

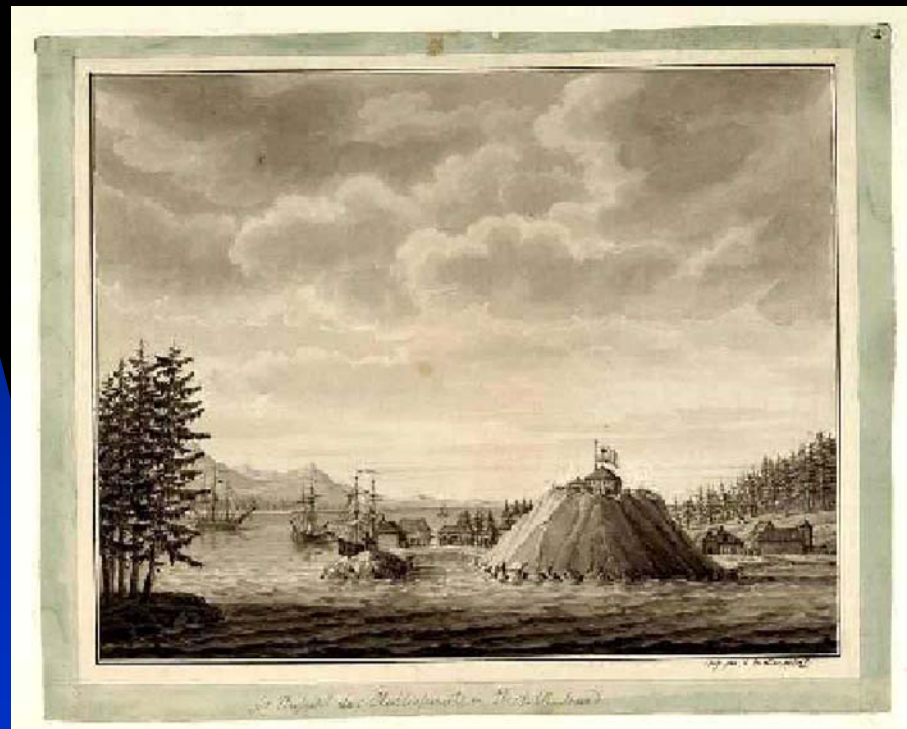
# Historical Demography of San Carlos Mission, 1770- 1840

Robert Jackson

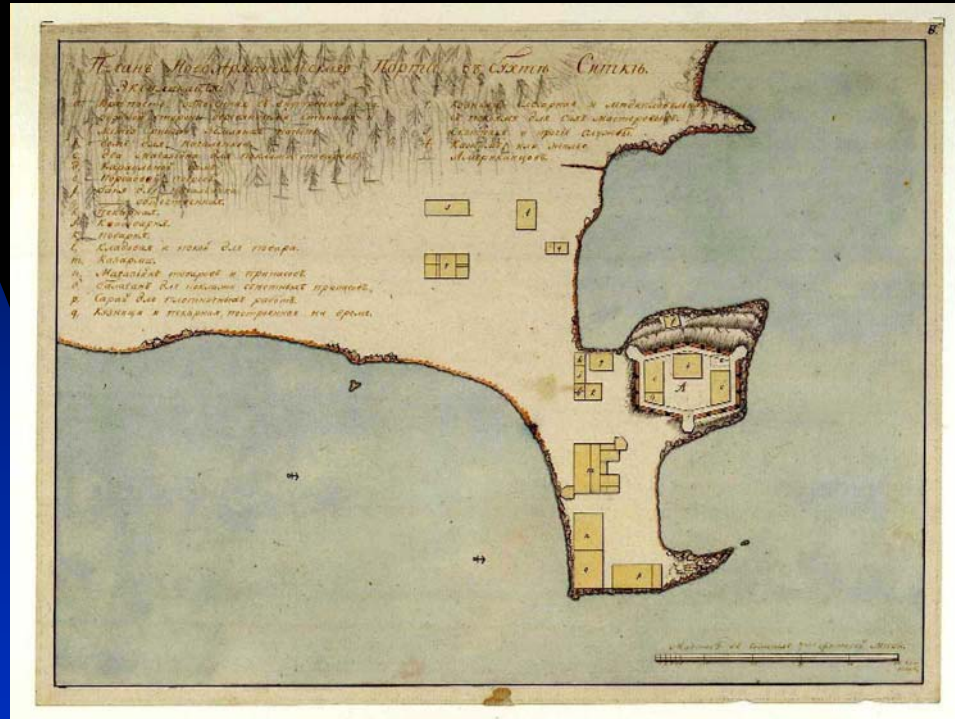
**In 1770, Junipero Serra, O.F.M. established San Carlos mission in Monterey. Serra later moved the mission several miles away to a site close to the mouth of the Carmel River, away from what the Franciscans considered to be the corrupting influence of the soldiers.**

**Spain occupied California in response to a perceived threat of Russian expansion from Alaska, a very hollow threat. In the late 1760s, only about 500 Russians were in Alaska. The Russians did not consolidate control in Alaska until the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.**

# Sitka, a Russian settlement only established around 1805.



# Map of Sitka





San Carlos was the second mission and was to hold Monterey Bay first described by Viscaino around 1602. Font map of Monterey Bay.



# San Carlos Mission at the Time of La Perouse's visit.

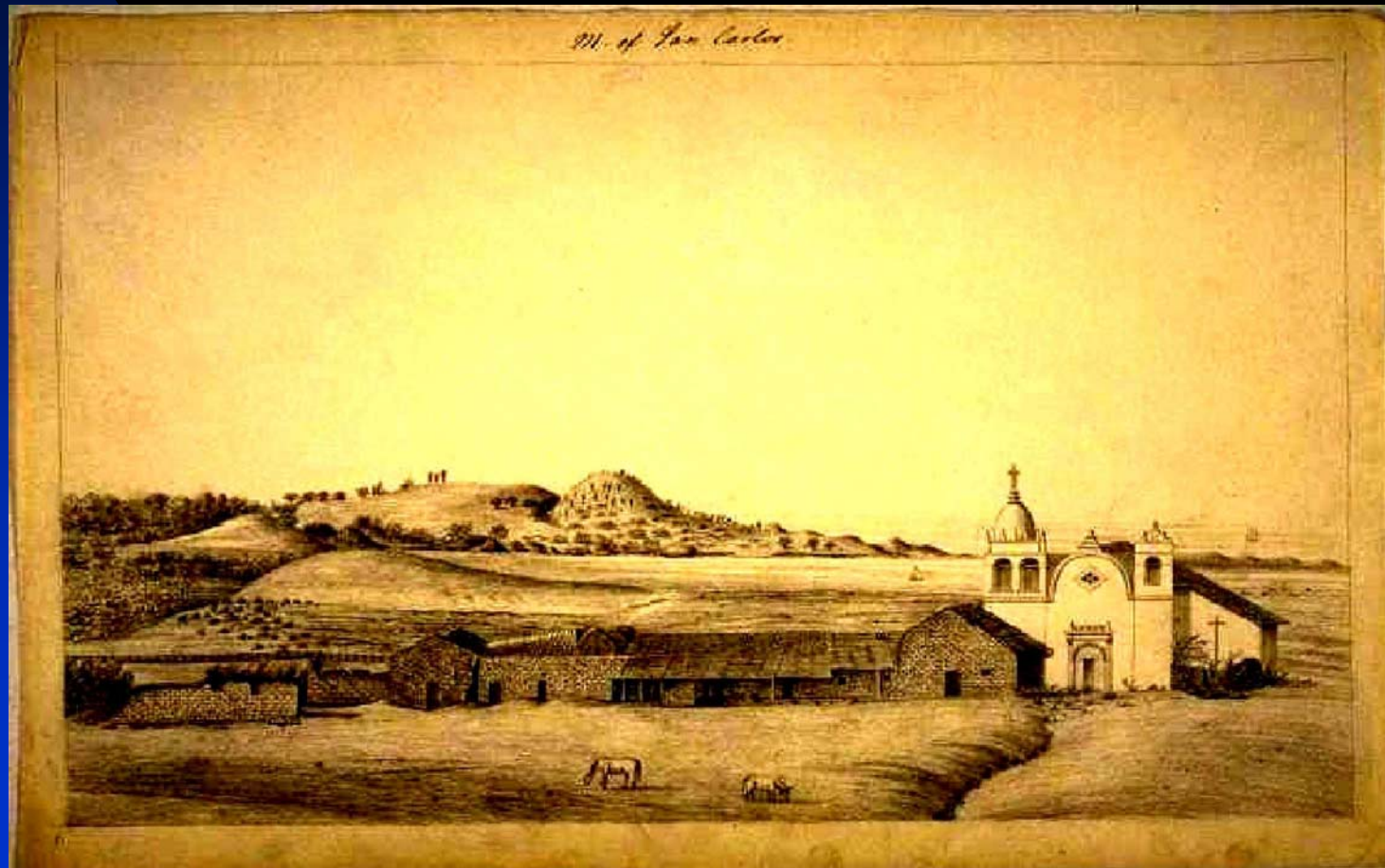


# San Carlos Mission in 1791

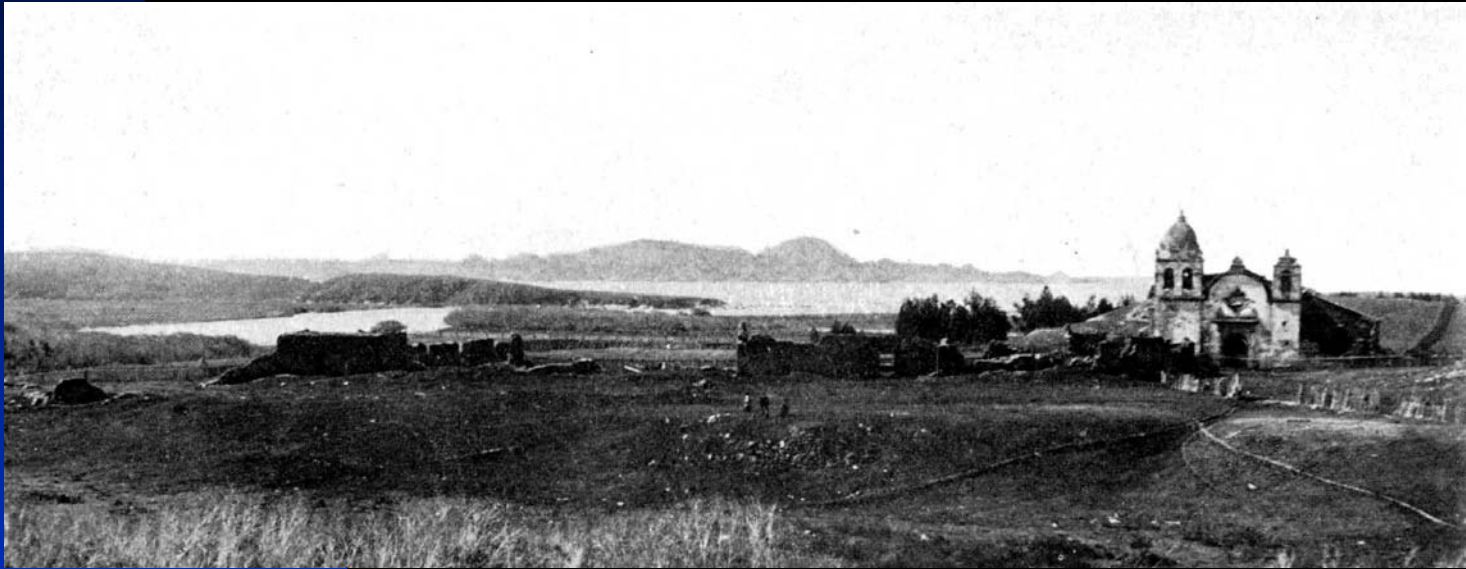


*Mission del Sacramento en 1791*

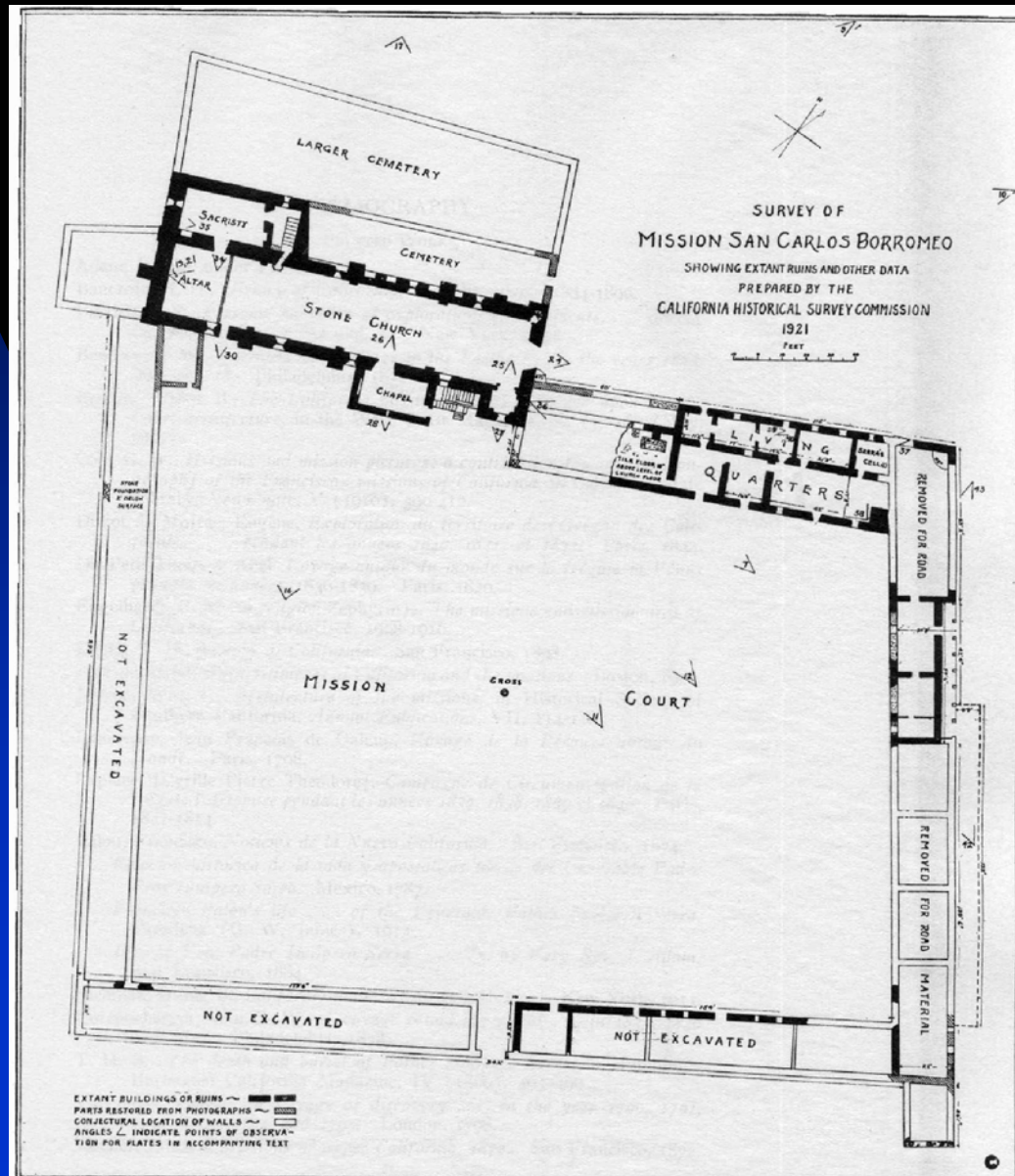
# 1856 Miller sketch of San Carlos Mission



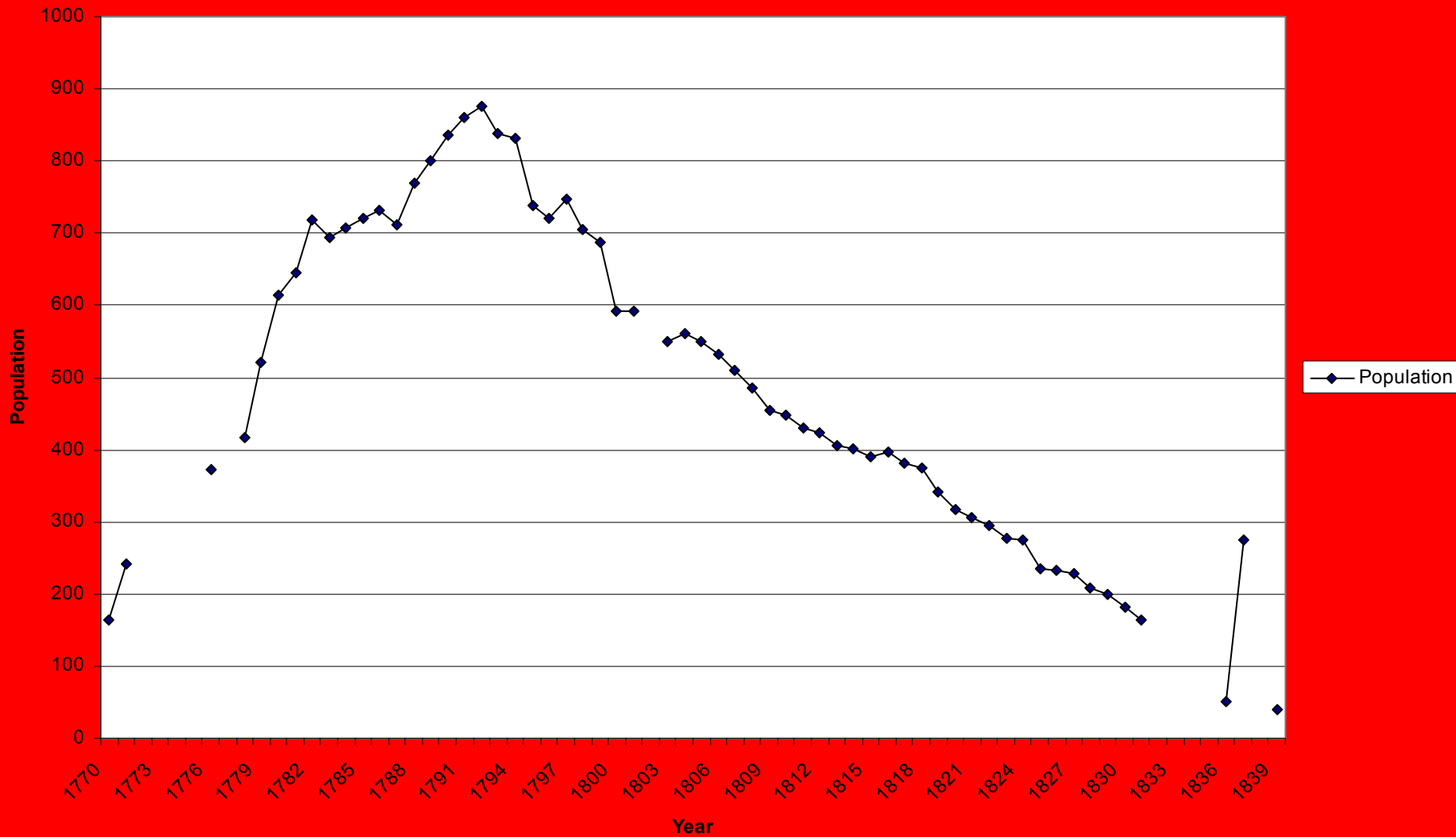
# The Ruins of San Carlos Mission in 1880



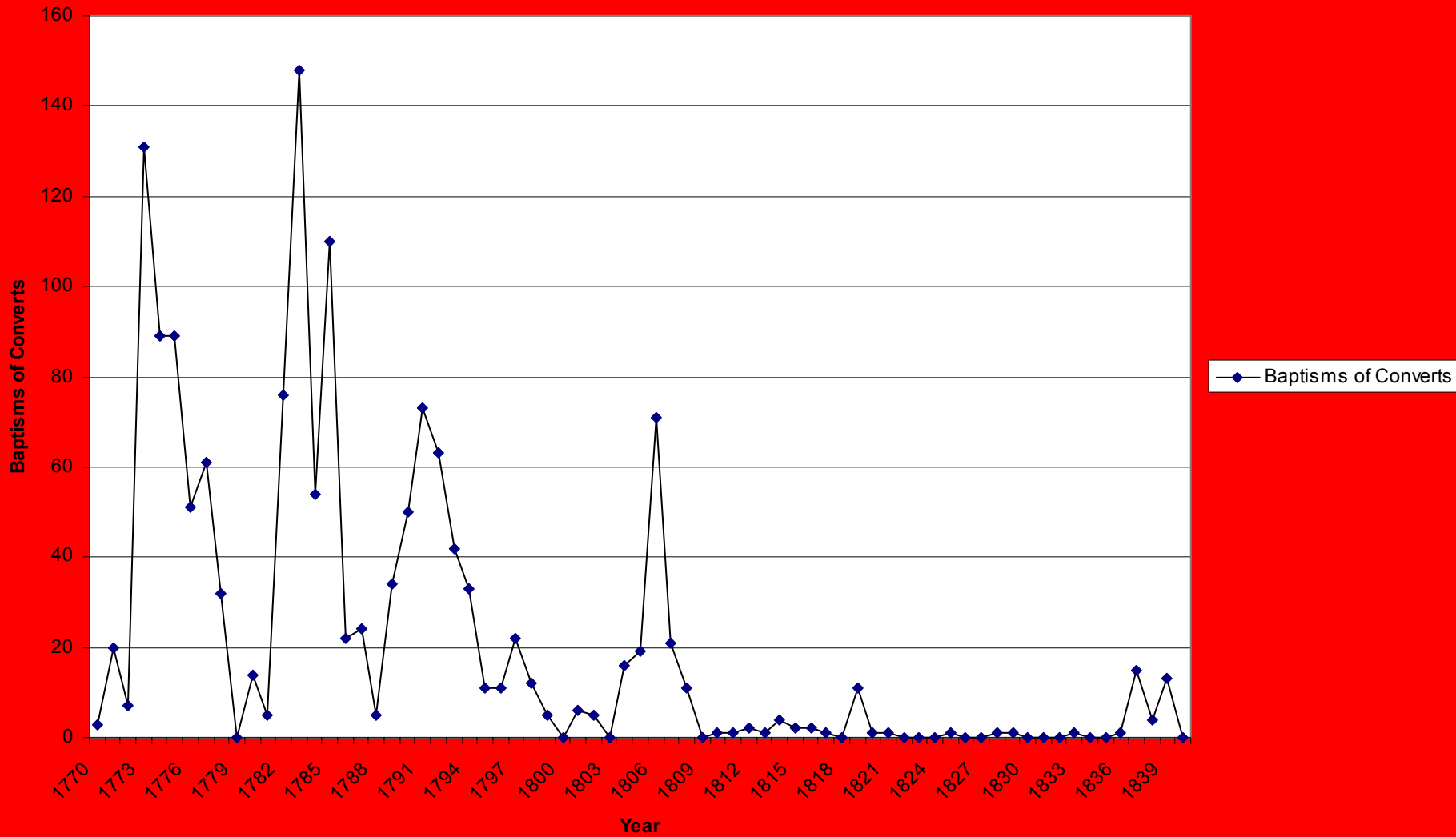
# Diagram of the Main Building Complex of San Carlos Mission



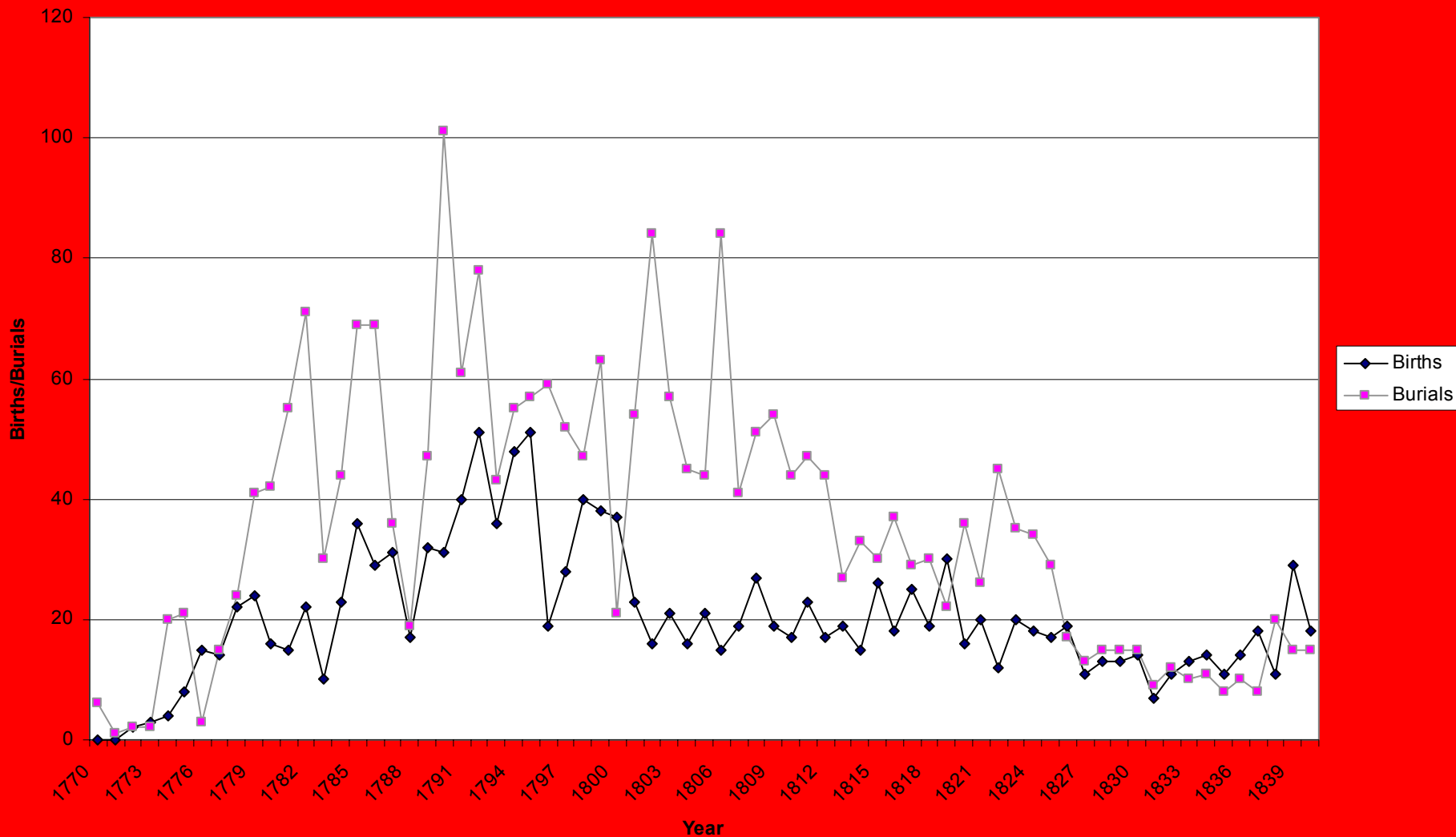
# The population of San Carlos mission experienced a phase of growth followed by decline.



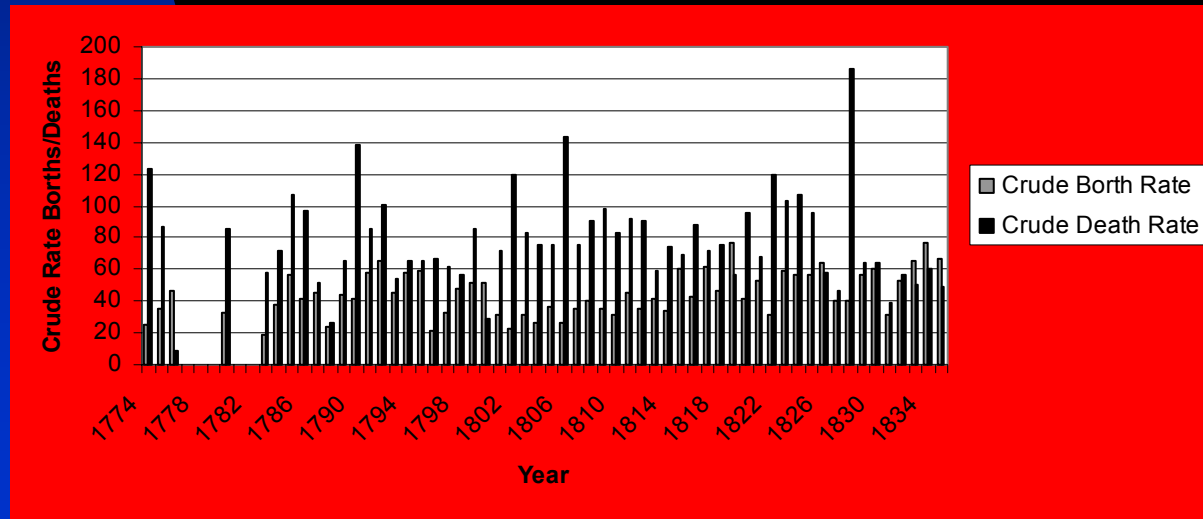
The Franciscan missionaries congregated or resettled Indians from surrounding villages to the mission. The rate of congregation was an important factor determining the size of the mission population



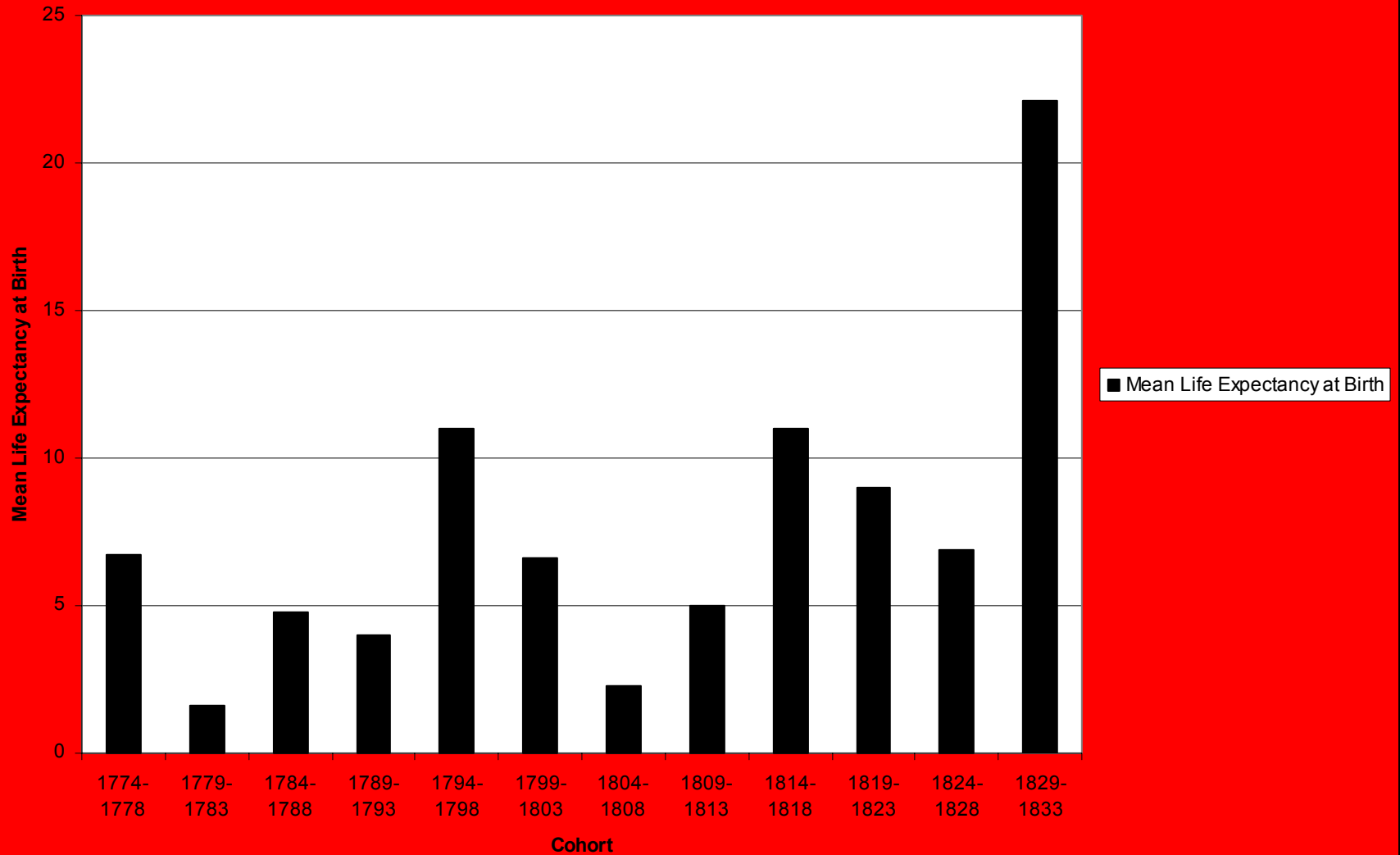
The population of the mission did not grow through natural reproduction, and in most years the number of deaths was much higher than the number of births.



**Crude Birth and Death Rates per Thousand Population at San Carlos Mission. There were ten years with crude death rates in excess of 100 per thousand population, and measles in 1828 elevated the crude death rate to 186 per thousand population, or some eighteen percent of the mission population dying in one year.**

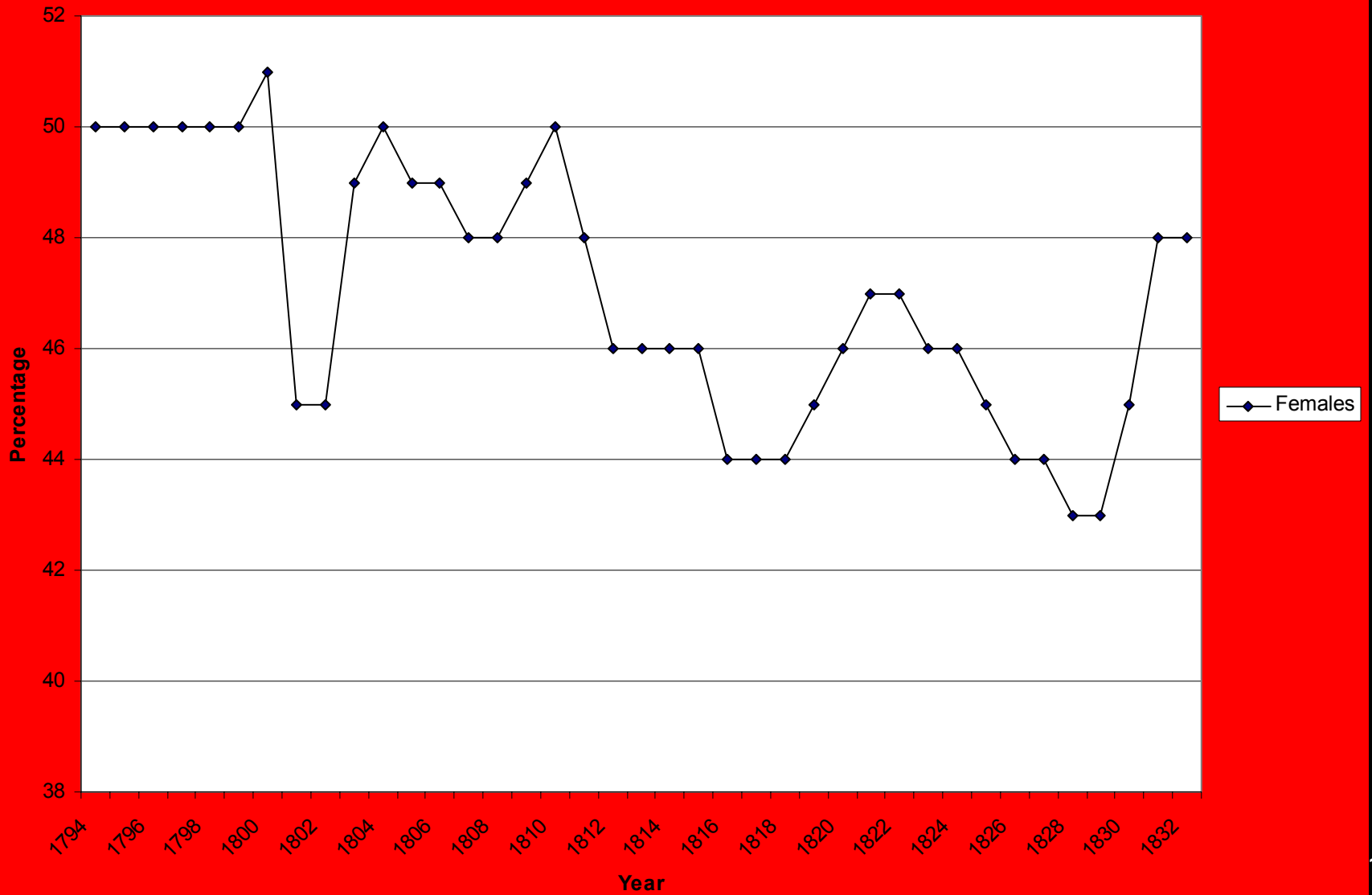


# Mean Life Expectancy at Birth at San Carlos Mission

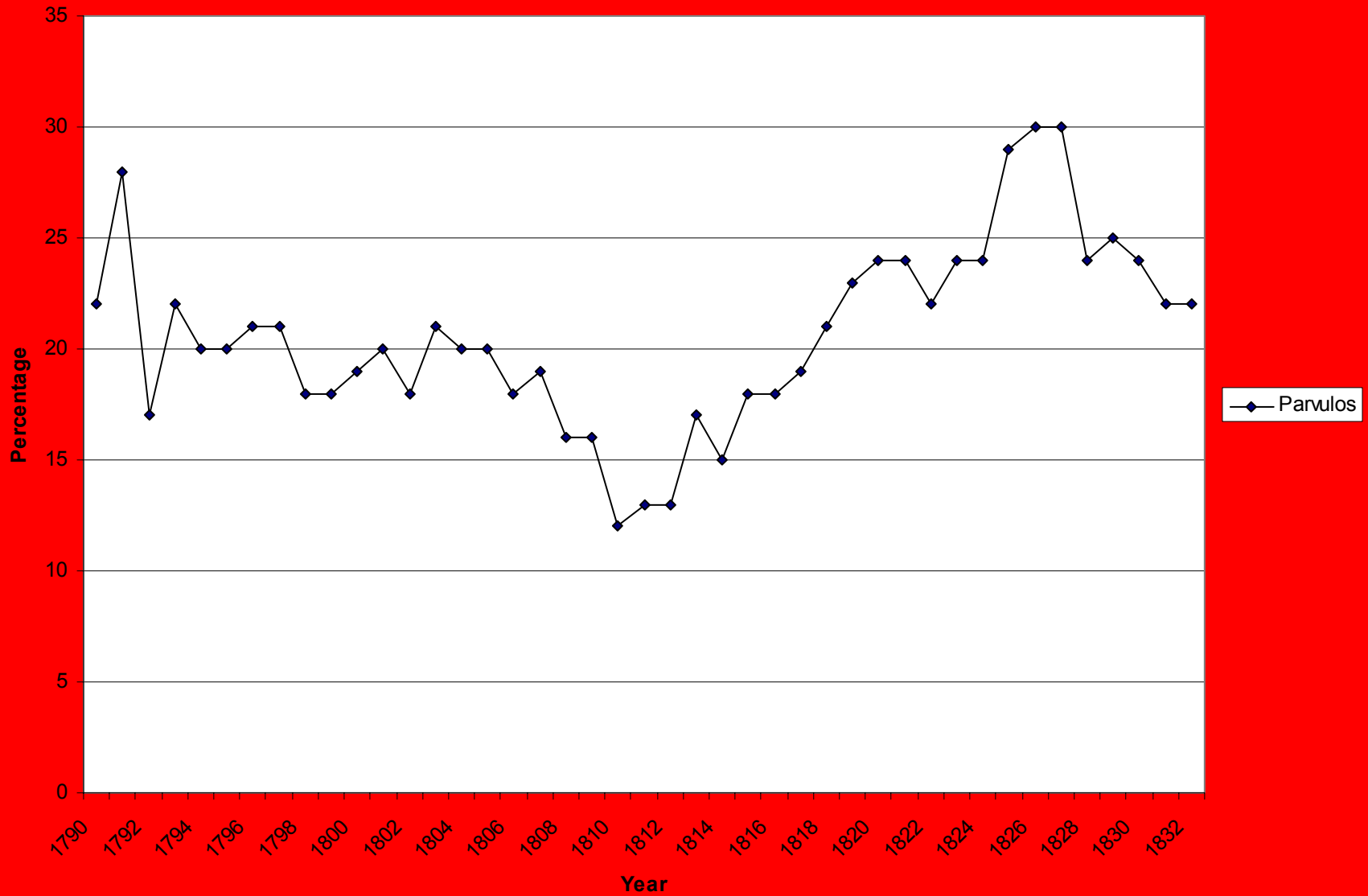


With the passage of time a noticeable imbalance developed in the population of San Carlos mission. The population of females as a percentage of total population declined, although there were also fluctuations. Likewise, the number of small children called *parvulos* (under age 9) also declined, although there were also fluctuations. It should be pointed out, however, that small children formed a larger part of the total mission population actually increased after about 1814 as mean life expectancy at birth also increased.

# Females as a Percentage of Total Population

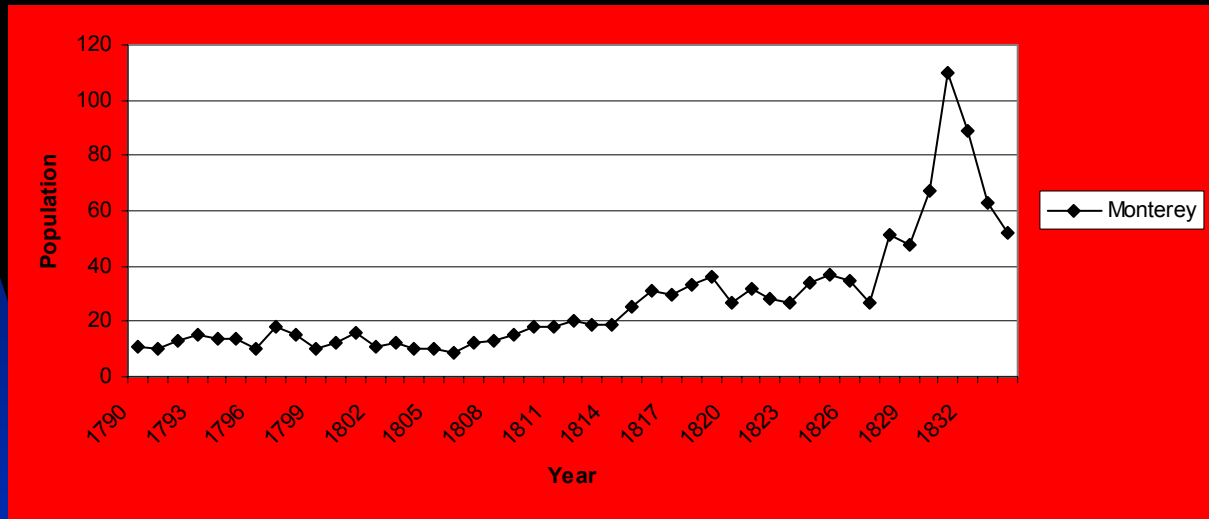


# Parvulos as a Percentage of Total Population



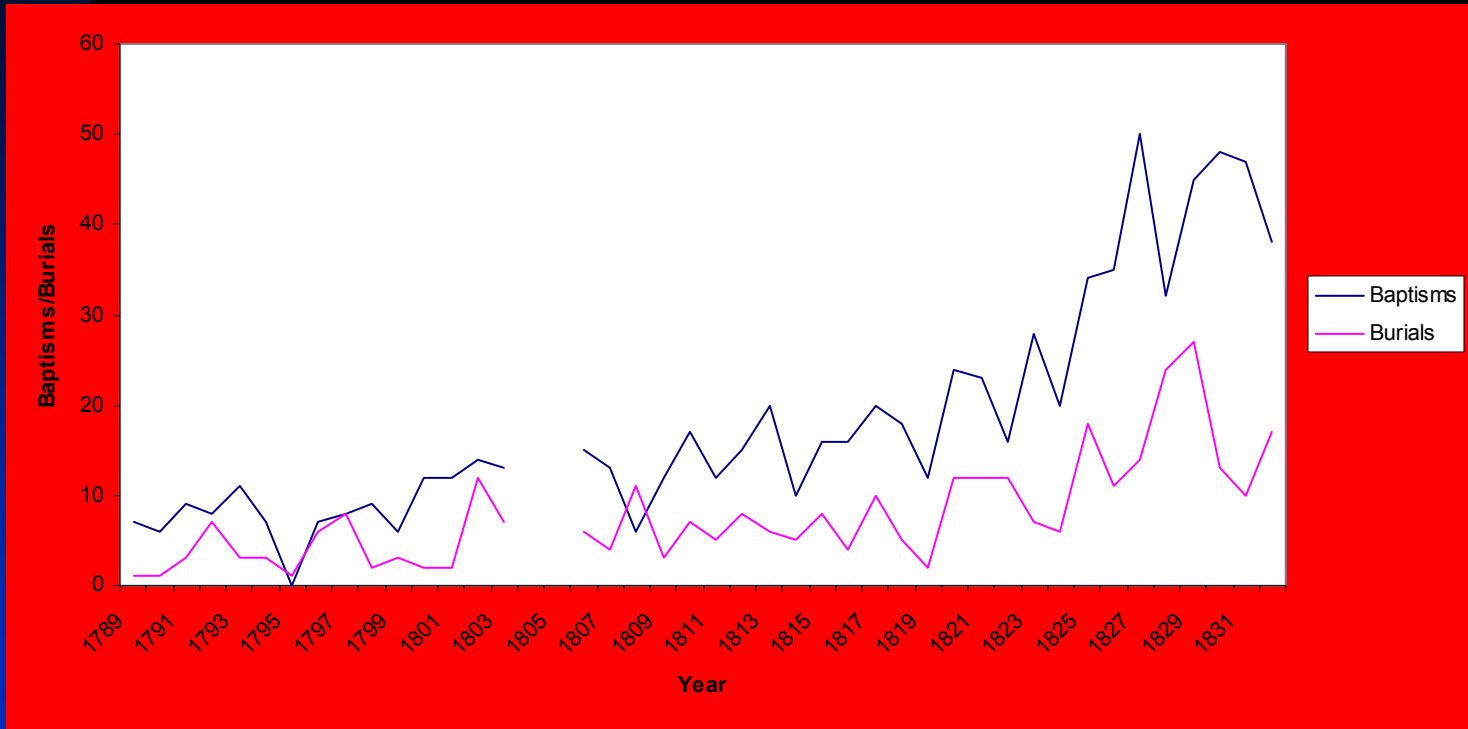
**In 1827 and again in the early 1830s, the Mexican government experimented with the emancipation of more acculturated Indians from the missions. Many emancipated neophytes went to live in the towns and presidios in California, away from the control of the Franciscan missionaries. The indigenous population of Monterey grew significantly in the years following implementation of the emancipation decrees, a fact the Franciscans at San Carlos complained about.**

# Indigenous population living at Monterey Presidio, 1790-1834.



**How did the indigenous population of San Carlos compare to the non-indigenous population. As is shown in the two following slides, births were more numerous than deaths at Monterey, and mean life expectancy at birth at all four military garrisons in California was considerably higher than at San Carlos Mission.**

# Baptisms and Burials Recorded at Monterey Presidio



# Mean Life Expectancy at Birth for Children Born at the Four California Presidios

