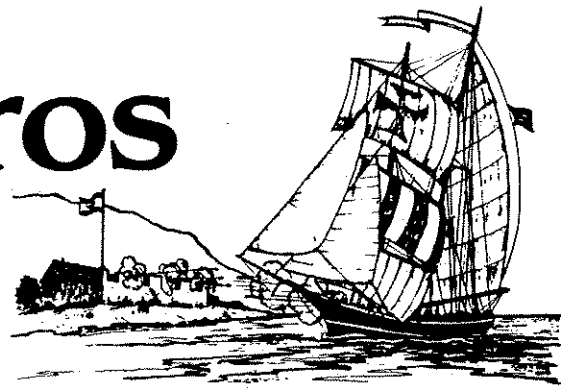


Fort Guijarros Quarterly



SPRING 1989

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 1

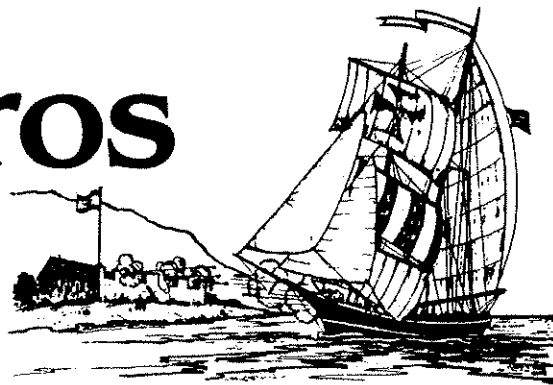


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Remarks by the Spanish Consulate
Descendants of Spanish Soldiers
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Spanish Cannon Balls

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FORT GUIJARROS QUARTERLY

Published by the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation, a non-profit organization incorporated in 1981 to commemorate and preserve the heritage of Ballast Point and Point Loma. The Quarterly is a journal of research and information dedicated to the promotion of a better understanding of the history of San Diego from 1796 to the present.

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ISSN 0897-246X

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CONTENTS

- 1 Chairman's Report
Ronald V. May
Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation

- 2 Battle of San Diego Bay 1989 Commemoration Presentation
Ambassador Pedro Temboury
Consulado General de Espana

- 4 Descendants of the Soldiers of Spain and the Fort Guijarros Connection
Ronald V. May
Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation

- 8 Two Cannon Balls Found in the 1981 Fort Guijarros Excavation
Wayne Kenaston, Jr.
Life Member, Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation

- 11 The Free Company of Catalonian Volunteers
E. Miramontes
Descendant of Sebastian Armas y Lopez, Spanish Artillery de Piquete

- 12 Membership Report
Michael Nabholz
Membership Chair

- 13 Research Notes

- 14 Foundation Notes

Chairman's Report
Ronald V. May

The first quarter of 1989 has been one of the busiest seasons in the history of the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation. At this writing, research is ongoing in the field and Spanish archives, and descendants of the soldiers of Spanish California have joined in reconstructing the lifeways of their ancestors.

This issue of the third volume of the Fort Guijarros Quarterly is printed on better stock and saddle stitched to improve the presentation. With these innovations, the publication staff hopes to elevate the Quarterly to a more professional standing within the scholarly community. These changes will not compromise the information and public educational values that have been the cornerstone of the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation.

The spring and summer will be a time of transition for our liaison with the U.S. Navy and the government of Spain. Captain Phil Klintworth, Commanding Officer of the U.S. Navy Submarine Base, will leave for his next assignment in July, 1989. Ambassador Pedro Temboury, the Consul General of Spain in Los Angeles, will soon finish his tour in America, as well. Both men have been instrumental in the successes of the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation and will be sorely missed.

Upon completing the field work at the Ballast Point Whaling Station this past March, the Fort Guijarros archaeology team began to prepare for the summer 1989 dig back at the ruins of Fort Guijarros. In March and April, the U.S. Navy awarded a contract to ERC Energy to move the whalers' tryworks oven foundation stone by stone and reconstruct it out of harm's way. Both the excavations and the work of ERC will be the subjects of future articles in the Fort Guijarros Quarterly.

No word has yet been received from Professor Donald Cutter, Ph.D., on his progress in the archives of Spain. This "needle in the haystack" research was commissioned by the Spanish government and Casa de Espana to search for the plans and descriptions of the fort. Joaquin Anguera, Ph.D., President of Casa de Espana and board member of the Fort Guijarros Board of Directors, has reported that Iberia Airlines sent Professor Cutter to Spain in late April.

As the presentation by Ambassador Pedro Temboury in the following article explains, I have been honored by the King of Spain with the title of Knight Officer, Order of Civil Merit, and received a beautiful medal at the Battle of San Diego Bay Fiesta on March 19, 1989. This is an honor that must be shared by all the members of the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation who have worked so hard these past nine years. This is the second such honor to be bestowed upon a board member of the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation--Don Jesus Benayas, Vice Chair of the Board of Directors, received Knight Officer, Order of Isabela de Catolica, several years back both for his work with Casa de Espana as well as the Fort Guijarros project.

Finally, as the Board of Directors prepares for its summer activities, the membership is encouraged to note the date of September 23, 1989, on their calendars for the Fort Guijarros Fiesta. As a special feature, Spanish architectural historian Edna Kimbro will deliver a slide presentation on the costumes and lifeways of Spanish colonists in California when Fort Guijarros was at its prime.

BATTLE OF SAN DIEGO BAY 1989 COMMEMORATION PRESENTATION

Ambassador Pedro Temboury
Consulado General de Espana

Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen, for being here for this commemoration of the Battle of San Diego Bay, which we are celebrating once again this year.

My very special thanks to Captain Phil Klintworth, Commanding Officer of the United States Submarine Base for his hospitality and kindness in letting us meet here in this incomparable setting of San Diego Bay where the first Spaniards who came to this coast had the good idea of building Fort Guijarros.

We are commemorating not so much a battle, but rather an armed incident, the first that took place between the United States and Spain. It is an incident in which they observed strictly the gentlemanly rules for such armed conflicts of that time, settling the matter with utmost politeness and dignity. This incident reminds us also of that battle between the French and the English at Fontenoy, where they went to such extremes that the French called out: "Gentlemen, you shoot first".

This confrontation I refer to couldn't in any way cloud the important Spanish contribution to the independence of the United States, won a few years before. Among those contributions, we could point out the following: The substantial monetary help offered in 1776 by Carlos III to the American colonists; The permission given in 1777 to LaFayette to set sail from the Port of Pasajes, since France didn't allow him to embark from a French port; The Battle of Pensacola in which my ancestor, Bernardo de Galvez, defeated the British and took 10,000 prisoners. All these were just precedents for the close relations that have always existed between the United States and Spain.

Aside from commemorating this anniversary, we have today a special reason for satisfaction in this gathering. Today we are giving public recognition to the merits of two people who deserve all the gratitude and reward on the part of the Spanish state which I am honored to represent.

Mr. Ronald May personifies and represents the great efforts realized in the excavations and reconstruction of Fort Guijarros. After graduating from the Departments of History and Anthropology at San Diego State University, he dedicated many years to improve the conservation programs for historic and prehistoric sites in San Diego County. He is staff to the San Diego County Historic Site Board and is certified by the Society of Professional Archaeologists. I wish to refer especially to his activities in relation to the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation since its creation in 1981. Since that time as chairman of the board, he has directed monthly meetings, committee work, and the liaison with the United States Navy and the Spanish government. In 1987, he was named editor of the Fort



Guijarros Quarterly. The excavations were started in the summer of 1981 and work has continued every year from June to September. Work that has been almost more painful than the excavations was that of getting all the authorizations necessary to carry them out, all of which Mr. May has kept on doing for many years with the greatest enthusiasm.

His work has given results -- the discovery of the remains of the Fort and its partial reconstruction. This Fort, as you know, was one of the chain established by Spain along the California coast and its discovery throws much light on life during the final years of the Eighteenth century in California. Mr. May has an impressive list of published articles in journals specialized in his field and of papers and documents presented at international meetings. There is also an impressive list of awards and honors he has won.

Today I have the honor to add to this list one more, that has been granted to him by His Majesty the King of Spain, Don Juan Carlos the First. By virtue of the authority vested in me, I hereby bestow upon Mr. Ronald May, with the rank of Knight Officer, the Order of Civil Merit along with the corresponding insignia and expressing to him my very cordial congratulations.

I have today, as well the greatest satisfaction of rewarding the labors of Father Charles W. Polzer, S.J. Father Polzer, a Jesuit, is the director of Ethnohistory of the Arizona State Museum and director and editor of the "Review of Relations of the Southwest". He is also a member of the Jesuit Historical Institute in Rome. He has given numerous lectures on subjects related to Hispanic history in the United States southwest. He has many, many publications referring to the Spanish imprints in these lands and he was designated by the President of the United States to be a member of the National Committee for the Quincentennial of the discovery of America.

It is especially gratifying for me to honor Padre Polzer in his native city of San Diego. Although they say that no one is a prophet in his own land, Padre Polzer is an exception. And it is very gratifying for me to grant this distinction to a native of San Diego, the first port of entry for the Spanish navigators who discovered this coast of California in 1541.

Padre Polzer, a member of the Society of Jesus, to whom I owe special gratitude for all my formal education, was schooled in San Diego, Santa Clara, and St. Louis, Missouri and in Tucson, Arizona. It is indeed worthy to mention the impressive research he has done about the life and work of Padre Eusebio Kino and his missions in this region of the United States, as well as the Index of Spanish Colonial Documents published by the University of Arizona. All this outstanding work for the mutual knowledge of the history of our two countries merits appreciation and recognition on the part of Spain. For this reason, I have the honor, in the name of His Majesty the King, Don Juan Carlos I, to confer upon the Reverend Father Charles Polzer the insignias accrediting his rank as Knight Officer of the Order of Isabel the Catholic, precisely that Queen who dreamed of and carried out the discovery and conquest of this continent. Padre Polzer, permit me to be the first to express my heartiest congratulations.



Descendants of the Soldiers of Spain and the Fort Guijarros Connection

Ronald V. May
Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation

When the King of Spain sent detachments of soldiers, orders of the Catholic church, and skilled civilians to develop a chain of presidios and pueblos in the Californias in the 18th century, seeds were planted for thousands of descendants who live to this day in the land. Many were the soldiers were assigned to the Royal Presidio de San Diego and did a tour of duty at the coastal cannon battery at Punta de Guijarros. Many of the descendants of those Spanish soldiers still maintain family records of these family ties.

At the October 1988 meeting of Los Californianos in Old Town, San Diego, several descendants of the Spanish soldiers volunteered their family histories for inclusion in the Fort Guijarros Quarterly. At the March 19, 1989 Annual Battle of San Diego Bay Fiesta, Casa de Espana and the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation were honored with the presence of some of the descendants of the soldiers of Spain who had once served in San Diego.

The history of the families of these men enriches the history of Fort Guijarros, a post in which at most all Spanish soldiers served in the early years of the 18th century in San Diego. This issue of the Fort Guijarros Quarterly features the geneology of Senora Francesca Lucia de Contrearas and the Miramontes family.

Francisco Salvador Vejar

On 17 June 1924, "Molly" Francesca Lucia Garcia married Thomas Cristin Contreras in Los Angeles, California. They have two sons, Gilbert and Richard, seven grandchildren, and eleven great grandchildren. Francesca is directly descended from Francisco Salvador

Vejar, who was a soldier in San Diego.

Known more commonly as Salvador Vejar, he served Spain as a carpenter and soldier. Vejar worked on the construction of Mission San Gabriel and the La Plaza Church in Los Angeles. He married Maria Josepha Lopez, daughter of fellow soldier Juan Francisco Lopez and his wife Feliciana Arballo.

During Salvador Vejar's military duty in San Diego, his son Juan Nepomuceno Ricardo Vejar was born on 19 December 1805. The family moved to Los Angeles in 1810 to raise their thirteen children.

Growing up in "Rodeo de los Aguas," now known as Beverly Hills, Ricardo Vejar befriended and later became partners with Ygnacio Palomares. Like Ricardo's father, Ygnacio's father Jose Cristobal Palomares descended from families in Barcelona, Spain. This shared heritage drew the bond that much closer.

As their cattle herd grew, Vejar and Palomares petitioned Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado for a land grant and on 19 March 1837, the men received Rancho San Jose, a grant of about 25,000 acres. In 1840, brother-in-law Luis Arenas joined the men and added a league to the rancho. Ricardo Vejar married Maria Bendita Soto. The Vejar and Palomares families bonded when Tomas Palomares married Vejar's daughter, Magdalena.

As the family expanded, so did their vast cattle enterprise. After Independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican government licensed British and American leather companies to contract with rancheros for cattle hides. The government also granted large ranchos to support the cattle industry. Wealth from this trade accumulated in European and Oriental goods to furnish the ever-expanding

haciendas built in the pueblos and ranchos.

Rancho San Jose soon was divided and, after a lost wager, Luis Arenas' portion transferred to Captain Henry Dalton. In 1845-46, Pomona Valley was divided into sections; Vejar received the south, Palomares got the north, and the west went to Dalton.

In 1837, Ricardo Vejar chose "Arroyo Pedregoso en Spadra" for his home, only to abandon the site in 1844 because of hostile Indians. The second, more secure walled-in adobe, was built in the community of Walnut and this building became the safe home for up to 100 people. Vejar served as Juez del Campo (Judge of the country).

Ricardo Vejar continued to prosper after the Mexican War of 1846. Around 1855, he built a Monterey-style adobe for his son Ramon and daughter-in-law, Teresa Palomares de Vejar. American property taxes and the drought of the 1860s destroyed the California hide industry. Bad business deals led to foreclosure and in 1864 Rancho San Jose was lost to Isaac Schlesinger and Hyman Tischler. Nine years later, Vejar married Luz Figueroa, widow of Juaquin Monroy. He died in 1882.

Ygnacio Palomares married Maria Concepcion Lopez in 1832 at the Mission San Gabriel. Together they built "Casa Primera" in Pomona a short time later. In 1855, "La Casa de Modera" (wooden shingles) was constructed. This structure served as an inn on Arrow Highway. Palomares and Vejar held rodeos, barbeques, and dances at these adobes. Palomares also served as Juez del Campo, as well as alcalde (mayor) and judge. In 1859, the death of Mariano Alvarado, a nephew, led to the establishment of the Palomares cemetery. Ygnacio Palomares died in 1864 and Ricardo Vejar joined him in 1882. Thomas Palomares and Magdalena Vejar de Palomares are also buried in the cemetery.

Thomas Palomares and Magda Vejar de Palomares had a child, Ysidora Palomares at Rancho San Jose in 1858. Ysidora married Manuel Luis Margarito Garcia in 1878. They had seven girls and five sons. Molly Francesca Lucia Garcia was born among those children in 1924. She continues to impart the family's Spanish traditions and heritage of over 185 years ago.

Sebastian Armas y Lopez

Ernest and Al Miramontes are Californians of direct descent to Sebastian Armas y Lopez. Armas was born in Vera Cruz, Mexico and served as a soldier of Spain. The family records indicate that he was a "Soldier of Artillery de Piquete" during his tour at San Diego.

On May 12, 1805, Sebastian Armas married Maria Luisa Garcia y Beltran (Romero; adopted). She was born at the Royal Presidio de San Diego in 1787. They had six children before both parents died in 1818 and were buried at Mission San Carlos.

The birth records reveal that the Armas family remained in San Diego for the 1807 birth of Jose Ignacio Armas and 1808 birth of Jose Joaquin Nestor Armas. Within the year they moved to Mission San Carlos, where the two boys were baptised. In 1809, Felipe Santiago Antonio Nicholas Armas was born at the Mission, soon to be followed by Joaquin Armas in 1810 (later to serve as a soldier at the Presidio de San Francisco), Maria Juliana Antonia Armas in 1816, Maria del Rosario Servila Armas in 1812, Maria Romona Luisa Hedriginda Armas, and Francisco Guillermo Juan Armas in 1818.

Felipe Armas (who was the direct descendant of the Miramontes) became a soldier at the Presidio de San Francisco and was assigned to guard a ranch in 1830. Joaquin Armas spent some time aboard the British whaler Harriet, but was requested to serve King Kamehameha III as a cattle herder in 1831. Felipe Armas joined Joaquin in 1832. The Armas stone

house on Moanui, Lohaina was leased as a U.S. Seaman's Hospital in 1844. The following year, both Armas brothers returned to Santa Cruz and Joaquin later applied for a license to operate the schooner Maria to conduct trade along the California coast.

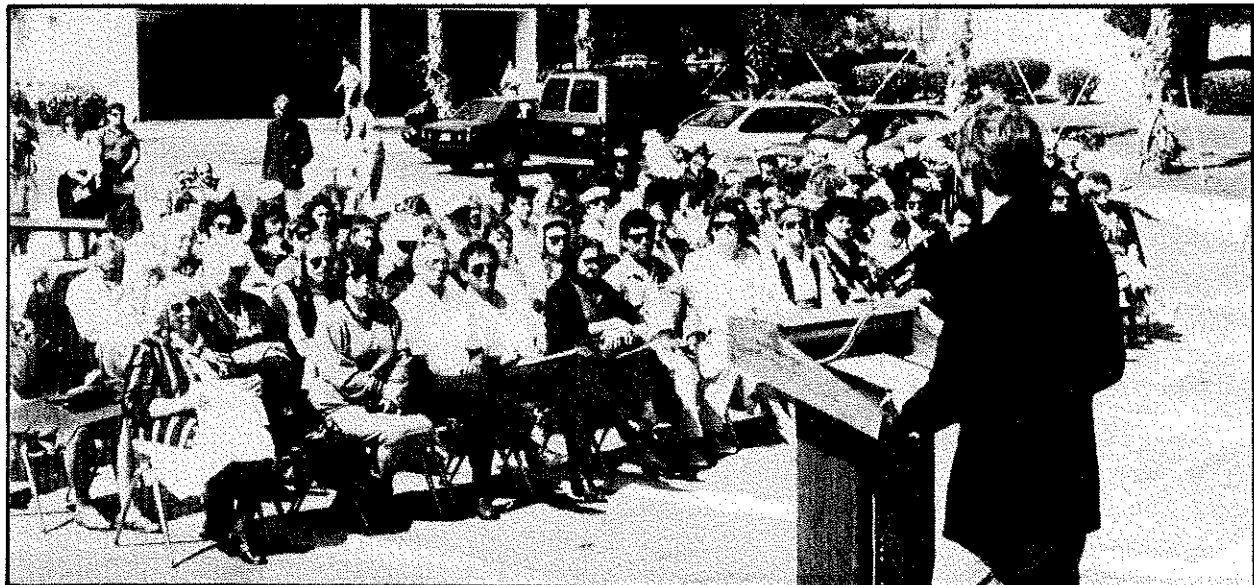
Both brothers maintained business interests in cattle and merchandising in the Santa Cruz to Monterey area with links to similar interests in Hawaii. While in Hawaii in the 1830s, Felipe Armas had married Mary Richardson. Although they divorced upon his return to California a decade later, the Armas children went with Felipe. In 1846, he married Maria Antonia Rodriguez, daughter of Sebastian Rodriguez.

Marriage into this family enabled Felipe Armas to purchase Francisco Alviso's half of Rancho Agua Puerca y las Trancas and he became partners with brothers-in-law Roman and Jose de la Cruz Rodriguez in 1847. In 1848, Felipe Armas purchased units of the Santa Cruz Mission. Felipe maintained a store in Santa Cruz where he sold goods imported from Joaquin's businesses in Hawaii. The Rodriguez and Armas families joint ventured in many schemes with U.S.

Americans under Mexican and U.S. territorial license. One such colorful character was merchant and saloon-keeper William Thompson.

Relations with these Americans enabled the English-speaking Felipe Armas to assimilate American rules in the 1846 to 1850 era with relative ease. By 1848, Felipe and Joaquin terminated their business in Hawaii and by 1850 both registered on California poll lists. In 1850, Sebastian Armas and Maria Ignacia Armas were born to Felipe and Maria Armas. Sebastian's godparents were Martin Aragon of Monterey and Bernabella Rodriguez, his step-aunt. Maria Ignacia's godparents were Roman Rodriguez and Maria Ignacia Alviso. An earlier child, Pedro Abren Armas, was baptised in 1850. On 18 December 1850, Joaquin Armas died of cholera in Santa Cruz.

Felipe Armas extended his influence through these formal business and family ties and civic offices in the community. In that same year, he served as Justice of the Peace and Justice of the Court of Sessions. The Court of Sessions later became the Board of Supervisors of the county. The other justices, William Blackburn, George Parsons,



The woman on the left in the front row, "Molly" Francesca Lucia Garcia, is a direct descendant of Francisco Salvador Vejar. Speaking in the picture is County Supervisor Brian Bilbray at the 1989 Battle of San Diego Bay Fiesta.

and Jose Arano had carved their own careers on the California frontier through similar means.

Felipe Armas converted Mission Santa Cruz into a two story combination residence and meeting hall. Armas rose in wealth through real estate transactions and soon moved to a house in the Spanish colonial pueblo of Branciforte. In 1852 he purchased Rancho Pescadero through the sale of Maria Antonia's interests in Rancho Bolsa de Pajaro. Most of these dealings involved people in Santa Cruz. Following an electoral defeat in 1860, Felipe sold all of his Santa Cruz holdings and retired to Rancho Pescadero to raise hogs with William Carr. When the whole family moved to the ranch in 1865, Felipe was 54 years old and had eight children. He and Maria Antonia would have two more children. Although his death record remains unknown, he was alive in 1872 but clearly deceased by 1883.

Among the descendants of the old artillerist Sebastian Armas to reside in the Pescadero area are the family of Al Miramontes. His brother, Ernest Miramontes lives in Ocean Beach, less than five miles from both the Royal Presidio de San Diego and Fort Guijarros.

Several times a year for the past twenty years, the descendants of the Spanish soldiers and colonists gather as Los Californianos and maintain family traditions with shared genealogies and records. Much of the history of the Armas-Miramontes families was brought together by historical research by historians Micki Ryan, Edna Kimbro, and Al and Ernest Miramontes. The various sources include the Dell Sela letters from the Esther Rowland papers, baptismal and death records from the missions, court and probate records, and a variety of unreferenced archival sources. The records of Francisca Lucia de Contreras, Francisco Salvador Vejar, and the Vejar line include the Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo letters, birth and

death records of the missions, court and county records, newspaper clippings, and family papers.

At the 19 March 1989 Annual Battle of San Diego Bay Fiesta, the Casa de Espana and the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation were honored with the presence of these descendants of Spain's first San Diego soldiers. The history of these families and the men who served at Fort Guijarros and the Royal Presidio enriches our appreciation of the history of Fort Guijarros and early military history in San Diego.



Overview shot of March 19, 1989 Battle of San Diego Bay Fiesta.

Two Cannon Balls Found in the 1981 Fort Guijarros Excavation

Wayne Kenaston, Jr.

Life Member, Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation



There were two cannon balls found in the 1981 summer archaeological excavation of the Spanish site of Fort Guijarros. A small copper cannon ball was found deep in the rubble of the fort late in the digging season. This single copper shot is slightly smaller than a golf ball, rough cast, with obvious mold-marks around its circumference, is 1 1/4 inches in diameter and weighs 5.5 ounces. It is somewhat pitted, copper-colored, and with a slightly corroded green patina.

To this artillery student, the discovery of the "copper-shot" answered a long-standing question raised in reading various accounts of Captain William Dane Phelps, master of the ship Alert. In his book Fore and Aft, he described that on Sunday morning, October 30, 1842, after he and his men had spiked all the fort's guns, he commandeered a pile of shot for their own guns and took "a barrel of copper shot at the fort and threw the rest in the sea."(1)

It should be added that Captain Phelps aided in the capture of California by American forces in the area, and had received warning that Mexican Governor Micheltorena was headed from Los Angeles to San Diego to defend against American forces and to haul all the operable guns at Fort Guijarros into Old Town to defend the place.

What was a "copper shot"? Well, our archaeologists found ONE that Captain Phelps MISSED taking or throwing into the bay in 1842! Having read the accounts of Captain Phelps and the "copper shot" prior to the dig, I knew immediately what our archaeologists had found, and several small mysteries were solved at the same time: What was "a copper shot"; what was this copper ball found in

the dig; and why was it there?

One question still remained as to why the Spanish artilleryists were using "expensive" copper for cannon balls instead of the cheaper iron. Several hypotheses are proposed, both of which are good and sufficient reasons for the Spaniards to use copper for shot:

(1) There being little need for field artillery, most Spanish artillery in the New World was used either in seacoast forts or onboard ships, and were interchangeable. Mounted on wooden naval gun-carriages, the cannon would have been hauled from ship to fort. Sketches of field pieces at Nootka and later in Monterrey make this speculation uncertain. Salt-water corrosion is one reason "bronze" guns were greatly preferred over iron guns in maritime environments, besides the fact that they were less inclined to burst when fired than iron. Bronze is easier to maintain in good firing condition; a little patina being much preferred to a lot of rust, especially in the barrel.

(2) In a recent personal conversation, Konrad Schreier, the artillery consultant of the Los Angeles Museum of Natural History, advised us that copper was cheaper than iron or tin. Large supplies came from Chile and Peru. Further, copper was easier to melt, and also to mold, having a lower melting temperature.

The use of copper shot in the 18th century was canister of grape. After the U.S. Civil War this would have been a contradiction in terms, a canister being a tin can full of small lead or iron balls, and grape being a strand of grape or 9 iron balls mounted 3-3-3 between two

sabots and held together with two iron rings and a bolt.(2) But before the Civil War, the state of the art was simply a pre-packaged cloth or canvas sack, with an appropriate number of golfball-sized balls (copper in this case), wrapped and bound to readily fit the bores of the guns to be served.

The problem of rust at Fort Guijarros, a coastal battery, was a major issue. A canvas sack full of iron balls laying about the gundeck in storms and high surf would rust solid, might not fit down the cannon barrel, or might break up when fired. Therefore Spanish canisters of grape were probably copper. A little patina is better than a solid mass rusted together.

It should be noted that of the fort's two "Battles of San Diego Bay," only in the second engagement (as a Mexican fort) can it be demonstrated that canisters of grape were used, along with forty cannon balls. On July 16, 1828, Fort Guijarros' guns fired against Captain John Bradshaw and his "trading" (smuggling) ship, Franklin. Shot from the fort did extensive damage to the hull and rigging, and injury to Captain Bradshaw himself. (3)

In James Ohio Pattie's narratives (4), he describes the action as

he slipped anchor and ran out of the port under a heavy shower of cannon-balls from the fort. When he came opposite he hove to and gave them a broadside in return, which frightened the poor engineers away from their guns. His escape was made without suffering any serious injury. Three shots entered the hull of the vessel, and the sails were considerably cut up by the grape.

In this writer's opinion, Bradshaw would have better served his ship, crew, and himself had he followed the noble example of Captain

William S. Shaler and Richard J. Cleveland with their good ship Lelia Byrd, which in 1803 made a run for it firing as they passed the fort, rather than heaving to and trying to out-run the artillerymen of Fort Guijarros. After all, the Lelia Byrd only suffered ONE cannon ball in the hull and no injuries! He apparently forgot that old military adage that "a moving target is harder to hit," so he was hit. If this is what is called "not suffering any serious injury," I would have hated to be in a real ship-to-shore donnybrook with Captain Bradshaw in command. Let the record show that Captain Bradshaw's wounds were the only injuries sustained by cannon-fire in the entire active life of Fort Guijarros.

A 12-pound iron cannon ball was found early in the 1981 digging



The U.S. Navy Cannon Team firing a 12-pounder "Napoleon" seaward at one of the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation's events.

season. It was quite rust-encrusted, and the origins more recent and easily explained. September 19, 1886, saw the arrival in San Diego of two 12 pounder, Model 1857, bronze, smooth-bore muzzle-loading field pieces, more readily known as "Napoleons."⁽⁵⁾ These 4.62-inch bore guns were served by troops of the San Diego Barracks across San Diego Bay. The guns fired morning and evening salutes at the foot of Market Street at Pacific Highway. They were moved at the beginning of the Spanish-American War hostilities in 1898 to the end of Ballast Point to act as anti-personnel weapons guarding the harbor-entrance. After several months they were moved to the Fort Rosecrans parade ground to serve as a ceremonial saluting battery.

It is conceivable that they had, at some unknown time, been taken to the vicinity of the ruins of Fort Guijarros for some recreational target practice. However, by 1902, Fort Rosecrans had a number of rapid-fire guns in place, which were exceedingly more accurate weapons for repelling possible invaders.⁽⁵⁾ Nevertheless, sometime during or after the move to the parade ground, a 12-pound cast-iron solid shot was left or later dumped at the site of Fort Guijarros to be found in 1981 by the archaeological crew.

Recognized immediately for what it was, and cherished for its historical value, it has since been prominently displayed by the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation in community exhibits alongside the Spanish copper ball. Both are now on exhibit at the Great Western Bank, 1881 Sunset Cliffs Boulevard, Ocean Beach, San Diego. A small comforting concluding thought is that neither of these two cannon balls were ever fired in anger, but are a solid reminder that the inhabitants of this place took its defense seriously.

ENDNOTES

1. Phelps, William Dane, Fore and Aft, (Los Angeles: Ward Ritchie Press, 1842), 261-63.
2. Ripley, W.A. Artillery and Ammunition of the Civil War, (Privately printed, 1970), 226.
3. Pattie, J.O., Narratives, (Privately printed), 179, 185, 189-201.
4. Fort Guijarros Quarterly, vol. 1, no. 1 & 2, Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation; John Vandegrift, personal communication.
5. Fort Guijarros Quarterly. vol. 1, no. 2, Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation.

1796

THE FREE COMPANY OF CATALONIAN VOLUNTEERS

Al Miramontes

Descendant of Sebastian Armas y Lopez, Spanish Artillery de Piquete

(Editor's Note: In the course of researching the historical context of ancestor Sebastian Armas y Lopez, Al Miramontes uncovered the muster lists of the soldiers that were sent by Spain to reinforce the presidial garrisons and their coastal batteries during the late Eighteenth century. Many of those men sent to San Diego served tours of duty at Fort Guijarros. In turn, these artillerists taught their skills to men like Armas y Lopez.)

The Free Company of Catalonian Volunteers, its personnel married, was to go to California as a military contingent. Most of the Catalonians arrived in California in the early part of 1796. Their commander was Lieutenant Colonel Pedro de Alberni. The company included a captain, two lieutenants, and seventy-two men. The troops were assigned to the three presidios of San Diego, Monterey and San Francisco. Lieutenant Colonel Pedro Alberni, Captain of the Catalonian Volunteers, became the commander of San Francisco, where twenty-five of his men were stationed. Lieutenant Font was sent to San Diego with twenty-five men. Sub-Lieutenant Simon Suarez remained at Monterey, with 9 men, and a sergeant and thirteen men being scattered at various duties. The artillery detachment under Sergeant Jose Roen was distributed between the three presidios.

San Francisco

San Diego

ALBERNI, Pedro	Lieut. Colonel	FONT, Jose	Lieut.
TICO, Jose Joaquin	Sargento	INIQUEZ, Juan	Sargento
TICO, Juan	Fambor	VILLABA, Onofre	Cabo 1
RUBIOL, Frandisco	Cabo 1	SARMIENTO, Francisco	Ld 2
GALINDO, Claudio	Obro	HARO, Felipe	Obro
MIRANDA, Jose M.	Cubo 2	CANTSARES, Ant	Soldados
ALARI, Jose	Soldados	PACHECHO, Francisco	Soldados
BARRIENTOS, Jose	Soldados	FERNANDEZ, Victor	Soldados
MARTINEZ, Manuel	Soldados	GUEVARA, Sebastian	Soldados
GALVEZ, Diego	Soldados	ORTEL, Juan	Soldados
PALFOX, Jose	Soldados	TRUJILLO, Jose	Soldados
GOMEZ, Jose A.	Soldados	PADDILLA, Jacinto	Soldados
MURUATO, Jose	Soldados	ROMERO, Rafael	Soldados
MALDONADO, Juan	Soldados	ESCRIBANO, Sebastian	Soldados
MANDOGA, Miguel	Soldados	VELIS, Jose	Soldados
GONZALES, Alejo	Soldados	FRAGOSO, Rafael	Soldados
ACOSTA, Jose	Soldados	PEREZ, Manuel	Soldados
OCEGUERA, Faustino	Soldados	PEREZ, Juan Bautista	Soldados
MARTINEZ, Jose	Soldados	LUGO, Jose	Soldados
VEGA, Jose Mauel	Soldados	VALDES, Francisco	Soldados
GONZALEZ, Jose	Soldados	BACILIO, Antonio	Soldados
ALVAREZ, Juan	Soldados	LLAMAS, Antonio	Soldados
SERRANO, Jose Maria	Soldados	DELGADO, Alonzo	Soldados
ESPINOSA, Jose Pio	Soldados	ORTEGA, Miguel	Soldados
RUELAS, Venancio	Soldados	CARCAMO, Jose	Soldados
MALLEN, Manuel	Soldados	REY, Cristobal	Soldados

Monterey

SUAREZ, Simon	Lieut.
GARCIA, Nicolas	Soldados
LISART, Fadeo	Soldados
REY, Jose	Soldados
ROCHA, Jose	Soldados
PENA, Teodoro	Soldados
MENDISA, Manuel	Soldados
SOBATO, Juan	Soldados
LOZANO, Pedro	Soldados

Various

GUTIERREZ, Francsco	Sargento
MARTINEZ, Jose	Fambor
MARIN, Antonio	Cabot 1
BELLO, Mateo	Ld 2
DUCIL, Sebastian	Soldados
CASASALLAS, Simon	Soldados
CABALLERO, Jose	Soldados
TORRES, Narcisco	Soldados
SERVIN, Jose Isiaro	Soldados
SALAS, Francisco	Soldados
OSIO, Jose Maria	Soldados
QUESADA, Manuel	Soldados
JIMENEZ, Francisco	Soldados
CAMPO, Jose	Soldados

Sources consulted:

Hubert Howe Bancroft, History of California
 Provincial State Papers, Benicia,
 Milt. Vol. XXIV
 Villa de Branciforte Expendiente

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Michael Nabholz
Membership Chair

All past supporters of the Foundation should have received the 1989 membership drive mailing. If you haven't already responded, please do so today. If you didn't receive the mailing, please use the membership form at the back of this issue.

Thank you again to the following who joined the Foundation or renewed their memberships as of July 15 (new members are indicated by *).

Individual

Scott Anderson *
 Joyce Bryant *
 Richard Davies *
 Bob Edberg
 Samantha Maddox *

Family

Larry Felton *
 Bob and Marigold Gorton
 Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Jessop *
 Captain Philip Klintworth
 Alan and Arlene Riedinger
 Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weisert *
 Alan and Nancy Willis

Friends of Fort Rosecrans

Cyndi Duff (upgrade)

SPANISH RESEARCH NOTES

Northern New Spain in the Americas from the 15th to early 19th centuries is a shared research domain for the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation and other scholars. Since it is impossible to understand the relevance of Fort Guijarros without the context of the geopolitics of its time, the Fort Guijarros Quarterly will glean from other publications and newsletters relevant research on Spanish America. Members are encouraged to pursue this topical information by writing to the addresses below where possible.

Bexar Archives

The University of Texas is currently compiling a name index to the Bexar Archives at the Institute of Texan Cultures at San Antonio. The period represented 1717 to 1836. Access to the index can be obtained by writing Dr. GERAL PAYO, Research Department, Institute of Texan Cultures, P.O. Box 1226, San Antonio, Texas, 78294.

Royal Presidio de Santa Barbara

Vance Bente, Keynote Speaker and recipient of the Award of Merit at the 1987 Fort Guijarros Fiesta, discovered a pre-1784 Spanish aqueduct at the Royal Presidio de Santa Barbara, California. Made of tile brick and rocks, it was adjacent to the Commandante's house.

Spanish Colonial Research Inventory

The National Park Service has produced a preliminary inventory, 491 pages long, of references concerning National Park Service sites and National Historic Landmarks. The inventory has an introduction, maps with histories, historical overview, and a section on Spanish exploration and settlements. Appendices include a list of Spanish colonial officials and their dates in office, base maps, a glossary, and an index.

Illustrations include Mission San Xavier del Bac, Arizona; photographs of Castillo de San Marcos, Florida; Rancho de Taos, New Mexico; La Purisima Mission, California; and Mission San Luis Rey, California. The report was prepared by six scholars. Copies can be obtained by writing the Associate Director, Cultural Resources, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Mail Stop 400, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

St. Augustine, Florida

Stanley C. Band, Jr. wrote the recent publication Excavations and Monitoring on St. George Street, St. Augustine, Florida, Saint Augustine: Historic Saint Augustine Preservation Board, 1988. Copies can be obtained by writing Bruce J. Piatek, City Archaeologist, Historic Saint Augustine Preservation Board, P.O. Box 1987, St. Augustine, Florida 32085.

La Gazeta Del Archivo

Research on Spanish California at Santa Barbara is being published in a periodical called La Gazeta Del Archivo. Copies can be obtained by writing Friends of the Santa Barbara Mission Archive-Library, 2201 Laguna Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93105.

California Ranchos

Professor Iris Engstrand, Ph.D., University of San Diego, published "California Ranchos: Their Hispanic Heritage," Southern California Quarterly, 67 (Fall 1985) 3:281-290. This article explores the history of Spanish land grants that began as early as 1775 in California.

FOUNDATION NOTES

The Battle of San Diego Bay Fiesta on March 19, 1989 was a rousing success. About 400 people attended the ceremony and fiesta that followed. In addition to the commemoration of Ambassador Pedro Temboury, County Supervisor Brian Bilbray delivered an important presentation on the shared history of Spain and the United States in San Diego. He also presented a proclamation to the Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation and Casa de Espana.

Joaquin Anguera, President of Casa de Espana and a Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation Board of Directors member, was the Master of Ceremonies and Alexandra Luberski-Clausen, California Department of Parks and Recreation, was the Keynote Speaker.

The Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation led tours of the Ballast Point Whaling Station, answered questions on the artifacts in the exhibit case, and showed the five and a half minute Fort Guijarros video under a canopy loaned by the U.S. Navy.

Prior to and during the time of the Fiesta, the archaeology team conducted an emergency excavation on Saturdays and Sundays in February and March of 1989. The subject of a future article in Volume 3, Number 2 (Summer 1989), this project was an extension of the June to November of 1988 excavation at the Ballast Point Whaling Station. Working long hours in cold and sometimes rainy conditions, the team excavated all the remaining archaeological area under the concrete floor of the old (1940s) U.S Coast Guard Search and Rescue station. Exposed in that work was the floor and trash dump of a whaler's shanty from the 1860s. Diagnostic artifacts recovered were clay pipes, ceramics, bronze or brass square ship nails, beverage glass, sail grammits, an oarlock, and other materials yet to be identified. The floor was mapped and photographed before the site was abandoned.

Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation
Membership Form

All members receive the Fort Guijarros Quarterly, a publication reporting the results of archaeological and historical research by the Foundation. Members are also able to participate in the Foundation's summer weekend archaeological excavations and receive notice of all other Foundation events. Previous experience is not required to participate in the archaeological excavations.

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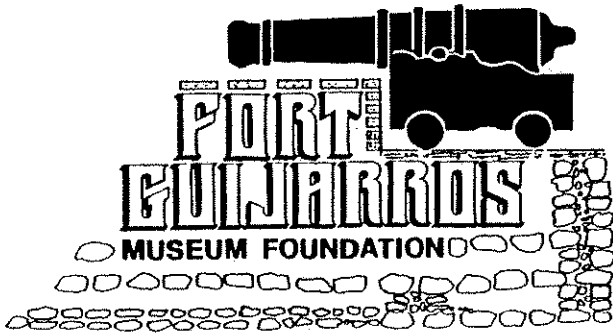
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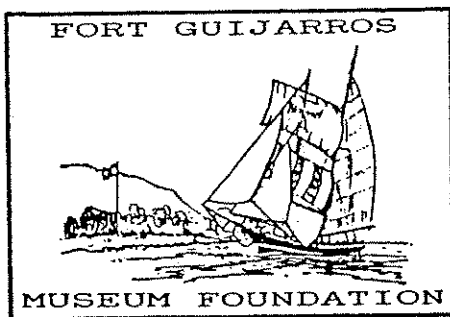


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Also occurring during this period was the recovery of the whalers' tryworks oven foundation. Not wanting to delay construction of a new Search and Rescue Facility that was to be built above the oven feature, the State Historic Preservation Officer concluded that the oven feature was not of national significance and thus was ineligible for inclusion on the National Register. The position given was not that the tryworks was unimportant, only that nothing more could be learned through archaeology. However, that decision enabled the U.S. Navy to move the oven foundation to a safe location. Convinced of its importance, as the only known surviving tryworks on the Pacific coast, the U.S. Navy funded ERC Energy and Environmental to move the feature stone by stone to a safe spot on the lawn next to the Bachelor Officer's Quarters across from the fiesta grounds. A report on this project will also be included in the next issue of the Fort Guijarros Quarterly.

The research plan back in 1987 for 1988 was to return to the walls of Fort Guijarros for a second cross-section of the cannon battery. This also required research problem solving for the anticipated artifacts associated with the U.S. Army Fort Rosecrans and Ballast Point Whaling Station barracks above the ruins. The U.S. Navy Facilities Engineering Command in Arlington, Virginia had approved the research design and an ARPA Permit in April of 1988. When the final decision was made to divert the field crew out to the whaling station on Ballast Point, the U.S. Navy in Arlington, Virginia agreed to extend the permit to 1989. This project was scheduled to begin in June of 1989. If the work is not completed by October, a new permit will be requested for 1990.

Fort Guijarros Museum Foundation

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