

REGULATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

For the Garrisons of the Peninsula of Californias, erection of new Missions,
and fostering of the colonization and extension of
the Settlements of Monterey.

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HIS Majesty, having deigned to determine (by Royal Decree of March 21, 1775) to alter the provisional Regulations now in force in the Peninsula of Californias; in order to give due fulfillment to this Sovereign Resolve, has marked as the most opportune and suitable means their adaptation (so far as possible), to the rules established by the Royal Regulations for Garrisons, for the economical government of the [garrisons] of the Peninsula and their Troops; changing the footing, pay and management of interests in such manner as to make (by advantageously apportioning the force of the posts for sallies and other functions of the Service) a saving in the present costs which the Royal Exchequer pays in the posts of Loreto*, San Diego, Monterey and San Francisco. [To] increase number of Officers, equalize and proportion the wages of Sergeants, Corporals, Soldiers, Surgeon, Master Mechanics and Colonizers, in such manner that the wages be such as are requisite for the subsistence, responsibility and heedfulness of each class. This includes the subordinates of the small Department of Marine at Loreto; stipends which have to be continued to Religious Missionaries; and the order in which new Reductions [centers for converting the Indians] should be located, establishing rules which shall assure the encouragement, population and extension of the old and new settlements. With which important object, to secure communication and to draw to the true knowledge of Religion the numerous Gentiles that inhabit the indispensable strait and perilous pass of the Channel of Santa Barbara, it is decided to occupy it; establishing a Post and three Missions, with a Pueblo [town] which, being near by, can supply said Post and that of San Diego with provisions from the product of its crops. And as it is not feasible that the Frontier Inspector of Posts review those of this Peninsula, since the sea-voyage and their enormous remoteness hinder, it is made obligatory upon the Governor to discharge the duties of Inspector (as he has done); heeding that the Government be purely Military, and that this Chief be not included as Captain of any of the Posts of his command. And if he is unable to discharge this duty personally, as is ordered, he shall (subject to Superior approbation) name and appoint an Aide, who shall, under his direction and orders, review the Posts to which he is destined, watch zealously the uniformity, service, discipline and subordination of the Troops as to the most exact

*Lower California.

observance of whatever is provided in the said Royal Regulations, without variation except as authorized by the following Titles.

FIRST TITLE

1. As the present condition of the Peninsula does not permit change in the established order of transporting from New Spain*, at the cost and risk of the Royal Exchequer, of Clothing, Goods, Provisions and Troop Horses for the subsistence and alleviation of the Troops, Settlers and other Dependents of the Posts, this practice must be followed: the Agent of the Peninsula and the Commissary of San Blas forwarding their lists for the Requisitions which must be sent yearly by the Governor to the Most Excellent Viceroy, that he may deign to determine the purchase and forwarding [of supplies]. *Excepting*, the Post of Loreto, whose considerable remoteness forbids the sending of its accounts in season; wherefore they must be sent by the Captain direct to His Excellency.

2. The Provisions, Uniform, Arms, Saddles, Clothes, Troop Horses and other articles sent from Mexico, San Blas or Sonora, must be received and distributed to the Troops at prices based on first cost, under which consideration the wages are fixed. Consequently there must be no intervention except the pay of the Individuals entitled to it and comprised in these regulations.

3. As at present the Commissary of Loreto and the Store-keeper in other Posts has charge of the paying of Troops and Clerks and the receipt and distribution of the respective Requisitions, it will henceforth be in charge (under inspection of the Captain in Loreto, and of the Commandant in the Posts of the new Settlements) of a Paymaster appointed from among the Subalterns of the Company under the rules hereinafter set forth.

4. The payment of Allowances shall be continued from the Royal Chest in Mexico, in the same order as now; delivering to the Agent of the Peninsula, (as per Supreme Decree of the Most Excellent Sir Viceroy) of the amount fixed as sufficient to fill the Requisitions of goods. This shall include the sum to be remitted in dollars to each Post, likewise crediting to the Commissary of the Dept. of San Blas the funds necessary to purchase victuals and articles for rations; and whatever else, through agency of said Commissary, is remitted him according to the Requisitions. As said delivery and purchases are made in the last months of the year, and received the following May or June, there should be no change in the established method of providing for the troops, with reference to the balance that each individual deducts for his last year's settlement; providing, through the year, the Rations and other necessary expense of the Soldier or his family. For this reason the allowance of 25 cents daily

*Mexico.

for the support of Corporals and Soldiers is exempted; the Royal Exchequer paying the allowances at the end of the year they come due and paying the Troops the middle of the year following. With this knowledge and prudent regulation of the cost of the Provision, Uniform, Arms, Trappings, Clothing, Goods and Funds (counting the total sum of the Allowance for paying in Dollars the Salaries of Officers and Surgeon, discounting that which they receive during the year and the balances left after supplying the Troops) the Paymasters will make out the Requisitions bearing in mind to deduct the residues, whether they arise from the delivery to be made of them, or as surplus from year to year; bearing in mind equally, that the cash to be asked must not exceed, at present, one-fourth of the allowance, exclusive of the Salary of the Governor and Aide (if that office is created), who shall receive theirs separately as suits them.

5. As prices of Clothing and Goods are subject to alteration, whenever for this reason, or because the Requisition amounts to more than one-half the Allowance, the assortment cannot be filled, the lack shall be supplied from the one-fourth part to be remitted in money; and since the remaining one-fourth is arranged to meet the cost of Provisions and Goods called for by the Requisition of San Blas, any deficiency will be covered in same manner.

6. Whenever the sowing, harvesting and storing of crops in the new settlements is advanced so that the Garrisons can provide themselves in whole or in part with the needful provisions, the Paymasters will ask for the sum of money corresponding to their purchase price, above that already indicated, subtracting the equivalent from the San Blas Requisition for seeds, and proportionately from the sum of supplying them.

7. The supreme difficulty and losses in transporting Troop-horses from Sonora to this peninsula, makes it necessary to supply each soldier with three or four, and to have in each Post, at cost of the Royal Exchequer, a drove of 24 or 30 mules to pack cargoes from the Ships, carrying Provisions for the Escorts and aid the Garrison, which, through the loss or considerable delay of a vessel, might lack the most necessary Seeds and Goods. For these reasons, that of the carrying of Rations to the Settlers of the new Town of San José Guadalupe and to the Town (if it is decided to found one) and for the other labors to be incurred in establishing the Post and Missions in the Pass of Santa Barbara—to which for the first year all food and other necessities must be carried by land—besides the need of hauling in wagons, henceforth, the produce of the Towns to supply the Posts; since it is impossible to put these Troops on a cavalry footing like those of the Frontier until facilitated by the increase of the horse-herds in the Peninsula, it is proper that when the Herds of Loreto and San Francisco are filled to the number of 24 mules (each with its trappings) and that of San Diego with 30

mules, 30 others be supplied to the Post which must be located in the Pass equally equipped. All this at cost of the Royal Exchequer; their keep, the replacing of those that die or become useless, the repair of harness and other belongings, and the pay of one Muleteer in each Post, being charged to the allowance fund, as a general expense henceforth. If, owing to other uses to which it is destined, the fund will not cover this expense, let the deficit be charged to the General Fund of the Companies, which are at all times responsible for the stock of said Herds, that of Monterey included, which now has 40 pack mules.

8. It being indispensable to furnish the trades of Carpentry and Blacksmithing to these recent acquisitions of Monterey, the two Master Mechanics, the Carpenter and three Blacksmiths now there shall remain, at the wages assigned them. This expense shall be included as part of the Allowance of Monterey and San Diego to which they are set aside, this being the only one for this purpose to be met by the Royal Exchequer. Since all the tools and irons pertaining to those trades and that of Stone-mason, which are included in the delivery to be made to the Paymasters, are to remain for the benefit of the settlements, the Paymasters are charged with their preservation and repair and with receipts for the work done for individuals, applying any surplus to the wages or rations of four Apprentices, to be sought to learn these trades, whereof the due account must be kept. Meantime the continuance of these trades and the respective cost to the Royal Exchequer are to be understood.

SECOND TITLE

Footing, pay and gratuities of the companies and Dependents of Posts, and Marines of Loreto; posts covered by the Troops, and their distance apart.

1. The Company of the Post of Loreto, Capital of the old California, is and shall remain on the footing of Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign and 44 Recruits, including two Sergeants and three Corporals. With this it should maintain the small detachment of a Sergeant and six Soldiers in the *Real* [mining town] of Santa Ana of the South, distant 100 [Spanish] leagues* [416 miles] from the Post. It covers with a subaltern Officer two Corporals and 23 Soldiers, the three Missions of the North Frontier, which are at intervals in the 280 leagues [1166 miles] between the last of them and Loreto. At Loreto must remain the Captain, one subaltern Officer (who must be the Paymaster), one Sergeant, one Corporal and 10 Soldiers. It is distant 350 leagues [1458 miles] from the following:

2. The footing of San Diego shall be of Lieutenant, Ensign

*A Spanish league was 22,000 feet.

and 52 Enlisted men, including one Sergeant and five Corporals, the rank of Ensign being added to the present footing. It should cover the three Missions of its district with one Corporal and five Soldiers apiece. Upon the founding of the new Pueblo [town] it shall place therein a Safeguard of four Soldiers, who shall remain only the first two years. Thus the Garrison [San Diego] will be reduced to one Lieutenant, one Ensign and thirty men, including a Sergeant and two Corporals, wherewith it shall attend to the sorties and other duties of the Service. To the next is 170 leagues [708 miles].

3. That of San Carlos de Monterrey shall be of the same number of men as the preceding, adding to the company a Lieutenant and Ensign. Three privates of its present footing shall be abolished. It shall continue the escorts (of one Corporal and 5 Soldiers) in each of the three Missions of its territory. It has four Soldiers employed in the Pueblo of San José; and there shall remain in the Garrison, for the duties of the Service, a Lieutenant, an Ensign, a Sergeant, two Corporals and 27 Soldiers. It is 27 leagues [112 miles] from the next.

That of San Francisco will consist of Lieutenant, Ensign, and 31 Men, including a Sergeant and 4 Corporals. An Ensign is added to its present footing, and three privates subtracted. It shall cover (with two Corporals and 10 Soldiers) the two Missions in its scope; and will have left for the service of the Post, a Lieutenant, Ensign and 19 men, including a Sergeant and two Corporals.

5. The Pass of Santa Barbara is 74 leagues [308 miles] from the Post of San Diego and 70 from that of Monterey. It stretches between the Coast and the Cieneguilla [meadow] Range about 26 leagues, its greatest width being half to three-fourths of a league. It is full of high hills, bluffs and profound clefts. In this indispensable pass are 8000 to 10,000 Gentiles [Indians], who inhabit 21 Rancherias, situated at short distances on the heights and points contiguous to the Beach. Near the beach, sometimes on it and sometimes on the high ground, runs the Camino Real [King's Highway]. This evidences the risk to which small Parties are exposed on it; and that if some incident makes those Gentiles treacherous or hostile, communication with the old and new settlements would be cut off. These urgent reasons have caused the determination to occupy this pass in the following form.

6. The Post which shall be established midway the Pass shall be manned by Lieutenant, Ensign and 29 Recruits, including a Sergeant and two Corporals. It shall establish in its shelter a Reduction which afterward shall be removed to the neighboring spot which offers more land and sufficient water to irrigate the fields; and then it shall be given from the Garrison an Escort of a Corporal and five Soldiers. At the ends of said Pass, for its complete occupation, two other "Re-

ductions" shall be placed, each garrisoned with a Sergeant and 14 Soldiers. Said Recruits will be considered supernumeraries to the Company at the Post, while they secure these settlements peace and good admission among the Gentiles.

Attaining this with the rapid progress that should be expected in the spiritual conquest, they shall be reduced proportionately to the regular Escort of a Corporal and five Soldiers each; the Sergeants shall be incorporated with the Companies of San Diego and Monterey, and the 16 remaining Recruits shall be destined to garrison other "Reductions" which it may be decided to found, in which case they shall be added to the Companies nearest the spot.

7. The annual Allowance of the Post of Loreto shall be \$12,522.50; adding \$1996 (amount of the corresponding allowance for the Marine Dept., which must be credited annually as extra to the Allowance of the Post) makes a total of \$14,518.50, divided thus:

Annual Pay of the Captain	\$1500.00
Of the Lieutenant	550.00
Of the Ensign	400.00
Of each of the 2 Sergeants \$262.50	525.00
Of each of the 3 Corporals, \$225	675.00
Of each of the 39 Privates, \$217.50	8482.50
For gratuities of \$10 yearly per private	390.00
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Total for the Post	12,522.50
Marine Department of above Post.	
Yearly pay of one Ship-Carpenter	\$132.00
Of one Blacksmith	120.00
Of one Porter	120.00
Crew of the Sloop "Pilar"	
Annual Pay of the Master	120.00
Of the Boatswain	84.00
Of 8 Sailors at \$72 each	576.00
Crew of the Launch "Lauretana"	
Its Master, by the year	84.00
*Eight Sailors at \$60 each	360.00
Annual cost of careenings, overhaulings and masts for one Sloop and two Launches, allow	400.00
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Total allowance for the Post and Marine	\$14,518.50

This Regulation abolishes the Crew of the Launch "San Juan Nepomuceno," which Boat must be kept ready to be fitted out whenever there is grave need (only during that urgency) of the three vessels; and for this purpose, the actual Master will remain as Boatswain of the Sloop.

*Misprint for 6.

The Annual Allowance of the Post of San Diego shall be \$13,162.50, divided as follows:

Annual Pay of the Lieutenant	\$550.00
Of the Ensign	400.00
Of the Sergeant	262.50
Of each of the 5 Corporals, \$225	1125.00
Of each of the 46 Privates, \$217.50	10,005.00
For gratuities of \$10 yearly to each Private	460.00
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	\$12,802.50
One Carpenter by the year	180.00
One Blacksmith ditto	180.00
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Total	\$13,162.50

The Annual Allowance of the Post which shall be established in the Pass of Santa Barbara shall be \$7577.50; adding \$6895 for the two Escorts which must be provided temporarily, gives \$14,472.50, divided thus:

Annual Pay of Lieutenant	\$550.00
Ensign	400.00
Sergeant	262.50
Each of two Corporals \$225	450.00
Each of 26 Privates, 217.50	5655.00
Gratuities from general fund of \$10 each	260.00
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	\$7577.50

Escorts

Two Sergeants at \$262.50	\$525.00
28 Privates at \$217.50	6090.00
Gratuity at \$10 each	280.00
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Total	\$14,472.50

The Annual Allowance of the Post of San Carlos de Monterey shall be \$17,792.50; divided in this manner:

Annual Pay of the Governor	\$4000.00
Lieutenant	550.00
Ensign	400.00
Surgeon	450.00
Sergeant	262.50
5 Corporals, @ \$225	1125.00
46 Privates @ \$217.50	10,005.00
Gratuities at \$10 each, yearly	460.00
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	\$17,252.50
One Carpenter, by the year	180.00
2 Blacksmiths at \$180	360.00
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Total	\$17,792.50

The Annual Allowance for the Post of San Francisco shall be \$8027.50, divided in this form:

Annual Pay of the Lieutenant	\$550.00
Ensign	400.00
Sergeant	262.50
4 Corporals at \$225	900.00
26 Privates at \$217.50	5655.00
Gratuity from Common Fund, \$10 each	260.00
Total	<u>\$8027.50</u>
To each settler in each of the two first years, for pay and rations	\$116.37½
For rations in each of the three following years that they may be granted him	\$60.00

THIRD TITLE

Uniforms.

1. As the Clothing and corresponding goods to uniform the Troops of these Posts have been included in the annual Requisitions, causing considerable delay to the Soldier, either because what was furnished him for uniform did not fit, or because of want of Tailors to make up the cloth they were long without the necessary skill or spoiled the cloth in cutting, henceforth the Paymasters shall order the uniforms for their Companies made in proportionate sizes, itemizing the individual measurements and garments. And while the total of uniforms must conform to the provisions of the Royal Regulations, and likewise the distribution, it must be borne in mind that as a pair of Breeches (and sometimes the Jacket) is not enough to last a year in the constant hardship of this service, it will be necessary to order extra garments in the required amount. Equally, that as the wooden one with double pouches is inconvenient, the cartridge-box should be made with one row of 24 receptacles, of tin covered with leather, to be attached firmly to the strap used as a belt, which is to be one and a half yards long and of corresponding width. The row of receptacles to be covered with a flap of soft leather, shall begin six inches from the buckle*, which shall be of brass, smooth, with two claws; and two pouches in the ends of the cartridge box, one of them with a small tin priming-horn.

FOURTH TITLE

Armament and Horse-Trappings.

1. These must fully meet the provisions of the Royal Regulations. As it is not practicable to furnish the Troops of this Peninsula eight mounts to the man, because of the difficulty of transporting horses, they shall be maintained with as many as may be, until by encouragement of stock-raising in the new settlements it shall become possible to Re-mount all the Posts.

*"Evilla" is properly spelled Hevilla.

2. As to maintaining the horse-herd in close proximity to the Posts, to be brought in, morning and evening (if the country is not exposed to surprises by the enemy), that a prompt sortie be not hindered by the way the horses are held together and tended, there shall be no change in the established practice of keeping four horses tied by day and eight by night, in the garrison; and this number shall be increased whenever there is noticed any reason calling for it.

FIFTH TITLE

Distribution of Funds, and order in which general and special Accounts must be kept by the Paymaster.

1. Understood that during the year the Troops must be assisted by the Paymaster in the special expenses which befall individuals and families; that, as there is no commerce in the Peninsula, these (expenses) must be on credit in the respective Warehouses, the daily succour of 25c each to Corporals and Soldiers (as is practiced in the Frontier Posts) shall be dispensed with; though when some urgent need arises, and there is sufficient balance, with the knowledge and order of the Captain or Commander of the Company, \$20 or \$30 may be advanced; but in no case shall this be done for one who is not on the stipulated footing; and for this the Commander shall be responsible.

2. Recollecting that the collection of the Estimate for these Posts is made at the end of the year, and that the paying of the troops is effected in the middle of the year following (by which means, at whatever time the Soldier may depart, since economy must be practiced, there will be sufficient balance above the value of the armament and horses) there shall be retained in the fund for Corporals and Soldiers only \$50 each; which shall be discounted in the first four years for the purposes set forth in Title 4, Article 2, Royal Regulations.

3. Of the discounts annually made for the balance-fund of the Company, the Paymaster must make the corresponding entry to Cash, with a List specifying the names of the Corporals and Soldiers, the amount retained for each individual and the sum total. For his safeguard, a copy of said List shall be signed (crediting the deposit of that amount in the Treasury) by the Depositary, who shall be the Captain in Loreto, and the second Officer who does not act as Paymaster in the remaining Posts. The second year, and thereafter, the introduction of the amount pertaining to this fund shall be made, with its respective settlement; the charge being made up from the balance in hand from the preceding year, and the amount of discounts of the present year; the payments made therein being shown, as also the total of said fund.

4. The settlement of the yearly account (making the preceding discounts and the two per cent, which the Paymaster is to receive) must be made under the supervision of the Captain or Second Officers mentioned in the preceding Article; and of the Interested person or Subject named to examine it; making good in ready money to each his dues, in the order fixed by the Royal Regulations.

5. The gratuity fund for the Garrison, at the rate of \$10 per man, is designated (outside the general expenses) to meet the cost of the rations wherewith must be assisted the Indian Prisoners, or those that come to treat under a truce. Also to meet the fitting-out of the Recruits, under the exact rules fixed in Art. 5 of this Title in the Royal Regulations; the salary of a Muleteer, the repair and care of pack-saddles and other equipment and the replacing of pack-mules that may die or become useless in each Post. The common fund of the Companies shall be responsible (as aforesaid) for any shortage in this fund; said Officers distributing *pro rata* whatever deficit may result; remembering that the pack-animals are destined for the benefit of the Companies, and that consequently these are always responsible for their keep, and that in no case must the Royal Exchequer be charged with any excess of cost in this or other matters to which the fund is applied.

6. The Paymaster must keep his accounts, supervised by the other Officers of the Post, with the utmost precision and equity. Each year there should be entered to cash, with the amount corresponding to this fund, its respective settlement, with the vouchers for the legitimacy of the expenditures, which must be agreed and determined by the Officers of the Company. They shall not fail of this duty nor delay to consult the Governor and await his decision, the very thing which must be observed by those who are not executive officers, as well as to give account of those who (being such) should do so. Nevertheless he must examine in the Reviews their good and legal government, to give account yearly of the amounts on hand and the costs, and other matters bearing on the condition of each Post and Company to the Sir General Commanding.

7. The general accounts shall be kept in a book, to be called the Cash-book. Its first item of charge will be the amount on hand, by delivery or brought forward, of clothing, goods, victuals, money or horses; next, the amount of the Requisitions received from Mexico and San Blas; the total of balances of the Company and dependents of the Post; and the amounts realized from colts, steers and other live-stock which may have been distributed to the Troops during the year. These items are to come last in the charge, both in this account and the private ones. The aforesaid charges must be verified by the Inventory of stock on hand, which must be made out at the end of every year (under supervision of the Officers of the Post) and their respective account. The original Invoices from

Mexico and San Blas, with copies of the corresponding Receipts given by the Paymaster; the private settlements and accounts of the Company and dependents of the Post, and the vouchers for the entries pertaining to the Royal Exchequer, which must be made out, for the live-stock, separately; the items of credit do and must specify the payment of loans and wages, with the settlements and private accounts of the Troops and dependents of the Post; the posting in the Cash-book of the amount corresponding to the gratuity fund, and the amount held back for Corporals and Soldiers, to verify the estimated balance in their respective settlements; the debts-on-account of individuals of the Troops and dependents of the Post; and the sum of the stock on hand at the end of the year shall prove up with the Inventory, wherewith (deducting the total of debit from the total of credit) shall be shown the balance, surplus or deficit resulting.

8. The settlements and private accounts of Officers, Surgeon, Sergeant, Corporals, Soldiers and dependents shall be kept in a Memorandum Book arranged annually for that purpose. It shall begin with an Index, showing the name and page under which is to be found the account of each one, headed with his name and rank. This shall enter the item showing last year's credit or debit, which must be brought forward on the margin and underlined, to follow out the supplies to be furnished this year. The items must state the quantity, quality, price and total value of the goods, noting on the opposite margin the month and day of delivery. The prices must agree with those fixed in the original Invoices or Tariff, to be made up the last of December. The accounts are to be closed, deducting from the total delivered and owed that which is due, thus showing the balance resulting. This must be noted in the presence of the interested party, as already provided.

SIXTH TITLE

Supply of articles of clothing and other necessaries to the outfitting of the families of the Troops.

1. As it is not feasible in these Posts to make the assortment from the Requisitions agree with the lists provided for by the Royal Regulations to be given to individuals of the Troops in clothing and goods they may need for their outfitting and that of their families (partly by the fact that a year or more elapses before their arrival and receipt, partly because the Soldier has no other means of assorting or providing than from a general stock, and would therefore fall short in the necessary memoranda—since, anxious to receive the remainder of his pay in money, he would prefer it to the forced maintenance of his wife, children and remaining family) it is necessary to change this custom in these Posts. Therefore such lists shall be given only by the Officers, Surgeon and Sergeants, fol-

lowing in making requisitions that which is set forth in Art. 4, Title 1 of these Regulations.

2. When it is possible to show that any of the articles or goods sent by the Agent are not absolutely up to specifications, if the deterioration has not been caused by the voyage, it shall be charged back at the first opportunity—and, if possible, on the same vessel which brought it.

3. As it is inevitable that there will be damage to seeds and articles of food, after they are received—particularly Corn, which is generally landed wormy; Lard and *Panocha* (cane sugar), which the heat of the holds melts and ferments; and the latter article remains fermented and even becomes watery by the frequent fogs and dampness of the climate; to which must be added the shrinkage and waste caused by retailing, and by the carrying of these articles, victuals and necessaries for the subsistence of such Troops as are on escort duty—the Paymaster should not report these losses, nor those in piece-cloths which by shrinkage fall short of their proper measure; it being proper that the Common Fund suffer these losses. To proceed with due equity, that there be not inconvenience and that the Paymaster be secured, it is to be observed that preceding nomination (by the Corporals and Soldiers of the Company) of two Proxies in the same manner to be provided in Head 9 of Title 13; in their presence and that of the Officers shall be made an average of one, two or three bolts of each cloth, measuring them by different hands. Having discovered how much lacks, and the number of yards in hand, this (shortage) shall be deducted from the Invoice of value of the bolts, comparing the price of each yard with that which shall be fixed by the cost of the other bolts of the same quality. The same (precaution) must be practiced with all the other goods which show variation; all those measured must be noted together, and marked by the Officers and Proxies, and (thus) shall be the tariff of retail prices upon cloths and goods which show shrinkage. To cover loss in grains and articles for rations, one “bit*” shall be added to the price of each *fanega* (1½ bushels) of Corn, Beans, Peas and Lentils; one “bit” to the price of each *arroba* (25 lbs.) of Lard and Rice; two “bits” to that of each *arroba* of *Panocha*. Wherewith the anticipated shrinkage and variations shall be at the charge of the Paymaster, as shall those resulting from carelessness in storage and care of whatever is entrusted to him.

SEVENTH TITLE

Powder.

1. There must be scrupulous observance of the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 3 and 5 of this Title, in the Royal Regulations; altering

*12½ cents.

Art. 4, in that the store of Powder and Ball in each Post must amount to 16 pounds per man; in view of the difficulty and risk of bringing them from Mexico, where must be made up any shortage shown in the special account which must be kept of the consumption of stores. This being approved by the Governor, and on his request, it shall be supplied by the Factory in said Capital, the Most Excellent Sir Viceroy deigning to assign it.

EIGHTH TITLE

Conferment of Positions.

1. Under the rules established by the Royal Regulations under this Title, in case of vacancy in the Company of the Post of Loreto, the lieutenancy or sublieutenancy of the remaining (Posts) of the Peninsula, the Governor shall propose [names for] the aforesaid positions, directing his nominations to the Sir General Commanding.

2. To provide a Lieutenant or Ensign for the Company of Loreto, the Captain shall propose three persons, having the necessary qualifications and who are actually in service; passing the nominations to the Governor, and the latter to the Sir General Commanding, with his approval or remarks.

3. To fill vacant Sergeancies, the Captain shall make similar nominations; as shall the Lieutenants in the remaining Posts where there is no Captain (and where the Lieutenants must in this and other matters discharge the functions of Company Commanders). [The nominations shall be] from among those who have most distinguished themselves for good conduct and bravery; taking care, so far as possible, that they shall know how to read and write. The Governor shall approve the one who seems to him fitting. Corporals shall be named by the Captain and by Lieutenants who command a Post, on their own account; with the difference that they must hand up the nomination to the Governor for his approval.

NINTH TITLE

Monthly Reviews.

1. The Commander of each Post shall review the Company monthly, and shall draw up an abstract, with the names of Officers, Sergeants, Corporals, Soldiers, Surgeon and other dependents. For those present at the review he shall write in the margin a P.; the occupation of each employé; and for vacancies among employés or men a V. Vacancies of the past month which have been filled shall be indicated by a note in said abstract. If the place was that of an Officer, it shall carry the date of the Commanding General's approval, and Certificate signed by all the Officers, as to date of taking possession. If of Chaplain, Sergeant or Corporal, it shall carry merely

the Certificate. And if of a Soldier, it shall copy the record of enlistment, which must be written in the Roster; and the ten years' papers which must be given each man on enlistment.

2. To adjust departures, there shall be no variation from the provisions of the Royal Regulations under this Title, except such departures as are verified by the retirement of Soldiers. Seeing that the vast distance of this Peninsula does not permit that other departures be verified until the return of the vessels which arrive at the Posts with the Allowance, and from whose crews substitutes are sought, this being the only means available in these Posts; consequently this consideration makes binding upon the Reviews the Discharge papers of those who have finished their service, or for other cause are deemed proper to be retired from their Companies. Wherefore, having first secured leave from the Governor, the abstract shall give the date thereof, and the Officers shall certify the day on which the retirement took place, except on occasions when the Governor was present.

3. As it is proper to credit as an Extra to the Allowance of the Post of Loreto that of its small Department of Marine, the individuals of the latter shall be included monthly in the abstract of review, separate from, and following, the Company; observing with them respectively the formalities hereinbefore set forth for the registering of the places in the Roster, and noting the vacancies and replacements of Soldiers. With this difference, that the Captain may, of his own authority, give leave of absence to the Sailors, according to the needs of the service.

4. The Reviews must be held in all Posts from the 1st to the 4th of each month. The original abstract must remain in each Post; but two copies shall be taken with the same formalities, and these shall be forwarded from Loreto and San Diego at the first opportunity; and from the other Posts monthly.

TENTH TITLE

Behavior toward hostile or neutral Indians.

1. Since the Peninsula is in peace and quiet; and its numerous Gentiles [Indians], (by virtue of the mildness of the punishments visited upon those that in different localities made disturbances causing hostilities and deaths; along with the good treatment, humaneness and gentleness experienced by the prisoners) remain friendly, so that communication with the Posts and other settlements is kept open; therefore there should be no change in the rules formerly established according to those defined by the Royal Regulations under this Title. These must be obeyed exactly in all their parts, varying only according to circumstances that may arise.

ELEVENTH TITLE

Functions of the Governor as Inspector of Posts for the Peninsula.

1. These shall conform wholly, with respect to the Government Posts, to those exercised by the Commanding Post-Inspector of the Frontier, as set forth in Title 12 of the Royal Regulations. The only variation is that the Post of Loreto should be reviewed every second year, because of its enormous distance and the roughness of the intervening road. Wherefore—and because he has to discharge the other duties of Government—he shall be furnished with an Aide, with the rank of Captain. In view of the expenses and constant journeys he has to make for the Reviews and other duties to which he may be commissioned, if his appointment be approved, I* fix his annual salary at \$2000.

TWELFTH TITLE

Functions and powers of the Captain and other Officers, Sergeants, Corporals and Soldiers.

1. These shall be in every respect equal to those defined for each class under Title 13 of the Royal Regulations; except the variation hereinbefore provided in case of Lieutenants Commanding Companies and Posts in the new settlements.

THIRTEENTH TITLE

Obligations, appointment and Instruction of Paymasters.

1. The first obligation of the Official Paymaster is to prove himself worthy the election and confidence shown by his Company in entrusting to him the management, custody and distribution of its interests; proceeding in all things with the cleanness and honor inseparable from his profession.

2. He shall keep the general accounts of debit and credit with the utmost cleanness, accuracy and order, as is provided; so that at the end of the year, (when his accounts shall have been examined and approved by the Captain in the Post of Loreto, and, in the other Posts, which have no captain, supervised by those Officers who are not Paymasters) they may be approved also by the Governor.

3. Likewise he shall keep, with the same detail and order the private account of each individual, informing himself frequently as to those of the soldiers, in order to reduce the distributions made in the general and mid-year advances to the balance of each one's account; so that (except the recruits) no one shall receive more than is due him; preferring, in the delivery, the articles of uniform, arms and horse-trappings necessary for the weekly Reviews which must be passed.

4. Whenever any Soldier shall die or be furloughed, in view of the urgency of buying his mounts and Equipment to supply the

*De Neve.

Recruit who is to take his place, or to fill the shortage of others, after their just appraisalment (supervised by his heirs, if present) the Paymaster shall take these articles and distribute them (in the order set for him by the Company Commander) at the same price at which he received them; following the same method in case of taking them for the fund, to settle what is owing the dead, retired or furloughed man.

5. Under the prohibition and penalty set forth in Art. 7, Title 14 of the Royal Regulations, Paymasters shall not be allowed to charge the Soldier (in supplying victuals, uniform and other articles) more than the first cost given by the respective Invoices, with no other increase of price than is expressed in the Tariff, and deduced by the operation provided in Art. 4, Title 6 of these Regulations. The penalty prescribed in said Title equally includes any culpable loss or embezzlement of funds.

6. Paymasters shall keep in correspondence with the Agent of the Peninsula and Commissary of San Blas, who will send them by the directest way the corresponding remittances, invoices and bills of lading. It shall be the care of the Agent to ask for the settlements which must be made out annually by the Royal Officers of the Treasury of Mexico, conformably to the abstracts of Review for each Post; and these he shall direct to the Paymasters who must archive them with the general abstracts, and make use of them for guidance as to the sums which may be received from year to year on account, or the balance left over.

7. It being for the present indispensable that Horses and Mules be transported from Sonora to maintain in effective state the Companies of these Posts, the corresponding superior order having been obtained, the necessary sum for their purchase shall be estimated ahead; and upon the arrival and distribution of saddle-animals as destined for each Company, according to their number, quality and first-cost price, the Paymasters shall make their receipts. These must be passed to the Governor, that they may be directed by his hand to the Royal Officers of the Treasury in Mexico, that the proper charge may be made. It being understood that the animals which may die, be lost or become worthless after they have been delivered in the Peninsula, shall have their value charged pro rata upon the remaining animals, which shall be distributed at the resulting prices.

8. Although these Paymasters are not to make expenditures to supply victuals, clothing and other articles, being bound to the costs, responsibility and safe-keeping of the stores and their distribution at retail, the keeping of general and private accounts of the Troops and employees of the Post, shall discount to the Captain, Officers, Surgeon, Sergeant, Corporals, Soldiers and employes 2 per cent. for the service and costs of commission.

9. Whenever it may be necessary to name a Paymaster in the Post of Loreto, in consideration of there being no Chaplain in it or in the other Posts of the Peninsula, the lack of this vote shall be supplied by a second Proxy of the Company. Since 32 of its 44 men are occupied in the Detachments of the Real of Santa Anna of the South and the frontier of the North, the Captain shall provide, with proper announcement, that the Sergeants, Corporals and Soldiers, collectively in their stations, nominate two Proxies for the Company from among themselves. This accomplished, the votes shall be sent in writing by the Individuals of each rank, direct to the Captain. He shall cause the same course to be followed by the troops present in Garrison, with assistance of the Master of the Sloop and the Naval Officers of the Department of Marine, who are to vote for a Member of the Company. And when it is seen who have received the plurality of the votes, if they are stationed with the Detachments they shall be relieved, that they may transfer themselves to the Post, the Captain ordering the designated Officer on the Frontier to remit his vote sealed. As soon as this is done, he shall summon to his house his Subaltern Officer and the Proxies of the Company. The vote of the absent Officer having been opened and seen in its proper turn; one of these subaltern officers, and no other, will stand named as Paymaster.

10. If of the five votes there be two for one person and three for another the two who were of the contrary verdict must conform and assume their share of the responsibility, the same as if they had voted for the person elected.

11. In the Posts of the new Settlements in which there are but two Subaltern Officers, the naming of the two Proxies in each Company shall proceed in the same method with the same notice as is already provided. This done, the Commander shall convoke the Ensign and Proxies to name one of said Officers, and no other, for Paymaster. In case the four votes be for one person, the election shall be consummated, he who was opposed being bound to conform and assume responsibility, the same as if he had voted in that person's favor. In case there are two votes for each person, the Governor shall decide.

12. As soon as the election is perfected, the Appointment and Authorization shall be committed to writing, whereof, a copy must be taken to be rendered to the Governor. Every three years there shall be nomination anew for Official Paymaster, whether to reelect the incumbent or to appoint someone else.

13. Consequent upon the aforesaid first appointments, the Commissary of the Post of Loreto and the Storekeepers of the Posts of San Diego, Monterey and San Francisco shall make delivery to the respective Paymasters, by formal Inventories, of all the stuffs, victuals and goods on hand in the storehouses, with

proper distinction of qualities, measure, weight and values on prices of first cost, and the sum total. In these must not be included the goods which have not been distributed to the Troops and Employes (Settlers included) since of these a separate Inventory must be drawn up, showing clearly, as far as possible, their condition and value; which thus performed, shall remain deposited in the power of the Paymaster until such time as, giving account to the Superior Government with said Inventory, the expenditure which should be devoted to this item shall be determined.

14. Since the Pack Mules with all that belongs to their trappings, the tools for Carpentry, Smithing and other* materials are to remain for the benefit of the Posts and Companies, which are responsible for their condition, as is already provided for the due faithfulness, the delivery of said utensils, cargo Mules, harness, panniers, pack-saddles and other gear shall proceed (after they have been appraised.) This, with the due specification of the condition, quality and value of each article, must be done by the Experts to be named for this purpose by the Post Commander, who must superintend the delivery and valuation, signing with the Experts and Paymasters, Commissary or Store-keeper, the vouchers which must be filed with the Inventory.

15. As there is on hand at the Post of Monterey a Herd of Cattle which at present exceeds 500 head of all ages, and another herd of Mares which counts up over 170 head, and about 250 head of sheep and goats, with some droves of Burros and Pigs; and in the Post of San Francisco there are 124 head of Cattle, all belonging to the Royal Exchequer, these must be included in the first Inventory of delivery, itemizing the kinds and ages of the cattle and the Mare-herd. This is the duty of the Paymasters, who, under the orders of the Governor, shall carefully oversee the herding and care of said Herds, their increase, their distribution to Settlers as pay or reimbursement; and with care in breeding shall be kept the outgo of Colts, Bulls, Calves, Sheep, Geldings, Goats, Pigs and of the others that because old or barren should be constantly used up. The reckoning of these Herds shall be kept, to give annual account of their produce and increase to the Royal Exchequer, as hereinafter set forth.

16. The Commissary of Loreto and Store-keeper of the other Posts must so make up their accounts that hereafter the Paymasters be not responsible to the Royal Tribunal and Court of Accounts for the results of preceding accounts. Consequently no other document should remain in their possession except a copy of the last settlement or account, and the Inventories of the turning over. And it shall be exclusively the duty of each Paymaster, and part of the

*"Obras" seems to be a misprint for "otras."

pay of his respective Allowances, the sum in which the value of the chattels distributed and chargeable to the Troops, Employes and Settlers exceeds the value of his debits to the total of balances (payable from the year 1774, inclusive, to the day of giving possession) which must be paid in full to those Interested. But if, on the other hand, the item of balances exceeds that of debits and chattels, the residue shall be in favor of the Paymaster, and must be credited to him by the Royal Treasury of Mexico in the first settlement had with him, subtracting the respective interest.

17. Whereas in the transportation of the annual remittances there occur (caused by the heat in the Holds of the vessels, and by other incidents) losses, damage and leakage—principally in the Lard, Sugar and Liquids—the delivery should be made to the entire satisfaction of the Paymaster, weighing and measuring the articles and he shall separate from the aforesaid that which is found proper. In case any bale, tierce or box turns out to be damaged, broken or in bad condition, to determine if it is spoiled partially or entirely, he shall proceed with his formal inspection on board the Vessel, with the superintendence of its Captain and of the Post Commander; checking by the Invoice the goods and articles it contains. This done, the said officers shall certify the deterioration or loss which may have been caused by the damage or other incident which must be specified. Having done thus, the Paymaster shall disembark and take charge of said Certification, which must be placed head by head upon the appraisement lists that are to be made in the Post under the supervision of the Captain and subaltern Officers, previous to the appointment of experts by the Commander. Comparing the prices and the Invoice with the damage caused, (specifying the damage and the goods or articles affected by it), there shall be shown the just value to which the goods are reduced; and upon this valuation, without change, they must be distributed and charged to the Troops. The Paymaster shall charge the present net value of the damaged goods and articles, as well as of those not damaged, as fixed by the official inquiry; and leaving a copy thereof certified by the Officers in the Post, the Paymaster shall forward the original documents to the agent, whereby to prove and credit the loss.

18. To avoid the confusion arising from the delivery and measuring of the Corn and Beans in the Holds or Storerooms of the Vessel, wherein there inevitably must follow shrinkage to the person delivering, if he gives good measure—since the rolling of the vessel shakes down the grain in the measure—or to the receiver, because scant measure is given, or because the grain is spilled at the time of emptying the measure into the bags, on account of the haste and inconvenience with which this is done (and to this the Storekeepers attribute a large part of the shrinkage); to shun such difficulties henceforth, the measuring of grain shall be done ashore,

either on the Beach or in the Posts near the landing place, as has always been done at Loreto, and sometimes at Monterey, with little or no loss, while large losses were suffered under the contrary practice.

19. The Paymasters shall stipulate as well the Bales, Tierces and Boxes forwarded from Mexico as the provisions and goods which arrive from San Blas, at the ends of the Bills of Lading, noting the shortages, losses or leakages discovered at the delivery, and the amount received of each Grain, Flour and article of provision. These documents, signed by the Paymaster, shall be delivered by the Person who comes in charge of the shipment, by whom must be signed, in the Bills of Lading that are sent in duplicate from the Commisariat of San Blas, the declaration of the delivery made in each branch or kind of goods contained in the Bills of Lading themselves, which must remain in keeping of the Paymaster to attest his receipt. To this end he should forward them (retaining a Copy certified by the Officers of the Company) to the Agent of the Peninsula that it be exhibited wherein they tally, and that from them may be made the due receipt, seeing that the charge entered against the Allowance was made according to the gross amount of the Invoices, on account of the unavoidable delays in the arrival of these vouchers.

20. Whereas, it has been for a few years the rule to make delivery of the general consignment to the Boatswains of the Vessels, and they, through lack of intelligence and of the proper assistance on board, cause delays in impressing the delivery upon their memories, henceforth the one who receives should be an Officer, it is expedient to change the practice; and if the Commander of the Vessel is not supercargo, the Pilot should be, as he has more fitness and responsibility for said commission.

21. Whereas, it has been enacted that the Captain of the Post of Loreto, as Lieutenant-Governor, give the Licenses to the Cruisers to engage in the pearl fisheries on that Coast and its contiguous islands, regulating the amount which each Canoe must pay in Fifths [the Royal share] which sum is now fixed at \$100; in view of the scarcity to which the deposits have come, for which reason years have passed in which not a single pearl diver entered, and even now there are not more than two or three Canoes that do; and this sum, by order of said Captain, has been collected by the Commissary who has turned it over to the Royal Exchequer with the proceeds of the sale of Salt and some Bulls bought by the Troops and Citizens of the Mining Camp of Santa Anna; and whereas this practice should be followed henceforth by the Paymasters, these shall enter, each year, the proceeds of these branches, and others pertaining to the Royal Exchequer, in a separate account, supervised by the Captain. In this shall be noted the costs of careenings, overhaulings and

masts for the Sloop and Launches of the Department; and this, with the corresponding vouchers of debit and credit, shall be sent to the Agent of the Peninsula to be presented in the Royal Court of Claims, for the charges or rebates which shall make it tally with the Allowance.

22. The Paymasters of Monterey and San Francisco respectively must make up annually a debit and credit account of the Herds in their charge, itemized by kinds, showing the increase of numbers and the proceeds in dollars for those sold during the year, for which purpose they will follow the formula which will go at the end of these instructions.

23. In the same manner it shall be the duty of the Paymaster of a Post in whose vicinity or boundaries a new Pueblo of civilized People may be founded, to make a register and open an account with the Settlers, take charge of, and give proper vouchers for, the sums that were supplied them in Sonora to outfit them; likewise of the herds or tools that are sent from other Posts for the same purpose; to credit them with their respective property from the day of their arrival, and verify the collection of the subsidy which may be due each Settler and should be discounted for him; making an annual account, in which, with due clearness and attestation, shall be given the expenditures and receipts pertaining to the Royal Exchequer.

24. The registration which the Paymaster must make out for every Settler shall give his name, quality, condition, age, nationality, and the Pueblo in which he is enrolled as a citizen; and with equal detail shall give the name, quality and age of his wife, sons and daughters; the day, month and year in which he entered upon the enjoyment of the salary and rations allotted to each one, following in this part the provisions to be made in the Instructions for Settlement, when feasible under the conditions on which those who come from Sonora to populate these Settlements are registered.

25. The entry of a new Settler and the credit of his property in the private account which has been provided for, shall tally with the Order which must first be had from the Governor, and the copy of the record of registration. The losses by death shall be verified by a copy of the record of interments; and stopping of pay or rations due each year shall be indicated in the record by noting separately the remainder that from one to another the individual has received in the year, as the proof will be deduced from the respective register since a copy of the register must always accompany the first account.

26. In the two first years the value of the tools they have received must be discounted to the Settlers; and in the following three years payment shall be made for all the other things supplied

them for the outfitting of their labors, according to the provisions to be made in the corresponding Instructions.

27. The Corn, Brown Beans, Peas and Lentils produced by the harvest of the Pueblo (the citizens reserving what is necessary for their subsistence and planting) have not and cannot for the present be given, other use than to supply the Posts. Accordingly the Paymasters shall buy these grains at the prices now fixed or those that may be fixed hereafter, bearing in mind that they have to be transported upon the Packbeasts of the Posts.

28. If in the Post to which a Pueblo is added there be on hand any herd belonging to the Royal Exchequer, its account shall be added to that of the Settlement; in which the Paymaster shall make the corresponding charge of the proceeds of the animals distributed, and likewise shall embrace in it (with the proper attestation) the proceeds of whatsoever other article pertains to said Royal Exchequer. Bearing in mind that all the Esmiquilpa sacks sent up from San Blas (except those for flour, which are included in the value of each tercio, and the loads of sacks distributed to the troops on account), as well as the Barrels, must be returned from year to year, by this means to avoid the repeated expense of them; as to the wraps and mattings on bales which come from Mexico, as well as the boxes, pains shall be taken to get some benefit from those that arrive in good condition; and those which by being rotten or broken have no use, like those headed with hide, shall be considered a legitimate expense on the Royal Exchequer. That which turns out thus shall be attested with a Certification signed by the Officers who supervise the Inventory of stock on hand at the end of the year, which is to be attached to the aforesaid private account. This must be sent annually to the Governor; and being examined, compared and approved by him, shall be forwarded to the Royal Officers of the Treasury of Mexico, that by it they may credit the expenditures pertaining to the Paymaster.

FORMULARY

DEBIT AND CREDIT ACCOUNT OF THE FLOCKS WHICH

are on hand in the Post of San Carlos de Monterey belonging to the Royal Exchequer, entrusted to my charge as Company Paymaster; in which, by kinds, I present under their respective accounts the charge entered from the Inventory of delivery, the increase of the present year, the distribution of animals, the proceeds thereof in dollars, the amount on hand and increase at the end of December, 1780.

ACCOUNT OF MARES & COLTS.

	<i>Head</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
First: Credit 190 head, which was distinguished by classes in the Inventory of delivery, remain on hand	190	
Debit 32 colts of the increase of the present year...	32	
Debit 38 fillies of the same crop	38	
	<hr/> 260	
<i>Credit by kind, and proceeds in dollars.</i>		
Credit 20 Colts, fit for breaking, distributed among the Company at \$6 each	20	\$120
Credit 10 3-year-old Colts, sold to the Paymaster of the Post of San Francisco at the same price....	10	\$ 60
Credit 2 Mares that died, whose brands were exhibited and burned	2	
	<hr/> Credit 32	
	Debit 260	
	<hr/>	
On hand the last of December	228	
On hand the year before	190	
	<hr/>	
Increase and proceeds this year	38	\$1

ACCOUNT OF CATTLE HERD.

	<i>Head.</i>	
Debit 570 head, which, by classes as per Inventory were on hand	570	
Debit 83 bull calves of the increase of the present year	83	
Debit 106 Heifer calves of said increase	106	
	<hr/> 779	
<i>Credit by kinds and proceeds in dollars.</i>		
Credit 46 four-year-old steers, sent to Don N....., Paymaster of, to distribute to settlers, of which charge there remains to be entered their amount at \$6 per head, to the Royal Exchequer	46	276
Credit 10 Bulls, which were distributed to the Troops at \$5	10	50
Credit 4 Cows, which were sold as aged at \$6 each	4	24
Credit 2 Bulls which were injured and their meat was distributed in 20 rations, each one, at 25c per ration	2	10

Credit 3 Bull Calves and 2 Heifer Calves which the wolves killed	5	
		<hr/>
	<i>Credit</i>	67
	<i>Debit</i>	759
		<hr/>
On hand the last of December	692	
Amount on hand last year was	570	
		<hr/>
Increase and proceeds the present year is.....	122	360
		<hr/>

The accounts of the other Herds shall follow in this order, followed by a summary of the amounts they brought in dollars, to show their total. Against this shall be credited the items realized from the Herds given out to Settlers, satisfaction for which should be made by another Paymaster, and the only items of cost which should be offered for the wages of the shepherd and 50 or 75 pounds* of Puebla hay which is to be asked for one or the other years, where-with subtracting the credit from the debit account, there will be shown how it stands against him who presents the account. And balancing at the bottom the total debit and distribution of dollars, he shall date and sign it.

FOURTEENTH TITLE

Political Government and Instructions for Settlement.

1. Since the most important object for the fulfillment of the pious intentions of our Lord the King, and to perpetuate his Majesty's dominion over the extensive territory embraced for more than 200 leagues by the new Settlements and respective Posts of San Diego, Monterey and San Francisco; to advance the conversion, and to make this so vast Country as useful as possible to the State—inhabited by innumerable Gentiles (except 1749 Christians of both sexes at the eight missions on the road between the first and the last Posts), erecting Pueblos [towns] of civilized people, who, being assembled, shall encourage tilling, planting and stockraising, and in succession the other branches of industry, so that in the course of a few years their produce may suffice to supply the Post-Garrisons with victuals and horses, thus making up for the distance of transportation [from Mexico], risks and losses at which these things are brought by the Royal Exchequer, with which fit idea the Pueblo of San José is already founded and settled, and the building of another is determined upon, for which Settlers and their families must come from the Province of Sonora and Sinaloa; whose progressive increase, and

*An arroba is 25 pounds.

that of the families of the Troops will provide for the establishing of other settlements and for Recruits for the Post Companies, thus freeing the Royal Treasury from the forced costs which it is now under to meet these ends; and it is convenient to establish regulations which shall certainly bring this about, the following instructions shall be observed.*

2. Since, until now, there were assigned to each Settler his rations, \$120 in each of the two first years, and in the three years following the rations only, fixed at $17\frac{3}{4}$ cents a day, exempt; hereafter they shall enjoy as an equivalent \$116.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ in each of the two first years, it being understood that the rations are included in this amount; and for the rations in the three years following, \$60 in each. Whereby the foregoing emolument is advantageously replaced, subtracting the increase with which it was paid and reduction with which have been issued the Rations. These goods, and others shall be received at cost as soon as these Regulations shall be approved and declared in force. Warning is given that the said five years' time is to be counted for their prerogatives from the day of actual giving possession of the House-Lots and Fields to be given out to each Settler, as will be hereinafter set forth; the time between registration and taking possession, to run under the conditions of Contracts; and to avoid this cost it shall be so arranged that as soon as new Settlers arrive they shall be located and given said Possession without delay.

3. To each Settler and to the common fund of the Pueblo must be given (subject to replacing in the case of Mules and Horses, which may be given and received, and to payment in the case of other herds, cattle and sheep under the just prices which shall be fixed, and the tools at cost, as is ordained) two Mares, two Cows with one Calf, two Ewes, and two she-Goats, all pregnant; and one yoke of Oxen or Bullocks, one Colter, one Hoe, one Spade, one Ax, and one Sickle, one Field-knife, one Lance, one Musket and one Dagger, two Horses and one cargo Mule. Likewise and to the common charge, shall be given sufficient fathers for the number of head of stock in each kind in the whole community; one master-Burro, one common one and three she-Burros, one Boar and three Sows, one Forge fitted with an anvil and other necessary belongings, six Crowbars, six iron Spades and the necessary tools for Carpentry and Wagonmaking.

4. The building-lots granted to the new Settlers must be fixed by the Government as to location and size according to the extent of land where the new Pueblos may be established. So that a plaza [public square] and streets shall be left as provided by the Laws of the Realm; and correspondingly shall be marked out sufficient Room

*This is kept unsplit, as a typical De Neve sentence. Elsewhere his breathless flights are cut into sections. Had he been no more governor than rhetorician the Province would have died young.

for the Pueblo to grow, and Pastures, with the suitable arable lands for Individuals.

5. Each allotment of Fields, both for irrigation and for dependence on the rainfall, shall be 200 *varas* [550 feet] long and 200 wide, this being the area ordinarily taken by one *fanega* [1½ bushels] of Corn in sowing. The allotment to be made of said Fields, as of the Building-Lots, in the name of our Lord the King, to the new Settlers, shall be made by the Government equitably in proportion to the amount of land which can be irrigated; so that, after first making the proper demarcation, and reserving vacant the fourth part of the fields counting the number of Settlers, if they will tally, there shall be allotted to each Settler two Fields of irrigable land and two more of dry. And of the royal lands shall be set aside such as is deemed proper for individuals of the Pueblo, and of the remainder grants shall be made by the Governor in the name of His Majesty to those who come newly to settle; and also of the respective Building-lots. Particularly to the soldiers who, by having served the time of their enlistment, or because of advanced age, are retired from the Service; as also to the families of those who die. These shall carry on their farming by means of the funds each should have, without assistance from the Royal Exchequer in salary, rations or live-stock, this favor being limited to those who with that provision emigrated from their own country to colonize this one.

6. The houses erected upon the Lots granted and set aside to the new Settlers, and the Fields embraced in their respective grants, shall be an inheritance in perpetuity to their sons and descendants, or daughters who marry useful Settlers and have no allotment of Fields for themselves; all such persons to comply with the conditions which will be set forth in these Instructions. And that the sons of the possessors of these grants may have the obedience and respect they owe their parents, the latter shall be free and empowered, if they have two or more sons, to choose which one they will (being secular and lay) for heir of their Houses and Fields. And likewise they shall be able to dispose that these fields be divided among the children—but not that one single Field be divided, for the fields must be, all and each, indivisible and inalienable forever.

7. Neither shall the Settlers nor their heirs be able to place a quitrent, entail, bond, mortgage nor other incumbrance whatsoever (though it be for a pious cause) upon the House and Fields granted to them; and if anyone shall act contrary to this just prohibition, he shall be irredeemably deprived of the property, and for the same act his endowment shall be given to such other Settler as is useful and obedient.

8. To maintain their herds the new Settlers shall enjoy the common privileges of water and pasturage, firewood and lumber from

the Outer Lands, Forests and Pasture to be assigned according to Law to each new Pueblo. Each shall also have exclusively the grazing of his own lands; but on condition that—as he should have and breed all kinds of livestock, large and small, and it is impossible that each should by himself care for the few head consigned to him for a start, since that would lead to neglect of his crops and public duties—for the present the goats and sheep of the community should be herded together, the pay of the Shepherd being a common charge; and for rounding up the cattle and horses and bringing them to the corral, as Mares and she-burros, there should be two mounted Settlers appointed daily (or as often as seems best) from the community. Thus the herds will be cared for in their kinds, avoiding the risk of their being “lifted,” and the fields and other duties of the community being attended to. Each individual shall mark his sheep and goats and brand his horses and cattle, for which the registers of branding-irons will be given without any charge. Warning being given that henceforth no Settler shall have over fifty head of each kind of stock; in order that the usefulness of the herds be distributed among all, and that the real wealth of the Pueblos be not monopolized among a few citizens.

9. The new Settlers shall be exempt and free for the term of five years from paying tithes or any other tax on the fruits and produce brought them by the lands and herds with which they are furnished; on conditions that in the first year from the day they are allotted their Lots and Fields they shall build their houses as best they may, and dwell in them; shall open the proper ditches for the irrigation of their lands, placing on their boundary lines, instead of landmarks, useful fruit or forest trees, at the rate of ten to the Field; and equally that they shall open the acequia or *zanja madre* [mother-ditch], build a reservoir and other public works necessary to benefit the crops. This should by preference be done in common; and at the common charge must be built the Royal Buildings within four years, and in the third year a bin, large and adequate, for a public granary, in which must be guarded the communal crops. This communal sowing at the rate of one *almud* [$\frac{3}{4}$ of a bushel] of Corn per Citizen, must be made from the third year to the fifth, inclusive, in the land allotted to individuals of the Pueblo. All the work incidental thereto, up to storing the crops in the Public Granary, is to be done by the community, for whose exclusive benefit it shall serve. To regulate and increase this item, the Ordinances will be drawn up, in due time, and must be observed.

10. After the five years, they shall pay tithes to His Majesty, to be applied as may be his Royal pleasure; since they pertain wholly to him, not only by the absolute Royal Patronage which he has in these his dominions, but also as tithes from new broken lands, as they are to be produced in lands till now uncultivated and abandoned

and now about to be made fruitful at the cost of the great expenditures made by the Royal Exchequer.

When the said term of five years is past, in recognition of the direct and supreme dominion which pertains to the Sovereign, the new Settlers and their descendants shall pay half a *fanega* of Corn per irrigated Field; and for their own benefit it will be an indispensable obligation upon all in common to repair the irrigating-ditch, reservoir, sewers and other public works of their Pueblo—including the Church.

11. When the droves of pigs and burros shall have multiplied, the necessary Burros having been adopted for service of the Mares, if the division of each of the two kinds be feasible, said division shall be made, by common consent of the Settlers, among themselves, as equitably as possible so that from the first herd each Citizen have to head, a male and a female. This done the animals shall be marked and branded by their owners.

12. Within the aforesaid five years the new Settlers are all obliged to have two yokes of Oxen, two plows, two plowshares or points to cultivate the earth, two hoes, with the other necessary tools for farming. Their houses must be entirely finished within the first three years, and furnished with six Hens and a Rooster. It is absolutely prohibited that within the fixed term of five years Settlers shall dispose, by sale, exchange or other pretext, or kill any animal of those supplied them or of those of their own raising—except the sheep and goats, which at four years must be crossed (since otherwise they die); and in consequence those of this age may be disposed of at the owner's will. But not the younger ones; under penalty for him who disobeys this provision (which is for his own good and the increase of his belongings) of being by the very act deprived for one year of his rations. And he who howsoever receives one or more head of said flocks within said period, in whatever state or condition, shall be obliged to give them back.

13. On completion of the term of five years—preserving the breed of all the kinds (except pigs and burros, of which each Settler will be obliged to keep but one Sow and one Burro or she-Burro) having their farms equipped with the yokes of Oxen or Bullocks indicated, being provided with a cargo Mule and the necessary Horses—the settlers shall be at liberty to sell the Bulls, Bullocks, Colts or Horses, Burros, wethers, gelding goats, pigs and Sows. It being forbidden to kill a Cow unless she is old or barren; and Ewes and She-Goats under three years old; or to sell Mares or good breeders until such time as each Settler shall possess 15 Mares and one Stallion, 15 Cows and one Bull, 12 Ewes and one Ram, and the 10 She-goats with one Male.

14. It shall be forbidden to all Settlers or Citizens to sell Colt, Horse, Mule or Stud, or to exchange said beasts, except among them-

selves, being provided with those that are necessary, since the remainder are destined only for spare Mounts for the Troops of the Posts, and must be paid for at the just prices which shall be fixed (except all Horses and Mules of private ownership in the Pueblos themselves) under a fine of \$20 which shall be collected from whatsoever person shall disobey this law for every head of which he shall make other disposal than has been stated, which shall be applied half to the accuser and half to the public expenses.

15. The Maize, Beans, Peas and Lentils which are harvested in the Pueblos (the Citizens reserving what will be necessary for their subsistence and planting) shall be bought and paid for in cash at the prices which are established, or henceforth shall be established, for the provision of the Posts; and of its value the prudent discounts which shall seem proper shall be made to every Settler, to reimburse the Royal Treasury for the amount which for his equipment he has been supplied in coin, riding beasts, flocks, tools, seeds and other effects, so that in the five first years the pay shall be completed.

16. Every Settler and Citizen head of family to whom has been granted, or in the future shall be granted, Building Lots or Fields and their successors, shall be obliged to keep themselves equipped with two horses, a saddle complete, firelock and other arms which are mentioned, and must be furnished them at cost that they may defend their respective districts, and assist, without abandoning their first obligation, where with grave urgency they shall be ordered by the Governor.

17. Of the grants of the Building lots, Lands and Waters conceded to the new Settlers, or Citizens to whom such may be granted in the future, the corresponding patents shall be delivered by the Governor or Commissioner named for this purpose, whereof record must be kept (and of the registers of brands) in the general book of the settlement which must be made up and guarded in the Archives of the Government, in which will be put head by head a copy of these Instructions.

18. And it being essential to the good government of the Pueblos, administration of Justice, direction of the public works, division of the "turns" of water, and to fulfill carefully the accomplishment of whatever has been provided in these Instructions, the Pueblos shall be given, in proportion to their number of inhabitants, alcaldes of the 1st instance, and other officials of the Council yearly. These shall be appointed by the Governor the first two years; and in the following years they shall nominate by themselves and from themselves the public officials that shall have been arranged for. These elections must pass for their confirmation to the Governor, by whom said nomination shall be continued in the three following years if he deems it expedient.

FIFTEENTH TITLE
Erection of New "Reductions"

Since after the location of the three Reductions* which are determined upon for the channel of Santa Barbara, the Demarcation will be complete which has ruled from South to North the establishment of the eight previously founded on the road which leads from the Post of San Diego to that at Monterrey, and from this to the one of San Francisco; and consequently communication between the new Establishments is facilitated, as the eleven Missions and Posts are from thirteen to twenty leagues distant from one another (excepting the interval from San Antonio to San Luis, and from San Juan Capistrano to San Gabriel, which is reckoned at twenty-five leagues) it is of the greatest importance for advancing the conversion of the numerous Gentiles which inhabit this part of the Peninsula to change the establishment of the new Reductions to the opposite directions; proportioning them as the site will permit (in which must be sought the necessary qualities) in such a manner that each one of those which shall be in the future (and except one or two, the remainder shall be to the East) shall be at a distance of fourteen to twenty leagues from two of the old Reductions. By this means they will fill the gaps which are now between the old ones, will girdle the Rancherias [Indian villages] of the Gentiles, will increase Christianity markedly, and will explore the country.

2. It being understood that the line of the aforesaid Establishments is more than 200 leagues long from Monterey, while the width of the country is unknown (but is presumed to be as great as the length, or greater, since its greatest breadth is counted by thousands of leagues) it is consequently made imperative to increase the number of Reductions in proportion to the vastness of the country occupied, and although this must be carried out in the succession and order aforesaid, as fast as the older establishments shall be fully secure, decreasing the size of their Escorts that the remaining Troops may garrison the added establishments which must perforce be many and consequently will either be a considerable burden on the Treasury or will have to be erected slowly. To facilitate the matter it is advisable that (except the three Reductions which have to be located along the Santa Barbara channel, which are to have two Priests each, for the local reasons already set forth) the rest that may follow shall be established under the old practice in this and the other Interior Provinces, with only one Priest, but without change from the aid of \$400 a year which is assigned to each. In this sum, it must be understood, are to be included all the articles necessary to worship, as the temporal supplies for Mission work and farming in the \$1000 granted for each founding. It shall be permitted, for

*Stations for converting Indians.

the more rapid increase of the new Missions, that the older ones help them with live-stock and seeds (given so as not to run short in any variety, as the Reverend Father President of the Missions shall direct) and with one Priest in the first year of establishment.

3. The eight Missions already established shall retain the two Priests that each now has; but vacancies by death or retirement shall not be filled until they are reduced to one Priest apiece. Excepting, the Missions which are close to posts; in which must be maintained two Priests, one being obliged to serve the Post as its Chaplain, until it shall be decided to provide the Posts with secular Chaplains. Consequently if a vacancy occurs in these Missions, or in those of the Channel, a Priest shall come from the Missions of San Juan Capistrano, San Gabriel, San Luis, San Antonio or Santa Clara to fill it—or, as aforesaid, to aid in founding new Missions.

4. In the same order as explained by the second Article, the Curacies administered by the Priests of the Order of Santo Domingo in Old [Lower] California shall be cut down to one Priest each. Excepting, the curacy of Loreto (in which two Priests must be kept; one of them as Chaplain of the Post) and the two most northerly curacies which now are or shall become the frontier Missions. And in all these, vacancies shall be filled from the second Priests of the other Missions, while they hold out. All shall be continued in the stipend of \$350 which is assigned to each. But the Prelates shall not have discretion, for any reason, to move the Priests from one Curacy to another, that the form of the Royal Patronage be preserved exactly and fully in all its parts and whatever case may arise.

5. It is understood that the Reduction of Our Lady of the Rosary at Viñadaco, and that of Santo Domingo, are the only ones yet founded that should be located according to the plan formerly agreed upon by the Royal Council of War and the Royal Exchequer, to cover the road from the Frontier to the Post of San Diego; as it is of the greatest importance to effect the erection of the remaining three, whereby communication between the old and new Establishments will be facilitated, this should be done with all possible promptness.

So much as I have set forth is that which the experience and knowledge acquired here, my zeal and love for the Royal Service, and the fulfillment of Superior Orders have dictated to me as most suitable for carrying out the Royal Resolution and the pious intentions of the King.

Royal Post of San Carlos of Monterey, June 1, 1779.

FELIPE DE NEVE.

This is a copy of the original, which remains in the Secretary's office of the General Commandancy, in my charge. Whereto I certify. Arispe [Mex.] Feb. —, 1780.

Antonio Bonilla.

The King has seen the Regulations for the government of the Province of Californias, drawn up by the Governor thereof, Don Felipe Neve, by virtue of the dispositions of the Royal Decree of March 21, 1775 of the which Your Excellency forwards testimony with your Letter No. 856 of Jan. 19 of this year. His Majesty has deigned to approve it, and of his decree I advise Your Excellency beforehand for your understanding and guidance. God guard Your Excellency many years. San Lorenzo, Oct. 24, 1781.

JOSEF DE GALVEZ,

Sir Viceroy of New Spain.

Mexico, Mch. 26, 1782.

Let a certified copy of this Royal Decree be taken; and adding it to the Regulations to which it relates, in proof of its approval by His Majesty, let the corresponding copies be printed, and the necessary number be sent, with the respective Official Letters, to the Sir Commander-General of the Interior Provinces, to the Royal Officers of this Treasury, to the Royal Tribunal of Accounts, to the Agent Don Manuel Ramon de Goya, to the Commissary of the Department of San Blas, and to the Governor of the Californias for their understanding and fulfillment in the part that relates to each. The which supplying with copies shall be acknowledged in response to said Royal Decree.

MAYORGA.

Copy of the original, whereof I certify. Mexico, third of April, One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Eighty-two.

Pedro Antonio de Cosio.