, barber, two grocery stores, a bank, a drug store, a shopping emporium, a curio store, and an auto repair shop. In addition to railroad transportation, there were “paved streets, fire protection, water in abundance, gas, electricity, telephone, automobile,” wrote Ellen.⁴¹ The first telephone came to La Jolla in 1899 while electricity arrived in 1911. A volunteer fire department was formed in 1907. The first concrete road was the Torrey Pines Grade, completed in 1915, followed by Prospect Street in 1918.⁴²

Scripps played a key role in the modernization process. In 1899, she joined the La Jolla Village Improvement Society, an advocacy group that dealt with roads, water supply, sewers, electricity, fire protection, and transportation, among other issues.⁴³ The group met monthly to consider ways to enhance La Jolla’s appeal to both residents and visitors, occasionally financing advertisements in *Out West* magazine published by Charles Fletcher Lummis.⁴⁴ In 1903, Ellen proposed that the organization put up shelters along Coast Boulevard and around the park; she later gave a talk to the Woman’s Club on the subject of “village improvement.”⁴⁵

Scripps was “more interested in the civic than in the commercial advancement of the community,” according to her friend Mary Ritter.⁴⁶ Her contributions to La Jolla in these early years included the creation of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography (1903), The Bishop’s School (1909), the Children’s Playground and Recreation Center (1915), the La Jolla Woman’s Club (1914), and the La Jolla Sanitarium (1918). She opened her library and gardens to the public, hosting hundreds of visitors every year, and worked with the City of San Diego to preserve



Ellen Browning Scripps's home, left, was located along Prospect Street. ©SDHC #92:18833.



Women collecting sea shells and mosses in the La Jolla tide pools. South Moulton Villa stands on the top of the bluff, right. Photo, 1902. ©SDHC #22284.

the Torrey pines. She later described her philanthropy as a testament to “loyalty to truth, social service, and infinite human progress.”⁴⁷

Scripps also contributed her time and money during World War I. Beginning in 1914, she and other members of the La Jolla Woman’s Club gathered donations for Belgian refugees, made bandages for the Red Cross, bought Liberty Bonds, opened their facilities to soldiers from Camp Kearny, and hosted public dances and suppers at the clubhouse. They rationed foodstuffs such as wheat, sugar, eggs, and butter, and developed recipes, “*a la Hoover*,” for cakes made from rice flour and molasses.⁴⁸ When Scripps and her friends viewed the silent film, “Hearts of the World” (1918), directed by D.W. Griffith, they found themselves so “wrapped in a spirit of intensity” that they rose to their feet when the orchestra started to play the Marseillaise. “There was much silent weeping; but an intense ‘stillness,’” Scripps wrote.⁴⁹

By 1919, La Jolla was no longer a provincial paradise. Knowledge—in the form of science, technology, and war—had caused women to mature, to become aware of their responsibilities in a global world. Scripps ended her address by suggesting that La Jolla women had become part of a national and international community fighting for peace, suffrage, prohibition, and other progressive causes. They were “combatants in world struggle for righteousness; as workers for the good of all.”⁵⁰

Ellen’s speech before the La Jolla Woman’s Club provides insight into the

changes that took place in La Jolla over twenty-five years. It also helps us understand the nature of Scripps's philanthropy in the years before and after 1919. Before the war, she helped to improve a village; afterwards, she worked to change the world.

“La Jolla Then and Now” (1919) by Ellen Browning Scripps

I have taken this caption merely to emphasize the changes that have come over the spirit of our past dreams.

It is of the past, not the present, that I am booked to speak; but things are seen better in the highlights of contrast.

Not the La Jolla of the past as Balboa may have glimpsed it or the primitive Indian exploited it.⁵¹

But of the time when we as newcomers first discovered its hidden mysteries, when we set out on a journey of exploration from the hill boundaries of the far stretching mesa, along meandering and half-obliterated cow paths, over hillocks and down ravine, through straggling vines and thickets of fragrant sagebrush and blossoming greasewood and clumps of yellow poppies; past the structural homes of the kangaroo rat and the caverned mounds which were the habitat of the ground squirrel; invading the haunts of the quail and the lizard and the horned toad; startling the frightened jack rabbit, and the self-centered road runner, and



A popular activity in early San Diego was the “Tally-Ho” ride, a sightseeing excursion to La Jolla. Photo taken among the Torrey Pines, 1905. ©SDHC #13358.



Early La Jolla residents and visitors included Mrs. Pebbles, Captain Keen, Mrs. Murray, and Virginia Murray (behind the rock), ca. 1903. Courtesy of La Jolla Historical Society.

the wary coyote; the air above and around was sweet with the scent of the cyclamen; and resonant with the song of the meadow lark; the drone of the bees, the chirp of the cricket, and the hum of aerial insect life.

So out from the narrow winding canyon, with its high green and flowering banks we emerged into the open, with the broad ocean before us, in whose embrace nested the little village with the liquid name of La Jolla.

How we loved her, in those far off days, unvexed by city turmoil, untroubled by national and international problems! How we loved the sunshine that flooded the homes, glorious sunsets that empurpled the seas and bejeweled the hills; the white surf that lapped her feet; her own little mountain that crowned and fortified her. How we loved her shell-

strewn beaches, her unstable sand dunes, her legend-haunted caves, her rock-bound pools teeming with life and color, her wave-carved Cathedral Rock, even her dusty roads and grass grown foot paths which lured us to unexplored wonders of sea and land.

Would you see the other side of the picture—the corporeal side?

If I try to list her material assets and deficits of a quarter of a century ago I may sometimes get them on the wrong side of the ledger.

There was a hotel of capacity at that time, with 2 or 3 cottages as an appendage, for the overflow of patronage—which never came. It had been built by some bold projector in the days of the boom, when resident lots that lay out on the tide lands or hung vertically above the eye-range changed hands at fabulous prices. Speculation ran high, and hotels were built to catch the eastern tourists, who were coming out in legions in 1886, enticed by the competing rates of rival railroad companies. I remember there was one day when the round trip rates between Chicago and San Diego went down to one dollar. Of course, the tourists were ‘caught’ as people always are—or ought to be—who try to get something for nothing; but they didn’t ‘stay caught’; and a mighty ‘slump’ followed the boom; and the property stakes rotted out in time, and the hotels became the



An early La Jolla cottage, “El Mascote,” ca. 1900. Courtesy of La Jolla Historical Society.

abode of bats and mice until in due time they became a liability on the insurance companies.

There were a few—a very few—little resident cottages scattered over slopes and levels, picturesque in their environment and their unpretentiousness.

There was a moderate sized frame building which (if my memory serves me aright) served a triple purpose, the ground floor being used as a sort of general merchandise store, the upper floor doing duty on Sundays as a church, and on weekdays as a school.

It must have taken some effort—possibly a little subterfuge—to rally even the minimum number of children of school age to entitle us under the law to public school privileges and it must have been often a difficulty to keep the number up to 5.

The preacher—when we had one—was, naturally, of the itinerant class, and was entertained for the weekend consecutively by the few members of the congregation—I suppose in part payment for his services.

There was a woman's club even at those early times, but Mrs. Mills has given you the history of that. I remember the day of my introduction



La Jolla women enjoying lunch in the Green Dragon cottage, 1894. ©SDHC OP #12423-299.



Members of the La Jolla Woman's Club in 1915. Ellen Browning Scripps sits in the front row, at right.
©SDHC OP #12423:455-19.

(I don't think we paid any initiation fees). Mrs. Mills was the speaker of the day and her subject, I remember, was *From the Cape to Cairo*, for the elucidation of which a rough sketch of the continent of Africa had been pinned up which showed that even then ones minds' were not confined to village life.⁵²

But we had other resources apart from household and intellectual activities. People were neighbors—not formal callers—in those days, with the house door always on the latch, and the glad hand always open to another's clasp. And it didn't take a very big house, or a classical program, or an elaborate menu to entertain as evening guests the whole community—men, women and children. For our literary tastes were not hypocritical; nor were our appetites capricious, and we always had a 'feast of reason and a flow of soul,' even if it was of light weight.

No, there were not as many men and children as there should have been at our neighborly rendezvous.

It was a woman's town, as rather satirically denominated. I remember the first baby that was born in La Jolla—and that was an accident.

They began to come later, 'trailing clouds of glory as they came' to irritate and humanize us. But that period doesn't belong to this paper.

And what of the things that we didn't have—things that seem essentials

to us now—railroad transportation, paved streets, fire protection, water in abundance, gas, electricity, telephone, automobile.

I suppose unconsciously we appropriated to ourselves the aphorism that if we couldn't have what we liked, we would like what we had.

But, after all, applaud as we may the good old days, I doubt if any of us would willingly return to them if we could.

More particularly because we must realize, from our new perspective, not only their incompleteness of purpose and design; but their devitalizing effect on real life and character.⁵³

It needs be that all of us must at some time in our lives taste of the fruit of the tree of good and evil, and be driven from our Eden of self satisfaction. If only in order that we may test our powers, master the riddles of life, and learn the blessedness of self sacrifice.

And in the larger and fuller life of today, we are all finding our true selves as combatants in world struggle for righteousness; as workers for the good of all.

NOTES

1. Ellen Browning Scripps' diary entry for March 24, 1919, reads: "25th anniversary of Woman's Club. Emma Scripps, chairman. A full and profitable day. History papers by Mrs. [Eleanor] Mills and Miss [Ellen Browning] Scripps, bugle calls with songs with drum accompaniment by Tudor Scripps. Katharine and the Rays out from San Diego. A large assembly." Ellen Browning Scripps (hereafter EBS), Diary, March 24, 1919, Ellen Browning Scripps Collection (hereafter SC) 23/23, Ella Strong Denison Library, Scripps College. Sarah Emma Jessop Scripps, wife of Fred T. Scripps, had a son named Tudor. Katharine Pierce Scripps was the widow of William A. Scripps while the Rays were friends.
2. Ellen F. Mills was Anson Mills' mother and Eleanor Mills' mother-in-law. Clara Kennedy was the second wife of William Kennedy, a well-known local builder. Nellie Johnson was the wife of Hamilton Johnson, owner of the La Jolla Park Hotel. Eliza Jones was Ada Dearborn's mother. Howard S.F. Randolph, *La Jolla Year by Year* (La Jolla: The Library Association of La Jolla, 1955), 28. The Women's Literary Club of La Jolla (also known as the Reading Club) succeeded the Current Events Club founded in 1892. Patricia A. Schaelchlin, *La Jolla: The Story of a Community, 1887-1987* (San Diego: The Friends of the La Jolla Library, 1988), 79, 104-105.
3. The club was renamed the La Jolla Woman's Club in March 1899.
4. E.W. Scripps Autobiography, 2 vols., unpublished, Ohio University M#117, Series 4, Box 11, page 54.
5. EBS to James E. Scripps, Naples, Italy, April 16, 1882, SC 3/34.
6. Annie Scripps to EBS, Rushville, January 16, 1883, SC 3/37.
7. EBS, Diary, February 18, March 14, 1899, SC 23/3.
8. EBS, Diary, November 14, 1900, SC 23/4; EBS, Diary, November 13, 1907, SC 23/11; EBS, Diary, January 12, 15, 1908, SC 23/12.

9. Memoranda of Conference between J. C. Harper and Mary B. Eyre at Claremont, Calif., March 4, 1934, in "Biographical Material C-H," SC 37.
10. In fact, many people had found evidence of Kumeyaay occupation in the form of arrowheads, pottery shards, and other items. Joseph Jessop (1851-1932), founder of J. Jessop & Sons Jewelers, wrote in her guest book: "...to think of a time thousands of years ago when this coast and these hills, and right where this house stands, bands of savages were roaming about and they have left us their arrow points, paint-pots, mortars and pestles and other implements to show how they lived; I have myself found over 400 mortars, pestles, and other implements besides lots of fragments of pottery." Guest Books: South Moulton Villa, 1897-1915, SC 25/56.
11. "A Tented City by the Tide," *The Land of Sunshine: A Magazine of California and the Southwest* 5, no. 2 (July 1896), 84-85.
12. Mary Frances "Fanny" Bagby (1851-?) worked on several Scripps papers before joining the staff of the *San Diego Sun*. For more information, see Molly McClain, "The Scripps Family's San Diego Experiment," *The Journal of San Diego History* (hereafter *JSDH*) 56, nos. 1-2 (Winter/Spring 2010), 25n20. Gustav Schultz (1849-1912) moved to La Jolla in 1890. He purchased a lot in La Jolla Park from actress Anna Held and began the creation of the La Jolla Cave and Shell Shop tunnel in 1902. Born in Germany, he had travelled all over the world collecting art, much of it said to be lost on his voyage from the Falkland Islands to San Diego. He exhibited his work at the St. Louis World's Fair. Edan Hughes, "Artists in California, 1786-1940," La Jolla Historical Society (hereafter *LJHS*); Patricia A. Schaelchlin, "La Jolla Caves Curio Shop," Historical Resources Inventory, November 15, 1977, in *La Jolla, A Historical Inventory* [San Diego: s.n., 1977].
13. EBS, Diary, February 19, 1890, SC 22/40. She made another shell-collecting trip to La Jolla on February 28, 1890.
14. EBS, "La Jolla Then and Now," SC 22/19.
15. *Ibid.*
16. Randolph, *La Jolla Year by Year*, 15-17. In Coronado, developers built the Hotel del Coronado, completed in 1888, and sold two million dollars worth of land between 1886 and 1888. Douglas L. Lowell, "The California Southern Railroad and the Growth of San Diego, Part I," *JSDH* 31, no. 4 (Fall 1985): 245-60.
17. The La Jolla Park Hotel, which stood empty for several years after its construction in 1888, opened on January 1, 1893 and burned to the ground June 14, 1896. Randolph, *La Jolla Year by Year*, 15-17.
18. EBS, "La Jolla Then and Now."
19. *Ibid.*
20. Randolph, *La Jolla Year by Year*, 13, 26-27, 48, 65.
21. "A Day's Possibilities in 'The San Diego Bay Region,'" *Sunset Magazine* 5, no 4 (August 1900), 164.
22. Randolph, *La Jolla Year by Year*, 47, 55, 57.
23. EBS, Diary, November 22, 29, 1896, December 1, 31, 1896, SC 22/47. Anton Reif was a German-trained architect who had partnered with A. W. Delaine and Domenick P. Benson, successively, from 1887 to 1890. John B. Stannard (1852-1942) began working as an architect in San Diego in 1887 and is best known for the Louis Bank of Commerce Building. Stannard and Reif worked together on the Albert Morse Block (1896) located at 740-744 Market Street in downtown San Diego. Raymond S. Brandes, *San Diego Architects, 1868-1939* (San Diego: University of San Diego, 1991), 146-47, 167-68; City of San Diego and Marie Burke Lia & Associates, "East Village Combined Historical Surveys 2005" (January 2005), Table 4.
24. EBS to E.W. Scripps, Chicago, July 11, 1895, SC 2/43.
25. EBS to Virginia Scripps, La Jolla, June 7, 1916, SC 3/17.
26. Schaelchlin, *La Jolla: The Story of a Community*, 77-79.

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27. Anson Mills, Diary, January 1, 1898, LJHS.
28. Mills, Diary, July 4, 1898, LJHS; EBS, Diary, July 4, 5, 1898, SC 23/2; Carol Olten, et. al., *Images of America: La Jolla* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2008), 18.
29. Mills, Diary, August 1, 1898, March 22, 1902, LJHS.
30. Mills, Diary, September 4, 1898, LJHS.
31. Mills, Diary, July 8, 22, 1899, May 8, 1901, August 12, 1902, LJHS.
32. Mills, Diary, June 9, 1898, LJHS.
33. EBS, Diary, February 8, 1899, SC 23/3.
34. Mills, Diary, March 7, 1900, LJHS.
35. EBS, Diary, February 3, 10, 17, 24, 1899, SC 23/3.
36. The Women's Literary Club of La Jolla (also known as the Reading Club) succeeded the Current Events Club founded in 1892. Schaelchlin, *La Jolla*, 79.
37. EBS, Diary, January 4, 1899, SC 23/3.
38. EBS, Diary, October 4, 18, 25, 1899, SC 23/3.
39. EBS, "Paper Written but Not Read Before the Club, May 13, 1918," SC 22/36.
40. EBS, "La Jolla Then and Now."
41. Ibid.
42. Randolph, *La Jolla Year by Year*, 34, 76, 90, 102, 122.
43. EBS Diary, March 5, 1899, SC 23/3; EBS, Diary, December 8, 1898, SC 23/2.
44. EBS, Diary, September 6, 1906, SC 23/10.
45. EBS, Diary, June 4, 1903, SC 23/7; EBS, Diary, June 14, 1905, SC 23/9.
46. Mary B. Ritter, "Memoirs of Ellen Browning Scripps," Berkeley, CA, April 5, 1937, SC 1/36.
47. EBS, undated note, SC 22/36.
48. EBS to Virginia Scripps, La Jolla, October 22, 1917, SC 3/18.
49. EBS to Virginia Scripps, La Jolla, May 21, 1918, SC 3/19.
50. Ibid. Here, she repeated language that she had used in previous speeches, reminding women of their duty to extend democratic principles and work for justice. EBS, "Paper Read Before the Club," May 13, 1918, SC 22/23; EBS, Speech, La Jolla Woman's Club, October 5, 1914, SC 22/32.
51. Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Panama to the Pacific Ocean in 1513, but he did not sail north to San Diego. Instead, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo was the first Spaniard to arrive in San Diego Bay on September 28, 1542. Her mistake became a common one, particularly after City Park was renamed Balboa Park in 1910.
52. In October 1899, Eleanor Mills spoke on the subject of British imperialism in Africa: "Mrs. Mills received account of construction of Cape to Cairo railroad and telegraph line. Had some paper and discussion on the Transvaal situation." EBS, Diary, October 25, 1899, SC 23/3.
53. Crossed out is the following paragraph: "We wouldn't be carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease while others fight to win the prize and sail o'er bloody sea. and in the larger and fuller life of today we are all finding our true selves as contestants in the world struggle for righteousness, as workers for the good of all."