

NATIVE PEOPLE

For thousands of years the Native American people thrived in the area we today call San Diego.

The native people were:

- Hunters and gatherers
- Seasonally nomadic
- Lived in conical-shaped huts



On Sept. 28, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, sailing for Spain, names the port San Miguel.

1542



Expedations to Alta California were commissioned by King Carlos III; three by land and three by sea. Gaspar de Portola and Fr. Junipero Serra are chosen to lead.

1769



600-800 native people raid the mission on Nov. 4. Fr. Luis Jayme is killed and becomes California's first christian martyr.

1775

On Aug. 24, Mexico gains independence from Spain when Viceroy Juan de O'Donoju signs the treaty of Cordoba.

1821

The missions and missionaries are removed from Spanish rule with a decree of secularization and regulations. They become subject to Mexican rule.

1833-34

On Aug. 9, 1834, the Mexican governor divides mission lands, initiating the "Rancho Period." Mission San Diego is awarded to Santiago Arguello.

1834-89



The U.S. military occupies the mission grounds and uses the church as barracks and barn.

1846-62

On Oct. 31, 1891, Fr. Antonio Ubach opens the Saint Anthony Industrial School for Boys. The school for Native American children is run by the Sisters of Saint Joseph of Carondelet.

1891-1907

The church reopens as a parish church with Rev. C. Norman Raley as pastor.

1942

PRE-HISTORIC | BEFORE 1542

PROTO-HISTORIC | 1542-1769

SPANISH-COLONIAL PERIOD | 1769-1821

MEXICAN PERIOD | 1821-48

UNITED STATES PERIOD | 1848-PRESENT

Early maps of the region showed California as an island.



1602

Spanish explorer Sebastian Vizcaino arrives on Nov. 10. Renames the port San Diego. (St. Didacus of Spain)

1773

Fr. Serra returns to New Spain and presents "Representacion" to Viceroy Bucareli outlining humane treatment of native people. It is approved and signed on Feb. 6.

1769

On July 16, California's first mission is established six miles west of the current site (Presidio Hill).

1774

Mission is moved to present site to be closer to the Nipaquay village of native people. The new location would provide better soil and water.

1803

Mission Dam irrigation system is built, six miles east of current site. Built of cement and stone, it measures 220 feet long, 13 feet wide and 12 feet deep.



1848

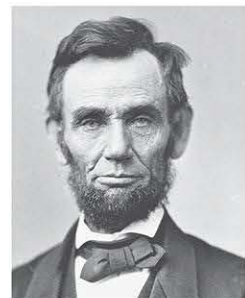
The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is signed on Feb. 2 as California and other territories become part of the United States.

1850

On Sept. 9, Peter Hardeman Burnett is elected California's first governor. An era of enslavement and genocide of native people, "usually attributed to the missions, begins.

1862

President Abraham Lincoln proclamation restores 22 of original 55,000 acres of mission land to the Catholic Church.



1931

Restoration begins on July 30, 1930. The church is rededicated on Sept. 13, 1931. It is rebuilt to replicate the 1813 church.