5. Appendix: Significant cultural and historical monuments in the TRW

| **Name of monument or place** | **Historical or cultural importance** | **Legal status** | **Location or address** | **Bibliographic reference for further reading** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mojonera 258 | International border marker built in 1884 by the International Commission of Limits. It marks the exact boundary between the United States and Mexico. The marker, made of stone and marble, is inserted in the border metal fence that separates Tijuana, B.C. from Imperial Beach, Ca. | Mexico and United Statesshared federal jurisdiction | Near the Pacific Ocean in Colonia Playas de Tijuana in front of the bullring | Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. 1986. Catálogo Nacional de Monumentos Históricos Inmuebles, Municipio de Tijuana. Mexico, p. 651. |
| Avenida Revolución | A popular tourist street for adult entertainment and curio shopping. There are many historical landmarks such as the Jai Alai or Frontón, Hotel Caesar's, Villa Colonial Curious Store, Hotel Nelson, etc. | Tijuana City government | Avenida Revolución, in downtown Tijuana | Castillo Udiarte, Carlos; García Cortez, Alfonso; Morales Lira, Ricardo. 1996. La Revolución También es una Calle. 15vo Ayuntamiento de Tijuana, Universidad Iberoamericana. Tijuana, B.C.. |
| Parque Los Encinos | A park cherished as a place for family gathering and remembrance for many Tecatenses. Parties, barbecues facilities, and a stage for music are available. There is a skateboard ramp and play areas for children. The Tecate Feria takes place in the park every year in the summer. | Tecate City government | One block south of Defensores de Tijuana Boulevard | Sierra, Olga A. 2002. "Culture, Recreation and Sports in Tecate." In Tecate, B.C.: Realities and Challenges in a Mexican Border Community. Paul Ganster, Felipe Cuamea Velázquez, José Luis Castro Ruiz, and Angélica Villegas, eds. San Diego: SDSU Press, pp. 100, 101. |
| Parque Hidalgo | A downtown park created in the 1920s and known as the main plaza. It is a symbolic public area where people gather to socialize, eat, buy arts and crafts, listen to music, or to celebrate civic events. It has a gazebo in the center for musicians. | Tecate City government | Between Avenida Hidalgo and Avenida Juárez in downtown Tecate city | Santiago Guerrero, Leticia Vibiana. "Profile of the Origins of Tecate's Population." In Tecate, B.C.: Realities and Challenges in a Mexican Border Community. Paul Ganster, Felipe Cuamea Velázquez, José Luis Castro Ruiz, and Angélica Villegas, eds. San Diego: SDSU Press, pp.12, 13. |
| Desert Tower | Built by hand by Bert Vaughn (1922-1928), who owned the town of Jacumba. The stone tower is 70 feet tall and is a tribute to the pioneers who made the treacherous trek west through Arizona and Ca.. | Private property | Interstate 8/In-Ko-Pah exit/Jacumba, Ca | Retz, Mike. "The Desert View Tower." In Mountain Heritage.The Back Country's Historical Digest.Volume 18 Number 2. San Diego, CA, pp.1,3,5. |
| San Diego and Arizona Railroad | Built from 1914-1919 for sugar magnate John D Spreckels. It is a 146 mile binational route that connects San Diego-Tijuana-Tecate-El Centro. The route was envisioned as an American railroad but crossed through Mexico as a result of topography. This railroad allows a unique view of both nations. | Mexico and United Statesfederal governments | Tijuana, San Diego, Tecate,B.C. and Tecate Ca. | Kirchner, John. 1988. B.C. Railways. San Marino, Ca.: Golden West Books. And Hanft, M. Robert. 1984. San Diego&Arizona: The Impossible Railroad. Glendale, Ca.: Trans-Anglo Books. |
| Cuchumá Mountain | Sacred mystical mountain of the Kumiai Indians. Half of this peak is in the U.S. and the other half in Mexico. The metal border fence can be seen in the mountain from Rancho la Puerta. | Mexico and United Statesfederal governments | Tecate and San Diego border | Summers, June Nay. 1972. Good Morning Tecate: History of a Border Town. Lakeside, Ca.: Sunlight Press Inc., p. 15. |
| Border Field Park | Last portion of the Tijuana River Estuary. This park was created as a friendship area of encounter with neighboring Mexico. The dividing fence that separates this portion of the border is a metal grid that allows viewing of Playas de Tijuana, B.C.. The park is used for tourists as well as by social activists to celebrate binational events. It has 2 miles of sandy beach as well as horseback and walking trails. | Ca. State Parks | Southeastern end of the United States in Imperial Beach, bordering Mexico and the Pacific Ocean | Schulte-Peevers, Andrea. 2001. San Diego & Tijuana. Australia: Lonely Planet Publications, pp. 107, 113. |
| Tijuana River Estuary | Natural reserve of 2,530 acres that encompasses the largest remaining salt marsh in Southern Ca., ending in the Pacific Ocean. This coastal estuary is home to some 370 species of native and migratory birds and has 8 miles of walking and horseback trails. | Ca. State Parks, United StatesFish and Wildlife Service | Southwest end of Imperial Beach Bordering with Mexico and the Ocean | www.tijuanaestuary.com |
| Tecate Old Industrial District | Formed by traditional industries that surround the railroad station. They are an ex-malt factory built in 1929, an ex-oil factory built in 1933, a brewery built in 1943 and an ex-coffee-milling plant built in the 1960s. | Federal and private properties | By the railroad tracks | Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. 1986. Catálogo Nacional de Monumentos Históricos Inmuebles, Municipio de Tecate. Mexico, pp. 551-555. |
| Plaza Monumental | Bull ring by the sea built in 1960. One of the biggest in the world with 25,000 seats with views to two nations, a binational beach, the border fence, and the Pacific Ocean. | Private property | In Playas de Tijuana, bordering with the United States | Guzmán Soto, Antonio. July 2000. "La Monumental de Playas Celebra su XL Aniversario." In Fundadors. Tijuana, pp. 23-26. |
| Abelardo Rodríguez Dam | Built from 1927 to 1934 by an American Company with American materials (steel and concrete). Named after a B.C. governor. | Federal government | Km 18 of the Tijuana-Tecate Railroad | Padilla, Antonio. 1989. "La Presa Abelardo Rodríguez, Modelo de Ingenieria Hidráulica." In Jesús Ortiz Figueroa/ David Piñera Ramírez coord. Historia de Tijuana. Tijuana: UABC, pp. 93-110. |
| Agua Caliente Former Casino | Built between 1927-1929 by American architects Wayne Douglas and Corine MacAllister to serve the booming gambling industry during U.S. Prohibition era. Remnants of the casino still exist (chimney, bungalows, fountain, swimming pool). The site is now occupied by five federal schools. | Federal government | Between Paseo de los Heroes and Rodolfo Sanchez Taboada Avenidas | Lugo Jr., Alejandro.1985. "El Casino de Agua Caliente." In Piñera Ramírez, David. Historia de Tijuana, Semblanza General. Tijuana: UNAM-UABC, pp. 114-117. |
| Boulevard Agua Caliente | One of the oldest streets in the city that conducted to one of the entrances of the Agua Caliente Casino. Along this street are some historical structures such as the race track, the bull ring, a sombrero-shaped restaurant and motels from the 1940s, the replica of the casino tower, the golf course and a modern two tower hotel. | City of Tijuana government | Parallel to Paseo de los Heroes and perpendicular to Ave. Revolución | Sutro, Dirk. 2002. "Tijuana." In San Diego Architecture. San Diego: San Diego Architectural Foundation, pp. 320, 322. |
| Parque Teniente Guerrero | A popular park built in the 1920s as a community initiative. Named after Lieutenant Guerrero who defended Tijuana during the 1911 filibuster invasion. Considered a place of memory for many Tijuanenses who celebrate each July 11 the "virtual" foundation of the city. It has a gazebo, a fountain and a monument to its founder a school teacher. | City of Tijuana government | Tercera and F streets in downtown Tijuana | Automobile Club of Southern Ca.. 1995. Baja California. Los Angeles, Ca., pp. 48,49. |
| Escuela Alvaro Obregón | Brick building constructed in 1929 as an exact copy of another school in Yuma, Arizona. Named after ex-president Alvaro Obregón. It hosts the City "House of Culture." | City of Tijuana government | Corner of Lisboa and Buenos Aires Streets in a hill of Colonia Altamira | Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. 1986. Catálogo Nacional de Monumentos Históricos Inmuebles. Municipio de Tijuana. Mexico, pp. 621, 622. |
| Calle Segunda | This street appears in the 1889 city map. Some of the oldest buildings built in the 1920s are located here: the cathedral, Mercado el Popo, the former municipal palace, Edificio Aldrete, the Francis Hotel, etc. | City of Tijuana government | Downtown Tijuana | Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. 1986. Catálogo Nacional de Monumentos Históricos Inmuebles. Municipio de Tijuana. Mexico. |
| Light House | This structure guides the ships that navigate in front of Playas de Tijuana-Imperial Beach border. | Federal Government | Playas de Tijuana next to Border Field State Park in Imperial Beach | Secretaria de Marina official files. |
| Border fence | The border metal fence that separates B.C. and Ca. is a symbolic monument that divides and unites the two nations. It is used for artistic expressions, binational events, as well as for grassroots protests. | United Statesfederal government | U.S.-Mexican border | Schulte-Peevers, Andrea. 2001. San Diego & Tijuana.Australia: Lonely Planet Publications, pp. 256, 257. |
| Gaskill's Stone Store | Built in 1885 by Silas and Luman Gaskill, it was used as a bank, a post office, a stage station, and as the social center of the community. Today is a museum store. | Mountain Empire Historical Society | State Hwy 94 at Campo Circle, Ca. | S. MacGill, Ruth (compiled and edited).1998. True Tales from Historic Campo and the Mountain Empire of San Diego County. Campo, Ca.: Mountain Empire Historical Society, pp. 9-14. |
| Old Campo Road-Hwy 94 | In 1870 a regular stage coach known as The Campo-San Diego State ran on this road. The stage left San Diego in the morning changed horses in Dulzura and then drove to Campo the same day. Later it became Hwy 94 and connected to Yuma. | United Statesfederal government | East County, Ca. | http://www.hwy94.com |
| Pacific Southwestern Railroad Museum | The San Diego Railroad Museum is a non-profit educational organization dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of railroads as they existed in the Pacific Southwest. It has a train station, visitors center, nine locomotives, and a collection of passenger cars, freight cars, and cabooses. Volunteers provide excursions to Miller Creek and to Tecate Mexico on weekends. | Pacific Southwest Railway Museum Association | Campo Depot  31123-1/2 Highway 94  Campo, Ca. 91906 | http://www.sdrm.org/ |
| Camp Locket (proposed State Park) | This was the original site where troops of the last cavalry units in the U.S. Army were stationed. The troops stayed until the United States entered World War II. There were all-black cavalry units in the camp known as "Buffalo Soldiers." The camp also housed thousands of military personnel from 1942 to 1945. | San Diego County | Campo, Ca. | Challberg, Roger. "Camp Lockett State Park?" In Mountain Heritage.The Back Country's Historical Digest.Volume 15 No. 4. San Diego, Ca, pp. 1, 6. |
| Campo Mill | This 1920 structure, where feldspar from Campo mines was milled, is now occupied by the Motor Transport Museum. The museum houses a collection of vintage trucks. | Motor Transport Museum | Highway 94, two miles east of Campo Creek | Sutro, Dirk. 2002. "East County." In San Diego Architecture. San Diego: San Diego Architectural Foundation, p. 305. |
| Paseo de los Héroes | The main business district, monuments to national and international heroes and the Tijuana Cultural Center are located in this avenue. | City of Tijuana government | Zona Rio | Sutro, Dirk. 2002. "Tijuana." In San Diego Architecture. San Diego: San Diego Architectural Foundation, pp.319, 322. |
| Monumental Flag | Built in the 1997 as a federal program to celebrate national symbols in border cities. The flag is 86 x 150 feet in size and is flown at a height of 310 ft. | Federal government | Military camp in Colonia Morelos just passing the south end of Revolucion | Rodríguez Barajas, Julio. 2004. La Ruta de los Monumentos Históricos de Tijuana. Tijuana: ILCSA Ed., p. 119. |
| Tijuana Tercer Mileni (La Mona) | House built with a woman's shape by sculptor Armando Muñoz García in 1990 to celebrate the 100 anniversary of Tijuana. It is a naked, 50 ft-tall, sexy woman made of concrete, steel, fiberglass and clay located in the middle of a popular low-income neighborhood. | Private property | A canyon in Colonia Aeropuerto | Rodríguez Barajas, Julio. 2004. La Ruta de los Monumentos Históricos de Tijuana. Tijuana: ILCSA Ed., p. 102, 105. |
| Cristo Rey | This monumental Jesus Christ (72 feet tall) made of fiberglass and resin, aims to compete with another one in Brazil. It is surrounded by 28 angels. | Federal government in conjunction with a church | Colonia los Alamos next to San Martín de Porres church | Rodríguez Barajas, Julio. 2004. La Ruta de los Monumentos Históricos de Tijuana. Tijuana: ILCSA Ed., p. 119. |
| Plaza Santa Cecilia | This is the old Olvera Street that appears in the 1889 map of the city. Made a walking street in the 1980s and renamed as Plaza Santa Cecilia. There are restaurants, bars, street vendors, and a Mariachi stage. The 1950s Nelson Hotel is in the corner of the Plaza and Avenida Revolución. | City of Tijuana government | Between Revolución and Second Streets | Sutro, Dirk. 2002. "Tijuana." In San Diego Architecture. San Diego: San Diego Architectural Foundation, p. 318. |
| Parque del Profesor | A 28-acre park built in 1999 by Fundación la Puerta and designed by Hubbell and Hubbell. It hosts the Cuchumaá Ecological Center, an interactive educational center whose buildings resemble natural boulders that camouflage with the landscape. | Fundación la Puerta | Left side of the entrance to Tecate (coming from Tijuana non-toll road) | La Cuenca del Río Tijuana. CD created by Digital Contact as a co-production of San Diego Natural History Museum, EPA, USFS. |
| Plaza de Toros de Tijuana | Built in 1938 entirely on wood construction. Rebuilt with steel after a fire in 1957. | Private property | Boulevard Agua Caliente | Sutro, Dirk. 2002. "Tijuana." In San Diego Architecture. San Diego: San Diego Architectural Foundation, p. 314, 320. |
| Jacumba | This city was a stopping place for travelers between Phoenix and San Diego. The hotel at Jacumba Hot Springs, built in the 1920s burned down in 1942. Visited by movie stars, now is a ghost town with a train station. | San Diego County | Old highway 80 | Sutro, Dirk. 2002. "East County." In San Diego Architecture. San Diego: San Diego Architectural Foundation, p. 306. |
| Rancho la Puerta | Old ranch adapted in the 1940s as a health resort and considered one of the world's most highly rated. | Private property | In the Tecate Valley a the bottom of Cuchuma Mountain | http://www.rancholapuerta.com/ |
| Kumiai Region | Archeological sites with rock carvings, mortars, Indian trials, cemeteries from Kumiais, Pai-pais, and San Dieguinos groups (Junta de Nejí, Peña Blanca, El Aguaje de la Tuna, Lázaro Cárdenas, Valle de las Palmas, el Hongo, Campo sites). | Federal, state and local governments | Urban zones in Tecate, Parque los Encinos, rural area of Campo and Tecate | Santiago Guerrero, Leticia Vibiana. "Profile of the Origins of Tecate's Population." In Tecate, B.C.: Realities and Challenges in a Mexican Border Community. Paul Ganster, Felipe Cuamea Velázquez, José Luis Castro Ruiz, and Angélica Villegas, eds. San Diego: SDSU Press, pp.5-10. |
| Panteon #2 | The second cemetery built in Tijuana in the 1940s. Famous because Juan Soldado's tomb is there. There is controversy about whether he was a martyr or a criminal. He is venerated as the saint of the migrants by popular tradition. | Municipality of Tijuana | Calle Segunda and Cañón K | García, Hamlet. "La leyenda de Juan Soldado." In Periódico Frontera. Tijuana: Nov 1, 2004, p.14. |
| U.S. Border Inspection Station in Tecate | Built in 1933-34 by the U.S. Treasury Department in Spanish Colonial Revival Style as interpreted by the Depression-era federal building program. | Federal government | Ca. State Hwy 188, Tecate, Ca. on the border | Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineeering Record. 2003. Survey Number CA 2782. Unprocessed Item. Also with Marshall, David. Heritage Inc. San Diego, CA. |
| Tijuana Border Gate Building | Only building inspired in architect Félix Candela style in Tijuana. Designed in the 1960s in a shell form with several vaults. | Federal government | In Tijuana, bordering with San Ysidro | Sutro, Dirk. 2002. "Tijuana." In San Diego Architecture. San Diego: San Diego Architectural Foundation, p.322. |
| Thing Brothers' Store | Wooden store built at the end of the nineteenth century to sell foodstuffs and other merchandise and to offer postal services to both Tecate, B.C. and to Tecate, Ca. residents. | Private property | Tecate, Ca. a few feet from the Mexican border | Santiago Guerrero, Leticia Vibiana. "Profile of the Origins of Tecate's Population." In Tecate, B.C.: Realities and Challenges in a Mexican Border Community. Paul Ganster, Felipe Cuamea Velázquez, José Luis Castro Ruiz, and Angélica Villegas, eds. San Diego: SDSU Press, pp.12, 13. |
| Adobe store ruins | In the 1 920s the Port of Tecate stood 1/2 mile east of its present location. The Mountain Commercial Company operated a store opposite to the Port. Its adobe walls are still visible. | Federal government | Tecate, Ca. a few feet from the Mexican border | Summers, June Nay. 1972. Good Morning Tecate:History of a Border Town. Lakeside Ca.: Sunlight Press Inc.pp. 27, 41. |
| Johnson's General Merchandise Store | It stood opposite U.S. Port of Entry from 1892 until 1934, when the port was moved to its present location. The wood building store still exists but is abandoned. | Private property | In Tecate Califorrnia A few feet from the Mexican border and the United States Inspection Station | Summers, June Nay. 1972. Good Morning Tecate:History of a Border Town. Lakeside Ca.: Sunlight Press Inc.p. 18. |
| Playas de Tijuana | Urban beach encompassing a portion of the Binational Friendship Park, a lighthouse, a bullring, and modern houses and restaurants. Place of celebration of cultural and social events. | Federal and private properties | Bordering with the United States and the Pacific Ocean | Sutro, Dirk. 2002. "Tijuana." In San Diego Architecture. San Diego: San Diego Architectural Foundation, p.321. |
| Race Track | Built in 1929 to serve the gambling and sports boom of Tijuana. | Federal government | Boulevard Agua Caliente | Sutro, Dirk. 2002. "Tijuana." In San Diego Architecture. San Diego: San Diego Architectural Foundation, p. 323. |
| Ranches | Established in 1833 to raise cattle, corn, wheat and other vegetables. Some still have remnants of barns, houses, and warehouses such as Neji, Jacumé, and Las Juntas. | Private properties | North of Tecate, B.C. and Campo, Ca. | Santiago Guerrero, Leticia Vibiana. "Profile of the Origins of Tecate's Population." In Tecate, B.C.: Realities and Challenges in a Mexican Border Community. Paul Ganster, Felipe Cuamea Velázquez, José Luis Castro Ruiz, and Angélica Villegas, eds. San Diego: SDSU Press, pp.8, 9. |
| Colonia Libertad | This colonia (neighborhood) was established in 1927-1928 with Mexican migrants returned from the U.S during the recession. The train depot from the Tijuana-Tecate railroad sits in this neighborhood next to a border marker and to the San Ysidro depot on the U.S.-side both divided by the border fence. | Municipality of Tijuana | In Tijuana, bordering San Ysidro, Ca. | Bustamante Fernández, Jorge.1985. "Surgimiento de la Colonia Libertad." In Piñera Ramírez, David. Historia de Tijuana: Semblanza General. Tijuana: Centro de Investigaciones Históricas UNAM-UABC. pp. 316-331. |
| Tijuana Cultural Center (CECUT) | Cultural complex built by famous architect Pedro Ramírez Vázques. It has the Museum of las Californias, an art gallery, shops with books and hand-crafted goods, cafeteria, offices, a 1,000 seat concert hall, and an Omnitheater (a spherical theater) that presents large-format three dimensional cultural and scientific films. | Federal of Tijuana government | Paseo de los Héroes and Avenida Independencia | Sutro, Dirk. 2002. "Tijuana." In San Diego Architecture. San Diego: San Diego Architectural Foundation, pp.315, 319. |
| Avenida Hidalgo | An old stagecoach road urbanized and named Calle Libertad in the 1920s. Many of the oldest houses of Tecate as well as the Virgin of Guadalupe church are located on this street. | City of Tijuana government | Parallel to the railroad tracks on the north | Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. 1986. Catálogo Nacional de Monumentos Históricos Inmuebles, Municipio de Tecate. Mexico. |
| Cordillera de arboles de Encino | Corridor of oak trees identified as an area of natural beauty and part of the cultural patrimony of B.C. by the Commission of Preservation in Tecate (not yet designated). | Federal Government | Neji-Valle Redondo Sierra | Comisión de Preservación del Patrimonio Cultural de Tecate. 1999. "Diagnóstico del Patrimonio Cultural del Municipio de Tecate." In Diagnóstico del Patrimonio Cultural de B.C..Mexicali: ICBC, p.41. |
| Neji Cemetery | This indigenous cemetery is considered a potential cultural patrimony site by the Commission of Preservation in Tecate. | City/federal government | Neji | Comisión de Preservación del Patrimonio Cultural de Tecate. 1999. "Diagnóstico del Patrimonio Cultural del Municipio de Tecate." In Diagnóstico del Patrimonio Cultural de B.C..Mexicali: ICBC, p. 41. |
| Camino Nacional | This old road was built in 1915 under the government of Coronel Esteban Cantú in order to link Mexicali-Rumorosa-Tecate and Tijuana. | Federal Government | Mexicali-Tecate-Tijuana | Meade, Adalberto Walther. 1993. Tecate Cuarto Municipio. Mexicali: Universidad Autónoma de B.C. |
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| Mojonera 258 | International border marker built on 1884 by the International Commission of Limits. It marks the exact boundary between the United States and México. The marker made on stone and marble is inserted in the border metal fence that separates Tijuana, Baja California from Imperial Beach, California. | México and U.S. shared federal jurisdiction. | Near the Pacific ocean in Colonia Playas de Tijuana in front of the bullring. | Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. 1986. Catálogo Nacional de Monumentos Históricos Inmuebles, Municipio de Tijuana. México, p.651. |
| Avenida Revolución | A popular tourist street for adult entertainment and curious shopping. There are many historical landmarks such as the Jai Alai or Frontón, Hotel Caesar's, Villa Colonial Curious Store, Hotel Nelson, etc. | Tijuana City government. | Avenida Revolución, in downtown Tijuana, B.C. | Castillo Udiarte, Carlos; García Cortez, Alfonso; Morales Lira, Ricardo. 1996. La Revolución También es una Calle. 15vo Ayuntamiento de Tijuana, Universidad Iberoamericana. Tijuana, Baja California. |
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| Desert Tower | Built by hand by Bert Vaughn (1922-1928), who owned the town of Jacumba. The stone tower is 70 feet tall and is a tribute to the pioneers who made the treacherous trek west through Arizona and California. | Private property. | Interstate 8/In-Ko-Pah exit/Jacumba, California. | Retz, Mike. "The Desert View Tower." In Mountain Heritage.The Back Country's Historical Digest.Volume 18 Number 2. San Diego, CA, pp. 1,3,5.. |
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| Cuchuma Mountain | Sacred mystical mountain of the Kumeay Indians. Half of this peak is in the U.S. and the other half in México. The metal border fence can be seen in the mountain from Rancho la Puerta. | Mexico and U.S. federal governments. | Tecate and San Diego border. | Summers, June Nay. 1972. Good Morning Tecate:History of a Border Town. Lakeside California: Sunlight Press Inc.p. 15. |
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| Plaza Monumental | Bull Ring by the sea built in 1960. One of the biggest in the world with 25,000 seats with views to two nations, a binational beach, the border fence and the Pacific ocean. | Private property. | In Playas de Tijuana, bordering with the U.S. | Guzmán Soto, Antonio. July 2000. "La Monumental de Playas Celebra su XL Aniversario." In Fundadores. Tijuana, pp. 23-26 |
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| Agua Caliente Ex-Casino | Built in 1927-1929 by American architects Wayne Douglas and Corine MacAllister to serve the booming gambling industry during US Prohibition era. Some remains of the casino still exist (chimney, bungalows, fountain, swimming pool). The site is now occupied by five federal schools. | Federal Government | Between Paseo de los Heroes and Rodolfo Sanchez Taboada Avenidas. | Lugo Jr., Alejandro.1985. "El Casino de Agua Caliente." In Piñera Ramírez, David. Historia de Tijuana, Semblanza General. Tijuana: UNAM-UABC, pp. 114-117. |
| Boulevard Agua Caliente | One of the oldest streets in the city that conducted to one of the entrances of the Agua Caliente Casino. Along this street are some historical structures such as the Race Track, the Bull Ring, a Sombrero shaped restaurant and motels from the 1940s, the replica of the Casino tower, the Golf Course and a modern two tower Hotel. | City of Tijuana government | Parallel to Paseo de los Heroes and perpendicular to Revolucion street | Sutro, Dirk. 2002. "Tijuana." In San Diego Architecture. San Diego: San Diego Architectural Foundation, pp. 320,322 |
| Parque Teniente Guerrero | A popular park built in the 1920s as a community initiative. Named after Lieutenant Guerrero who defended Tijuana during the 1911 filibuster invasion. Considered a place of memory for many Tijuanenses who celebrate each July 11 the "virtual" foundation of the city. It has a gazebo, a fountain and a monument to its founder a school teacher. | City of Tijuana government. | Tercera and Fstreets in downtown Tijuana. | Automobile Club of Southern California. 1995. Baja California. Los Angeles, California, pp. 48,49. |
| Escuela Alvaro Obregón | Brick building constructed in 1929 as an exact copy of another shool in Yuma Arizona. Named after ex-president Alvaro Obregón. It hosts the City "House of Culture." | City of Tijuana government. | Corner of Lisboa and Buenos Aires Streets in a hill of Colonia Altamira. | Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. 1986. Catálogo Nacional de Monumentos Históricos Inmuebles. Municipio de Tijuana. México, pp. 621, 622. |
| Calle Segunda | This street appears in the 1889 city map. Some of the oldest buildings built in the 1920s are located here: The Cathedral, Mercado el Popo, Ex-Municipal Palace, Edificio Aldrete, Francis Hotel etc. | City of Tijuana government. | Downtown Tijuana | Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. 1986. Catálogo Nacional de Monumentos Históricos Inmuebles. Municipio de Tijuana. México. |
| Light House | This structure guides the ships that navigate in front of Playas de Tijuana-Imperial Beach border. | Federal Government | Playas de Tijuana Bordering with the Field State Park in Imperial Beach. | Secretaria de Marina official files. |
| Border Fence | The border metal fence that separates Baja California and California is a symbolic monument that divides and unites the tow nations. It is used for artistic expressions, binational events as well as for grassroots protests. | U.S. federal government | Mexico-US border. | Schulte-Peevers, Andrea. 2001. San Diego & Tijuana. Australia: Lonely Planet Publications, pp. 256,257. |
| Gaskill's Stone Store | This building was built in 1885 by Silas and Luman Gaskill. It was used as a bank, a post office, a stage station and as the social center of the community. Today is a museum store. | Mountain Empire Historical Society. | State Hiwy 94 at Campo Circle, California. | S. MacGill, Ruth (compiled and edited).1998. True Tales from Historic Campo and the Mountain Empire of San Diego County. Campo: Mountain Empire Historical Society, pp. 9-14. |
| Old Campo Road-Hwy 94 | In 1870 a regular stage coach known as The Campo San Diego State, ran on this road. The stage left S.D. in the morning changed horses in Dulzura and then drove to Campo the same day. Later it became Hwy 94 and connected to Yuma. | U.S. federal government | East County | http://www.hwy94.com |
| Pacific Southwestern Railroad Museum | The San Diego Railroad Museum is a non-profit educational organization dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of railroads as they existed in the Pacific Southwest. It has a train station, visitors center, nine locomotives and a collection of passenger cars, freight cars and cabooses. There are excursions to Miller Creek and to Tecate Mexico on weekends ran by volunteers. | Pacific Southwest Railway Museum Association. | Campo Depot  31123-1/2 Highway 94  Campo, California 91906. | http://www.sdrm.org/ |
| Camp Locket (proposed State Park) | This was the original site where troops of the last cavalry units in the U.S. army stationed. The troops stayed until the United States entered World War II. There were all-black cavalry units in the Camp known as "Buffalo Soldiers". The Camp also housed thousands of military personnel from 1942 to 1945. | San Diego County. | Campo, California. | Challberg, Roger. "Camp Lockett State Park?" In Mountain Heritage.The Back Country's Historical Digest.Volume 15 Number 4. San Diego, CA, pp. 1,6. |
| Campo Mill | This 1920 structure, where feldspar from Campo mines was milled, is now occupied by the Motor Transport Museum. The museum houses a collection of vintage trucks. | Motor Transport Museum. | Highway 94, two miles east of Campo Creek. | Sutro, Dirk. 2002. "East County." In San Diego Architecture. San Diego: San Diego Architectural Foundation, p. 305. |
| Paseo de los Héroes. | The main business district, monuments to national and international heroes and the Tijuana Cultural Center are located in this avenue. | City of Tijuana government. | Zona Rio. | Sutro, Dirk. 2002. "Tijuana." In San Diego Architecture. San Diego: San Diego Architectural Foundation, pp.319,322 |
| Monumental Flag | Built in the 1997 as a federal program to celebrate national symbols in border cities. The flag is 86 x 150 feet in size and 310 feet tall. | Federal Government | Military camp in Colonia Morelos just passing the south end of Revolucion. | Rodríguez Barajas, Julio. 2004. La Ruta de los Monumentos Históricos de Tijuana. Tijuana: ILCSA Ed., p. 119. |
| Tijuana Tercer Milenio (La Mona) | House built with a woman's shape by sculptor Armando Muñoz García in 1990 to celebrate the 100 anniversary of Tijuana. It is a naked 50 feet tall sexy woman made of concrete, steel, fiberglass and clay located in the middle of a popular low-income neighborhood. | Private property. | A canyon in Colonia Aeropuerto. | Rodríguez Barajas, Julio. 2004. La Ruta de los Monumentos Históricos de Tijuana. Tijuana: ILCSA Ed., p. 102,105. |
| Cristo Rey | This monumental Jesus Christ (72 feet tall) made of fiber glass and resin, aims to compete with another one in Brazil. It is surrounded by 28 angels. | Federal Government in conjunction with church. | Colonia los Alamos next to San Martin de Porres church. | Rodríguez Barajas, Julio. 2004. La Ruta de los Monumentos Históricos de Tijuana. Tijuana: ILCSA Ed., p. 119. |
| Plaza Santa Cecilia | This is the old Olvera Street that appears in the 1889 map of the city. Made a walking street in the 1980s and renamed as Plaza Santa Cecilia. There are restaurants, bars, street vendors and a Mariachi stage. The 1950s Nelson hotel is in the corner of the Plaza and Avenida Revolución. | City of Tijuana government. | Between Revolución and Second Streets. | Sutro, Dirk. 2002. "Tijuana." In San Diego Architecture. San Diego: San Diego Architectural Foundation, p. 318. |
| Parque del Profesor | 28 acre park built in 1999 by Fundación la Puerta and designed by Hubbell and Hubbell. It hosts he Kuchuma Ecological Center, an interactive educational center whose buildings resemble natural boulders that camouflage with the landscape. | Fundación la Puerta. | Left side of the entrance to Tecate coming from Tijuana non-toll road. | La Cuenca del Río Tijuana. CD created by Digital Contact as a Coproduction of San Diego Natural History Museum, EPA,US Forestry. |
| Plaza de Toros de Tijuana | Built in 1938 entirely on wood construction. Rebuilt after a fire in 1957 with steel. | Private property. | Boulevard Agua Caliente. | Sutro, Dirk. 2002. "Tijuana." In San Diego Architecture. San Diego: San Diego Architectural Foundation, p. 314, 320. |
| Jacumba | This city was a stopping place for travelers between Phoenix and San Diego. The hotel at Jacumba Hot Springs, built in the 1920s burned down in 1942. Visited by movies stars, now is a ghost town with a train station. | San Diego County. | Old highway 80. | Sutro, Dirk. 2002. "East County." In San Diego Architecture. San Diego: San Diego Architectural Foundation, p. 306. |
| Rancho la Puerta | Old ranch adapted in the 1940 as a health resort and considered one of the world's most highly rated. | Private property. | In the Tecate valley next to a river and the Cuchuma Mountain | http://www.rancholapuerta.com/ |
| Kumeyaay region | Archeological sites with rock carvings, mortars, Indian trials, cemeteries from Kumiais, Pai-pais, and San Dieguinos groups (Junta de Neji, Peña Blanca, El Aguaje de la Tuna, Lázaro Cárdenas, Valle de las Palmas, el Hongo, Campo sites) | Federal, state and local governments. | Urban zone in Tecate, Parque los Encinos, rural area of Campo and Tecate. | Santiago Guerrero, Leticia Vibiana. "Profile of the Origins of Tecate's Population." In Tecate, Baja California: Realities and Challenges in a Mexican Border Community. Paul Ganster, Felipe Cuamea Velázquez, José Luis Castro Ruiz, and Angélica Villegas, eds. San Diego: SDSU Press, pp.5-10. |
| Panteon #2 | Second cemetery built in Tijuana in the 1940s. Famous because Juan Soldado tomb is there. There is controversy about whether he was a martyr or a criminal. Venerated as the saint of the migrants by popular tradition. | City of Tijuana government. | Calle Segunda and Cañón K. | García, Hamlet. "La leyenda de Juan Soldado." In Periódico Frontera. Tijuana: Noviembre 1, 2004, p.14. |
| U.S. Inspection Station in Tecate. | Built in 1933-34 by the U.S. Treasury Department in Spanish Colonial Revival Style as interpreted by the Depression-era federal building program. | Federal Government. | California State Hwy 188, Tecate, California in the border with Tecate, México. | Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineeering Record. 2003. Survey Number CA 2782. Unprocessed Item. Also with Marshall, David. Heritage Inc. San Diego, CA. |
| Tijuana Border Gate Building | Only building inspired in architect Félix Candela style in Tijuana. Designed in the 1960s in a shell form with several vaults. | Federal government. | In Tijuana, bordering with San Ysidro. | Sutro, Dirk. 2002. "Tijuana." In San Diego Architecture. San Diego: San Diego Architectural Foundation, p.322. |
| Thing Brothers Store | Wood store built at the end of the nineteenth century to sell foodstuffs and other merchandise and to offer postal services to both Tecate Baja California and to Tecate, California residents. | Private property. | Tecate, California a few feet from the Mexican border.. | Santiago Guerrero, Leticia Vibiana. "Profile of the Origins of Tecate's Population." In Tecate, Baja California: Realities and Challenges in a Mexican Border Community. Paul Ganster, Felipe Cuamea Velázquez, José Luis Castro Ruiz, and Angélica Villegas, eds. San Diego: SDSU Press, pp.12,13. |
| Adobe store ruins | In the twenties the Port of Tecate stood one half mile east of its present location. The Mountain Commercial Company operated a store opposite to the Port. Its adobe walls are still visible. | Federal government | In Tecate Califorrnia. A few feet from the Mexican border and the U.S. Inspection Station | Summers, June Nay. 1972. Good Morning Tecate:History of a Border Town. Lakeside California: Sunlight Press Inc.pp. 27, 41. |
| Johnson's General Merchandise Store | It stood opposite U.S. Port of Entry from 1892 until 1934 when the port was moved to its present location. The wood building store still exists but is abandoned. | Private property | In Tecate Califorrnia. A few feet from the Mexican border and the U.S. Inspection Station | Summers, June Nay. 1972. Good Morning Tecate:History of a Border Town. Lakeside California: Sunlight Press Inc.p. 18. |
| Playas de Tijuana | Urban beach with a portion of a binational friendship park, a lighthouse, a bullring, modern houses and restaurants. Place of celebration of cultural and social events. | Federal and private properties. | Bordering with the U.S. and the Pacific Ocean | Sutro, Dirk. 2002. "Tijuana." In San Diego Architecture. San Diego: San Diego Architectural Foundation, p.321. |
| Race Track | Built in 1929 to serve the gambling and sports boom of Tijuana. | Federal government | Boulevard Agua Caliente. | Sutro, Dirk. 2002. "Tijuana." In San Diego Architecture. San Diego: San Diego Architectural Foundation, p.323. |
| Ranches | Established since 1833 to raise cattle, corn, wheat and other vegetables. Some still have remains of barns, houses, and warehouses such as Neji, Jacume and Las Juntas. | Private properties | North of Tecate, Baja California and Campo, California | Santiago Guerrero, Leticia Vibiana. "Profile of the Origins of Tecate's Population." In Tecate, Baja California: Realities and Challenges in a Mexican Border Community. Paul Ganster, Felipe Cuamea Velázquez, José Luis Castro Ruiz, and Angélica Villegas, eds. San Diego: SDSU Press, pp.8,9. |
| Colonia Libertad | This colonia (neighborhood) was established in 1927-1928 with Mexican migrants returned from the U.S during the recession. The train depot from the Tijuana-Tecate railroad sits in this neighborhood next to a border marker and to the San Ysidro depot on the US side both divided by the border fence. | City of Tijuana government | In Tijuana, bordering with San Ysidro California | Bustamante Fernández, Jorge.1985. "Surgimiento de la Colonia Libertad." In Piñera Ramírez, David. Historia de Tijuana: Semblanza General. Tijuana: Centro de Investigaciones Históricas UNAM-UABC. pp. 316-331. |
| Tijuana Cultural Center (CECUT) | Cultural complex built by famous architect Pedro Ramírez Vázques. It has the Museum of las Californias, an art gallery, shops with books and hand-crafted goods, cafeteria, offices, a 1000 seat concert hall and an Omnitheater (a spherical theater) that presents large-format three dimensional cultural and scientific films. | Federal of Tijuana government. | Paseo de los Héroes and Avenida Independencia | Sutro, Dirk. 2002. "Tijuana." In San Diego Architecture. San Diego: San Diego Architectural Foundation, pp.315, 319. |
| Avenida Hidalgo | An old stagecoach road urbanized and named Calle Libertad in the 1920s. Many of the oldest houses of Tecate are located in this street as well as the Virgin of Guadalupe church. | City of Tijuana government. | Parallel to the railroad tracks on the north. | Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. 1986. Catálogo Nacional de Monumentos Históricos Inmuebles, Municipio de Tecate. México. |
| Cordillera de arboles de Encino | Corridor of oak trees identified as an area of natural beauty and part of the cultural patrimony of Baja California by the Commission of Preservation in Tecate (not designated yet) | Federal Government | Neji-Valle Redondo Sierra | Comisión de Preservación del Patrimonio Cultural de Tecate. 1999. "Diagnóstico del Patrimonio Cultural del Municipio de Tecate." In Diagnóstico del Patrimonio Cultural de Baja California.Mexicali: ICBC, p.41. |
| Neji Cemetery | This indigenous cemetery is considered a potential cultural patrimony by the Commission of Preservation in Tecate. | City/federal government | Neji | Comisión de Preservación del Patrimonio Cultural de Tecate. 1999. "Diagnóstico del Patrimonio Cultural del Municipio de Tecate." In Diagnóstico del Patrimonio Cultural de Baja California.Mexicali: ICBC, p.41. |
| Camino Nacional | This old road was built in 1915 under the government of Coronel Esteban Cantú in order to link Mexicali-Rumorosa-Tecate and Tijuana. | Federal Government | Mexicali-Tecate-Tijuana- | Meade, Adalberto Walther. 1993. Tecate Cuarto Municipio. Mexicali: Universidad Autónoma de Baja California. |