

Monterey

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V # 1.

(Cabrillo)

Bancroft, Hubert Howe History of  
California

p 13.

V. XVIII, 1542-1800.

741 pp. Table of Contents.

Therefore Cabrillo sailed from Natividad with two vessels, made a careful survey, applied names that for the most part have not been retained. Explorations farther north under Cabrillo and his successor Ferrello will be fully given in a later chapter. They described the coast somewhat accurately up to the region of Monterey, and Ferrello believed himself to have reached the latitude of  $44^{\circ}$ .

Chapter III

1542-1768.

p 76.

Cabrillo had run along the coast, point by point, from Cape Pinos to the island; from Pinos to San Martin the coast was wild



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rough, without shelter, and with no  
 signs of inhabitants; but below  
 San Martin fifteen leagues - possibly  
 for a distance of fifteen leagues -  
 the country became better and  
 inhabited. Many difficulties presented  
 themselves in connection with this  
 northern navigation; but I am  
 convinced that the Bahía de  
 Pinos was Monterey Bay; Cabo de  
 Pinos the cape still so called  
 at the southern end of that bay;  
 Cabo de Nieve, or Snowy Cape,  
 the present Point Sur; and the  
 point in  $40^{\circ}$  Point Año Nuevo,  
 Pigeon Point, Pillar Point, or at  
 most not above Point Reyes in  $38^{\circ}$ .

Chapter III  
 1242-1768  
 976  
 San Martin the coast was wild  
 to the island; from Pinos to  
 Point of Point, from Cape Pinos  
 Caballo but some along the coast



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Hittell, Theodore  
History of California.  
San Francisco, 1897.

Voyage of Cabillo.

pp 75-76.

After replenishing his stock of wood and water and the weather appearing to moderate, Cabillo proceeded to double Point Concepcion; but he had not advanced far beyond it when another storm came on, which lasted two days and separated the ships; and each supposing the other lost, ran in toward the coast for shelter.

After beating about for some time, during which the people on the Victoria suffered much on account of having no decks, <sup>③</sup> the vessels came together again; and on November 17, doubling a prominent and well-wood point, then named and still called Point Pinos, they entered Monterey bay. Here Cabillo anchored and attempted to land, with the object of taking possession, but was prevented by the violence of the sea.

③ "Padecido mucho por no tener puante." — Relacion, Intro, XXXII.



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Voyage of Cabillo.

pp 75-6 Proceeding thence northwesterly along a rugged precipitous coast, with high mountains whose summits were covered with snow, he reached Point Año Nuevo, which he named Nieve. He was now, had he known it, almost in sight of the grandest harbor in the world; but the weather continuing rough and the prospect gloomy, he turned around and ran down to the most westerly of the Santa Barbara Islands, <sup>now</sup> known as San Miguel, called by him Posicion where he disembarked and determined to winter. At this place on January 3, 1543, Cabillo died, <sup>(4)</sup> leaving Bartolomé

<sup>(4)</sup> Relacion, Intro. XXXII.

Ferrero, <sup>(1)</sup> the chief pilot, in command of the expedition with strict injunctions to continue his discoveries and examine the coast as far as it was possible to follow it <sup>(2)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> "Asi le nombra el diario manuscrito de esta expedicion que existe en el archivo general de Indias y de que tenemos copia añadiendo que era natural levantisco. Herrera la llama Bartolomé Ferrer, N. VII L. V. Cap. 3" -  
Relacion, Intro. XXXII

<sup>(2)</sup> "Con encarecido encargo de que no dexase de descubrir hasta donde le fuese posible por toda aquella costa" - Relacion, Intro. XXXII.



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Voyage of Cabillo.

pp 15-6.

Fuero, having buried his dead commander on the island, and given it the name Juan Rodriguez in commemoration of the sad event, set sail for the mainland; but finding, the northwesterly winds still violent, he was compelled to return and remained there until the middle of February.



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Mariano Carrillo.

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Bancroft, Hubert Howe History of California

Val. XVIII - 1542-1800.

Chapter XVIII.

p385.

At Monterey in January there occurred the death of two prominent men. One was Mariano Carrillo, a pioneer soldier of 1769, who from the first had been Ortega's most efficient aid as corporal and sergeant, in the military service required for the protection of Spanish interests in the south, and who had lately been transferred to the north and had been given the commission of alférez.<sup>37</sup>

Footnote 37. Carrillo was a native of Loreto and entered the service as a private in the presidio company on July 26, 1756. He came to San Diego in 1769 as a corporal; was made sergeant in April 1771; and alférez in Feb. 1780.



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He was also habitado of the  
Monterey company at the time of his  
death, which occurred on Jan. 27th,  
being buried by P. Serra on Jan. 28th.

St. Pap. Sac. Ms.: i, 108-9,  
represents him as of 'medium' value,  
application, and capacity, of good  
conduct, and unmarred.