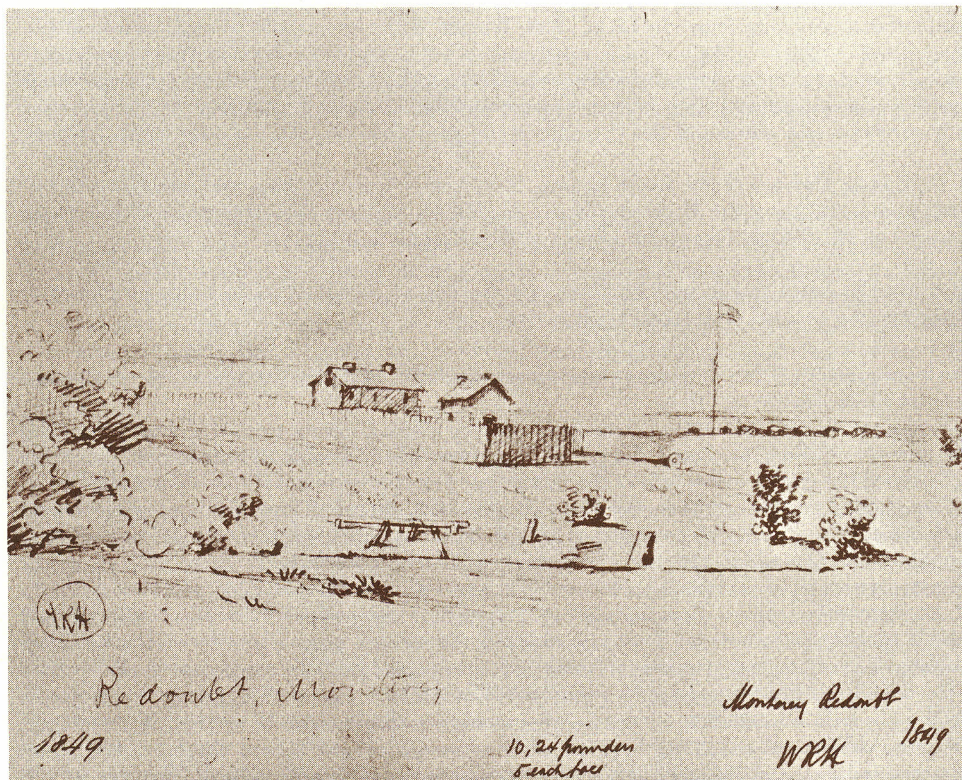


NOTICIAS del PUERTO de MONTEREY

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Monterey Redoubt as drawn by Lieut. William R. Hutton in 1849. The two log barracks built for men and officers have a log palisade around it. As stated in Colonel Mason's letter they stood across the gorge (entrance to a bastion) on Fort Hill. Possibly they stood where today the enclosed tennis court by the recreation building has been built.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY IN THE 1840s

Stretching up from the waterfront just north of the Custom House in Monterey lies the broad strip of land that has been, and is, known as the Presidio of Monterey. On the successive eminences facing the bay the military units stationed here, from Spanish to present times, have mounted their guns, pitched their tents, built their barracks, and served as protecting forces to this harbor and land.

Just above the road at the north end of the traffic tunnel is the first small hill on which today stands a statue of Father Serra. Here, in this area, was the gun site of the Spanish period, the V shaped mud walled "fort" of the Mexican period, and the first U.S. battery-called "Jones Fort."

Farther up the hill, slightly above and southwest of the large Sloat Monument, can be seen the re-constructed point of the bastion built in 1847 by the early U.S. forces stationed in Monterey. This point was part of the Monterey Redoubt-called Fort Mervine — which was clearly depicted in a field map drawn by Lieut. Wm. Warner of the topographical engineers in 1847.

Recently we have been re-reading the letters of report and progress sent from the Commanding Officer at Monterey to the Adjutant-General of the Army in Washington, D.C. We share with our readers a picture of the Presidio in the year of 1847.

R. B. Mason, Colonel of the 1st Dragoons, U.S. Army, Commanding, and also Governor of California wrote from the Headquarters of the Tenth Military Department at Monterey on September 18, 1847 to General R. Jones in Washington as follows.

"Sir: My last letter to you was addressed on the 21st of July last, when I was preparing to embark in the sloop of Dale for Santa Barbara . . .

The headquarters of this department have been for some time past this place, (Monterey,) on account of its central position.

The garrison of the place being of a mixed character, I have exercised the command myself, and caused the construction, under the immediate superintendence of Lieutenant Halleck of the engineers, of a redoubt in the form of a bastion, on a hill overlooking the town and anchorage. It has twenty 24-pounders mounted, and four 8-inch mortars on platforms. All the shot and shells brought out by the Lexington are piled within the redoubt. Across the gorge has been constructed, by company F, 3rd artillery, a two-story, substantial log house, 100 feet by 17, giving comfortable and ample room to quarter that company. It is nearly complete, and near it another two-story log house, containing six rooms, as quarters for officers. These buildings have been constructed exclusively by the labor of the artillery company. In the rear of the redoubt, I have caused to be constructed, mostly by contract labor, a stone house, 75 feet by 25, with an excellent shingle roof, containing ample room to store all the valuable ordnance stores sent out in the Lexington. An ordnance officer is very much needed in the country; and in the absence of one, I have been compelled to assign Lieut. Warner, of the Topographical engineers, to that duty. He is now engaged in storing, in the new building, the ordnance property; so that, when the rainy season sets in, every particle of it will be well stored and sheltered. Two companies of New York volunteers are stationed in the barracks of the town; and at present, Captain Naglee, with a strong detachment of his company, mounted, is out in pursuit of some Indians lately engaged in robbing and stealing horses; but the want of suitable equipments and good horses is so great at this time, that pursuit is almost useless. I trust that, long since, proper saddles, bridles, and more especially **saddle blankets** have



Photograph probably taken just before the re-activation of the Presidio in 1902-3. The two log house were crumbling, but still standing. They would have had to be removed when the buildings for the 15th Infantry were built. Note the two chimneys on the larger building which are also shown in Lieut. Hutton's drawing of 1849.

been shipped for California. Those used by the natives are coarse, very severe to the horse, and exorbitantly dear. During last winter this region of country was thoroughly stripped of horses for public service, and where they have gone it is impossible to say. At present, but few are owned by the quartermaster's department, and I do not feel disposed to order the purchase of more, as the want of forage, and miserable grazing would soon reduce them to the condition of what are on hand. Still, if California is to be held permanently by us, these aggressions of the horsethieving Indians must be checked and thoroughly put down."

The letter further reports on the various military units stationed at San Francisco, Sonoma, etc, and the general conditions of the country.

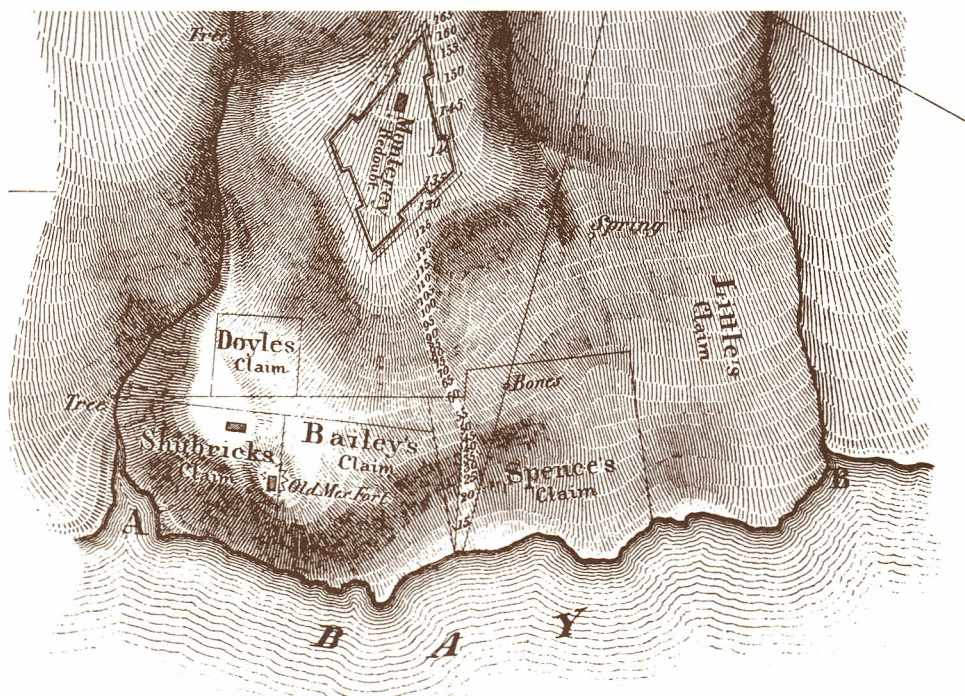
In another letter to General Jones the following month of October, Col. Mason reports on the problems of supply. The previous year there had been a great scarcity of provisions on the Coast, but he felt that when the stores were received that were then on the way out by ship he would have ample supply for the coming winter. The problem of clothing to issue was another question. He wrote "The want of good clothing for the regulars and volunteers is already felt in California; and unless a supply has already been despatched, many of the garrisons will be without shoes and proper clothing this winter. The price of such articles here is so exorbitant as to place them beyond the reach of the soldiers. The volunteer clothing brought by sutler Haight has already been disposed of to citizens and soldiers, and there are no means of his renewing the supply except by sending to the United States. Justice to the soldier demands that he either be comfortably clad by the government, or that it should be within his power to clothe himself on the allowance provided for that purpose by law."

Within a year after the above letters were written the problems facing the military commander were increased a thousand fold by the discovery of gold at Coloma, and the resulting difficulty of keeping men and officers. That is another story.

For those interested in the full history of the Presidio of Monterey we remind our readers of the very fine small U.S. Army Museum open to the public on the Presidio grounds. Enter the presidio by the lower gate at the north end of Pacific Street and turn right at the first road a short ways up the hill. Closed Monday and Tuesday, it is open the rest of the week from 11 a.m. to five except for the luncheon hour 1-2.

The Museum was designed to resemble an adobe of the early period, and was placed below the area of old Fort Mervine, and above the site of the old Spanish and Mexican gun emplacements. From the Verandah one can overlook the blue crescent of the harbor of Monterey and perhaps dream of the men and officers who have been stationed at Monterey.

Sources: Executive Document No. 17, for the 31st Congress January 1850 Field Map of Lieut Warner 1847 California 1847-1852, Drawings by William Rich Hutton-Huntington Library.



Reproduced from Lieut. Warner's field map of 1847. The old Mexican Fort marked on the lower left eminence, and the Monterey Redoubt in center. Building within fort was the stone ordnance building. The land claims were not allowed by the courts.

CAPTAIN COOPER'S WORKSHOP

At the September meeting of the Board of Directors another project was authorized by the Board — the establishment of a craft workshop for historic preservation.

The State Department of Parks and Recreation has agreed to lease that portion of the Cooper-Molera property formerly occupied by the Y.M.C.A. to the Association. This area is to be used to develop "Captain Cooper's Museum Workshop" for the purpose of repairing and restoring antiques, carriages and other historic artifacts, with an emphasis on preserving, demonstrating and teaching vanishing skills. Claremont Graduate School is interested in this activity and hopes to actively assist us. This project will be staffed with volunteers primarily from our retired community. Mr. Frank Adams has consented to organize and supervise the Workshop for the Association.

Donations of tools, particularly the older carpenter tools, carriage makers tools, and other hand crafts will be most welcome.

THE MARITIME MUSEUM

Members of the Association are being reminded by a letter from Earl E. Stone, R. Admiral retired, Museum Director of the Allen Knight Maritime Museum of the continuing need for volunteers to staff the Museum and funds to support it. A brief summary of the developments to date are as follows.

The Allen Knight Maritime Museum was opened to the public on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Monterey History and Art Association — 19 January 1971. Although in operation for only three years, the Museum has become a recognized asset of the Monterey Peninsula Community. Except for the Secretary, the Museum is being operated entirely by VOLUNTEERS — both men and women. Without VOLUNTEERS the Museum could not have been created, and could not be kept open.

Operating costs include a nominal rental to the City of Monterey for 5,000 square feet of floor space. This permits three large display rooms, necessary office space, and some work and storage areas. Other costs are for heat, light, telephone, janitorial services, refuse collection, office supplies, and essential repair service. The Museum now utilizes all of its available space on the ground floor of the old Count Building, and is already in need of more space, especially for storage and work purposes.

Consideration is being given to the "MUSEUM OF THE FUTURE". A Special committee is being created to promote this project in the years ahead. Mr. Edwin Bliss is Committee Chairman. Monterey is a natural locale for a maritime museum, and the seaport at Mystic, Connecticut, is a splendid example of what Monterey can create on the waterfront in years ahead.

During this development period there is the need for volunteers for watchstanding. Please call the Museum office, 375-2553. Someone with Library experience and someone who can type are particularly needed now.

Contributions to the Museum necessary expenses should be made payable to the Monterey History and Art Association, and marked "for Maritime Museum".

POLICY TOWARDS INDIANS IN 1847

The military governor of California in 1847 by his appointment of sub-indian agents, and his actions when trouble arose, set the first official policy of the U.S. government towards the California indians. Colonel Mason wrote a report to the adjutant General in June. "Mounted troops are greatly wanted in California, both to hold the country, preserve order, sustain the laws, and to keep in check the Indians, who are committing extensive depredations upon persons and property of both foreigners and natives-burning, killing, etc. Mounted troops alone operate to advantage in this country.

"A part of Captain Nagle's company New York volunteers have been mounted and sent out, but it is badly equipped. The proper equipage is not to be had in the country. I would respectfully ask that a full and complete set of cavalry equipage, including spurs and valises, to mount 150 men, may be sent to me as early as possible . . .

"The Indians from the different missions have mostly fled to the mountains and joined the wild tribes, and from their knowledge of the country are enabled to do great mischief. They might be reclaimed and placed between the settlements (which are very sparse) and the wild Indians, and thus be used as a barrier, by entering into some treaty stipulations with them, and placing among them some discreet sub-agents; but without a supply of Indians present it is useless at this time to attempt anything of the kind. The Indians are very numerous. It would be good policy to send to this place a large supply of Indian presents, such as will be really useful — not trinkets and baubles — and enter into a treaty . . ."

Several Sub-agents of indian affairs were appointed, and from the letters of instruction sent to them we learn of the official attitude.

"In offering this appointment to you, it may be proper for me to remind you that the Indians have lately assumed a threatening attitude, and given some alarm to the inhabitants, not only near Sonoma, but to those north and east of it. I am in hope that by good advice and prudent counsel, . . . they may be induced by you to remain quiet and refrain from committing any further acts of depredation or hostility upon the people or their property. Should they not do so, they will most assuredly be punished by an armed force sent among them and which you will please inform them of.

"Will you explain to the Indians and to their chiefs the change which has taken place in the government of this country; that they must now look upon Californians and the Americans as one people, and any offences they may commit upon the one will be punished in the same manner as if committed upon the other."

Another letter reads in part "Your duties as sub-indian agent have reference more particularly to the 'Gentile' or wild indians, but they will also embrace the 'Neophytes' or tame indians of the missions or ranches. The latter will be subject to all the municipal regulations established by the alcaldes . . . You will regard yourself as the protector of the Indians from the ill-treatment of their employers, and will take proper measures to arraing before some alcalde all persons who may be guilty of such maltreatment, or of an improper conduct towards the Indians of your district.

Protection was given to the Indians in some cases, as revealed by a letter written to Lieut. Anderson, stationed at Sutters Fort, in July.

"You will afford every assistance with your command to Mr. Sutter, the sub-Indian agent, to arrest the persons charged with the recent outrages committed upon the unoffending Indians on the Sacramento, and to restore to their people those Indians that the same persons have captured and now hold in bondage.

The perpetrators, when arrested, must be safely kept until they can be brought to trial before such a trubunal as shall be organized. I shall, therefore, hold you to a strict responsibility for their safe-keeping."

COSAS DE INTERES PARA LOS SOCIOS

GIFTS RECEIVED: Victorian piano stool from Miss Gladys Snyder; two silver sugar tongs from Mr. Mw. Mc Chapman; a number of artifacts found by the Evans family while restoring Casa Buelna; an inlaid wood lap writing desk from Mr. & Mrs. Sidney L. Lee; and a box of Indian artifacts from Mrs. Christ, presented by Mrs. Cecil Barker.

MARITIME MUSEUM GIFTS: From Mr. Burton M. Doolittle a collection including seven interesting paintings of ships, nine prints, and a sailing ship model — from the Collection of Robert A. Doolittle and the estate of Marjorie H. Doolittle.

NEW BOARD MEMBER: Welcome to Frank Adams, appointed in June to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Stanley Greeb.

ADOBE TOUR: The 1973 Adobe Tour brought into the treasury just under \$7,000.00. More important than the financial return was the loyal devotion and hours of work donated by 492 of our members during the tour. Visitors from other parts of the State particularly commented on the co-ordination with regard to transportation, and the charm of our hostesses.

NOTICIAS: With the absence of your editor for several months, the June issue of this Quarterly has been combined with the September issue for this seventeenth year of publication.

NEW MEMBERS: Miss Melinda Briggs, Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton Brown, Miss Vicki Burns, Mrs. Shirley A. Compagno, Mrs. Riger L. Cartwright, Miss Cristina Concolino, Mrs. Gertrude Cooper, Dr. & Mrs. Lauchlin M. Currie, Mr. Harry Downie, Judge & Mrs. Ralph M. Drummond, Mr. & Mrs. Peter J. Ferrante, Mr. & Mrs. Virgil Frizzell, Michael S. & Phil F. Franklin, Mr. J. C. Glaser, Mr. James E. Grier, Miss Elizabeth Hague, Mrs. H. E. Heilman, Mr. James Heisinger Jr., Mrs. Alexancra Haskell, Mr. & Mrs. Laurence P. Horan, Mr. R. E. Hyler, Mr. & Mrs. Hames H. Johnson, Cdr. & Mrs. Ernest Fishbein, Col. & Mrs. Arthur H. Black.

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