

3-25-1913 J.
Monterey.

Berk Lib.
917-94
C386c

Chase J. Smeaton.
California Coast Trails.
New York 1913

Mission San Antonio.

pp 181-85 - - - I had noticed in the Hotel stable a well-built saddle horse, a little heavier than Chino, of a color between buckskin and sorrel, and showing that dark stripe along the back which is recognized by experts in horse flesh as a mark of superior toughness. From the fact that he had last belonged to a forest-ranger, and also carried, I judged that he must be used to roughing it; and when on a trial center, he proved to be free and lively without undue nervousness, I decided on the change. It went much against the grain to part with the loyal companion of several expeditions by California shore, desert and mountain. But summer was getting late and I was only about half way to my goal, so that I must not lose more time if I was to finish the trip before the rainy season set in. A "trade" was arranged. I filled my pockets with Chino's

3-25-38. H. (2)

Berk Lib
9.7.94
C386c

Manterney

Mission San Antonio.

pp 181-85

preferred dainties, paid him, a final visit, and left him munching my valdictory apples with so much indifference that poignant regret on my own seemed superfluous.

It was mid-afternoon when I started with my new acquisition (whom I named Anton, by way of reference to the

San Antonio Valley in which John is situated) for the Mission of San Antonio. The road lay up a

pleasant valley of oaks. A somnolent haze, overhanging the landscape and deepened the tone of the distant mountains to densest purple. The nearer hills rose in restful shapes, dotted with bush and and crested with phantasmal digger-pines. These trees have almost the air of a mirage, so thin and unsubstantial do they appear.

At the North end of the valley, where the hills closed together, I came to the Mission. It stands, ruined and solitary, on the east bank of the river, and looking down the sunny, oak-filled valley. In situation it was perhaps, the happiest of all

Perk Lib
9.7.94
C386c

3-25-38 H. (3)
Newbury

Mission San Antonio.

pp 181-85.

The Mission; but like nearly all the others, it has suffered from both spoliation and neglect, and the beauty of its setting seems only to accent the desolation of its decay.

The remains show the enclosure to have been of great extent, and history gives it as one of the most prosperous and important of all the chain.

The church, which has lately been repaired, is a lofty, barn-like structure, with no remaining traces of interior decoration or furnishing, and the walls are horribly defaced by the name-scratching sight-seers. The facade, built of durable Mission tiles, is still beautiful in its tasteful simplicity, and a few skeleton arches of the quadrangle are standing; but the bells have long since disappeared. Instead of vesper chime, the air was raked by the stident voices of many Crows, disputing after their want, over the choice roasts in the Cotton-woods. It needed a more violent effort of fancy than I was capable of to hear in the shouts of these pirates the song of praise

3-25-38. J.F.

Mauntening

Book Lib
9.7.94
P 386c

Mission San Antonio.

pp 181-85

which poets think they detect. In pleasant contrast, St Anthony's swallows happiest dispositioned of birds, were thrilling with evening joy, and seemed to wear a charm of communal friendliness and content about the old crumbling building.

Hard by the Church stand a few indomitable pear and olive trees, as thrifty as though not a year had passed since the last of the padres of San Antonio forsook his hopeless charge. A broken rank of pomegranates marks the boundary of the old garden, their uncompromising green and scarlet quite out of harmony with every other element of the scene. A small building of adobe, a hundred yards away, was, interesting as showing the early California method of roofing. The heavy rafters and ceiling beams were still held in place by rawhide lashings. Layers of tules were placed on the rafters, and on these rested the heavy red tiles. I learned later that the building had been used as a mission jail.

3-21-38 H.

Book title

Mission San Antonio de Padua

Monterey D

Ref. C.

979.4

H639

Vol. 1

Hittell Theodore
History of California
San Francisco, 1885.

pp 339-342

Twenty-five leagues Southeastward from Monterey and forming one of the valleys in the middle of the Santa Lucia Mountains was an extensive body of rich land covered with oak and nut-bearing ^{pine} trees. It was a place of peculiar beauty and salubrity and thickly populated with Indians, who lived for a large part of the year upon the acorns, nuts, seeds and grasses which were produced in great abundance all around them. A little stream that took its rise in the Mountains and flowed Southeastward to the Salinas river ran through the midst of the Valley and at such a level in the upper part of its course that its waters might with comparatively little labor be diverted and carried in irrigating rivulets over the entire cultivable land. It was here in this delightful but wild and remote spot, enclosed among rugged Mountains at a distance of some fifteen miles from the ocean, that the next mission of Alta California was to be founded. This establishment was one of those contemplated and provided for by the viceroy and visitar-general in their recent instructions and

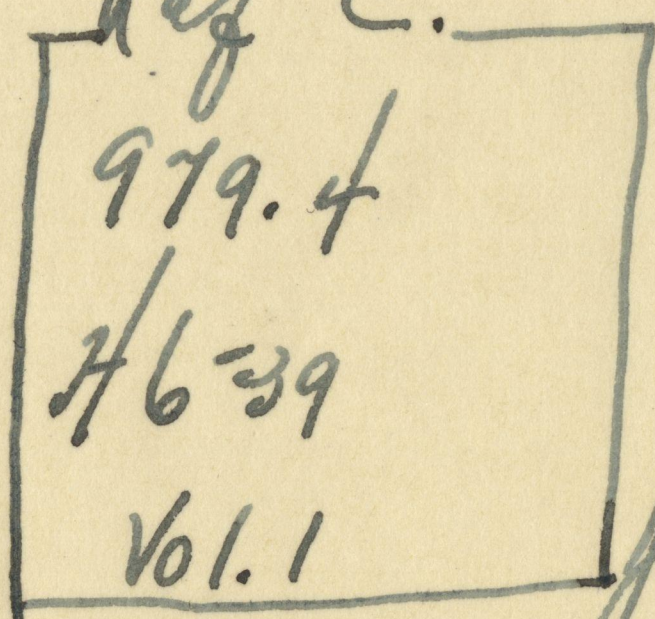
Book Lib

Ref. C.

979.4

H6-39

Vol. 1



pp. 339-342

3-21-38.H. (2)
Manterey

Mission San Antonio de Padua.

was to be known as the mission of San Antonio de Padua. The place had been first seen by Governor Folsom and Father Crespi and their exploring party, on their way from San Diego in search of Manterey, in 1769. When, after leaving the neighborhood of what subsequently became known as San Luis Obispo and proceeding northward along the coast, they found their progress barred by its rough and precipitous character, they turned northward for the purpose of crossing the mountains. After climbing the first ridge, they descended into a little valley, which as a depression in the very midst of the mountains the soldiers called "La Hoya la Tierra de Santa Lucia." Crespi on the other hand on account of the day which they reached it being that of the impression of the wounds of St. Francis, named it Las Plagas and invoked the intercession of the Seraphic Saint for the conversion of the natives. Of these there were several rancherias scattered about, who were engaged in gathering pine nuts. It was so pleasant a place that the travelers tarried several days, resting and

3-21-38. H. (3)

Monterey

Book Lib

Ref. C

979.4

H639

Vol. 1

pp 339-342

Mission San Antonio de Padua.

reunferating; and the more they saw of it the more pleased they were with it. When they resumed their march, instead of following the stream and valley, which ran southeasterly, they ascended the heights on the northeast and thus encountered more mountain-traveling. In fact, upon reaching the summit, after another hard climb, casting their eyes northeastward, in the direction they desired to proceed, they saw Mountain Chains stretching out before them in apparently endless succession — "a sad spectacle" said Crespi, "for poor travelers, wearied and worn out with the fatigues of so long a journey, with treading rough places and opening roads over hills, through thickets, among shifting sands across marshes." Besides the discouraging prospect, the cold on the summit was severe and some of the soldiers began to suffer from scurvy, thus increasing the labors of the others. "All these considerations" continued Crespi, "oppressed our hearts; but considering the object for which we had undertaken these labors, which was the greater glory of God in the conversion of souls and the

3-21-38. H. (4)

Book file

Monterey

Ref. C.

979.4

4639

Vol. 1

pp 339-342

Mission San Antonio de Padua.

The service of the King whose dominions were to be thereby attended, all were animated with a gladdening desire to press forward, blessing our Lord and God, supplicating Him for health and success, and calling for intercession upon the Most Holy patriarch, St Joseph, our patron" (1)

Thus it was partly on account of its own beauty, and partly on account of its contrast with the rough road by which it had been approached and the still rougher road by which it had been left, that the little valley in the mountains became a favorite locality with the original pioneers. They talked about it as travelers speak of an oasis in a desert.

Attention having thus been attracted to it, and the number and general good character of the Indians in its neighborhood being favorable, it was chosen as the site of the first two of the Missions that had been ordered to be founded between Monterey and San Buenaventura. And but little time was lost, after choice was made, in getting ready. Very soon after the arrival of the true new missionaries at Monterey and as soon as his manifold

3-21-38. A. ⑤
Mentoring

Burk Hill

Ref Cal
979.4
#639
Vol. 1

pp 339-342

Mission San Antonio de Padua.

duties permitted, Junipero set out for the spot so chosen for the new mission and fully prepared to establish it. He took with him Fathers Miguel Ferras and Buenaventura Ditzpar, two of the new arrivals, whom he has designated as missionaries of the place; also an escort of seven soldiers three sailors and several Indian neophytes of Lower California, and carried likewise the necessary church furniture, ornaments and bells as well as tools and provisions.

Arrived at the chosen valley, whether it was the beautiful prospect which he beheld that excited him or the delicious air which he breathed or his own magnanimous spirit in contemplating so many souls ripe for salvation, or whatever ^{was} the reason, Junipero could scarcely contain himself. No sooner were the mules unloaded than he caused the bells to be hung upon the branches of the nearest tree and, himself immediately striking them with great vigor, he, cried out in a loud voice: "Come, oh ye gentiles! Come to the Holy Church; Come to the faith of Jesus Christ." Father Ferras, who stood by, was astonished at what he

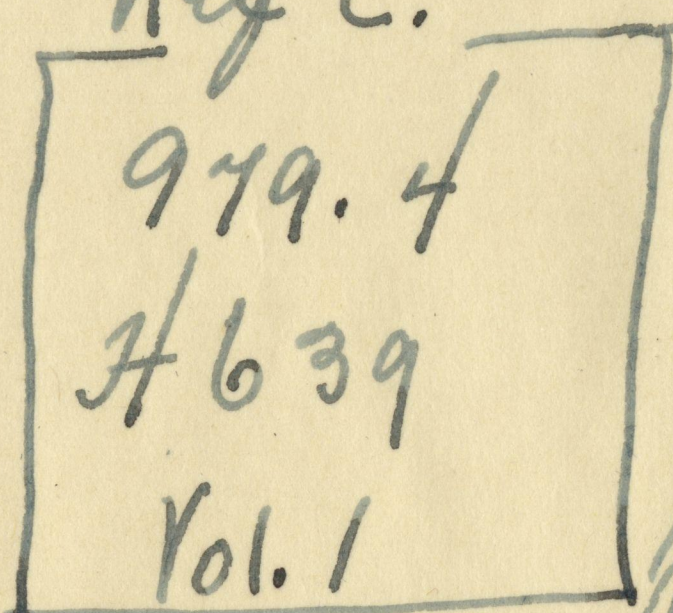
Book Lib

Ref C.

979.4

H639

Vol. 1



pp 339-342.

Mission San Antonio de Padua.

3-21-38.796
Monterey

at what he saw and heard, asked, "Why all this ado? Is this the place where the Church is to be built? There are no gentiles worthy hearing. It is useless to ring the bells" But Junipero replied, "Let me alone; let me unburden my heart; and as for the bells, Oh that they might be heard throughout the entire world, or at least by all the gentiles that live in these mountains!" And so he kept on ringing with all his might, calling the dwellers in the wilderness to the new life promised in the scriptures. When he had worn his muscles and somewhat cooled his enthusiasm, he turned to the foundation of the Mission. By his directions a great Cross was constructed, blessed, adorned, elevated and fixed in the earth; a booth was put up; an altar arranged; and on the same day July 14, 1771, Junipero celebrated the first Mass; and a commencement was thus given to what became in time a very populous establishment. As soon as the proper buildings were erected and the missionaries well started in their labors, Junipero returned to San Carlos de Monterey.

3.24.38. VT
Monterey

Berk Lib

Ref.

910.5

969

Vol. 44

Saunders Charles Francis, in
Travel.
New York, 1925.

56 p

Mission San Antonio de Padua

p. 46. Within a radius of forty miles from Monterey there are three other Mission Sights - two of which San Juan Bautista beyond the Gavilans, where you may see among other matters the wall pulpit from which Padre Arroyo de la Cuesta preached to his Indians in thirteen different dialects (which I think you will concede was a linguistic feat of the first water), and San Antonio de Padua, a fine ruin in as lovely a mountain setting as your heart could ask, still repay the labor of the picturesque who cares to seek them out. As for the hundred miles north of Monterey Bay, with the glorious redwoods of Santa Cruz and Santa Clara's orchards of prune and pear and apricot, one vast sea of snowy bloom in March, through which El Camino Real blithely travels to an ending by the Golden Gate at the "Fort of Our Seraphic Father Francis" - as for these hundred miles, they are for the average traveler, in quest of Missions to look at

3-24-38 W. (2)
Monterey.

Bookfile

Ref.

910.5

569

Vol. 44

p. 46.

Mission San Antonio de Padua.

rather barren hunting grounds with little of the old Hispanic flavor left, although the historical student will find plenty of spoil at Santa Clara and San Jose, as well as San Francisco's Mission Dolores. So unless you are bent on seeing it through with Fortola, you will find Monterey a haven hard to get away from, musing about its old adobes and loafing along the beach and among the fish wharves; gossipping with ancient paisanos over their garden walls and tickling your palate on Pop Ewert's abalone strata and chowder; strolling along the paths through that same pine woods that Stevenson confesses having set fire to, and breasting the breezes upon the flowery dawns that lead to Pebble Beach and Carmel-by-the-Sea that California Helicon which is a story in itself.

3-24-38. 21. ③

Park Lib

Ref
910.5
169
Vol. 44

p. 24.

Picture.

Mission San Antonio de Padua.

Mantony

All the Missions are not along the coast, the Camino Real as it nears its end in the gold of San Francisco Bay, wanders inland through the Santa Lucia mountains. Here is the pure ruin of San Antonio di Padua rising untenanted, out of the long grass.

Berk Lib

Ref

910.5

969

Vol. 44

Faunders Charles Francis. in
Travel
p. 22. New York, 1925 (Jan).

3. 24-38. V.P.
Monterey.

"White Jewels of El Camino Real"

Mission San Luis Rey

and a rare adventure it is for one taking it for the first time.

Winding up from San Diego, leaving behind the ruins of that first mission of them all, which Serra founded in such high hopes, the road follows the in and out of one of the loveliest of coasts: now within sound of the surf, with long, long vistas of the sea, the mists of the horizon pierced by the twin peaks of Santa Catalina; now withdrawing inland among the undulating hills, grassy and mild - flowing and traversing valleys dotted with immemorial live oaks and quarled and mottled sycamores - it comes in forty miles to San Luis Rey. Beside the little river of the same name

3-24-38. ST. (2)

Burke Lib

Mantony.

Ref.
910.5
169
Vol. 44

"White Jewels of El Camino Real"

p. 22.

Mission San Luis Rey.

The majestic Mission stands, a Monument, even in its partial ruin, to the genius and selfless labor of one of the most remarkable of the first Franciscans, Antonio Paez, who founded it and its eristencia San Antonio de Pala, some twenty miles inland, guided both throughout their years of prosperity.

(And by the way, on no account must you omit visiting Pala, which, besides offering a picture in its red-tiled roof, white walls and bare interior, of what you naturally expect an old Mission to look like, is the one Mission today with an Indian village clustered about it.) A rare spirit was that Padre Antonio, who for thirty-three years devoted himself body and soul to the welfare of his dusky charges, until, the ruthless hand of republican Mexico being laid upon the Mission system to dismember it, his heart broke and he fled to Spain, that he might not witness the obliteration

3-24-38. V.P. ③

Berkhile

Mauney

Ref
910.5
969
Vol. 44

"White Jewels of El Camino Real."

p. 22.

Mission San Luis Rey.

of his life's work. Loitering among the broken arches of the ancient quadrangle, I seem to see that stalwart long-gowned figure among his stolid flock, now whooping and praying, now, with sleeves rolled up hammering and sawing, digging and reaping, and last picture of all kneeling in his flight beneath the stars, as tradition says of him, on a hilltop overlooking the valley of San Luis Rey, and beseeching the God of the Helpless to remember his dear mission and guard it through the evil to come. For years - perhaps as long as any Indians remained near the mission - they looked confidently for his return and revered his picture as a saint's. One some one casually referred to Padre Antonio as dead. "Deñar," said an old Indian reproachfully who overheard the remark, "his padre does not die."

3-22-38. H.

Park Lib Discovery of San Francisco Monterey
Ref Cal.
979.4 Hittell Theodore
H639 History of California
Vol. 1 San Francisco, 1897

pp 388-397

The next year, when Junipero visited Mexico for the purpose of conferring with the new viceroy, Bucareli, San Francisco became a prominent topic of their conversation.

Junipero, finding Bucareli disposed to lend a willing ear to representations as to what to do for California, urged the foundation of the new mission which St Francis had so plainly indicated he desired. Bucareli readily acquiesced and in May, 1774, ordered a further survey to be made.

His orders reached Monterey in July of the same year; and on November 23, Captain Rivera y Montecada and Father Palou, with sixteen soldiers and a mulatto in charge of the train, set out for Monterey for the purpose of making it.

They proceeded on the same route taken by Fages in 1772, passing near what is now Gilroy, and in three days reached the Santa Clara valley. On

3-22-38. V. 1

Manterey

Park Lib

Ref. Cal.

979.4

H639

Vol. 1

pp. 388-397.

Discovery of San Francisco.

November 28 they were at the same camp where the expedition of 1772 resumed the search for Saint Keyes and the port of San Francisco.

The spot presented, according to Falan, every advantage for a mission; and in the hope that a church might be built there to the honor of St. Francis, he erected a cross. Hence the next day they proceeded, northwestward along the shore of the bay for a few leagues and then, on account of many places ascended the hills, and crossing over followed the route of the expedition of 1769. On November 30, the festival of San Andrés, they gave that name to the valley still so called. Proceeding thence almost northward, passing by Lake Merced and over the sand dunes, they arrived on December 4, at Saint Lopez, where supposing themselves the first Christian visitors, they erected a cross upon the summit of the hill looking downward upon the jagged points of the Seal Rocks on the one side and upon the deep precipices of the entrance to the bay on the other. It had been the intention of this expedition to

3-22-38.H. (3)

Berk Lib

Monterey

Ref C
979.4
H639
Vol. 1

Discovery of San Francisco.

pp 388-397.

to proceed to the San Joaquin river, or, as it was then called, the San Francisco; make an examination of its course, and thus attend the survey of the expedition of 1772. But the almost continuous rains and the nearly worn-out condition of the animals, which had only a short time before come from Sonora, induced the travelers to return directly to Monterey. This they did, taking the route along the coast, and arrived at the latter place on December 13. They were received with joy; but Junipero, was much disappointed they had not gone entirely around the bay and river of San Francisco and thus advanced the project of the new mission which was uppermost in his mind.

In the latter part of the same year, 1774, Bucareli ordered the establishment of a presidio at San Francisco

① Fabian, Noticias, III, 254-315.

3-22-38. 27. ④

Berk Lib

Monterey

Ref C
979.4
H639
Vol. 1

Discovery of San Francisco.

pp 388-397.

and of two missions, one at that place and one at Santa Clara^①

All that had been very fully discussed between himself and Junipero. He also, upon the return of Juan Bautista de Anza from his overland trip from Sonora to California and his report of having opened the road, ordered that officer to raise a large body of settlers in Sonora and Sinaloa, including thirty married soldiers and their families, and proceed with them to settle the part of San Francisco. And at the same time he sent word to Junipero at Monterey of Anza's intended march and suggested that Junipero should at once name missionaries for both San Francisco and Santa Clara.

The ship that carried this joyful news to Junipero was the San Carlos, the same vessel that had first sailed for Alta California with permanent settlers or in other words, with the first division of the pioneers of 1769. On this occasion it reached Monterey on June 27, 1775. Its Commander was Juan de Ayala, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

①. Palau, Vida, 154, 201.

3-22-38. H. ⁵

Bark Lib

Ref. C
979.4
H639
Vol. 1

Discovery of San Francisco.

pp 388-397

His instructions from Bucevelli were that, after delivering his dispatches and unloading a portion of his cargo at Monterey, he should proceed at once to the Fort of San Francisco, and make a survey of it, and particularly with the object of ascertaining whether the Canal or arm of the Sea, that had been seen in 1769 and again in 1772, communicated with it. ⁽²⁾ Pursuant to these instructions Ayala set sail from Monterey, on July 27 and, cautiously creeping up the coast, in nine days arrived off the Straits.

He had taken with him a launch which he had caused to be constructed by his carpenters out of a large redwood tree on the banks of the Carmel River. Upon arriving at the Straits the launch was sent ahead to explore the narrow passage, now known the world over as the Golden Gate ⁽³⁾ There was no difficulty in entering.

⁽²⁾ "Traia la orden de que, delada en Monterey la carga de viveres y memorias, pasare al Fuerte de San Francisco a registrarlos, a fin de ver si tenia entrada por la Canal ó garganta que de tierra se habia visto."

Talou, Vida, 202

⁽³⁾ The name "Golden Gate," as applied to the entrance to

Berk's Lib

3-22-78. JF. ⑥

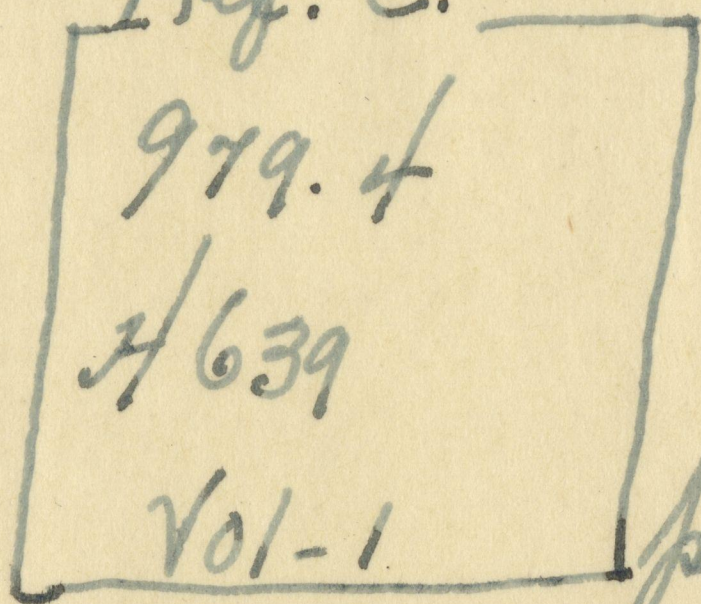
Manteroy

Ref. C.

979.4

H/639

Vol-1



Discovery of San Francisco.

pp. 388-397.

Footnote from previous page cont'd.
San Francisco bay first appeared in John C. Frimant's map of Oregon and California. That map was published at Washington in 1848. In the accompanying "Geographical Memoir upon Upper California in illustration of his Maps of Oregon and California," published at the same time, Frimant called the strait, "about one mile broad, in the narrowest part, and five miles long from ^{the} sea to the bay" a gate. In an explanatory note to the word "gate" he wrote, "Called Chrysopylae (Golden Gate) on the map, on the same principle that the harbor of Byzantium (Constantinople afterwards) was called Chrysoceras (Golden Horn)." He added that, as the form of the entrance into San Francisco bay and its advantages for commerce had suggested the name of the Golden Gate which had thus been given. — Senate Doc. 30 Cong. 1 Sess. Misc. No. 143, p. 32.

3-22-38. 21

Manturney

Bank Lib

Ref. C
979.4
H639
Vol. 1

Discovery of San Francisco.

pp 388-397.

The water was deep and the way clear. It is likely, as is usual in the summer season, that a brisk breeze was blowing at the time. At any rate Ayala saw that the launch proceeded without hindrance, and he at once prepared to follow. By this time, however, it had grown dark. He nevertheless kept on and thus, on the night of August 5, 1795, the San Carlos sailed through the straits, the first ship that ever passed the pillared passage or entered what is now known as the bay of San Francisco.

Having safely entered, Ayala moored his vessel just inside the bay, ^{and} the next morning, after looking around him, chose out an island not far from the entrance as a convenient spot to make his headquarters. Upon examining it, he found a good place for mooring his ship and wood and water in abundance. This island was then named that of Nuestra Señora de las Angeles, an appellation which it still bears though now most usually known by the shorter name of Angel Island. It is a league or two in circumference with a high hill for its center, having grassy slopes

Berk Lib

Ref C.

979.4

H639

Vol. 1

pp 388-397.

Discovery of San Francisco.

3-22-38. H. ①

Monterey

on its western and southern sides and timbered with oaks and Chaparral on its eastern and northern. It has several delightful coves, pebbly beaches and springs of deliciously pure water; is highly picturesque in itself and its surroundings, and a favorite place for resort seekers.

There were with Ayala on this occasion Father Vicente de Santa Maria, who had come up on the vessel as chaplain, José Cañizares first pilot, and Juan Bautista Aguirre second pilot.

They went to work immediately examining and surveying the bay and its connections. Cañizares with the launch first proceeded into San Pablo bay, or "bahia redonda" — round bay" as it was then called, and ascended to where he reached fresh water and saw the famous rivers, said to be five, which united to form the San Francisco and poured their currents into the head of this northeastern arm.

Upon his return Aguirre took the launch and examined the southeastern arm and found it to consist of many smaller bays with excellent places of anchorage. He

3-22-38. D. ①

Book Lib

Ref. C.

979.4

H639

Vol. 1

p388-397.

Manterey

Discovery of San Francisco.

He saw only three Indians, whom he found at what was afterwards known as Mission Bay, though now mostly filled up and built over forming a busy part of the city of San Francisco. They were weeping or making noises resembling crying and for this reason Aguirre named the cove "La Ensenada de las Lloronas - The Cove of the weepers." And this seems to ^{have} been about the most remarkable thing that he noticed.

At the same time that Ayala was preparing to proceed to the illumination of San Francisco, he suggested to Rivera y Manzada, the Commandante of Manterey, the importance of sending a land expedition to assist in the survey. The latter answered that it was then impracticable, for the reason that the only soldiers that could be spared had been sent to San Diego; but that, as soon as they should return, he would dispatch them to San Francisco. In view of the expected arrival of this expedition, Ayala, about the time of finishing his survey, sent a party including Father Santa Maria, to visit the Cross

Burk Lib

3-22-38. H.

Monterey

Ref. C

979.4

H639

Vol. 1

Discovery of San Francisco.

pp 388-397.

that had been planted the year before by Father Talon on the summit of Saint Lopez. At the foot of the cross Santa Maria deposited two letters, one giving notice of the arrival of the San Carlos at and its successful entrance into the bay, and the other giving notice of its intended speedy return to Monterey but directing the land party, if it should arrive there, to proceed a league further eastward and build a fire on the beach in view of Angel Island, so that Ayala's party still remained, the two might communicate and join.

Rivera y Mascada's soldiers did not return in time to be sent after Ayala. But towards the middle of September, a few days after the return of Bruno de Hezeta in the Santiago from his voyage to the North, it was determined that he should proceed with a small party overland to San Francisco and assist Ayala. He accordingly started out from Monterey, accompanied by Fathers Francisco Talon and Miguel de la Campa Cos. He had nine soldiers, three marines and a carpenter and carried on one

Burkhead

3-22-38. H.¹¹
Manterrey

Ref. C.
979.4
H639
Vol. 1

Discovery of San Francisco.

pp. 388-397

of their miles a small canoe.

On September 22 they arrived at the beach just south of Saint Lobo, where they found Ayala's launch, thrown up by the surf and full of water and sand. The oars were not far off.

Proceeding ^{on} to the Cross, they found Santa Maria's letters. They followed his instructions by lighting a fire in view of Angel Island; but there was no response. They then returned to their camp by the side of a lake, having a small outlet to the ocean, to which they gave the name, it still bears of "Nuestra Señora de la Merced - Our Lady of Mercy." The next day they repaired ^{again} to the beach ^{again} opposite Angel Island; but nothing was to be seen of Ayala's vessel or party; and it became very certain that they had returned to Manterrey.

Under the circumstances, Heceta determined to do the same and setting out on September 24, reached Manterrey again on October 1. Where he found the San Carlos at anchor by the side of the Santiago and learned from Ayala and his two pilots the particulars of their survey of San Francisco.

3-22-38. H. (12)
Mantony

Book Lib
Ref. C
979.4
H639
Vol. 1

Discovery of San Francisco.

pp 388-391.

It appeared that they had remained over forty days in the bay and had left it only a short time before Heceta's arrival.

Being asked if it was a good port, they answered it was one of the best in the possession of Spain; that in fact it was not only a port but a series of ports leading into one another, having a single entrance from the ocean and capable of containing a number of distinct fleets, each out of sight of and separate from the others, and among the other things they said that they had no intention of abandoning their little launch which had done such excellent service; but that the day before they sailed it had broken away from its moorings and without doubt had been carried out to sea by the tides and cast away as found.

① Valer, Noticias, IV, 72, 73, 100-104; Vida, 203.

Junipero, upon receiving Ayala's report and survey and a map which he drew of the bay of San Francisco, forwarded them to Bucaruli. - - -

3-22-38. H. 13

Bark Hill

Monterey

Prof. C.

979.4

H 639

Vol. 1

Discovery of San Francisco.

pp 388-397.

Meanwhile Juan Bautista de Anza, had collected his soldiers and settlers at the presidio of San Miguel de Horcasitas, in Sonora, as directed by Bucaruli, and on September 29, 1775, started with them from San Francisco. --

Meanwhile Anza with his company proceeded on his march. In January, 1776, he reached San Gabriel, where his people remained while he himself proceeded to San Diego, to assist in quieting the disturbances there, as already stated; after which, upon his joining them again they all, with the exception of a small detachment left San Gabriel, proceeded to Monterey and arrived there on March 10. The next day a grand mass was celebrated at the presidio; Junipero, Talan, and three other missionaries, then at San Carlos, went over to assist in the ceremonies; a sermon to the immigrants was preached by Father Font. - - -

It had originally been intended by Bucaruli that upon Anza's arrival at Monterey, Commandante Rivera y Moncada should accompany him from that place.

Book Lib

Dep. C

979.4

H699

Vol. 1

pp 388-397.

Discovery of San Francisco.

3-22-3884.
Monterey

to San Francisco for the purpose of selecting the sites for the new presidio and missions and then making a survey of the great rivers emptying into the northeastern arm of the bay. But Rivera y Mancada, as has been seen, had been called to San Diego and was still absent there. In the recent intercourse between him and Anza, there had been several differences of opinion; and the result was a quarrel, which, though it did not break out into open violence, still prevented anything like a hearty co-operation in any common plan. Rivera y Mancada had, among other things, expressed an opinion that the new foundations at San Francisco should be deferred, and Anza had unwillingly consented to a short delay; but upon reaching Monterey, he found that the Commandante had sent orders that the immigrants should build houses at that place and that the delay contemplated by him would be at least a year.

Under these circumstances Anza determined without waiting for Rivera y Mancada, to take Lieutenant Jose Joaquin Moraga, who had come up with him from

Berkhile

Ref. C

979.4

4639

Vol. 1

p 388-397.

3-22-38. JT (15)
Manitoway

Discovery of San Francisco.

From Sanora as destined Commandante of the new presidio, Father Font and ten soldiers, eight from his own guard and two from Manitoway who had previously been over the road; proceed at once to San Francisco and make the necessary surveys and locations for the proposed new establishments, as soon as he had come to this determination, he wrote to Rivera y Mançada giving him notice of what he intended to do and recommending that, when the necessary surveys had been made, the proper steps should be taken to conduct the immigrants to their destination without delay and as the vicroy contemplated.

Anza, Moraga, Father Font, and the ten soldiers referred to started from Manitoway on March 22, and took the same route, by way of Gibray, the Santa Clara valley and the west side of the bay, that had been taken by Rivera y Mançada and Father Talan in 1774. At Saint Labor they found the cross that had been planted there by Talan on December of that year. From that place they passed along the top of the bluffs eastwards to the end of the strait

3-22-38.H. (16)

Burke Lib

Manterney

Ref 2
979.4
H639
Vol. 1

Discovery of San Francisco.

pp. 388-397.

and camped near what is now known as Fort Saint. Moraga pronounced the spot the proper site for the presidio fort. --- near the bank of the river they chose a spot as suitable for another mission, distant eighteen leagues from the proposed presidio or the Cove in front of it, which by that time had begun to be known as the part of San Francisco.---

The immigrants intended for San Francisco had by this time become very much dissatisfied on account of the delays, to which they had been subjected first at San Gabriel and now again at Manterney, and desired to be led at once to their destination. But Anza regarded his commission as ended and resolved to set out on his way back to Senora.