

11) Houses

Monterey

Black
Ludley
p98

3/28/51
38

[Ref Cal
917.94
p 245]

Governor's House

Carter, Charles
Franklin

The Missions of
Nueva California.

San Francisco, Whitaker
and Ray Co.

189 pp. index. 1900.

illus.

13. ~~11~~ ms.
2 pictures.

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Inception of The Missions 1769-1800

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Part II.
Habits and Customs of The
Mexicans and Indians.

Although the Mexicans, as a rule, slept within doors, yet it was by no means an infrequent custom with them, especially the poorer class, to spend the night sleeping under the open sky.

The houses of all classes were, almost without exception, built of adobe, usually plastered inside and out, and sometimes white-washed in addition; small, rectangular, nearly always one story, with a flat roof of rafters, tiles, thatch and clay, or, rarely, of shingles.

These houses contained from one to several rooms, according to the wealth of the owner, usually with the ground for a floor, and were destitute of nearly everything in the nature of furniture, a table and a few chairs or a bench being all the principal rooms contained, supplemented by a bed in the sleeping-room.

Houses + Costumes.

Monterey

Bleek
Ludley

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Governor's House

Carter, Charles Franklin

The Missions of Nueva
California.

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If on horseback, which was nearly always the case, large, cruel-looking spurs of silver or silver-gilt were worn. This, of course, was the costume of the richer people. It varied, being made of coarser and cheaper material, with less finery and trimming, in proportion to the poorer condition of the wearer. All spent as much on their apparel as was possible, carrying it, indeed, to such an extreme, that a man dressed most richly in the fashion, who at first glance, would be taken by a stranger for a wealthy person, might, very possibly, be even perhaps, suffering from want of food.

Foot note.

A peso is equivalent to a dollar.

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Monterey
Governor's House

Carter, Charles Franklin

The Missions of
New California

1900

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Occasionally a picture or two of the commonest kind would ornament the walks, and sometimes there was a print of Nuestra Señora, or perhaps a crucifix hung in some other place, which might be used as an ergatory. In the majority of houses there were only two rooms, one the living-room, which at night was used as a bed room, while the other was a store room, and in general, a more private apartment, as well as bed room.

The houses of the wealthy people were, of course, larger and more sumptuous; sometimes, if very large, they were built in the form of a hollow square, thus enclosing a piece of ground, which was laid out with plants and flowers, and, occasionally, with a fountain playing in the center. This plan

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constituted the general social gathering-place for the inmates and guests, or which gave all the rooms of the house. The houses were usually of only one story, no matter how large, and the roofs, in later days, were often made of the distinctive half-cylindrical Spanish tiles, of various shades of red and yellow, forming a very pleasing spot of color in the somewhat monotonous white or gray of the whole building. Naturally most considered, by some travelers of the time, the most attractive place in California.

The houses - about one hundred in number - were quite universally white washed, which gave the town a much more pleasing appearance than that of many places in the southern part, where they were generally left the original clay-color of the adobe brick, many of them were roofed with the yellow tiles, always agreeable to the eye; while all were set in the grass everywhere around.

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Houses Costumes Monterey

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Governor's House

Castro, Charles Franklin The Missions
of Neuva Calif.

p 89

Monterey, too, was one of the largest and most important settlements, the capital of the province, and the residence of the Governor.

The dress of the people was that of Mexico, with various minor local differences. The women wore the ordinary European dress of silk, cotton, or wool, but with short sleeves, and made without fitting to the waist (corsets were unknown); and instead of a hat or bonnet, when out of doors, they threw over their heads, drawing it down over the chin, a rebozo, a kind of long scarf of silk or cotton, sometimes with fringed ends. In some places, however, a narrow-brimmed, high-crowned

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scarf hat was substituted for this; rarely a Spanish mantilla was worn. A belt or sash of some bright color was the usual finish to the costume.

The men were more gayly dressed than the women: white shirt, open at the neck; vest of brilliantly colored silk; a short coat of some darker, contrasting color; trousers cut and laced on the outside of the leg up to the knee, showing the loose white-silk stockings, which were never drawn up tightly, but worn loose, with many folds under the lacing; or short trousers with the same white stockings, and ornamented shoes. No suspenders were worn, but a bright silk sash around the waist held the trousers in place. The hair was generally worn long, sometimes braided and tied behind with ribbons. When going out, a sombreno, a low wide-brimmed black hat, and a zarape, a large circular, sleeveless cloak or cape, finished the costume.

to a petty detail of posting guards at the landing places. The disputes ran high, and the governor foolishly played into the hands of the young patriot party by ordering Alvarado's arrest.

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appendix.

The Spanish Governors of California
Gaspar de Portolá, governor of the Californias, Alta + Baja -

1768 to 1770

First ruler of the Province of Alta California, rather an military commander than an governor, to July 9, 1770.

Felipe De Barje, governor of the Californias residing at Loreto - 1770- 1775.

Felipe De Neve, governor of the Californias, residing at Loreto from March 4, 1775, at Monterey from

February 3, 1777 to Sept 10, 1782.

Pedro Fages

September, 1782, to April, 1791.

José Antonio Ronieu April 16, 1791, to April 9, 1792.

José Joaquin de Arillaga, governor ad interim from

April 1792, to October 1794.

1/31/37 B.S.
151

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Monterey County #46

Book Lib
[R.S.C
979.4
H 918]

Nicolas Gutierrez Casas
Hunt, Rockwell D. California and
Californians.

Alvarado

Lewis Pub. Co. 1926
V. 1.

4 pages.
no.

p 518.

In accordance with the will of
Figueroa, Nicolas Gutierrez succeeded
him as governor ad interim until a
regular appointee could arrive. The
rule of Gutierrez, which was purely
accidental and lasted but four
months, was marked by no im-
portant occurrence unless it was
the formal recognition of Los Angeles
as the capital of California.

p 522

The young and brilliant Juan
Bautista Alvarado, although at
this time but twenty seven
years of age, had through his
natural talents and superior
education, already made himself a
leading figure in the politics of
the province, and was now a
member of the diputacion. . . . An
opening soon presented itself for
an outbreak against Gutierrez
in the customs service, in regard

14) September, 1835, to January 1, 1836.

8. Nicolás Gutiérrez, acting governor
from - January 1, 1836, to May 3,
1836.

9. Marciano Chico, governor
from May 3, 1836, to July 31, 1836

10. Nicolás Gutiérrez, acting governor
from
September 6, 1836, to
November 4, 1836.

11. Juan Bautista Alvarado,
revolutionary governor from
December, 1836, to July, 1837.
Constitutional governor from
July 1, 1837, to December 31, 1842.

12. Manuel Michelorena, governor from -
~~July 1, 1837, to December 31, 1842.~~
December 31, 1842, to February
22, 1845. ✓

13. Pío Pico,
governor from
February 22, 1845,
to July, 1846.

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Monterey County
"Casa Gutierrez"

Hunt, Rockwell D.

§ 553.

Pablo Vicente Solá, governor from
August 15, 1815, to November
22, 1822.

The Mexican Governors.

1. Pablo Vicente Solá, hold-over from the
Spanish administration to
November, 1822.
2. Luis Arguello, governor ad interim
from November 22, 1822, to
" 1825.
3. José Maria de Echeandía governor
from November, 1825, to
January, 1831.
4. Manuel Victoria, governor from
January, 1831, to December 9,
1831.
5. José Maria Echeandía, governor
from - December 1831, to January, 1833.
(Bis Pico has been inaccurately
regarded by some writers as
governor during this period.)
6. José Figueroa, governor from
January, 1833, to September
29, 1835.
7. José Castro, acting governor from
January, 1833, to September

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HOME OF GOVERNOR ALVARADO
MONTEREY COUNTY.

(1)

674

✓
DRURY, AUBREY. CALIFORNIA: AN INTIMATE
GUIDE. 205. NEW YORK, 1935.

Among outstanding landmarks you will note the green-tinted adobe (now a book and gift shop) which was one of the early courts in California; the home of Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado, a residence built about 1836, above where Colton Hall now stands; and the houses bearing the names of the Amesti, Abrego, Escolle, Vasquez, Serrano and Soberanes families, though their original owners possess them no more. The old Pacheco adobe is incorporated in a hospital.

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Monterey County.

X

Home of Governor Alvarado.

(Cal)

F866

D-7

Drury, Aubrey. California Tourist Guide

and handbook. 105-106.

Berkeley, 1913.

#676

Home of Governor Alvarado.

X

(BerK)

C

917.94

P. 359

Peixotto Ernest. Romantic California. 109-110.

New York, 1910.

#676

Home of Governor Alvarado.

X

Powers, Laura. Bride Old Monterey. 244,
258'-259.

San Francisco, 1934.

Ber. Lib

C

979.476

P873

#676

Home of Governor Alvarado.

X

Rider, Fremont. Rider's California. 299.

at a distance of 100 miles from the city of San Francisco.

STATE UNIVERSITY

(BerK)

C

917-94

R. 43

New York, 1923.

also applies to "682.

6.43
4P-PIP
(B61K)

1883
New York

PORT GUNNYBAGS

Salus populi suprema lex est, "The public welfare is the supreme law,"

4P-PIP

should be removed

X

6853
4P-PIP
(B61K)

1834
New York

525-528

the public welfare is the supreme law

4P-PIP

should be removed

X

6853
4P-PIP
(B61K)

1810
New York

the public welfare is the supreme law

4P-PIP

should be removed

X

6853
4P-PIP
(B61K)

1813
New York

the public welfare is the supreme law

the public welfare is the supreme law

should be removed

4P-PIP

the public welfare is the supreme law

X

1-10-38. J.T.

917.94 Wood Ruth Kelsie
N 85t Lawist's California
Book Lib New York 1914.

Monterey

Book, 395 pp.

Casa Alvarado

pp 263-64 The Custom-house is the focal point of the town's two principal streets, Alvarado and Main. Nearby are the former Spanish and American theatre buildings. Up Main Street is the house of Thomas Hartin, first and last American consul to Mexican California, to whom President Polk entrusted the preliminary negotiations tending toward the peaceful acquisition of the territory by the United States. Not far from his hacienda is the home of Alvarado, last Mexican Governor of the province; The two-story sandstone hall built by "Don Walter Colton" is near-by on the hill.