

Adobe Tour



Spanish Colonial Gardens
of Monterey
origin & evolution

Monterey

*In a mantle of old traditions
In the ryme of a vanished day,
The silent and shrouded city
Sits by her crescent bay.*

*The ruined fort on the hill top,
Where never a bunting streams
Looks down a cannonless fortress,
On the solemn city of dreams.*

*Gardens of wonderful roses,
Climbing o'er roof, tree and wall,
Woodbine and crimson geranium,
Hollyhocks, purple and tall.*

*Mingle their odorous breathings
With the crisp, salt breeze from the sands,
Where pebbles and sounding sea shells
Are gathered by children's hands.*

*Women with olive faces,
And the liquid southern eye,
Dark as the forest berries
That grace the woods in July.*

*Tenderly train the roses
Gathered here and there,
A bud, the richest and rarest—
For a place in their long, dark hair.*

*Feeble and garrulous old men
Tell in the Spanish tongue
Of the good, grand times at the mission,
And the hymns that the Fathers sung.*

*Of the oil and wine and the plenty,
And the dance in the twilight gray;
"Ah these," and the head shakes sadly,
"Were good times in Monterey."*

by
Daniel O'Connel

source:
*Monterey: All of It Between
Two Covers, 1542-1930*
by A. C. Jochmus,
Pacific Grove

Cover photo—Courtesy of Chief Ranger Martin L. Brown, California Department of Parks & Recreation.
Photo from the "Adobe Images of Monterey State Park," a slide presentation. Photo of Monterey's red roses of old,
against adobe brick, at the Casa Alvarado Garden, 510 Dutra St.

Monterey History and Art Association, Ltd., 550 Calle Principal, P.O. Box 805, Monterey, California 93940 1-408-372-2608. The
Monterey History and Art Association, Ltd., is a non-profit public benefit corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of
California.

Gardening In Monterey



Castro-Jacks Adobe Garden

Monterey Public Library Historical Collection

For many of us living on the Monterey Peninsula, gardening is a favorite distraction in life. Because of our gentle climate, our gardens serve as outdoor living rooms which may be occupied at any time of the year.

Gardening is a favorite pastime for many in our state. As W. S. Dobyys explains in *California Gardens*:

"Nowhere is the passion for gardening more evident than in California. Here almost every home, large or small, in either city or country has its garden. Here is a part of the world to which people come with the avowed purpose of living out of doors at every season of the year. Life is planned with this idea in view. Houses are designed for it, and the garden often assumes a place equal to or more important than that of the house because so much time is spent there."

Diversity is the hallmark of California gardens, and there are three main reasons for this variety.

The first and most important of these is the wide difference in climate in various parts of the state. California is a huge territory to begin with, extending a thousand miles north to south. But it is not so much degrees of longitude that create such a divergence in gardening methods in the state as it is the influence of the winds and fogs blowing in from the Pacific Ocean and the effects from the mountains of the coast range.

Communities in California that are comparatively close to each other can vary tremendously in climatic conditions. Close to home this is most evident in the difference between the types of plants that flourish along the fog-bathed seacoast of Pacific Grove, Pebble Beach and Point Lobos and the plants which thrive in the sheltered inland canyons of Carmel Valley.

The second most significant reason for the variety of gardens in California is the variety of plant material available to gardeners in this state. Many of the plants that are commonplace today were brought here by the Franciscan missionaries in the late 1700's. The olive, the grape and the Italian cypress are contributions of these industrious padres.

Plants have been brought here from every corner of the world to live happily together in their adopted country. As a result, there is probably no other place on

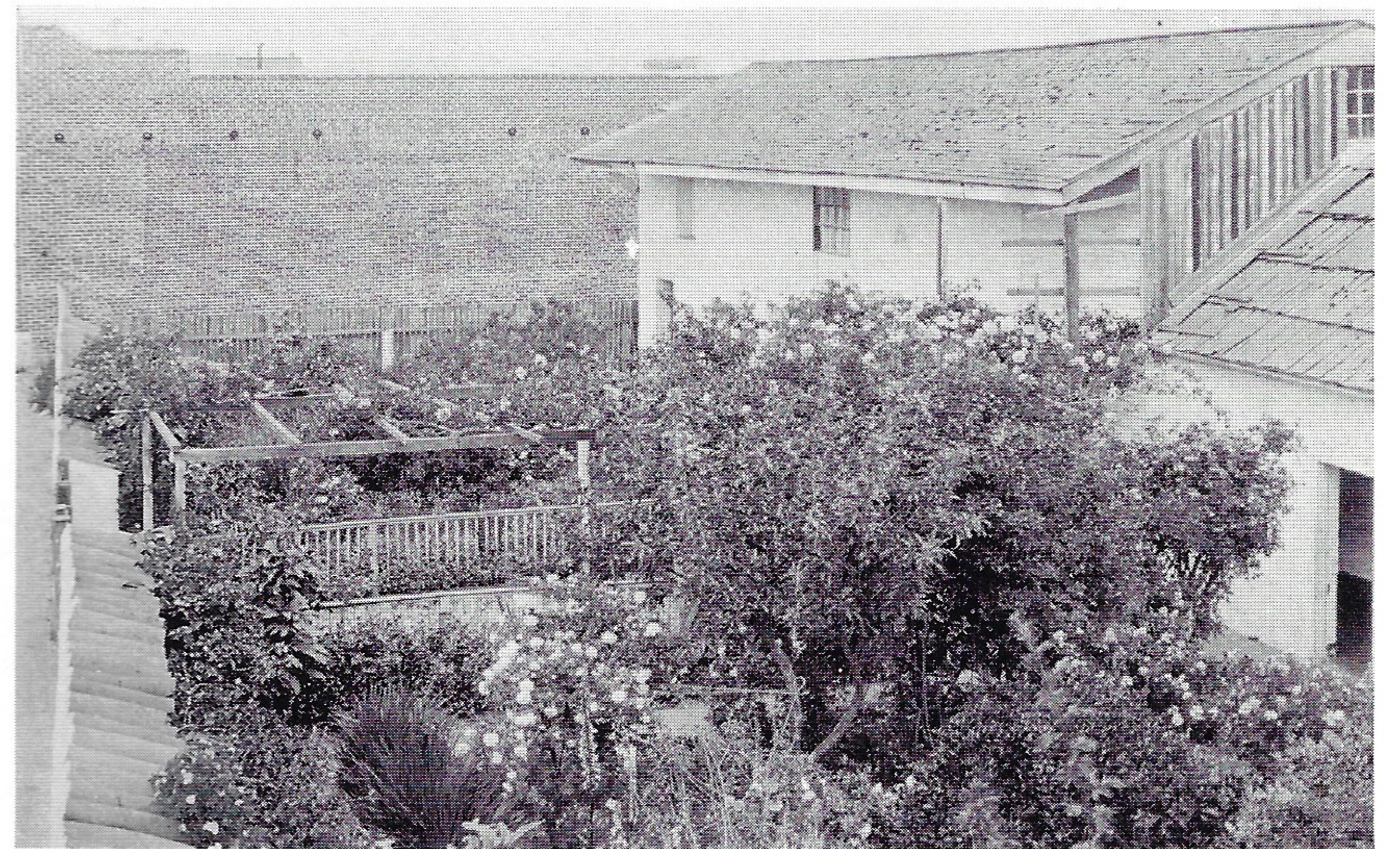
the face of the earth that offers such a diversity of plant life to choose from. And new varieties are constantly being introduced.

The third and final major influence on California garden design is architecture, particularly Spanish Colonial architecture and closely allied forms from Italy and neighboring countries surrounding the Mediterranean—forms of architecture from countries where similar climates elicited similar living habits that naturally fit the California scene.

Historical tradition has had as great an influence on California gardens as it has on California architecture. And there is a definite and natural California style in both house and garden.

The influence of historic architecture on gardens is especially evident in Monterey. A visit to the gardens of the Robert Louis Stevenson House, the California First Theatre, Casa Amesti and the Pacific House can be an enchanting and magical experience. Cloistered patios, murmuring fountains, sun-bathed courtyards, overshadowing olive trees—all these and more contribute to the intimacy and inspiration of Monterey's Spanish colonial gardens.

Mayo Hayes O'Donnell Library Collection



Maria Ygnacia Bonifacio's Gold Rose Tree Garden

Vizcaino's Monterey

Sebastian Vizcaino was one of the first white men to ever see the peninsula on which we now live. He came here in 1602 and named it "Monterey" in honor of his sponsor, the Viceroy of New Spain and Count of Monterey.

Vizcaino began to allude to the possibility of gardens, or at least suitable garden material, when he wrote in his glorifying reports to the King of Spain:

"This port is sheltered from all winds, while on the immediate shore there are pines, from which masts of any desired size can be obtained, as well as live oaks and white oaks, rosemary, the vine, the rose of Alexandria, a great variety of game, such as rabbits, hare, partridge and other sorts and species found in Spain. . .

This land has a genial climate, its waters are good and it is fertile, judging from the varied and luxuriant growth of trees and plants. . ."

1. Custom House

Customs officials headquartered in this building collected most of the revenue needed to support the provincial government of California during the Mexican period of California history. Then, on the morning of July 7, 1846, a company of U.S. marines and sailors under the command of Commodore John Drake Sloat landed in the little cove beside the Custom House, raised the American flag and issued a proclamation announcing the friendly and peaceful takeover of California. Suddenly, the nation stretched across the whole of North America from sea to shining sea. Custom House Plaza at Fisherman's Wharf.

2. Pacific House and Memory Garden

Thomas O. Larkin commissioned David Wight to build this long two-story adobe in 1847. The adobe has served in a number of capacities, initially as a hotel and business office. The lower floor now houses a museum representing periods of California's past. The second floor features an extensive collection of Indian artifacts donated to the State by Mr. & Mrs. W. R. Holman. Memory Garden, the beautiful walled garden developed by David Jacks' daughters, is the setting for the Monterey History and Art Association's annual celebration of Monterey's birthday, the Merienda. Custom House Plaza. □

3. Old Whaling Station & Garden

This old adobe was a boarding house and headquarters for Portuguese whalers in the 1850's. A whalebone walk in front of the building is a reminder of this past era in California history. The adobe was originally built as a private residence by David Wight, a Scot. The roof slants from two-story height in the front to one-story height in the rear with all rooms facing the front. The cantilevered balcony, with posts, was added after 1900. The influence of New England architecture is evident throughout this building. Renovated for preservation by the Junior League of Monterey County and the State Parks Department. In Heritage Harbor. □

4. Mayo Hayes O'Donnell Library

This tiny structure was the original St. James Episcopal Church and was built in 1876 as Monterey's first Protestant church. Protestant services until then had been held in various buildings, including Colton Hall, and led by ministers of various faiths. Threatened by Urban Renewal, it was acquired by the Monterey History and Art Association and moved next door to Doud House overlooking Monterey Bay. It now houses a library of Californiana and is named in honor of an Association member whose dedication to historic preservation in Monterey was exceptional. 155 Van Buren Street.

5. Francis Doud House & Garden

Irish born Francis Doud arrived in Monterey in July, 1849, a wounded war veteran honorably discharged after service in both Seminole and Mexican wars. On arrival in Monterey, he went to work for his former Army commandant as a civilian. He was an orderly and messenger to the offices of the Secretary of State and the Governor in September 1849 and in time, became a successful rancher and land investor. He erected this New England style wooden home during the 1860s, a block up from the First Theatre on Scott. House and garden have a spectacular view of Monterey Bay. Doud House was acquired by Monterey History and Art Association for preservation as an example of early American Period homes. 177 Van Buren Street.

6. Perry House & Garden

This beautiful yellow Victorian home was originally built as a single-story Cape Cod-style residence in 1860 by a whaling captain, Manuel Perry, and his wife, Mary de Mello Silva, of Boston. Perry's son, a cabinet maker and carpenter, later expanded the house by raising it up and constructing a new floor beneath the old one. Mrs. Margaret Downer of Carmel saved and restored the house in 1967, converting it first into a fine art gallery and then into a restaurant. 201 Van Buren Street.

7. First Theatre & Garden

This historic adobe was converted from a saloon/apartment house to a theatre by its builder, Jack Swan, in the late 1840's. After 90 years, it again became the center of oldtime melodramas, and is still used for that purpose periodically. "Adobe: Images of Monterey State Historic Park", a slide show set to Mexican folk music, will run all day April 28 for Adobe Tour ticket holders at this location. Pacific at Scott.

8. Casa Soberanes & Garden

Casa Soberanes is one of the most intriguing examples of the Monterey Colonial style of architecture. The distinctive feature of the home is its half-tiled roof, the other half being converted with shake shingles to relieve the cantilevered balcony from the additional weight of the tile. The balcony is a rarity in that it is also cantilevered. Like the Old Whaling Station, this adobe illustrates the practice of constructing the roof to slant from two-story height in the front to single-story height in the rear, all rooms facing the front. 336 Pacific Street.

9. Merritt House & Garden

This two story adobe on Pacific Street north of Franklin has an imposing appearance due to the balcony across the front with its low railing and the three colonial-type pillars. The outside stairway is typical of that early period. The adobe became the property of the influential Merritt family in 1852 when the owner defaulted on a mortgage and Juana Castro Merritt, daughter of the prominent Simeon Castro family, was its successful bidder. Juana's husband, Josiah, a lawyer, became the first Monterey County judge. Two of their sons became newspaper men connected with Monterey County newspapers. 386 Pacific St.

10. Casa Serrano & Garden

Don Florencio Serrano completed this adobe following his marriage to the daughter of Don Joaquin de la Torre in 1845, and it remained the Serrano family home for many succeeding generations. It once housed one of the first schools in Monterey, taught in Spanish by the well-educated Florencio Serrano. Casa Serrano was purchased by the Monterey History and Art Association in 1959 and has since been completely restored as a home for the Association's antique furniture and other historical items. It is the Association's headquarters for social functions. 412 Pacific Street.

11. Casa Alvarado Garden

Casa Alvarado on Dutra Street was built in the 1830's by Don Juan Bautista Alvarado, first Monterey-born Governor of California. A direct descendant of Captain Cortez, he was the son of Don Jose Francisco Alvarado and Josefa Vallejo. Originally a three room structure with a tule roof, this adobe illustrates several characteristics of design customary of that period. Dwellings faced the east so occupants could take full advantage of the morning sun on the front of the home. Each room opened directly to the out-of-doors. Walls were of adobe bricks 24 inches thick laid up with adobe mud mortar and supported on a heavy chalkrock foundation. Its lovely garden will be open to the public on the day of the tour. 510 Dutra St.

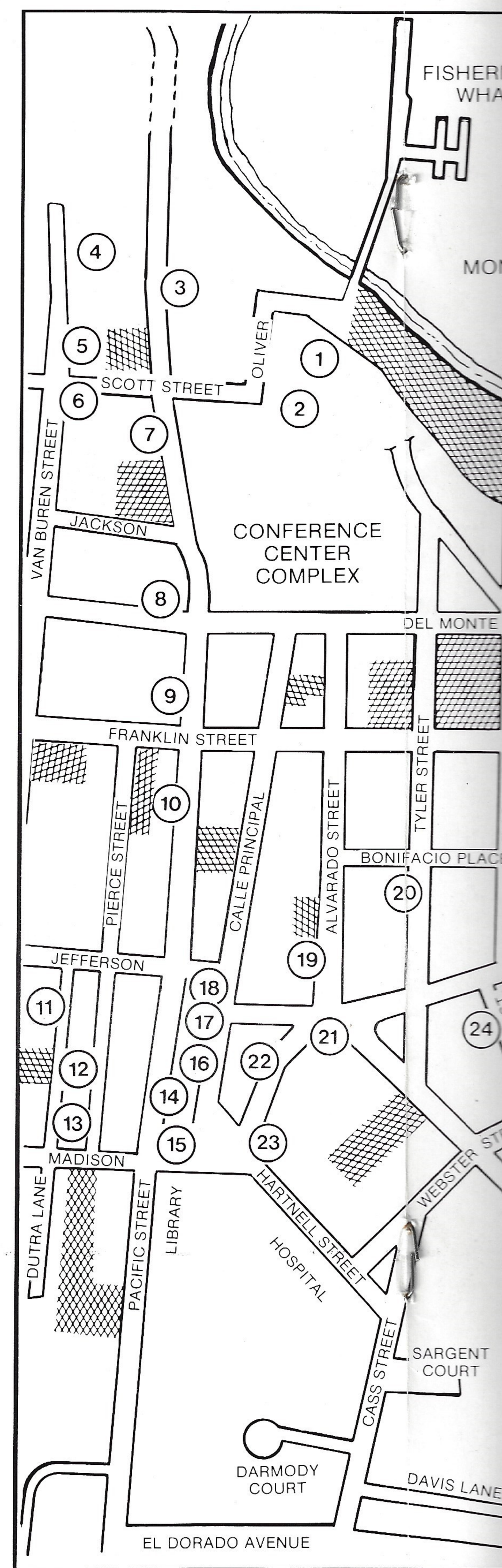
12. Colton Hall & Friendly Plaza Garden

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 who remained to become Monterey's first American alcalde. In collaboration with Robert Semple, he published the first newspaper in California on August 15, 1846. Expertly restored by the City of Monterey and the Museum Board in 1949, Colton Hall is maintained by the City as a museum. Pacific St. between Jefferson and Madison. □

13. Brown-Underwood Adobe & Garden

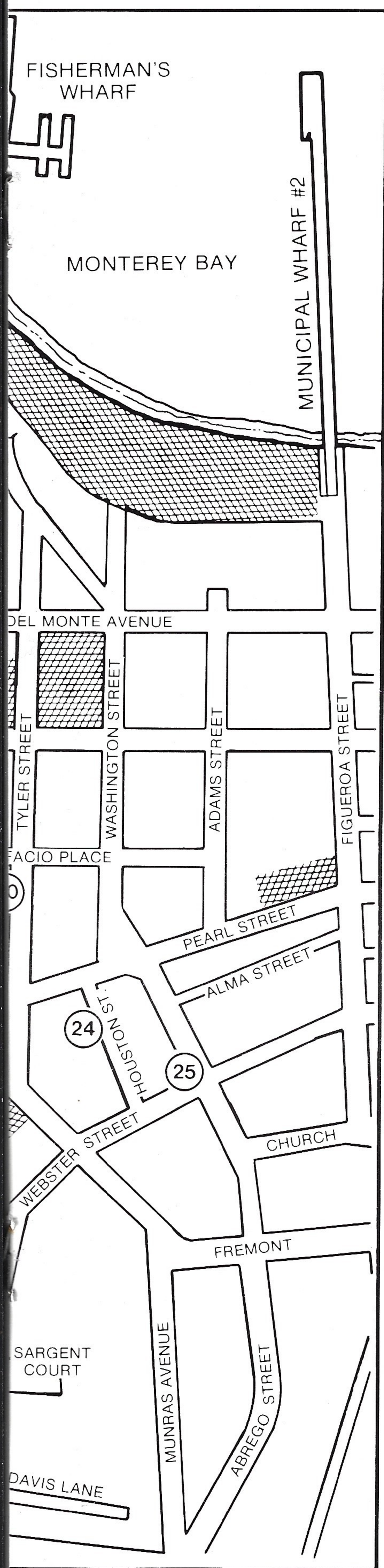
The present site of the Brown-Underwood adobe was originally included in a 27,000 acre grant from the Mexican Government to the pueblo of Monterey. James Stokes constructed a one story adobe in 1834 which he in turn sold to Jose Maria Sanchez. The home changed hands several times until purchased by Charles Underwood in 1866. In 1934, the City of Monterey incorporated the one story residence with the two story City Hall built in memory of Charles R. Few, a prominent citizen. The 18th Century charm of the old adobe is still there for all to enjoy. Pacific at Madison.

Adobes, famous buildings & gardens Tour Map



Restrooms □ Parking

& gardens of Monterey Map



14. Monterey Peninsula Museum of Art

The museum building on Pacific Street, although not of early Monterey times, still has a somewhat unique history. It was built in the early 1900'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. In 1983, it was enlarged to permit showings of more than one artist at a time. 559 Pacific St. □

15. Casa Gutierrez/The Miller Adobe

Joaquin Gutierrez, a young calvary soldier, came to Monterey from Mexico in the 1830's. He married into the old Escobar family and had a family of 15 children. Casa Gutierrez was erected in 1841 and still stands on Calle Principal. Connected to it by a common wall is the Miller House built in 1874 by John Miller who married Gutierrez' daughter. The Gutierrez side of the house exemplifies architecture of the early 1800's, the Miller side the transition period between mid-century adobe construction and the wooden frame houses of the late 1800's, with the first floor adobe, the second redwood. Casa Gutierrez is owned by the State of California, The Miller House by a trust administered by Wells Fargo Bank. Both are used for business. 590 Calle Principal.

16. Allen Knight Maritime Museum

Opened in 1961 under the sponsorship of Monterey History and Art Association, the Maritime Museum houses a large private collection of the late Allen Knight. His collection reflects a lifelong love of the sea and ships, an interest which began as a youth. Many items have been added. Notable among the exhibits is a scale model by Colonel Charles Richmond of the frigate "Savannah", flagship of Commodore John Drake Sloat in 1846 when he took possession of Monterey and declared California a part of the United States. There is a collection of Chinese junks and a growing maritime library of books, pictures and rare shipping records. 550 Calle Principal.

17. House of Four Winds

La Casa de Los Cuatro Vientos has been so called since the mid-1800's because of the weathervane on its hipped roof. It was originally developed by Thomas O. Larkin and rented out to house businesses and families. It also enjoys the distinction of having been the first Hall of Records for the newly formed County of Monterey in the 1850's. It is owned by the Monterey Civic Club, a women's club founded in 1906. On the day of the tour, a dramatization of Richard Henry Dana's classic, *Two Years Before the Mast*, will be presented live as a one man show at 11:00 a.m. and again at 2:00 p.m. Everyone is welcome. 540 Calle Principal.

18. Larkin House & Garden

Thomas O. Larkin, a New Englander, arrived at Monterey aboard the "Newcastle" in 1832. Although a latecomer, even among foreigners, Larkin quickly became a pivotal figure in the early history of California, by early 1840's acting as President Polk's confidential agent in California. Larkin House was one of the first two-story houses built in Monterey, and also one of the earliest examples of Monterey Colonial architecture, combining adobe and redwood. The house was presented to the State in 1957 by Mrs. Alice Toulmin, Larkin's granddaughter, as a historic monument to California's first and only American consul. 510 Calle Principal.

19. Cypress Museum

Following California's statehood, many more groups brought their own contributions—Chinese, Italian and Portuguese fishermen, enterprising Yankee traders, artists and writers, glittering society figures, and ordinary folk of varied backgrounds who simply found Monterey County to be a marvelous place to live and work. It is to recall and preserve this colorful history that Eureka Federal Savings has established the Cypress Museum. Through rare photographs and artifacts the Museum provides a window to the past, hopefully making it easier for today's generations to understand their own heritage and feel a sense of continuity with that which came before. 474 Alvarado St.

20. Casa Estrada

The Estrada Adobe on Tyler Street was purchased by Don Jose Mariano Estrada for a residence in 1836. A protege of Governor Arrillaga, Estrada arrived in Monterey in 1806 as an ensign in the Monterey Military Company and in 1821 was promoted to lieutenant in recognition of his service against the pirate, Hippolyte de Bouchard. Aided by his favored position with the governor and marriage into the Arguello family, Estrada quickly rose to a prominent position in the community. During its long existence, Casa Estrada has been the three story St. Charles Hotel, the Mission Inn, and today the restored property of Monterey Savings and Loan. 450 Tyler Street.

21. Cooper-Molera Adobe

John Rogers Cooper came to Monterey from New England in 1823 as a captain of the trading schooner, "Rover". He became a Mexican citizen, took the name of Juan Bautista Rogerio Cooper, joined the Catholic church, and married Encarnacion Vallejo, a sister of the famous Mariano Vallejo. Active in the hide and tallow trade along California's coast, Cooper was able to expand his home to two stories and enclose the complete 2½ acre complex within a high wall. Today, the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the State Parks System are renovating Cooper-Molera into a living museum. Corner of Polk and Alvarado. □

22. Casa Amesti & Garden

Casa Amesti is a stunning achievement in interior decoration and is one of the best examples of Monterey Colonial architecture in California. This two-story adobe was built by Jose Amesti, a Spanish Basque who came to Monterey on the "Panther" at the age of thirty. In 1822 he married Prudenciana Vallejo, one of Don Jose Vallejo's celebrated daughters. Casa Amesti was restored by Frances Elkins, a noted interior decorator, and served as her home for 35 years. Casa Amesti is presently being leased by the National Trust to the Old Capitol Club for use as a men's club. 516 Polk Street.

23. Gabriel de la Torre Adobe (First Federal Court) & Garden

Gabriel de la Torre was the son of Spanish-born soldier, Jose Joaquin de la Torre. Gabriel was well-educated for his time and served in public offices under both the Mexican and the American flags. The adobe was originally a three-room structure, the largest one of which may have been used by U.S. court officials who periodically visited Monterey to hear cases. Additions were made after the turn of the century to accommodate a popular tea house and later a book shop. Today it houses professional law offices. Corner of Polk and Hartnell Streets.

24. Stevenson House & Garden

This is the house, then operated as a lodging house called the French Hotel, to which Robert Louis Stevenson, virtually unknown and in wretched health, came in the fall of 1879. His ladylove, Fanny Van de Graft Osbourne, whom he had met the previous year in Paris and whom he later married, was the attraction. It was here that Stevenson wrote *The Old Pacific Capitol* and *The Amateur Emigrant*, a high-spirited account of his trip across the continent with a trainload of impoverished settlers. This beautifully preserved adobe is now a repository of Stevenson memorabilia. 530 Houston Street.

25. Casa Abrego & Garden

Casa Abrego was built by Don Jose Abrego, a Mexican merchant who came to Monterey in 1834 with colonists under Don Jose Maria Hajar on the vessel "Natalia". This old adobe has the distinction of being the first home in California to have a piano. The Abrego adobe was purchased to save it from destruction by the Monterey Peninsula Foundation in 1956 and by the Casa Abrego Club for Women in 1959. 592 Abrego Street.

Parking

Parking will be enforced at the beach lot at Fisherman's Wharf and on Alvarado St., otherwise parking limits will not be enforced. . . Sargent Brown

Father Crespi: California's First Botanist



Father Juan Crespi

Pat Hathaway Historical Photo Collection

The first of California's historical figures closely associated with the flora of this state was a Franciscan missionary named Father Juan Crespi.

This gentle padre was among the first white men to see the interior of California as a virgin land. In 1769 he accompanied Father Junipero Serra and General Don Gaspar de Portola from Mexico on what has since come to be known as the "sacred expedition"—the search for the lost port of Monterey that Vizcaino had described in such glowing terms a century and a half earlier.

The purpose of the expedition was to clinch Spain's claim to Alta California. By the late eighteenth century, the King of Spain had finally realized that he had better occupy this far-flung and long-neglected province soon or risk losing it forever. As a result, Father Crespi's diary contains the first recorded impressions of white people traveling overland in what we now call the Golden State.

An Eye for Flowers

A glance at Father Crespi's journal will quickly demonstrate that this wonderful human being was a true lover of flowers. It is also obvious that, judging from the complicated terms he invented, he never had any training in Old World botany. But then such training probably would not have helped him much on this wild coastline where nearly every plant was as completely new to European eyes as Adam found the flowers of the Garden of Eden.

Of all the possible colors of flowers Crespi and his companions on that journey could have run across, none was so prevalent as yellow. "Wherever the eyes rest," writes Charles Francis Saunders of Crespi's trek in his book *The Wild Gardens of California*, "there it flashes up, the residual light of uncounted revolving suns."

Mustard and Roses

One golden flower which predominated along the way in tall thickets was the wild mustard. And one of the more interesting garden-related stories of early California history is how the Franciscan missionaries, while walking from one mission to another, would drop mustard seeds as they went so that the bright yellow flowers of the plant would illuminate the trail and thereby make traveling at night easier for those who would follow.

For a system of missions linked in a chain from San Diego to San Francisco, the wild mustard must have provided the prototype for the *Wizard of Oz's* yellow brick road.

Of all the flowers Father Crespi saw on his journeys, however, the one which he assuredly loved the most was the wild rose. "Roses of Castile" he called them. They must have reminded him of something back home.

A Friend of the Indians

Father Crespi was a Majorcan by birth, just like Father Serra and several other early Californian missionaries of his order. But, as Saunders points out, of all the devoted brotherhood who accompanied Fray Junipero on that hallowed journey, none was so dear to the founder of the California mission system as Father Juan:

"...so sunny-natured, so humble and warm of heart—so altogether *sympatico*—that he was affectionately known among his companions as *el beato*, the blessed."

Chia

One of the interesting observations that Crespi made about the California aborigines was of the Indian use of wild chia seeds for food. Actually the name "chia" was given to the plant by Crespi, who thought its tiny blue blossoms compacted into prickly heads reminded him of a flower he knew in Spain.

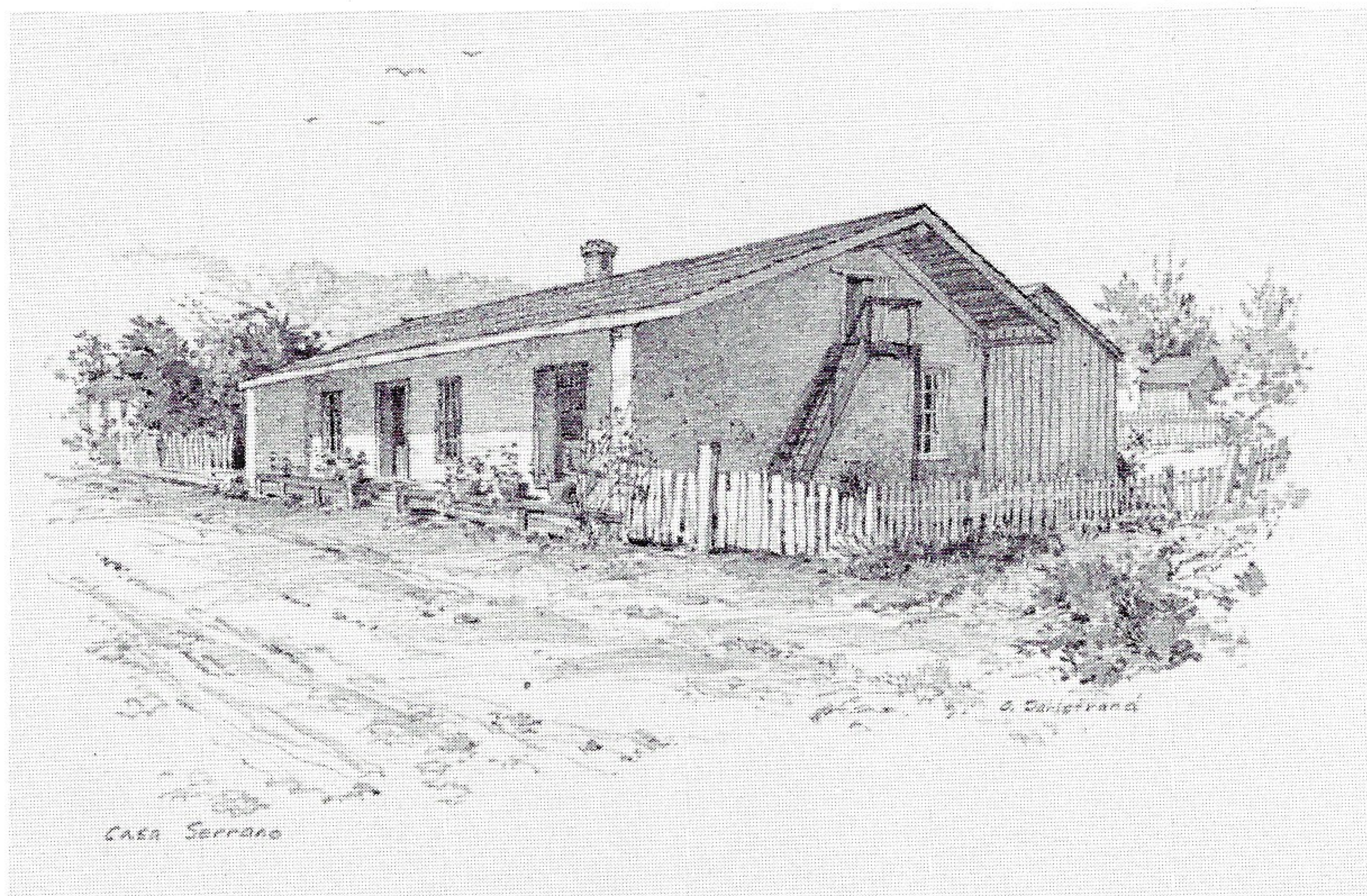
The mucilaginous seeds of the chia have a pleasant, nutty flavor which is improved by parching. The way that the natives did this was by tossing the seeds in a small hand-held basket they filled with hot pebbles from a fire.

The Indians even understood the medicinal value of the chia: the bland and oily seeds are soothing to sore throats and stomach aches.

Palo Colorado

Father Juan named dozens of plants and flowers as he and his companions blazed the King's Highway, the Camino Real, from San Diego to San Francisco in 1769. But one plant—a tree, actually—still retains the name he gave it over two hundred years ago.

In Spanish it is called "palo colorado", literally "red-colored wood", and we know it today simply as the redwood. But anyone who has ever visited the hushed, cathedral-like forests of Big Sur or Big Basin will easily understand the feelings the Spanish explorers accompanying Serra, Crespi and Portola must have had in the awesome presence of these magnificent conifers.



Casa Serrano—1845

Drawing by Olof Dahlstrand—1984

In this 53rd year of the Monterey History and Art Association as well as our 37th Adobe Tour, we can look back with a great deal of pride at our Association's accomplishments in acquiring some of the old Adobes and gardens you will visit today. Our dedicated volunteers give so much of their time and effort to make this Tour possible. I welcome you all today as you take a look backwards into our history. Enjoy yourselves and thank you for your participation.

*Douglas C. Despard, Jr.
President, Monterey History and
Art Association*

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Del Monte Hotel Garden

Mayo Hayes O'Donnell Library Collection



Casa Soberanas Garden

Mayo Hayes O'Donnell Library Collection



Old Whaling Station Garden

Monterey History and Art Association Collection

The Monterey History and Art Association 37th Annual Adobe Tour

Saturday, April 28, 1984
10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Special Events

BENCH DEDICATION—in memory of Father Lawrence Farrell; sponsored by the Monterey History and Art Association, the City of Monterey, and the California Department of Parks and Recreation; "Baker's Breakfast" donated by Doubletree Hotel of Monterey in celebration of their sixth anniversary; held in Memory Garden behind the Pacific House adobe beginning at 10:00 a.m.

U.S. MARINE CORPS COLOR GUARD—in front of the Custom House at Fisherman's Wharf beginning at 10:30 a.m.

"TWO YEARS BEFORE THE MAST"—a one-man dramatic recreation of Richard Henry Dana's maritime classic sponsored by the Colonial Monterey Foundation; performed in the Friendship Room of the House of the Four Winds, 540 Calle Principal; hour-long shows begin at 11:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.

TEA—at Casa Serrano, 412 Pacific Street, 10:00 a.m.-12:00 noon and 2:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.

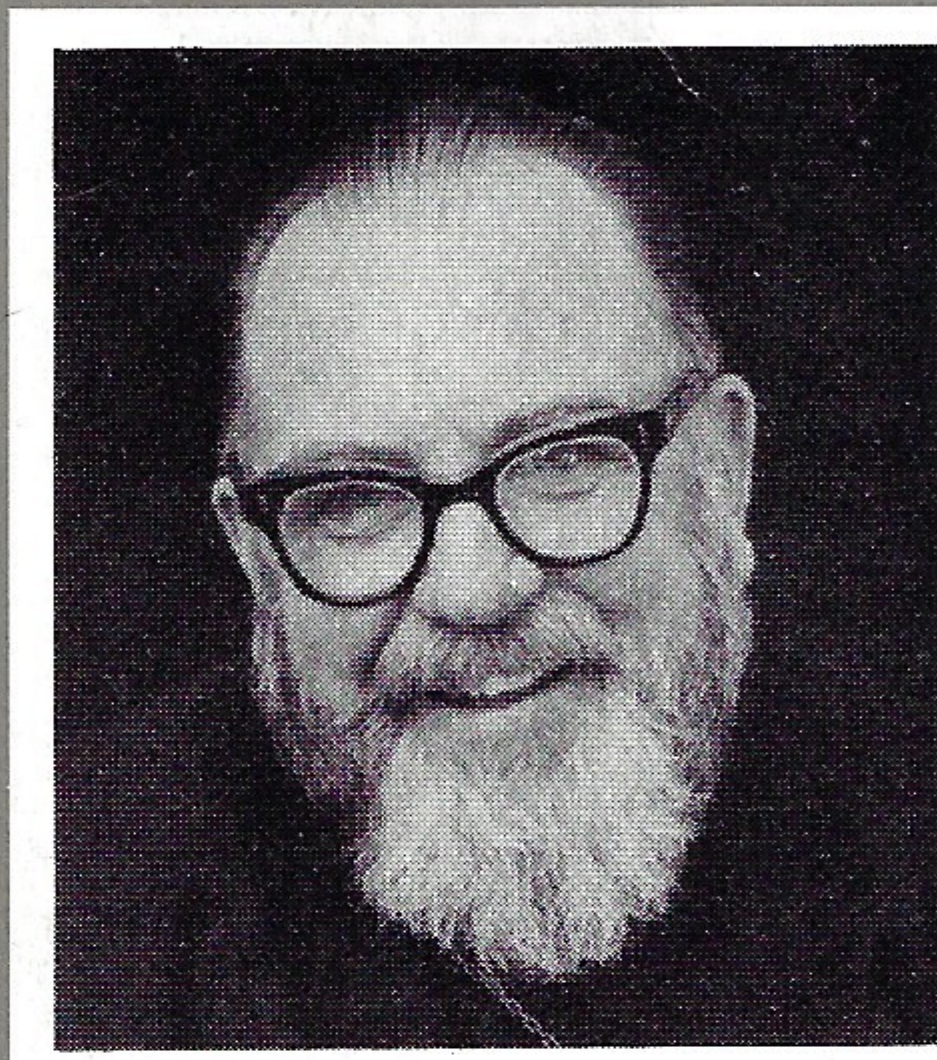
LUNCH—al fresco luncheon prepared by the Junior League of Monterey County; Mexican folk music by Los Musicos de Monterey; \$5.00 includes beverage; held in the garden of the Old Whaling Station in Heritage Harbor, 11:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m.

ADOBE SLIDE SHOW—"Adobe: Images of Monterey State Historic Park," set to Mexican folk music; sponsored by the Old Monterey Preservation Society and the California Department of Parks and Recreation; held in the California First Theatre, Pacific Street at Scott; continuous shows all day; refreshments available at the bar.

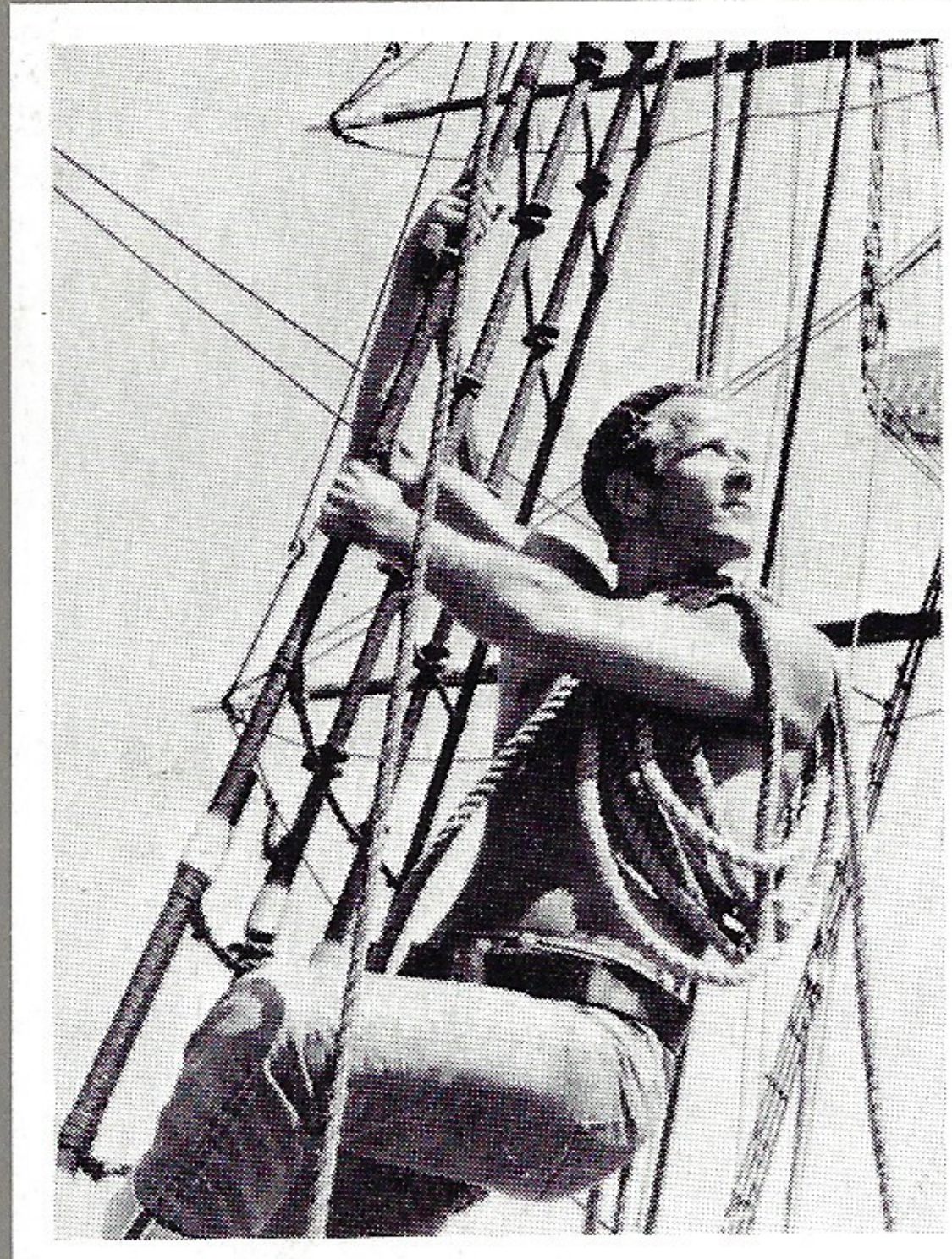
PLANT SALE AND SLIDE SHOW—at Casa Estrada, 400 block of Tyler Street behind Monterey Savings; continuous shows all day.

STUDENT ART EXHIBIT—and competition entitled "Monterey Adobes and Their Gardens," at Colton Hall on Pacific Street all day.

COOPER-MOLERA TOURS—of restoration in progress, sponsored by the Old Monterey Preservation Society, Polk Street at Alvarado; continuous tours all day.



Father Lawrence Farrell



Richard Henry Dana



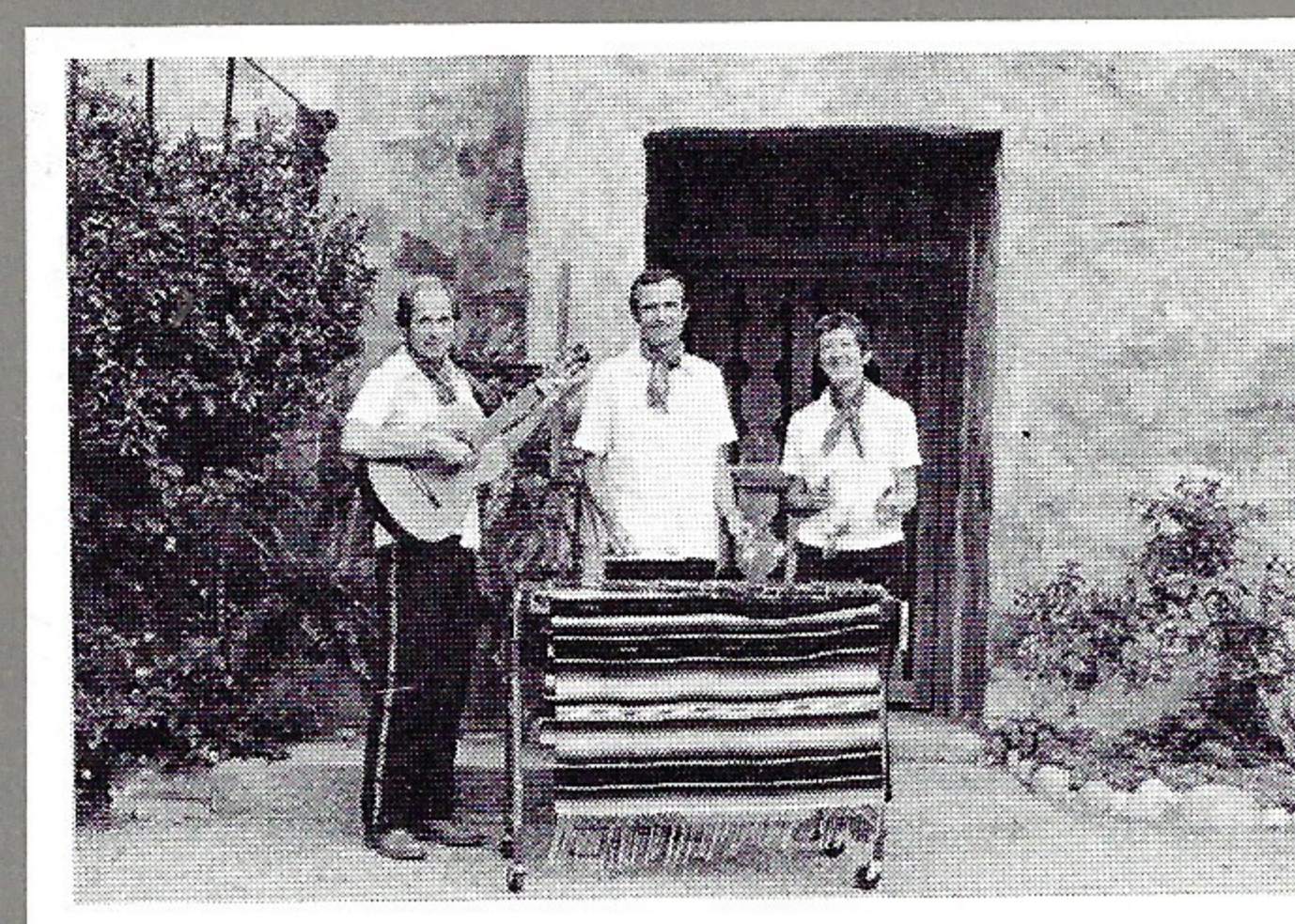
Old Whaling Station Garden

Complimentaries

Belleci's Deli—serving: coffee & speengies (Italian holiday doughnuts) at 470 Alvarado & at Eureka Federal Savings & Loan—474 Alvarado

Perry House—serving: coffee & sweets at 201 Van Buren

Sancho Panzo Mexican Restaurant, Casa Gutierrez—serving: a special Adobe punch at 590 Calle Principal



Los Musicos