

For Mr. Neasham

CORRECTIONS ON PAPER RE BORONDA ADOBE

<u>Page</u>	<u>Correction</u>
1	Should read "set forth"; 8th line from bottom
2	Eliminate the word "when"; should read "He....."
3	"Gertrudes" instead of Gertrude ~ over Senor
4	13th line from bottom; mark end of sentence with ". 3rd line from bottom should read "boy's"
7	7th line from bottom should read "Muños"
8	9th line from bottom should read "Canuto"
13	10th line from bottom should read "1822"
14	1st line should have ~ over Señorita 5th line; after "timber" insert: It is at present owned by Mr. Sidney Fish.
16	2nd line: Change "Lowell" to "Sowell" 10th line: should read "Don Manuel" instead of "Don Miguel"
19	Last line should read "Buelna señoritas"
22	Correct spelling is "Acontecimientos" #6: Canuto de Boronda

HIGH-LIGHTS OF BORONDA ADOBE HISTORY

Gleaned from memoirs of Pico, Romero, Boronda, Alvarado, Mission records and Bancroft's Early California History

Boronda Adobe, first School of Monterey 1817, conducted by Don Manuel de Boronda under the patronage of the last Spanish Governor, Don Pablo Vicente de Sola. Known as a Select School for Boys.

Don Manuel de Boronda came from Jerez, Spain to California via Mexico with Father Junipero Serra and Portola in 1769. Portola was the first Spanish Governor.

Boronda was the first teacher of San Francisco 1796 under the regime of Governor Diego de Borica 1794-1800.

Boronda was sent a power of attorney on mounted messenger by commandant Zuniga of San Diego to act in his stead as proxy god-father to Concepcion de Arguello in 1790 at San Francisco. She was the one that fell in love with the Russian Rezanov. Her father was governor of California in 1814-15.

Don José Canuto de Boronda, first son of Boronda was born in San Francisco in 1792. He was aide-de-camp to Governor Sola in Monterey 1815-22, and also Alcalde of Monterey, Blanciforte, and Juez at San Juan 1844. In 1843 he was granted three suertes of land at Monterey and El Potrero de San Luis Obispo.

Don José Manuel de Boronda, second son of Boronda was a grantee in 1839 of Los Laureles Rancho, consisting of 18,000 acres in the upper Carmel Valley, now known as the Del Monte Rancho. He was Juez de campo at Salinas 1835-6, and was granted Tucho in Santa Cruz County 1835. His son Don Juan de Mata Boronda was Juez at San Carlos, Carmelo in 1846.

Don José Eusebio de Boronda, third son of Boronda was El Rosario in San Francisco 1835. Was granted Rincon del Zanjon 1840 at Salinas, and was Juez aux there in 1877.

Senorita Petra de Boronda, the youngest of four daughters married George Allen, a Quaker who landed in Monterey from an English vessel which sailed around the Cape in 1821. He was born in Ireland of English parentage and left an estate in London. During the Mexican regime no Gringos were permitted to remain in California unless they embraced the Roman Catholic faith and became naturalized Mexicans. Father Sarria, the priest who fell dead from starvation from the altar steps at San Antonio Mission, performed the baptism of Don Jorje Allen at San Carlos Mission, Monterey 1824. George Allen was a man of wide mental vision, a versatile man; surgeon, dentist, Justice of the Peace at Monterey in 1842, a master of four languages, and teacher at the Boronda Adobe by Governor Pio Pico's appointment in 1844-5 with a salary of one thousand dollars per year, quite a jump from the two hundred and fifty dollars of the 1790s. Major-domo of Ayuntamiento, George Allen and committee considered police regulations, schools,

land grants, and the building of a jail at Monterey. George Allen was a secretary of the U. S. Consulate under Thomas O. Larkin being an excellent penman and a man of education. The name of George Allen appears almost daily in the events of early Montereyan life for he seemed vitally interested in the progress and affairs of the capital of California. He was grantee of a valuable business lot in San Francisco.

In 1837 Don Juan Bautista Alvarado met Issac Graham, a hunter at the Boronda Adobe for the purpose of prevailing upon him to arouse his countrymen to join the revolutionary cause in order to seize the reins of power from Governor Gutierrez. During the interview, glancing out of the window, Alvarado saw Captain Muñoz and eight soldiers rapidly approaching the house, whereupon he rushed out, mounted Graham's horse which was standing at the door and dashed off at full speed with bullets whistling about his head. The strongest part of the revolutionary force, from a military point of view, was Graham's company of riflemen. Governor Gutierrez finally surrendered Monterey to Alvarado without a shot being fired.

Three flags have flown over Casa de Boronda; Spanish, Mexican, and American where descendants of Boronda have lived in an unbroken line for one hundred and twenty years.

Tulita Westfall y de Boronda

*Boronda Adobe
Monterey, California*

June 27, 1938

We possess an olla which has been in our family since 1798-9. It belonged to my great grandmother Gertrudes Higuera de Boronda who lived in San Francisco in 1790. Her husband, Don Manuel de Boronda was proxy godfather to Concepcion de Arguello. She was the one that fell in love with the Russian Rezanov. Boronda was also the first teacher of San Francisco in 1796 as listed in Bancroft's Early California History. The Borondas removed to Monterey in the late 1790's and built the Boronda Adobe, first school for boys at Monterey.

The olla was presented to Gertrudes by Unesia's parents. Unesia was a Monterey Indian. She lived in the Ranheria where the Indians lived in mud and twig huts.

Strictly speaking Unesia trusted no one, ^{as} and she was of a sullen and taciturn nature; her distinguishing trait. The only one she fully trusted was Petra Boronda ^{de} my ^{great} grandmother.

My mother at the age of twelve remembers Unesia visiting Petra. Amid broken Spanish, grunts and signs she would bring out of a long pocket a small bag made of deer skin. She produced six or seven gold nuggets. These she gave to Petra with the request that she purchase provisions for her, not wishing to appear at the store with her gold.

Petra would tie the nuggets in her handkerchief, wrap her shawl about her head and shoulders and proceed to Albrego's wooden store. (His store was on the corner of Abrego and Pearl Streets- where Frank Smith has at present an oil station).

Abrego would place the gold nuggets on a scale and weigh them and in short gave the equivalent in provisions which was a paramount luxury to the Indians.

Umesia then embarked upon the task of carrying these supplies from the Boronda Adobe to the Rancheria in several trips in a net that came to her waist in the back and was attached to a deer skin strip or band that she wore around her head. The net was fashioned of strips of cured deer hide. Umesia saddled her head with provisions just as we sometimes saddle our minds with difficulties.

Umesia's dress was brown figured calico; simple skirt gathered to a narrow waist band with a deep pocket in front and a loose calico jacket.

She wore a medium sized black shawl, moccasins upon occasion but went barefoot most of the time. Mother says the soles of her feet were like hide, hard and sure footed. Her hair was salt and pepper, her face was round and brown, and her nose flat and broad.

Umesia Indian of mystery was the centre of interest for certain gold hungry persons. She perceived out of the tail of her eye that she had been shadowed and purposely led them astray at a certain turn of a rocky path where there was a huge boulder. She disappeared in a dramatic demonstration with a quiet smile of satisfaction ~~but~~ which left her followers bewildered and open-mouthed.

In spite of the endeavor of many avaricious people to catch her unawares at her mine she always succeeded in evading these seekers of gold and no one to the present day has solved the secret source of Umesia's gold nuggets. To this day it is known as, "The Lost Mine."

The olla is carved out of a soft material known as Serpentine rock. For this knowledge I am indebted to John Cintello

who has made a study of rocks and minerals in this vicinity, and who says that Serpentine rock is one of the commonest rocks of the state of California. It occurs in every county and probably all the varieties are present.

The color of the olla is gray although it may have been gray-green before being subjected to heat. On the sides it is blackened from camp fires. The olla retains heat for a long period of time due to its asbestos quality.

The period is Monterey Indian pre-Spanish-colonial

The original owners- Parents of Umesia

Present owner- Tulita Westfall

Designed and fashioned by Monterey Indians

Composition- Serpentine rock- common importance-Asbestos
color gray-green- lustre: greasy: hardness 2.5-4: gravity 2.5,
2.65. Serpentine rock is one of the commonest rocks of the
state of California. Occurs in every county and probably all
varieties are present.

It is remarkable that this olla should not have been broken by some fall or accident as I know it was used for the purpose of carrying and cooking food upon various journeys of the Boronda's from Monterey to San Jose, Salinas, Pillarcitos and return in early days by ox-cart the axels of which Petra said were greased with soap.

Tulita Westfall

ranch at the head
of Salinas River.
Gertrudes Higuera
de Boronda made a gift of
this ranch to one of her
daughters Guadalupe de
Boronda who married an Espinosa