

Rancho San Andrés Castro Adobe Timeline

Pre-Contact	Calendaruc tribe – one of 50 tribes that comprise the Ohlone language family – inhabit land that is now Rancho San Andrés.
1542	First European explorer, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo navigates the Pacific Coast.
1602	Spanish sailor, Sebastian Vizcaino , charts the coast naming Puerto de Monterey, now known as Monterey Bay.
1769	Spanish begin land exploration into California with the Portola expedition.
1769-1823	Missions are established in California by the Franciscans . First mission established is San Diego de Alcalá in 1769, last mission established is San Francisco Solano (Sonoma) in 1823.
1775	Anza Expedition brings soldiers and settlers to San Francisco from Sinaloa, Mexico. Included in this group are Joaquin Isidro Castro and his wife Martina Boutillier and their large family, including seven-year-old Jose Joaquin Castro . The group establishes El Presidio Real de San Francisco.
1791	Mission Santa Cruz established and many nearby tribes, including Aptos/Cajastaca, Uypi and Calendaruc, were brought to the mission as neophytes and their lives were severely disrupted and altered.
1798	Jose Joaquin Castro and family among the <i>invalidos</i> or veterans who settled the the new community of Villa de Branciforte.
1805	Juan Jose Castro is born to Jose Joaquin Castro and Maria Antonia Amador.
1821	Mexico wins independence from Spain and California is under Mexican rule.
1821-50	Mexican Rancho era in California.
1823	Gov. Arguello grants conditional possession of Rancho San Andrés to Jose Joaquin Castro (provisional grant, two leagues, more than 8,800 acres) which reaches from the Monterey Bay to Corralitos and from the Pajaro River to Aptos.
1826	Juan Jose Castro marries Rita Josepha Pinto . They had 12 children between 1831-1854.
1833	California missions are secularized.
1848	California Gold Rush begins.
1848-49	Castro Adobe is constructed by native peoples working for Castro family.
1850	California achieves statehood.
1857	U.S. Land Commission formally confirms Rancho San Andrés to the heirs of Jose Joaquin Castro for 8,911 acres.
1872	Juan Jose endures legal disputes with the U.S. Land Commission. He ultimately loses the land due to court costs. Rancho San Andrés Castro Adobe is sold at state auction for \$2,000 a year later. The Castro family continues to live on the land as renters.
1877	Juan Jose Castro dies.
1883	After various land transfers from attorneys, Hans Hansen of Watsonville purchases the property and makes changes to the pitch of roof and adds interior staircase.
1914-68	Succession of owners and stewards of the Castro Adobe property including Schueller, Westphal, Waite, Maderos, Mello, Holtzclaw, Nelson, Paizis and Jowers families .
1968-72	Elizabeth and David Potter purchase the property. Landscape architect Thomas Church designs the garden at rear of property, now known as the Potter-Church garden.
1988	Edna and Joe Kimbro purchase the property.
1989	Castro Adobe damaged by Loma Prieta Earthquake.
2002	One-acre parcel including the Castro Adobe acquired by California State Parks.
2002-06	Friends of Santa Cruz State Parks (Friends) partners with State of California to plan for restoration of the Castro Adobe.
2007	Friends manages the building of 2,500 adobe bricks by volunteers and the California Conservation Corps for use in reconstruction.
2008	Reconstruction begins on the Castro Adobe.
2011	Castro family reunion held at site with over 100 Castro descendants in attendance.
2013	Friends acquires neighboring Kimbro property.
2014	Friends acquires neighboring McClune property.
2014-15	Restoration is completed on the Potter Church garden and the <i>Cocina</i> (historic kitchen), including construction of a <i>brasero</i> (brick stove), earthen floor, seismic stabilization, lighting and installation of historic furnishings.

