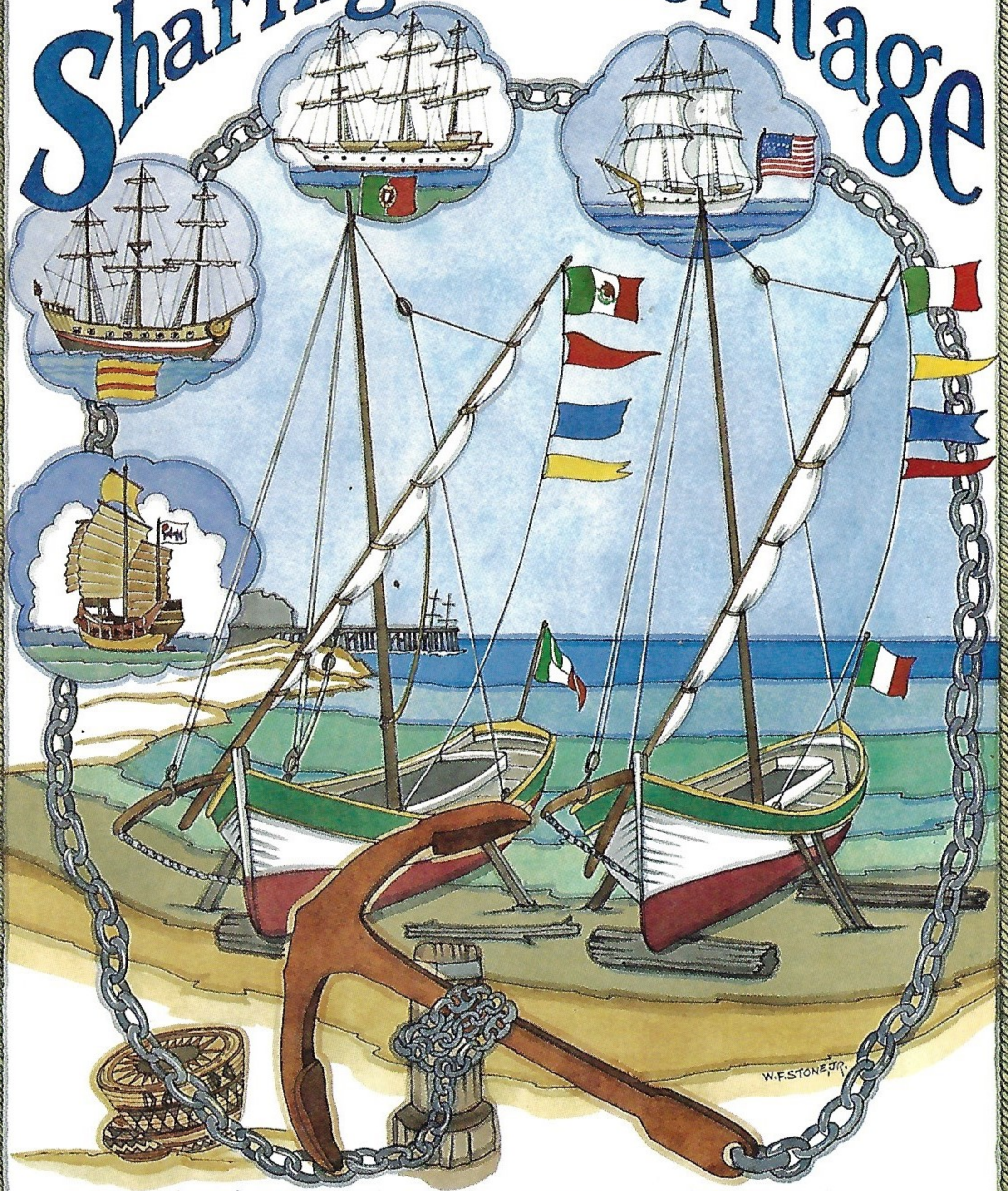


# Sharing our Heritage

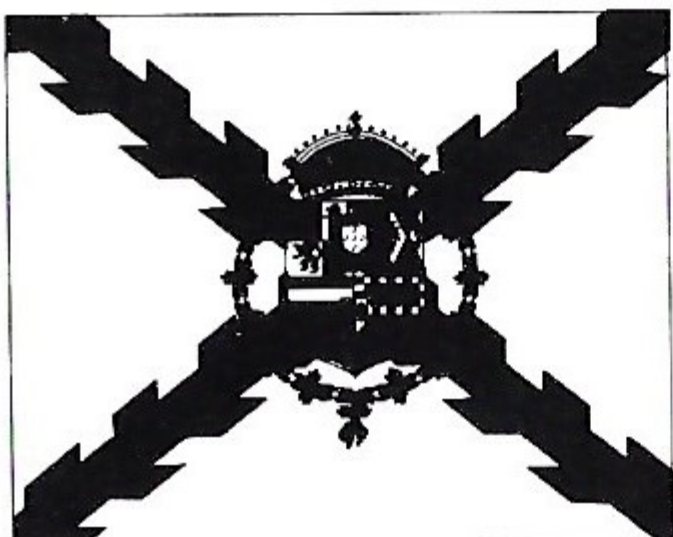


**45th ADOBE TOUR**  
**APRIL 25th... 10 A.M.**

SPONSORED BY  
**MONTEREY HISTORY AND ART ASSOC.**



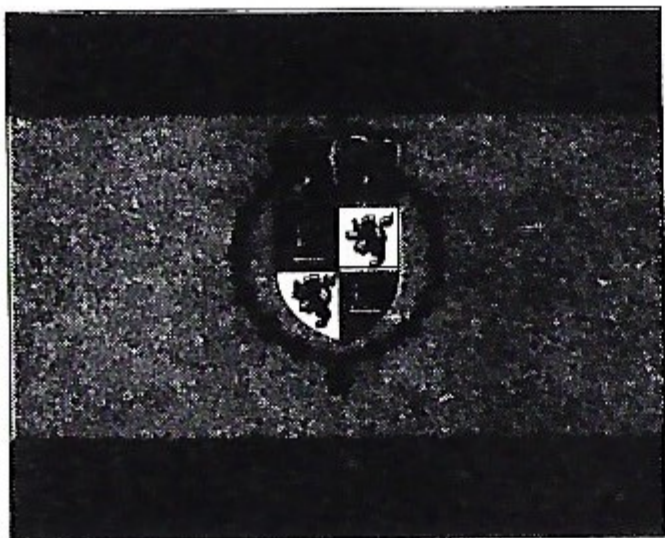
# FLAGS OF OUR HERITAGE



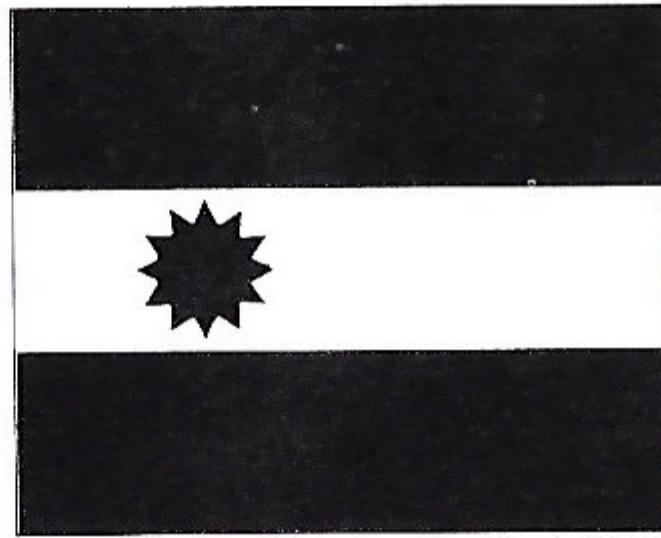
Spanish flag of Sebastian Viscaino, 1602



Spanish, Gaspar de Portola, 1770



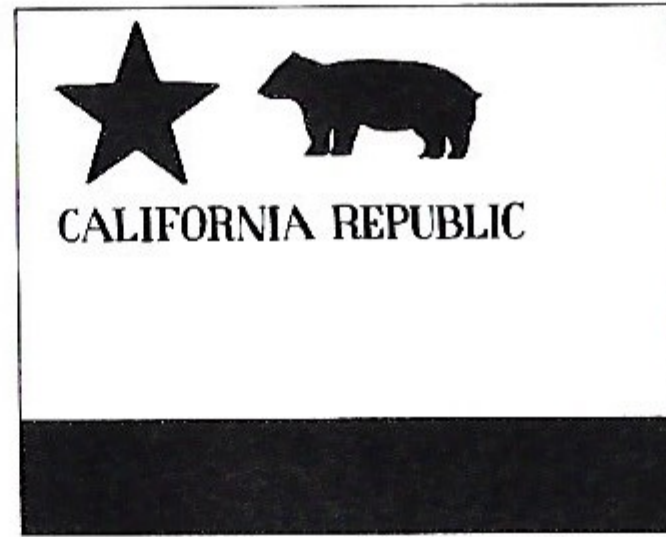
Spanish, 1785



Argentina, Cpt. Hippolyte Bouchard, 1818



Mexican Republic, 1823



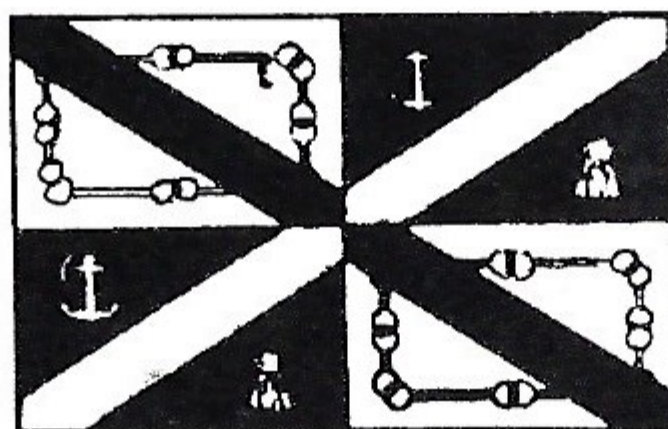
California Republic "Bear Flag", 1846



United States, 31 stars, 1850



California State, 1911

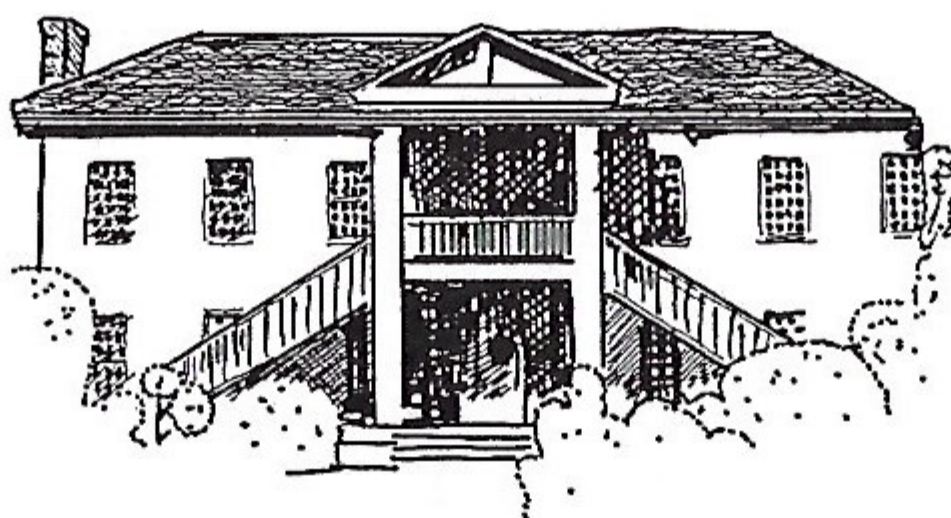


Flag of the City of Monterey, 1837



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COLTON HALL

The Monterey History of Art Association is a non-profit public benefit corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of California. All proceeds benefit the Association's projects and are tax deductible.



# WELCOME

On behalf of the Monterey History and Art Association, I welcome you to the 45th Annual Tour of Monterey's historic buildings and gardens. Our theme this year, "Sharing Our Heritage," is the purpose of the Association. We are proud of the work of the City of Monterey, the State Department of Parks and our Association in the restoration and preservation of these historic landmarks.

We have filled the adobes with flowers and with the welcome that is traditional on Adobe Tour Day.

We are grateful to Butch Voris, the very able Chairman of the Adobe Tour Committee, and to all of his hard-working volunteers for their excellent job in making it possible to once more share our heritage with you.

I hope you will enjoy the day and that you might also consider becoming a member of the Association.

John McCune

President

Monterey History and Art Association

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Monterey History and Art Association  
550 Calle Principal  
Post Office Box 805  
Monterey, CA 93942  
(408) 372-2608



# PROGRAM OF THE 45th ADOBE TOUR

Saturday, April 25, 1992

9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.

- 9:00 - 9:45 Baker's Breakfast in Memory Garden of Pacific House.  
Hosted by the Doubletree Hotel of Monterey.
- 10:00 - 5:00 Adobes and historic buildings open for Tour. Historic  
costume exhibit in Pacific House.  
Joseph Boston Store selling antiques, etc.
- 11:00 Sheep shearing at Cooper-Molera Garden.
- 12:00 Luncheon at the Whaling Station Garden.  
\$4.00 Donation.  
Hosted by the Junior League of Monterey County.
- 1:00 Sheep shearing at Cooper-Molera Garden.
- 2:00 - 5:00 Traditional Tea at Casa Serrano,  
hosted by the Monterey History and Art Association.  
Admission by Adobe Tour ticket stub.

Courtesy Shuttle Service by the Hyatt Classic Residence on Tour route  
from the Custom House Plaza to the Allen Knight Maritime Museum.



MERRITT HOUSE



# OUR HERITAGE

by

Mary Korstad Engholm

Indians, Spaniards, fishermen and traders, sailing from afar, blended with East Coast Americans to form the heritage we share in Monterey. In 1602, more than a century after the famous voyage of Columbus, Ohlone Indians watched the first white men sail into our bay and row ashore. They saw Vizcaino and his followers erect a cross and claim the land for the King of Spain by following the custom of pulling up grass and throwing stones. The explorers named the bay in honor of Vizcaino's patron, the Count of Monterrey, Viceroy of New Spain.

One hundred sixty-eight years passed before Spaniards returned. Spurred by the exploration and encroachment of the Russians and English, they made plans to settle Alta California. Two Spanish expeditions heading north left San Diego in 1770. One, by ship, carried Fr. Junipero Serra. The other, led by Gaspar de Portola, traveling with his soldiers over land, arrived at Monterey late in May, within a week of Serra's group. They established a mission and a presidio, representing the cross of Christianity and the sword of a conquering government. Thus began the little pueblo of Monterey, where every event of historical significance in California from 1770 to 1849 either started or ended.

In 1775 the provincial capital was moved from Loreto, in Baja California, to Monterey. A year later, while important events took place on the East Coast, Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza led the first official group of colonists from Mexico to the new capital. Almost 250 men, women and children, plus 500 head of livestock, accompanied him over more than a thousand miles of desert and mountains. These hardy pioneers, followed by other colonizing groups, strengthened the young community.

During this period of expansion, the mission chain in California became firmly established. At the same time, Spain was having difficulty protecting and controlling her possessions. Revolts flared in Latin America while power struggles took place elsewhere. The settlers in Monterey were mostly ignored by the government. Supply ships from Mexico came twice a year, if at all, and representatives from other countries, curious to learn more about this Spanish colony, began to appear. One came to plunder.

In 1818, Hippolyte de Bouchard, a Frenchman, commanding two vessels flying under the flag of newly independent Argentina, landed with his men in Monterey. They pulled down the Spanish flag, replacing it with that of Argentina. The invaders met with little resistance because most of the inhabitants had fled to inland ranchos, where they remained until it was safe to return. The pirates looted and burned the little town, finally loading their ships with livestock, food and treasures before sailing away. In a little over a week Monterey had been laid waste.



While the spunky Monterenos struggled to rebuild, relationships between New Spain and the Old World became increasingly shaky. The good news that Mexico had gained its independence from Spain reached California in 1822. A new era had begun.

Restrictions that made it illegal for Californios to trade with foreign ships were lifted. Cattle hides, or "California banknotes," were shipped to new factories on the East Coast and to England, where shoes, boots and other leather products were made. Tallow was exported for candles. During this Mexican period, many of the adobe homes still standing were built of sun-dried bricks and redwood.

There were disadvantages, however, because the Mexican government made trouble for the missions by secularizing them in the mid 1830s. Priests and Indians were displaced. Extensive mission lands, with thousands of heads of livestock, fell into the hands of a powerful few. These large ranchos, some covering more than 20,000 acres, became the property of native-born Californios who were recognized as the aristocracy of the area.

In the meantime, "foreigners" came to Monterey. Thomas Larkin and John Rogers Cooper sailed around the Horn from Boston to build their empires. William Hartnell of England, and Hugh McCullough of Scotland, arrived from Peru to dominate the hide and tallow trade. Others joined them. A naturalization law, passed in 1829 by the Mexican Congress, required foreign residents to become Roman Catholics and to have useful occupations, among other things. Many complied, even changing their names. Cooper became Juan Bautista Rogerio Cooper. In this manner they were free to marry Californio women and to assure themselves of leadership positions in the community.

In 1846 Commodore Sloat, upon learning that President Polk had signed a declaration of war with Mexico, sailed up the coast from Mazatlán into Monterey Bay. On the morning of July 7th, 250 Marines and seamen landed at the Custom House, and Sloat's proclamation was read. The Stars and Stripes were raised, making California part of the United States. Without firing a single shot, approximately 600,000 square miles of land were annexed. Mexico, no longer ruling Alta California, had lost her treasured empire.

One of Sloat's first duties was to open a school and appoint a headmaster, since education had been haphazard during the Mexican period. Walter Colton became Monterey's highest official, its first Alcade. He introduced many positive ideas into California, including the jury system and penal labor. The Mexican punishment for thievery and similar offenses had been to fine the Spaniards and whip the Indians. Convinced this was an unfair practice, Colton sentenced the offenders to make fifty adobe bricks a day, paying them seventy-five cents for their work. If they could make an extra twenty-five, they were paid as many cents. In addition, he built the much-needed jail and handsome Colton Hall, finished in 1849.

That same year Governor Bennett Riley called a convention to adopt



a constitution. In spite of the fact that gold had been discovered, causing many residents to head north in search of treasure, the delegates assembled. Because many spoke only Spanish, William Hartnell served as interpreter for the six-week session. A constitution based on those of Iowa and New York was written and agreed upon. Among its many terms, three are of special interest: 1. Slavery was outlawed; 2. State lotteries were banned; 3. Legal protection of California women as property owners was guaranteed. This last provision was in direct opposition to the tradition of the rest of the nation in that nowhere else were women allowed economic or legal independence. Under Spanish and Mexican rule, women not only owned their ranchos, but they skillfully managed them.

The constitution was ratified and California became a state, a cause for much celebration. But there were drawbacks. The seat of government moved to San Jose, and the center of commerce shifted to San Francisco, the gateway port to the mines.

Difficult times followed, because land-rich Monterey had no money to pay its enormous debts. On February 9, 1859, all land belonging to the city went to its creditors, David Jacks and D. R. Ashley, for \$1002.50. In spite of civic outcry, the courts ruled the sale legal. Coastal steamers, calling several times each week, were able to keep the port alive, however, by loading cargoes of agricultural products from inland farms and ranchos. Portuguese whalers began to operate in the bay, followed by the Chinese, who came to fish and build railroads. Tourists arrived by train at the Del Monte Hotel resort to play, a contrast to the hard-working fisherfolk. Japanese and Genovese appeared, anxious to reap the rich harvest in the bay. Later the Sicilians came with their unique lampara fish-catching nets. Canneries were established to process the sardines, and Monterey prospered. Then the fish disappeared in the late 1940s. Shortly afterward, the canneries closed.

Monterey was to experience many changes. Tourism became the key, and the city gradually developed a cosmopolitan air. Americans migrated from the East, while other cultures came from Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, the Orient and Africa. Vacationers visiting from afar often returned to settle permanently, drawn by the beautiful surroundings. All of us share this rich heritage. It began long before white men sailed into Monterey Bay, carefully watched by the Ohlone Indians who first claimed this land as their home.



# SPECIAL EVENTS OF THE ADOBE TOUR

- Sheep shearing at Cooper-Molera Adobe garden. 11:00 A.M. and 1:00 P.M.
- Military men and women will host several adobes.
- "Our Heritage" posters by artist William Stone will be on sale at various adobes.
- Joseph Boston Store open for sales of antiques and gift items.
- Memories Shared Contest at Colton Hall. A display featuring winning entries of fourth grade students.
- Heritage Costume Exhibit at Pacific House.
- Luncheon at the Whaling Station Garden at noon. Hosted by the Junior League of Monterey County. \$4.00 donation. 12 Noon
- Traditional Tea at Casa Serrano, 2:00 - 5:00 P.M.
- Shuttle Service is courtesy of the Hyatt Regency Classic Residence from the Custom House Plaza to the Allen Knight Maritime Museum.



MAYO HAYES O'DONNELL LIBRARY



# ABOUT THE MONTEREY HISTORY AND ART ASSOCIATION

Our organization of approximately 1,800 members was established in 1931. Its purpose is to preserve and maintain the historical buildings and artifacts of early Monterey. The Association owns Casa Serrano, the Fremont Headquarters, Francis Doud House, Mayo Hayes O'Donnell Library and the Allen Knight Maritime Museum collection, that will be displayed in the Monterey History and Art Association's new six-million dollar Stanton Center.

Casa Serrano, the Maritime Museum and the Mayo Hayes O'Donnell Library are open to the public and are served by docents and watchstanders. An extensive collection of literature pertaining to early California history is available for research in the library.

The organization also owns an antique costume collection that has been catalogued and preserved by volunteers. Continuous exhibits are on view in Pacific House where the workrooms are located.

Casa Amesti, owned by the National Trust and maintained by the Old Capitol Club, is open to the public on selected days, guided by docents of our organization.

The Joseph Boston Store, in the Casa Del Oro, sells antiques and general merchandise. It is open five days a week and is staffed by volunteers of Monterey History and Art Association. The building is owned by the State of California.

"Noticias del Puerto de Monterey," a pamphlet containing articles of local historical interest, is published quarterly by the Association and mailed to the members.

Monterey History and Art Association also sponsors special events, including the annual Merienda and Adobe Tour. Bus tours for members are arranged to places of historical and cultural interest.

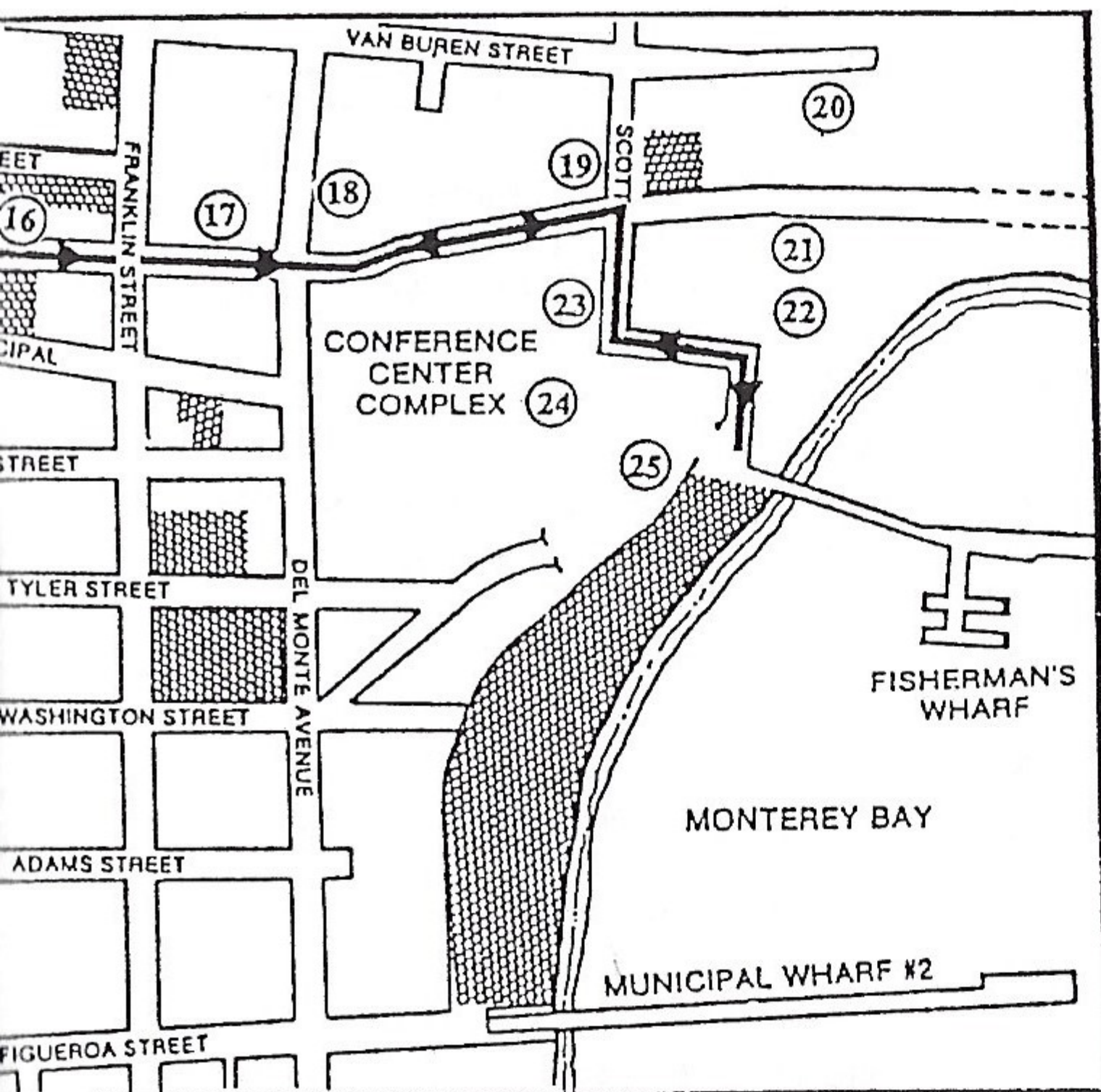
Please join us in our efforts to preserve the history of our colorful past in Monterey.







# ADOBE TOUR



19. First Theater and Garden
20. Mayo Hayes O'Donnell Library
21. Old Whaling Station and Garden #
22. First Brick House
23. Casa del Oro and Garden - Boston Store
24. Pacific House - Memory Garden \*\*\* #
25. Custom House

- # Restrooms
- \*\*\* Ticket Sales
- ## Handicapped Restrooms
- (W) Wheelchair Access
- Minivan Route
- Parking

Shuttle Service is provided, courtesy of the Hyatt Classic Residence, between the Custom House Plaza and the Allen Knight Maritime Museum, with stops in between.



## BUILDINGS AND GARDENS ON DISPLAY FOR THE 45th ANNUAL ADOBE TOUR

### 1. SAN CARLOS CATHEDRAL (Royal Presidio Chapel)

Established by Father Junipero Serra in 1770, it is the oldest building in Monterey. It was completed of stone and adobe in 1775 but was destroyed by fire in 1789. Its replacement was dedicated in 1795 and has been in continuous use as a house of worship ever since. *550 Church Street.*

### 2. CASA ABREGO AND GARDEN

Built by Don Jose Abrego, who came with colonists to Monterey in 1834, it is made of adobe bricks and wood. To save it from destruction in 1956, the Monterey Foundation bought it and sold it to the Abrego Club for Women in 1959. The original structure and gardens were much larger than at present. *592 Abrego Street.*

### 3. STEVENSON HOUSE AND GARDEN

This two-story adobe was known as the French Hotel when Robert Louis Stevenson stayed there for a short while in 1879. It contains Stevenson memorabilia, first edition books and furniture given by his family. *530 Houston Street.*

### 4. STOKES ADOBE

A handsome adobe built by James Stokes, an Englishman who sailed to Monterey in the 1830s as a pharmacist's assistant. Later he became a consulting physician to Governor Figueroa and the owner of several ranchos. At present, it is occupied by Bindel's Restaurant. *500 Hartnell.*

### 5. COOPER-MOLERA AND GROUNDS \*\*\* (W) ##

The home of Captain John Rogers Cooper who arrived in Monterey on his ship, the ROVER, in 1823. He changed his name to Juan Bautista Rogerio Cooper and became a Catholic and a Mexican citizen. Cooper married into the prominent Vallejo family, becoming a successful businessman and rancho owner. Part of the Monterey State Historic Park. *Polk and Munras Streets.*

### 6. CASA AMESTI AND GARDEN

A fine example of Monterey colonial architecture, it was built by the Spanish Basque Jose Amesti in the 1830s. It was restored by the famous interior designer Frances Elkins in 1953, who bequeathed it to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. It is leased to the Old Capitol Club. *516 Polk Street.*

### 7. LARKIN HOUSE AND GARDEN \*\*\*

One of the first examples of Monterey Colonial architecture, it was built by Thomas Larkin in 1834. He was Cooper's half-brother, a good businessman and also the first and only U.S. Consul to California. It is a unit of the Monterey State Historic Park. *510 Calle Principal.*



#### **8. HOUSE OF THE FOUR WINDS**

The first house with a weathervane on its hip-roof in Monterey, it was built in 1835. In the 1850s it became the office of the County recorder. It was purchased in 1914 by the Monterey Civic Club, a women's organization founded in 1906. The building has been restored and furnished in the spirit of the 1850s. A large meeting room was added in the rear. *540 Calle Principal.*

#### **9. ALLEN KNIGHT MARITIME MUSEUM \*\*\***

Under the sponsorship of the Monterey History and Art Association, the museum opened in 1970. It contains the extensive maritime collection of Allen Knight plus many additions, including the spectacular first order Fresnel lens from Point Sur Lighthouse. The museum will be moved in the fall to its new six-million dollar facility at the Custom House Plaza. *550 Calle Principal.*

#### **10. MONTEREY PENINSULA MUSEUM OF ART ## (W) #**

Built as a mortuary in the early 1900s, it later was the County Court House. It became the property of the City of Monterey and was leased to the Museum of Art. It eventually was deeded in trust to that organization for 40 years. *559 Pacific Street.*

#### **11. CASA GUTIERREZ**

Dating from 1841, it was the home of Joaquin Gutierrez, a soldier from Mexico. It was purchased by the Monterey Foundation to prevent its being sold for taxes, and was bought in 1954 by the State of California for the State Historic Park. Under a concession agreement, it is leased to Sancho Panza, a Mexican restaurant. *590 Calle Principal.*

#### **12. COLTON HALL - FRIENDLY PLAZA #**

It was built by Monterey's first alcalde (chief officer in charge) in 1849. The California Constitution was held there that same year in the huge upstairs hall. It is owned by the City of Monterey and maintained as a museum. *On Pacific Street between Jefferson and Madison.*

#### **13. OLD MONTEREY JAIL**

Built of Monterey granite, the old Monterey County jail was completed in 1855 to replace the original adobe jail built by Walter Colton in 1847. The cells are sealed with blocks of stone. Wood was used only for the roof. Deeply recessed windows are covered by heavy iron bars. When the County offices moved to Salinas, the jail served the City of Monterey until 1959. *In back of Colton Hall on Dutra Lane.*

#### **14. CASA ALVARADO and GARDEN**

It was built by Don Juan Bautista Alvarado, the first Monterey-born governor of California and a direct descendant of Captain Cortez. As with many early adobes, it originally had a tulle roof and consisted of three rooms. Purchased by Manual Dutra in 1842, it was enlarged and remained in the family until 1946. It is now a unit of the Monterey State Historic Park. *516...*



### **15. LARA SOTO ADOBE**

This property, with its splendid cypress tree, was granted to Feliciano Lara in 1848. The adobe, constructed later, was subsequently occupied by the families of Manuel Soto in the 1890s and Antonio Dutra in 1905. In 1919 Josephine Blanch, an artist and curator of the Hotel Del Monte Art Gallery, purchased the adobe and restored it for her home. In the 1940s John Steinbeck lived there with his family. Later it was remodeled for professional offices and is now part of the Monterey Institute of International Studies. *460 Pierce Street.*

### **16. CASA SERRANO and GARDEN \*\*\* (W)**

Thomas Larkin, who started the structure in 1840s, negotiated its sale to Don Florencio Serrano in 1845. He completed it and moved in with his bride, Rita de La Torre. The adobe consisted of three rooms with an upstairs loft reached by an outside staircase. Don Florencio, a scholarly gentleman, was the first school master in Monterey after the American flag was raised at the Custom House. He also was the town's second alcalde. As his family grew, he expanded the adobe that eventually accommodated several generations of Serranos. In 1933 the building was leased to the Cadematori family for a restaurant. Later it was abandoned and purchased in 1959 by the Monterey History and Art Association and restored to house its collection of paintings, sculpture and antiques. The adobe, with its lovely garden, is used for meetings and hospitality in the tradition of old Monterey. *412 Pacific Street.*

### **17. MERRITT HOUSE and GARDEN**

Built in the 1830s, it became the home of Josiah Merritt, the first judge of Monterey County, when his wife Juana Castro Merritt successfully bid on it after the former owner defaulted on the mortgage in 1852. The two-story adobe is constructed with an outside staircase, an upper balcony and three colonial-type pillars. Later, it was remodeled for business use and is now part of a hotel complex. *386 Pacific Street.*

### **18. CASA SOBERANES and GARDEN**

Built in the 1830s, it is frequently called "The House with the Blue Gate." It is one of the few two-story homes of the period and is constructed with a cantilevered balcony. Shakes were substituted for handsome tiles on the balcony portion of the roof to lighten its weight. The building is a unique blend of southern Spanish and New England architecture. Eventually it became the home of Mrs. Mayo Hayes O'Donnell who presented it and its lovely garden to the State of California in 1957 to be preserved as part of the Monterey State Historic Park. The Chicago Art Museum displays a miniature of the adobe's sala in its Thorne collection of early American homes. *336 Pacific Street.*

### **19. FIRST THEATER and GARDEN**

It was constructed of adobe bricks in the 1840s by Jack Swan as a saloon and apartment house. There were four two-room units, each separated



by partitions that could be folded to the ceiling for expanded space or lowered for privacy. Each apartment had two outside doors, one facing east and the other west. At the close of the Mexican War, Colonel John D. Stevenson persuaded Jack Swan to convert the building into the Union Theater for the production of melodramas. In 1937 the "Troupers of the Gold Coast" revived the old theatrical productions and still perform them on weekends. The First Theater is a unit of the Monterey State Historical Park. *On the corner of Pacific and Scott Streets.*

#### **20. MAYO HAYES O'DONNELL LIBRARY**

Originally St. James Episcopal Church, it was built in 1876 on Pacific Street as the first Protestant house of worship in Monterey. Princess Louise of England attended the little church when she visited the area. In 1969 it was acquired by the Monterey History and Art Association and moved to its present location. It now houses a library of California history and is named in honor of May Hayes O'Donnell in recognition of her dedicated services to the organization. The library is an excellent source for research on California history. Its attractive interior, with a spectacular view of the bay, is often chosen for small weddings. *155 Van Buren Street.*

#### **21. OLD WHALING STATION and GARDEN #**

This adobe, of two stories in front and one in back, was built in the 1840s by the Scotsman David Wright as his private residence. In the 1850s it became a boardinghouse and headquarters for Portuguese whalers, who beached their whales on the nearby shore, giving the adobe its name. The whale vertebrae walk in front of the building is a grim reminder of past days. The cantilevered balcony was added after 1900. The building was renovated in the 1960s and is now a unit of the Monterey State Historic Park. In 1979 it was leased to the Monterey County Junior League for its headquarters. The beautiful garden is the site of frequent weddings. *Located in Heritage Harbor.*

#### **22. FIRST BRICK HOUSE**

It was built of bricks made and fired in his own kiln by Gallant G. Dickenson shortly after his arrival in Monterey in 1846. Only one wing of his planned two-storied home was finished before he left to join other treasure-seekers of the Gold Rush. He returned to Monterey to serve as a delegate to the Constitution Convention, eventually moving to the Stockton area. It is a unit of the Monterey State Historic Park System and is occupied by the Junior League of Monterey. *Located in Heritage Harbor.*

#### **23. CASA DEL ORO and GARDEN (THE BOSTON STORE)**

This two-story building was constructed of chalkrock and adobe in the 1840s by Thomas Larkin. It was sold to Jose Abrego, who leased it to Joseph Boston and Company in the 1850s for a general merchandise store. According to the frequently related story, it is called Casa del Oro (The House of Gold) because the first iron safe in Monterey, owned by Boston and his partners, was placed in the adobe. Miners stored their gold and



gold dust, placed in condor quills, in that safe. The building was later sold to David Jacks and had many uses, including a storehouse and private home. Given to the State of California by the Jacks sisters, it now houses a replica of the original Boston Store where gifts, antiques and general merchandise are sold. It is staffed by costumed docents from the Monterey History and Art Association. The adjoining herb garden is well worth a visit. *Located at Scott and Olivera Streets.*

#### **24. PACIFIC HOUSE and GARDEN \*\*\* #**

This long two-storied adobe was built in 1847 for Thomas Larkin and served many purposes including a hotel, courtroom, jury room and County Clerk's offices of the newly organized county. It even housed a newspaper, ballroom, newspaper and church. David Jacks bought it in 1880, and it was deeded to the State of California by his family in 1954. It is now a museum with an extensive collection of Indian artifacts. Also historical costumes are displayed upstairs by docents of the Monterey History and Art Association. The beautiful walled garden is the setting for the annual Merienda held in June. *Located at Custom House Plaza at Scott Street.*

#### **25. CUSTOM HOUSE**

When the Mexican government opened the port of Monterey to foreign trade in the early 1820s, needed goods were exchanged for California cattle hides and tallow. The principal government revenue came from collected custom duties. The adobe, constructed in 1827 as a one story building, was often the site for gala social occasions when Yankee ships arrived. Additions were made until its completion as a two-story building in 1846. It is the oldest government building on the Pacific Coast and was in continuous use until 1867. It was purchased by the State in 1938 as a unit of the Monterey State Historic Park and is maintained as a museum. *Located at Custom House Plaza near Fisherman's Wharf.*



THE CUSTOM HOUSE



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Casa Abrego Club  
City of Monterey  
Classic Residence by Hyatt of Monterey  
Doubletree Hotel  
Fort Ord Officers Wives Club  
Girl Scouts of America  
John Sewald  
Junior League of Monterey County  
Lt. Col. Harry Lesser, Battalion Commander, Presidio of Monterey  
Merritt House  
Monterey Civic Club  
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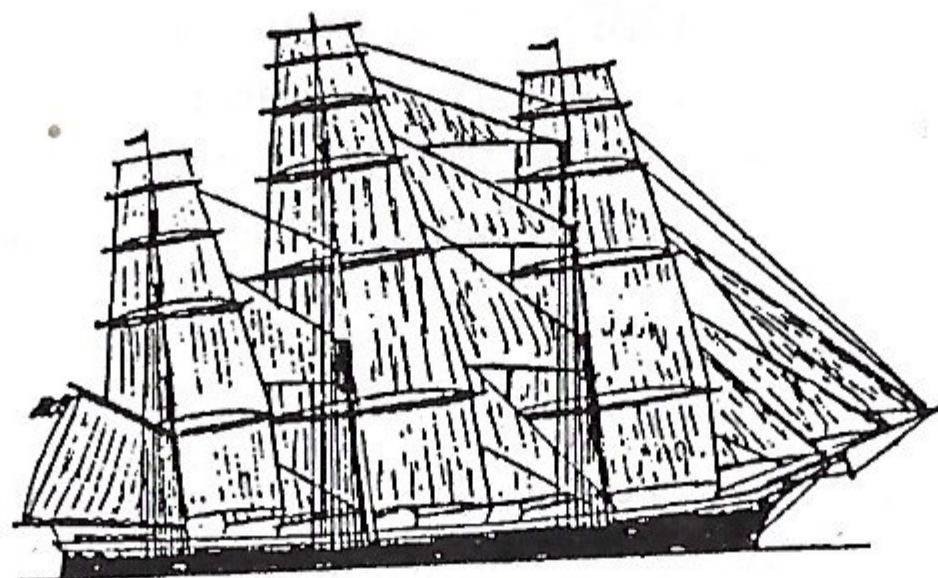
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# MAJOR EVENTS

**Sponsored by the Monterey History and Art Association**

**ADOBE TOUR** — Scheduled for the last Saturday in April, it is the only annual fund-raising event to help carry on the work of the Association.

**MEMORIES SHARED CONTEST** — Co-sponsored by the Association, the Monterey Peninsula Unified School District, Colton Hall Museum and the Cultural Arts Commission, it is a local history contest for fourth grade students. Covering the visual arts, creative writing and oral history interviews, the projects are on display at Colton Hall during the month of April.

**MERIENDA** — The celebration of Monterey's birthday when Father Junipero Serra and Don Gaspar de Portola arrived in 1770. It is held in the Memory Garden for Association members, complete with barbecue, music, entertainment, speeches and a huge birthday cake. La Favorita and her court reign over the festivities. The first Saturday in June.

**SLOAT LANDING CEREMONIES** — Commemorating the arrival in Monterey of Commodore John Drake Sloat. With the raising of the Stars and Stripes over the Custom House in 1846 by his men, California was annexed to the United States. Military musicians and other personnel, plus community members, take part in the program. The nearest Saturday to July 7th.

**ANNUAL MEETING** — The election of Association officers and board members is held at this time in the Cooper-Molera gardens. A barbecue, music, and speakers are part of the program for all M.H.A.A. members. The last Sunday in September.

**CHRISTMAS IN THE ADOBES**—A colorful celebration of Christmas is held in Monterey adobes with festive decorations, candlelight, carols and costumes. Co-sponsored by the Monterey History and Art Association and the Old Monterey Preservation Society, plus other civic organizations. Early in December.

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Monterey History and Art Association will celebrate the opening of its new six-million dollar Maritime Museum and History Center in the fall. The building is located in the Custom House Plaza and will house the spectacular first order Fresnel lighthouse lens and the Allen Knight maritime collection.



Sharing our Heritage



**45th ADOBE TOUR**  
**APRIL 25th... 10 A.M.**  
SPONSORED BY  
**MONTEREY HISTORY AND ART ASSOC.**  
372-2608