

Page 1 of 1 *Resource Name or #: Portolá Expedition Camp, CHL #25

P1. Other Identifier: Ohlone-Portolá Heritage Trail: Portolá Camp October 30th & November 14th, Montara

*P2. Location: ot for Publication

This amendment to California Historical Landmark, CHL #25, changes the name of the landmark from *Portolá Expedition Camp At Martini's Camp* to *Ohlone-Portolá Heritage Trail, Montara Mountain*, and amends the nomination with the enclosed documentation and Ohlone-Portolá Heritage Trail historic context. This amendment also confirms that the landmark meets the requirements of California PRC 5024.1(2) regarding historical landmarks preceding #770.

Ohlone-Portolá Heritage Trail, Montara Mountain, is eligible for listing as a California Historical Landmark because it is associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the State of California, the individual Gaspar de Portolá, and a group, the Ohlone people of what is now San Mateo County.

Montara Mountain was the site where the Portolá expedition camped on October 30, 1769, at a stream at the foot of the mountain, which blocked their way. The expedition located a supply of mussels at the stream, providing a badly needed food supply when the expedition was short on provisions.

State of California The Resources Agency Primary #
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code

B1. Historic Name: Portolá Expedition Camp

B2. Common Name: Ohlone-Portolá Heritage Trail: Portolá Camp October 30th & November 14th, Montara

B3. Original Use: Ohlone Road, Portolá Expedition Camp **B4. Present Use:** Road

***B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular — Originally compacted dirt road now asphalt covered; campsite was Spanish 18th century mobile expedition trappings.

***B6. Construction History:** The road was established to provide links between the Ohlone community villages sometime before 1769, as the Portolá Expedition noted that the road was in existence, used, and as wide as a contemporary Spanish road. This segment continued to be a main thoroughfare until the mid 20th century when some parts were bypassed by a new state highway CA-1. The 1769 Campsite existed less than 24 hours.

***B7. Moved?** No Yes

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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***B10. Significance** (continue):

In 1596, Sebastián Vizcaíno intended to colonize California, however he failed to do so. Except for his descriptions of Monterey, Vizcaíno's charts of 1602-03 were highly regarded for their accuracy and his maps continued in use until the 1790s. Even though Manila galleons explored the coasts, little note was taken about California, with one exception; when Gamelli Carreir described his south bound voyage in 1696. Thus the myth of a safe harbor at Monterey was still on the minds of Spanish officials in the 1760s, when they finally got around to planning the colonization of Alta California.

Interest in Alta California was revived by José de Gálvez, who was made Visitor-General of New Spain in 1765 (a position actually superior to the Viceroy). For reason of personal ambition, Gálvez desired to give his sphere of influence the look of expansion and not decay. Citing possible foreign interest in California, he proposed occupation of that forgotten place as a defensive measure.

He not only discussed the ever-present concern of English interests, but also mentioned rumors of Russian fur trapping activity in North America. Lack of resources and the remoteness of California were finally put aside. The Spanish now felt compelled to settle Alta California before a foreign interloper could. They desired that California become a buffer against possible aggression — to protect Mexico and, indeed, all its New World holdings. An expedition from Mexico to Alta California was sponsored by the Spanish in 1769.

The strategy in settling Alta California was to establish overland communications and transportation. This seemed necessary because of the power of the English Navy. Lack of enough colonists to occupy the new frontier would be overcome by making the California Indians Spanish in their religion and in their language. That and a gradual intermixing of blood with the Spanish would create a new race of people loyal to the crown back in Spain. In order to carry out his plans, Gálvez called upon a captain in the Spanish army, Gaspar de Portolá.

What the Spanish called the "Sacred Expedition" started out in the early months of 1769 and was the first Spanish land exploration of what is now California. Three ships were assigned the duty of supplying the main body of explorers who were on foot and mule. The vessels *San Antonio* and *San Carlos* were to rendezvous with the land contingent at San Diego. The *San José* was to meet them at Monterey.

The *San Antonio* reached San Diego first in May after 54 days at sea and awaited the arrival of the others. Despite their reputation for accuracy, charts drawn up during the Vizcaíno expedition, had marked San Diego too far north. They established the Fort Presidio of San Diego on a hill near the San Diego River. The *San Carlos* arrived three weeks later with a scurvy-ridden crew.

The first of two groups of Portolá's land expedition arrived on June 29 with only about half of the original 300 who had originally set out. The Portolá group was certainly challenged. Dozens were sick. The *San Antonio* was sent back to Mexico for supplies. A portion of these men were left in San Diego. This was the first settlement by Europeans in what is now the state of California.

Under Governor Portolá's command a troop of 64 men ventured northward on July 14, 1769, two days before the founding of California's first mission San Diego de Alcalá. Included in Portolá's party were 27 *soldados de cuera* commanded by Captain Fernando de Rivera Moncada, six Catalan volunteers under the command of Lieutenant Pedro Fages, scout Jose Francisco Ortega, engineer Miguel Costansó, Franciscan padres Juan Crespi and Francisco Gomez, seven muleteers, two servants, a small number of blacksmiths, cooks and carpenters, the doctor, and fifteen Christian Indians from missions of Lower California to act as interpreters. Portolá took one hundred mules and provisions for six months. The route Portolá undertook was later referred to as *El Camino Real* (the term is meant to be used in the same

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manner as we use 'Highway' today), which is close to U.S. Highway 101 today. His aim was to meet the *San José* at Monterey. Sadly, the *San José* was never heard from again — lost at sea and lost to history.

Portolá's party anxiously scoured the coast for the *San José* as they approached Monterey. When they actually saw Monterey Bay, the men felt that this place could not be the location that seafarer Vizcaíno had described as a safe harbor. And so, they marched onward. The decision to press further north was a daring one, for a number of the soldiers lay ill from scurvy, provisions were running low, and winter weather threatened. By October 28 the party had resorted to rationing food, and illness incapacitated many of the group. Their plight was such that Costansó feared that the expedition must be abandoned.

On Monday October 30th, after spending a couple days at *Llano de los Ansares*¹, California Historical Landmark #21, they continued to travel northwesterly for a league along the shore, again noticing that the grasslands have been burnt off with the tablelands. Sea stacks are spotted off shore with one set connected. In another league they again crossed a good size stream. Two leagues further along they crossed two streams deep enough to construct bridges.

A bight or wide bay begins here and runs north to historically named *punta de los Reyes* (Point Reyes) therefore near the harbor of San Francisco. Within the bay are mussel beds and six of seven *farallones*, the Farallon Islands, are in view from here as depicted by Cabrera Bueno. Having found Point Reyes they conclude in the Final Report but not in the Crespi's field notes that they have passed Monte Rey. At a spot with very large and numerous mussels, they camped near Martini Creek at foot of Montara Mountain.

We set out at about nine o'clock in the morning from here at the stream and plain of *Los Santos Apóstoles San Simón y San Judas Tadeo*², on a northwestward course along the shore, close to which run tablelands and rolling knolls, burnt off with very good soil. We crossed four or five streams with very good flows of water; close to this point, especially, which makes a good-sized little embayment, would be a good spot for a town; however, there is not a stick of wood anywhere about here, so that it was necessary to pack it from the preceding spot, where there was some on the stream. I named this point *punta del Ángel Custodio*³; west of the point here, in the sea, there are three or four rocks awash, with two of them together, shaped like toy tops—very sharp on top and broad beneath, round as it were—with other, lower ones lying before and beyond the two⁴. We went about a league on beyond,⁵ to another good-sized stream of running water, close to the sea at the foot of high knolls. We went for about three hours and half, and must have made two leagues. Impossible to make an observation, as when we came here it was already a half past twelve noon. At two of the streams, which were very deep down, they had to prepare two bridges.⁶

Journal of Fray Juan Crespi, Friday October 30th, 1769

¹ Plains of the Wild Geese

² The Holy Apostles Saint Simón and Saint Judas Tadeo

³ Guardian Angel Point

⁴ "Very sharp...the two" added in margin

⁵ Added in margin: Four streams of water and a great many mussels, within one league beyond this point; and the *farallones* [island rocks] are in view from here.

⁶ In the revised report written almost a year later Crespi added: at these two leagues we halted at a deep stream: a spot with very large and numerous mussels, and called it *el arroyo hondo del Almejar* [deep stream at the Mussel Bed]

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The day dawned with indications of pleasant weather. The wind was cold from the north, and the sky clear. We broke camp, and, following the beach until we left the point of the rocks to the west, we passed over some hills, and crossed some canyons, in which there were deep gulleys of water, which detained us because it was necessary to throw small bridges over them. We halted near the shore, along which the passage was entirely closed by a steep hill, at the foot of which ran a stream of good water. This stream flowed from a hollow formed by various hills; at the extreme end of this hollow, close to the hills, we pitched our camp, which was thus protected to the north. To-day's march was one league. The place afterwards known by the name of *Rincón de las Almejas*⁷.

In the afternoon, the sergeant of the presidio was sent out to seek a means of egress for the following day's march.

Diary of Miguel Costansó, Friday October 30th, 1769

On Saturday November 11th it was declared that they had found San Francisco Harbor and its inlet, confirmed by the sighting of the Farallone Islands. They decided to return back to the coast to the point-of-pines and find *Monte Rey*. "May God let us find it; it would be a great mischance for this entire Expedition."⁸

On the return march back to San Diego the expedition stopped again at the same spot; leaving San Pedro Creek, CHL #24, traveling south for Martini Creek. Lacking food supplies they would lay up for a day harvesting shellfish for the journey south. Costansó took a latitude reading given the good weather conditions and advantage of the spot.

We set out from the two streams at the gorge belonging to the aforesaid harbor and went up the very big, high ranges of knolls here, not rough ones at all, however, but much overgrown with very grand grasses and with brambles everywhere, very plentiful and very lush. We came down to the deep creek with many fleas and the mussel bed, and must have made only a league because of the great brokenness of the country. There lie in front of this spot, with its great many very large mussels, about parallel with it, the aforesaid six or seven islands rocks, stretching in view in front. Southward a league from this spot, the mainland makes a point of flats reaching a good way out to sea, and in the seawater west of this point are three or four rocks awash visible only at low tide, and two other ones that are together, reaching well above the water, both of them shaped like toy tops pointed above and broad beneath, with other lower rocks that lie before and beyond the two top-shaped ones. Which point I named, *La punta de los Ángeles Custodios*. It is between this point and *punta Los Reyes* upon the north side that the large bight or embayment begins in which the aforesaid San Francisco *farallones* lie

Journal of Fray Juan Crespí, Tuesday November 14th, 1769

We lay by here at *as Almejas*, in order for the soldiers and our neophytes to make up some double-hundredweights' worth of mussels, because of the great want we are now all in from lack of provisions. The course of the last day's march was southwestward.

Journal of Fray Juan Crespí, Wednesday November 15th, 1769

We traveled for one league, and halted in the *Rincón de las Almejas*, a name given because of the abundance of shell-fish on the rocks washed by the sea.

⁷ Literally translates to Corner of the Clams

⁸ Crespí, pg 611

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At this place we succeeded without difficulty in observing the meridian altitude of the lower limb of the sun, with the English octant, facing it	30° 50'
As [the observation] was made on a cliff about forty feet above sea level, the inclination of the visual horizon was six minutes, subtract.....	6'
Astronomical refraction, subtract.....	1'
Semidiameter of the sun to be added.....	16' 9'
Altitude of the center of the sun.....	33° 59'
Zenith-distance.....	56° 1'
Its declination resulting from the equations.....	18° 30'
Latitude of the place, north.....	37° 31'

The southern shore or beach of the port of San Francisco is about four marine miles north of this place. Its latitude, then would be about 37° 35'⁹

Diary of Miguel Costansó, Tuesday November 14th, 1769

As the men were without provisions, save the very small ration of tortillas of flour, it was decided to rest at this place in order to give time to get a supply of shell-fish, which, as we said, were very abundant on the rocks along the shore.

Diary of Miguel Costansó, Wednesday November 15th, 1769

The expedition's most notable sighting was San Francisco Bay, but nearly every stop along the route was a first. It is also important in that it, along with the later Pedro Fages 1770 visit, followed by de Anza expedition of 1775-6, established the overland route north to San Francisco which became the El Camino Real. That route was integral to the settlement of Alta California by the Spanish Empire and made it possible for the Franciscan friars to establish a string of twenty-one missions, which served as the nuclei of permanent settlements, established a cattle ranching economy and converted thousands of Native Americans to Christianity.

Historians have long hailed the sighting of the bay as crucial to the development of the Peninsula and surrounding areas. Had Portolá not happened upon "the great estuary," it may have taken many more years before a land party might have encountered San Francisco Bay, further retarding the march of events of the Spanish California period. While Monterey was established in 1770, it only lasted six years as the Spanish northernmost outpost, for in 1776, the mission and presidio at San Francisco were established as a direct result of the discovery of the Bay.

The 1769 episode encouraged more exploration. In 1772, the new military governor of California, Pedro Fages, went north from Monterey as he had in 1770, except this time he took along Father Crespi and penetrated much farther north and then east. In a failed attempt to get around the Bay, he charted the landscape deep into the East Bay and discovered Suisun Bay and the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta.

From descriptions made in 1772, the Spanish could now begin to put together the keys to the military protection and commercial promise of Alta California. They could now envision that if the Golden Gate was navigable then access to the greatest natural harbor on the west coast of the Americas could be gained. Because the Gate was so narrow, the entire San Francisco Bay might be sufficiently defended against a naval threat from the bluffs nearby. Advancing that train of thought, if the Golden Gate could be controlled and utilized, and if the Bay could likewise be controlled and utilized, then the deep waters of

⁹ Today's Devil Slide area which is slightly north of where the siting was taken as the cliffs are measured in hundreds of feet in height and treacherous. The reckoning was very good for the 1700s.

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the Delta could be used by ships to sail into the interior of California. Further exploration indicated that if the Delta could be sailed, then the Sacramento River might be navigated to the north and the San Joaquin River to the south. In the era before railroads, when maritime shipping was universally the most important type of transportation, these realizations had great significance.

It had all started in 1769. Although Spain lacked the personnel and resources to fully exploit the situation, and later the Mexican authorities were even less able to take advantage of it, after the United States military take-over of California in 1846 and the Gold Rush that followed three years later, the Americans were. They fortified the Golden Gate with a variety of forts and gun emplacements before the Civil War (1861-1865). The port and City of San Francisco grew in population and economic importance so that by the end of the nineteenth century it could be considered the "Imperial" city of the American West. For thousands of years, California had existed as a difficult to reach place, inhabited by a native people unknown to the rest of the world. From Portolá's Expedition forward, this would all change. Within 200 years, this California would become the most populated, economically powerful and culturally influential state in the most important country in the world.

The expedition included individuals who had a profound influence on the history of California. Gaspar de Portolá y Rovira (1723–1786), was a veteran of 35 years of service to the king, had served as military officer and governor. As commander of the Spanish colonizing expedition on land and sea that established San Diego and Monterey, Portolá expanded New Spain's Las Californias province far to the north from its beginnings on the Baja California peninsula. Portolá's expedition was also the first time Europeans saw San Francisco Bay. The expedition gave names to geographic features along the way, many of which are still in use. Portolá was the first of the newly created position of Governor of the Californias and given overall command. He served in office from November 30, 1767 to July 9, 1770. His legacy continues today with numerous streets, schools and two towns, Portola and Portola Valley, named after him.

His company of officers would become instrumental in California history. Fernando Rivera y Moncada became captain of the Presidio of Loreto and later third governor of California 1773-1777, Lieutenant Pedro Fages would gain future notoriety as military commander, 2nd & 5th governor and explorer of Alta California, and Sergeant José Francisco Ortega chief scout of the expedition would later serve as comandante of the Presidios of San Diego and Monterey and found the Presidio of Santa Barbara and Missions San Juan Capistrano and San Buenaventura. Other men of note in the company included Juan Bautista Alvarado whose son would become governor and Jose Raimundo Carrillo future captain and comandante of the Presidios of Monterey, Santa Barbara and San Diego.

The uniqueness of this trail is that it is based on two cultures, the Ohlone and the Spanish, who were unknown to each other until 1769. This is the story of two peoples—the indigenous population and their culture, and the coming of the Spanish and European colonization. This road contains historic and archæologic resources which span a wide spectrum of human history on the Peninsula. During the Portolá expedition these stories intertwined. This would be a tragic interface; within living memory of first contact, the Ohlone lifestyle would be gone, forever altering the history of California. People have always held a view of the way the universe works, which for them seems definitive. This meeting of peoples was the day the universe changed for the First Americans.

It is important to state that throughout Portolá's journey up the coast and especially on Ohlone lands, the Spanish used the Indian trails, even referring to them as "roads." First American trails represent the earliest transportation routes in California, and these trails eventually became State Highways, public roads, and sections of today's California Coastal Trail. Seeing today's roads is like looking into the past, as our earliest ancestors have continuously moved up and down the same roads, through the same watersheds for food, bartering, health, and interaction with neighbors.

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Costansó and Crespi turned out to be terrific diarists of the journey. Crespi, who had been Father Serra's student back in Spain even before Serra became a Franciscan, was particularly enthusiastic about the things they saw and the people they met. Every tribe controlled the land and people within its own area. Within each tribal region a number of villages existed, each with its own village head and set of high-status families. Tribal size varied from 40 to 500 persons. It was the Portolá Expedition that has given us the only definitive recording of these communities, the only known documentation of Quiroste.

Once in Ohlone country, the Portola Expedition found the native people to be most gracious, offering food and guidance. The four local tribes that moved to Mission Dolores from the Pacific Coast south of the Golden Gate in the 1780s and early 1790s were the Aramai, Chiguan, Cotegen, and Oljon groups. They were attracted to a Mission Dolores farm and chapel in the present city of Pacifica. That site, the outstation of San Pedro and San Pablo, eventually became the headquarters of Mexican Period Rancho San Pedro, and most recently, Sanchez Adobe County Park.

The tiny Chiguan local tribe held the Pacific coast of the San Francisco Peninsula in the present Half Moon Bay area. The group's pre-mission population was probably only about 51 people. Two Chiguan villages were named in the Mission Dolores Baptismal Register. One was Ssatumnumo, said to be "about three leagues south of `The Mussels'", in the Princeton area (SFR-B 337). The other village was Chagúnte, "about a league hither from said place [Ssatumnumo]," perhaps at the present town of Half Moon Bay (SFR-B 337). Explorer diaries suggest that the villages were only seasonally occupied. Camsegmne (SFR-B 345), contact period headman of the Chiguan, was the 60-year old younger brother of the 70 year old headman of Pruristac in Aramai to the north, Yagueche (SFR-B 319). The small Chiguan group consisted of approximately 51 people, of whom 44 were baptized between 1783 and 1791; 1788 was the average year of adult baptism.

The Ohlone harvested "plant, fish, and animal resources" from the environment and acquired additional resources through extensive trade networks. Their impact is still evident today, including networks that extended across the San Francisco Bay to the north and east. A sexual division of labor existed within Ohlone society: women harvested plant foods, including acorns and seeds, while men hunted and fished. In regard to the material culture, "women spent a considerable portion of their time each year weaving baskets, which were necessary for gathering, storing, and preparing foodstuffs." "Houses were hemispherical in shape and were generally made from grasses and rushes, although some were constructed from large sections of redwood tree bark. Women tended to wear skirts made of plant fiber, while men were generally unclothed. Women tended to have tattoos on their chins. Men had long beards with pierced ears and nasal septums."

The socio-political landscape was determined in large part by the relationships between tribes and tribal leaders. As anthropologist Randall Milliken relates, "Within each tribal territory lived a number of intermarried families that comprised a small autonomous polity ... Members of the local groups hosted dances, pooled their labor during specific short harvest periods, defended their territory, and resolved internal disputes under the leadership of a headman."

Of the ten tribes of the San Francisco Peninsula, the Aramai (whose territory was in today's Pacifica) were perhaps the most politically influential. Headman Luciano Yagueche of the village at Pruristac had at least three wives and six children. His offspring married the children of other headmen more frequently than any other headman or high-status person. Aramai men accounted for nearly one-third of leadership positions at Mission San Francisco de Asis, which is impressive given the tribe's comparatively small size. Luciano Yagueche's son, Manuel Conde Jutquis, retained an important status at the mission from his baptism in 1779 until his death in 1830.

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A second important leader from the village of Pruristac, Manuel Liquiiquei, perhaps a shaman or secondary headman, married the daughter Luciano Yagueche. Because marriages between members of the same village were quite unusual for the Ramaytush, Manuel Liquiiquei may well have been a very important person in the Aramai tribe. Another indicator of his high status was that of his son. In Ramaytush culture the prominence of the father was conferred to his children, and a position of high status in the mission staff required as a prerequisite high status in the neophyte community. Manuel Liquiiquei's son, Luis Ramon Heutlics, stood witness at more marriages than any other Ramaytush person and eventually became alcalde.

Another important Aramai man, Jorge Jojuis, most likely a brother or son of Luciano Yagueche, served on the mission staff as a witness for many Ramaytush marriages. Members of the neighboring Chiguan tribe, however, did not have prominent roles at Mission Dolores. The Aramai, then, were not only the most politically dominant Ramaytush tribe—they dominated indigenous leadership at Mission San Francisco de Asis during its formative years from 1786 until the early 1800s.

Relations between tribes were managed by intermarriages, especially among high status families. Tribal conflict originated from infringements upon tribal territorial boundaries and from wife stealing; however, “despite their political divisions, the people of the Bay Area were tied together in a fabric of social and genetic relationships through intertribal marriages.” In addition, tribes united for the purpose of ongoing trade both at the local and regional levels. Regional, seasonal fiestas brought tribes of differing languages and ethnicities together. As Milliken describes, “Regional dances provided opportunities to visit old friends and relatives from neighboring groups, to share news, and to make new acquaintances. People traded basket materials, obsidian, feathers, shell beads, and other valuable commodities through gift exchanges. Intergroup feuds were supposed to be suspended at the dances, but old animosities sometimes surfaced. All in all, such ‘big times’ strengthened regional economic ties and social bonds.”

The Ohlones of the San Francisco Bay Area shared a common world view and ritual practices. According to Milliken, “People believed that specialized powers came to them through association with supernatural beings or forces.” One common practice was the planting of a painted pole decorated with feathers, to ensure good fortune in the next day's hunt or other event. Prayers accompanied by the blowing of smoke toward the sky or sun and offerings of seeds and shell beads were common practices. Any person with a special talent or gift was thought to be imbued with supernatural power. Dreams guided a person's future actions.

Oral narratives were both a form of entertainment and a means of education. The narratives typically involved Coyote, head of the animals, and the Duck Hawk, his grandson. Generally, the “narratives indicate that the present events and places in nature were determined by the actions of a pre-human race of animal beings during a former mythological age.”

Similar to other tribes in California, “dances comprised the main form of communal religious expression. Each local group had its own series of festivals. Every festival had its own set of specific dances, each with a unique set of costumes, accompanying songs, and choreography. During the most sacred dances, participants and costumes could only be touched by specialists, since they were thought to be invested with supernatural powers. No dance cycle details were documented for any of the groups around San Francisco Bay.”

It was the Portolá Expedition that has given us the only definitive mapping of these communities. It was this expedition that provides us with a view into the two cultures and insight into how they interacted with each other. Furthermore, both the land and the people of this area were changed forever by the expedition and following habitation by European and Mexican people.

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Figure 1 Detail from *California Antigua y Nueva*, by Diego Troncoso, in 1787 is one of the first maps depicting the Ohlone-Portolá Road along the San Mateo County coastside. Believed to be the earliest map to locate missions in Alta California, as well as El Camino Real that connection the missions. The full map also shows the four Presidios located at San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey and San Francisco. The map is thought to be the first map to depict the administrative borderline between the two Californias established by Francisco Palóu between the Franciscan and Dominican jurisdictions in 1774. Although there are some geographical inaccuracies, the map reflects islands, ports and rivers along the coastal region of California. A version of this map that included an ornate cartouche with a crown on top and the printed notation, *Mar Pacifico*, was included in the 1787 publication entitled, *Relación histórica de la vida y apostólicas tareas del Venerable Padre Fray Junípero Serra, y de las misiones que fundó en la California septentrional, y nuevos establecimientos de Monterey*.

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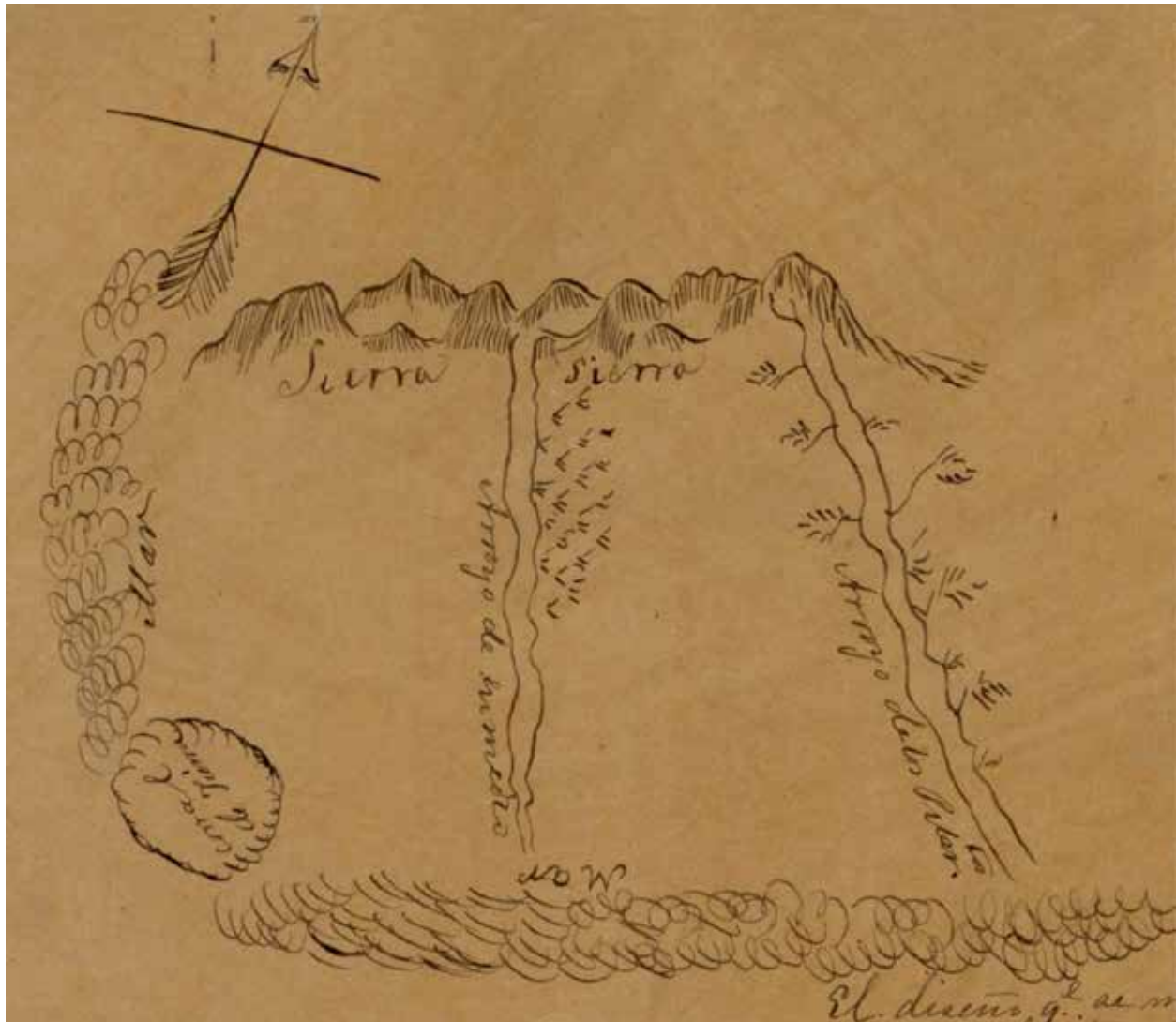


Figure 2 Diseño Corral de Tierra, 1837?. North is at the top; no road is demarked. To obtain a land grant during the Mexican period, the applicant accompanied the petition with a topographical sketch or diseño. Mexican law did not require precision surveying. The technique involved in making a diseño was that of the ability to stay in the saddle, to read a magnetic compass, and to measure the distance between two points by means of a rawhide cord tied between two poles; the processing was carried out with pencil, quill pen, ink and water color.

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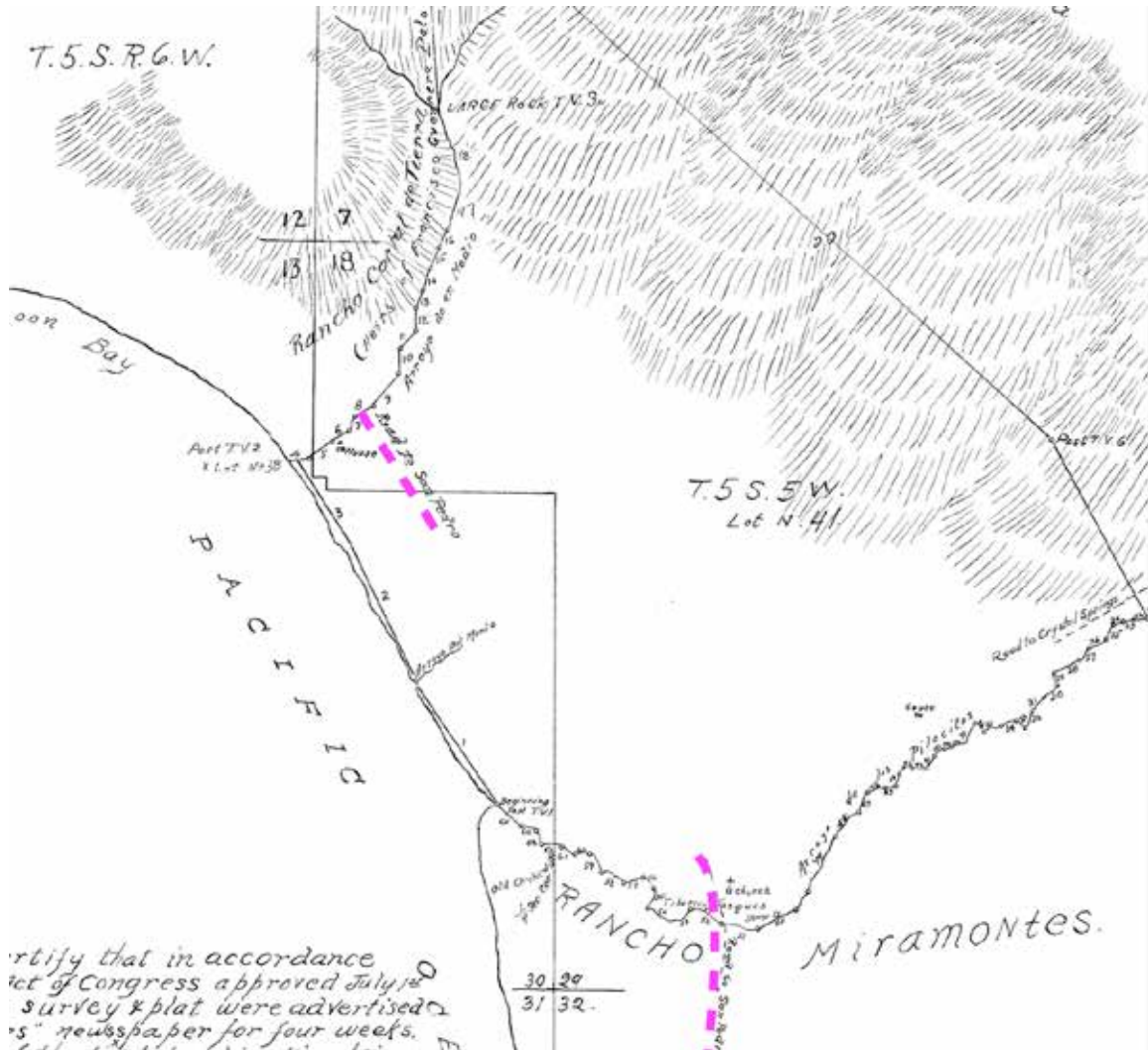


Figure 3 Rancho Corral de Tierra (Vasquez) 1859 demarks the Ohlone-Portolá road (Road to San Pedro)

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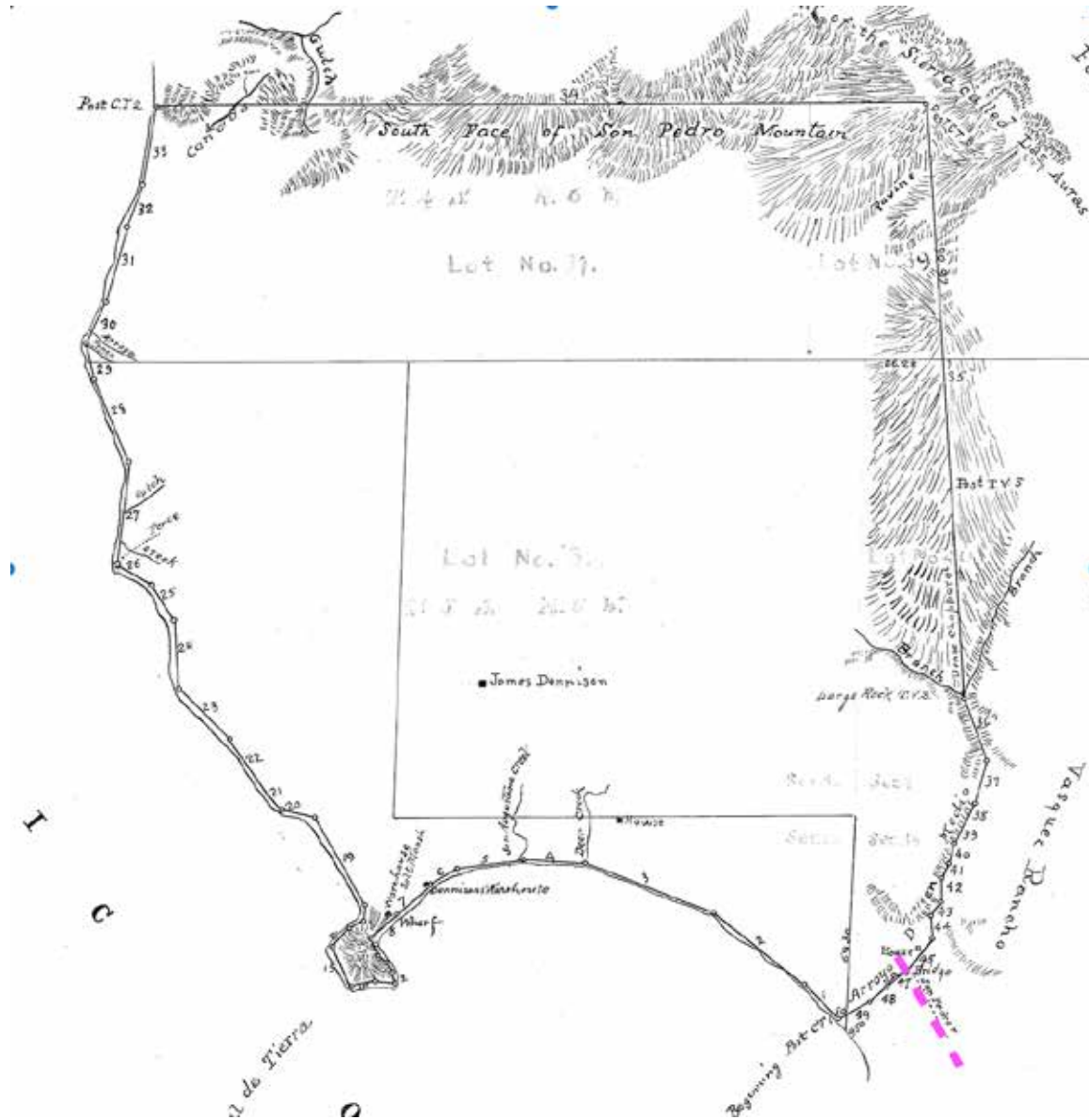


Figure 4 Rancho Corral de Tierra (Palomares) 1859 shows a portion of the road connecting the Rancho to Spanishtown (Half Moon Bay)

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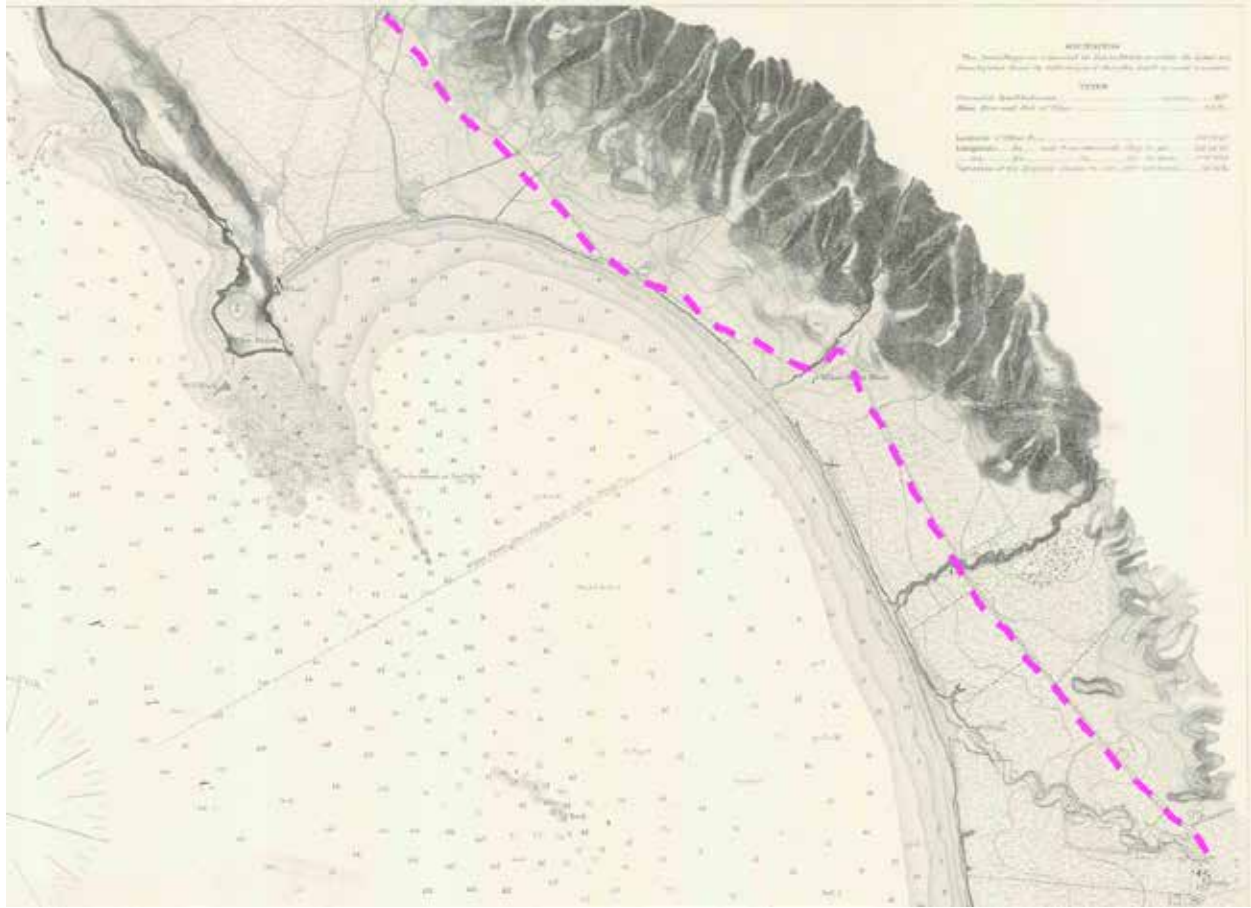


Figure 5 Showing the historic road from Spanishtown (today's Half Moon Bay) northwards to El Granada on the Half Moon Bay chart done by US Coast & Geodetic Survey in 1863

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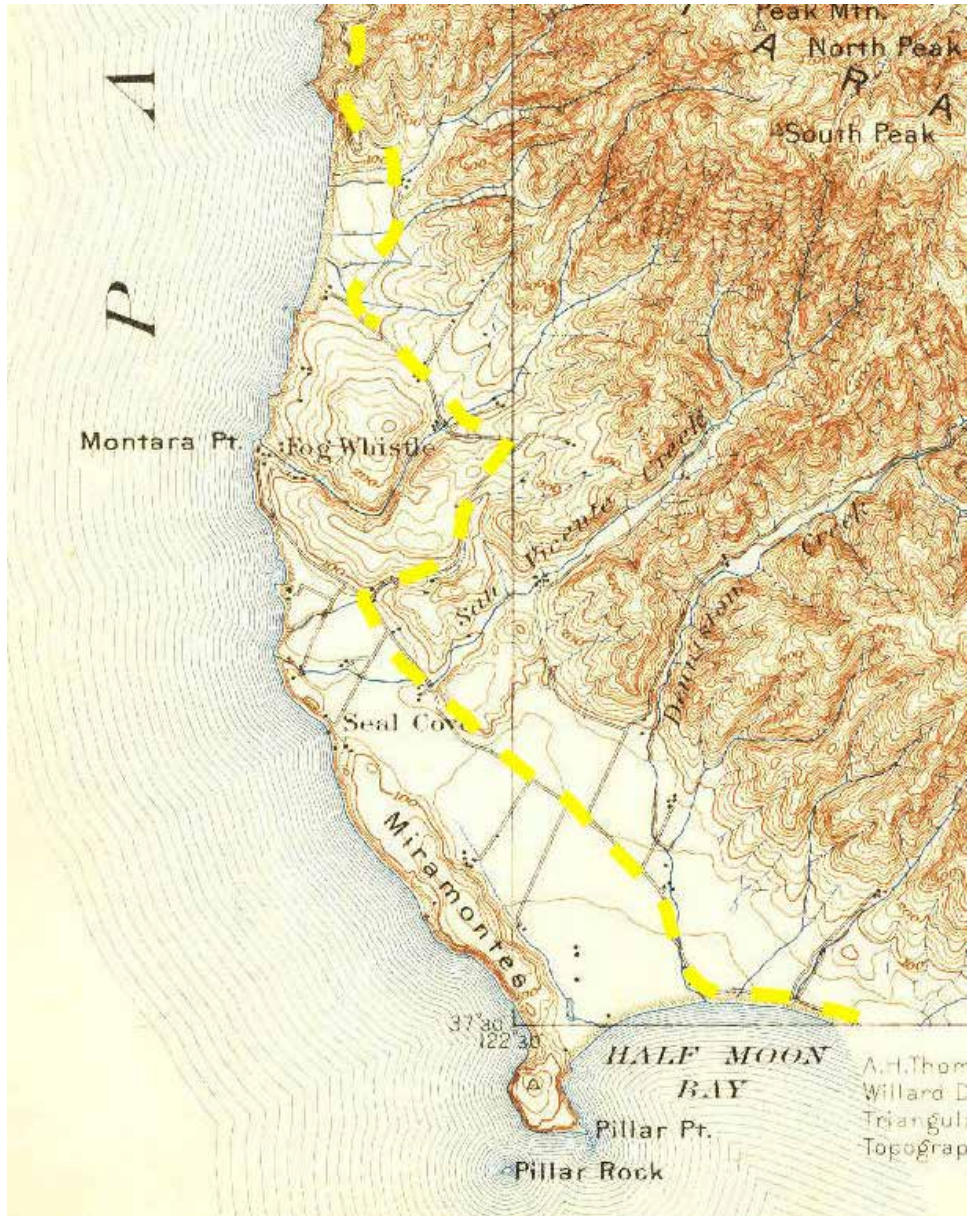


Figure 6 October 30th trek to el arroyo hondo del Almejar (Martini Creek) at top of map. USGA 15 Minute San Mateo Quad, 1896

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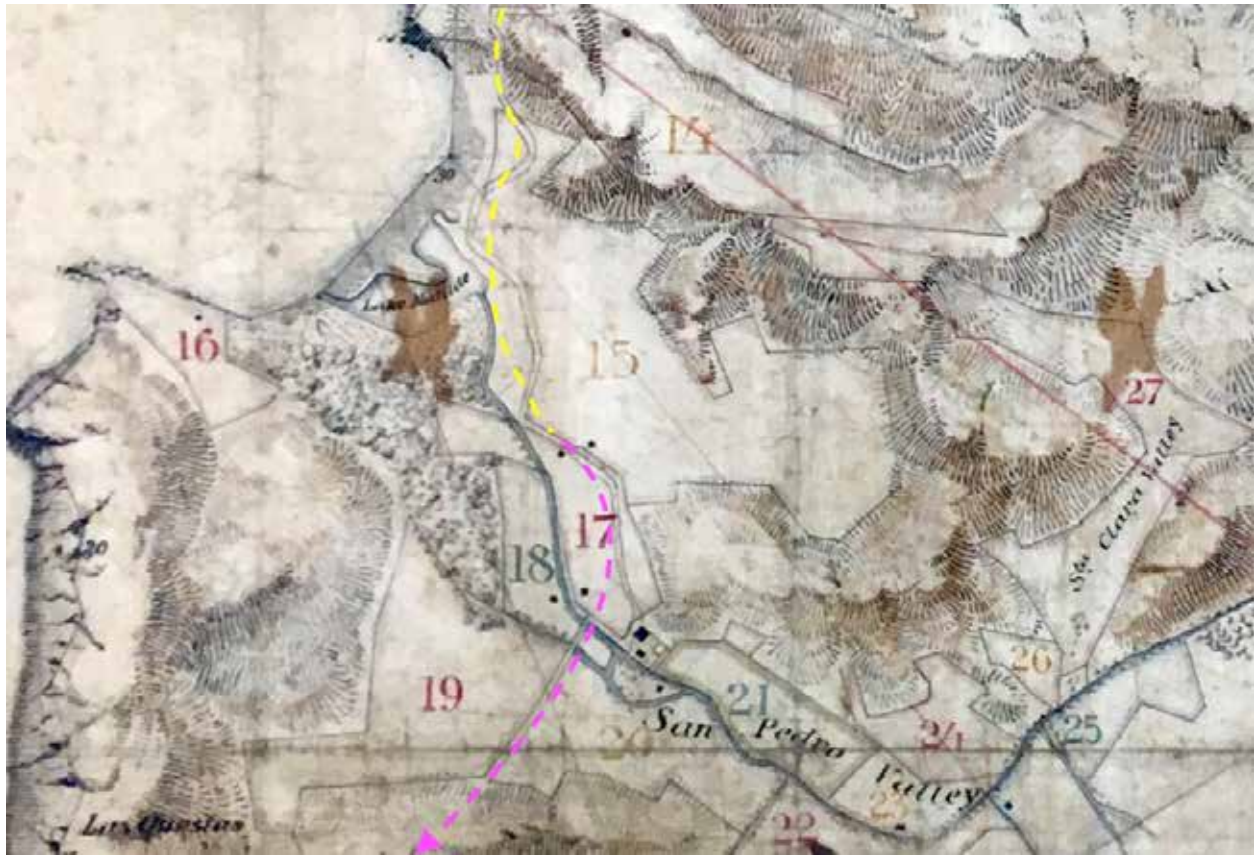


Figure 8 Plat of Rancho San Pedro 1859. The purple line represents the November 14th march; the yellow was the day before.

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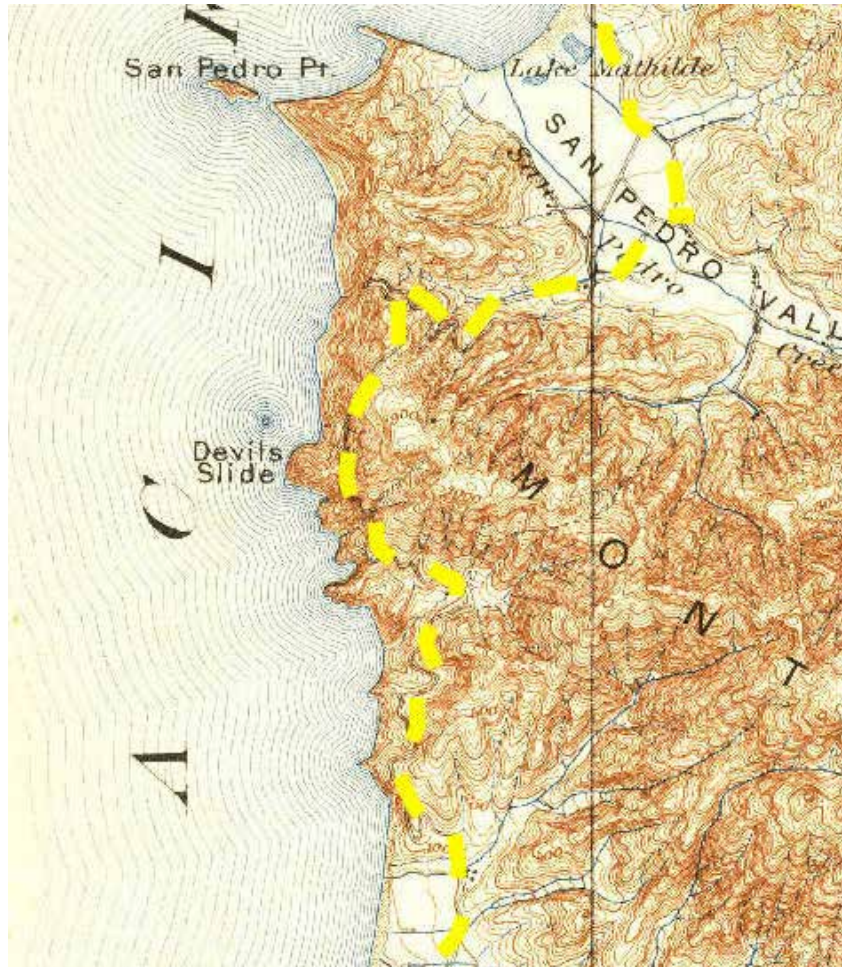
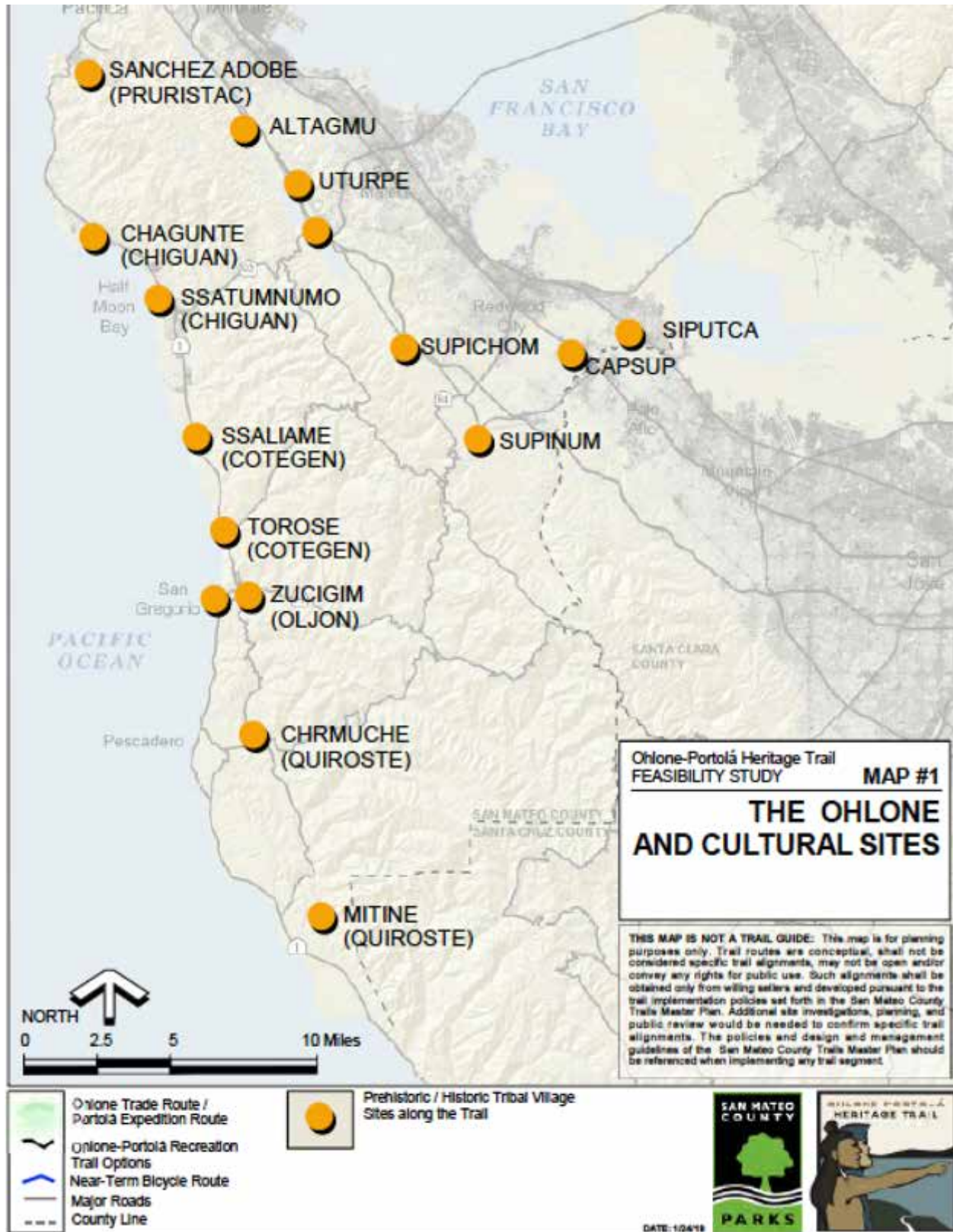


Figure 9 November 14th trek from San Pedro Valley south to el arroyo hondo del Almejar (Martini Creek)
CHL #25

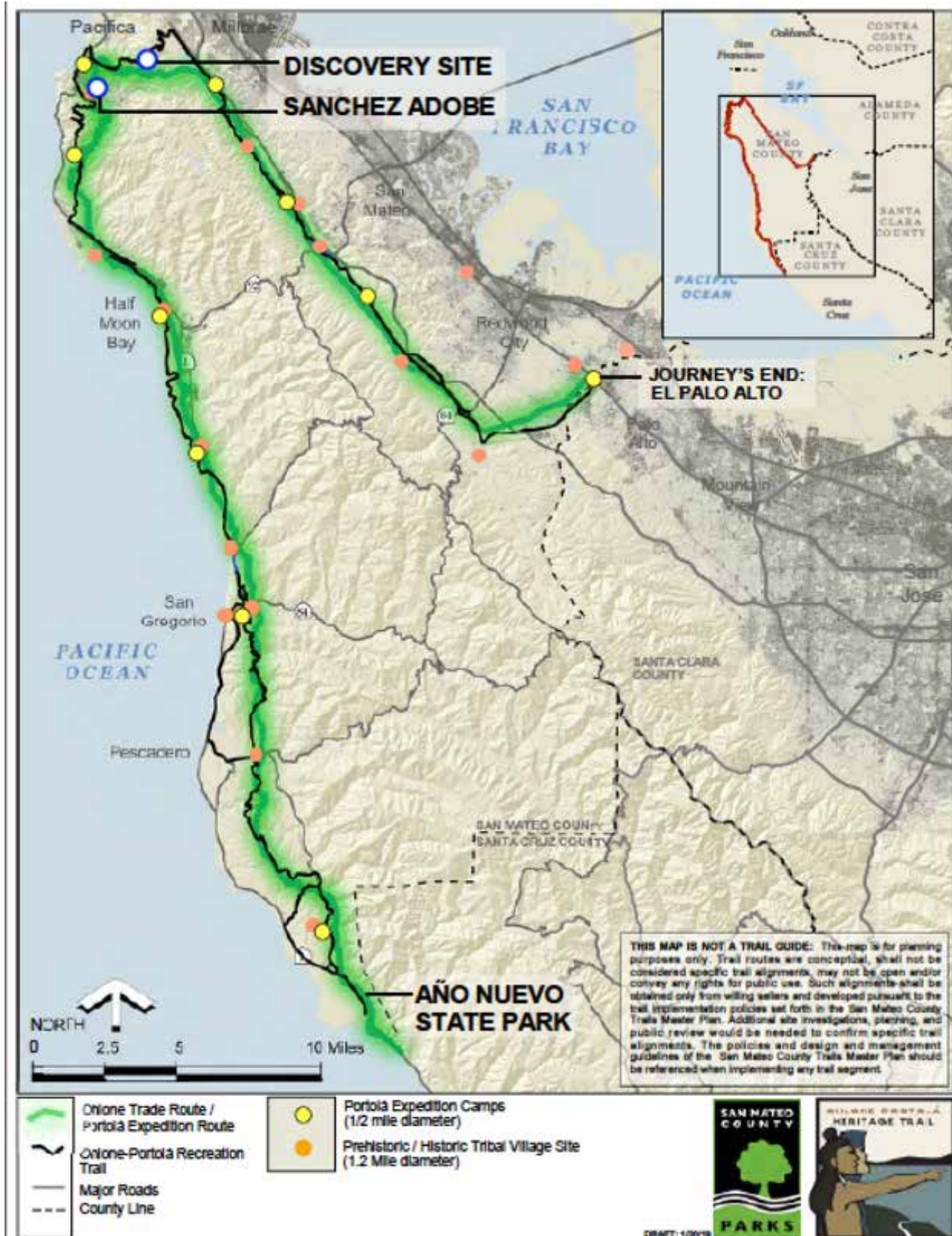
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B13. Remarks: California Historical Landmarks #2, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 92, 94, 375, 394, 655, 665, 727, 784 are directly related to the Portolá Expedition.

Portolá campsite #5 was registered as California Historical Landmarks #25 on 15 June 1932. There is no plaque currently for this site.

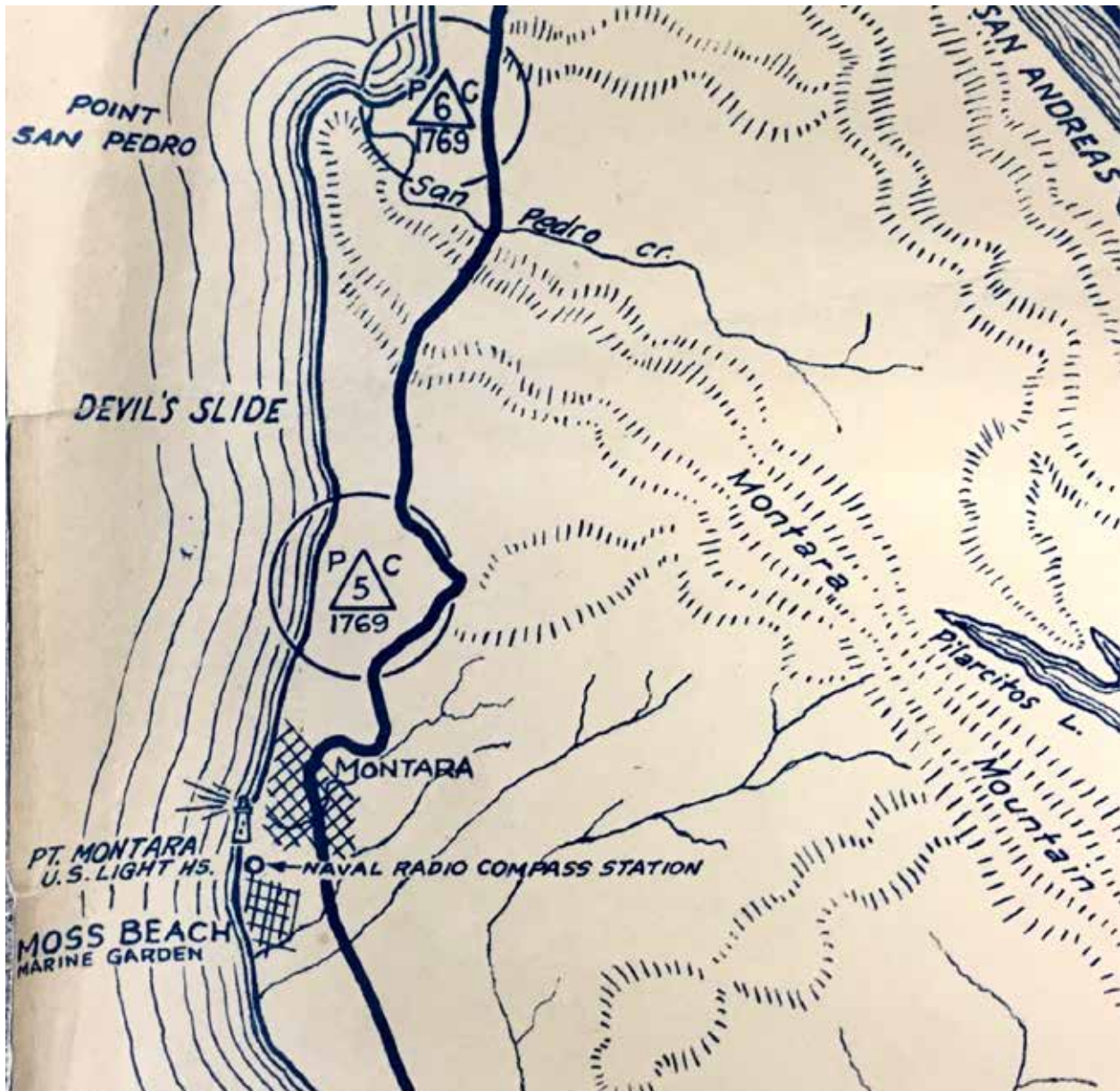


Figure 10 Map submitted in 1932 application shows the site in present day Montara.

B12. References (continue):

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