

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Ser. No. 0001-03R
HABS _____ HAER _____ NR 3 SHL _____ Loc _____
UTM: A 10/714030/3907100 B _____
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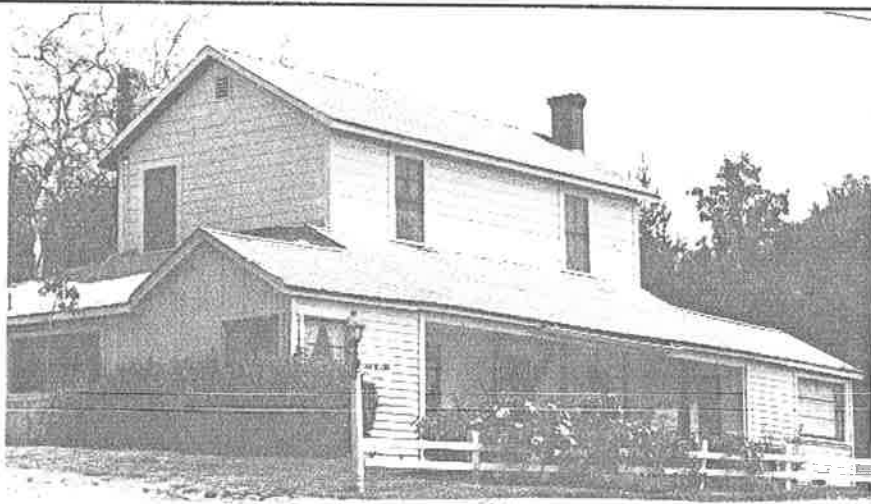
IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: Wolfe Residence
2. Historic name: Andrews Adobe
3. Street or rural address: 1451 Andrews Street
City San Luis Obispo Zip 93401 County San Luis Obispo
4. Parcel number: 1-081-09
5. Present Owner: Anthony M. Wolfe, M.D. Address: 1451 Andrews
City San Luis Obispo Zip 93401 Ownership is: Public _____ Private X
6. Present Use: Residential Original use: Residential

DESCRIPTION

- 7a. Architectural style: Adobe with Wood Frame
- 7b. Briefly describe the present *physical description* of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition:

This is a classic box style residence with California Ranch style influences. This two story residence has a steeply pitched roof with side facing gables. There are two red brick chimneys at opposite corners of the composition shingle roof. The eaves are slightly extended. Windows are mainly 2/2 double hung sash windows. Along with 1/3 horizontal pane windows. The front porch is central in the structure front facade, and is recessed with simple porch posts for support. This is an adobe structure presently covered with clapboard and shiplap siding.



8. Construction date:
Estimated 1830 Factual _____
9. Architect Unknown
10. Builder Unknown
11. Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage _____ Depth _____
or approx. acreage 100
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s)
February 1983

13. Condition: Excellent ____ Good X Fair ____ Deteriorated ____ No longer in existence ____
14. Alterations: Second story added; wood siding exterior
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land X Scattered buildings X Densely built-up ____
Residential ____ Industrial ____ Commercial ____ Other: ____
16. Threats to site: None known X Private development ____ Zoning ____ Vandalism ____
Public Works project ____ Other: ____
17. Is the structure: On its original site? Yes Moved? ____ Unknown? ____
18. Related features: ____

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site.)

This two story clapboard covered adobe is historically outstanding as one of the oldest existing buildings in San Luis Obispo County. Believed to be the second oldest surviving structure in the county, it was probably built before 1800. The bottom floor was constructed from adobe bricks by "neo-phyte" Indian labor that worked at the Mission before 1800. In the 1790's, skilled Spanish and Mexican artisans who came to California to work on Mission properties may have helped to erect this structure. Supposedly, in the early 1800's, the mayordome, the manager of the Mission, resided at the adobe. J.P. Andrews, a leading banker, pioneer, dairyman, rancher and philanthropist bought the property about 1870. Andrews, who migrated to California in 1859, lived here most of his prosperous adult life. The second story of the building was added about 1906 when J. P. Andrews was 82 years old.

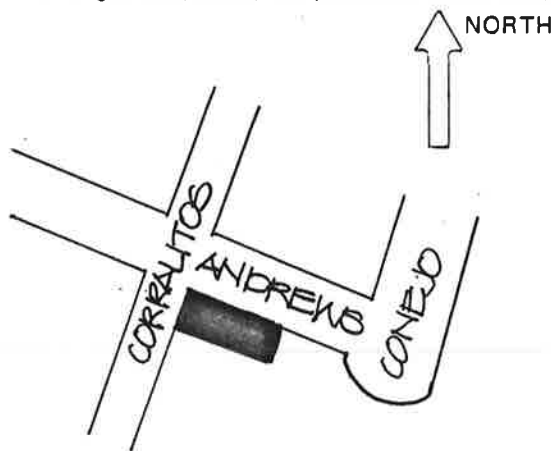
20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)
Architecture 1 Arts & Leisure ____
Economic/Industrial 2 Exploration/Settlement ____
Government ____ Military ____
Religion ____ Social/Education ____

21. Sources (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates).

"The Story of the Andrews Adobe" by
Lorraine Bailey
History of San Luis Obispo County by
Myron Angel, 1883.

22. Date form prepared June 30, 1983
By (name) Historic Res. Survey Staff
Organization City of San Luis Obispo
Address: P.O. Box 321
City San Luis Obispo Zip 93401
Phone: (805) 541-1000

Locational sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):





ANDREWS ADOBE, 1451 ANDREWS STREET. Built in the late 19th century by Indian laborers, the Andrews Adobe is believed to be one of the oldest surviving structures in San Luis Obispo County. Originally constructed as a one-story house, the edifice might have housed the manager of the mission in the early 1800s. Around 1870, prominent businessman and banker J.P. Andrews purchased the property and lived there with his family for many years. In 1906, at the age of 82, Andrews added a second floor. Today, the adobe is covered in clapboard.

~~Andrews Adobe~~

Much interest is being shown in the Adobe Tour and Tea of the San Luis Obispo County Historical Society scheduled for Saturday, May 3rd. Three adobes are to be open to the public on that day and tea will be served at the County Historical Museum. At each place the hostesses will be in costume of the period. The three adobes to be visited are: Andrews Adobe (Wilkinson), built about 1800; the Canet Adobe (Waterman), built about 1830, and the Parker or Hayes Adobe (Leitcher), built about 1860.

The oldest adobe is the Wilkinson (Andrews). Local historians claim that the building was put up under supervision of the padres of Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa about 1800, and was probably for the mayordomo in charge of the Mission Orchards.

The Wilkinson Adobe, at one time called El Rancho Alisal, has had a fascinating history. It is described as "Portion of the West $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 25 in Township 30 South Range 12 East, Mt. Diablo Meridian". It appears on the official Township Plat, made in 1867, by S. W. Foreman. It is sometimes spoken of as The Bandit Adobe because rumor has linked the house with Pio Linares and

(MORE)

2 - 2 - 2

Joaquin Murietta in 1853. Legend even whispers the names of the Dalton Boys and the James gang. The San Luis Obispo Vigilantes settled with Pio Linares in the quick, violent fashion of the early west. The Historical Museum has on display photostats of the Vigilante papers dated May 1858. These are signed by 150¹⁵⁰ respected citizens of the town who banded together to restore law and order to the quiet little town named for St. Louis, Bishop of Toulouse. The Executive Committee of 12 is represented with papers bearing the signatures, among others, of Capt. John Michael Price, Walter Murray, D. P. Mallagh and W. J. Graves. Visitors to the Wilkinson Adobe will be particularly interested in following up portions of its history through these Vigilante papers.

The old adobe has changed hands many times and ^{legend that clings to the rancho} ~~in searching the records~~. According to the story, ^{cells of the} ~~we find a~~ sale of the property, with adjoining holdings, on May 30, 1859. ^{the} property was sold on that day by Jose Antonio Mallarjaga to Jose Maria Munoz for parcels the unbelievable price of \$80. As there were several parcels of land, a USA

Records were kept officially only since California became a state in 1850. However in searching the records we find the owners of the property have been: Jose Munoz, 3/3/1855; John Pickney Andrews, 3/5/1870; Neil Cook, 12/7/09; Elizabeth Popeney, 11/7/35; W. H. Nuss, 9/5/45; Banning M. Garrett, 6/2/49 and the present owners, James S. and Jane K. Wilkinson since 9/30/55. It has been reported that J. P. Andrews bought the adobe and rancho from Bartolomeo Brizzolara on Dec. 26, 1869 but the official records do not show this transfer as such. Mr. Andrews name appears officially on 3/5/70. However, his name has clung more closely to identifying the adobe than any other. It was J. P. Andrews who had the adobe walls covered with wooden siding and added a second story to the home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson will open their hospitable home for the Adobe Tour and Tea on Saturday, May 3rd from two to five-thirty. Mrs. Wilkinson will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. John Badgley and the three Wilkinson children, Jimmy, Wendy and SUSIE. Tickets for the delightful historical afternoon will be on sale at the Historical Museum, Margaret McNeill's, Marshall's Jewelry Store, Riley's and Lenore Smith's.

By Louisiana Clayton Dart, Curator.

4/11/58

THE HISTORY OF "THE ANDREWS ADOBE"
SAN LUIS OBISPO



by

Lorraine E. Hensel

California State Polytechnic College
June, 1971

Housing for Contemporaries
Mrs. Mildred Roske
H.E. 323

THE ANDREWS ADOBE

Buried gold, bandit lair, stage coach depot, legends and facts, are all threaded in the story of the historic old adobe which overlooks San Luis Obispo from Murray Hill, just north of the senior high school and at the edge of Escuela Alta. The legal description appears on the official township plat, made in 1867, by S. W. Foreman. It is described as "El Rancho Alisal", NW of SW of Sect. 25 - T 30S, Range 12E (180° due S) (72° due E), Mt. Diablo Range.

The adobe, built around 1800, to which the name of Andrews has clung longer than any other, is now owned by Dr. and Mrs. Anthony Wolfe and has been named "Casa de Lobo" (House of Wolf). The comfortable dwelling of today started out as two adobe rooms. It was built by mission Indians under the supervision of the padres of Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa. It probably was used by the mayordomo of the Mission a century and a half ago. A wooden arch in the living room is from an early whaling vessel. This structure, the oldest continuously lived in adobe in the county, was near ruins twice, but has been repaired and added onto by various owners. It once sold for the unbelievable sum of \$80. Nine owners have held title to the adobe, built when the flag of Spain flew over California.

In visualizing the use of the adobe structure in connection with the mission it is important to remember that all the land between the mission and the adobe was under cultivation and the mayordomo (or manager) could oversee much of the land from the site. A tall pine tree on an adjoining lot now obstructs the view of the mission from the property.

It was sometimes spoken of as the Bandit Adobe, as legend has it that Pio Linares, his wife and cohorts lived there for a while, taking advantage of the wonderful view afforded from the hilltop to see approaching enemies. Pio Linares was a lieutenant for the legendary badman, Joaquin Murietta, who led his band to the single-story adobe in 1853 and was known to have directed raids on gold and cattle for three years from the lair. Besides the wide view of the valley, its approaches from the north were ideal for their adventuring, serving as a lookout station for moving gold and horses into Mexico. It is also said that Joaquin Murietta used the adobe as a hideout as well as the Dalton and James brothers.

The first vigilantes in San Luis Obispo were organized for the purpose of tracking down Linares. The County Historical Museum has on display photostats of the vigilante papers, dated May, 1858. These are signed by 150 respected citizens of the town who banded together to restore law and order to the quiet little town named for St. Louis, Bishop of Toulouse.

The following quotation from Morrison's history of San Luis Obispo relates:

"...In the morning word was brought to the town that four of the gang were hid in a ravine back of town, where Pio Linares had a 'ranchito' for stolen horses. The sheriff with fifteen men set out to capture them. It was later proven that Linares went with the gang to murder the two Frenchmen, as far as the San Juan ranch, but left there because the rest would not consent to the murder of the woman. Linares' motto was "Dead men tell no tales."

"...On June 9, 1858, another party went to Linares' 'ranchito' and driving in his horses as a preventive measure, started off for Santa Ynez and La Purisima, where the rest were said to be. Pio and his friends were right at hand, however, and saw the party starting.... About 10:00 a.m. the guard was called off and it was decided to let the bandits get out of the woods and then set the 'trackers' on their trail. However, 20 men insisted on taking up the trail in the willows.... Soon they found Linares' saddle bags, and robber and murderer though he was, he carried with him a picture of his wife, which was in one of the bags. In a moment bullets flew, one wounding Linares through the leg.... In about fifteen minutes Pio Linares was shot through the head and Miguel Blanco and Desidero Grijalva taken prisoners. The prisoners stated that they had been without food for four days but Linares refused to let them surrender. The dead on both sides (thirteen) were brought to town and buried. Monday, June 14, Blanco and Grijalva were hanged at 1 P.M." ¹

The formality of title to the land would involve a principle, so Pio's name does not appear in the land records.

It might be an interesting speculation that Engelhardt² records that in 1827 Victor Linares became mayordomo at a salary of \$20.00 per month. Could this be a relative of Pio and explain how the location of the adobe was known to him?

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1. History of San Luis Obispo County and Environs; Mrs. Annie L. Morrison and John H. Haydon; Historic Record company, Los Angeles, California, 1917. P.64-65.
 2. Mission San Luis Obispo in the Valley of the Bears by Fr. Zephyrin Engelhardt, O.F.M., W. T. Genns., Santa Barbara, 1963. P. 136.



Copy of Tintype showing Pio Linares with Colt and Derringer.

Joaquin Murietta was in and out of this territory many times, and interesting incidents are recorded in the early accounts. The legend of his presence in this adobe is related as follows:

"The story goes that Murietta, cooking a pot of beans at the ancient adobe, was surprised by a sheriff's posse. The bullet fired by the law men missed its target and hit the bean pot instead.³"

This metal pot, presented by Cecil Evans, is still part of the collection at the San Luis Obispo County Historical Museum, and can be viewed there.

The adobe was given complete respectability when it was sold to J. P. Andrews, who was to become the leading banker in San Luis Obispo and one of the town's leading citizens. Jespersen⁴ writes, "No history of San Luis Obispo County would be complete without an account of the Andrews' family." The first chapter was written when John Pinckney Andrews and his bride, the former Tennessee Amanda Cheney, arrived in 1860 after their marriage in Lake County in January. He was 36 and she was 15.

John Pinckney Andrews was born in Montgomery County, North Carolina on May 11, 1824. He was a great-grandson of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Brigadier-General in the Continental Army in the War for Independence, member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, Minister to France in 1796

3. Interview with Louisiana Clayton Dart, Curator of County Historical Museum.

4. History of San Luis Obispo County, State of California, Its People and Its Resources, Senator Chris N. Jespersen, Editor-in-Chief, 1949, Harold Meier, Publisher.

and Federalist candidate for President of the United States in 1804. He arrived in California via the Isthmus of Panama in 1857 in search of gold.⁵

Tennessee Amanda Cheney was born in Arkansas, April 27, 1845, and had crossed the plains with her parents. Her father, William Cheney, had brought with him a herd of dairy cows and with the remnant of the herd still alive when the west coast was reached, established the first dairy herd in northern California.⁶

The Andrews' first settled in the Upper Arroyo Grande Valley. Exciting tales are recorded of how the stockmen of the open ranges resented the coming of settlers and of how Mr. Andrews' life was threatened, but he stood his ground, built a house for his young wife, and prospered as a cattle and sheep rancher. The early history books all record some of the shrewd dealings that established his fortune:

"In 1864 he was devoting his attention to the raising of cattle and hogs, and, although this was a dry year, he found it very profitable. Cattle everywhere were starving and could be bought at almost any price; so he purchased them, killed and boiled them and fed them to his hogs, later receiving a high price for these.

...At this time he had an arrangement with F. Z. Branch, who owned thousands of acres of land and a great number of cattle, to take the latter, give Mr. Branch the hides as pay, and keep the carcasses for feed...his (Mr. Branch's) own vaqueros were killing and skinning the cattle as well; but they mutilated the hides so that they were almost worthless.

5. Jespersen, P. 195.

6. Ibid.

...Mr. Andrews also purchased one hundred steers for two hundred dollars, fattened them, and disposed of them for over \$25.00 per head that same year, these being the only fat cattle to be had at that time."⁷

References in the books to the adobe are as follows: "He later disposed of his equity in this land, and purchased the home near San Luis Obispo called the 'Andrews Place', where he lived until a few years before his death."⁸ Jespersen records: "So well did he prosper that ten years later, in 1869, he purchased the adobe house in San Luis Obispo formerly owned by Pio Linares, famous bandit of early times, remodeled it, added a second story, and moved his family and headquarters into the city." Andrews also covered the dirt walls with siding.⁹ There were thirteen children, seven of which were still living in 1917 and were named as Mrs. Alice V. Morton of San Gabriel; George H. Andrews, Mrs. Mary E. Rideout and Mrs. Martha Murphy of San Luis Obispo; David of Pomona; and LeRoy F. and Jerome P., both of Pismo.¹⁰

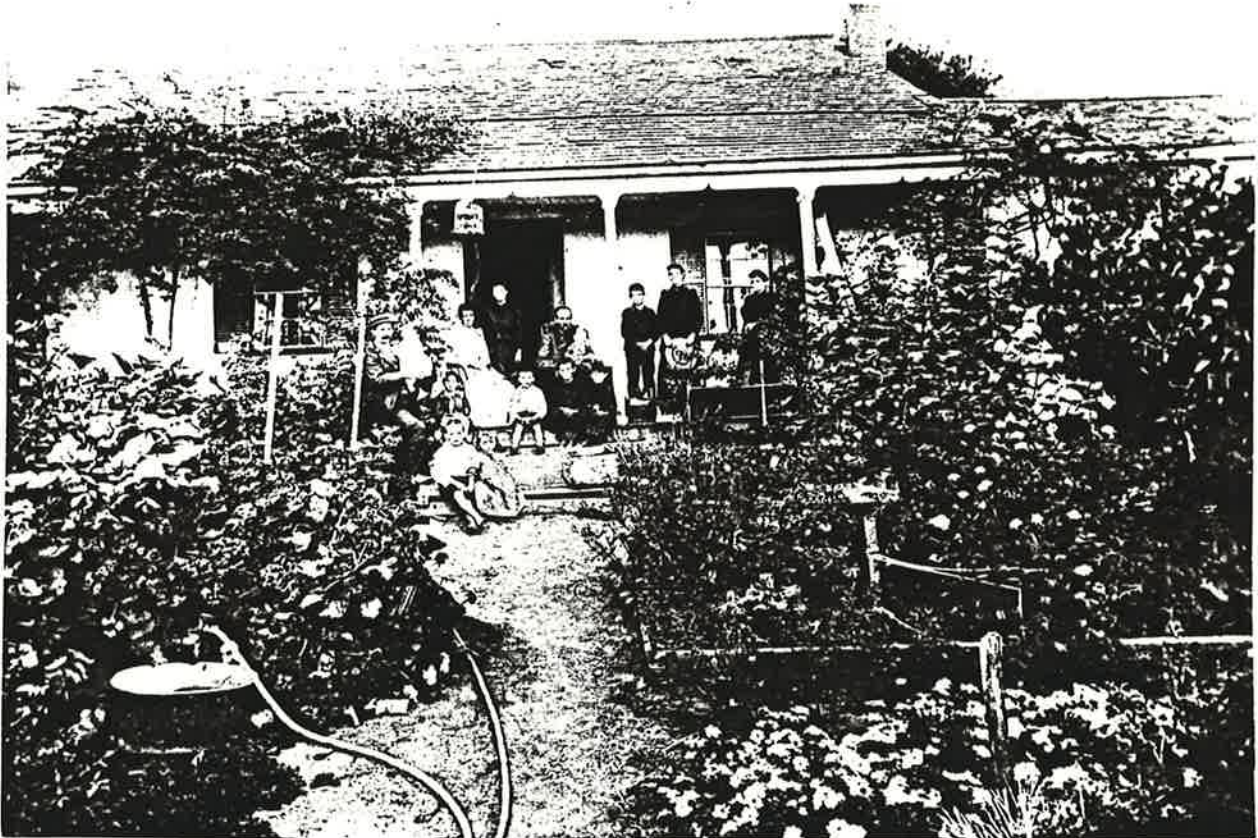
The following picture brings up a very interesting question as to exactly when the second story was added by Mr. Andrews. It is printed in the Telegram Tribune in July, 1958 with the following caption:

7. Morrison, P. 208.

8. Ibid.

9. Jespersen, P. 136.

10. Morrison, P. 209.



"Taken about 1891 when it was known as the Andrews Adobe and was the property of that family"

Left to right: Charlie Brew (with baby in his arms); Mrs. Alice Andrews Morton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Andrews: J. B. Morton and the nine Morton children.¹¹ (Identification made by Mrs. J.M.P. Hewson). Actually, according to later information, it appears the upstairs addition was added in 1906, six years after the death of Mrs. Andrews.

11. Charlie Brew was married to an Andrews daughter. Mrs. Hewson is a granddaughter of the Andrews'.

It is interesting to speculate what the living conditions must have been for the Andrews family in the early days. The original part of the adobe consisted of two rooms, then additions on both sides must have been divided into sleeping space. When the upper story was added, with access provided by inside stairs, it was merely a loft with neither heat nor electricity.

Nevertheless, Mr. Andrews continued to be involved in the growth of San Luis Obispo. Other highlights of his activities included:

"Mr. Andrews was a pioneer dairyman of this section, for he was the first man to devote any attention to this now most important industry. He was also the first man to devote any attention to the bee industry, paying \$50.00 each for the first stands, and continuing his interest and study until 1869. Mr. Andrews later became one of the largest sheep men in the county.

In 1873 Mr. Andrews, with five others, organized the Bank of San Luis Obispo and in 1877 he became its managing director and president, continuing until 1890. In 1893 he organized the Andrews Banking Company and was its controlling stockholder and dominating factor. In 1899 during the financial stringency, his institution was one of the few that took care of its clients and closed the year profitably. J. P. Andrews headed the banking house bearing his name from the date of its organization until January 21, 1913, when he was succeeded by his oldest son, George H. Andrews.

In 1883, Mr. Andrews headed a stock company known as the San Luis Hotel Company and erected a hotel called the Andrews Hotel, in his honor, on the corner of Monterey and Osos streets, which was opened to the public....In 1885 the building and

contents were completely destroyed by fire. Eventually Mr. Andrews acquired the interests of the other stockholders in the lot, and then began a building era which he alone managed and financed until the whole of the property he owned in that block was covered with brick buildings.¹²

Mr. Andrews and Ernest Cerf were the donors to the county of the present courthouse site. He also gave the ground upon which the Court Grammar school is located (now the recreational center, formerly the U.S.O.). For many years he was the mainstay of the local Methodist Church South, donating the lot and spearheading the erection of the building.

In the late 1800's many of the town's leaders built fine mansions on Buchon Street,¹³ but although he built the finest bank in the city and the beautiful Andrews Hotel, he never aspired to any other home than the adobe which carried his name for so many years.

Illustrative of his practical nature is the report that every morning he would mount his horse and set off for the bank on Monterey carrying a large sack of eggs to be sold at Mr. Muzio's store.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews were divorced in later life, but neither one remarried. Mrs. Andrews died in Los Angeles in November 28, 1900 at age 55. Mr. Andrews died in San Luis Obispo on January 6, 1914 at age 90. They are buried side by side in the new section of the Odd Fellows Cemetery in San Luis Obispo.

12. Morrison, P. 208.

13. San Luis Obispo Fire Department, Souvenir of San Luis Obispo, June, 1904.

It is interesting to trace the written records of land transfers through the old books to determine changes of ownership. In those early days lands were not recorded, in some instances, until seven or eight years after purchase. It is at times difficult to determine exact years of ownership. The first written information about title to El Rancho Alisal was when a U.S.A. patent was issued to Jose M. Munoz on March 3, 1855. He purchased the land (approximately 100 acres), complete with adobe, for eighty dollars from Jose Antonio Mallariaga. A few years later, Munoz transferred his title to Santiago and Bartola Brizzolara. It has been reported that J. P. Andrews bought the adobe and rancho from Brizzolara on December 26, 1869, but the official records do not show this transfer as such. Mr. Andrews name appears officially on March 5, 1870. Thus, the records show the following owners to the present time:

Jose Munoz, March 3, 1855

John Pinckney Andrews, March 5, 1870

Neil Cook, December 7, 1909

Elizabeth Popeney, November 7, 1935

W. H. Nuss, ^{Jr.} September 5, 1945

Banning Garrett, June 2, 1949

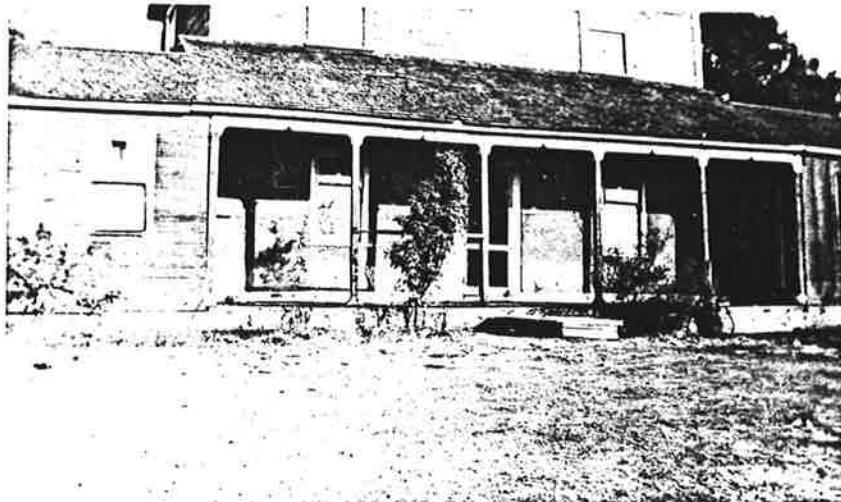
James Wilkinson, September 30, 1955

Anthony Wolfe, December 3, 1969.

Neil Cook is credited with building the large dairy barn on the property. He ran dairy cattle on the hill and was a

resident for approximately ten years. He lost the property gambling, and Elizabeth Poponey foreclosed.

The following two pictures were copied from a private unpublished diary, notes taken on some of the old adobe houses in the county, compiled by Constantine Van Harreveld with Rose Dallidet, 1930-1931, during the tenancy of Neil Cook.



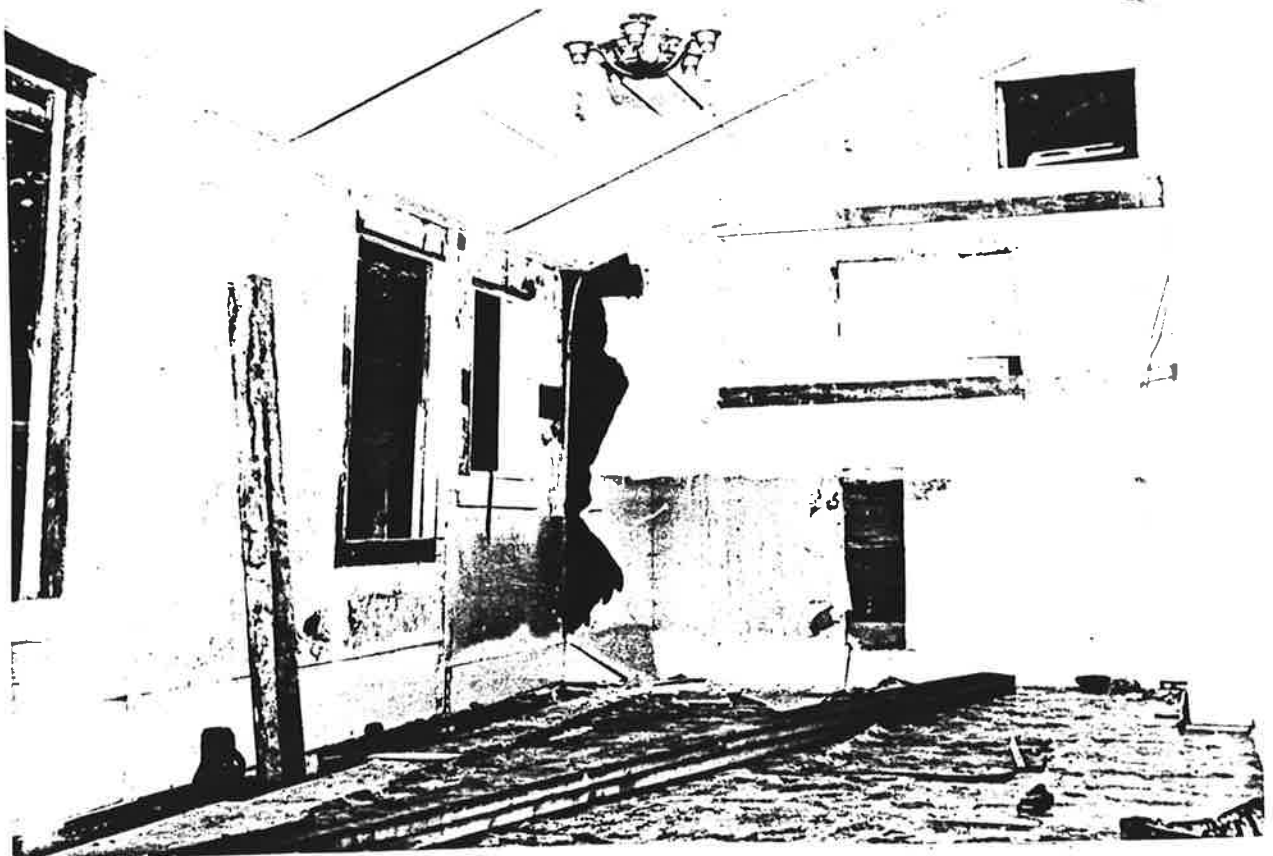
When William Henry Nuss Jr. bought the adobe in 1945 for an investment, he sold off five lots which paid for the remainder of the land. Because housing was almost impossible to find in San Luis Obispo during those wartime years, Mr. Nuss offered the house to a friend of his, "if they could make it habitable." Thus began the tenancy of Mr. and Mrs. Archie McCormick and their two children. Mr. McCormick worked for the Internal Revenue Service, and was assigned to special duties in the program for relocating Japanese Americans in California. The McCormicks paid a rental fee of \$35.00 per month, but were responsible for all improvements necessary. They removed "the rats and the rubbish", moved in and spent four happy years. Mr. McCormick made many repairs, made the left-hand addition into a kitchen, installed a stainless steel sink and counter, and made improvements in the upstairs rooms. While digging a post hole one day he reports finding a pistol and two gold coins, remnants from Pio's reign on the property.

In 1949 when Mr. and Mrs. Banning Garrett became the new owners they had enthusiastic plans for a methodic modernization of the historic old structure, but reported that "basically the adobe will remain the same...the huge barn located at the rear of the house is due for a real surprise, a coating of bright red paint!"¹⁴

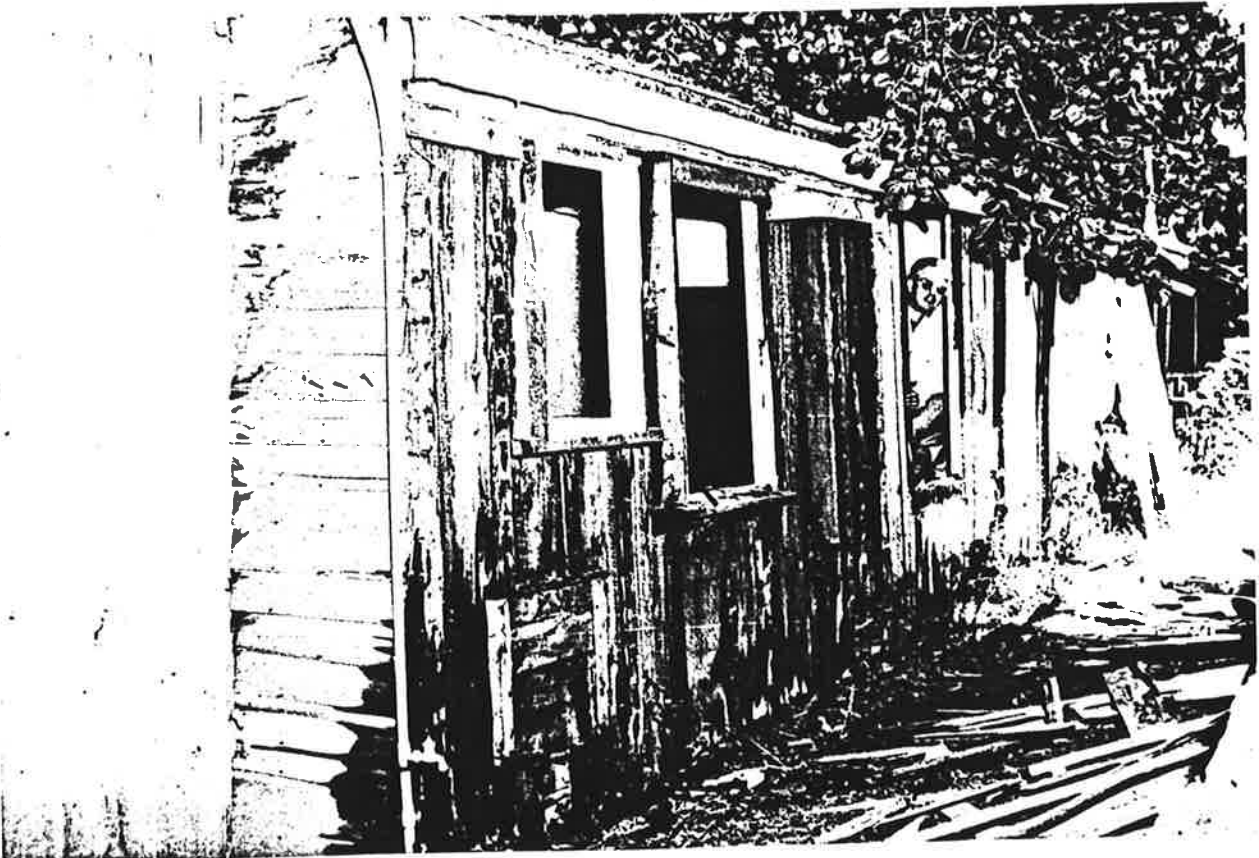
14. Telegram-Tribune, June, 1949.



Exterior of home as it appeared when
purchased by the Garretts in 1949.



1949 - Interior of home when rennovation began by the Garretts.



Mr. Garrett was the owner of the Studebaker Garage in San Luis Obispo. They were both active in the San Luis Obispo Historical Society, and Mrs. Garrett served as president. They are presently living in Leucadia, California.

In September, 1955, the home was sold to Mr. and Mrs. James Wilkinson, who owned it for fourteen years. In fact during that time it gradually began to be known as the "Wilkinson Adobe."

On May 3, 1958, the Historical Society presented an Adobe Tour and Tea. The following picture shows the home as it appeared. then with the Wilkinson children in the foreground.





The tour also included the Waterman and Leitcher adobes. An article in the Telegram-Tribune of April 28 stated:

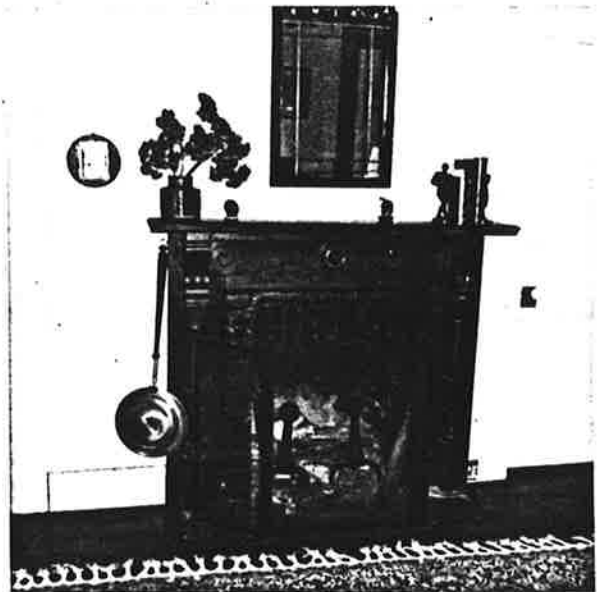
" . . . Above the colorful painting is a poster, done by Mrs. James Wilkinson, who will receive guests at her adobe the day of the tour. The poster deals with the legend of bandits, Joaquin Murietta, the Dalton Brothers and the James Brothers, who are supposed to have sought shelter there many years ago."

The home was furnished beautifully with a combination of Early American furniture and antiques collected by the family. The next picture shows the original fireplace. Although it has no flue, the draft works perfectly to the present day.



Fireplace as it appeared
in 1958

Fireplace as it appears
in 1971 with antique
Victorian mantle

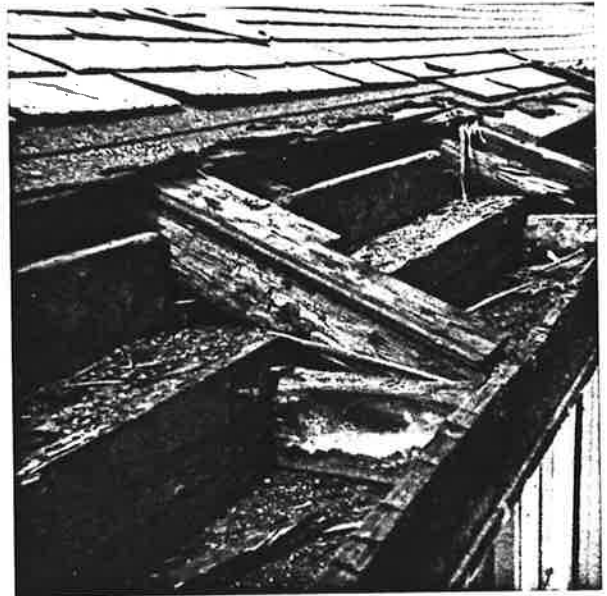


Mr. Wilkinson's job required his family to live for a time on the Cal Poly campus. During this time Anthony Amato from the Ornamental Horticulture Department at Cal Poly lived in the home with his family for approximately twenty months in the years 1955 to 1957. The Wilkinsons were then divorced, both leaving the city. The property was then managed by caretakers, Mr. and Mrs. Ford.

On December 3, 1969, the property sold to Dr. Anthony Wolfe. Shortly thereafter he moved in with his wife, Suzanne, and their three children, Mary Helen, Katherine and Michael. They had never visited the adobe before it was for sale, but became interested in it because of its historic fame, as Mrs. Wolfe stated. The mellow charm of the home captivated the Wolfes and they are enjoying the unique opportunity for country living with city convenience. As they gradually improve the property, the Wolfes intend to preserve the early California uniqueness of the home as well as the historic significance of the property. They plan to paint the house white, the traditional color of adobe structures after being thinly plastered to preserve the walls from moisture.

Some of the unique features of the structure have been discovered by the new owners. When a portion of the roof was exposed for repair, some of the hand-hewn tree-trunk rafters were exposed revealing the bark on one or two sides. (See illustration on next page). Also, hand-forged square nails,

Note bark of rafters
and style of construc-
tion illustrated in
this picture.



some as long as five and a half inches, were found here. The
adobe has no foundation, but was built solidly on natural
rock.



Illustration showing
central part of home
which is the original
adobe.

The original adobe walls are still standing and are incorporated in the center of the house, preserved with a coating of plaster where exposed. The right-hand wing is the master bedroom and the left-hand wing is the large country-style kitchen. The original adobe walls encompass a living room with fireplace and dining area. Built on in the back is a large family room, storage area, two bathrooms and a glassed-in patio. The carpeted inside staircase leads up to three bedrooms, one which is half the size of the addition and the other two each one-fourth the size. Two of the bedrooms have the sweeping view and panorama clear to Mt. San Luis and Bishop's Peak that made the home so valuable to the Mayordomo and Pio and his friends, and which has pleased every occupant of the property.

View of Mt. San Luis
from upstairs bedroom.





Back of house showing
glassed-in patio and
part of kitchen wing.
One chimney which shows
in 1930-31 picture has
been removed.

View of home from right
side showing chimney
detail.



The County Historical Museum has on display a pair of chairs, found in the Andrews Adobe, made by Indian neophyte labor from the mission. The seats are made of cowhide marked with the large mission brand, "S". They are considered one of the most valuable acquisitions in the museum and were donated by Mrs. Eric Wickenden in 1960.

Regarding the furnishings traditionally found in old adobes, it was usual to find several of the following items: a highboy or lowboy from New England, brought by clipper ships; Chinese camphorwood chests or lacquer chests from the Orient; antiques from Lima, Peru, Mexico, or Spain.¹⁵ Mrs. Wolfe has a fine collection of antique and early American furniture in the home, and has used bright colors and gay accents to reflect the vigorous life style of their active family. Thus the historic old adobe has once more been brought into a prominent place in the formulation of the history of San Luis Obispo.

15. Interview with Mrs. Louisiana Dart.