

nando, the same name as that of our college in Mexico. Having chaunted the first mass, the venerable President pronounced a most fervent Discourse on the coming of the Holy Spirit, and the establishment of the mission. The sacrifice of the mass being concluded the *Veni Creator* was then sung; the want of an organ and other musical instruments being (says Father Palou) supplied by the continual discharge of the fire-arms during the ceremony, and the want of incense, of which they had none, by the smoke of the muskets!"

The second division commanded by the Governor Portala, and accompanied by the President, commenced its march from Villacata on the fifteenth of May, 1769. They followed the track of the Jesuit Wincelaus Link who went, three years before, towards the Rio Colorado, to a place which he called Cieneguilla, distant from the new mission of San Fernando Villacata twenty-five leagues northward. From this place they pursued the same direction with the view of finding the mouth of the Rio Colorado; but they were unable to arrive at it, on account of a rocky and steep mountain, which they reached after a few days, over which their cattle could not pass. This obliged them to return to the frontier mission of San Borja, from which the expedition of Link had set out. They now changed their route to the North West, and approximating the

coast of the Pacific, were soon enabled to find the port of which they were in search, and where they arrived on the first day of July, having spent forty-six days on their journey.

The following letter written by the President to his future biographer, Father Palou, will serve to explain their situation and views after they reached San Diego:—

"My dear Friend and Sir,—Thank God, I arrived the day before yesterday, the first of the month, at this port of San Diego, truly a fine one, and with reason called famous. Here I found those who had set off before me both by sea and land, except those who have died. The brethren Fathers Crespi, Biscayno, Parron, Gomez, are here, and, with myself, all well, thanks be to God. Here are also the two vessels, but the San Carlos without sailors, all having died of the scurvy except two. The San Antonio, although she sailed a month and a half later, arrived twenty days before the San Carlos, losing on the voyage eight sailors. In consequence of this loss it has been resolved, that the San Antonio shall return to San Blas to fetch sailors for her and for the San Carlos. The causes of the delay of the San Carlos were, first, lack of water, owing to the casks being bad, which, together with bad water obtained on the coast, occasioned sickness among the crew; and secondly, the error which all were in respect-

ing the situation of this port. They supposed it to be in thirty-three or thirty-four degrees of N. latitude; some authors saying one, some the other; and strict orders were given to Captain Vila and the rest to keep out in the open sea till they should arrive in thirty-four degrees, and then make the shore in search of the port. As, however, the port, in reality, lies in $32^{\circ} 34'$, according to the observations which have now been made, they went much beyond the port, thus making the voyage much longer than was necessary. The people got daily worse from the cold and the bad water, and they must all have perished if they had not discovered the port about the time they did; for they were quite unable to launch the boat to procure more water, or to do any thing whatever for their preservation. The Father Fernando did every thing in his power to assist the sick, and although he arrived much reduced in flesh, he had not the disorder, and is now well. We have not suffered hunger nor other privations, neither have the Indians who came with us; all have arrived fat and healthy. The track through which we have passed is generally very good land, with plenty of water, and there, as well as here, the country is neither rocky nor overcome with brushwood. There are however many hills, but they are composed of earth. The road has been in some places good, but the greater part bad.

About half way, the vallies and banks of rivulets began to be delightful. We found vines of a large size, and in some cases quite loaded with grapes; we also found abundance of roses, which appeared to be like the same as those of Castile. In fine, it is a good country, and very different from that of Old California. We have seen Indians in immense numbers; and all those on this coast of the Pacific contrive to make a good subsistence on various seeds and by fishing; this they carry on by means of rafts or canoes made of Tule (bulrush) with which they go a great way to sea. They are very civil. All the males, old and young, go naked; the women, however, and even the female children, are decently covered from their breasts downwards. We found in our journey, as well as in the places where we stopped, that they treated us with as much confidence and peace as if they had known us all their lives, but when we offered them any of our victuals, they always refused them. All they cared for was cloth; and only for something of this sort would they exchange their fish or whatever else they had. During the whole march we found hares, rabbits, some deer, and a multitude of Berendos (a kind of wild goat). I pray God may preserve your health and life many years.

“From this port and intended mission of San

Diego in Northern California, 3rd July, 1769. I kiss the hands of your Reverence and am your affectionate brother and servant,

FRANCIS JUNIPERO SERRA."

In consequence of what had before been determined on, the San Antonio was dispatched on the 9th July to San Blas, under the command of Perez, with what was reckoned a sufficient crew; but she arrived at that port with very few people, nine having died in the course of the voyage. It was now resolved that the principal part of the united expedition commanded by the Governor should proceed over land from San Diego to the northward, to discover and settle the port of Monterey, and that the Father President should remain with two of the missionaries and eight soldiers. The Fathers Juan Crespi and Francisco Gomez were named by him to accompany the expedition. The fourteenth day of July was fixed on for the departure of this expedition, and the following persons nominated for the same; Don Gaspar Portala commander-in-chief, with one servant; the two fathers before-named with two converted Indians of Lower California for their service; Don Fernando Rivera y Moncada, second in command, with a sergeant and twenty-six soldiers of his company; Don Pedro Foxes Lieutenant of the Catalonia company, with seven of his soldiers who remained fit for the march;

Don Miguel Constanzo, engineer, and seven muleteers, and fifteen Indians of Lower California, to assist in conducting the mules with the provisions and baggage.

This expedition, after having been absent six months, returned to San Diego without finding the port of Monterey; or at least what they considered to be such, judging from the description given of it by Sebastian Viscayno; although, in fact, they had visited this bay, but considered that it was either a different place, or that the port had been filled up with sand. They proceeded on to the northward till they discovered the fine harbour now called San Francisco, to which they were induced to give that name from the following circumstances:—When the President left Lower California, he took his orders from the Visitador-general respecting the names of the new missions, and the patrons to be assigned them; but observing that he did not point out any one which was to be that of the founder of the order, he exclaimed, "And is our Father San Francisco to have no mission assigned to him?" The Visitador replied, "If San Francisco wishes to have a mission, let him shew you a good port, and then let it bear his name." The Friars who accompanied the Monterey expedition as well as its commander, on seeing the fine bay at which they had arrived exclaimed, "This is the port to which the

Visitador referred, and to which the saint has led us," and immediately called it the bay of San Francisco. They then set up a cross, took possession, and proceeded on their return to San Diego, where they arrived on the 24th January, 1770.

Whilst the Governor and his companions were absent on the discovery of Monterey, the President was not idle at San Diego. His proceedings are thus described by his historian, Father Palou:—"The zeal which burned in the breast of our venerable Father Junipero, did not permit him to forget the principal object of his coming, and on the 16th day of July he commenced the foundation of the mission, by chaunting a mass, and performing the other ceremonies which are expressed in the treaty of foundation of that of San Fernando. On this day the Spaniards are accustomed to celebrate the triumph of the Holy Cross; and it was hoped that as by that sacred signal, they obtained on this same day in the year 1212, the famous victory over the barbarous Mahometans, they might obtain, by erecting the same standard, the discomfiture of the infernal army, and be enabled to subject to the easy yoke of our holy faith, the barbarous Gentiles who inhabit this California.

Having dedicated one of the huts which they had erected as a church, they endeavoured by presents and affectionate expressions, to bring the natives

towards it, who came within sight; but they paid no attention to any thing except to receive whatever was offered them, except provisions; but on no account would they touch any of our victuals; and on a bit of meat being forced into a child's mouth, it spit it out as if it had been poison. This circumstance was considered as a miracle from heaven; for if they had been as desirous of provisions as they were of cloth, they would have left the strangers to have starved of hunger. Their desire for all sort of cloth was extreme, so much so, that the sails of the vessel in the bay were not safe, they having gone one night in their rush canoes and cut a large piece out of one of them. At length precautions were taken to prevent like acts; yet as no punishment was inflicted, they proceeded to still greater lengths and stole openly, confiding in their numbers, and being armed with bows and arrows, wooden swords which cut like steel, and clubs which are very formidable. And now finding that they were opposed, they resolved to try their fortune, and by taking our lives possess themselves of all our spoils. This they attempted to do on the twelfth and thirteenth of August, but were obliged to retire. On the fifteenth of this month, after the Father Fernando had gone on board to say mass, with two soldiers, four only remaining on shore, and our venerable President and Father Biscayno hav-

ing finished mass at the mission, there fell upon them a great number of Indians, all armed for war, who began to rob every thing they could find, taking away from the sick even their sheets. The corporal immediately called out to arms, and when they saw the soldiers putting on their leather armour, and taking their muskets, they retired a little and began to shoot their arrows. The four soldiers, the carpenter, and the blacksmith, also commenced firing with much valour; but particularly the blacksmith, who although he had not armour to defend him, advanced, calling out, "Long live the faith of Jesus Christ, and die the dogs his enemies." Whilst this was going on, the Father President with his companion went inside the house, recommending all to God, and praying that there should not result any deaths, either among his own people, or among the Gentiles; and that the souls of the latter might not be lost which otherwise would be saved by future baptism.

The war, however, still continued, accompanied by the terrible yells of the Indians, when a boy called Joseph came running in great haste, and prostrated himself at the feet of our venerable President, saying, "Father, give me absolution, for the Indians have killed me." The good Father absolved him, and he died immediately, an arrow having passed through his throat, but his death was kept

secret. Of the Indians many fell; and the rest seeing the destructive effect of the fire-arms, retired, carrying with them the whole of their dead and wounded, in order to prevent us from knowing their loss. They were enabled to conceal the deaths, but the number of wounded was soon known, because in a few days they returned in peace, requesting to be cured, which was done by our good surgeon. This charitable conduct on our part, caused them to be somewhat grateful, and the sorrowful experience of their unsuccessful attack created fear and respect, which made them deport themselves differently from what they had hitherto done, and they still continued to resist the mission, but without arms. Of the christians four were wounded, viz. the Friar Biscayno, one soldier, an Indian of California, and the valiant blacksmith; but none of them dangerously, so that in a short time all were well, and the death of the boy was concealed."

The following narrative, given by Father Palou, will shew the importance the missionaries attached to the baptizing of the Indians, and the inconsolable disappointment which the good Father Junipero suffered by the caprice of the parents of one of the children. This was the first of the inhabitants of Upper California who had submitted to this ceremony:—

Of those who came oftenest amongst them was an

Indian of about fifteen years of age, who seldom let a day pass without coming, and he at last was induced to eat whatever was given him without any fear. Our Father Junipero had a great desire to encourage him, and to teach him something of the Spanish language, to see if by this means he could accomplish the baptism of any of the youths. After some time, and when the Indian understood a little of the language, the venerable Father desired him to try if he could bring a little one with consent of its parents to become a christian, and told him to inform them, that by allowing a little water to be put upon its head, it would become a son of God, and of the Father Junipero, and also be of the kindred of the soldiers; that it would be clothed, and, in short, be equal to the Spaniards. The young man seemed to understand what was said to him, and after going amongst the Indians, returned, accompanied by a great many; one of whom brought a child in his arms, and made them understand by signs, that he wished it to be baptized. Full of joy our venerable Father gave some clothes to cover the child, asked the corporal to be its godfather, desired the soldiers to attend the celebration of this first baptism, and also ordered that all the Indians should be present. When the President had finished the previous ceremonies, and was about to pour the water, the Indians suddenly snatched away the

child, and immediately made off in great haste for their huts, leaving the good Father in amazement, with the water in his hands. Here (says the Father Palou) all his prudence was necessary to enable him to hold his peace under such a gross action; and he was obliged to employ all his influence over the soldiers, to prevent them from taking vengeance for the affront; but on considering the barbarism and ignorance of those miserable beings, it was deemed necessary to dissemble their chagrin." Father Palou adds, "that the feeling of the venerable Father was such, seeing the baptism of this child so frustrated, that for many days the sorrow and pain which he suffered might be discovered in his countenance; his Reverence attributing the conduct of the Indians to his own sins; and many years afterwards, when he related this circumstance, he had to wipe the tears from his eyes."

The country at this time did not furnish them sufficient provision for their subsistence, so that they had to depend on supplies from San Blas; to which place the San Antonio had been sent; but as she had not yet made her appearance, and it being apprehended that she was lost, the Governor ordered an account of the provisions on hand to be taken, and found that they could not hold out longer than to the month of March following. He in consequence gave notice to the Father President, that

unless the vessel arrived with provisions by St. Joseph's day (the twentieth day of March), the whole expedition would set out on their return by land for Old California, and abandon entirely the enterprize of settling the new country. This notice afflicted the good Father Junipero in the most sensible manner, who, according to his biographer, "finding no other resource but in God, had recourse to prayer; asking in the most earnest manner, that he would have compassion on so many Gentiles whom they had discovered, and not allow their labours to be in vain, seeing that if they were to abandon the present enterprize, the conversion of those Indians would be left to an indefinite time, and perhaps abandoned for ever. At the same time the Father fully resolved not to accompany the expedition back, but to remain with some of his companions, and sacrifice himself for the love of God, and for the advancement of his glory." The eventful day at last arrived, and was celebrated by the chaunting of the mass, and by every other mode of solemnizing it which their circumstances permitted. The Father President preached a sermon, and every preparation was made for the departure of the expedition the following morning; but on this very day (says Palou), "God was pleased to satisfy the ardent desires of his servant through the intercessions of the most holy Patriarch, and gave every one the

consolation to perceive clearly and distinctly a vessel," which however disappeared next day. This sight of the vessel was sufficient to delay the departure of the expedition, every one viewing it as a miracle of the Patriarch Saint, and which animated them to remain some time longer, not doubting that this was, if not the San Antonio herself, at least a sure presage of her speedy arrival. This, in effect, happened four days after; it being the identical San Antonio which was seen on the day of San Joseph, and which was prevented from entering the harbour from those casualties so common in sea voyages. The Father President made a vow to celebrate this miracle by an annual mass on the day of San Joseph, which he religiously performed to the end of his life.

On the arrival of the San Antonio which brought a supply of provisions, it was determined to make another effort to discover Monterey; for which purpose Father Junipero proceeded by sea in the San Antonio and the Governor by land, accompanied by Father Crespi. Both left San Diego about the middle of April, 1770, and after forty-six days' navigation, the San Antonio anchored in the bay of Monterey; the land expedition having arrived some days before. Nothing can show more strikingly the backwardness of nautical science at this time among the Spanish navigators than the fact that this coasting voyage of a few degrees took up forty-six days;