



# **The California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution**

## **PRESIDIO MARKINGS IN CALIFORNIA**

**2004—MONTEREY (1770)**

**2005—SAN DIEGO (1769)**

**2007—SANTA BARBARA (1782)**

**SAN FRANCISCO (1776)\***

**\* Not Marked Yet**



# REAL CEDULA DE S. M.

EN QUE SE MANDA,  
que todos sus Vasallos libres de Ame-  
rica contribuyan por una vez, y en ca-  
lidad de donativo con la cantidad que  
se expresa, para sostener los gastos  
de la presente Guerra.

AÑO



1780.

DE ORDEN DE S. M.

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EN LA IMPRENTA DE DON PEDRO MARIN.

This is the cover of The Royal Order issued by King Carlos III of Spain that asked for a one-time voluntary donation of two pesos (dollars) per Spaniard and one per Indian in each provincial site in Spain's New World Empire. *Archivo General de Indias, Seville, Espana.*

## 1780 ROYAL ORDER: ENGLISH TRANSLATION

### ROYAL ORDER OF HIS MAJESTY

in which it is commanded that all his free men in America contribute on a one-time basis and in a donation of the designated amount in order to support the costs of the present war.

### THE KING

By arbitrary means deployed to support with vigor and honor the exorbitant expense of this war to which the continuing insults of the English Nation have forced me, I have to increase by one-third the contributions from the Provinces to my country of Spain. I have not wished to extend this tax until now to my beloved people of the West Indies and adjacent islands. Nevertheless, being that the Americas are the principal object of my concerns, and the greed of my enemies, and being able to depend upon the voluntary help that I have always been blessed with and the loyalty of all the people of this vast and rich domain, I have decided at the present time on an easy, almost unnoticed, way to have a one-time donation, a contribution of one peso from all free men as well as Indians and other castas that are part of the people, and two pesos from the Spanish and nobles and all individuals' servants and maids, deducting this from their salaries.

Consequently, I command my Viceroy, Captains, Commander Generals, Presidents, Sheriffs, Mayors and Ordinaries, Tribunals and Tax Ministers of my Royal house as well as the population of my Kingdom of the Indies with acknowledgement of the terms of this Royal Order that they may comply expeditiously according to their terms, giving me this new proof of your love and gratitude for the many benefits I have given you. I put in charge my Reverend Archbishops and Bishops, Superiors of the Orders, and all Ecclesiastics of these domains to help, with their efficient persuasion, and give an example so this honorable disposition is promptly accomplished, being this my will; and that the copies made by the State Secretary and the Universal Bureau of the Indies are given the same faith and credit as the original. Given at San Ildefonso the 17<sup>th</sup> day of August 1780.

I am King

Jose de Gálvez  
(Minister of the Indies)

Is a copy of the original.

# MONTEREY PRESIDIO

## 1770

November 6, 2004



### San Carlos Cathedral (Royal Presidio Chapel)

On orders of José de Gálvez, the *Visitador General* of New Spain, in 1770, Don Gaspar de Portolá took possession of the Port of Monterey, and founded the Royal Presidio of San Carlos de Monterey. The mission was founded in Monterey as “San Carlos Borromeo de Monterey” by Father Junípero Serra on June 3, 1770 near the Indian village of Tamo. Father Serra quarreled with the Spanish Governor of Alta California, Pedro Fages, and Father Serra decided to move the mission to Carmel in May 1771, and the original adobe church became the San Jose Chapel for the Presidio of Monterey. In 1777, Monterey became the capital of Alta and Baja California, and the adobe church was renamed the Royal Presidio Chapel. During the American Revolution, the presidio was commanded by the Spanish Governors of Alta California: Captain Fernando Rivera y Moncada (1774-1777), Captain Felipe Neve (1777-1782), and Colonel Pedro Fages (1782-1791). The adobe church was replaced with the current sandstone church in 1794—it is the first stone building in Alta California. It is the only surviving presidio chapel in California, and only surviving building of the Monterey Presidio.







American Revolution Site  
Historic Site  
1775-1783

The people of the Santa Fe Area  
Proudly Present the American Revolution Site  
Historic Site  
1775-1783

This site is the site of the  
American Revolution Site  
Historic Site  
1775-1783

Preserved by Santa Fe, N.M.  
Site of the American Revolution

**American Revolutionary War  
Historical Site  
1779-1783**

The people of the Second Royal Spanish Presidio supported the American Colonies through their military preparedness and financial contributions following the Royal Spanish Decree of June 21, 1779. Their support directly aided the victory and independence of the United States of America.

**Proclaimed on November 6, 2004  
by the California Society  
Sons of the American Revolution**



# SAN DIEGO PRESIDIO

## 1769

November 2005



### Royal Presidio of San Diego de Alcalá

On orders of José de Gálvez, the *Visitador General* of New Spain, in 1770, Don Gaspar de Portolá took possession of the Port of San Diego, and founded the Royal Presidio of San Diego de Alcalá on May 14, 1769, on the hill in present-day Presidio Park. The presidio was the first permanent European settlement on the Pacific Coast of what is now the United States. During the American Revolution, the presidio was commanded by Lt. José Francisco Ortega (1773-1781), and Lt. José de Zúñiga (1781-1793). In 1783, the presidio had 54 officers and men. Following the loss of New Spain to Mexico in 1821, the Spanish surrendered the presidio to Mexican officials in 1822. Mexico decided to abandon the four original Spanish presidios in 1835, and the Presidio of Sonoma (established in 1836) became the headquarters for the Mexican Army in Alta California. The presidio fell to ruins, and nothing remains on the original site. In the 1920's, the Junipero Serra Museum was built on the original site of the presidio.



# PROCLAMATION

Be it acknowledged that the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, direct descendants of the heroes of the American Revolution, gathered here in San Diego, California on the fourth day of November 2005 hereby proclaim that the First Royal Presidio was established on this site in 1769, and

Whereas King Carlos III of Spain declared War on England in support of the American Revolution in 1779 and issued royal orders in that year to fight the English forces wherever they were found on land or sea, and

Whereas in 1780 King Carlos III asked for a one time voluntary donation from each person in the Presidios and Missions of California, and

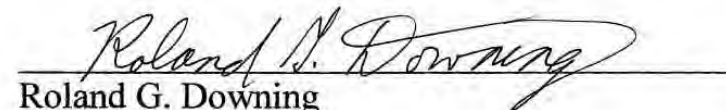
Whereas the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has several compatriots in the society today who trace their ancestries back all these many generations to Spanish Patriots that supported the American Revolution. Most notable of these is the current King Juan Carlos I of Spain who is a compatriot in the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Be it therefore resolved that the California Society Sons of the American Revolution recognizes the financial contributions made by the inhabitants of the Royal Presidio in San Diego, California to Spain in its war against England. These financial contributions assisted the American Colonies in their fight for independence and the establishment of the United States of America.

We witness our hand as representative of our patriot forefathers; in the presence of the California Society and in the presence of God on the fourth day of November 2005.



Larry J. Magerkurth President of the  
California Society Sons of the American Revolution



Roland G. Downing  
President General of the  
National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution



California Society of the  
Sons of the American Revolution  
Commemoration Plaque

IN RECOGNITION OF THE FINANCIAL  
CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY THE INHABITANTS OF  
THE SAN DIEGO PRESIDIO TO SPAIN IN ITS WAR  
AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN. THESE FINANCIAL  
CONTRIBUTIONS ASSISTED THE AMERICAN  
COLONIES IN THEIR FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE  
AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED  
STATES OF AMERICA

Proclaimed on November 4, 2005  
by the California Society,  
Sons of the American Revolution

# SANTA BARBARA PRESIDIO

## 1782

November 2, 2007



### Royal Presidio of Santa Barbara

On orders of Spanish Governor of the Californias, Felipe de Neve, Lt. Jose Francisco Ortega founded the Royal Presidio of Santa Barbara in 1782. Construction began on April 21, 1782. Temporary buildings were completed in 1783, at which time the presidio had 61 officers and men. During the American Revolution, the presidio was commanded by Lt. Jose Francisco Ortega (1782-1784). In 1783, the presidio had 56 officers and men. The town of Santa Barbara formed around the presidio. In the early 1800's, many of the buildings were damaged in earthquakes. The presidio surrendered to John C. Fremont in 1846 during the Mexican-American War. In 1963, the presidio was restored by the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation.



**American Revolutionary War  
Historical Site  
1782-1783**

**The Royal Spanish Military  
Encampment on this Presidio Site,  
Supported the American Colonies  
with their military preparedness  
and financial contributions following the  
Royal Spanish Decree of  
1779-1780**

**Their support directly aided the  
victory and ultimate independence  
of the United States of America.**

**Proclaimed on November 2, 2007  
By the California Society  
Sons of the American Revolution.**

# SAN FRANCISCO PRESIDIO

## 1776



### Royal Presidio of San Francisco

Captain Juan Bautista de Anza selected the site for the Presidio of San Francisco on March 28, 1776. It was originally named the Presidio of Yerba Buena. Lt. José Joaquín Moraga started construction on the presidio on June 27, 1776, and officially founded the presidio on September 17, 1776, as the northernmost military outpost of Spain on the West Coast. During the American Revolution, the presidio was commanded by Lt. José Joaquín Moraga (1776-1785). In 1783, the presidio had 33 officers and men. In 1812, an earthquake damaged the presidio, and it was rebuilt. The presidio passed from Spain to Mexico in 1821. It was abandoned by the Mexicans in 1835, who relocated their forces to the Presidio of Sonoma. The presidio was seized by the US Military in 1846 during the Mexican-American War, and was occupied by the US Military through 1994. It is now administered by the Presidio Trust and the National Park Service.





**SF PLAQUE**

**Not Marked Yet**