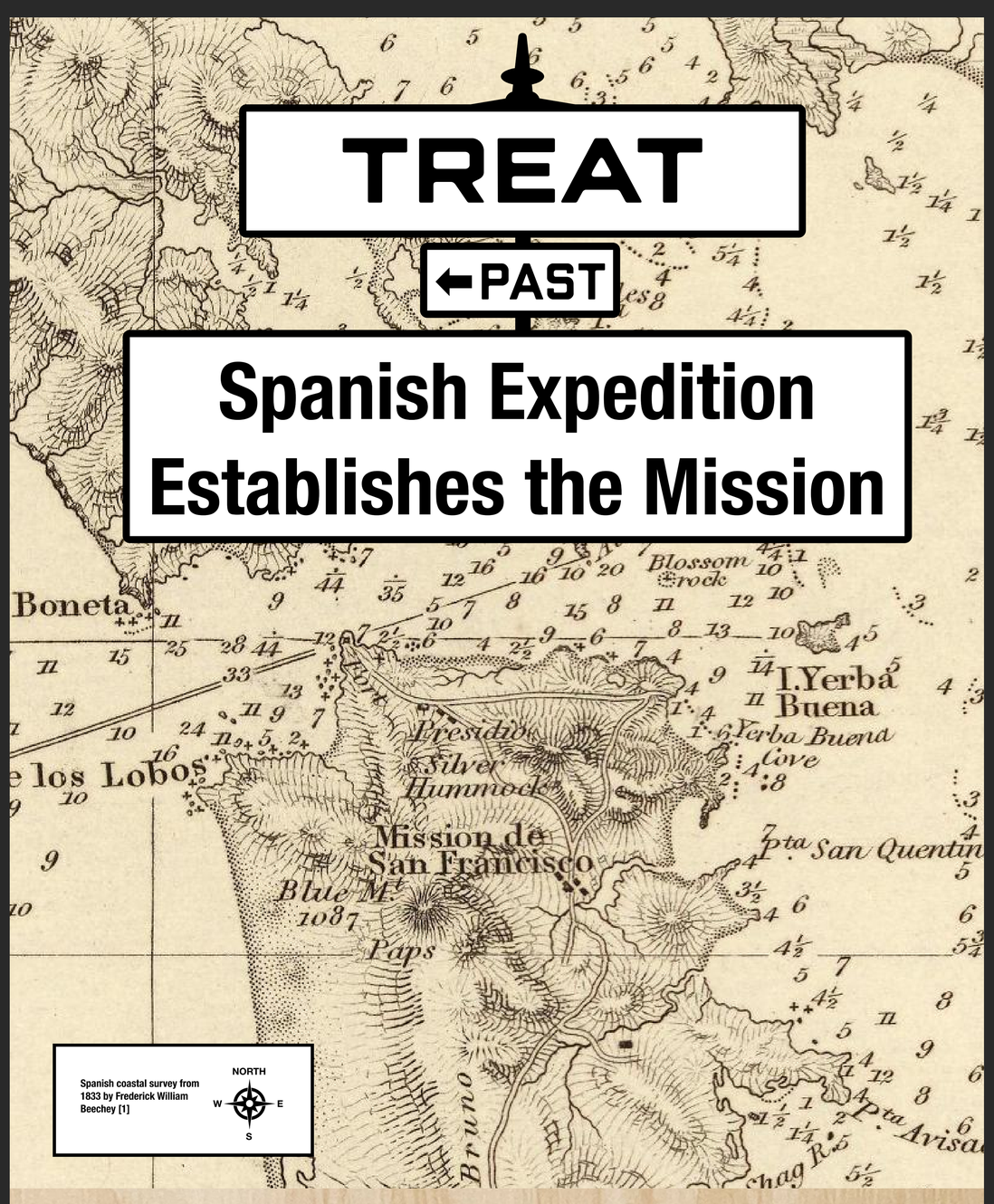
Stand 2: 1700 - 1848

Panel A: 1700 - 1776



In 1775, explorer Juan Bautista de Anza and priest Pedro Font led the Anza Expedition – an overland expedition to establish future sites for the Mission de Asis and the Presidio military fort.

En 1775, el explorador Juan Bautista de Anza y el sacerdote Pedro Font lideraron la Expedición de Anza, una expedición por tierra para establecer futuros sitios para la Misión de Asís y el fuerte militar del Presidio.

La fuerza del manantial fue la señal del Capitán Anza para ubicar la Misión justo al sur de las dunas. "[El Arroyo de la Misión] entra en la llanura por una caída que hace al salir de las colinas, y con él todo se puede regar y en la misma caída se puede erigir un molino por ser muy a propósito para ello." - Pedro Font (29 de marzo de 1776) [2]

The strength of the spring was Captain Anza's cue to locate the Mission just south of the dunes. The stream from that spring "entered the plain by a fall which it makes on emerging from the hills, and with it all can be irrigated and at the same fall a mill can be erected for it is very suitable for that purpose." - Pedro Font (March 29, 1776) [2]

The San Francisco Mission was dedicated in October 9, 1776 – just 8 months after Anza's arrival. The new settlement demanded water to irrigate crops and orchards and the creek was channeled almost immediately.

La nueva Misión fue dedicada el 9 de octubre de 1776, solo 8 meses después de la llegada de Anza. El nuevo asentamiento demandaba agua para regar cultivos y huertos, y el arroyo fue canalizado casi de inmediato.

Los españoles promulgaron reglas contra las técnicas de gestión de la tierra de los Yelamu, como las quemas controladas, y el ganado que deambulaba libremente destruyó las fuentes naturales de alimento.

The Spanish enacted rules against Yelamu land management techniques such as controlled burns and free-ranging cattle destroyed natural food sources.

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Panel 2A References:

[1] Spanish explorer map: The Harbour of San Francisco, Nueva California. Views: The Entrance to San Francisco Harbour; Beechey, Frederick William; 1833; Hydrographical Office of the Admiralty https://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~291131~90062697

[2] 16. H.E. Bolton, Font's Complete Diary, 1776-1777 (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1933), 259ff. via https://www.foundsf.org/index.php?title=The_Spanish_Presence_at_Mission_Bay,_1775-1833

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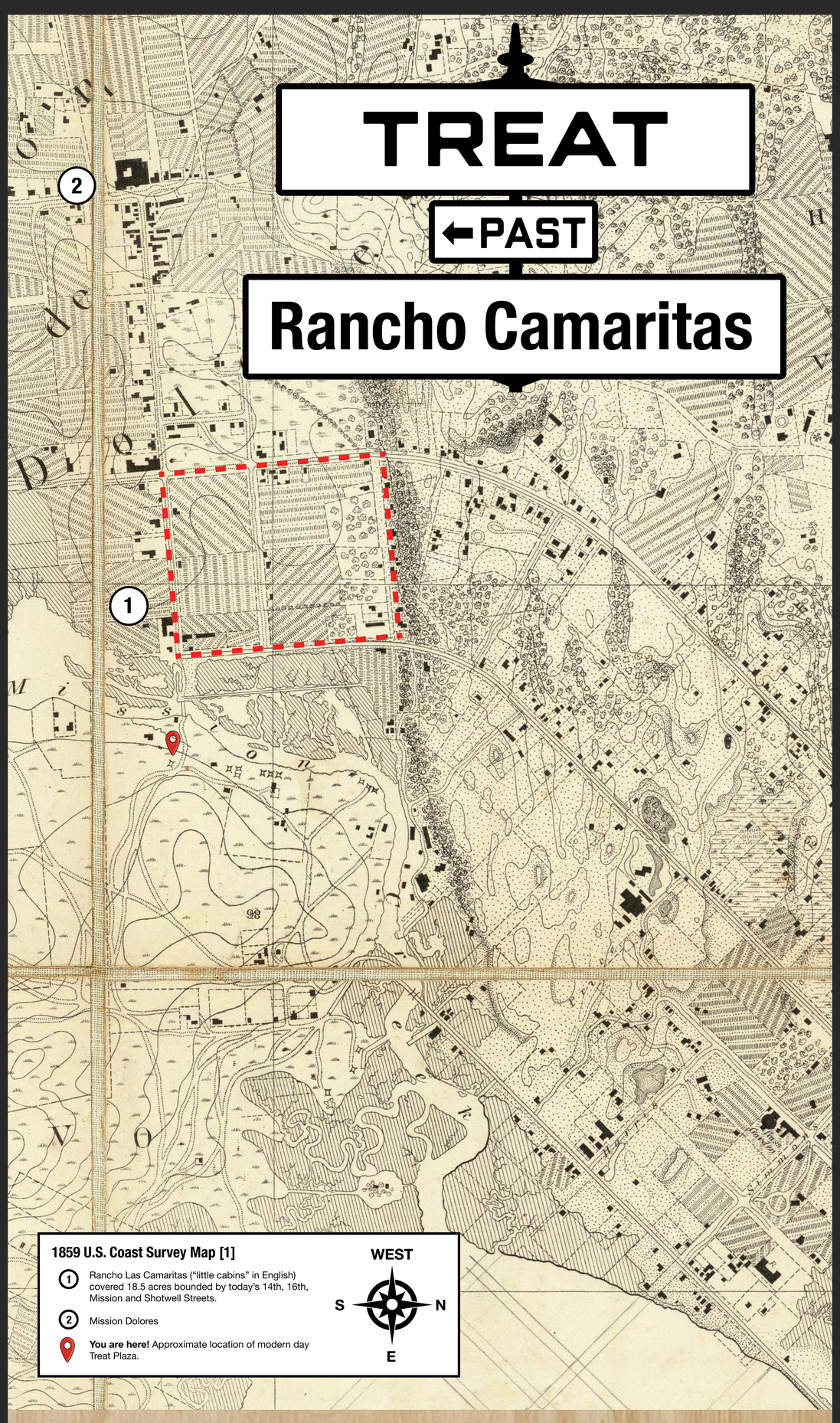
Panel B: 1776 - 1848



After establishing the Mission and the Presidio, the Spanish secured their claim to then "Alta California" by giving land grants to high-ranking officials to establish state-supported plantations.

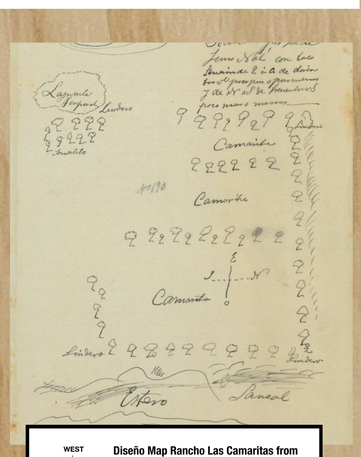
Después de establecer la Misión y el Presidio, los españoles buscaron asegurar su reclamo sobre la entonces "Alta California" otorgando concesiones de tierras a funcionarios gubernamentales de alto rango para establecer plantaciones apoyadas por el estado.

El Rancho Camaritas era el rancho más cercano a Treat Plaza. José de Jesús Noé recibió la concesión del Rancho el 21 de enero de 1840.

Rancho Las Camaritas was the closest Rancho to Treat Plaza. José de Jesús Noé was granted the Rancho on January 21, 1840.

Blessed with abundance of water, Ranchos Camaritas was valuable because of its spring, lake, and bordering sausal or wetland with lots of willows. "The location was in the early days noted as including ... a famous spring, known as the Camaritas spring, whence nearly all the Mission residents at that time obtained water." [2]

Bendecido con abundancia de agua, el Rancho Camaritas era valioso debido a su manantial, lago y sausal o humedal colindante con muchos sauces. "La ubicación se destacaba en los primeros días por incluir... un famoso manantial, conocido como el manantial de Camaritas, de donde casi todos los residentes de la Misión obtenían agua en ese entonces". [2]



WEST S N E
Diseño Map Rancho Las Camaritas from Bancroft Library circa 1840's. This hand-drawn map shows the ecological features and boundaries of the Rancho.

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Panel 2B References:

[1] U.S. Coast Survey "City Of San Francisco And Its Vicinity California" A.D. Bache, Superintendent. Topography by A.F. Rodgers, Sub-assistant. Hydrography by the Party under the command of Lieut. R.M. Cuyler N.S.N. Assistant. Published in 1859. U.S. Coast Survey Office. via https://www.davidrumsey.com/maps1622.html

[2] Daily Alta California 25th May 1855

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