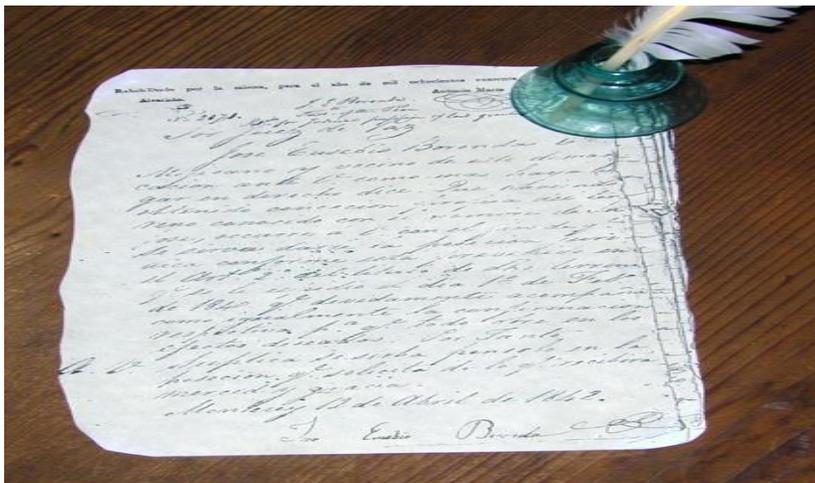


Preservation of Historical Documents of Monterey County



Summary:

An investigation was launched into the methodologies of preserving Monterey County historical documents. The investigation was based upon Monterey County Civil Grand Jurists' observations and an inquiry received from the public. These were our questions:

- What types of historical documents exist in Monterey County?
- Who has documents and what types of documents do they preserve?
- How are these documents maintained?
- How are they secured and stored?
- What methods of document storage are employed in Monterey County?
- Are there formally trained employees, i.e. archivists, handling the documents? What are their qualifications?
- Are these documents available to the public?
- Is access to these documents controlled?
- Is there funding available for preserving documents?

Background:

In 1602, Spanish explorer, Sebastian Vizcaino, explored the California coast and his intrepid crew were probably the first Europeans to see our coastline. They camped under an oak tree near what is now Monterey's Lighthouse Avenue tunnel, adjacent to the present-day lower Presidio Historic Park. In 1769, another Spaniard, Gaspar de Portola, sailed up the coast. In 1770, Portola returned with Father Junipero Serra. They landed and held Mass under what, they presumed, was the same oak tree where the Vizcaino expedition had camped. The tree no longer exists, however, there is a small monument of Father Serra, just off Pacific Street, which marks the approximate place where the oak stood. Accounts indicate this coast oak, known as the "Plymouth Rock of California", lived happily into the early 1900s. Local Native Americans, many of whom were indoctrinated into the Catholic Church, planted acorns from the tree. Pieces of the tree have been preserved and stored by both the Diocese of Monterey and the Vatican. One descendant of the tree lived for a time outside the Stokes Adobe in Monterey, site of the Restaurant 1833.¹

Father Junipero Serra became the first Governor of Alta California, a region which included all of the modern states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico.²

Father Serra established nine missions in Alta California between 1769 to 1782. He died in 1784 and was beatified in 1988 by Pope John Paul II. He was later canonized in 2015 by Pope Francis.³

¹ Pacific Grove Natural History Museum, <http://www.pgmuseum.org/blog/2015/6/12/a-tree-and-a-chair>

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alta_California

³ <http://www.biography.com/people/junipero-serra-9479243>



Founding painting of Father Serra's first Mass, by Leon Trousset, 1877, oil on canvas, 53"x72"⁴

The history of Monterey can be broken down into five major eras consisting of:

1. Native American, prior to 1542
2. European Expeditions 1542 - 1769
3. Spanish Colonial 1769 - 1821
4. Mexican Colonial 1821 - 1848
5. US Territory from 1848 until statehood in 1850

The land holdings in Monterey County were first Ranchos granted by the King of Spain and later granted by the Mexican Government. One of the first Royal Land Grants in Monterey County was El Alisal in 1834 and consisted of 5,941 acres. Under the rule of the Mexican Government the number of Ranchos proliferated, most of them much larger than the original royal land grants, for example, Rancho Alisal Bernal in 1866 and Rancho Alisal Hartnell in 1882. However, the largest was probably Cienega del Gabilan in 1867 which consisted of 48,780 acres. Most of the ownership of the Ranchos was lost when California became a state. This was because landowners were

⁴ <http://www.carmelmissionfoundation.org/PDFS/ArtArtifactRestoration.pdf>

required to prove ownership in the Federal Court in San Francisco. To secure and finalize the ownership, landowners were to be present or be represented by counsel when their case was called. Landowners were not given prior notice of their hearing. Most Monterey County landowners could not afford to remain in San Francisco indefinitely awaiting an undetermined court date. Instead, they retained legal counsel to appear for them. The landowners incurred legal fees, which became so great that the attorneys frequently assumed ownership of the property in lieu of payment for the landowner's debit.

Upper California = Alta California



Our County's documents, maps, and artwork are full of important and historically valuable information, and they should be maintained and preserved for future generations.

Investigative Methodology:

The MCCGJ interviewed several individual members of the following entities:

- Monterey County Historical Society
- Diocese of Monterey
- City of Monterey Museum and Cultural Arts Department & Colton Hall Museum

⁵ Richard Fraiola, philatelist, <http://www.rfrajola.com/>

- Salinas Steinbeck Library
- Monterey County Clerk's Office
- Monterey County Parks and Recreation Department

The Grand Jury also obtained information from research on the internet.

Facts:

Historical documents pertaining to Monterey County are stored in numerous locations, some of which are:

1. The Monterey County Historical Society: The Historical Society maintains a wealth of historical material on Monterey County in its Robert B. Johnston Archival Vault, built in 1973. In 2016, the Society began a certification process on a new much larger vault. They are the only such facilities outside of universities on the Central Coast that are humidity and temperature controlled.⁶

A brief list of what they house:

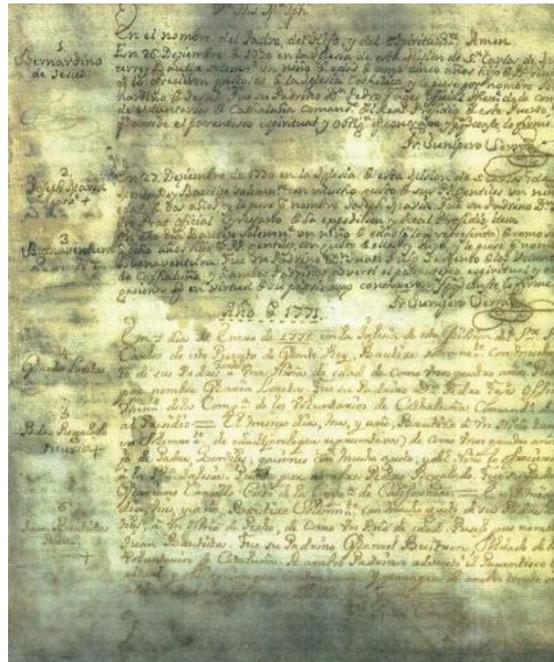
- Spanish military records and correspondence; most date in the 1780's
- Mexican records of real estate land grant petitions, civil and criminal court records, immigration papers and military matters.
- Monterey County Records from the early 1850's
- Agricultural history which includes information on rainfall and irrigation practices, and ranch maps
- Photographs of daily life/rural and city scenes/aerials of the County dating back from the mid-1800's

⁶ Monterey County Historical Society, <http://mchsmuseum.com/vault.html>

The Society relies on donations, grants and volunteers to maintain all the museum facilities.

2. The Diocese of Monterey maintains sacramental records that were celebrated prior to 1960 for most parishes in the counties of Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Benito and San Luis Obispo. They also store and maintain documents, maps, artwork and artifacts from the early Spanish Mission days.⁷

Copy of a page from Junipero Serra's Diary



⁷ <https://dioceseofmonterey.org/archivist>

⁸ Copy of a page of Junipero Serra's diary, courtesy of the Diocese of Monterey

Monterey offers a historical self-guided historical audio tour. These cell phone tours were made possible by a Preserve America grant from the National Park Service. Congress has authorized but not funded any grant money for the last seven years for additional cities and counties to offer the same type of tour.¹¹



4. The University of California Berkley has possession of many of the original documentation of the Royal Land Grants under the King of Spain and the Land Grants under the Government of Mexico.¹²
5. The Agricultural and Rural Life Museum in King City keeps documents, artifacts, and farm machinery from numerous Monterey County farms and the Spreckels Sugar Factory. Their archive room is a state-of-the-art, temperature and humidity controlled environment.¹³
6. The John Steinbeck Library in Salinas keeps documents, newspapers, photos, and other historically unique items pertaining to the foundation and history of Salinas. They have a staff archivist and are striving to implement a temperature and humidity controlled archival vault.¹⁴

¹¹ <http://www.monterey.org/museums> and <http://www.preserveamerica.gov/>

¹² <http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/libraries/bancroft-library>

¹³ <http://www.mcarlm.org/exhibits/about>

¹⁴ <http://www.salinaspubliclibrary.org/john-steinbeck-library>

7. The Monterey County's Office of Assessor-County Clerk-Recorder maintains birth, marriage and death certificates and records of land transfer deeds dating back to the 1850's. Many records have been digitized and are stored offsite. Other volumes are in the vestibule of the Clerk's office, where the public is welcome to peruse these tomes.¹⁵

Monterey County's Office of Assessor-County Clerk-Recorder can charge a minimal fee for birth or marriage certificates, which generates funds for preserving the documents. The fees received consistently fall short of what is needed to preserve our County's history.



8. Many more locations in the county have historical documents, i.e. California State University, Monterey Bay (CSUMB), county libraries, cities, etc. There is not one database source that inventories or catalogues all that is housed or available to view in the County.
9. Most museums can maintain, digitize and store historical documents based on the generosity of donors, volunteers or grantors. Few have working budgets or any money earmarked to offset the price of maintaining their collections.

¹⁵ <http://www.co.monterey.ca.us/government/departments-a-h/assessor/assessor-county-clerk-recorder>

Findings:

- F 1. The archivists and historians employed by the different agencies are well educated in their field and take great care in their duties.
- F 2. Most agencies in Monterey County charged with the task to maintain and store historical records and artifacts do the best that they can with the facilities and funds they have available.
- F 3. The documents stored and maintained in these repositories vary. The most modern and up to date methods are those maintained in a temperature and humidity controlled vault at the Monterey County Historical Society.
- F 4. The volumes of records in the vestibule of the office of the Assessor-County Clerk-Recorder, although preserved, may be damaged by public use. These documents are neither temperature nor humidity controlled. Additionally, access to the title transfer records is uncontrolled.
- F 5. Historical documents and photos should be digitized and available to the public on-line, to lessen the amount of handling of documents.
- F 6. The historical documents and artifacts of Monterey County are valuable assets to the citizens of California, Monterey County and residents of the cities located within the county. As such they should be protected to ensure proper storage, maintenance, and handling.
- F 7. Not all the locations that store and maintain historical documents are staffed by trained archivists.
- F 8. Some entities, i.e. Monterey County Assessor-County Clerk-Recorder, are able to “hire” outside companies to digitize their data. Others rely on the generosity of volunteers.
- F 9. Monterey County stores many of the historical documents in a warehouse. These documents are not in humidity or temperature controlled environment.

Recommendations:

- R 1. All Cities and agencies within Monterey County should catalog and index all historical documentation they maintain.
- R 2. This index once created should be shared between each city and all county historical agencies.
- R 3. Monterey County offices should have all their historical documents stored in humidity and temperature controlled environments. To address the lack of funding to protect these documents the County Clerk should add a small assessment on documents requested to generate revenue.

Requests for Responses:

Pursuant to Penal Code section 933.05, the Monterey County Civil Grand Jury requests a response to Findings and Recommendations as follows:

Monterey County Assessor-County Clerk-Recorder; F 1. - F 9. and R 1. - R3.

Monterey County Board of Supervisors; F 1. - F 9. and R 1. - R 3.

City of Salinas; F 1. - F 3., F 5. - F 7., and R 1. - R 2.

City of Monterey; F 1. - F 3., F 5. - F 7., and R 1. - R 2.

Invited Response:

Diocese of Monterey; F 1. - F 3., F 5. - F 7., and R 1. - R 2.

Monterey County Historical Society; F 1. - F 3., F 5. - F 7., and R 1. - R 2.

City Librarian, City of Salinas Steinbeck Library; F 1. - F 3., F 5. - F 7., and R 1. - R 2.

