

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
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APR 13 1976

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC * * Pruristac, San Pedro y San Pablo. Francisco Sanchez Adobe
AND/OR COMMON Sanchez Adobe Park Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Linda Mar Blvd. one mile east of Highway 1
CITY, TOWN Pacifica VICINITY OF COUNTY San Mateo
STATE California CODE 06 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 17

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY OWNERSHIP STATUS PRESENT USE
X DISTRICT X PUBLIC UNOCCUPIED AGRICULTURE X MUSEUM
BUILDING(S) PRIVATE OCCUPIED COMMERCIAL X PARK
STRUCTURE BOTH WORK IN PROGRESS EDUCATIONAL PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION ACCESSIBLE ENTERTAINMENT RELIGIOUS
OBJECT IN PROCESS YES: RESTRICTED GOVERNMENT SCIENTIFIC
BEING CONSIDERED YES: UNRESTRICTED INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORTATION
NO MILITARY OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME San Mateo County Department of Parks and Recreation
STREET & NUMBER County Government Center
CITY, TOWN Redwood City VICINITY OF STATE California

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. San Mateo County Government Center
STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN Redwood City STATE California

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE San Francisco State University Archaeological Survey
DATE FEDERAL STATE COUNTY X LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS San Francisco State University
CITY, TOWN San Francisco STATE California

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Sanchez Adobe Park is composed of approximately 5 acres of land which has within its boundaries 1) The Sanchez Adobe, 2) An ethnographic Costanoan Indian Village, and 3) Remains of an agricultural outpost which was established by Mission Dolores of San Francisco.

The original adobe structure as constructed by Francisco Sanchez from 1842 to 1846 consisted of three rooms in each of its two stories with an open walled area, probably the kitchen, at the north end of the lower floor. The building as a whole measures 22 by 64 feet. Balconies were originally along the south and north sides but were of a different style than those extant today. Wood frame rooms were added in the 1880's by a new owner, General Edward Kirkpatrick, on the west end of the structure as was an interior stairway from the first to the second floor. The walls of the adobe are made of sun dried adobe bricks and are three feet thick in the first story and two feet thick in the second. The walls were set upon a foundation of local stone taken from a nearby limestone quarry which is still in operation. The original wall surfaces were plastered inside and out.

The County of San Mateo purchased the adobe and its surrounding property in 1946 and restoration of the building took place in 1953. Wooden portions and adobe wing walls at the north side of the adobe were removed at this time, as were the interior stairway, the wooden extensions on the east and west ends of the building, a brick fireplace and chimney, and a wooden balcony on the west end of the structure. The existing second floor balconies and an outside stairway were constructed in 1953 and a redwood shingle roof was replaced with a rough-split cedar shingle cover.

Although the restored Sanchez Adobe most closely approximates the period of 1842-46, several major departures from the building as originally constructed should be noted. Originally, the balconied porches existed only on the north and south sides, and were of an appearance different from those of today's building. The 1953 restoration added balconies at the east and west ends, creating an open veranda all the way around the building. Also, the original building had a hip roof over the main adobe structure with the eaves extended to cover the north and south balconies; the present building now has a hip roof which extends over the balconies on all four sides. Although the adobe has been restored to most closely approximate the period of its construction, the restoration, which removed 1880's wooden additions, treated the roof and balconied porches in a manner similar to the appearance of the building subsequent to the 1880's wooden additions by General Kirkpatrick. The balcony on the east end, however, appears to be purely a product of the 1953 restoration, as no such feature previously existed on the building in that location; also, the present exterior stairway is of 1953 construction and is in a conjectural location.

Also extant within the boundaries of the county park is a known aboriginal archeological site which may have been the ethnographic village of "Pruristac or Pruristag." The site measures approximately 200 by 200 feet and has a depth of 3 feet. The majority of the midden is overlain by the remains of a mission outpost which was established by the Mission Dolores of San Francisco. The remains of the outpost, which were discovered during archeological excavations in 1974, are in the form of cobblestone and limestone foundation

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Sanchez Adobe, ethnographic village, and mission outpost remains represent every period of human occupation that has taken place in the State of California. Beginning with the Costanoan Indians and continuing through the Mission, Mexican, Spanish, and American periods, the structure and remains within the Sanchez Adobe Park have been directly involved with each of these times.

The aboriginal site is one of only two known remaining archaeological sites in the north coast region of San Mateo County and is the only known ethnographic village in the region. Most importantly, the site is directly associated with the remains of the mission outpost. A large number of Indians are recorded in the mission records as having been baptized from the site and used as a labor force for the outpost.

The outpost of the Mission Dolores is the only known extant remains of a series of outposts that was established on the San Francisco peninsula. Begun in 1785 or 1786, work continued on the outpost until 1791 when an epidemic wiped out most of the Indians working there. The outpost at one time supplied all of the food resources for the Mission Dolores. After the epidemic, the emphasis on food production around the outpost switched to cattle raising and by 1834 the buildings were no longer in use. The remains of the outpost, through archaeological investigations, could yield valuable architectural information as well as answer questions about local aboriginal acculturation.

The Sanchez Adobe is the finest example of its type of architecture now existing in San Mateo County. The adobe has, during its existence, mirrored all activities which have taken place regionally and locally. It is believed that a portion of the adobe was constructed with adobe bricks taken from the mission outpost. Francisco Sanchez constructed the adobe from 1842 to 1846. The building was then surrounded by an 8,926 acre landgrant. In 1838 and 1839 Sanchez served as the commander of San Francisco and was juez de pas in 1843. During the U. S. and Mexican War, Sanchez was involved in a local skirmish with an American force under the command of Captain Ward Marston.

Subsequent to the onset of the American period the home of Sanchez was sold to an American soldier, General Edward Kirkpatrick, in 1872. By 1905 the Adobe had been converted to use as a hotel to accommodate passengers of the Ocean Shore Railroad which had been built through the mouth of San Pedro Valley. When the railroad went defunct in the 1920's, the adobe came into use as a farmworkers' house and artichoke storage shed, a direct reflection of the valley's rebirth toward agriculture production. Today, as suburbanization has replaced farms with houses, the adobe is within a park which serves the modern community around it.

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State Historical Landmark No. 391
August 26, 1947
California Department of Parks and Recreation
P. O. Box 2390
Sacramento, California

Historic American Buildings Survey
1958
Library of Congress
Washington, D. C.

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Extant are the foundations of a quadrangle which measured 115' by 110' as a whole and included two granaries, priests' quarters, a chapel, foreman's quarters, a kitchen, storage rooms and an entrance hall. The quadrangle served as a center for agricultural activities from 1786 to 1828. The name is given to the outpost by the Mission Dolores was San Pedro y San Pablo.

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HISTORY OF DON FRANCISCO SANCHEZ

During the Spanish era, Don Francisco Sanchez was the son of one of the Peninsula's most prominent families. He was born in San Jose, where his grandparents lived, but spent his childhood divided between his parents' home in San Francisco and in San Jose with his mother's parents. At a very early age, he was able to ride a horse well and traveled the route between his two homes frequently.

Considering the meager opportunities available to young boys at that time, he acquired a better than average education. He received extensive military training under his father's command, who was a soldier and later Commandant of the San Francisco Presidio.

Sanchez was born under the Spanish flag, but by the time he had attained manhood, Mexico had become independent of Spain and he participated in swearing allegiance to the New Republic of Mexico. Under the new regime, he became Secretary of the newly organized Ayuntamiento, the municipal government of San Francisco, a post he held for several years.

At thirty-two years of age, Sanchez was chosen Captain of the new formed Mexican "civic militia", which took the place of the former Spanish Presidio garrison. He held this position until the end of the Mexican regime.

In 1842, at the age of thirty-seven, Sanchez was made Alcalde of San Francisco. He held this position repeatedly and his picture hangs in the Gallery of Mayors, in San Francisco City Hall. He took his turn as Captain of the Port of San Francisco. He was only thirty-four when he was given a large acreage of land by grant from the Governor of California.

Francisco's father, Don Jose Antonio Sanchez, served the Mexican government well during the period California was under Mexican rule. As a reward for his services, as an Indian fighter, Don Jose was given the Buri-Buri Rancho. This acreage extended from Sanchez Avenue in Burlingame to the hills above South San Francisco and from the salt marsh of the Bay to the Valley of the Crystal Springs Lakes. The Sanchez family home was erected on the present Mills Estate.

Francisco's grant reward for his being Commandant of the San Francisco Presidio was the San Pedro Rancho. Bordering on his father's ranch on the west, it extended along the coast, from the present Edgemar, to the summit of San Pedro Mountain. The property, as surveyed by American engineers, comprises 8,928 acres. During the period Sanchez Adobe was under construction, Francisco resided in a temporary structure. He completed, and took up residence, in Sanchez Adobe in 1846. This was the same year the Americans took over California and replaced the Mexican flag with the Stars and Stripes at Monterey, San Francisco and San Jose.

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The valley, in which Don Francisco Sanchez built his home over a hundred years ago, was already an historic spot. It was the site of a former ranch of Mission Dolores, the first outpost of civilization in what is now San Mateo County. In 1838, when Sanchez applied for this land as a personal grant, the Mission, and its outposts, had already ceased to function. Sanchez constructed the dwelling just about as it stands today. Adobe bricks from the old Mission, and materials washed ashore from the wreck of a Spanish vessel, were used for the building of the famed Adobe.

For many years the Adobe was the home of the Sanchez family. It was the scene of many brilliant social gatherings. Among the famous guests, who once enjoyed its hospitality, were General John C. Fremont, W. C. Ralston and Henry Meigs. During California's Mexican regime, Francisco played host to many leaders of the day including Governor Juan B. Alvarado.

It was the scene of births as well as deaths, and at least one murder; it housed masters of fabulous wealth; men in the throes of bankruptcy and humble laborers.

With some bitterness, historians recall that General Fremont repaid Francisco's hospitality with no appreciation or kindness. Historians record that while Captain Montgomery raised the United States flag, in San Francisco's Portsmouth Square, Don Francisco acted as protector of Mexican property against the Fremont campaign. Two men from Colma, (then the Rancho Laguna de Haro), and their uncle, Jose Berryessa of Santa Clara, were captured by Kit Carson. Fremont at the time was in San Rafael, and when asked if these men should be taken as prisoners, he replied, "I have no room for prisoners", and the captives were shot in calculated, inexcusable murder.

While on a journey south from San Francisco, Fremont became lost in the fog and found himself in Pedro Valley. The barking of a dog conveyed the presence of a nearby residence. With typical California hospitality, Fremont and his men were given accommodations for the night. However, as became their practice, the visiting conquerors confiscated cattle and horses. They sometimes issued receipts for the property taken, which were later honored by the United States Government, but they were not always too careful about the issuance of such receipts. These situations became the background for the battle of San Bruno.

Don Francisco was just the man to instigate the needed action for his military background was of tremendous assistance. When Lt. Washington Bartlett, of the USS Portsmouth in San Francisco Bay, was appointed alcalde of San Francisco in 1846, he followed Fremont's example; organized an expedition of five to continue the same practice of "purchasing livestock".

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Lt. Bartlett, and his party, were captured by Sanchez, and a company of three hundred Californians. Word of the capture spread rapidly as it was the first organized resistance to the Fremont invasion. Disregarding the fact that the Sanchez resistance was merely an encounter to assure his followers respect for their lives and property. The Americans organized an expedition to rescue Bartlett.

The expedition began in San Jose, but went directly to San Francisco for reinforcements, without seeking an engagement with Sanchez and his men.

The San Francisco reinforcements, assisted by a cannon, fought a valiant retreat to San Jose. Even though there were incidents of close range combat, the cannon became mired, and the Californians were able to approach close enough for musket fire. So, it was another war of much shooting, but no killing.

Don Francisco did agree to deliver Bartlett and his companions and, while no terms were announced, Sanchez won his point--no more horse stealing. It is believed that Bartlett had been hidden in the Adobe all this time. After the California army laid down its arms, surrendered and went home on January 8, 1847, Bartlett was released. Sanchez, himself, was taken prisoner by the San Francisco Americans, but was held as a prisoner on the USS Savanaugh only briefly, and then released. Even though Sanchez took vigorous action to correct some of the abuses committed by the invaders, Americans showed high regard for his personal integrity.

After Sanchez died, his land was sold to various persons. The portion on which the famous Adobe stands was acquired by a General Edward Kirkpatrick, A Civil War General, who later deeded it to his wife. In 1946, the property was sold to a group of local real estate men. San Mateo County purchased the site shortly afterwards.

During the years after the Sanchez Adobe was sold, it outlived its usefulness as a dwelling and degenerated, in the prohibition era, into a bootleg saloon; a center for most of the questionable activities that seek such seclusion. It also was used as a hunting lodge and as a shed for packing artichokes.

Sanchez died in 1862, at the age of 57, from injuries received from a fall while horseback riding. He is buried in the historical cemetery at Mission Dolores Basilica. Some of his descendants still reside in the area.

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HISTORY OF ACQUISITION OF THE
ADOBE BY SAN MATEO COUNTY

<u>DATE</u>	<u>RECORDED</u>	<u>VOLUME</u>	<u>PAGE</u>	<u>COST</u>	<u>AREA</u>
May 27, 1947	June 25, 1947	1366	315	\$7,500	5 Acres .47

The property came in 3 parcels:

5 Acres	Volume 1366	Page 315
1/2 "	" 1794	" 548
Right-of-Way	" 2585	" 295

PHYSICAL HISTORY

The original land grant by Governor Juan B. Alvarado, constitutional governor of Alta, California, to Francisco Sanchez is dated January 20, 1839, and is documented in materials on file at the Clerk's Office, U. S. Circuit Courts, Post Office Building, San Francisco. In 1842, Francisco Sanchez started construction of the present two-storied adobe building on the foundations of a structure that had been reconstructed in 1817. According to San Mateo County tax records, this property was acquired by Felton and Patterson in 1872 and subsequently transferred to General Edward Kirkpatrick in 1879. The property remained in the Kirkpatrick family until sold in 1946, with subsequent purchase by San Mateo County.

Owner-builder Francisco Sanchez was the son of Jose Antonio Sanchez. He was a judge in 1839 and later alcalde of San Francisco. His original adobe construction consisted of three rooms on each story with an open walled area (probably the kitchen) at the north end of the lower story rooms. It is most likely that the balconies along the south and north sides were constructed by Sanchez, but were of a different architectural character than those now existing. Most of the additions were added by General Kirkpatrick in the late 1880's and consisted of wooden additions.

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PHOTOGRAPH - DATA BOOK REPORT
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY

Cal-156
Page 1

FRANCISCO SANCHEZ ADOBE (Residence)

San Pedro Valley, San Mateo Co., California

ADDRESS Linda Mar Boulevard and Adobe Drive, San Pedro Valley

OWNER San Mateo County

OCCUPANT Department of Parks and Recreation

USE Historical and House and Museum

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

San Pedro Valley is of interest in early California history, having been an outpost of the Mission Dolores of San Francisco around 1780. Francisco Sanchez constructed the present adobe near the site of the older mission buildings and on the foundations of a building known to have existed prior to 1817. The Historic American Buildings photographs taken in 1936 and the measurements and drawings of 1938-40 give a record of a building that is a typical development of a Mexican period adobe transformed to a late nineteenth century ranch structure.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Physical History The original land grant by Governor Juan B. Alvarado, constitutional governor of Alta California, to Francisco Sanchez is dated January 20, 1839 and is documented in materials on file at the Clerk's Office, U. S. Circuit Courts, Post Office Building, San Francisco. In 1842 Francisco Sanchez started the construction of the present two storied adobe building on the foundations of a structure that had been reconstructed in 1817. According to San Mateo County tax records, this property was acquired by Felton and Patterson in 1872 and subsequently transferred to General Edward Kirkpatrick in 1879. The property remained in the Kirkpatrick family until sold in 1946 and subsequent purchase by San Mateo County.

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character than those now existing. Most of the additions were added by General Kirkpatrick in the late 1880's and consisted of wood framed rooms and balcony at the west end of the structure. The interior stairway dates from this period as do the sash and doors detailed in the 1938 drawings. The San Mateo County reconstruction of 1953 removed wooden portions and the adobe wing walls at the north. The building in this reconstruction was surrounded on all sides with a balcony detailed as they were in the late nineteenth century. The interior stairway was removed and the sash replaced with stock 12 light sash, though the exterior doors remaining on the second story are from the Kirkpatrick additon. The painting reproduced as the first photograph of this set establishes the general character of the Mexican period adobe. Even though the date of the painting is in question (1865 or 1885) it shows the building prior to the additons by General Kirkpatrick. This painting is in the psossession of the San Mateo County Historical Association, 124 Baldwin Ave., San Mateo, California.

Historical Events The most significant part this structure has played in local history is its role in the social pattern of its inhabitants. In its isolated position the owners have often played host to community and state leaders. During Sanchez's ownership frequent visitors were Governor Alvarado, Jose Castro, Estaquio Valencia, Guerrero, De Haro, Bernal and Pioche. Later period visitors were, Stephen J. Field, R. C. Ralston, Harry Meiggs, Jesse and Hall McAllister.

Supplemental Materials
 Land Grant Documents, Clerk's Office, U. S. Circuit Court, Post Office Building, San Francisco
 Bancroft, Hubert Howe, History of California, San Francisco, 1886
 San Mateo County Historical Association, 124 Baldwin Ave., San Mateo, California
 California Historical Landmark, Number 391

Prepared by KENNETH H. CARDWELL
 Architect
 August 1958

ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

The Francisco Sanchez adobe is in excellent condition and well maintained although the 1953 restoration departs from eith either the early adobe period or the later nineteen century additions. The building is open to the public with no admission charge and is used as a local history and house museum.

Architectural Character The building was at its most interesting architectural character after the additions by General Kirkpatrick as illustrated in photograph two of this series. The combination of the Mexican and Victorian details around 1890 created a venacular architecture of simple charm and graceful proportion. The added length to the original structure and the volumes blocking the ends of the north and south balconies

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created a design in harmony with the site and living pattern of the occupants. By 1953 much of the wooden structure had deteriorated and was removed in the reconstruction of this building and is indicated on the drawings.

Condition The building is in excellent condition due to the construction in 1953, though the exterior plaster has been removed leaving the adobe brick subject to weathering and vandalism. Earthquake protection has been added by an inch and one-half gunited concrete over steel mesh on all interior walls and by the introduction of a reinforced concrete bond beam at the first and second floor plate levels.

Exterior The existing structure is twenty-two feet in width by sixty-four feet in length, surrounded by a balcony with a loggia beneath approximately six feet in width. The foundations are of local stone supporting adobe masonry walls approximately three feet in width at the first story and two feet at the second. The adobe sun-dried bricks are ten and one-half by twenty-one by a plus or minus three inches in thickness, with butted vertical joints and plus or minus one inch and one-half horizontal joints of adobe mud. The bricks are laid with the exterior face showing one stretcher course and one header course alternating at each face of the building to create corner bonding. The original plaster on the wall has been removed. The walls are capped at the first story offset and the top of the second story walls with a four by twelve inch redwood plate.

The balcony trim, flooring and original posts are redwood. The posts are a net seven and one-half inches square with two inch chamfers as shown on the drawings.

The chimney of brick construction dating from the 1890 additions has been removed.

The exterior doors on the first floor are 1953 constructions while on the second story they date from the 1890 additions. The present sash are fixed twelve light stock pine sash replacing the earlier double hung (weightless) sash as detailed on the drawings. The detail which shows an upper fixed sash with a movable lower sash without a parting bead is similar to those found in other adobe constructions in the Monterey area. Due to changes in the floor levels at various periods the original first story window lintels have been cut to facilitate the raising of the window openings.

The roof is now of rough split cedar shakes in a simple hip form which covers the balconies on all sides. The original roof was a hip roof over the main adobe structure with the eaves extended to cover the north and south balconies. During the late nineteenth century the roof was shingled with redwood shingles.

Interiors The first story floor is now red colored cement scored in a tile pattern, prior to 1953 it was one by four pine flooring, originally it was probably tamped earth. The second story floor is one and one-half inch by ten inch redwood boards with a one-quarter inch bead exposed on the finished first floor ceiling. The beams supporting

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the floor are four by seven inches net redwood beams with a quarter inch and half inch bead profiles at each edge.

The present exterior stairway is of 1953 construction and in a conjectural location. The interior stair existing prior to 1953 has been removed and is shown in the photographs and drawings.

The walls are white cement plaster having been structurally reinforced as described above. The door and window reveals are splayed at the jambs and flat at the head and lined with flush jointed redwood boards painted white. It is possible that some of the windows were fitted with interior wood shutters, (judging from hardware marks) but it is impossible to tell the extent or nature of such due to subsequent changes.

The trim is generally redwood throughout. The sills of the windows are unique, their crude profile probably an indication of the fabrication of all but the smaller molded elements by local craftsmen.

There is no hardware left to give a clue to the nature of early pieces, but the use of wooden pegs in the balcony and roof framing would indicate that such items were hard to come by in this area in the early period of construction.

No special provisions for light or heat were evident in the early construction though fireplaces and flues were added in the late nineteenth century. The over-mantle and the chimney were removed in the 1953 reconstruction, though the fireplace was retained and a simple redwood trim added.

Site The site of the Francisco Sanchez adobe near the San Pedro creek and well back in the San Pedro valley indicates the care and thought typical of the selection of early homesites. The adobe is oriented with its long axis east-west giving the south elevation a magnificent view of the Montara mountains which form the south boundary of the valley. Its position approximately one mile east of the shoreline means that the site escapes many hours of the coastal fogs that blanket the California coast during the summer months. Many of the large eucalyptus trees planted in the late nineteenth century have been removed, but old cypress trees dating from even earlier days remain at the north boundary of the site.

The extent of the ranch outbuildings and of the structures of even the earlier Mission Dolores outpost buildings is the subject of study of those interested in early California communities. Alan Brown of San Mateo County is one who has done some work in this area. Further information may be had by consulting La Peninsula, Journal of the San Mateo County Historical Association, Volume IX, Number 2.

Prepared by

KENNETH H. CARDWELL, Architect
August 1958

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Sanchez Adobe Historic Park District
Supplemental Information

This is a point of clarification, that of substantiating the statement "the aboriginal site is one of only two known remaining archaeological sites in the north coast region of San Mateo County": The coastside of San Mateo County can be divided into three regions based on geographical features. These are the north, central, and south regions, each of which contains a number of archaeological resources. The north coast region is bounded on the south by Montara Mountain and on the north by the San Mateo-San Francisco County line. Within this north coast region there are, at this time, only two known archaeological sites. These are the site located within the Sanchez Adobe Park and a site located to the north at Mussel Rock. A large portion of the north coast region of San Mateo County has already been subject to archaeological reconnaissances. As more of the region is surveyed, it may be that other archaeological resources will be located, but at this time only the above two have been found.