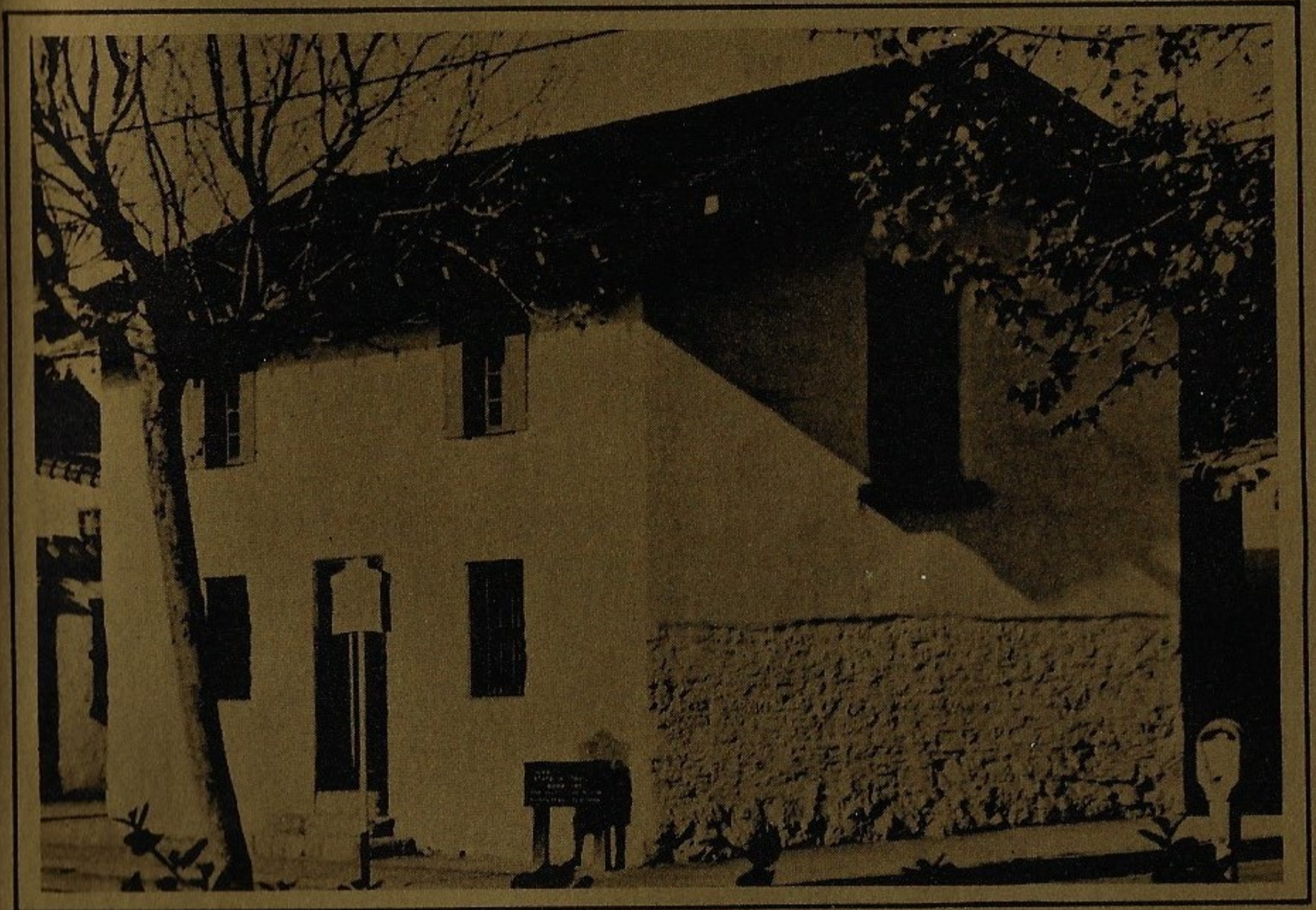


PRESERVING A HERITAGE



Casa del Oro

34TH ADOBE TOUR
1981

*PRESERVING
A HERITAGE*

34TH ADOBE TOUR

Historical Tour of Adobes, Other Buildings and Points of Interest

Monterey History and Art Association, Ltd.

Celebrates Its 50th Anniversary

Saturday, April 25, 1981 10 am to 5 pm

MONTEREY HISTORY & ART ASSOCIATION, LTD.

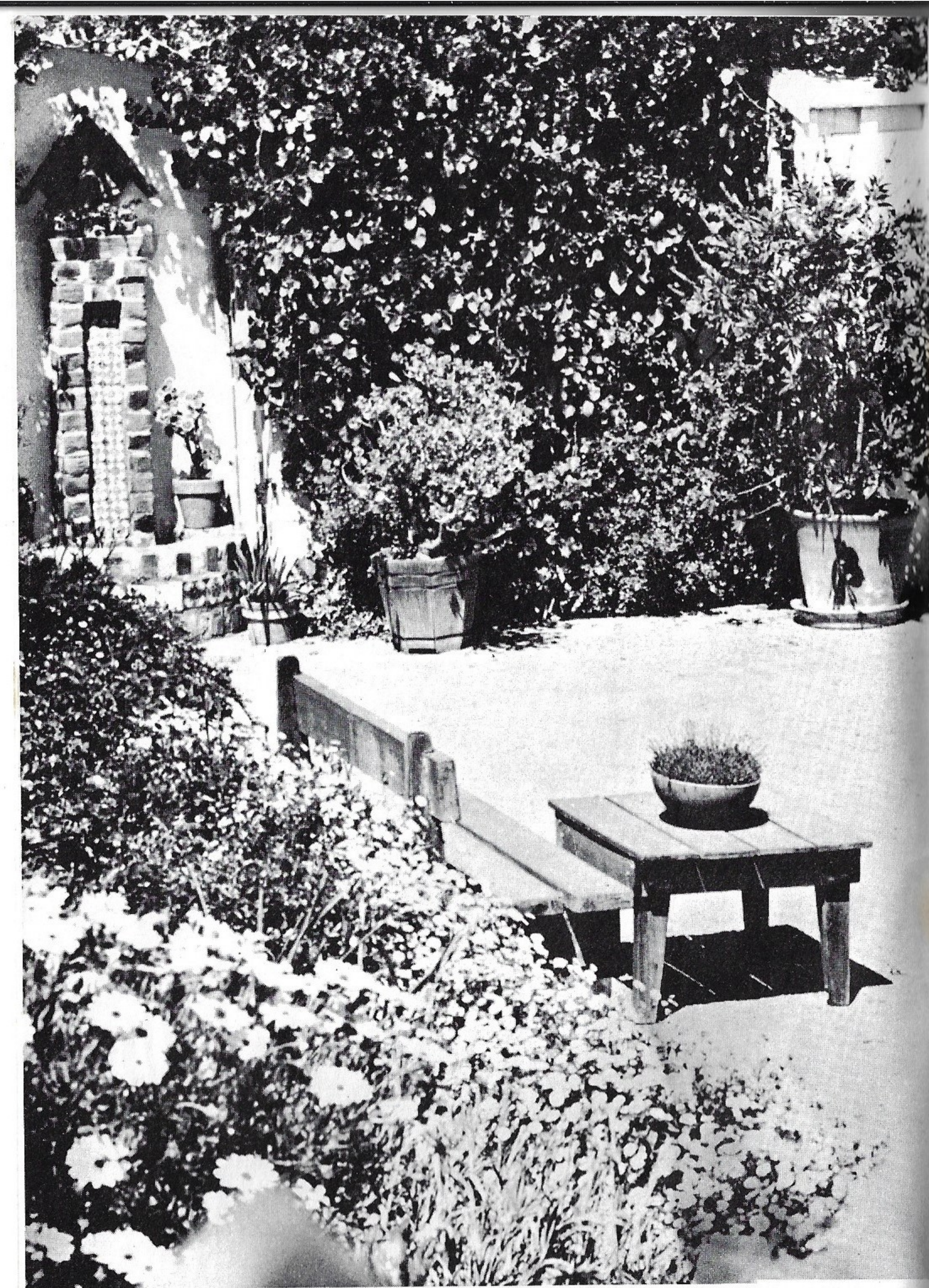
The MONTEREY HISTORY AND ART ASSOCIATION was founded in 1931 when it was incorporated under the laws of the State of California. Since the first meeting of a group of prominent citizens of the Monterey Peninsula at the Old Custom House in the latter part of 1930, the Association's primary objective has been the preservation of those reminders of historic Monterey — the old adobe homes and significant buildings of the early Spanish, Mexican and American California. The Association has also obtained through gifts, purchase and loan, numerous articles for exhibition in various historic buildings. It has taken an active part in impressing on the people of Monterey the inestimable value of the City's place in history, the uniqueness of their heritage, and the importance of retaining for succeeding generations of Californians, adopted or native-born, those irreplaceable relics of a bygone age which embody the State's romantic history.

The Association sponsored the Historic Route through Monterey indicated on the street by a red line which, when followed, guides the visitor to all the adobes and historic places in Old Monterey. These sites are also indicated with Historic markers. A bulletin of historic Monterey, "Noticias del Puerto de Monterey", is issued quarterly. An annual Adobe Tour for the public is held on a date chosen by the board of Directors, usually the last weekend in April.

Each year in June the members of the Association gather in Memory Garden for a Merienda commemorating Monterey's birthday, June 3, 1770, when Don Gaspar de Portola and Father Junipero Serra landed at Monterey and claimed California for Spain.

Monterey History and Art Association, Ltd.
550 Calle Principal
Post Office Box 805
Monterey, California 93940
408-372-2608





GARDEN OF THE CASA SERRANO



CASA SERRANO

Florencio Serrano bought a piece of property on Calle Estrada (now Pacific Street), on which an adobe had been started, after he had courted and won the daughter of Don Joaquin de la Torre. Following their marriage in July, 1845, they lived in the adobe which they completed. Several generations of the Serrano family called it home.

Casa Serrano also has the distinction of being one of the early schools in Monterey. Florencio Serrano, a well-educated man, established and taught a private school in Spanish. After losing his eyesight, by relying on his daughter and on his phenomenal memory, he was able to continue as a teacher.

The Monterey History and Art Association, Ltd. purchased the Casa Serrano in 1959, and completely restored it as a home for the organization and to house the antique furniture and other historic items it has acquired. In addition to being a part of Monterey's heritage which is shared with visitors, the adobe serves as the organization's headquarters for social functions.



RODRIGUEZ-OSIO ADOBE

Construction of the adobe on Alvarado Street, between Franklin and Del Monte, was begun in 1847. According to an 1893 biography of Jacinto Rodriguez: "Jacinto completed one story of the building in one year, putting on a slight roof of shingles. The price of lumber was so high and the wages commanded by carpenters so great that it was sometime before the house was completed." However, it is believed that the house was somewhat complete in 1849, for there are reports of the Rodriguez family entertaining delegates to the California Constitutional Convention.

According to the first federal census, in 1850, Jacinto headed a household of 14 — his wife, child and mother-in-law, along with a brother-in-law, two sisters-in-law and seven nieces and nephews. Jacinto was born in 1815 in Pajaro Valley. He became a Lieutenant in the local militia, an Alferez (Ensign) of the Monterey Presidio Company, and also at times was an officer of the Monterey Custom House. He served as local delegate to the California Constitutional Convention, and under the new flag served a term as Alcalde (Mayor). It is believed that Delores Pinto Osio, the sister of Peregum Pinto Rodriguez (Jacinto's wife), lived in an adobe across the street (now the site of a bank), and when her sister was widowed she moved into the Rodriguez adobe and cared for Peregum; for in 1904 the property was given to Delores "in love and affection."

More recently the building housed a clothing store and a restaurant, the latter said to be a favorite of John Steinbeck. In 1976 it was restored to adobe form by the City of Monterey, and now houses offices which are enhanced by furnishings and artifacts belonging to the Monterey History and Art Association.



MERRITT HOUSE

The two-story adobe on Pacific Street, north of Franklin, has an imposing appearance due to the three colonial-type pillars and the balcony across the front with its low railing. The outside stairway, permitting access to the second floor, is typical of that early period.

The Merritt family was influential in the political affairs of Monterey County in the second half of the 19th century. The adobe became their property in 1852 when the owner defaulted on a mortgage and Juana Castro Merritt, wife of Josiah Merritt and daughter of the prominent Simeon Castro family, was the successful bidder.

Josiah, a lawyer, came to Monterey in 1829 and, with statehood, became the first Monterey County judge. Two of the Merritt sons became newspaper men connected with Monterey County newspapers in Monterey and Castroville.

In recent years, the Merritt House has been used for professional offices and businesses.



CASA SOBERANES

Casa Soberanes, sometimes known as "The House with the Blue Gate," was built during a period of prosperity under Mexican rule. It is an unique example of the intermingling of architectures of southern Spain and New England. Its preservation was assured in 1957 when Mrs. Mayo Hayes O'Donnell presented it to the State of California as an historic monument.

The building is one of the few two-story homes of that period with a cantilevered balcony with no posts supporting the roof. Shakes were substituted for handmade tiles on the balcony roof to relieve the balcony of additional weight.

The adobe illustrates the practice of constructing the roof to slant from two-story height in the front to single-story height in the rear. To accommodate this design, the upper floor rooms were placed along the front only. Main walls in the structure were extended to achieve a sheltered and livable feeling. The "sala" has been used as an example of "Early Adobe" in the Thorne Collection of Early American Homes in the Chicago Museum of Art.



CALIFORNIA'S FIRST THEATER

This old adobe is unique on two counts — its architectural design and its history as a theater setting. It was constructed in the 1840's by Jack Swan, as a saloon and apartment house. Four two-room units, each with outside east and west doors and a back-room fireplace, were separated by partitions which could be raised and lowered.

The functional character of the building was expanded further when Colonel John D. Stevenson's regiment disbanded in Monterey at the close of the Mexican War and persuaded Jack Swan to permit them to convert the adobe into the Union Theater for the production of melodramas.

Ninety years later the old building again became the setting for theatrical productions when, on Monterey's birthday, June 3, 1937, the Troupers of the Gold Coast revived the old-time melodramas. Since then, the group has continued to perform them on weekends throughout the year. The building is now a state monument under the supervision of the California Department of Parks and Recreation.



FRANCIS DOUD HOUSE

The New England style wooden home of the Doud family stands on Van Buren Street a block up from the First Theater.

Francis Doud, Irish born, served with honor in the Seminole War and the Mexican War. After being wounded, he was discharged in 1848 and landed at San Francisco in July, 1849 with his wife and first-born son. Coming to Monterey, he found a position as a civilian under his former army commander, General Bennett Riley, then Governor of California. He was Sergeant-at-Arms for the Constitutional Convention and even supplied his own homemade kitchen table to be used by the speakers and for the signing of the Constitution.

Starting with a butcher shop, the Doud business expanded to cattle raising and land investment. He built his home overlooking Monterey Bay in the 1860's and there he entertained his friends from all walks of life. The Monterey History and Art Association acquired the house for preservation as an example of the Early American period homes, and now it houses several small quality shops.

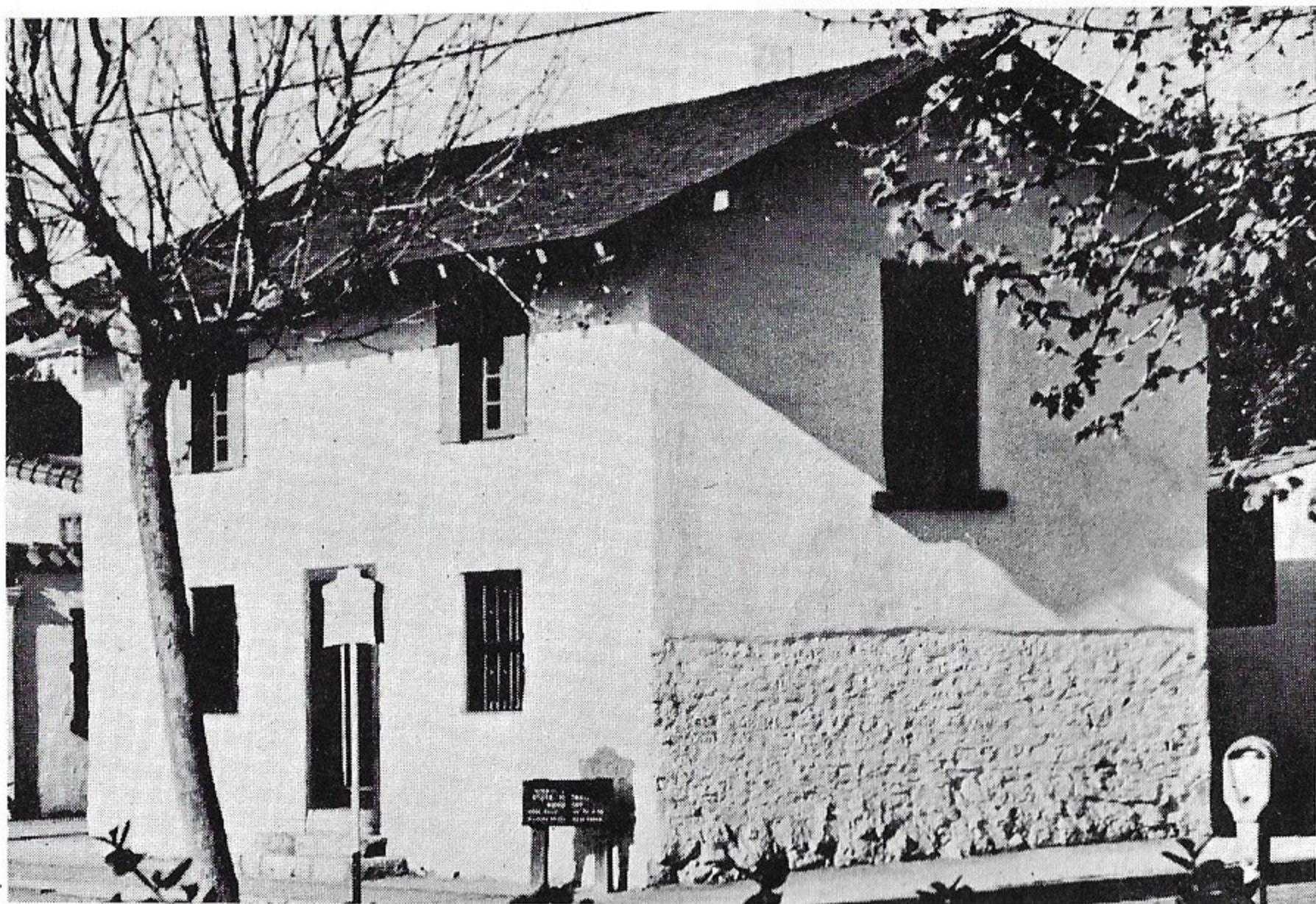


MAYO HAYES O'DONNELL LIBRARY

Built in 1876, the former St. James Episcopal Church was the first Protestant church built in Monterey. Colton Hall was the scene of Protestant services in the 1840's, and later services of various faiths. Through the dedicated leadership of the Reverend James S. McGowan, an Episcopal priest, financial support from both Protestants and Catholics made a Protestant church home a reality.

Princess Louise of England worshipped in the little church, and it was here that crews from several English vessels in the harbor attended memorial services for Queen Victoria.

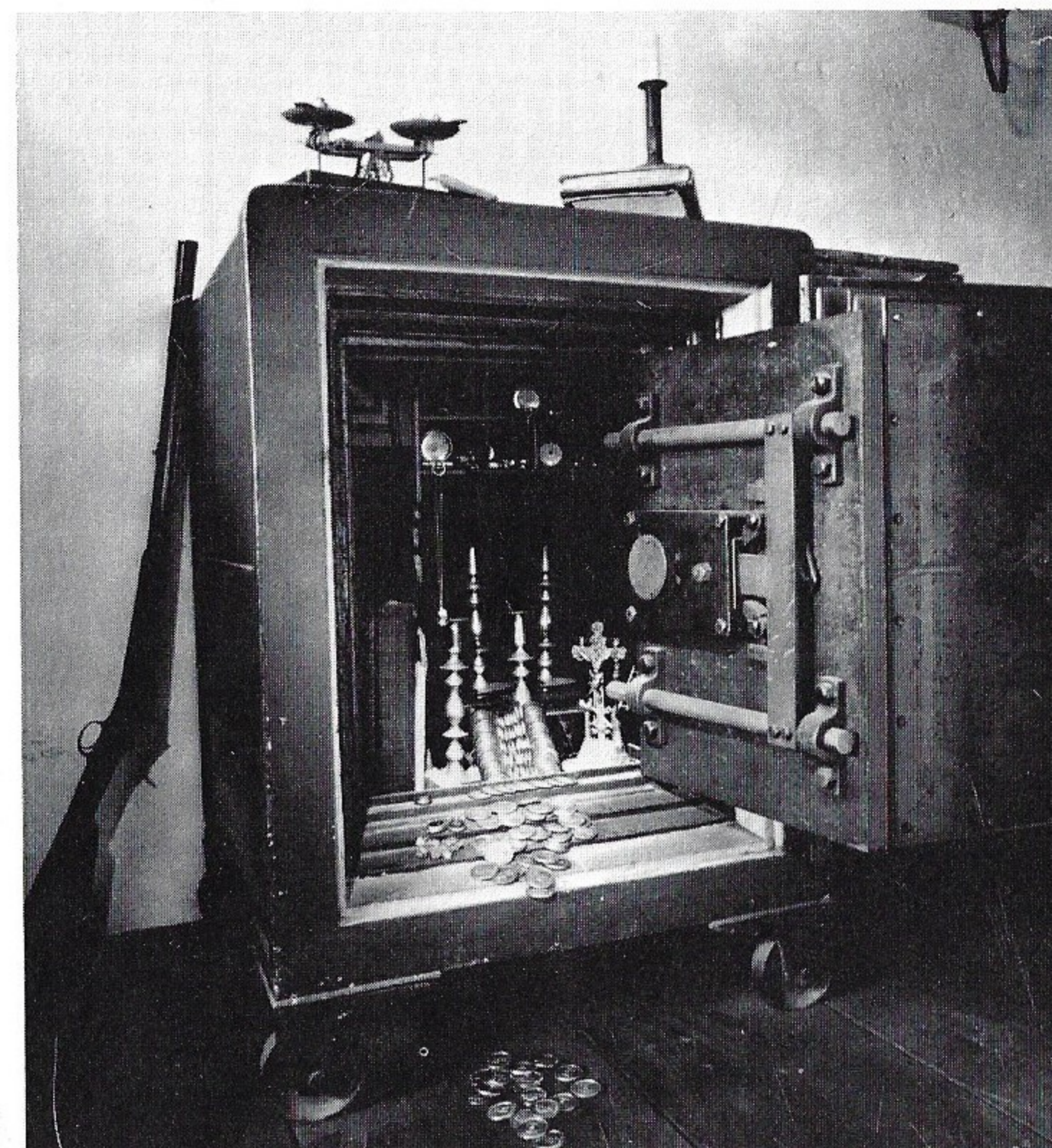
Originally located on Pacific Street between Franklin and Del Monte, the building was acquired by the Monterey History and Art Association and moved to its present location on Van Buren Street. It now houses a library of Californiana and is named in honor of Mayo Hayes O'Donnell, a member whose belief in and dedication to the development of the values of the history of Monterey have been major factors in the Association's achievements.



CASA DEL ORO

Casa del Oro, or House of Gold, a two-story adobe and chalkrock structure at the corner of Scott and Olivier Streets, was built in the 1840's by Thomas Larkin as one of his business structures. It was sold to José Abrego, who leased it to Joseph Boston and Company in the 1850's for a general merchandise store. One of Boston's partners was the Deputy County Treasurer, and the store became the depository for county taxes as well. The first iron safe in Monterey was owned by the partners and in recent years has been returned to its original location, the Casa del Oro. This name probably grew out of reports that returning miners stored gold here — fine gold in condor quills and heavier gold in bags.

The building, later sold by Abrego to David Jacks, was used as a storehouse, and a private home, and was then given to the State of California by the Jacks sisters. Now a replica of an old-time store, Casa del Oro exhibits items of trade of that early period in California's history.



THE OLD SAFE IN THE CASA DEL ORO

The first iron safe in Monterey may be seen in the Casa del Oro. Originally all bright red in color, the interior is still that early red. It probably weighs 600 to 700 pounds, and is also fireproof. It has double doors, the first opened with a key and the second with a full combination plus a key.

When Joseph Boston Company had a store there in the 1850's the safe held returning miners' gold, Monterey County funds (for a partner, Thomas Day, was Deputy County Treasurer) and store proceeds. In 1856 the safe began its travels, for the lock was out of order and first the door, then the whole safe was sent to San Francisco for repair. During the months it was away, the treasures were, as Day expressed it, "put in a *Mexican Bank*" — buried in the ground nearby.

The little store closed in 1862, and David Jacks, who had purchased the building, took the safe to his home on Van Buren Street. Later it was sold to Frank Zimmerman and it travelled to his shoe store on Alvarado Street. Jack Hilbert bought the store, and store with safe moved three times before his retirement in 1955. Hilbert took the safe to his home where it remained until Miss Margaret Jacks, David Jacks' daughter, purchased it and returned it to the Casa del Oro in 1960 when the building was restored by the State of California.



CUSTOM HOUSE

The Custom House, preserved as a museum, interprets several significant events which shaped California's history. The Mexican government in the early 1820's opened the port of Monterey to foreign trade, and hides and tallow were exchanged for needed goods. Custom duties collected here formed the principal government revenue for the territory. Here, on July 7, 1846, the American flag was officially raised when Commodore John Drake Sloat captured Monterey and issued a proclamation, "Henceforth California will be a portion of the United States."

The Custom House, built in stages, was started in 1827 and completed in 1846. The one-story, middle section frequently was the setting for gala social occasions when Yankee ships visited the port. It is the oldest government building on the Pacific coast and was in continuous use as a custom house until 1867.

The efforts and contributions of many concerned citizens made its restoration and preservation a reality. Purchased by the State in 1938, the museum is open daily to the public.

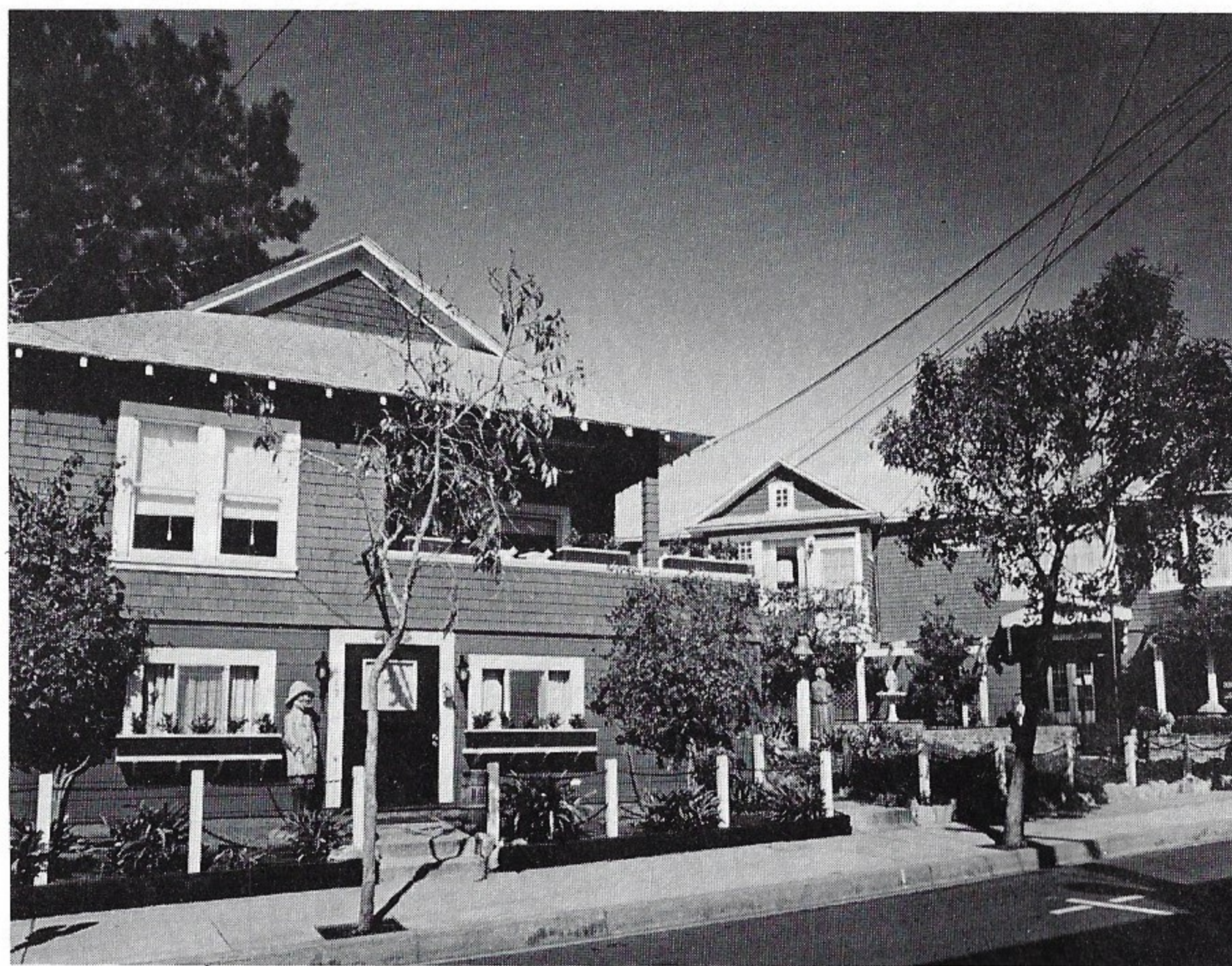


WHALING STATION

This adobe, long known as the Old Whaling Station, is located between Pacific Street and the Custom House Plaza. David Wight, a Scotsman, built it as a private residence in the 1840's, modeling the interior on the plan of his ancestral home with a stairway centering the house. The exterior was in the two-story style of Monterey in that day, with the roof slanting from two-story height in front to one-story height in the rear. The cantilevered balcony was added after 1900.

The structure acquired its unusual name when it became a boarding house and headquarters for Portuguese whalers in the 1850's. A profitable whaling business was carried out on the nearby beach. There the whales were cut and the oil rendered. A whalebone walk in front of the Whaling Station is a reminder of this past era in California's economy.

The building is now a state monument, leased by the Junior League of Monterey County, Inc. The adobe's setting is enhanced by a well-kept garden surrounded by a chalkrock wall.



THE GREEN CARRIAGE HOUSES

These two buildings, 417 and 425 Cannery Row, are all that remain of the Murray Estate, a prominent landmark of the early 1900's. Before the main mansion was demolished in 1940 to make room for more canneries, the estate occupied approximately 1000 feet of ocean front property. The two carriage houses are the only buildings on Cannery Row that still have a residential character.

Both buildings are small two-story residences with shingled exteriors. Number 417 is characterized by its high gabled roof with white cornice and frieze trim, which mirrors the white trim molding around the buildings' unsymmetrically placed windows and center door. Half of the residence has a balcony which extends around the facade in an "L" to form a staircase to the second-story. A low-slung, shingled gablet extends from below the roof line, and serves to protect this second-story balcony. The building was restored in 1973 and now houses resident-operated art studios.

Number 425 has a low-hipped shingle roof with pedimented dormers. Its unsymmetrically placed windows are also white, as are the roof trim, doorways, and several exterior staircases leading to the second story. The main entrance is marked by its pedimental detailing. This structure was also restored in 1973 and now houses an outstanding collection of oriental antiques.



HISTORICAL WAX MUSEUM

Located between Sly McFly's and the Outrigger Restaurant in the recently rebuilt Cannery Row Building, the Historical Wax Museum presents Monterey's past in authentic scenes with life-like wax figures. Early historical characters such as Sebastian Vizcaino, Juan Rodrigues Cabrillo, Junipero Serra and John Drake Sloat, as well as John Steinbeck and his Cannery Row characters — Hazel, Mac and Doc — are playing in their new home. The original Monterey Wax Museum, located on Pacific Street, was closed 15 years ago to make way for urban renewal.

In the newly restored museum old photos of Monterey may be seen as a slide program, and much information about the characters and their relationships to the Peninsula is offered on story boards accompanying the exhibits.

The usual Museum Entrance Fee is waived to Adobe Tour ticket holders.



WING CHONG BUILDING

"Lee Chong's Heavenly Flower Grocery" so named by John Steinbeck was the pulse of Steinbeck's Cannery Row. He described it thus: "Wing Chong's, while not a model of neatness was a miracle of supply."

Yee Won came from Canton, China and established the prosperous business in 1918. A dirt road, hemmed by the stilted shanties of Chinatown, ran in front of the store, and two canneries operated nearby. The growth of the canning industry brought even greater prosperity. Wing Chong's cashed checks for cannery workers, sold hip boots and slickers to fishermen, and offered pleasure to both in bootleg booze and backroom gaming. These pleasures were adequately protected by buzzers, wired through broomstick holes in the walls, and when the police arrived the bottles, dominoes, dice and cards disappeared, as did the patrons — into the tunnel that led through La Ida's bordello (now Kalisa's Restaurant) and came out behind the Hovden's warehouse.

When the elder Yee retired his son Jack and a partner, C.M. Sam took over the general store, and in the backroom Sam totaled the profits on the world's oldest computer, an abacus.

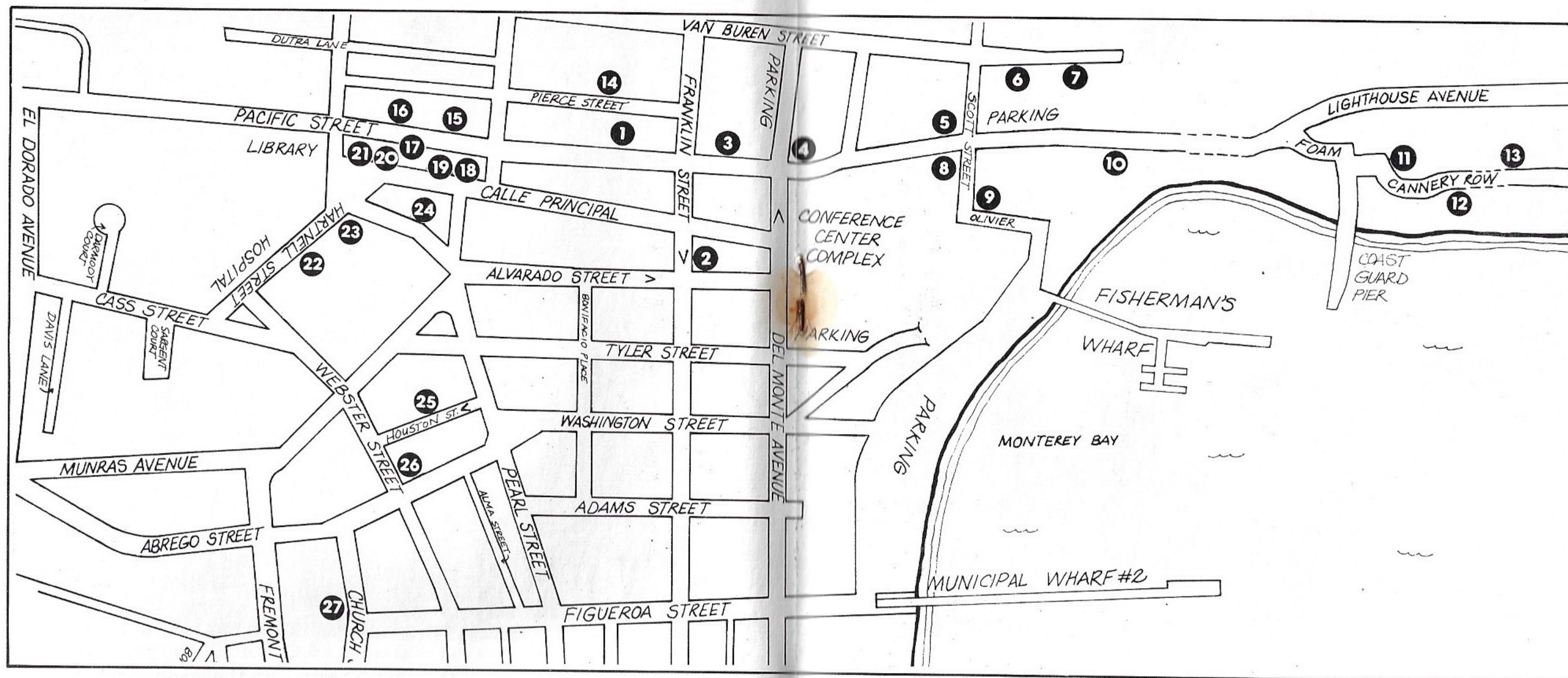
Today, known as the "Old General Store" the structure is the same as in its early heyday except for a few coats of paint. Both building and business are still owned and operated by a member of Yee family. The lichi nuts, seaweed for soup and other Oriental foods are gone, but antiques, other old furniture, bric-a-brac, and a great variety of items representing the Row's colorful history are offered for sale or display. In the Steinbeck Room may be seen first editions of his books, Salinas High School projects relating to the author's life, many photographs and other memorabilia.



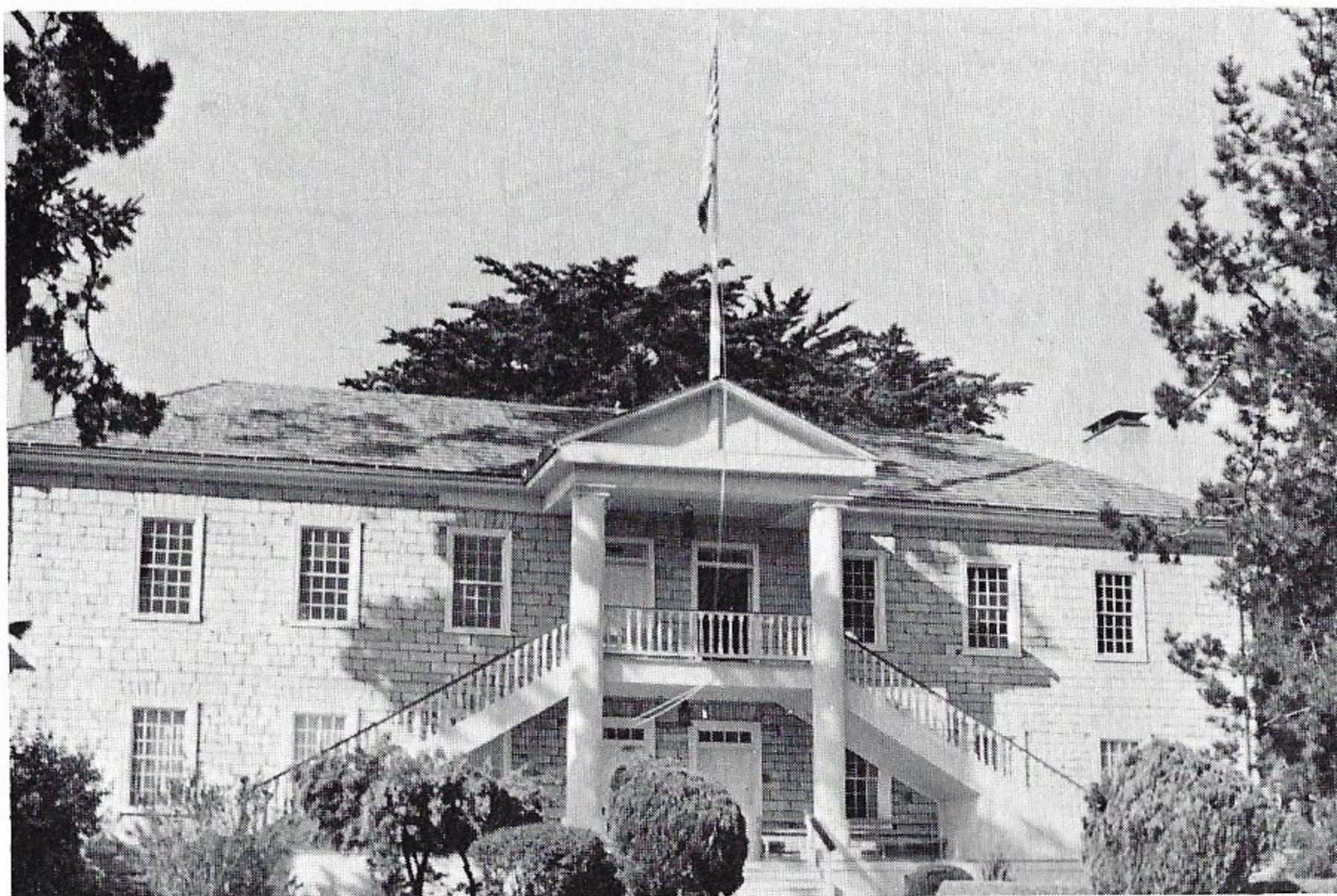
LARA ADOBE

Although the name "Jesus Soto" has long been associated with the adobe sheltered by the magnificent cypress on Pierce Street, legal records show that the property was first granted as a town lot in 1849 to one Feliciana Lara. It remained officially in her possession until 1905, when the town marshall, administrator of her estate, sold it for delinquent taxes. During this period the history of the adobe is unclear, as in the 1860's somehow the property was dropped from the tax rolls. It is known that the house was occupied by one Manuel Soto and his Indian wife, Felicidad, in the 1890's. Also, the 1905 purchaser was careful to obtain a second deed from Antonio Dutra and his Indian wife, Ramona, who were squatters on the property at the time.

Josephine Blanch, artist and curator of the first local art gallery at the old Hotel Del Monte, purchased and restored the Lara Adobe in 1919 for her residence. Author Steinbeck and his family occupied it in the 1940's. Later, when remodeled for professional offices, additions were made with loving care as to the architectural style of old Monterey.



- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1. Casa Serrano
412 Pacific Street | 8. Casa del Oro
Scott and Olivier Streets | 15. Colton Hall
Pacific between Madison and Jefferson Streets | 21. Allen Knight Maritime Museum
550 Calle Principal |
| 2. Casa Rodriguez-Osio
380 Alvarado Street | 9. Custom House
At the entrance to Fisherman's Wharf | 16. Old Jail
Adjoining Colton Hall | 22. General Fremont Headquarters
539 Hartnell Street |
| 3. Merritt House
386 Pacific Street | 10. Whaling Station
Heritage Harbor | 17. Monterey Peninsula Museum of Art
559 Pacific Street | 23. Gabriel de la Torre Adobe
Hartnell and Polk Streets |
| 4. Casa Soberanes
336 Pacific Street | 11. Green Carriage Houses
417-425 Cannery Row | 18. Larkin House
510 Calle Principal | 24. Casa Amesti
516 Polk Street |
| 5. California's First Theatre
Pacific and Scott Streets | 12. Historical Wax Museum
700 Cannery Row | 19. Sherman-Halleck Adobe
Adjoining Larkin House | 25. Stevenson House
530 Houston Street |
| 6. Doud House
177 Van Buren Street | 13. The Wing Chong Building
835 Cannery Row | 20. House of Four Winds
540 Calle Principal | 26. Casa Abrego
592 Abrego Street |
| 7. Mayo Hayes O'Donnell Library
155 Van Buren Street | 14. Lara Adobe
460 Pierce Street | | 27. Royal Presidio Chapel
550 Church Street |



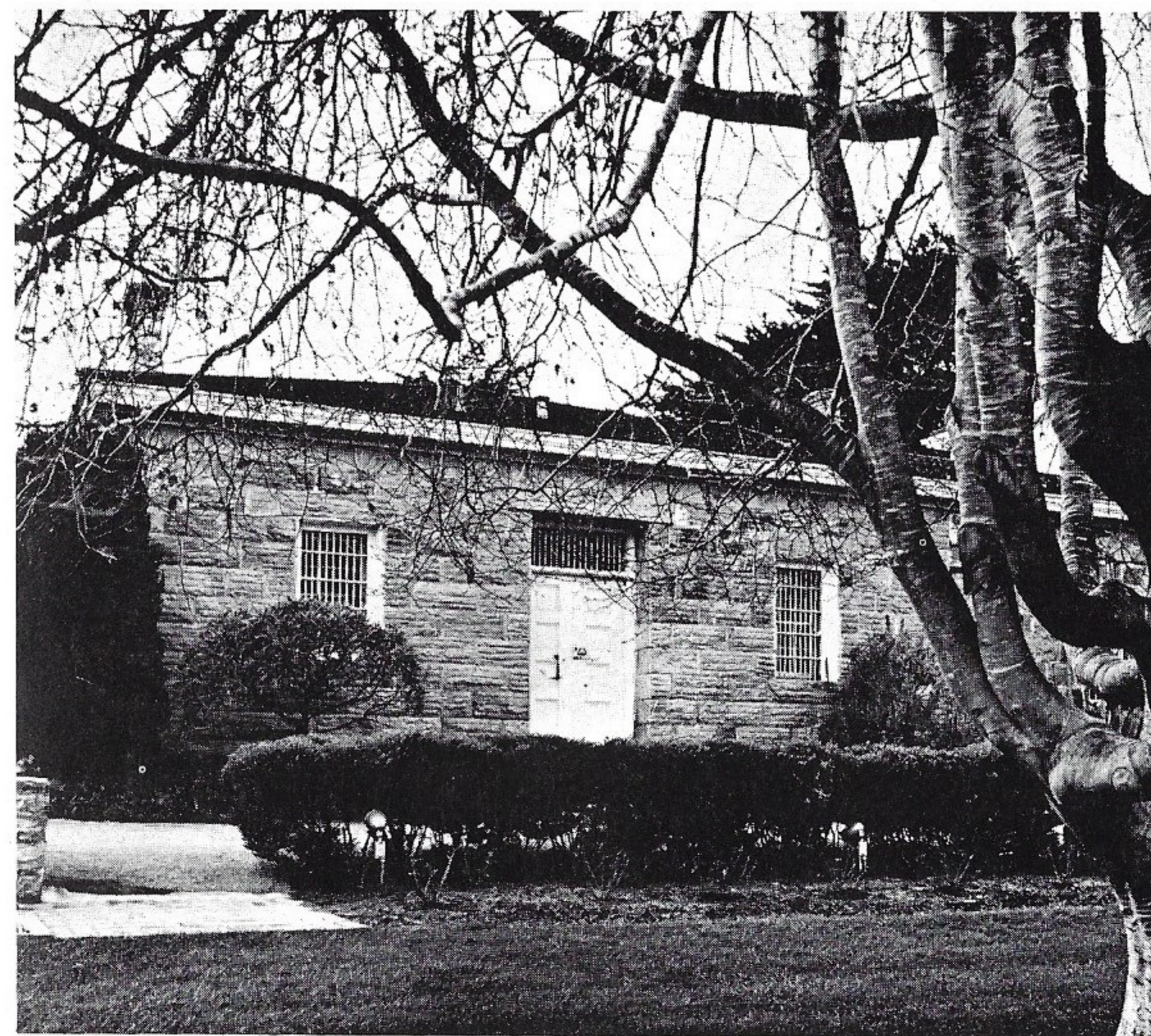
COLTON HALL

California's first Constitution was hammered out in ardent debate in Colton Hall in 1849. The beautifully proportioned second floor assembly hall has been restored to appear as it looked when the 48 delegates of the first Constitutional Convention met here more than 100 years ago.

The Hall was built by and named for the Reverend Walter Colton, who came to Monterey as chaplain on one of Commodore Sloat's vessels and remained to become Monterey's first American alcalde. In collaboration with Robert Semple, he published the first newspaper in California on August 15, 1846.

The most important public building in Monterey County to be in continuous use, Colton Hall has been City Hall of Monterey, a public school, the County Court House, the Sheriff's Office and Monterey City Police Department. Also, it has provided space for other City offices.

Expertly restored by the City of Monterey and the Museum Board in 1949, Colton Hall is maintained by the City as a museum.



OLD JAIL

Adjoining Colton Hall is a stone structure, for many years a jail in Monterey. The County of Monterey, on October 3, 1854, awarded a contract to C. F. Gilmer for the construction of a jail for the sum of \$11,200.

In September 1855 the *Monterey Sentinel* reported that the total completion costs were \$16 to \$18,000.00 and as a "place of solidity (sic) it cannot be surpassed." It was "built of Monterey granite with the best iron work that San Francisco could furnish. There is no wood used in the construction except the roof, but the cells are ceiled with blocks of stone, arched; there is also a good wall around the jail, with all necessary conveniences inside, such as a well, kitchen, etc. It contains six large cells and a debtors room, besides a good size room for the jailer. The window of each cell is covered on the outside with a heavy plate of iron, firmly leaded in the wall."

After the County offices moved to Salinas, the old jail became the City of Monterey jail, serving well until May 1959. It is now preserved by the City as part of Monterey's historical past.



MONTEREY PENINSULA MUSEUM OF ART

A special feature of this year's Adobe Tour is the exhibition of Monterey Peninsula scenes by an heretofore unknown artist.

"Libbie May Nicholson — 1884-1969": This recently discovered artist's work is being shown for the first time. Miss Nicholson moved to Pacific Grove in 1922 where she lived for 15 years. She painted portraits and innumerable scenes including boats, sand dunes, trees, buildings and coastal areas. Of special artistic and historical significance are many scenes depicting activities of the fishing industry of that period in Monterey. The exhibition will continue through Sunday, May 3.

The museum building on Pacific Street, although not of early Monterey times, still has a somewhat unique history. It was built in the late 1930's as a mortuary, with an outstanding chapel which is now the exhibition room. Later the building served as the County Court House and then became the property of the City of Monterey. In 1969 it was leased to the Monterey Peninsula Museum of Art which had been located in Carmel. In 1979, in recognition of the museum's performance as a cultural asset, the building was deeded in trust to that organization for 40 years.



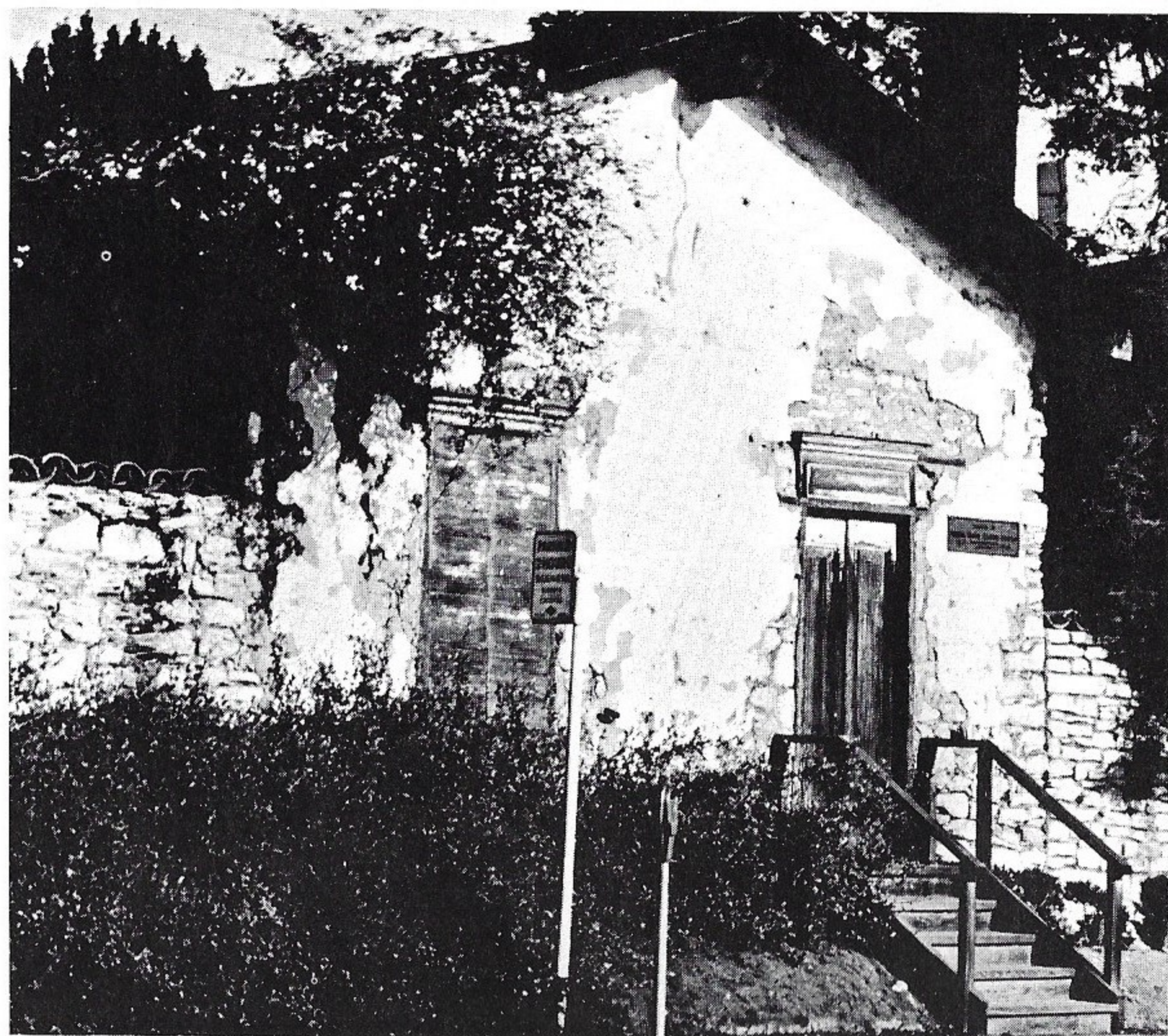
LARKIN HOUSE

The Larkin House is an impressive reminder of the influence Thomas Oliver Larkin exerted on California's political history, and on her secular architecture during the first half of the 19th century.

The adobe was the first two-story house built in Monterey, and one of the earliest examples of Monterey Colonial architecture. Its construction was begun in 1834, shortly after Larkin came to California as a Yankee merchant. Larkin adapted Eastern form to available materials — adobe and redwood.

In 1844, Larkin was appointed U.S. Consul to California, and for the next five years the adobe served as his headquarters and the center of social life of the capital. Here historic decisions regarding California's future role were made.

This important adobe was presented to the State of California as an historic monument in 1957 by Mrs. Alice Toulmin, Larkin's granddaughter, as a tribute to California's first and only American Consul.



SHERMAN-HALLECK ADOBE

Within the walled area of the Larkin House property is a small one room stone and adobe structure termed locally as the Sherman-Halleck House. It was named for two young officers, attached to the American Third Artillery, who arrived in Monterey in 1847 and were chosen to serve under the Military Governor. Lieutenant William Tecumseh Sherman served as Adjutant General to the Governor; and Captain Henry W. Halleck, of the engineers, served as Secretary of State and prepared an early report on California land titles. The adobe on Calle Principal served as office space for military headquarters during this early period of U.S. military occupancy in Monterey. Both officers were active in the social life of Monterey and later returned East to become generals in the Civil War.

The little house passed into public ownership in 1957 when the Larkin House property was presented to the State of California by Larkin's granddaughter.



HOUSE OF THE FOUR WINDS

La Casa de Los Cuatro Vientos (House of Four Winds) has been so called since the mid-1800's, as it was the first house in Monterey with a weathervane on its hipped roof. It was originally part of the large piece of property developed by Thomas O. Larkin, prominent businessman, and was rented out as a private home and also a business establishment. It enjoys the distinction of being the first Hall of Records for the newly formed County of Monterey. It was here that William S. Johnson, County Recorder, had his office and home in the 1850's.

One of the first groups to urge the preservation of Monterey's adobes was the Women's Civic Club. The Club, which was founded in 1906, purchased the adobe in 1914 and during the years has developed it into a fine club. The original front section and its second story have been restored and furnished in the spirit of the 1850's, and a large meeting room has been added in the rear. The facade still faces Calle Principal as serenely as it did in 1842.



WELCOME TO THE FANDANGO

"Fandango", a lively Spanish dance in triple time, was a favorite dance of early Californians. A veritable fandango of colors and styles is displayed at the House of the Four Winds — silk shawls, lace mantillas, rebozos, combs and fans — all a reminder of the romance of our Monterey history.

The shawls, which became famous as "Spanish Shawls", were in reality from China. Brought into Spain and her colonies by the Manilla Galleons, they were of silk, with heavily-embroidered, brightly-colored figures and long fringe around the edges. These were in high favor for more than a century, from the beginning of the Spanish period in 1776 through the 1880's, and there was a tremendous revival in the 1920's.

Lace mantillas have been worn in Spain since the 16th century and were always a lady's most treasured possession. They were expensive, and by law could not be taken from their owners for any reason, not even payment of a debt.

The rebozo was the common head covering of a California lady, as not everyone owned a mantilla. It was always worn to church as the rules required that a woman cover her head in the sanctuary. Outdoors she often allowed it to fall to her shoulders as a scarf.

Elaborately carved tortoise shell combs came into fashion in Spain in the 18th century, where they were worn either as an ornament or under a mantilla. After 1830 they were seen in Monterey, adding even more elegance to the ladies of fashion. Some of them were so high and heavy that they had to be secured by ribbons and tied to the head.

A fan was often a gift of love from a handsome caballero to his querida. She then used his gift to speak the "language of love" for she was so closely chaperoned by a member of her family or a deunna that this was her only means of communication. The prettier the fan the easier to attract his attention and signal her message, telling him whether or not she favored him, who was watching, or what time she might be free to meet him.

These lovely things are from the Costume Collection of the Monterey History and Art Association and have been arranged by its Costume Committee.



MARITIME MUSEUM

The Allen Knight Maritime Museum, 550 Calle Principal, was opened in 1971 under the sponsorship of the Monterey History and Art Association, Ltd. It houses a large, private, maritime collection accumulated by the late Allen Knight of Carmel. His collection reflects a lifelong devotion to and love of the sea and ships, an interest which began as a youthful deckhand on the sailing ship "Falls of Clyde."

Under the guidance of Admiral Earl Stone, the work of many volunteers has gone into its organization, maintenance, and continuing expansion. Since its opening, many items have been added to the collection as gifts or loans. Notable among the exhibits is a scale model, by Colonel Charles Richmond, of the frigate "Savannah", the flagship of Commodore John Drake Sloat when he took possession of Monterey in 1846 and declared California a part of the United States. Another unique exhibit is a collection of models of Chinese Junks. A museum feature is the growing maritime library of books, pictures, and rare shipping records, established for historical research and for the use of artists and writers.

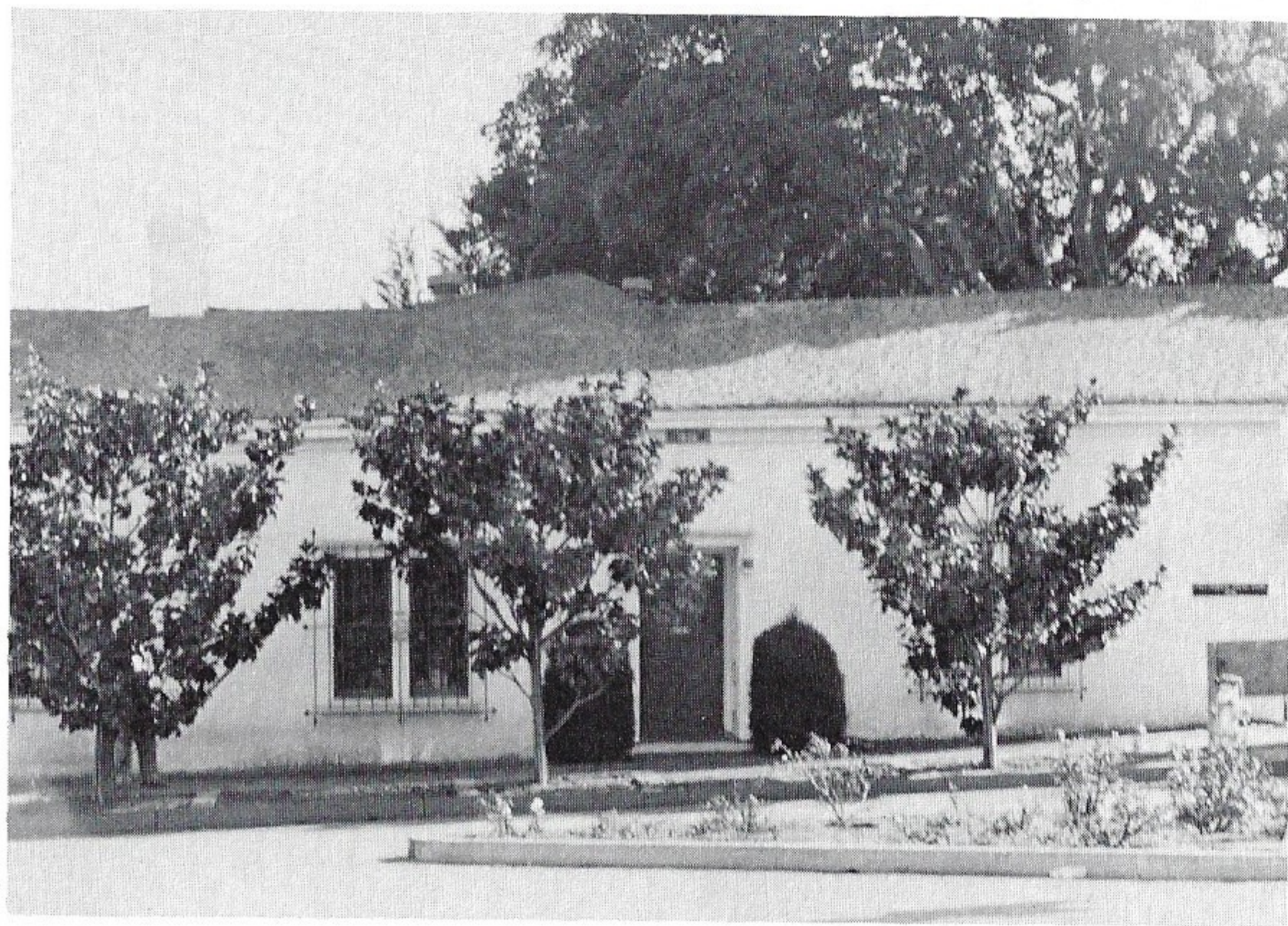


FREMONT HEADQUARTERS

The two-story adobe, north of the Post Office on Hartnell Street, is generally spoken of as Fremont's Headquarters. However, the memoirs of both General John Fremont and Lieutenant William Tecumseh Sherman confirm that the title is a misnomer. Fremont reports that when he came to Monterey he encamped on a hill at the end of town; and Sherman's records show that local officers visited Fremont in his tent on the hill.

Actual ownership of the little adobe has been traced through several Monterey families. In 1861, it was sold by one Antonio Maria Vasquez and his wife, Asuncion Boronda Vasquez, for \$200. By the late 1800's it was the family home of Cristimo Castro, who came to Monterey during the gold rush period. Grandchildren of Cristimo report that the house had two stairways, the original one outside leading to a small second floor porch, and a later inside one leading from the kitchen area.

When the Federal Government purchased the property for Post Office expansion, the Monterey History and Art Association bought the building and a minimum of land. Now, carefully restored, it is leased for appropriate uses.

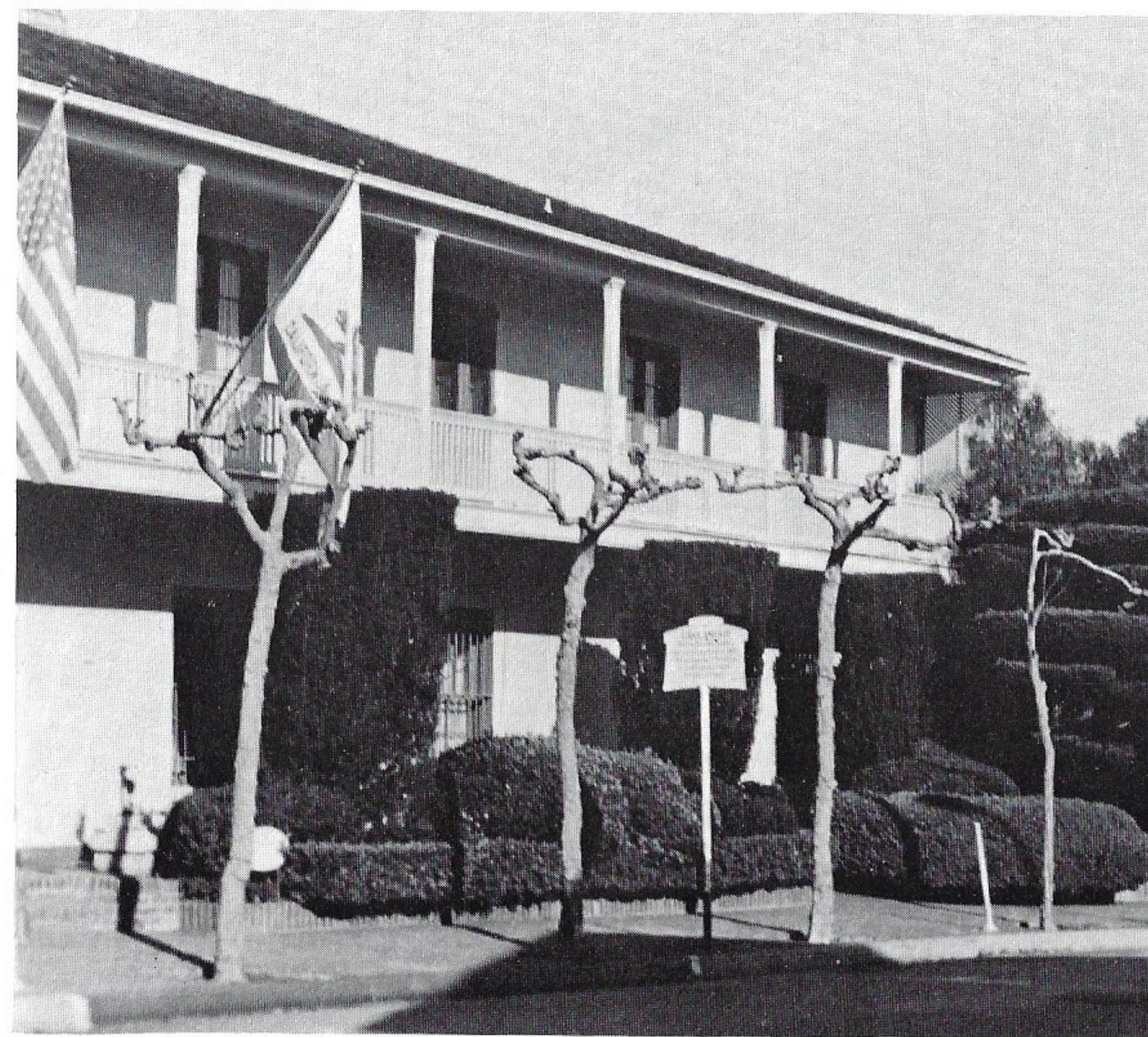


GABRIEL DE LA TORRE ADOBE

The adobe on the corner of Polk and Hartnell is depicted in an 1842 lithograph of Monterey and identified as the home of Gabriel de la Torre. He was the son of José Joaquín de la Torre, one of the few early soldiers born in Spain. Well-educated for his time, Gabriel served in public offices under both the Mexican and American flags. A justice of the peace in the 1850's, his hand-written records in both Spanish and English are on file in the Monterey County offices.

No documentary evidence has been found to substantiate the claim that the adobe was the First Federal Court, but it is possible that Gabriel rented his larger room to the U.S. District Judge and Commissioners, who periodically visited Monterey to hear cases.

Originally a three-room structure, additions were made after the 1900's to accommodate a popular tea house and, later, a book shop. Now housing offices, the well-maintained adobe and its lovely garden reflect the owner's concern for preserving Monterey's heritage.

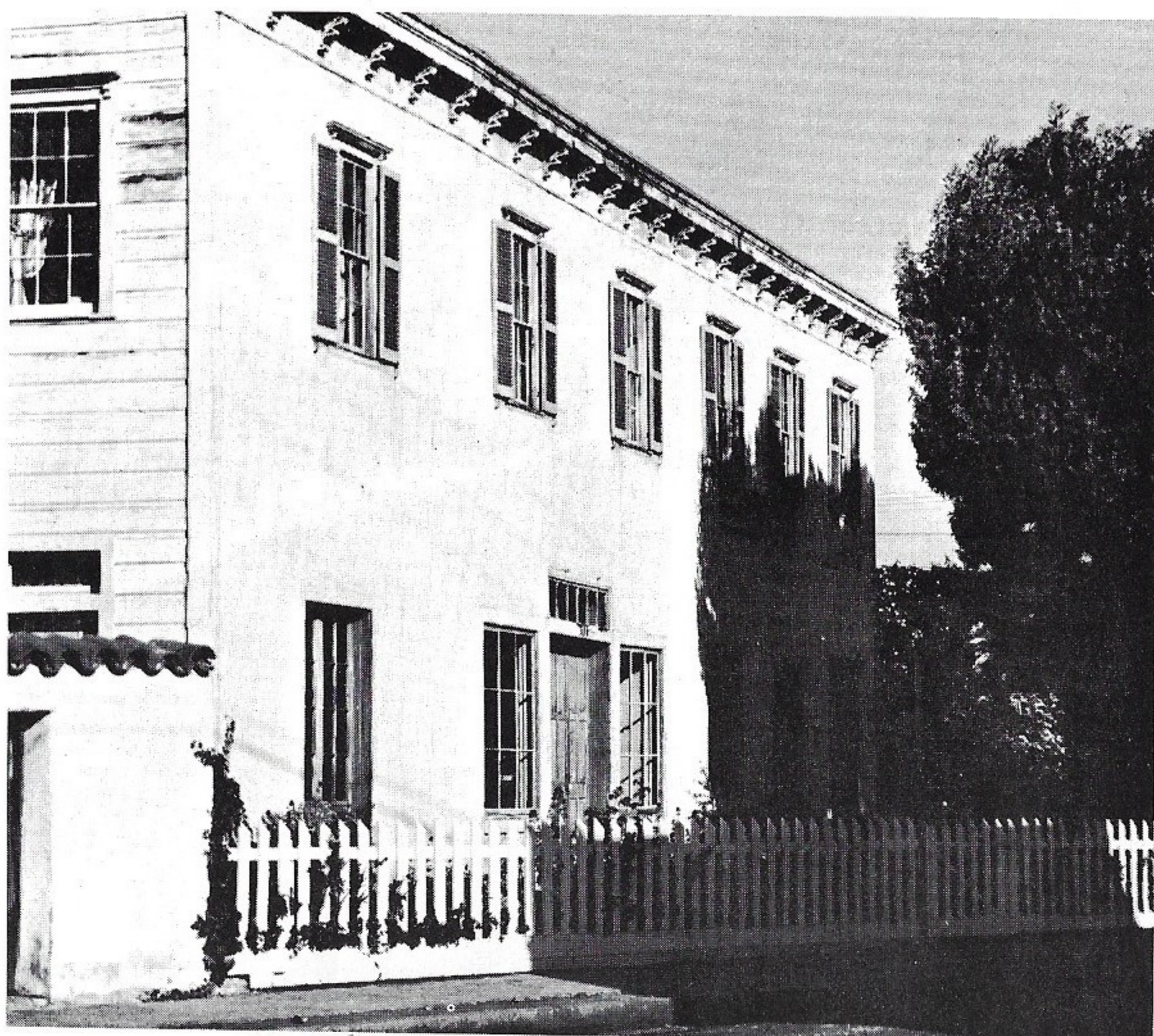


CASA AMESTI

Casa Amesti is probably one of the best examples of Monterey Colonial architecture in California. This two-story adobe was built by José Amesti, a Spanish Basque who came to Monterey on the "Panther" at the age of thirty. In 1822 he married Prudenciana Vallejo, daughter of Don José Vallejo.

Records indicate that the lot was granted Amesti in 1833, and construction continued into the 1850's. Originally a one-story adobe, as the wealth and influence of José increased additions emphasizing the amenities of living were made to the structure, and the adobe became the setting for elegant social functions. The necessary household activities were carried out in small separate buildings in the walled garden.

Casa Amesti was restored by a noted interior decorator and served as her home for 35 years. Upon her death in 1953, it was willed to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. It is presently being leased by the Trust to the Old Capitol Club for use as a men's club, and is open to the public one afternoon a week for a small fee.

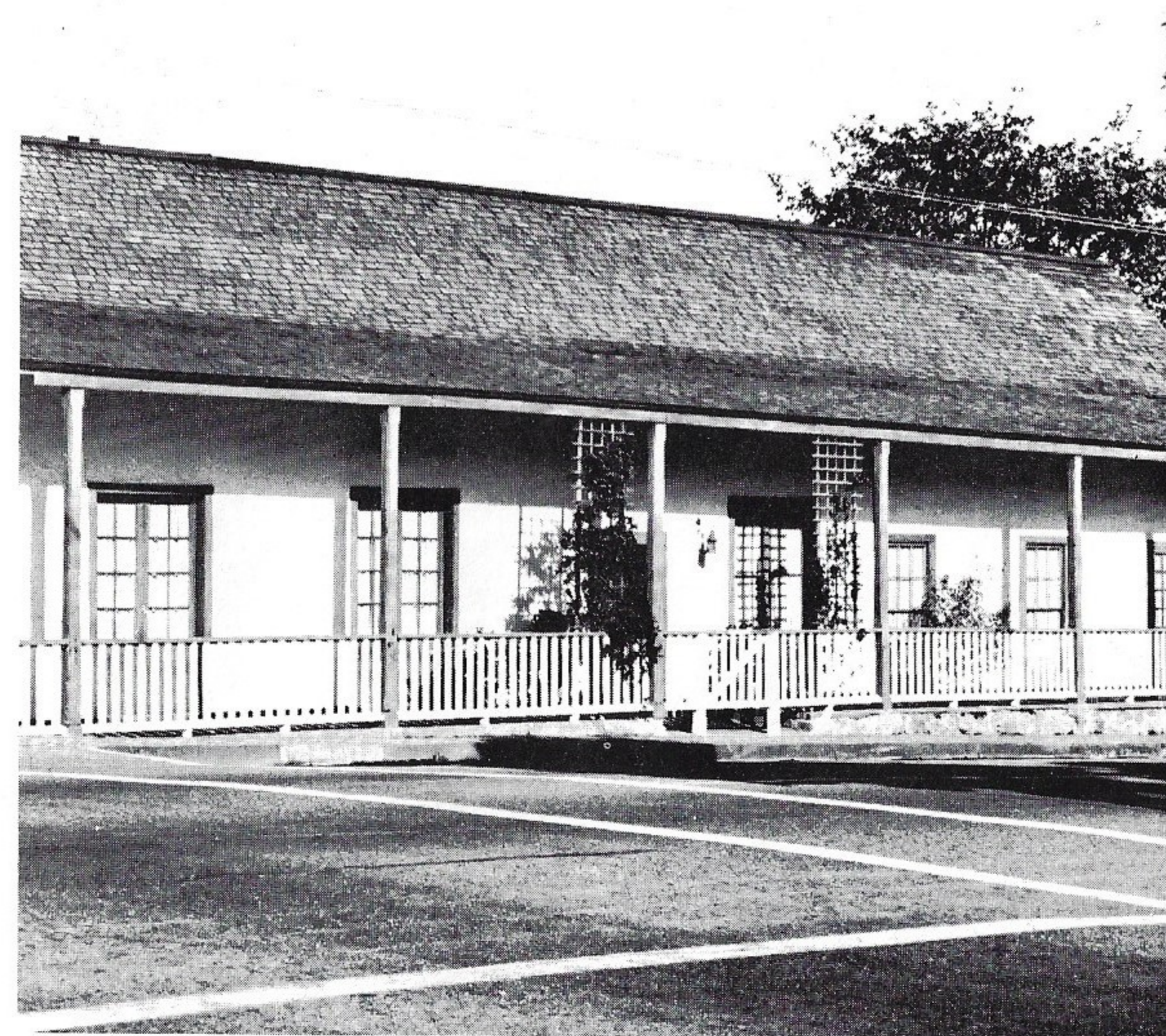


STEVENSON HOUSE

The Stevenson House on Houston Street, between Pearl and Webster streets, sheltered Robert Louis Stevenson for a time during his visit to Monterey in 1879. While in Monterey, Stevenson wrote *The Old Pacific Capitol*.

First owned by Don Rafael Gonzales, this fine old two-story adobe was originally comprised of the sala and one large upstairs room. A Swiss businessman, Girardin, purchased it and added on the Houston Street side section. Over the years it served many business purposes, and for a time was known as the French Hotel. Houston Street was called "Merchant's Row" in the early days.

In 1937, to save it from destruction, the historic adobe was purchased by the late Edith C. van Antwerp and Mrs. C. Tobin Clark. They in turn presented it to the State of California as a memorial, and it is now a State of California historical monument. A repository of Stevensoniana, it includes many articles of furniture, manuscripts, first edition books, keepsakes and personal belongings given by members of the family of the beloved writer.



CASA ABREGO

Casa Abrego, located at the corner of Abrego and Webster streets, is one of the oldest landmarks in Monterey. The home was built of adobe bricks and wood by Don José Abrego, a Mexican merchant who came to Monterey in 1834 on the vessel "La Natalie" with colonists under Don José Maria Hjar. Abrego gradually acquired a large land area, including all of the present block. When completed, the house was much longer north and south than at present, with two fine garden areas along Houston Street. His store was on the north corner facing Abrego and Pearl.

"La Natalie" had drifted ashore during a storm and was wrecked, and Don José Abrego later used some of the timbers from this vessel to build his home. Fine wood paneling can be seen in the front room.

To save it from destruction, the Abrego Adobe was purchased in 1956 by the Monterey Foundation, and was then leased to the Casa Abrego Club for Women. In 1959, the Abrego Club bought the adobe from the Foundation.



THE ROYAL CHAPEL

The Royal Chapel (La Capilla Real) had its birth on June 3, 1770, when Father Junipero Serra and Don Gaspar de Portola met at Monterey to establish the mission and Presidio of San Carlos Borromeo de Monterey, and to claim California for Spain.

Temporary quarters for a church were set up in a storeroom in the presidio. Within a year, Father Serra discovered that Carmel Valley had fresh water and arable lands available, so the mission was relocated on its present Carmel site.

The storeroom continued to be used for presidio church services until the Royal Chapel of stone and adobe was built in 1775. A disastrous fire in 1789 damaged it beyond repair. Its replacement, dedicated in 1795, has been in continuous use since that time. Mexican and Indian craftsmen restored it. Among the workmen was a stone carver, Manuel Ruiz, who probably carved the chalk-rock figure atop the facade — "The Virgin of Guadalupe," Patron Saint of Mexico. For many years the Royal Chapel was the key church for the political life of the province.

FOR YOUR DINING PLEASURE

These restaurants, located close to the walking route, offer "Adobe Tour Specials" for luncheon or dinner.

THE GINZA RESTAURANT
136 Olivier St., Monterey, 375-5264

SERRA'S LANDING
In Heritage Harbor, Monterey, 646-9744

THE BRASSTREE LOUNGE at THE DOUBLETREE INN
#2 Portola Plaza, Monterey, 649-4511

THE BRASSERIE
Corner of Alvarado & Del Monte, Monterey, 649-3133

HOTEL SAN CARLOS
200 West Franklin, Monterey, 375-2662

EDDIE'S RESTAURANT
Corner of Franklin & Tyler, Monterey, 372-6702

ALVARADO CAFE
80 Bonifacio Plaza, Monterey, 375-4533

THE FIREHOUSE WINE BAR & RESTAURANT
414 Calle Principal, Monterey, 649-8844 or 649-9463

JOSE'S FINE MEXICAN FOOD
600 Munras, Monterey, 649-8220

ETHAN'S GREENHOUSE at THE CASA MUNRAS HOTEL
700 Munras Ave., Monterey, 375-2411

THE CLOCK GARDEN RESTAURANT
565 Abrego, Monterey, 375-6100

1981 ADOBE TOUR COMMITTEE

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GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE
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Mr. Hal Hallett

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 1981 Adobe Tour Committee and the History and Art Association are especially grateful for the assistance and support of the following:

Monterey Savings and Loan Association
San Diego Federal Savings and Loan Association
Old Monterey Downtown Council
City of Monterey
California Department of Parks and Recreation
Monterey Peninsula Herald
Pacific Grove Tribune
Monterey Life Magazine
This Month Magazine
Monterey Peninsula Chamber of Commerce
Fort Ord Officers Wives Club
Naval Postgraduate School Officers and Faculty Wives Club
U.S. Marine Corp Color Guard, Marine Detachment, Monterey
The Abrego Club
The Monterey Civic Club
The Junior League of Monterey County, Inc.
The Old Monterey Preservation Society
The Old Capitol Club
The Quota Club of Monterey-Pacific Grove
The Legal Staff of the Gabriel de la Torre Adobe
Historical Wax Museum of Old Monterey
The Old General Store
Mrs. E. H. Bissell
Ladies of the San Carlos Cathedral Parish
Miss Elena Lagorio
Monterey History and Art Staff — Jim Wright, Mrs. Donald Y. Swain
The Highlands Inn

Picnic Box Lunches and Liquid Refreshments
prepared by
the Junior League of Monterey County,
will be available
in the Whaling Station Garden,
Heritage Harbor

REST ROOM FACILITIES

NORTH:

California's First Theatre — Scott and Pacific
Casa del Oro — off Scott Street one block east of First Theatre
Doubletree Inn — Del Monte between Calle Principal and Alvarado

CENTRAL:

Monterey Peninsula Museum of Art — 559 Pacific
City Hall — to the south of Colton Hall in the same complex
Monterey City Library — Madison and Pacific
Allen Knight Maritime Museum — 550 Calle Principal

EAST:

Stevenson House — 530 Houston

EMERGENCY CALLS:

Eskaton Hospital — 375-2621

San Diego Federal's downtown Monterey office at the corner of Alvarado and Del Monte Avenue across from the Conference Center will be open all day Saturday, April 25th during the Adobe Tour. Complimentary coffee will be served and rest rooms will be available to the public. Of special interest here see how history and art have been combined in a Sandcasting of Monterey scenes hanging from the walls of the customer lobby.

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Old Monterey Downtown Council
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