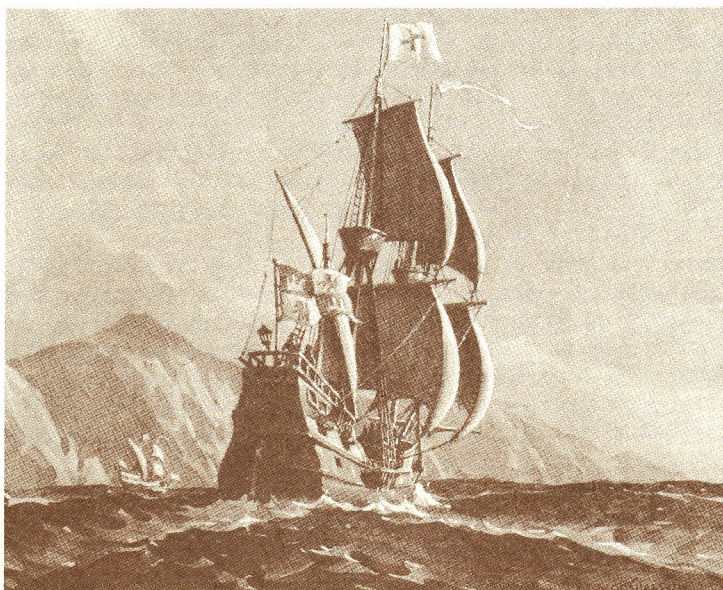


NOTICIAS del PUERTO de MONTEREY

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The Monterey History and Art Association

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The San Salvador, flagship of Don Juan Cabrillo who first sighted the bay of Monterey in November 1542.

Monterey - Navigators To Statehood

Monterey's earliest recorded history begins with the story of the earliest navigators to visit Monterey and the coast of California.

Hernando de Alarcon was the first white man to set foot on the present State of California when he reached the mouth of the Colorado River on August 18, 1540. Alarcon, with two ships, left Acapulco, Mexico, to cooperate with the land expedition of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado seeking the Seven Cities of Cibola.

Don Juan Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator, set sail from Natividad on the west coast of Mexico and was the discoverer of California. He commanded two

vessels, the "San Salvador" and "Victoria". It was at a point in Southern California where he held a colloque with the Indians and took possession of the land for the King of Spain. He discovered several islands along the coast but failed to name all of them.

It was on November 16, 1542, that Cabrillo sighted the present Monterey Bay, which he called "Bahia de los Pinos", or "Bay of Pines".

Following Cabrillo came Sir Francis Drake, a pious English Buccaneer, commanding "The Golden Hind", landing at Drake's Bay, north of San Francisco. Drake took possession of the land for England by setting up a post and nailing a sixpence to it. He christened his discovery "New Albion". While on shore he held what is supposed to be the first recorded religious service to be held in California.

Sebastian Viscaino, a Spanish merchant, wanted to fish for pearls, so he ventured up the California coast and arrived in Monterey Bay on December 16, 1602, commanding three ships, the "San Diego", the "Santo Tomas" and the "Three Reys". He anchored first in San Diego Bay and gave it the name. On December 17, he landed at Monterey where mass was said by the friars. The port was named Monterey by him in honor of Gaspar de Zuniga y Acevedo, the Count de Monterey, ninth viceroy of Mexico. He spent eighteen days here and had he lived to carry out his plans for colonization, Monterey would have antedated Jamestown, Virginia by one year.

One hundred and sixty-eight years ago, Monterey became the site of the principal presidio, as well as the capital of California, and the location of the chief mission in the chain of missions founded by the Franciscan missionaries. Don Gaspar de Portola, governor of the Californias, accompanied by Father Junipero Serra and other Franciscan monks, left San Diego seeking the port of Monterey, and on June 3, 1770, established Mission San Carlos de Monterey, the second mission in Alta California. The presidio was founded and the place taken in the name of Charles III, King of Spain.

Jean Francois Galoupe de la Prouse, commanding the French Frigates "Boussole" and "Astrolabe", the first friendly foreign visitor of distinction to California, arrived in Monterey on September 14, 1786. Prouse stayed in California ten days and saw only that part of it in the immediate vicinity of Monterey. Through gifts to the missionaries he is credited with the introduction of the potato to California.

Other navigators to visit the port of Monterey were: Alejandro Malaspina, a Spanish navigator in 1791; and Captain George Vancouver, English explorer, in 1792.

The first American vessel to touch a California port, the "Otter" commanded by Captain Ebenezer Dorr, anchored at Monterey on October 29, 1796. Dorr was a northwest trader and visited Monterey to replenish his supplies before proceeding to China and the orient.

The Mexican rule in California lasted for twenty-five years, from 1822-1846, during all of which time Monterey remained the capital. Ten men were governors during that period: Arguello, Echeandia, Victoria, Figueroa, Castro, Gutierrez, Chico, Alvarado, Micheltorena, and Pico. Alvarado was California's second native governor. He was born in Monterey Feb. 14, 1809. He became administrator of the Monterey Custom House, and received numerous large land grants.

On October 19, 1842, Monterey surrendered to the American fleet under the erroneous impression that the United States and Mexico were at war. Commodore Thomas A. Catesby Jones, took possession of Monterey, and hoisted the American flag over the "castillo". The Californians signed articles of capitulation without a

struggle. Two days later, upon discovering that he had been misinformed about the war and the suspected secession of California to England, Commodore Jones took down the American flag, restored Monterey to the Californians, fired a salute to the Mexican flag, and sent a message of apology to General Manuel Michel-torena at Santa Barbara, who was then on his way north from Mexico to assume the governorship.

The covetous eyes of England, of Russia, and of France inevitably settled upon the northwest coast of California. The expeditions of La Perouse, of Vancouver, of Kotzebue, conducted in the sweet and unselfish cause of science, had carried the tales of fruitful valleys into distant courts, scheming lustfully for the extension of their kingdoms. But the United States was the one vigorous nation and California became part of that nation.

On July 7, 1846, Captain William Mervine, commander of the U.S.S. "Cyane" and U.S.S. "Portsmouth" raised the American flag over the custom-house at Monterey, thus formally taking possession of California for the United States. The occupation was achieved without a single shot being fired.

Previous to the raising of the Stars and Stripes in Monterey, Thomas Oliver Larkin was appointed United States Consul for the Port of Monterey in California. Larkin entered upon his duties April 2, 1844, and served until June 23, 1846. He was the only United States Consul to serve in California.

Larkin built a handsome adobe dwelling in Monterey in 1835 which served as the consulate. He was born on the east coast and came to California as a Yankee trader. The home was given to the State of California as an historical monument on March 16, 1957, by Larkin's granddaughter, Mrs. Alice Larkin.

On October 17, 1845, Secretary of State, James Buchanan, instructed United States Consul Thomas Oliver Larkin, to encourage the Spanish-Californians to resist French and English overtures, and intimated that should California decide to declare her independence from Mexico that the United States would render her its "kind offices".

August 15, 1846, "The Californian", first newspaper to be published in California, made its initial appearance as a weekly at Monterey. Walter Colton, who came to Monterey as chaplain on the ship of Commodore Sloat and was Monterey's first Alcalde, and Robert Semple, were the owners.

Alcalde Walter Colton impaneled at Monterey the first jury ever called to try a legal action in California on September 4, 1846.

The first postoffice in California was established in Monterey, November 21, 1848, and the office in San Francisco opened a day or so later.

The publication of President James K. Polk's annual message authenticated the reported discovery of gold in California on December 5, 1850. and gave impetus to the gold rush to California. Most of the male population of Monterey left their families and sweethearts and rushed off in the "Gold Rush".

General Bennett Riley arrived at Monterey to assume the office of civil governor of California, under the instructions of the Secretary of War of the United States. It was General Riley who issued his famous proclamation calling for a Constitution, to be held in Monterey, September 1, 1849. The delegates assembled in Colton Hall (named for Alcalde Walter Colton, who built the building). That adobe two-story structure is now city owned and houses an historical Museum.

The convention consisted of forty-eight delegates and was presided over by Dr. Robert Semple. The constitution adopted was patterned mainly after those of New York and Iowa. Aside from the usual provisions for the protection of life

and property, the election of State officials and the convening of a legislature, it fixed the boundaries of the State and outlawed slavery. It was signed by all delegates October 13, 1849.

Monterey County was one of the first of California's original Counties, numbering twenty-seven in all. California was admitted to the Union on September 9, 1850, when President Millard Fillmore signed a bill adopted by the United States Senate on August 13, by a vote of thirty-four to eighteen, and by the House of Representatives on September 7.

There are forty-one old and historic buildings still in existence in Monterey, either used as homes or as business property. The State of California owns seven of these, the city one, and the History and Art Association owns two, and the remainder are privately owned.

The Monterey History and Art Association, Ltd., which has been mentioned several times in this article, was organized in 1930, and incorporated under the laws of the State of California in January of 1931. In all these years, since the first meeting of a group of prominent citizens of the Monterey Peninsula at the Custom House, the Association's primary objective has been the preservation of those reminders of historic Monterey: the old adobe homes and significant buildings of the Spanish, Mexican and American California. The Association has also obtained through gifts, purchase and loans, numerous articles for exhibition in public museums such as the Custom House, Stevenson House, Pacific building, First Theatre, Casa de Oro, and Colton Hall. It has taken an active part in impressing on the people of Monterey the inestimable value 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 erected by the Association.

Monterey also is proud of the many "Firsts" we have here: first Custom House, first Theatre, first Brick House, first Constitutional Convention, first American flag over the Custom House, was the first Capital of the State, had the first and only American and French Consulate, first newspaper and first printing, first recorded religious service, first trial by jury, first Alcalde, first library, first postoffice, first county seat, first convent, where Maria Conception Arguello, daughter of a prominent early Californian, was the first woman in California to enter novitiate. She was the daughter of Don Jose Arguello, commandante of San Francisco in 1806, and governor of California, 1814 - 1845.

W. E. P. Hartnell, an Englishman, with neither wealth nor fame, founded the first English speaking school of higher education here. He spoke and read Latin, Greek, German, French, Spanish and Russian. He started his school in Monterey and later built Hartnell College about twenty-five miles away and near Salinas.

We, in Monterey, are proud of the fact that the city was the capital of the Pacific empire from the Rocky Mountains to the sea, from the State of Oregon to Mexico, from 1776 - 1849. Most events of major importance between these periods began and ended in Monterey.

M. H. O'D.

TEACHING LEADS TO ROMANCE

On March 5, 1849 the citizens of Monterey interested in the cause of education met in the school room of the stone building. W. E. P. Hartnell was called to the chair and Walter Colton was appointed Secretary. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved that the condition of the children and youth of this town calls imperiously for the establishment of a permanent school".

Thos. O. Larkin, David Spence, Jose Abrego, W. E. P. Hartnell, James Watson and Milton Little were appointed a standing committee "empowered to employ a competent teacher and open a school forthwith suited to wants of Monterey — and adopt such measures for its support as they may deem the most expedient".

The stone building in which the citizens met was Colton Hall. Walter Colton described it thus "The town-hall, on which I have been at work for more than a year, is at last finished. It is built of a white stone . . . The lower apartments are for schools . . .".

The teacher hired by the citizens meeting in March was Samuel Hopkins Willey, graduate of Dartmouth, chaplain of the Monterey Presidio, and bearing a commission from the Home Missionary Society of the Congregational Church. He had just recently arrived in Monterey on the first voyage of the steamer California to the west coast.

The school opened the same month and continued until September when the rooms were needed for the Constitutional Convention. During that period the Rev. Willey gained an assistant, and a bride.

Shortly after the school opened a military transport sailed into Monterey Bay bringing a number of officers and their dependents. Captain and Mrs. George Westcott had with them Mrs. Westcott's sister — Martha Jeffers. Rev. Willey and Miss Jeffers had met accidentally in New York harbor before their respective ships sailed for California. Miss Jeffers was eager to be of service in the community and offered to help with the school.

Every day these two left their school rooms in the lower part of Colton Hall and rode along the shores of the bay and explored the valleys and canyons that lead out into the hills. The pink verbena was a favorite flower of Miss Jeffers and her gallant gathered her a fresh bunch each morning.

The romance blossomed swiftly. They were married about four months after her arrival in Monterey—on September 19th. The officers from the Presidio and their ladies were present and a few of the local families. General Riley's lady helped bake the cakes that were served after the service. The Rev. J. W. Douglas, a devoted friend of the groom, performed the ceremony.

The young couple remained as residents of Monterey until about the following spring. In February of 1850 Rev. Willey was one of the trustees for a lot purchased for the First Congregational Society in Monterey. Later that year they moved to San Francisco.

Rev. Willey remained devoted to the cause of education throughout his life. In 1855 a charter was granted for the College of California, a Christian Institution. It later became the University of California at Berkeley, and there Willey served as head administrator for eight years.

A. K. E.

SOURCES: Vallejo Doc. C. B. 13:9, Bancroft Library; Larkin Acct. C-E; 66, Bancroft Library; Willey: Transition Period of California; Colton: Three Years in California; Memoirs of Maria Willey Gray 1935

DEL MONTE LODGE 1909

Do you remember when the lodge at Pebble Beach was first opened? We found the following article in the San Francisco Chronicle of Oct. 17, 1909. How many of our readers remember arriving at the Lodge in the "electric omnibus line"?

The opening of Pebble Beach Lodge is an event of unusual interest to Monterey County, and to all those, wherever they may live, who are fortunate enough to own a country home on this delightful property across which the salt sea breezes blow during the day, being wafted back at night laden with the odor of the pines, whose virgin growth covers the peninsula.

The lodge is a unique structure and could not have been designed in better harmony with its surroundings had it been placed there by nature instead of by man. It is built from logs cut in the pine forests that shelter the beautiful beach and stretch far inland. The main assembly room is thirty by sixty feet, with huge fireplaces at either end, constructed from massive boulders in an unhewn state, and weighing in the aggregate seven or eight tons. In strong contrast to the fireplaces, which resemble great yawning caverns, are the light reflectors, formed from dainty abalone shells, highly polished, which abound on the beach.

The property surrounding the lodge is bounded on two sides by the famous Seventeen-Mile Drive that skirts Monterey bay, the Pacific Ocean and Carmel bay. On the other sides and extending through it several times are fine macadam boulevards recently completed at a cost of many thousand dollars. They are forty feet in width, hard and smooth as a race course, and a perfect delight to automobilists.

The lodge is but a few minutes ride from Hotel Del Monte or from Pacific Grove. It is accessible by private automobiles or the regular electric omnibus line, the first of its kind to be established on this coast. These conveyances are propelled by means of storage batteries and glide along the well-wooded boulevards at the comfortable rate of fifteen miles an hour.

To this charming country the opening of the lodge is quite certain to attract a number of persons. It is the natural half-way house on the Seventeen-Mile Drive and its eight acres of ground form an irresistible attraction to automobile parties. The grill is under the same management as the Hotel Del Monte and yet it is all different from the fashionable resort. One feels close to nature here, although surrounded by all the conveniences of metropolitan life.

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COSAS DE INTERES PARA LOS SOCIOS

On Sunday, July 5, at 2 p.m. the 118th anniversary of the raising of the American Flag at the Custom House in Monterey by Commodore John Drake Sloat will be observed. Rear Admiral C. Tod Singleton Jr. is chairman from the Monterey History and Art Assn. to plan the program for the re-enactment of this historic event. Col. Allen Griffin will give a salute to the Sloat operation in Monterey with a review of its history, followed by a reading of the Proclamation by Rear Admiral Charles K. Bergin, Superintendent of the Naval Post Graduate School and the hoisting of the flag with 28 stars. In addition to this there will be the music of the 12th Naval District Band, and exercises from men of the U. S. Naval Post Graduate School. The D.A.R. and the Native Daughters of the Golden West will lay wreathes on the Sloat Monument on Presidio Hill. A reception at Casa Serrano for the officers from the ship and officers from the Naval Post Graduate School will be held from 3 until 5 o'clock.

The History and Art Association will be joined in these plans by the City of Monterey, Navy League of the United States and the Monterey Wharf Associa-

tion. Boats from the Marina and fishing boats in the bay will be in full dress for the occasion.

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The Merienda of 1964 was, according to all the praise we heard, "the best ever". The Memory Garden was filled with gayety, bright colors and charming table decorations accomplished by more than 60 hostesses serving at each table. Under the management of George Leutzinger, all the small and large details seemed to blend beautifully together to make a delightful whole of this annual historic event to celebrate the 180th birthday of Monterey. The anniversary actually falls on June 3rd but is always observed on the nearest Saturday to that early date.

Among the prominent and distinguished guests introduced by Edwin Bliss, president of the History and Art Association, were: Senor Mariano Sanz Briz, Consul General to San Francisco from Spain, and Senora, and Senor Adolfo D. Dominguez, Consul General from Mexico to San Francisco, and Senora.

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New Members: Judge and Mrs. Gordon Campbell, Mrs. David Henry Gill, Mayor and Mrs. A. B. Wells, Dr. and Mrs. Fred Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Steven, Dr. and Mrs. George Thorngate, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Porter, Dr. and Mrs. Paul Michael, Maj. Gen. Earl E. Long (Mrs. Long is a life member), Lt. Cdr. and Mrs. Harry D. Johns, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hicks, Mrs. Fenton Grigsby, Mr. and Mrs. Allen M. Hudson, Mrs. Janice Folsom Niebel, Mrs. Stuart Weill, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Arthur, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Carl Von Saltza, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Carr, Miss Marian Kingsland, Rear Adm. and Mrs. H. Paul Riebe, Col. Joseph B. Jakubiec, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Keeney, Mrs. Edward Corrigan, Miss M. Marden Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. Wm. J. Morcott, Mr. and Mrs. George Steinable, Mrs. Dora Durr.

Reinstated: Mrs. Joe Perry, Dorothy W. Blanks (life member), Mrs. Mary L. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Edwards.

Juniors: Storm Gill, David Park, David Clemens, Elizabeth R. Hudson, Michael Hudson, Thomson Jay Hudson, Jr., Nancy Thompson, Beth Thomson, Peter Eaton, David Clemens.

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Sustaining Members: Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Page.

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Gifts. From Mrs. George Clemens: 29 pieces of Grosvenor pattern community Plate - six knives, eight forks, six salad forks and nine teaspoons. One dozen sterling silver teaspoons, gifts of Mrs. Richard Still of Pacific Grove; six silver teaspoons given by Mrs. Anthony T. Bruyaux.

Mrs. Raymond Spangler has presented a Satsuma tea set in the lavender wisteria pattern, brought from Japan by Col. Robert R. Raymond, Jr., as a gift to his sister about 1924. Consists of one tea pot, one creamer, one sugar bowl, twelve cups and saucers and ten dessert plates, four cups and saucers in Wedgewood "Trentham" pattern; two glass sandwich plates. They are being used at Casa Serrano and enjoyed.

One Brass fire screen, gift of Mrs. Roy Barton. Mrs. William B. Pringle, a collection of fans and a handsome table cover.

Col. and Mrs. William McC. Chapman, generous contributors to the Association are to be thanked for two framed oils from the brush of Isabel Strong, an early day Carmel artist.

Fritz Wurzburg's gifts to the library of Casa Serrano are a copy of Jo Mora's "A Log of the Spanish Main" and "Old Mission Tales" by Kate P.

THE EDITORS
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Sieghold. Mrs. Anthony F. Blanks has presented a Life Membership of \$100.

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The Annual Adobe House Tour. "Casa de las Rosas", is now past history and was a complete success both socially and financially. Much of the credit for the success must go to the committees which planned and carried out the many little and big details of such an important affair. We extend our thanks and praise! Appreciation is also extended to the owners of the old adobes who so graciously opened them for the occasion.

A report on the finances follows: The sum of \$3364.00 was realized from the sale of tickets. Expenses were \$649.00. Leaving a profit of \$2670.00. Congratulations to us!! The total includes \$125 from the sale of books and lavender sachets and rose leaves.

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The date for the Annual Adobe House Tour of 1965 was set for May 8th by the committee, but must be approved by the board of directors.

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Deaths: Mrs. John Milton Thompson, and Stafford Hughes. Their names will be added to our "Book of Memories" at Casa Serrano.

Each Wednesday afternoon from 1 until 4 o'clock Casa Serrano is open and the two hostesses on duty will be most happy to receive the members and welcome the visitors. It is planned to have changing exhibits often. Probably the next one will be an interesting showing, a collection of antique fans.

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At the Casa Serrano more improvements had been made since the last issue of the "Noticias". A door has been placed at the north west end of the "Sala Grande" leading into the small garden outside and then over a brick walk to a gate which will lead to a gate into the larger garden at the south side of the adobe and the patio. Mr. Claude Faw had charge of this project, which has also improved the ventilation in the building. Mrs. Horace Dormody is the 1964 chairman of the garden committee.