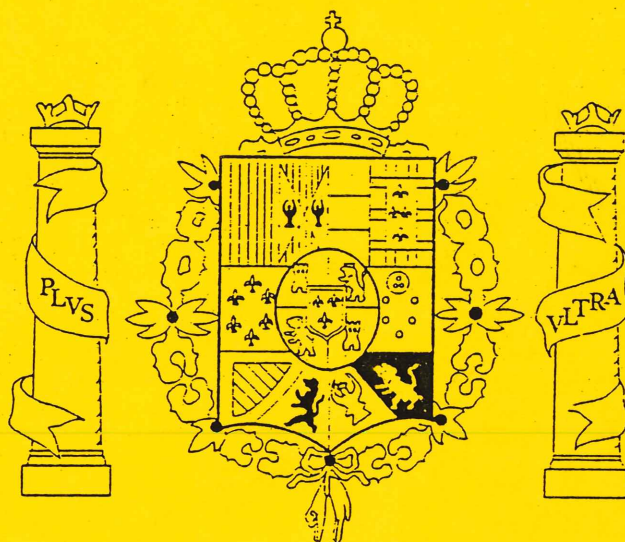


Department of Military Affairs Florida National Guard



The Military and Militia in Colonial Spanish America
St. Augustine, Florida



STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

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The contents of this booklet are part of a much larger compendium of documents, sources and textual materials related to the military history and historical interpretation of Spanish Florida circa 1740 belonging to Mark Johnson of St. Augustine. Much of the information, especially that on drills, dress and the daily life of the Spanish "soldat" of 1740, is the result of years of research by Mr. Johnson.

The material in the booklet is used as the basic handbook for contemporary living history interpreters of the St. Augustine Garrison.

Mr. Johnson has kindly allowed this booklet to be distributed to conference participants.

COMPENDIO MILITAR

para el Presidio de

San Agustín de la Florida

en el año de

MDCCLX

WHY RE-ENACT 1740 SPANISH SAN AGUSTIN ?

Sometimes it is hard to explain to the general public and to veterans of Living History activities from away from St Augustine why both the National Park Service at Castillo de San Marcos and the State of Florida's San Agustin Antiquo have chosen to re-enact the troops of this "presidio" [Spanish military settlement] from about 1740 to the close of the first Spanish Period in 1763.

To tell the truth most of the general public know nothing of the history of Florida before American rule. You will find that just about everyone has some idea that there was a Civil War in this country about a 100 years ago; and many people know something about the Revolutionary War 200 years ago, but the idea that something was going on before the American Revolution other than Williamsburg or Plymouth Rock is utterly alien to the majority of people, including experienced re-enactors.

Those Big Wars, like the Civil War and the Revolution or World War II are dramatic. For the people that lived through them, they were the most significant events of a lifetime. You can see these wars in thousands of movies and television shows. And you can easily buy clothes, equipment, and guns to re-enact them with little effort.

When you get out of the historical mainstream, the going definitely gets tougher. How many times have you heard people say "There goes George Washington" or "Are you a pirate?"

WHY NOT SHOWCASE THE CIVIL WAR OR REV-WAR HERE ?

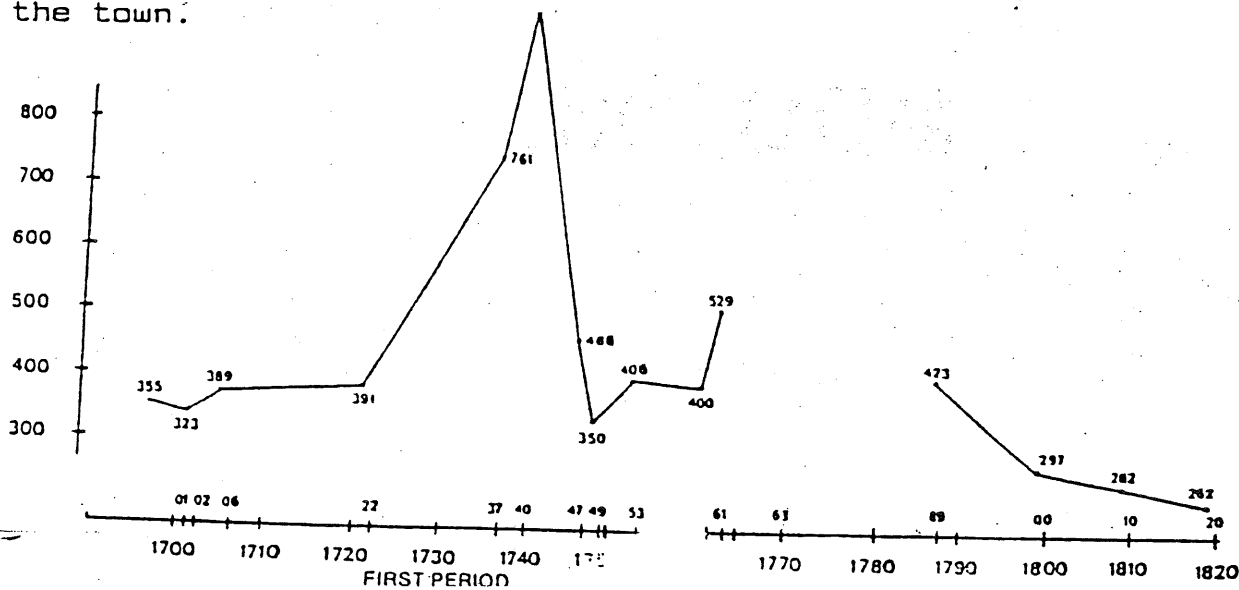
So why don't we stick with the tried and true, being that which makes the public and the reenactor happiest?

Well, one problem is that the Revolutionary War saw no combat action in or around historic San Agustin.

Neither did the War between the States.

The reason the National Park Service and the State of Florida doggedly insist on portraying the era of 1740 is simply that this is the time of St Augustine's greatest military crisis.

It just so happens that 1740 is when the most troops were in the town.



It also just so happens that this is the time that **the greatest variety of troops** were active in the Ancient City. Take a look:

<u>NAME/ORIGIN OF UNIT</u> <u>ACTIVE HERE IN 1740</u>	<u>HOW LONG THEY SERVED HERE</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u> <u>OF MILITARY</u> <u>HERITAGE</u>
Presidio of San Agustin	189 years of service	1565-1754 54.3%
Regiment of Habana	21 years of service	1736-1738 6 % 1741-1743
Regiment of Cataluna	12 years of service	1738-1749 3.4%
Regiment of Murcia	11 years of service	1738-1749 3.2%
Regiment of Cantabria	11 years of service	1738-1749 3.2%
Regiment of Asturias	11 years of service	1738-1749 3.2%
Regiment of Valencia	11 years of service	1738-1749 3.2%

The year 1740 was definately a period of drama, action and color. it is without a doubt one of the most exciting parts of military history in San Agustin de la Florida.

There were many other periods of crisis and combat in the history of this city such as the Seige of 1702 or Drake's Raid of 1586 or Searles' Pirate attack of 1668, **but we do not have any of the buildings which were here in those periods.** We do have many surviving buildings of the early 1700s, so it is the most logical choice for the ongoing, work-a-day Living History programs that highlight life as it was here in colonial times.

Granted, for many of our visitors the 1739-49 Anglo-Spanish War of the Asiento is not center stage; but then, realistically, outside of the monster events like the Civil War or the Revolution, how much background information would John and Jane Q. Public have on anything else San Augustinians could chose to portray of the town's real history?

We know that for most people it will be a great surprize that Spain was in firm enough control of this area just a generation before the Revolution despite the best efforts of regular British troops, the Castillo and its defenders turned back a major assault and siege. Just think, at the time that George Washington was a little kid, British control of the Southeast Atlantic seaboard was so fragile that they could not oust a thousand Spanish troops from the defense of this city.

We can do an invaluable service when we teach people that the Big Picture of American History is a lot more than just the "Main Events". History and an understanding of ourselves is richer when the veiw is made up of the sum of all the Pictures, big or little.

The accurate portrayal of the history of Florida, calls for showcasing the dominant period of colonial history here rather than piecemeal attempts to highlight those exotic oddball military units and minor historical periods.

dragoons, totalling around 350-375 effectives. During the Anglo-Spanish War of 1739-48, additional reinforcements of Spanish regulars from Spain, Havana, and Veracruz, plus armed Indians and militiamen raised military manpower levels in San Agustin to 995 men.

The Military Mission: Tasks of Spanish Colonial Troops

Defending the port of San Agustin and the ramparts of Castillo de San Marcos was without doubt the objective with first priority. From time to time, a soldier here would also find himself detailed to man the scattered wooden watchtowers along the coast or to board the settlement's sloop in order to guard supplies, mails and payrolls in voyages to and from other ports of the Spanish Main. These fusileros also prowled the maze of tidal waterways behind the coastal barrier islands in shallow draft rowing patrol boats, called piraguas, which mounted swivel guns and small cannon in the bows, searching for shipwreck survivors and pirates. Much of a colonial Spanish soldier's life was sudden small unit action, firefights and ambushes, punctuating the weeks of boredom, insects, heat and humidity spent in rotting palm thatched huts and pine log stockades or on endless sun-baked boat patrols.

Uniforms and Weapons

Like soldiers in the ranks of regular Spanish regiments in Europe, Florida's fusileros were covered from head to toe in uniforms of felt, wool, and linen. Over ample linen shirts and cravats were worn breeches, long-sleeved waistcoats, and great-coats of dark blue wool trimmed with red cuffs. Black felt tricorne hats were edged in yellow braid, complementing the dozens of brass uniform buttons. Long stockings of red wool covered the soldiers' shanks. Sharp-toed shoes with high tongues and heels were made of black goatskin, sometimes buckled, sometimes tied.

The basic soldier's armament was the combination of bayonet and fusil, a sturdy smoothbore gun of .69 caliber similar in design to the 18th century French Charleville musket, ideal for rough conditions in frontier areas and the massed firepower of the linear tactics popular with military officers in this period. But unlike the more familiar French musket, the Spanish fusil's barrel bands were brass, not steel, and the hammers of Spanish flintlocks had a unique, Arabic shape unlike any other European firelock with a practical large steel ring on the top-jaw screw instead of a slotted screwhead for easier flint adjustments. Trained troops were expected to be proficient enough in their drill to get three to four shots into the air in a minute's time with such a weapon. Bayonet sheaths and nine-round leather bellyboxes were worn on a thick waistbelt, along with short straight-bladed, double-edged swords. Often in Florida and other Spanish American colonies, the swords were left in town in favor of the ever-popular machete when troops went into the backcountry.

Combat History

The most serious test of the defenders of Castillo de San Marcos was the British attack of May-July 1740 in which the town and fort were cannonaded for 27 days. During the seige, Spanish troops achieved a crucial psychological victory in a dawn raid on a British outpost three miles outside their defense lines. Under Capitan Antonio Salgado 300 fusileros, black militiamen, and Yemassee Indians hacked over a hundred Highland Scots, British regulars, and Carolina backwoodsmen to bits in hand to hand combat. Weeks later the British pulled back due to deteriorating morale, growing sickness, the approach of hurricane season, and the unexpected tenacity of the Spanish colonial defence forces. A year later, troops from the Florida garrison participated in the Spanish counter-attack on British Georgia; an ambush in the swamps of St Simon's Island blunted the Spanish advance, and the invasion forces returned to Florida. Skirmishes and raids continued in the Florida-Georgia borderlands for another 6 years until the Peace of Aix-Chappelle [1748].

Organizational History

Castillo de San Marcos was defended from the days of its construction until 1763 by men of the three Independent Infantry Companies of San Agustin de la Florida. These soldiers were considered independent presidial troops, that is, regulars but not part of any regiment until a reorganization of the Spanish army grouped them as a battalion of the Regiment of Havana in 1753. In 1761, they were again granted autonomy from the former regiment. These fusileros and their families were withdrawn from San Agustin when Spain delivered Florida to Great Britain

according to the terms of the 1763 Treaty of Paris, as a ransom for the vital ports of Havana and Manila, recently captured by the British.

Today, volunteers and park interpreters present special programs at Castillo de San Marcos wearing the uniform of the year 1740.

THE WORLD OF THE 1740s SOLDIER

18th century societies were more rigidly stratified than American society today; in both Spanish and British colonies, who you were relative to family and position was much more important than your wealth or competency.

In general, it can be said that "people knew their place and stayed in it."

Here in Spanish San Agustin, the sense of rank and order must have been profound since the military dominated the town; Florida governors in the 18th century were all military men first and civil administrators second. The well established hierarchy of the Roman Catholic church would have reinforced the feeling of having a certain role in life; and people just didn't "buck the system".

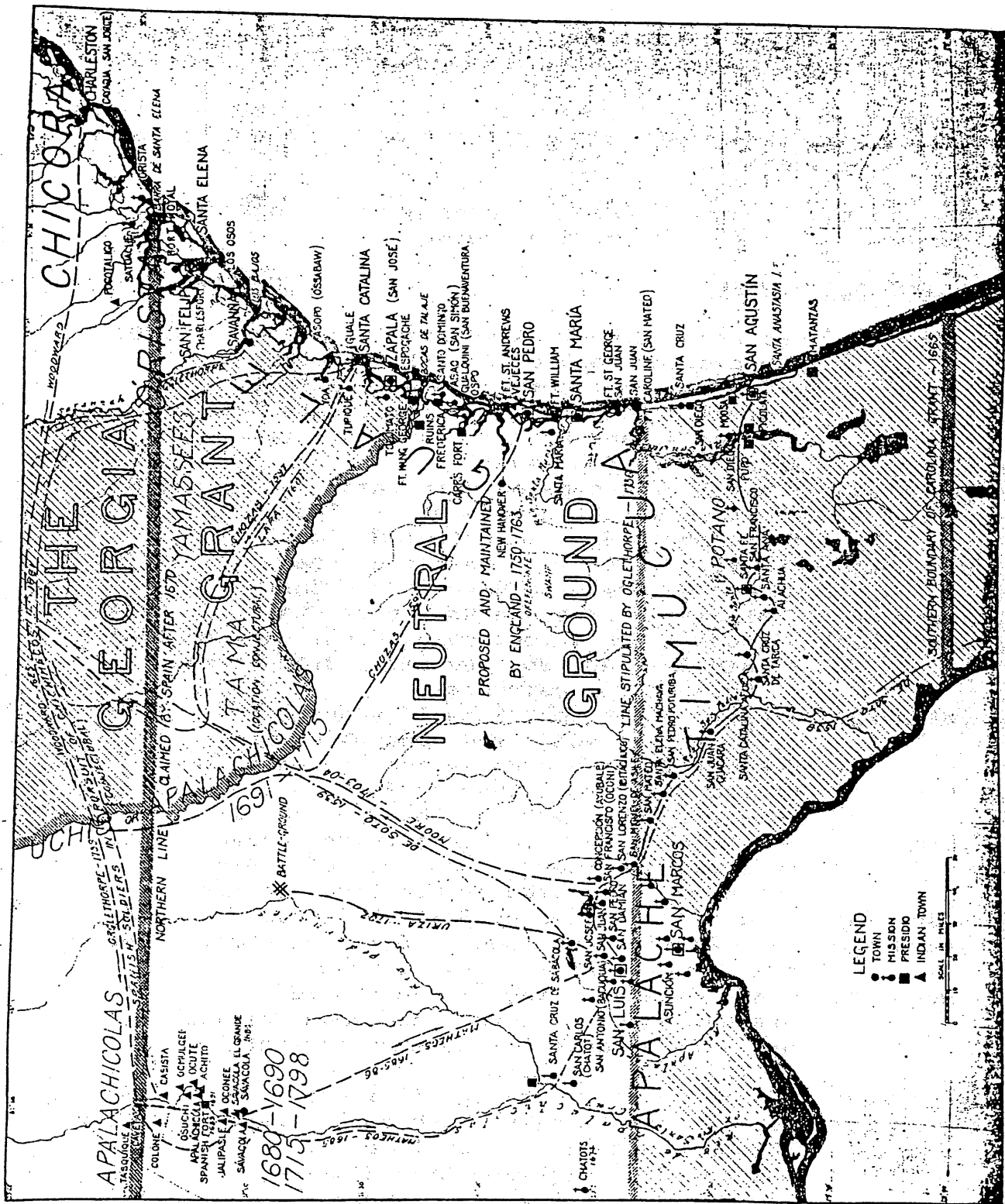
PLACE IN SOCIETY: So if you are taking the role of a Spanish soldier or a member of his family, how do you fit in? In society in Europe, soldiers were considered the dregs; however, in colonial San Agustin, where many families survived by being part of the military, it was more like today's middle class, not the top or bottom.

PLACE IN THE MILITARY: Each soldier was a part of various units, just like military organizations today, and would have identified himself in terms of those units and the officers who commanded him.

UNIT	# MEN	COMMANDED BY:	MODERN TERM:	COMMENTS:
camarada	4-5	set of friends -no command-	no modern equivalent	cook out same pot
escuadra	8-12	cabo sargento	squad	sleep in one tent
peloton	15-30	alferez teniente	platoon	-guard details
compania	60-100	capitan	company	* basic tactical unit
batallon	~8 coys	commandante	battalion	
regimiento	600-1200 [2 btn]	teniente coronel coronel	regiment	** basic financial unit
ejercito	several regiments	general de brigada capitan general	"army"	

AN INESCAPABLE FACT OF LIFE:

About 90% of the population was tied up in producing food. Manpower available for military adventures was therefore tiny by modern standards; the total size of the army of Spain or France in the early 18th century was on the order of 45-60,000 men. When Frederick the Great of Prussia created an army of over 100,000 in the 1750s it was mind-boggling to his peers, and depopulated whole parts of Europe.



Map of the Debatable Land, 1670-1763.

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It's the year 1740. You live in San Agustin de la Florida.

Here are some of the facts and events that you would have knowledge of, since they occurred in either your lifetime, or the lifetime of your parents or grandparents.

Compare them to the Twentieth century dates given to make it parallel to your own life and point of view.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>HOW LONG AGO</u>	<u>EVENT</u>	<u>COMPARES TO:</u>
1738	2 years ago	-governor Manuel de Montiano arrives -renovation work on Castillo vaults -reinforcement companies of the line regiments Asturias, Valencia, Catalonia Cantabria, and Murcia double military manpower in San Agustin	1984
1736	4 years ago	-last time troops paid in cash -British established their Ft. Frederica on formerly Spanish island Gualquini	1982
1733	7 years ago	-British violate 70 year old Treaty of Madrid by founding Savannah in Guale	1979
1728	12 years ago	-Palmer's Raid burns Nombre de Dios	1974
1718	22 years ago	-Yemassee War almost ruins Carolina when former Brit Allies, Yemassee Indians turn to Spanish for patronage	1964
1713	27 years ago	-Treaty of Utrecht ends 13 years of civil war in Spain and general war in Europe; British receive the "Asiento" a contract allowing them to furnish slaves to all of the ports of the Spanish Main	1959
1704	36 years ago	-North Florida Catholic missions razed by British raiders; thousands of Indian Christians enslaved by Carolina planters	1950
1703	37 years ago	-Gibraltar seized by British forces	1949
1702	38 years ago	-San Agustin beseiged by Brits Nov-Dec, town burned and almost destroyed	1948
1700	40 years ago	-last Hapsburg king of Spain died without an heir; French nobleman Phillip of Burgundy gets throne-starting international war in Europe.	1946
1695	45 years ago	-Castillo de San Marcos finished	1941
1686	60 years ago	-severe pirate raids on both FL coasts -Spanish missions in Guale coast destroyed in fighting with British	1926
1672	68 years ago	-stone fort in San Agustin begun	1918
1668	72 years ago	-Searles pirate raid kills 60 people in San Agustin	1914

There are 2062 Christians residing in and around San Agustin; 1046 of these souls are entitled to draw rations from the Spanish government stores.

If you were a soldier or sailor in colonial San Agustin, where would you have ranked in the hierarchy of military services of that era?

This list is ranked from the most prestigious downward.

FOOT TROOPS

Royal Guards regiments
grenadiers
light troops
Royal Regt. of Artillery
Regt. of Windward Fleet (marines)
Royal owned line regiments
private owned line regiments
garrison artillery units Europe
engineers
field artillery detachments
garrison fixed infantry Europe
provincial militia units Europe
foreign units in Spanish service
garrison artillery units colonies
garrison fixed infantry colonies
militias, white creoles colonies
militias, meztizos colonies
local Indians, catholic
local Indians, still "heathen"
militias, free blacks colonies
armed slaves
armed convicts

HORSE TROOPS

Queen's Guard Regiment

heavy cavalry Europe
exotic units: Moors

foreign units, Europe
line units, Europe

dragoons, Europe
ride to battle
then fight on foot
colonial urban units
colonial dragoons

mounted Indians / scouts

TACTICS:

Based on: TEAMWORK IRON DISCIPLINE FIREPOWER

Every soldier knew that military units were limited by the rotten systems of transportation which severely limited how many men or horses could be moved and supported on a military campaign. Small armies using muzzle-loading muskets and cannon could get their best results by maneuvering into a good position, using linear formations and rigid, formal drills to maximize the damage of their firearms, following the volleys of musketry quickly by the shock of a bayonet attack to route the enemy from the field of battle. You didn't have to have a bloodbath to be the victor.

STRATEGY:

Take and hold population centers; empty countryside was utterly worthless. Seaports were absolutely vital for support and communication. Sieges were popular with both attackers and defenders since they were predictable and orderly; open battle in the countryside with their limited ability to communicate with scattered units was consisted too risky by most commanders.

Your king, His Most Catholic Majesty Felipe V, by the Grace of God King of the Spains and the Indies, has been in power 40 years. By contrast, his rival George II of Britain has only been king for 13 years and does not speak English particularly well; James Stuart, in exile in Rome, claims to be the rightful king of Great Britain, and Scottish rebels revolted against "German George", the father of the present Britannic monarch about 25 years ago.

Louis XV is king in Paris, in power now 25 years, and a relative of your king. There is close cooperation in military affairs and diplomacy between Spain and France.

The Chain of Command

You would know that the officials to whom your governor, Manuel de Montiano reports, or requests funds and/or assistance would be:

Juan Francisco de Guemes y Horcasitas	Governor of Cuba
Juan Antonio de Vizarron y Eguiarreta	Viceroy of New Spain
also Archbishop of Mexico	

Heads of Departments in San Agustin de la Florida 1740

Coronel Manuel de Montiano	Governor and Capitan General
Capitan Francisco Menéndez Marquez	Royal Accountant,
Capitan Sebastian Sanchez	Royal Treasurer

Staff Officials

Adjutant Juan Lorenzo Pueyo	official of the treasury
Teniente Francisco de Castilla Valdes	government scribe
Francisco Ponce de Leon	public scribe
Ildefonso Sanchez	rations clerk
Capitan Francisco Menendez Marquez	customs officer
Adj. Manuel Garcia	overseer royal works
Juan Pescador	physician
Francisco Diaz de la Cruz	surgeon
Jose Diaz	druggist
Francisco de Fuentes	dentist/barber
Francisco Hernandez	blacksmith
Luis de Maniglesi	wharf carpenter
Nicolas de Ortega	armorer

Officers commanding combat troops in San Agustin

Teniente-coronel Ignacio Rodriquez Roso 1st Infantry Company, cmdr
Alferez Blas Medrano

Capitan Diego Pablos Escobar 2nd Infantry Company, cmdr
Alferez Domingo Rodriquez

Capitan Pedro Ramon Barrera 3rd Infantry Company, cmdr
Teniente Melchor Gonzalez
Sub-teniente Alvaro Lopez

Capitan Sebastian Lopez de Toledo Artillery Company, commander
Teniente Francisco Navarro Master Gunner, officer cmdg.

Capitan Pedro Lamberto Horruytiner Mounted Company, commanding
Teniente Romualdo Ruiz
Alferez Lorenzo Jose de Leon

Capitan Diego Diaz Militia Company (whites) cmdr
Sub-teniente Francisco Izquierdo
Alferez Juan Cordero

Capitan Francisco Menendez Militia Company of Free Blacks

Capitan Domingo de la Cruz Harbor pilot
Sargento Lucas Alvarez Master mariner
Salvador Gonzalez Quintero Bosun's mate
Bartolome Rodriquez Bosun's mate

Capitan Juan Fandino Spanish Coast guard detachment,
Capitan Francisco de Castillo six Habana galliots detailed

ORDER OF BATTLE .. SEIGE OF SAN AGUSTIN 1740

What the British thought the Spanish had available to defend San Agustin:		What Governor Montiano reported having available 14 April 1740:
3 garrison infantry coys	300 men	80 garrison infantry
1 company artillerists	100 men	32 artillerists
1 troop of horse	100 men	42 horsemen
2 coys Regt. of Asturias	106 men	
1 coy Regt. of Valencia	53 men	
1 coy Regt. of Catalonia	53 men	308 total from reinforcements
2 coys Regt. of Cantabria	106 men	
2 coys Regt. of Murcia	106 men	
		61 militia, white
		50 armed Indians
Armed Negros	200 men	40 militia, free blacks
		6 galliots
		122 crewmen
TOTAL BRITISH ESTIMATE: 1,124 men		735 TRUE TOTAL SPANISH FORCES

BRITISH FORCES ENGAGED:

Oglethorpe's 42nd Regiment of Foote		370-400 men
South Carolina Militia		400-600 men
seamen from naval squadron ashore		200
Indians: Creeks, Yuchis, Cherokees		130-"several hundreds"
Highland Company of Foote	GA	~200
Highland Rangers	GA	~20
English Rangers	GA	1 troop ?
English Company of Foot	GA	1 coy

SHIPS OF WAR:

Phoenix	frigate
Flamborough	frigate
Hector	frigate
Squirrel	frigate
Tartar	sloop of war
Wolf	sloop of war
Spence	sloop of war

CANNONS FOR BOMBARDMENT:

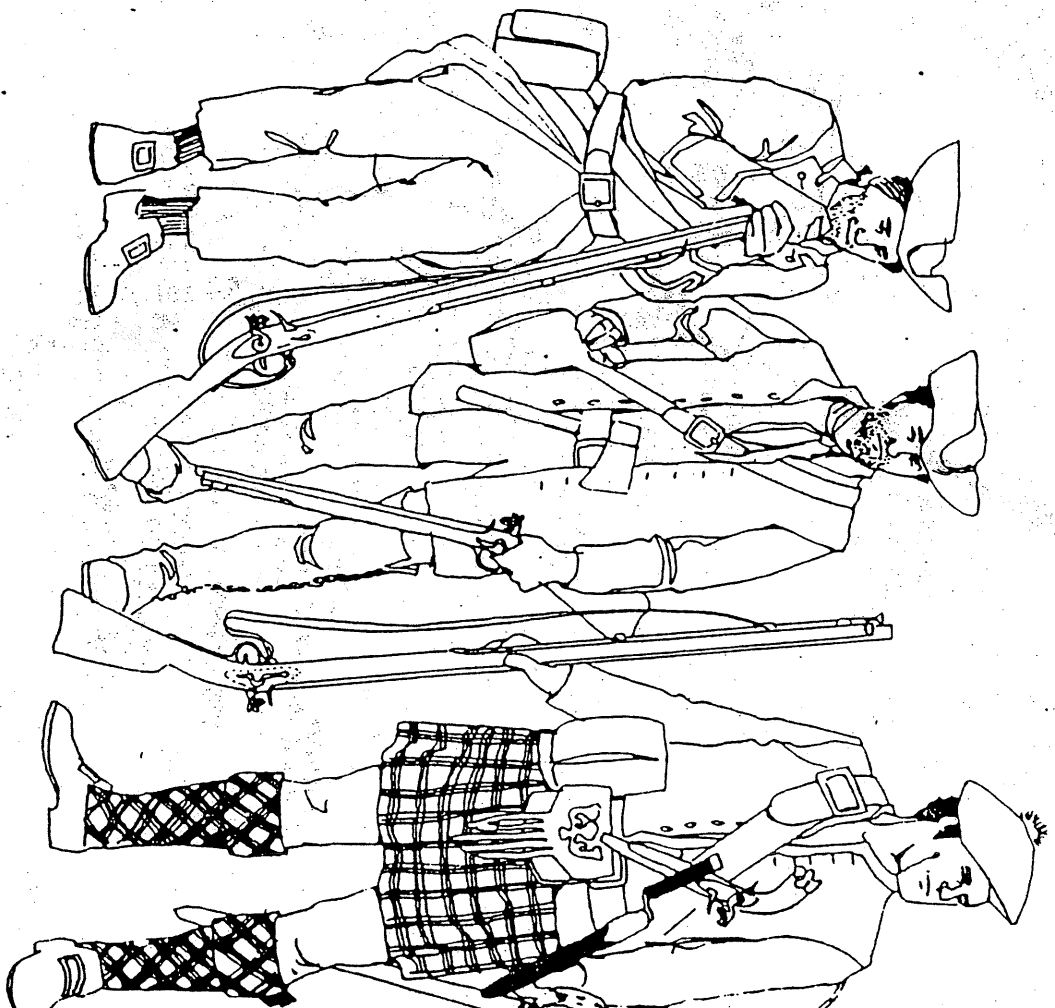
Battery	La Loza	4 x 18 pders
		1 x 9 pder
Battery	Hammock	2 x 18 pders
Battery	Cuartel	7 x 6pders
Mortars	Anastasia	2 100pders
		2 50pders
		30 coehorns

TOTAL BRITISH CANNON: 14 SEIGE GUNS
34 MORTARS



Georgia Provincial Soldiers, 1739-1747
 Highland Ranger, Seaman, and Creek Indian Warrior

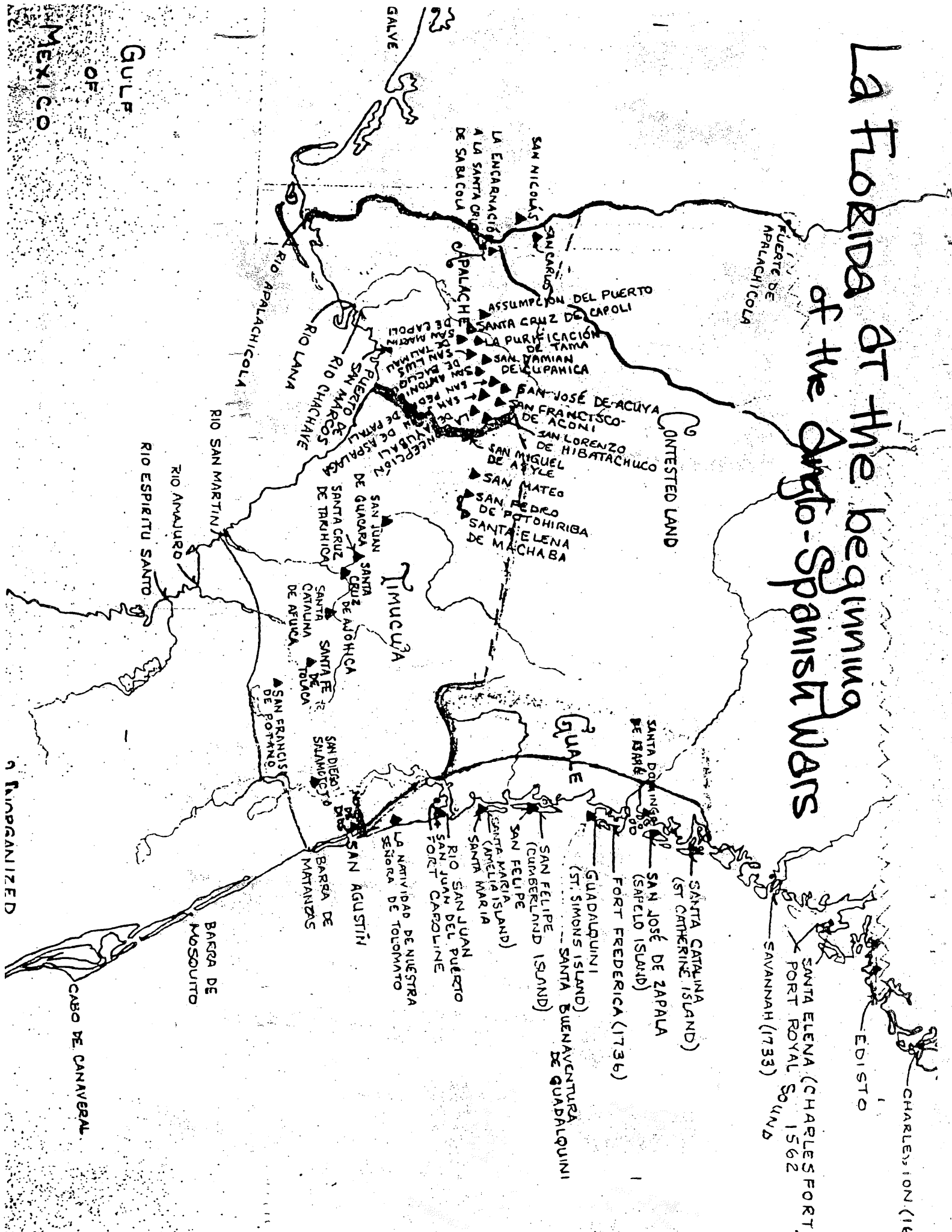
(Drawing by Bill Draht)



Georgia Provincial Soldiers, 1739-1747
 Marine, Ranger, and Highlander

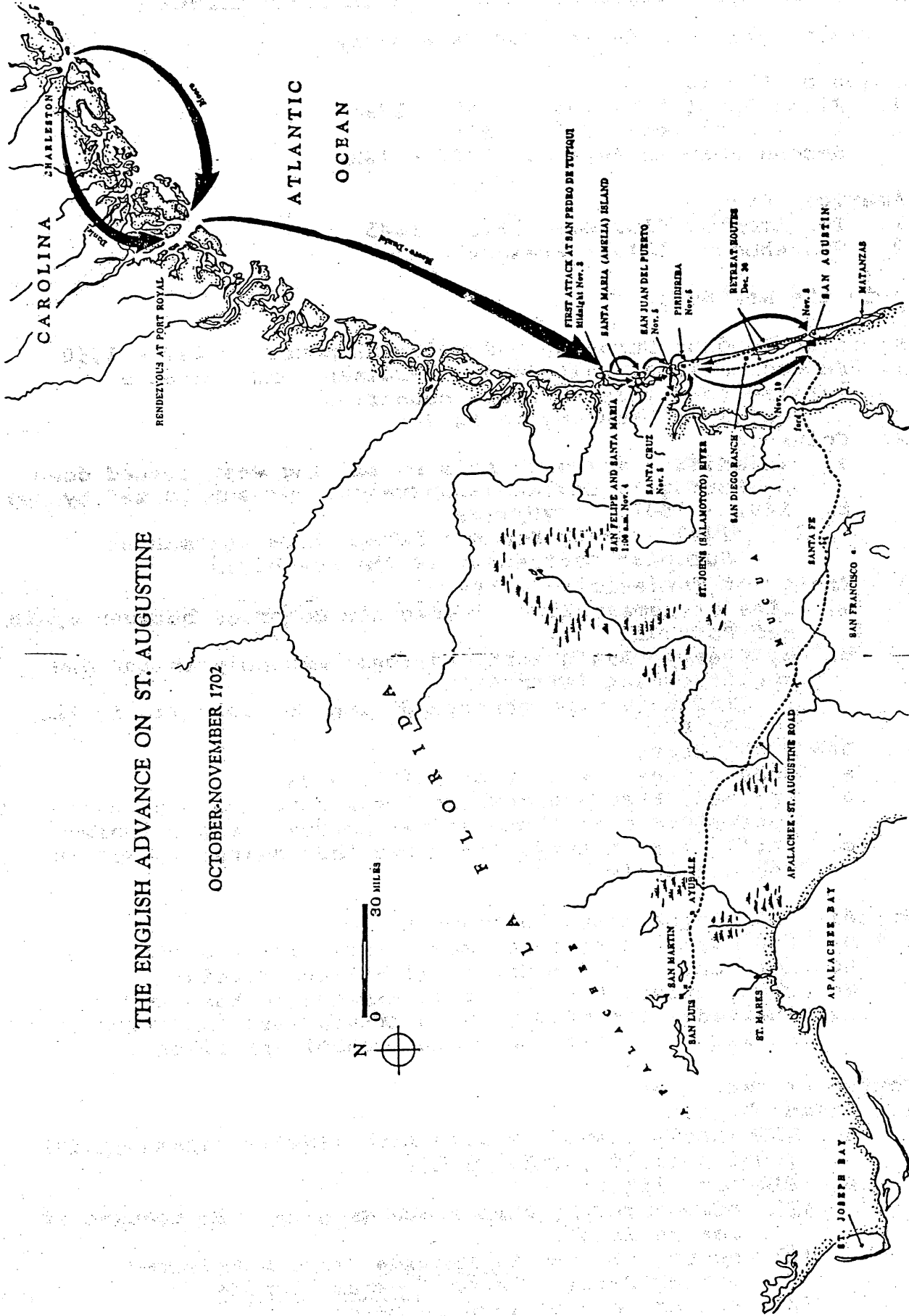
(Drawing by Bill Draht)

LA FLORIDA AT THE BEGINNING of the Anglo-Spanish Wars



THE ENGLISH ADVANCE ON ST. AUGUSTINE

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1702



HISTORY OF COLONIAL ST. AUGUSTINE - FIRST SPANISH PERIOD

I. Major Historical Periods in Florida History

A. Colonial Florida

1. First Spanish Period: 1565 - 1764
2. British Period: 1764 - 1784
3. Second Spanish Period: 1784 - 1821

B. American Era

1. Territorial Florida: 1821 - 1845
2. Statehood: 1845 - Present

II. Spain in the New World

A. Spain as leading European and colonial power: 1492 - 1650

1. Forged national unity under Ferdinand and Isabella earlier than most European countries.
 - a. defeat of Moslems in 1492
2. Columbus
 - a. expedition to reach Asia by sailing west turned down by Portugal, England and France, but subsidized by Spain
 - b. 1492 - 1504: 4 voyages
 - (1) 1492 - Santo Domingo became first permanent European settlement in the New World
3. Treaty of Tordesillas - 1494
 - a. Line of demarcation divided new colonies between Spain and Portugal
 - b. by treaty, Spain obtained legal monopoly in the New World, except for Brazil
 - (1) Portugal more concerned with its colonies in the Orient
4. Other countries
 - a. some voyages (e.g. Cabot: 1497 - 98)
 - b. England, France and Netherlands were too weak until 17th century to commit themselves to New World colonies.
 - c. until 17th century, Spain was the dominant power in the New World.

B. Rapidity of conquest and settlement

1. By 1600, Spain controlled most lands from Argentina and northern Chile to New Mexico (1595) and Florida
2. Generally undertaken at little expense to the crown
 - a. individuals formed private enterprises in return for titles (e.g. Governor) and economic privileges

C. Course of settlement

1. Island hopping

- a. Hispaniola (1494), Puerto Rico (1508), Panama (1509), Jamaica (1510), Cuba (1511)
- b. Florida (1513)
 - (1) discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon, who thought it was an island
 - (2) named new land La Florida since discovered it during Easter season (Pasqua Florida)
 - (3) not certain of landing point

2. Two important discoveries impede development of Florida
 - a. Mexico (1519). Spain extended control over Mexico for next 50 years
 - b. Peru (1531). Same
 - c. wealth (Indians and Silver) of Mexico and Peru attracted large-scale, concerted enterprises to conquer and colonize

D. Attempts to settle Florida

1. 52 years from discovery to first permanent settlement
2. Between 1521 - 1537, four unsuccessful attempts to colonize Florida
 - a. Florida lacking wealth and problems of hostile Indians and wilderness
3. Increasing importance of Florida
 - a. with growing value of silver trade between Caribbean and Spain in the 1550's, Florida became valuable for its strategic location
 - b. Florida located along route followed by treasure fleets on return to Spain
 - c. crown wanted to prevent foreign countries from establishing a base in Florida which would threaten Spain's communications with the Caribbean and Mexico
4. Tristan de Luna y Arrellano expedition (1559)
 - a. left Veracruz with 1500 soldiers and colonists to settle northern Gulf Coast and Atlantic Coast
 - b. remained 18 months at Pensacola, but storms and starvation decimated the settlement (four-fifths died)
5. Withdrawal of royal sanction to colonize Florida
 - a. as a result of the failure of the Luna expedition, Phillip II in 1561, called an end to Florida enterprises.
 - b. crown would give sanction only if Spain's holding of Florida became threatened.

III. Founding of St. Augustine

A. French threat to Spanish monopoly

1. 1562 expedition of French Protestants (Huguenots) under Rene de Laudonniere and Jean Ribault
2. Eventually established colony at Fort Caroline, at mouth of St. Johns River
3. French threat
 - a. Strategic
 - b. Religious
 - (1) spread heresy (Protestantism) and contaminate Indians

B. Spanish response

1. In 1565, crown makes Pedro Menendez de Aviles Governor and military leader of Florida in return for his leading an expedition to expel French and establish a colony in Florida. Crown also supplied troops.
 - a. Menendez, an Austurian nobleman, with extensive naval experience in Spain and New World
2. 1565 - Menendez leaves Spain and after detour to Puerto Rico sights Florida coast on August 28, 1565 with 5 ships, 500 soldiers, and 100 colonists.
3. On September 8, 1565, Menendez came ashore and took possession of the land for Spain.
 - a. named settlement St. Augustine since he first sighted Florida on the feast day of St. Augustine

4. By mid-October, Menendez gained control of Florida
 - a. captured Fort Caroline by overland attack
 - b. killed about 300 Frenchmen shipwrecked at Matanzas (slaughter) Inlet
 - (1) non-combatants, Catholics, women and children were spared
5. Judgement of Menendez' actions
 - a. cruel butcher or astute realist
 - b. French interlopers, heretics, demographic advantage to French, scarcity of supplies and ships, not all killed

IV. Nature of Spanish Florida

- A. Backwardness of Spanish Florida
 1. Why Florida never developed into prosperous colony
 - a. lacked supplies of precious metals (gold and silver) that motivated investment elsewhere
 - b. nature of Indian population
 - (1) lacked sedentary Indian civilizations which could easily supply cheap labor
 - c. late settlement of Florida
 - d. extensive Spanish involvement in Europe
 - e. in sum, crown unable and unwilling to make large expenditures in a colony offering little economic rewards
 2. St. Augustine remained the capital of a primitive frontier colony
- B. Dual purpose of Florida in First Spanish Period
 1. Military
 - a. to occupy Florida and prevent other European powers from establishing settlements which would threaten Spain's maritime lifeline with the Caribbean and Mexico
 - b. due to Spain's increasing military involvement in Europe in 16th and 17th centuries, American treasure played a more prominent role in the Spanish economy
 - c. Strategic advantage of location of St. Augustine located on small peninsula and harbor protected by sandbar
 2. Religious
 - a. to convert and minister to the Indians
 - b. purpose was to bring Indian into Hispanic culture and to gain influence over southeastern Indians in struggle with English for supremacy in this area
 - c. by mid-17th century (1655), 38 missions were established for approximately 20,000 Indians in Spanish southeast (Chatahoochie to Savannah).
 - d. by early 18th century, mission system had collapsed due to military pressure and growing influence of English over the Indians.
 3. St. Augustine was a military settlement (presidio) and a mission headquarters
 - a. nothing else during the 198 year First Spanish Period

V. St. Augustine as a Military Community

A. Defenses

1. Forts: the key to the defense of the colony
 - a. 9 wooden forts preceded the stone castillo. Others were destroyed by fire, hurricane or old age.
 - b. 1672 - 1695: the building of the Castillo de San Marcos

- (1) coquina discovered in 1580 on Anastasia Island and used in 1590's to build a powder magazine
 - (2) fort constructed as a result of growing English threat on eastern seaboard
 - (a) 1607 - 1670 Jamestown to Charlestown
 - (b) 1668 attack of pirate, Robert Searles who did not destroy wooden fort
 - (c) convinced crown to expend funds for stone fortres:
 - (3) stone fort in late 17th century symbolic of the increasing importance of St. Augustine as a strategic stronghold
- c. other forts in St. Augustine area
1. Fort Mosa (1739)
 2. Fort Matanzas (1742)
2. Defence lines: added in 18th century for greater protection from English threat
- a. Hornwork
- (1) built between 1706 - 1712
 - (2) has a defense line of earth, logs and thorny plants
 - (3) ran from the banks of Hospital Creek (near mission of Nombre de Dios) to San Sebastian River
- b. Line of circumvallation
- (1) built in between 1704 - 1718
 - (2) composed of two sections
 - (a) Cubo Line: ran west from Castillo to San Sebastian River (Orange St.); composed of earth, logs, and thorns; contained three redoubts; formed northern boundry of town; partially restored by National Park Service
 - (b) Rosario Line: ran south from Cubo Line (following Cordova St.), turned east and ended at a redoubt on the Matanzas River; contained seven redoubts; formed western and southern boundries of town.
- B. Administrative and military organization
1. Military government in St. Augustine carried out administrative and military functions of the colony
- a. Governor
- (1) highest ranking official in colony
 - (2) appointed by crown
 - (3) had military rank of captain-general
 - (4) qualifications
 - (a) military man: rank of colonel
 - (b) peninsular (born in Spain) and not criollo (born in the New World)
 - (5) expensive powers
 - (a) executive, legislative, juditial, military and some ecclesiastical
 - (6) military background was insufficient to enable governors to cope with problems
- b. Accountant
- (1) kept financial records
 - (2) recommended by Governor, appointed by crown
- c. Treasurer
- (1) disbursed royal funds and supplies
 - (2) recommended by Governor, appointed by crown

- d. Sergeant-Major
 - (1) second-in-command of garrison
 - (2) under Governor's orders, was in direct command of troops
 - (3) served as interim governor if governor died, was sick or absent
 - (4) appointed by crown
 - (5) did not have to be peninsular
 - e. Escribano
 - (1) public and governmental notary
 - (2) office publicly sold
- C. Size of garrison
- 1. limited to a specific number of positions (plazas) as each position allotted received a salary
 - 2. dotacion: the authorized strength of the garrison
 - a. between 1687 - 1753: 355 positions
 - b. not many to defend all of Florida
 - 3. actual effective strength of garrison usually below authorized strength
 - a. many positions filled with military ineffective
 - (1) sick, crippled or aged soldiers
 - (2) soldiers' widows and orphaned daughters
 - (3) after 1753, widows and orphans supported by a daily ration and small monthly payment, but elderly and infirm soldiers still carried on muster rolls
 - (4) practice provided social service, but weakened garrison militarily
- D. Recruitment
- 1. rank and file recruited locally and from Spain, Cuba, and Mexico
 - 2. low social and economic background of rank and file soldiers
 - a. poor peasants, vagrants, prisoners, impoverished nobles (hidalgos)
- E. Employment of the garrison
- 1. in normal times, fort served principally as a warehouse for supplies and munitions
 - a. soldiers did not live in the fort
 - b. soldiers lived in the community
 - c. only a minority of garrison on active duty at the fort and at points along city's defense lines
 - 2. a number of soldiers stationed outside St. Augustine
 - a. San Luis de Apalache - 17th century
 - b. San Marcos de Apalache - 1670 ff
 - c. Picolata
 - d. Matanzas
 - e. Fort Diego: 20 miles north of St. Augustine
 - f. St. Johns River: calvary outpost
 - 3. Summation of garrison strength
 - a. authorized garrison diluted
 - (1) practice of putting military ineffectives on muster rolls
 - (2) need to defend all of Spanish Florida, not just St. Augustine, with authorized strength

VI. Economy of Spanish Florida

- A. Colony not economically productive
 - 1. no mining or manufacturing
 - 2. failure to establish commercial farming and cattle raising
 - 3. trade minor (e.g. oranges and naval stores)
 - 4. Florida's role was military and religious, not economic
- B. Economics of scarcity
 - 1. economic insecurity and poverty were the rule
 - 2. periods of adequate support alternated with periods of privation and hardships
- C. Provisioning of Florida
 - 1. since colony was not self-sufficient (as was the situation for most military settlements), it was primarily supported by supplies brought in legally or illegally from the outside
 - 2. Situado (subsidy)
 - a. official subsidy that was Florida's principal (though not the only) source of outside support
 - b. established by crown after death of Pedro Menendez
 - c. supplies (goods and coin) brought into Florida from Mexico or Cuba
 - d. examples of situado goods: wheat flour, corn, salt, pork, beef, bean, rice, tallow, sugar, wool cloth, wine, olive oil, hats, buttons
 - e. coin went for salary of soldiers and other royal expenses
 - (1) soldiers occasionally received payment in goods when cash was short
 - f. goods stored in fort
 - g. soldiers purchased food and clothing from treasury officials
 - h. defects in situado system
 - (1) high transportation costs consumed most specie and increased prices of goods
 - (2) chronic delays
 - (a) ships lost to pirates and storms
 - (b) irregular deliveries: often several years between subsidies
 - (3) foodstuffs often spoiled before arriving in St. Augustine
 - 3. Illegal trade
 - a. colony resorted to contraband trade (especially with Charleston and New York) when subsidies were late or insufficient
 - b. trade with non-Spanish colonies illegal, but crown and governors made no serious attempt to stop it
 - c. illegal trade brisk between 1730 - 70, when less expensive and higher quality English goods poured into St. Augustine
 - (1) many English artifacts of this period found in archaeological digs
 - 4. Agriculture
 - a. never produced enough to support colony
 - b. by 18th century, only land cultivated was in fields near fort and the defense lines and in garden plots (e.g. corn and beans)

5. Cattle raising
 - a. profitable in late 17th century along St. Marks River, Gainesville, and Palatka
 - (1) furnished meat to St. Augustine
 - b. ranches destroyed in early 18th century by English and Indian attacks
 - c. limited supply of meat in 18th century
 - (1) some ranches on Diego Plains and Anastasia Island
6. Fishing

VII. Transfer of Florida to the British (1764)

- A. 18th century Anglo-French rivalry
 1. England and France, two leading European powers, were bitter enemies in 18th century
 - a. Spain an ally of France
 2. England and France fought for control in Europe as well as in the New World
 - a. between 1700 - 1763, the two countries fought 3 major wars on both continents each having an impact on St. Augustine
- B. French-Indian War (1754 - 63) and Seven Years' War (1756 - 63)
 1. Broke out between England and France in North America and later spread to Europe
 2. Spain remained neutral until 1762
 - a. feared British victory in North America would destroy balance of power
 3. British struck quickly by capturing Havana and Manila in 1762
 4. to recover Havana, Spain ceded Florida to England in Treaty of Paris (February, 1763)
- C. End of Spanish Florida
 1. Spanish residents given 18 months to settle their affairs and sell their property if they planned to leave
 2. British wanted Spanish to stay, but virtually all Spanish inhabitants left between April 1763 and January 1764
 3. by early 1764, 3,103 Spanish residents left (most to Cuba), ending almost 200 years of Spanish rule in Florida

VIII. Economic basis of Spanish Florida

- A. Fact to remember: Florida not an economically productive colony.
 1. No mining
 2. Efforts to establish commercial farming produced no long-term results.
 3. Commercial manufacturing not developed
 4. Florida's role was military and religious, not commercial or industrial
- B. Being a garrison settlement, the colony always depended upon supplies from outside.
 1. Economic life never secure
 2. Poverty was the rule
- C. The situado - an official subsidy that was Florida's principal (although not only) source of outside support.
 1. Situado system established by Crown after the death of Pedro Menendez.
 2. Florida not unique in its dependence on situado.
 - a. Situado was typical means of supporting a presidio.
 - b. Garrisons of Havana, Puerto Rico, and Santo Domingo also dependent on situados.
 3. How the system worked - up to 1702.
 - a. Governor and royal officials appointed an agent, the situadista, to collect the subsidy.
 - b. Since the treasury of New Spain supplied the funds, the agent went to Mexico City.
 - (1) Presented to viceroy a certificate of the number of man-spaces in the garrison (size of situado determined by the number of man-spaces).
 - (2) Received from viceroy a warrant, which he used to buy supplies from local merchants.
 - c. Supplies hauled overland from Mexico City to Vera Cruz, then shipped to St. Augustine.
 - d. Balance of subsidy not spent on supplies provided cash salary payments for soldiers. (Soldiers also paid in goods, especially when cash was short.)
 - e. When situado reached St. Augustine:
 - (1) Specie (coin) was locked in the royal cashbox.
 - (2) Goods were stored in the fort.
 - f. Soldiers purchased food and clothing from treasury officials
 4. Defects in the situado system
 - a. Viceroy of New Spain often short of money
 - (1) Would seek to reduce amount of subsidy, or
 - (2) Would substitute goods for cash.
 - b. Merchants charged inflated prices (in violation of the law).
 - c. Transport costs high, particularly for overland trip from Mexico City to Vera Cruz
 - d. Chronic delays
 - (1) Situadistas (who were paid for their expenses) often lingered to enjoy Mexico City.
 - (2) All situados, for Florida, Havana, Puerto Rico and Santo Domingo, had to be collected before any situado ship could sail. Then they convoyed for protection.
 - (3) Foodstuffs often spoiled before reaching their destination.

- e. Many ships lost to storms and pirates.
- f. Often several years passed between subsidies
- 5. Governors of Cuba ordered to assist Florida by furnishing supplies on credit, but:
 - a. governors had to secure the supplies from merchants,
 - b. Cuban merchants charged very high interest, for payments from Florida were unreliable.
 - c. by the end of 17th century, Florida payments were so far behind that merchants were reluctant to extend any more credit.
- 6. When subsidies were late or insufficient, colony had recourse to:
 - a. contraband trade with Spanish and foreign traders
 - (1) was illegal
 - (2) was sporadic and unreliable
 - b. Private trade carried on by a few local intreprenuers, who charged exorbitant prices for their goods. (These activities failed to make up for insufficient subsidies. When the situado failed, the colony experienced great hardship.)
- 7. Reform of situado system - 1702
 - a. Payment was drawn from sales tax receipts collected in Puebla de los Angeles, a town southeast of Mexico City on the road to Vera Cruz. (Receipts well exceeded amount needed for Florida.)
 - b. Bishop of Puebla, not the viceroy, administered payments.
 - c. One-half of the payments had to be in cash.
 - d. Agent limited to six months on his mission.
 - e. Goals of reform
 - (1) to provide reliable source of income
 - (2) to reduce costs (prices supposedly lower in Puebla and distance to Vera Cruz shorter)
 - f. Results
 - (1) worked well for a few years
 - (2) but old abuses - delays, irregular deliveries, bad food, high prices - eventually reappeared
 - (3) storms and enemies remained a danger
- D. Trade with English colonies to the north, especially Carolinas and New York
 - 1. Was resorted to because situado was so unsatisfactory
 - 2. Was illegal, but governors justified it because:
 - a. situado was inadequate
 - b. English goods were better and cheaper
 - 3. Was not sanctioned by the Crown, but Crown made no serious attempt to stop it
 - 4. Became brisk during the 1730's
 - 5. Was not halted by outbreak of war in the 1730's, but was reduced in volume.
- E. Reform of 1740 in the situado
 - 1. Linked to the creation of the Royal Havana Company, a joint-stock company whose goal was to increase trade between Spain and Cuba.
 - 2. Provisions of the reform
 - a. Money would still be raised by sales tax in Puebla de los Angeles.
 - b. Money would be sent to Havana.
 - c. Officials of Royal Havana Co. would then use a portion of it to buy food and supplies for Florida, on advice of Florida officials.

- b. began on a small scale in the 1750's (first cargo shipped to Havana in 1756.
- c. Never had time to prove itself before Spain had to give up Florida. Florida never became a productive enterprise under Spain.

IX. Military problems and the defenses - 18th century

- A. For St. Augustine, the 18th century was a period of strife.
 - 1. English settlements pushed southward into lands claimed by Spain.
 - 2. Garrison withstood two sieges, several attacks, and frequent harassment by hostile Indians.
 - 3. Area under effective Spanish control shrank to:
 - a. Immediate vicinity of St. Augustine
 - b. A few fortified outposts in the interior
 - c. The settlement at Pensacola
 - 4. Elaborate system of fortifications constructed to supplement the Castillo de San Marcos
- B. The siege of 1702
 - 1. War broke out in Europe in 1701, the War of the Spanish succession (known to English colonists as Queen Anne's War). Spain and France allied against England.
 - 2. English in Carolina hoped to seize St. Augustine so that French and Spanish could not use it as a base to attack them.
 - 3. November, 1702, English attacked
 - a. Were commanded by Governor James Moore of Carolina
 - b. Had a force of 600 English and 600 Yamassee Indians (figures approximate).
 - c. Captured town without resistance
 - d. Besieged 1,500 Spaniards, Negroes, and Indians in the fort.
 - 4. English cannon fire ineffective against the walls of the Castillo. (English had no mortars, so they could not hit the interior of the fort.)
 - 5. After six weeks of siege, four relief vessels arrived from Cuba, convinced Moore that he had no chance to capture the fort.
 - 6. The English withdrew, but as they left they burned the town to the ground. (The Spanish themselves had destroyed all buildings within musket range of the fort to prevent their being used for cover.)
- C. The destruction of the missions
 - 1. Moore was disgraced by his failure at St. Augustine
 - 2. To salvage his reputation, he organized another attack on Florida
 - a. Could attract only 50 English volunteers
 - b. But recruited 1,500 Yamassee Indians
 - 3. Instead of attacking the Castillo, he attacked the Franciscan missions.
 - a. Mission Indians, poorly armed and outnumbered, were no match for the English and Yamassees.
 - b. Yamassees either killed their captives, or sent them back to Carolina in slavery.
 - c. Many mission villages renounced their Spanish allegiance and sought English protection.
 - d. A few hundred loyal survivors fled to St. Augustine for protection.

- ... the mission system was destroyed. It had failed to hold the frontier for Spain.
- 5. Spanish control over Florida reduced to the immediate environs of St. Augustine
- D. Construction of new defenses
 - 1. Hornwork
 - a. Built between 1706 and 1712
 - b. Was a defensive line of earth, logs and thorny plants
 - c. Ran from the banks of Hospital Creek (near the mission of Nombre de Dios) to the San Sebastian River.
 - 2. Line of circumvallation
 - a. Built during the early 1720's
 - b. Composed of two sections
 - (1) Cubo line
 - (a) Ran directly west from the Castillo to the San Sebastian River
 - (b) Was also of earth, logs and thorns
 - (c) Contained three redoubts
 - (d) Formed northern boundry of town
 - (e) Has been partially reconstructed by National Park Service
 - (2) Rosario line
 - (a) Ran south from Cubo following path of Cordova Street where it turned east and ended at a redoubt on the Matanzas River.
 - (b) Contained seven redoubts
- E. The post-siege years
 - 1. Harassment by Indians friendly to England kept Spaniards bottled up in St. Augustine
 - 2. In 1718 Apalache refortified by Spaniards - rebuilt San Marcos de Apalache and garrisoned it.
 - 3. Spaniards paid friendly Indians to attack English settlements in Carolina. The friendly Indians were Yamassees.
 - The Yamassees:
 - a. Had rebelled against the English in 1715 and were defeated
 - b. Fled to Florida and sought protection from the Spanish
 - c. Settled down near St. Augustine under protection of fort
 - d. From these settlements raided north into Carolina. The raids provoked English retaliation.
- F. Palmer's raid - 1728
 - 1. Palmer led force of about 1000 English and 200 Indians to attack Yamassees in Florida
 - 2. Palmer defeated Yamassees at Nombre de Dios, and they took refuge in the fort.
 - 3. Palmer could not hope to capture fort, so he withdrew
 - a. Destroyed town and mission of Nombre de Dios
 - b. Carried off image of Nuestra Senora de la Leche that had been in the hermitage there.
 - 4. Chapel and Hermitage later rebuilt inside the hornwork.
- G. Further defenses
 - 1. Construction encouraged by the founding of Georgia, which brought English threat even closer.
 - 2. Two wooden blockhouses built where Apalache trail crossed St. Johns River - 1734
 - a. San Francisco de Pupo - west bank
 - b. Picolata - east bank
 - 3. Settlement of free blacks at Mosa, north of the hornwork in 1738. Fortified in 1739 (Ft. Mosa).

4. Lookout posts guarded inlets of Matanzas and El Penon south of St. Augustine.
 5. Fort Diego - 20 miles north of St. Augustine
 6. Cavalry outpost at mouth of St. Johns River
(Such were defenses in 1739)
- H. Siege of 1740
1. War broke out between Spain and Great Britain in 1739
 - a. Known as War of Jenkin's Ear
 - b. Immediate cause was Anglo-Spanish trade rivalry in the Caribbean.
 2. In May, 1740, Governor James Oglethorpe of Georgia moved against St. Augustine by sea and land. Had 7 ships, 40 canoes and 1,600 men.
 - a. Was unable to capture town
 - b. Blockaded coast and laid siege to the fort.
 - (1) Occupied Fort Mosa
 - (2) Set up artillery on:
 - (a) Point Quartell, north of the inlet
 - (b) Anastasia Island
 - c. Did little damage to fort
 3. After 12 days of siege, Spanish counterattacked Fort Mosa and captured it. (John Palmer killed)
 4. Capture of Mosa was a turning point - English morale sank
 5. In July, seven relief ships from Cuba raised the siege.
 6. This time the town survived.
- I. Further incidents in the War (War of Jenkin's Ear had in 1740 become part of the European War of the Austrian Succession, known to the English colonists at King George's War).
1. Spanish attack on Frederica, the capital of Georgia, located on St. Simon's Island, was repulsed in the Battle of Bloody Marsh, 1742.
 2. Oglethorpe attempted to attack St. Augustine again in 1742, but was frustrated by weather.
 3. Several raids by English and their Indian allies in 1743. One attack destroyed Fort Diego.
 4. After 1743, border was quiet except for sporadic Indian raids.
- J. Additional Spanish defenses
1. Construction of stone blockhouse at Matanzas - 1742
 2. Repairs and additions to Castillo during 1750's
 3. Construction of a new defense line north of the hornwork in 1762. Ran from fort Mosa to the San Sebastian River.
- K. Reorganization of the garrison in 1753.
1. Local companies were joined to the Regiment of Havana
 2. Provision for a two-year rotation of troops between St. Augustine and Santiago de Cuba. (In practice only unmarried men were rotated.)
 3. Widows and orphans excluded from military rolls - given support payments instead.
 4. Authorized strength raised to 400 men.
- L. The end of Spanish Florida
1. War broke out between Great Britian and France in the colonies in 1754 (French and Indian War.). Two years later this conflict merged into the Seven Years' War in Europe (1756 - 63).
 2. Spain remained neutral, although strongly pro-French.
 3. Fearing that a British victory would destroy the balance of power in North America, Spain joined France in 1762.
 4. The British struck quickly - seizing Havana and Manila
 5. In order to recover Havana, Spain ceded Florida to Great Britian in the Treaty of Paris, February 10, 1763.

HISTORY OF ST. AUGUSTINE
The British and Second Spanish Period

- I. Meaning of Florida to the British Empire
 - A. Great Britain emerged from the Seven Years' War as the world's dominant colonial power.
 - 1. France excluded from North America.
 - a. Ceded Canada and all territory east of Mississippi, except New Orleans, to Great Britain.
 - b. Ceded Louisiana (New Orleans) to Spain to compensate her for the loss of Florida.
 - 2. Spain's weakness revealed by British capture of Havana and Manila
 - B. Great Britain acquired Florida from Spain in exchange for Havana.
 - 1. Many Englishmen would have preferred to keep Havana or to annex some of the Spanish West Indian sugar islands. (Sugar islands were lucrative colonies).
 - 2. Strategic considerations won out - Great Britain rounded out her possessions in North America. She was now master of eastern North America.

- II. Re-organization of Florida

- A. Carried out by royal proclamation in 1763
- B. Divided Florida into two separate provinces
 - 1. West Florida - included all the lands between the Mississippi and Chattahoochee Rivers up to latitude 31° (later moved north to 32°28').
 - 2. East Florida - included the rest of Florida, including the peninsula.

- III. The transfer of Florida and St. Augustine

- A. Treaty of Paris (February 10, 1763) gave the Spanish residents 18 months to settle their affairs and dispose of their properties if they planned to leave.
 - 1. Buyers were few
 - a. British soldiers had little money
 - b. Civilian settlers hoped to receive free grants of land.
 - 2. Few Spaniards had been able to sell by January 1764, when the last of them left.
- B. The mission of Juan Joseph Elixio de la Puente.
 - 1. Was a former accountant and perhaps the wealthiest of the former Spanish residents.
 - 2. Returned to St. Augustine in May 1764, empowered to act as agent to sell the remaining properties.
 - 3. Puente had difficulty finding buyers.
 - 4. Finally, in July he transferred the remaining properties to a handful of individuals, most of them to Jesse Fish.
 - a. Fish was the factor for the William Walton Co. of New York
 - b. Had lived many years in St. Augustine and was well known to the residents.
 - c. Paid a nominal price for the properties, which he agreed to sell for the original owners and to remit the receipts to them, minus his expenses.
 - d. By 1765 controlling a lion's share of the property in St. Augustine, including some church properties, and claimed vast tracts in the interior

- (1) Crown invalidated his claims to interior tracts
- (2) Crown took possession of church properties
- (3) Fish managed to hold on to most of the local houses and lots.
- e. Sold most of the properties by 1778.
- f. Apparently did reimburse some of the Spaniards for their property, although often not until much later. (There are no records clearly testifying to such payments.)
- g. Fish's register of real estate transactions is an important source for local site histories.
5. Fish did not acquire all the properties, however, a number of houses and lots reverted to the Crown and were disposed of as grants to settlers.

IV. Indian Affairs

- A. Few settlers came initially to British East Florida, an agreement with the Indians was particularly important in securing the territory.
- B. By 1764, the remnants of the North Florida aboriginal tribes had left with the Spanish. Their places had been taken by Lower Creeks who had migrated from what is now Alabama and Georgia. These groups eventually became known as Seminoles.
- C. British policy
 1. Hoped to pacify the Indians with extensive territorial concessions
 2. Sought to win the Indians' allegiance by lavish trade
- D. Conference at Picolata - 1765: Governor James Grant agreed to restrict white settlement to the region east of the St. Johns River, leaving the interior to the Indians.
- E. British traded heavily with Indians and supplied many gifts.
- F. British policy kept the Indians loyal during the American Revolution

V. The development of British East Florida

- A. British East Florida resembled Spanish Florida in that
 1. It functioned primarily as a military outpost
 2. It was dependent upon a royal subsidy to pay the soldiers and officials, to buy Indian presents, etc.
- B. British East Florida was unlike Spanish Florida in that
 1. Efforts were made to attract settlers
 - a. Publicity campaign to "sell" Florida
 - b. Grants of free land offered.
 - (1) Large tracts up to 20,000 acres for those who would pay the cost of setting families on it.
 - (2) Smaller grants to individual families desiring to settle.
 - c. Settlement proceeded slowly, however.
 - (1) Too much land available elsewhere in the colonies for there to be much demand for Florida land.
 - (2) Many grantees more interested in speculation than settlement.
 - (3) Nevertheless, new residents did come, though not in the hoped-for numbers.
 2. Efforts were made to encourage productive enterprise.
 - a. Plantation economy developed
 - (1) About 100 plantations established in the settled area east of St. Johns River and north of New Smyrna. All the governors—James Grant, John Moultrie and Patrick Tonyn—owned plantations.

- (2) Grew cash crops: indigo, rice, sugar and oranges
- b. Forest products industry developed - lumber and naval stores
3. British East Florida was more productive than Spanish Florida, but it remained a poor, underdeveloped colony. Its contribution to Great Britain's whole North American trade was tiny.

VI. The New Smyrna colony

- A. Was an enterprise that was particularly significant for the later history of St. Augustine.
- B. Was the most ambitious effort to develop commercial agriculture in East Florida.
- C. Was the fruit of a scheme by a group of influential partners, headed by Dr. Andrew Turnbull, a Charleston physician, to produce Mediterranean commercial products in Florida, such as rice, hemp, cotton, and indigo.
Turnbull:
 1. Believed the Greeks perfectly suited for growing such crops in Florida. (He had married a Greek woman from Smyrna.)
 2. Laid plans to settle 500 Greeks on two adjoining 20,000 acre grants-south of St. Augustine near Mosquito (Ponce de Leon) Inlet.
- D. Got underway in 1767, when Turnbull sailed for the Mediterranean to recruit his colonists.
 1. Assembled a number of Greeks, some from Greece and the Aegean islands, others from Corsica.
 2. Also picked up about 100 Italians from Livorno, Italy.
 3. Attracted several hundred Minorcans (Minorca then experiencing a severe famine.) Majority of settlers were Minorcans.
- E. All of the settlers came as indentured servants (contracted to work without pay for a number of years in return for the cost of their passage and a grant of land when their period of service was up.)
- F. Colonists reached Florida in June, 1768. Settlement named New Smyrna after the birthplace of Turnbull's wife.
- G. Colony experienced many difficulties.
 1. Too many settlers - supplies inadequate
 2. Hostile environment not easily tamed
 3. Tensions among the different groups of settlers
 4. Harsh overseers, overwork, sickness and hunger
 5. Brief revolt - suppressed and ringleaders executed.
- H. Despite hardships, the colony eventually produced profitable crops of indigo.
- I. Demise of New Smyrna owed more to politics than to economics.
 1. Turnbull was a prominent member of a faction agitating for an elected representative assembly, a demand the governors resisted.
 2. Turnbull lost the support of the government in St. Augustine
- J. Turnbull's efforts to prolong the settler's indentures led them to seek relief from Governor Tonn, a political enemy of Turnbull.
- K. Tonn released colonists from their contracts and invited them to move to St. Augustine. The people moved there in the spring of 1777 and settled in the north end of town on lots assigned them by the governor.

- L. Descendants of the New Smyrna colonists remain an important part of St. Augustine population.

VII. The Loyalist influx

- A. In 1775, rebellion broke out in several of the English colonies, and thirteen of them declared their independence in 1776.
- B. The Floridas did not join the rebellion
 - 1. Were still primarily garrison colonies, dependent upon the mother country.
 - 2. Were new colonies - had not developed a sense of identity.
 - 3. Carried on very little trade, hence did not experience the commercial resentments that were important elsewhere.
 - 4. As frontier settlements, were wholly dependent upon English arms for protection.
- C. East Florida did not become the scene of major fighting
- D. East Florida served the Royal cause primarily as a haven for Loyalist refugees.
 - 1. Were arriving in some numbers by 1778.
 - 2. By far the biggest influx occurred in 1782 after British forces abandoned Charleston and Savannah.
 - 3. By 1783 over 13,000 (whites and their slaves) were in East Florida, most of them living in crude temporary housing in St. Augustine.

VIII. The End of the British Floridas

- A. American Revolution cost Great Britain not only 13 of the northern colonies, but the Floridas as well.
- B. Spain joined France in declaring war on Great Britain in 1779. Spanish forces captured West Florida.
- C. War ended in defeat for Great Britain, Spain in position to make gains.
 - 1. Kept Louisiana
 - 2. Acquired the Floridas
- D. Transfer of flags took place in St. Augustine (for East Florida) on July 12, 1784
- E. Liquidation of British East Florida
 - 1. Most British residents either:
 - a. Left for other parts of the empire
 - b. Went to settle in United States territory
 - 2. Some British residents stayed (evacuation not total).
 - 3. New Smyrna colonists (Minorcans, Greeks & Italians) for the most part, stayed.

The Second Spanish Period

I. Characteristics

- A. East Florida during the Second Spanish Period was only nominally Spanish.
 - 1. Garrison and administration were Spanish or Spanish-colonial
 - 2. Population was diverse
 - a. Some English residents remained and some returned later from Bahamas
 - b. Minorcans, Italians, Greeks stayed in St. Augustine
 - c. Many refugee blacks (many of them escaped slaves from the former English colonies) came to Florida.
 - d. Many land-hungry Americans came
 - e. A few of the Spanish residents of the First Spanish Period returned
 - f. Also bands of cutthroats, bandits, and undesirables of various nationalities.
 - 3. Spanish government was ineffectual
 - a. Spain militarily weak and overextended by
 - 1. Wars with revolutionary France and, later with the Napoleonic Empire.
 - 2. Revolutions against Spanish rule in the American colonies
 - b. Ultimately, Spain's inability to control lawless elements and to prevent attacks by Florida Indians on American territory led to American annexation.

II. Re-establishment of Spanish rule

- A. Spain preserved aspects of the British regime
 - 1. Continued the division of Florida into two provinces, East and West.
 - 2. Continued British Indian policy
 - a. Agreed to recognize the white-Indian boundary established by Grant in 1765
 - b. Continued British trade policy
 - 1. Since Spanish resources insufficient for heavy Indian trade, allowed British firm of Panton, Leslie, & Co. to keep its monopoly of the Indian trade in the Floridas.
 - 2. Attempted to win the Indians' loyalty--to keep them from going over to the Americans. (Policy, on the whole, was successful.)
 - 3. In most respects there was more diversity in the Second Spanish Period than in the First.
- B. Efforts to populate East Florida
 - 1. When Great Britain ceded East Florida in 1784 the population dropped from about 17,000 (including many refugees) to about 1,700, most of them soldiers in the garrison and the Minorcan, Italian, and Greek population.
 - 2. British subjects allowed to stay and keep property if they would take an oath of allegiance to Spain. Most left, but some stayed.
 - 3. Efforts to attract Irish Catholic settlers were unfruitful.
 - 4. Immigration liberalized in 1788.

- a. Govt. gave grants of free land to outsiders, even non-Catholics. Most came from U.S.
- b. From 1787 to 1804 population increased to about 4,500, most of increase consisting of American settlers and their slaves.
- c. In the long run, this policy worked against Spanish interests.
 - 1. New settlers unlikely to remain loyal to Spain
 - 2. New settlers frustrated by Spanish prohibition of
 - a. Public Protestant worship (private worship was tolerated)
 - b. Local self-government and elections
 - c. Land speculation
- 5. Spanish officially closed East Florida to U.S. citizens in 1804.
 - a. The ban proved ineffective
 - b. East Florida's population thus became predominantly American. Many of these Americans later plotted to overthrow the Spanish regime and to seek annexation to the U.S.

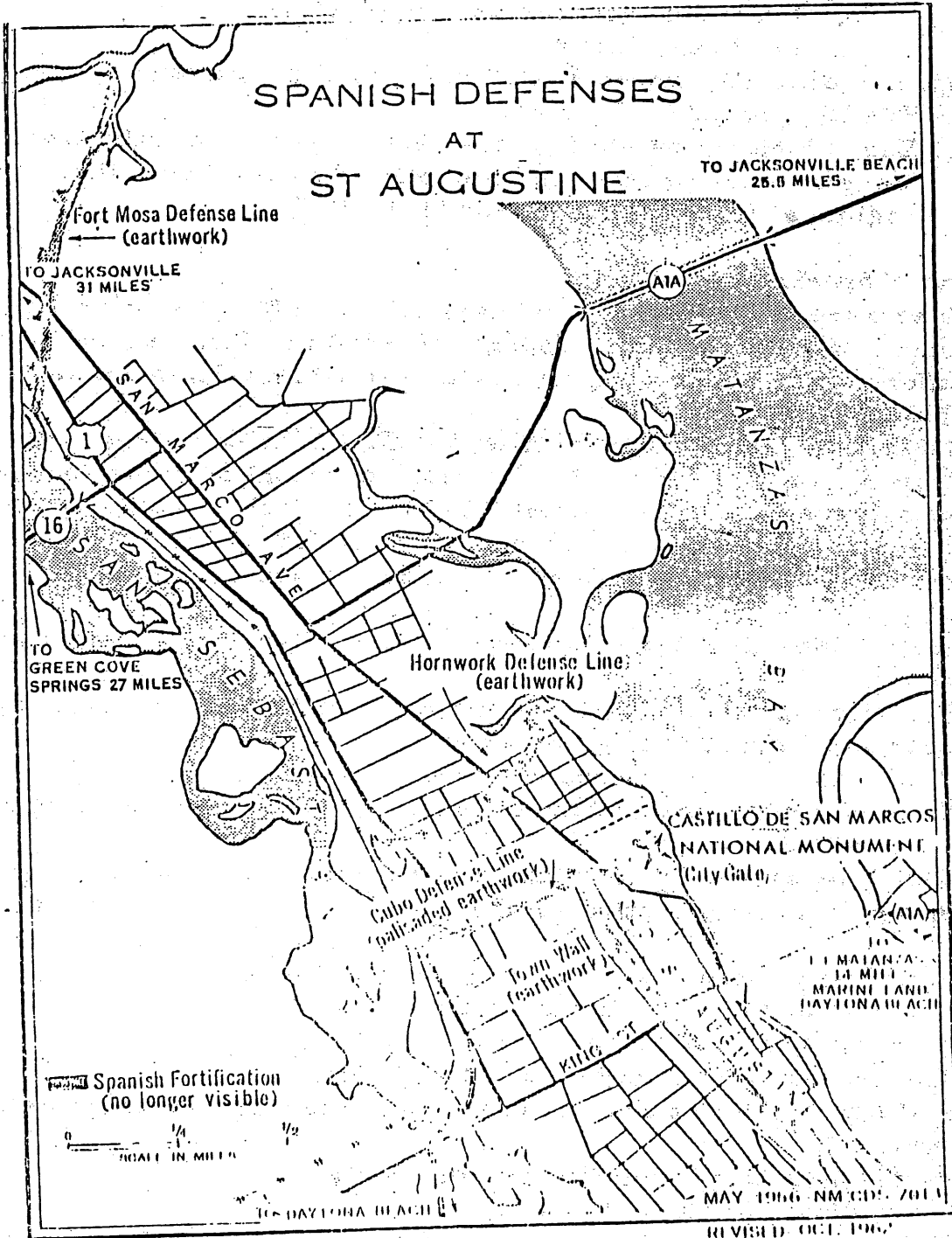
III. Economy of Spanish East Florida

- A. Floridas were still primarily military colonies; St. Augustine still principally a garrison town. (Spain regarded the Floridas and Louisiana as buffers against American expansion toward New Spain and the Spanish Caribbean.)
- B. Spanish authorities would have liked for East Florida to trade only with the Spanish empire, but she had become dependent on other sources-- principally the U.S. (For example: in 1806 of 42 ships calling at St. Augustine, 5 were from Havana and 37 from U.S. ports.)
- C. Colony suffered from a shortage of money. Payments to the garrison were erratic.
- D. But Second Spanish Period did exhibit a more diverse economy than the First had.
 - 1. Plantation economy survived--produced cattle, cotton, rice, and sugarcane by means of slave labor.
 - 2. Production of naval stores continued on a small scale.
 - 3. Town of Fernandina on Amelia Island became center of smuggling (into the U.S.)
- E. Yet East Florida was by no means prosperous. Remained a rough, unruly, and sparsely settled frontier region.

IV. Factors leading to American acquisition of the Floridas.

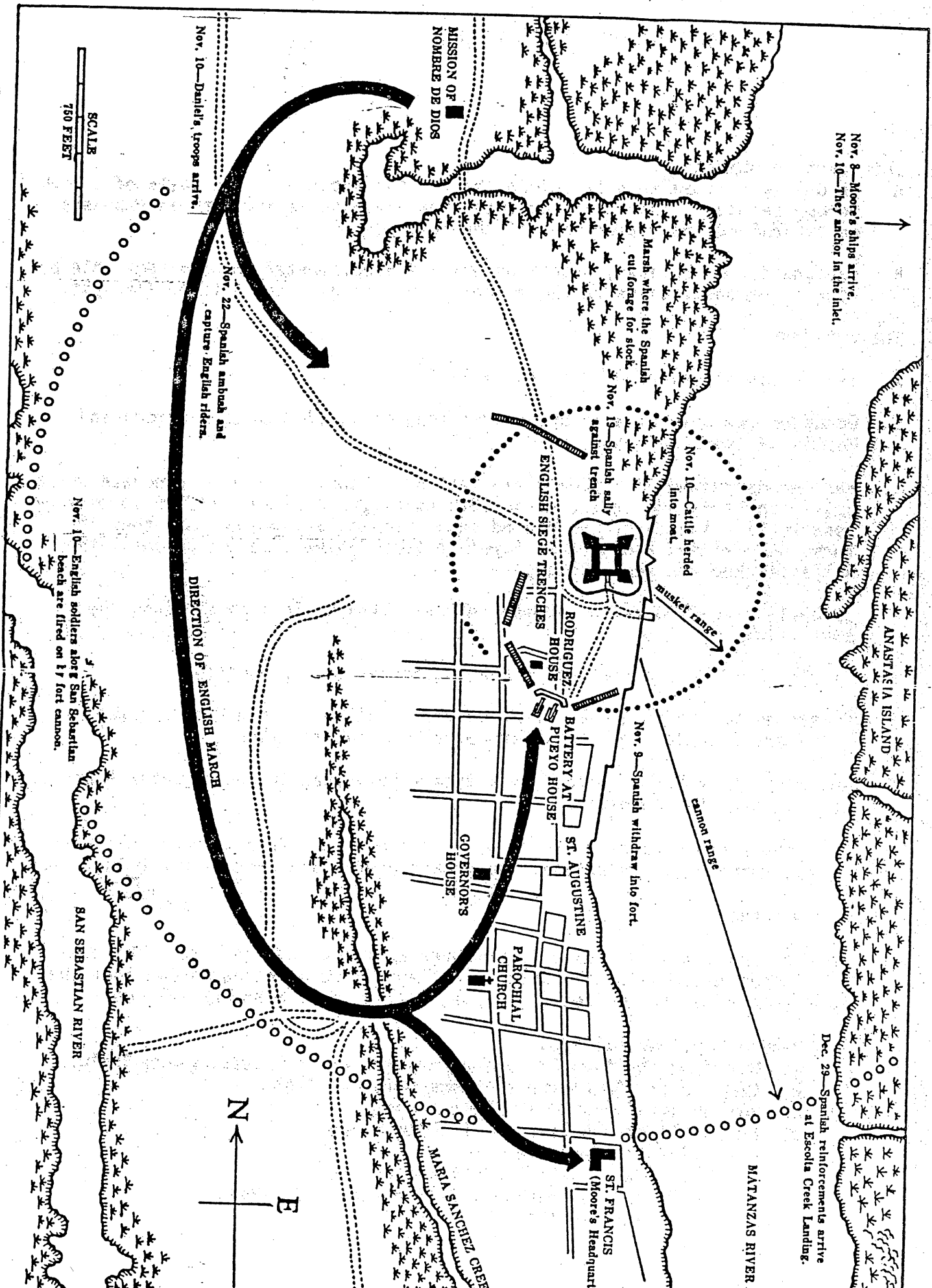
- A. Floridas isolated by U.S. territory after
 - 1. Spain returned Louisiana to France in 1800.
 - 2. France sold Louisiana to the U.S. in 1803.
- B. Influx of American settlers, many of whom schemed for an American takeover.
- C. Spain's inability to govern Florida effectively
 - 1. Fernandina a paradise for smugglers
 - 2. Floridas were full of bandits and lawless elements who often raided U.S. territory. Spanish administration too weak to control them.

3. British agent incited Florida Indians to attack U.S. settlements.
Indians used Floridas as sanctuaries.
- D. Spain's inability to keep order in the Floridas led to increasing American demands for a U.S. takeover.
- E. Adams-Onís Treaty (signed 1819, ratified 1821) transferred Florida to the U.S.
 1. U.S. government agreed to assume Spanish debts to American citizens totaling about five million dollars.
 2. Change of flags in East Florida took place in St. Augustine on July 10, 1821.



Covers: The moat, bastion, and ravelin.
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1963 O 670630

REVISED 1963



This diagram was prepared by Historians Luis R. Arana and ... of the National Park Service under the direction of ...

OUTLINE FOR GALLEGOS HOUSE

PART I

I. Interpretive objective.

- A. In Gallegos House we will inform the visitor about the life style of a common soldier's family of the late First Spanish Period with an emphasis on typical culinary practices of the same period.
- B. Explanation of culinary practices will be supplemented whenever possible by cooking demonstrations on the masonry stove or over the outdoor fire-pit.

II. The Building

- A. Is a reconstruction, built in early 1963.
- B. Occupies the site of a tabby house belonging in 1763 to Juan Garcia and Martin Martinez Gallegos.
- C. Was reconstructed of a modern simulation of tabby, a form of concrete using oyster shell as aggregate, using 18th century techniques. After forms were constructed, the tabby was poured into them and allowed to set; then the forms were raised and another layer of tabby poured, and so on until the walls reached the desired height.
- D. Is built according to the common two-cell plan, with a porch along the south side.
- E. Is plastered inside and out, according to the usual practice.
- F. Possesses many of the same architectural features as the Ribera House. (For more details, see the interpretive outline for Ribera)
- G. Has a built-in masonry stove of a type widely used in Spain, Latin America, and colonial St. Augustine.
- H. Features a reconstructed barrel well in the yard. This type of well was very common in St. Augustine. Many have been discovered by archeologists.

III. History of the Site

- A. On the Puente map of 1764 a tabby house was shown on the site. The owner was listed as Juan Garcia Martinez Gallegos. Research has shown that the name must refer to two people, a Juan Garcia and a Martinez Gallegos.
 1. Martin Martinez Gallegos
 - a. Was from the town of Totana, near Murcia in southeastern Spain.
 - b. Came to St. Augustine sometime prior to 1743.
 - c. Was an artilleryman in the garrison.
 - d. Had at least two wives in St. Augustine
 - 1.) Victoria Escalona
 - a.) Was a native of St. Augustine
 - b.) Married Martinez Gallegos in July 1743.
 - c.) Died in 1750.

Outline for Gallegos House (continued)

2.) Isabel Serrano

- a) Was identified in the parish registers as a native of Germany. (How she got to St. Augustine or acquired a Spanish surname is unknown.)
- b) Married Martinez Gallegos between 1756 and 17?? (Marriage records for whites are missing from 1756 to 1763.)
- e. Had at least 5 children by Victoria Escalona (two of which died in infancy) and 1 by Isabel Serrano.
- f. Went to Cuba with his family during the evacuation of St. Augustine in 1763-64.

2. Juan Garcia

- a. Is a more obscure figure than Martinez Gallegos, and there is some doubt as to his identification.
- b. Was an infantryman but by 1752 was no longer on active service, he being 69 years old and gouty.
- c. Was listed as a native of San Martin de Havana
- d. Had been married to Antonia Espinosa, probably a mestiza, who died in 1747. (No information on children is presently available.)

B. The most likely explanation for the apparent dual ownership of the house is that Juan Garcia, a widower, granted Martinez Gallegos part ownership in return for the privilege of living in his household. That way he could be cared for by Gallegos's family.

C. The original Gallegos House was destroyed sometime during the British Period. In 1784, at the beginning of the second Spanish administration, the lot was in the possession of a Minorcan named Juan Frias, who had planted it in fruit trees. When Lucia Escalona, sister of Gallegos's first wife arrived in that same year with power of attorney from the Gallegos children, she evicted Frias and build a wooden house on the lot. This house appears on the Rocque map of 1788.

I. Life Style of a Soldier's Family.

A. In St. Augustine during the late First Spanish Period, c. 1750, most families lived in surroundings similar to Gallegos House. The simplicity of the house and its furnishings reflects the poverty of the isolated garrison community.

B. Common soldiers were not well paid.

1. Salaries

- a. Infantrymen earned only 11 pesos a month, of 132 per year.
- b. Artillerymen like Martinez Gallegos received 14 pesos per month or 168 per year.

Outline of Gallegos House (continued)

- c. Cavalrymen received 22 pesos per month or 264 per year, but from that amount they had to purchase and maintain their own horses.

2. Living Expenses

a. Annual deductions from salary

1. 22 pesos, 6½ reales for uniform
2. 1 peso for hospital care
3. 3 pesos for medical care and weapons repair
4. 6 reales for medicine
5. 2 reales to support the Chapel of Nuestra Señora de la Leche
6. Total -- 27 pesos, 6½ reales. -(There were 8 reales* to a peso)

b. Cost of living

1. Each soldier received a daily ration allowance of 2 reales to pay for regular monthly issues of flour, corn, beef, pork, and salt. The ration allowance, amounting to 91 pesos 2 reales annually, was subtracted from the soldier's pay. Total yearly deductions thus came to 119 pesos, 1/2 real. The difference between the base pay and the deductions was supposed to be paid to the soldiers in cash.
2. In practice, however, the soldier often received no cash. Prices of food and clothing from Mexico and Havana were so high that the soldier usually had to exceed his ration allowance to feed his family, with the result that deductions were greater than pay. Most of the soldiers were, therefore, constantly in debt to the crown or to local merchants.

C. Common soldier's duties

1. The soldier customarily spent his days pulling guard duty at one of the various posts in and round the city. In 1759 they were:
 - a. Castillo - 33 officers and men.
 - b. Santo Domingo redoubt (Cubo line) - 7 men
 - c. Cubo redoubt - 7 men
 - d. Rosario redoubt (Rosario Line) - 5 men
 - e. Santo Christo redoubt (Rosario Line) - 5 men
 - f. San Francisco redoubt (Rosario Line) - 8 men
 - g. Guardhouse (plaza) - 21 men (including Governor's guard)
 - h. City Gate - 5 men
 - i. Palica (between Maria Sanchez Creek and San Sebastian River) - 13 men
 - j. La Leche - 5 men
 - k. Fort Mose - 8 men, relieved monthly
 - l. Anastasia Island - 7 men, relieved monthly
 - m. Fort Matanzas - 7 men, relieved monthly
 - n. Picolata (on St. Johns River) - 8 men, relieved every 2 weeks
 - o. San Marcos de Apalachee (south of present-day Tallahassee) - 48 men, relieved annually.

(During military emergencies, of course, guards would be strengthened and units sent out into the field.)

Outline of Gallegos House (continued)

2. While on duty, the soldiers

- a. Kept watch over the defense works, approaches to the town, and the inhabitants.
- b. Maintained the defense works and equipment.
- c. Underwent training exercises. For example, they performed the manual of arms twice a week, went through firing drills with unloaded weapons twice a month, and fired their muskets with ball once a month.

3. While off duty, the soldiers

- a. Helped sustain their families by fishing or farming. (The fishing equipment and garden tools in Gallegos call attention to these important activities.)
- b. Helped with household tasks such as repairing the house, outbuildings, and fences, and chopping wood.
- c. Spent a great deal of time with other men drinking, gambling, and telling ribald stories. This they did away from home. Taverns were popular gathering places.
- d. Some soldiers helped support their families with second occupations. They were craftsmen, merchants, tavernkeepers, and so forth.

D. Women's Activities: Over half the soldiers in St. Augustine were married. Gallegos House represents one of these domestic situations.

1. Cooking

- a. Occupied a major portion of a housewife's day (a family of Gallegos's status probably would not have owned a slave to do the cooking.)
- b. Is treated below as a separate subject.

2. Care of clothing

- a. Washing
- b. Repairing
- c. Manufacture (many families cut and sewed their own clothes. Some women also may have sewed for money or payment in kind, but there is no direct evidence of this.)

3. Housecleaning and whitewashing walls.

4. Tending the garden and caring for the stock (chiefly poultry).

5. Caring for children. (Older children would have helped with all the above activities.)

6. Gossiping with neighbors.

Outline for Gallegos House (continued)

PART II Food and Drink in Colonial St. Augustine

1. Introductory remark: this outline will discuss only the First Spanish Period, since our interpretation of foodstuffs and culinary practices deal solely with that era.

II. Foodstuffs

A. Imported foods

1. A major source was the situado, the official subsidy.

a. Cereal grains

1) Wheat flour

a. Was by far the most abundant single item. This reflected the Spaniard's fondness for wheat bread.

b. Was probably for the most part white flour. Whole wheat flour would not keep as well during lengthy voyages or under prolonged storage.

2. Corn (maize)

a) Was the second most common grain import, by weight (based on 1742-51 figures).

b) Is not known whether it was shipped on the cob or shelled.

3. Rice

a) Was third most important cereal (based on 1742-51 figures).

b) Was usually imported as polished rice.

In the period 1742-51, the relative quantities of cereals deposited in the government storehouse were wheat flours, 251,000 arrobas; corn, 87,000 arrobas; rice, 1,000 arrobas. The arrobas was equivalent to 25 pounds.

b. Meats (salted)

1) If 1742-51 figures are indicative of the general pattern, beef was the most common meat, followed by pork. Some ham was imported.

2) Over that period, relative quantities were

a) Beef - 46,000 arrobas	575	Tons
b) Pork - 25,000 arrobas	312	"
c) Ham - 2,000 arrobas	25	"

c. Other important imported foodstuffs

1) Dried beans

2) Hardtack (for military rations)

3) Salt

4) Lard

5) Olive Oil

2. As can be seen from the foregoing information, foods imported through the situado were basic staples.

3. Another source of imports - the private trade

a. Owing to the inadequacy of the records, this trade cannot be quantified.

b. Provided foods and drinks not available through situado.

Outline for Gallegos House (continued)

B. Locally available foodstuffs--grown, hunted, or caught in the area.

1. Grains

- a. An attempt to grow wheat in central Florida during the 1650's was unsuccessful.
- b. Corn (maize), a traditional crop of the Indians, was the principal grain produced.

2. Vegetables

- a. A wide variety are mentioned in the documents.
- b. There is no evidence of the quantities produced, although yields were almost certainly small.
- c. Many were grown in kitchen gardens near the houses; others in fields on the periphery of town.
- d. Examples: squash, pumpkins, peas, beans, cabbage, sweet potatoes, lettuce, onions, red peppers, radishes, garlic, tomatoes (possibly 1765)

3. Fruits

- a. Existed in considerable variety
- b. Were usually cultivated in town - in yards or in vacant lots.
- c. Examples:
 - 1) Oranges, both sweet and sour varieties
 - 2) Lemons
 - 3) Pome-citrons
 - 4) Quinces
 - 5) Medlars
 - 6) Melons, including watermelon
 - 7) Figs
 - 8) Shaddocks
 - 9) Pomegranates
 - 10) Limes
 - 11) Guavas
 - 12) Plantains
 - 13) Grapes (grown on arbors in the yards)
 - 14) Peaches
 - 15) Pears
- d. There is no way to determine the relative abundance of these fruits, but the citrus species, particularly the oranges, are the most commonly mentioned in the documents.

4. Meat

- a. Some fresh beef was produced on nearby cattle ranches.
 - 1) Before 1702 there were a number of ranches in the interior of Florida. These were destroyed by English and Indian attacks.
 - 2) During the 1740's and '50's there were a few small ranches in the vicinity of St. Augustine.
 - 3) There was a slaughterhouse operating in St. Augustine in 1759.
- b. Some hogs were also raised--were a semi-wild stock.
- c. Chickens were present as a food resource.
- d. There was limited hunting of wild game and feral domestic species but it accounted for only a minor portion of the meat consumed.

Outline for Gallegos House (continued)

- 5. Seafood
 - a. Was locally abundant.
 - b. Was a major item in the diet.
 - c. Consisted of
 - 1) Shellfish - great quantities of oysters and clams were eaten.
 - 2) Fish - mullet, redfish, drum, flounder, and shark appear to have been the most common species consumed (evidence based on limited archeological recovery of food wastes).

III. Drinks

- A. Non-alcoholic
 - 1. Water
 - a) Came from shallow wells (every house had a well).
 - b) Was sulphurous but evidently healthy
 - 2. Casina (also spelled cassina, caseena, etc.)
 - a) Was an Indian drink adopted by the Spaniards
 - b) Was an infusion made from the leaves of the yaupon (Ilex vomitoria). Eaten raw, the leaves have an emetic effect, but lose it when parched and used as a tea.
- B. Alcoholic (there were numerous taverns in St. Augustine)
 - 1. Wine
 - a) Was imported
 - b) Some may have been made from local grapes, but there is no documentary confirmation of this.
 - 2. Rum
 - a) Was apparently imported in some quantity through private trade channels.
 - b) Was a popular drink
 - 3. Beer
 - a) Was uncommon
 - b) Some was brought in by English traders

I. The Daily Eating Cycle

- A. Breakfast (desayuno)
 - 1. Was light and taken early.
 - 2. Consisted usually of bread and chocolate. Bread might have been soaked in olive oil
- B. Dinner - the mid-day meal (almuerzo)
 - 1. Was eaten in the early afternoon.
 - 2. Was the largest meal of the day.
- C. Supper (cena)
 - 1. Was the evening meal
 - 2. Was a light meal, often consisting of leaftovers from dinner and, possibly, some fruit.

Food Preparation

A. Bread

- 0 -

Outline for Gallegos House (continued)

1. Wheat bread
 - a. Most wheat flour was baked as bread.
 - b. The type of loaves baked cannot be stated with certainty.
 - 1) Much baking was probably done right on the hearth
 - 2) Some of the better kitchens may have had ovens.
 2. Corn Bread
 - a. Corn was typically used in the form of meal, ground with a mano and metate, a pestle and concave grinding stone.
 - b. Most corn bread was probably eaten in the form of tortillas, cooked on a griddle.
 3. Rice was occasionally prepared as bread, also on a griddle or on the hearth.
- B. Meals
1. Were generally one-pot meals, such as soups and stews.
 2. Would contain what was available or in season.
 3. Usually contained a bit of salt meat or seafood, vegetables, squash, onions, and garlic.
 4. Were usually quite spicy--lots of red pepper.
- C. Cooking vessels
1. Ceramic cookware was the most common type. More often than not, it was a local Indian pottery called San Marcos ware.
 2. Some iron and copper vessels were also used, but much less frequently.
- D. Kitchens
1. The most common type of kitchen was probably a simple hearth on the ground covered by a crude shelter and located behind the house.
 2. Some families had kitchen buildings with masonry stoves like those exhibited in the Gallegos and Ribera Houses. These kitchens were described by the English observer John Bartram to be "as smoky as an Indian cabin."
 3. There is also evidence of outdoor fire-pit cooking.

VI. Quality of Diet

- A. According to the typical reports one finds in the official correspondence, St. Augustine was always short of food.
1. There were obviously periods of want, even acute shortage, when subsidies were late, when local crops were bad, or when war interfered with the normal course of events. People were never secure in their food supply.
 2. But there is no evidence of starvation. On the contrary, St. Augustinians had a reputation for being healthy and long-lived.
- B. The diet was heavy on cereals, but this was not unusual for the period.
- C. Fruits and vegetables were enjoyed seasonally. It is possible, although not certain, that the Spaniards preserved fruits and vegetables by drying and pickling.
- D. Fresh meat was a rare luxury. Fresh fish and oysters seem to have been the most common sources of animal protein, followed by salt beef and pork.
- E. If a sufficient quantity of food was available, the diet was probably adequate nutritionally.
- F. The typical St. Augustine family spent most of its income on food.

Outline for Gallegos House (continued)

Food practices in Spanish St. Augustine were a blend of Hispanic and Indian traditions. Typical Indian foods such as corn, beans, pumpkins, squash, and Cassina tea, were important elements in the local diet, as were locally available species of marine life that had nourished the Indians for centuries. To these elements the Spaniards added their own traditional foodstuff-wheat, wine, olive oil, beef, pork, onions, and garlic. The eating habits of the colonial population are thus an outstanding example of cultural adaptation to a new environment.

PART II FOOD AND DRINK IN COLONIAL ST. AUGUSTINE

VII. Foods Permissible in Cooking Demonstrations

A. Grains

1. Wheat flour (usually white)
2. Corn
3. Rice

B. Meats, Poultry, and Fish

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Beef | 6. Clams |
| 2. Pork | 7. Mullet |
| 3. Ham (In limited amounts) | 8. Sea bass (redfish) |
| 4. Chicken | 9. Flounder |
| 5. Oysters | 10. Drum |

C. Vegetables

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Pumpkin | 6. Onions |
| 2. Peas (black-eyed, chick) | 7. Lettuce (romaine) |
| 3. Beans (kidney, lima, black) | 8. Red Pepper |
| 4. Cabbage | 9. Garlic |
| 5. Sweet potatoes | 10. Radishes |
11. Pot herbs
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| a. Anise | h. Majoram |
| b. Basil | i. Oregano (wild marjoram) |
| c. Borage | j. Parsley, plain and curled |
| d. Coriander | k. Rosemary |
| e. Dill | l. Sage |
| f. Sweet Fennel | m. Savory |
| g. Garlic | n. Thyme |

D. Fruits (any listed in section II, B, 3, c. (add Prickly pear.))

E. Dairy Products

1. Cheese
2. Butter not common

F. Condiments

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Olive oil | 3. Vinegar |
| 2. Lard | 4. Sugar (not common) |

G. Beverages

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| 1. Water | 4. Cassina tea |
| 2. Rum | 5. Chocolate |
| 3. Wine | |

Outline for Gallegos House (continued)

III. DAILY LIFE SUGGESTED BY CONTENTS OF HOUSE

A. Lattice and reja in window: To give protection and privacy, especially to women.

1. Young women were closely guarded within the family and rarely allowed to walk the streets unsupervised. The reja allowed them to remain concealed while observing what took place outside.

2. Married women enjoyed more freedom of movement, but still remained closely tied to the home.

B. The pallets on the floor

1. John Bartram observed that the Spaniards "lay chiefly on Mattresses." Evidently beds were uncommon and were probably owned mainly by people of higher status.

2. The mattresses shown here are made of coarse linen and filled with straw. They could be rolled up during the day to create more floor space.

C. The sleeping cycle: was determined by the natural cycle of light and darkness.

1. People got up about daybreak and went to bed not long after dark. (Men may have stayed out in taverns, but it would have been unusual for people to stay up very late.)

2. There is no direct evidence of the siesta, but people probably napped briefly after their mid-day meal.

D. Fishing Equipment: identified a common means of supplementing the diet.

E. Religious Image

1. The Roman Catholic faith shaped the world view of 18th Century Spaniards.

2. Most homes contained religious images, which served both a devotional and a decorative purpose. The images were of favorite saints.

3. The image here is of Santiago, (Saint James) patron saint of Spain.

4. People also commonly wore religious medallions. Many have been found by archaeology.

F. Chest and stools - were the most typical items of furniture. Chests could be used for both storage and seating.

G. Hanging shelf - to keep vermin out of the food.

H. The Stove

1. Is a typical Mediterranean design, still widely used in that part of the world.

2. Is based on a description in John Bartram's Journal: "ye fireplace is raised with stone 2 foot high to 3 broad & ye length of ye breadth of ye room & above the floor is open to ye . . . roof: There is 1 or 2 openings A hands breadth wide & 2 foot long in the back to let out some smoak . . . upon ye hearth . . . they had several pots fixed with holes under each to boil thair different soupes. I dislike this method above any belonging to thair houses as they are all as smoaky as an Indian cabin . . ."

Outline for Gallegos House (continued)

- I. Eating Utensils - iron or steel knives and pewter or wooden spoons were the most common flatware. Plates and bowls were both ceramic and wooden (treenware).
- J. Cookware - cooking was done in both ceramic and metal vessels.
 1. Ceramic pots - most common were of San Marcos pottery (see below). This was the typical cookware.
 2. Iron pots were also used, but not as frequently as ceramic cookware.
- K. Ceramics: are a combination of Spanish, Indian, and British types.
 1. Spanish wares imported from Mexico and Cuba via the private trade.
 2. Indian pottery consisted chiefly of San Marcos ware, a Guale (?) Indian pottery produced by Christian Indian communities on the fringes of town.
 3. English-wares reached St. Augustine through trade, much of it illicit, with the English North American colonies.
- L. Mortar and pestle - for grinding corn into meal. Corn meal was most likely eaten in the form of tortillas, or flat cakes cooked on a griddle.
- M. Barrel Well - the Spaniards drank well water. Although it had a strong sulphur taste, it was safe to drink. (We would not recommend that anyone drink water from the Gallegos well, however.)
- N. Canoe
 1. Is a dugout made in the Everglades by Seminole Indians.
 2. Similar (although larger and deeper) canoes were used by both Spaniards and Indians in the estuarine waters around St. Augustine.
- O. Waste disposal
 1. Human Waste
 - a. People usually relieved themselves in metal or ceramic urinals and jars. Outhouses existed but were not the rule.
 - b. Wastes were either buried, used to fertilize the kitchen garden, or collected for use on the fields.
 2. Kitchen garbage was either
 - a. Buried in trash pits (usually dug about 3 feet deep) or
 - b. Scattered randomly about the yard and garden.
(There is archaeological evidence for both practices.)
 3. Oyster shells, an abundant form of waste, were probably piled at the back of the yard and periodically disposed of. (It is quite likely that the oyster shell used in the construction of tabby houses was accumulated in this manner.)

From the above information one may imagine the mingling of odors in a typical house yard. People of the time were accustomed to a more pungent environment than our people are used to.)

P. Personal Hygiene:

1. Bathing

- a. Was done infrequently, probably no more than once a month, if that often.
- b. Meant a lot of hard work, drawing water and heating it.
- c. Was considered to be potentially hazardous to health. People were afraid of chills, believing they caused disease.

2. Oral hygiene: was poor

- a. Excavated skeletal remains almost uniformly exhibit numerous cavities, missing teeth, bone damage from abscesses, etc.
- b. By the age of forty the average person would have lost most of his teeth.
- c. Shaving: men of the 18th century went clean shaven although they did not necessarily shave every day. The typical shaving instrument was the straight razor.

O.G. Ganong
July 1977
Revised by
M.C. Scardaville
May 1978

GALLEGOS HOUSE ACTIVITIES

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Supplies</u>
washing clothes	half-barrel tub wooden trough wooden paddle fence palmetto mat	home made soap cold well water dirty clothes
mending	scissors	needles thread (not on spool)
cooking	iron cookware wooden spoons knives earthenware jars whetstone palmetto mat, small wooden trays leather wineskin ladle twine	lentils sea salt, not fine vinegar olive oil hambone onions black-eye peas (dry) garbanzos (dry) kidney beans (dry) rice
firebuilding	flint ax hatchet palmetto fan	firewood, small diameter charcoal
keeping house	oil lamp broom blanket clothing to hang up palmetto mats	fish oil
marketing	twine bag back basket	
gardening	hoe digging stick	

Amy Bushnell
3-19-32

GALLEGOS HOUSE PROVISIONS

Salad Garden

onions
 carrots
 radishes
 cabbage
 leaf lettuce
 asparagus
 small artichokes
 green peas
 collard greens
 garlic

Herbs

cayenne pepper
 chili pepper
 chives
 dill
 borage
 parsley
 winter savory
 fennel
 marjoram
 spearmint
 basil
 rosemary
 lavender
 coriander

Cultivated Fruits

sweet oranges
 sour oranges
 Key limes
 lemons
 grapefruit
 plantains
 figs
 pomegranates
 grapes
 guavas

Field Produce

turnips
 sweet corn
 field corn
 pumpkins
 winter squash
 canteloupe
 watermelon
 sweet potatoes
 lima beans
 black-eyed peas
 white acre peas
 field peas
 gourds

Environment, Flora

cassina
 koonti
 heart of palm
 palm fruit
 persimmons
 cactus fruit
 blackberries
 wild grapes
 wild onions
 acorns

Environment, Fauna

oysters
 clams
 turtles
 mullet
 redfish
 drum
 shark
 sea salt
 honey

Expedients

hominy grits
 yellow cornmeal
 city water
 dried hominy

Trade, Import

cassava
 chocolate
 wheat flour
 rice
 wine vinegar
 wine
 olive oil
 hard soap
 rock salt
 rum
 hard cheese
 salt beef
 salt pork
 hard brown sugar
 black beans
 kidney beans
 garbanzos
 fava beans
 navy beans
 pinto beans

Trade, Local

fresh beef
 dried beef
 lard
 salt bacon
 dried turkey
 bear fat (imit.)
 tobacco twists
 venison

Availability: Not all of these would have been available year round. There should be attention to the seasons, with fresh garden produce and fruits appearing only when they naturally would. Otherwise, they must be used dried. Imported items should appear sporadically and in limited quantities. Vinegar, olive oil, wheat and wine were the only ones a Spaniard considered indispensable. The wheat flour would probably be baked into pound loaves or hardtack elsewhere. Wine would be consumed by the soldier-husband, probably in a tavern.

Storage: Dried herbs and vegetables may hang inside the house. No large amount of import-trade food should be in evidence. The Indian-type wild roots were used mainly during a famine, so they should not coincide with other foods. Containers must be authentic. The alacena should not be used to store modern containers. There should be no unauthentic supplies on the property.

Cooking: Use a small fire and a clay pot sitting on the coals. The dishes that may be prepared are these:

- (1) a cocido based on dried corn, peas and squashes, with other vegetables added for flavoring. The cocido may contain fish or shellfish, or a small amount of salted or dried meat.
- (2) a salad of fresh or cooked vegetables, eaten with vinegar and oil.
- (3) sweet corn in the inner husk, or sweet potatoes, baked in the ashes.
- (4) corncakes, wrapped in cornhusks and baked in the ashes.

1728 Spanish Infantry Drills

Section 1. Basic Commands:
The Soldier Under Arms

Section 2. Bayonet Commands

Section 3. Commands to Load
and Fire the Fusil

3:A Commands to Fire an
Already Loaded Fusil

3:B Commands to Load

3:C Sequence of commands
needed to load then fire

Section 4. Complete Manual of Arms
in the original order

1728 SPANISH INFANTRY DRILLS

Developed from Ordenanzas Militares de 12 de julio de 1728, courtesy of the Biblioteca del Congreso de Mexico, D.F. and the French 1703 drill, courtesy of Fortress Louisbourg, Parks Canada, and in concurrence with NPS-6, Guidelines for Blackpowder Safety.

SECTION I. THE BASIC COMMANDS: THE SOLDIER UNDER ARMS

When a soldado falls in for drill or other military duties under arms, he should assume the Position of the Soldier with his Fusil at either:

ARMAS AL HOMBRO = Shoulder Arms

or

DESCANSEN SOBRE LAS ARMAS = Rest over your Weapons.

The first movements a recruit needs to master are those necessary to go back and forth between these two basic positions.

As in the Marching Commands, a Standard Count of "Uno..Dos" or roughly one second should separate the component movements of these drills. Remember not to get in a hurry; this is the 18th century, not the 20th; drills should be stately and somewhat dignified, not a matter of rip, snort and tear! Try counting under your breath until the timing becomes natural to you.

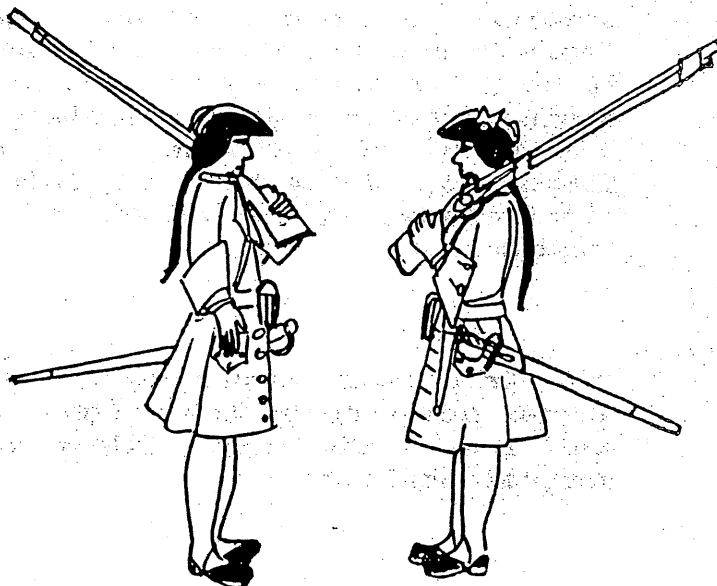
1. ARMAS AL HOMBRO

Shoulder Arms

The Shoulder Arms position is reached from several other positions, but primarily from the DESCANSEN SOBRE LAS ARMAS....Rest over your Weapons (modern term: Order Arms).

VETERAN TROOPS PLEASE TAKE NOTE:

Although parade practice after 1750 was to carry the Fusil on the shoulder in a near vertical position, as late as 1737 in art and drill manuals the Fusil's position is on the shoulder with the trigger guard against the shoulder, the Fusil rotated slightly in toward the head and the left hand holding the Fusil by the comb at a distance of about four fingers' widths from the end of the stock.



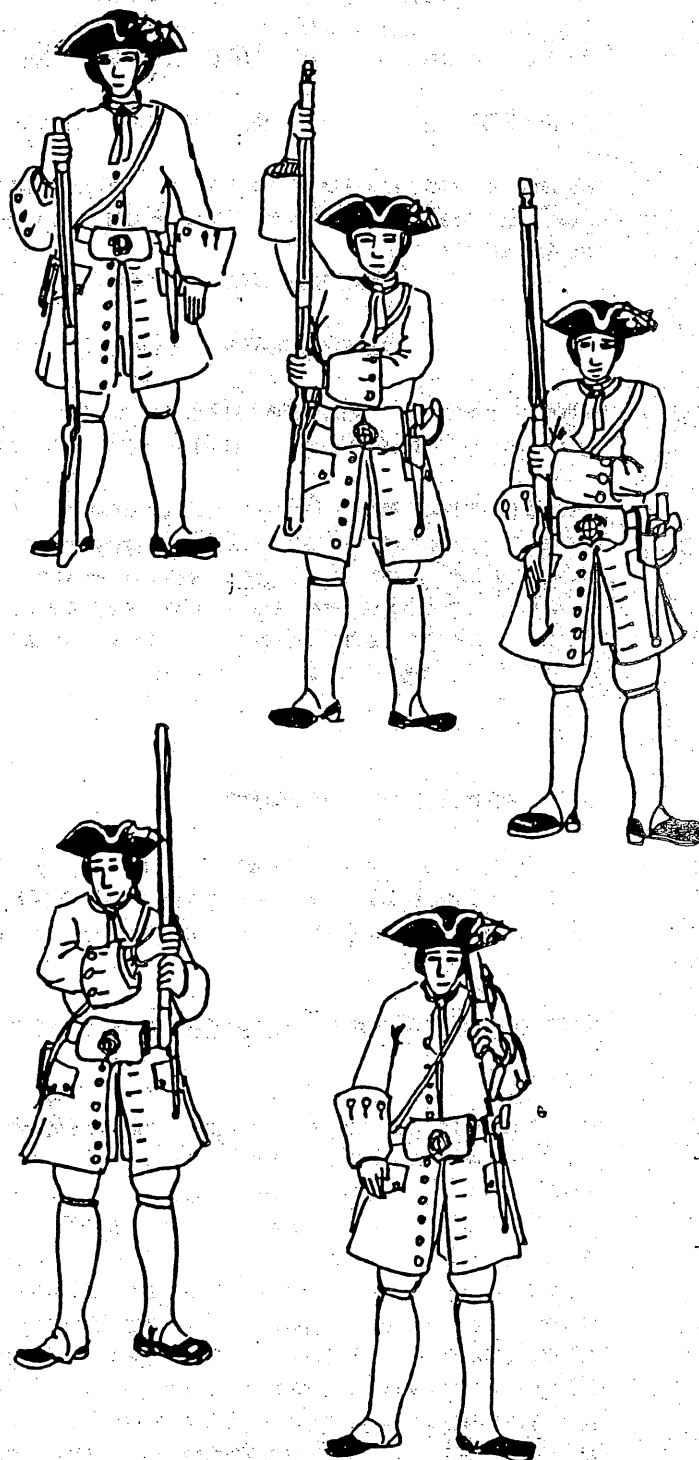
To move from the DESCANSEN SOBRE LAS ARMAS to the ARMAS AL HOMBRO:

1.1 With the right hand gripping the Fusil near the muzzle, extend the right arm upwards, carrying the Fusil vertically beside the body. At the same time, carry the left arm across the body and with the left hand seize the Fusil just above the lock.

1.2 Holding the Fusil steady in the left hand, drop the right hand and grasp the Fusil below the lock on the small of the butt. Ensure that the Fusil remains in a vertical position.

1.3 Dropping the left hand to the side of the body, with the right hand only carry the Fusil across the body from the right to the left in a vertical position, turning the left side of the Fusil in toward the face and lifting it high enough so that the right hand passes at about the throat level. Continue on and place the Fusil on the shoulder, a a slope, trigger guard facing down, bring the left hand up to hold the Fusil by the end of the stock. As the Fusil is placed on the shoulder and the left hand comes up, raise both the left and right elbows to the height of the shoulders.

1.4 Drop the right hand to its normal position by the right side and lower the left elbow to a natural position.



2. DESCANSEN SOBRE LAS ARMAS

Rest over your Weapons.

DESCANSEN SOBRE LAS ARMAS is a basic and relaxed starting point for many arms movements.

To move from Armas Al Hombro to DESCANSEN SOBRE LAS ARMAS:

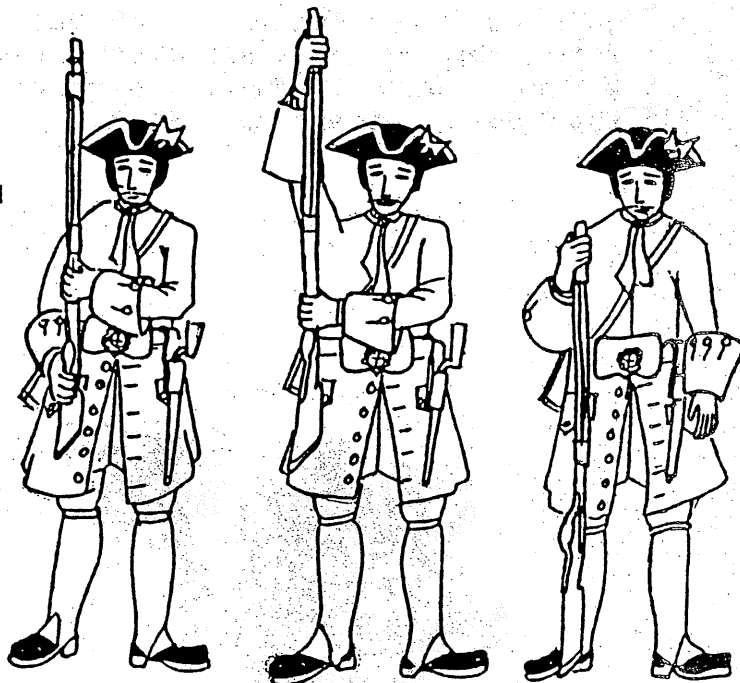
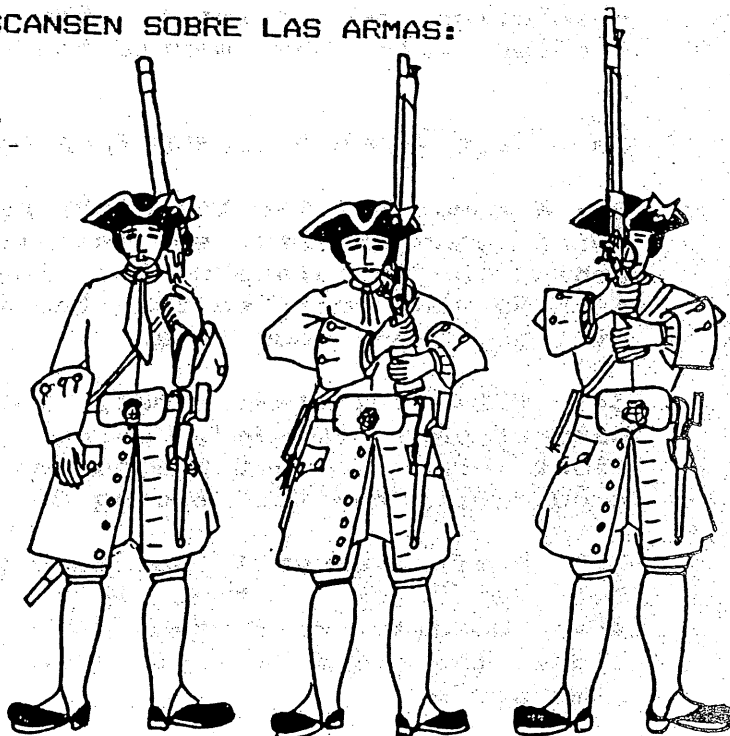
2.1 With the left hand, rotate the Fusil lying on the shoulder so the lockplate faces up and the Hammer is toward the chin. Bring the right hand across and grip the Fusil firmly by the wrist of the stock. Raise the elbows up and out at the level of the shoulders.

2.2 With a firm grip on the Fusil, lift it off the shoulder and hold it directly in front of the face in a vertical position, some four inches away so that the eyes are about level with the lockplate retaining screw, but with the lock still facing away from the face, the elbows still at the height of the shoulders.

2.3 Taking the weight of the Fusil on the right hand, carry the Fusil to a vertical position by the right side, shifting the left hand to a grip on the fore stock, the elbow relaxed into a normal position and the arm held horizontal across the body.

2.4 Holding the Fusil firmly by the right side with the left hand, extend the right arm up the Fusil and seize it with the right hand by the last six inches of the barrel.

2.5 With the right hand lower the Fusil to the ground in the Rest over your Weapons position, cutting away the left hand to its normal position. As the fusil is lowered, ensure that the weapon lands on the heel of the butt.



3. ARMAS A TIERRA

Ground your Weapons

The ARMAS A TIERRA or Ground Arms was employed to get 18th century troops to lay down their arms; it is useful in the modern drill exercise as a way to give the training squad a rest by having the troops Ground Arms and march forward until clear of the Fusiles. On resumption of training, the soldados realign themselves with their fusiles, which have marked the squad's position.

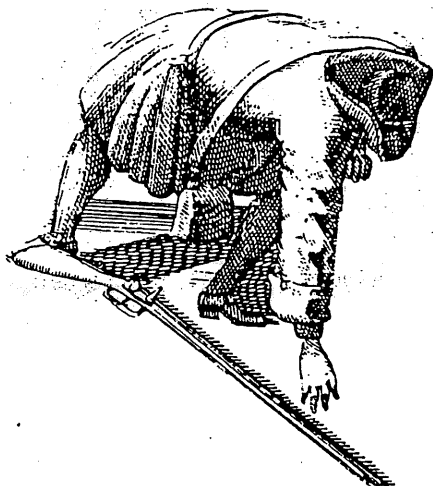
To effect ARMAS A TIERRA from DESCANSEN SOBRE LAS ARMAS:

3.1 Without lifting the right heel, swing your instep so that it is behind the Buttplate of the Fusil, turning the Fusil so that the lock will be toward your knee.

3.2 With the left foot, take a natural pace forward, using your right hand to put the gun on the ground with the lock facing UP.

3.3 Raise yourself up; move your left foot back. Stand with your arms hanging comfortably to your sides, the right foot firm in the same place.

3.4 Swing the balls of your feet back to the Position of a Soldier, with the right foot over the Butt of your musket, without picking up the heel of the right foot.



Reverse the four movements of ARMAS A TIERRA to get the Fusiles back in the hands of the drill squad.

4. LEVANTEN ARMAS

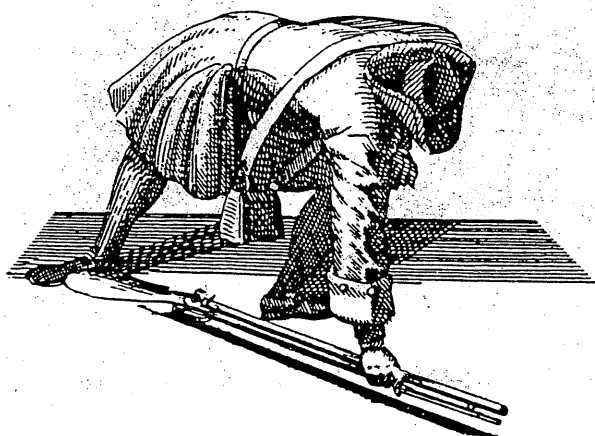
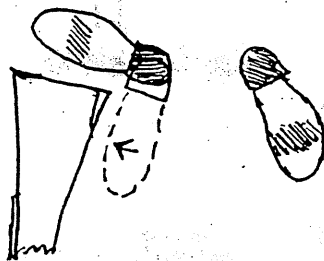
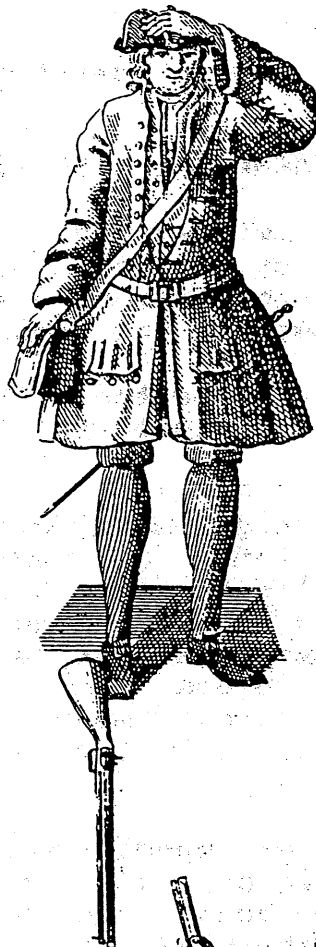
Pick up your Weapons

4.1 Move the instep of the right foot behind the Buttplate, turning on your heel, with the body and arms also turning.

4.2 Move the left foot a natural pace to the front; lower the body with the right arm extended and take hold of the gun at the place your hand was when you put it on the ground.

4.3 Pick up the gun with your right hand, while retiring your left foot to its former position.

4.4 Turn your right instep back to where it was before this Command, sliding your right hand up the barrel until it is about four fingers' widths from the end of the muzzle.



SECTION II. COMMANDS INVOLVING THE BAYONET

The Bayonet was such an important feature of 18th century soldiering that the commands to mount and dismount this arm should be mastered by the troops very early in their training.

To Fix Bayonets from a Position of ARMAS AL HOMBRO:

5. PASEN LAS ARMAS AL LADO IZQUIERDO Weapons to the Left Side

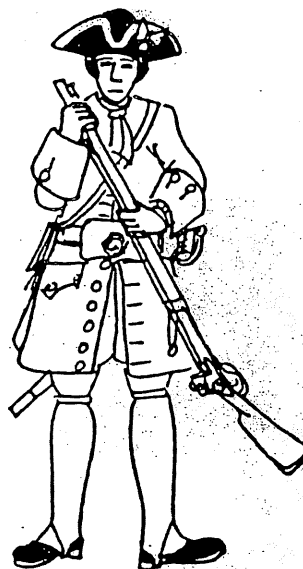
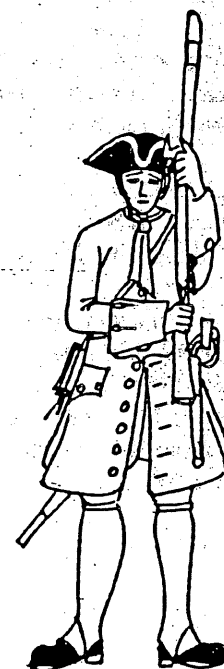
5.1 Grasp the Fusil with the right hand at the wrist of the stock, while leaving the left hand still gripping the Fusil by the comb.

As this is done, raise the left and right elbows to the level of the shoulders.

5.2 With the right hand pull the fusil forward into a vertical position, still held tight against the shoulder and body. Bend the elbow and press the entire left forearm, from elbow to wrist against the vertical musket, the left hand taking a grip on the upper stock.

5.3 With the left hand, lower the fusil to a diagonal position in front of the body, the muzzle angled toward the left shoulder, the trigger guard facing left.

Grasp of the barrel with the right hand at about chest level.



6. SAQUEN LA BAYONETA !!

6.1 Holding the Fusil steady in position with the left hand in front of the body, reach across with the right hand inside the Fusil and under the left elbow, taking a firm grasp on the socket of the bayonet.

Draw Bayonet !



7. ALTA LA BAYONETA !!

7.1 Draw the bayonet from the scabbard in a smooth motion and hold the bayonet in front of the right shoulder, blade up, with the socket being in this position about a hand's width away from the muzzle of the Fusil.

Raise Up Bayonet !



8. METAN LA BAYONETA EN EL CANON !!

8.1 Slip the socket over the barrel of the musket so that the mounting stud on the barrel engages the locking slot on the barrel; turn and lock the bayonet home.

Put Bayonet on Barrel

8.2 After the Standard Interval Count (Uno..Dos), release the right hand from the bayonet socket and grasp the musket about six inches down from the muzzle.



9. PRESENTEN LA BAYONETA !!

9.1 Stand at Attention and move the gun in front of yourself with both hands without moving the left hand from where you had it.

9.2 Take your right hand below the Lock, without separating the gun from your body more than necessary to comfortably hold it.

9.3 Turn to the right with your left foot until it is even with the right, pulling the gun in front of you with your arms arched.

9.4 Move your right foot back 18 inches from your left foot, at a right angle. (90 degrees)

Support the Fusil over the right thigh, the left knee just a bit bent.

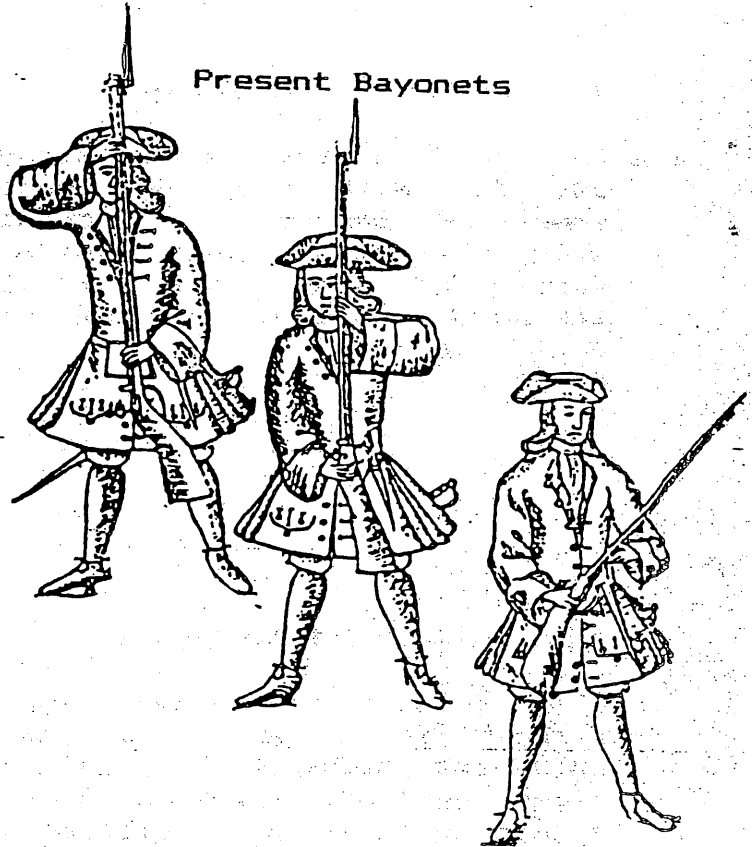
10. CALEN LA BAYONETA !!

10.1 Put your right foot forward. Clasp the gun with the right hand under the Buttplate.

10.2 Move your right foot back 18 inches from the left foot. Allow the gun to fall into the open palm of the hand and over the crook of the left arm, the barrel held close to the body, the lock being to the top, and the right foot pointed at the front sight of the gun, the knees somewhat bent and the right side held as if you were exerting force.

NOTE: At this point the drill calls for several right and left facings with the bayonet kept lowered, so that the soldier is accustomed to the feel of the weapon held in this attitude.

Present Bayonets



Lower the Bayonet



ARMAS AL HOMBRO will be useful to go onto any other movements from CALEN LA BAYONETA.

11. PASEN LAS ARMAS AL LADO IZQUIERDO

Weapons to the Left Side

11.1 Put the right foot back to its primary location, and lift the gun to the level of the face, vertical.

11.2 Give a quarter-turn to the left, lowering the gun; the right hand should grasp the barrel about four fingers' widths from the muzzle, and the gun should be about the level of the chest, the right hand about the height of the shoulder and the left hand about the height of the hip.



12. SAQUEN LA BAYONETA DEL CANON !!

Withdraw Bayonet from Barrel

12.1 Grasp the socket of the Bayonet with the right hand and turn it to release the locking band.

12.2 After the Standard Count (Uno..Dos) lift the bayonet socket off the musket and hold the bayonet in front of the shoulder, blade pointing up, with the socket being about 4 inches from the muzzle.



13. ENVAINEN LA BAYONETA !!

Sheath Bayonet

13.1 Carry the bayonet to its scabbard with the right hand, passing between the body and the musket and under the left elbow, and sheathing it home in the scabbard.

13.2 After the Standard Count (Uno..Dos) return to grasping the Fusil about six inches from the muzzle.

SECTION III. COMMAND SEQUENCE FOR LOADING AND FIRING THE FUSIL

The early 18th century Private Soldier under arms carried his Fusil, and wore a waistbelt upon which was slung a bayonet and "belly-box" style cartridge box generally carrying nine (9) rounds, often worn just to the right of the belt buckle. A priming flask was slung on a narrow flat leather strap worn hanging from the left shoulder to the right side of the body, the flask falling down below the level of the belt. Additionally, each man under arms should carry a spare, clean, sharp flint, and a pick and whisk set. Sometimes an infantryman's sword, or "hangar" was also worn, but it was not as important as the fusil and bayonet. Slings on the guns were limited to grenadiers and other special units.

The cartridge had come into general use in European armies by the 1740's, although there are examples of actions where troops were still using the slower process of loose ball and powder loading. These cartridges were glued paper sleeves into which the massive ball of the period (often 16 gauge size or .69 caliber = 1 ounce weight each) joined a massive powder charge (7/16ths of an ounce was standard in the Spanish Army for many years) and occasionally some wadding as well. A very popular military round of the 18th century was "buck and ball" where the cartridge held the massive ball mentioned above and a cluster of .32 caliber buckshot. One end of these paper tubes was glued shut, while the other was carefully folded to allow the Soldier to open it by tearing the tag off with his teeth.

Any flintlock gun must be prepared for firing by two distinct steps: the priming of the flashpan, and the loading of the charge down the bore. VETERAN TROOPS PLEASE TAKE NOTE: The practice of using the cartridge for both the priming pan and the bore charge was only established in the Spanish and French armies after the 1750's !

Loading and firing drills usually start assuming that the Soldier is at the position of ARMAS AL HOMBRO, with his Fusil on Half-cock, the pan shut, and the hammerstall (if owned) on.

SECTION III:A COMMANDS TO FIRE AN ALREADY LOADED FUSIL

14. LA MANO DERECHA AL ARMA

Right Hand to Weapon

14.1 Raising both the left and right elbows to the height of the shoulders, the Soldier carries his right hand across and seizes the Fusil by the small of the stock, at the same time revolving the Fusil inwardly on the shoulder with the left hand so that the hammer points toward his chin. The Fusil does not yet leave the shoulder.



15. ALTAS LAS ARMAS

15.1 Lift the Fusil off the shoulder to a vertical position in front of the face, maintaining the grips of both hands, the triggerguard being at the level of the chin or cravat. Both elbows are held as high as the shoulders.

At this time the soldier places his right foot back in the first movement of the Right Face; counting " UNO..DOS ", HE THEN SWINGS ON HIS HEELS TO THE RIGHT.

NOTE: At the completion of this command ALL the soldiers are facing 90 degrees from the target or enemy.

Raise Up Weapons



16. PRESENTEN LAS ARMAS

16.1 With the right hand maintaining a firm grip, drop the Fusil from the vertical position to an angle to the left across the body, into the open palm of the left hand which is held just above waist level. The left elbow is so bend so that the muzzle is held about the height of the shoulder. The left hand holds the musket at its center of gravity.

As the Fusil hits the left hand, the head should be snapped to the left to face the enemy or target.

Present Weapons



17. PREPAREN LAS ARMAS

17.1 Bring Your Fusil vertical in front of the center of your chest.

17.2 Cock the hammer to the Full-cock position using the thumb of the right hand. Have a care not to let your hand slip; it is easy to cut yourself on the flint.

Ready your Weapons



18. APUNTEN

18.1 Extend the arms away from the body, turning the musket up almost vertical; simultaneously turn the left toe toward the target.

18.2 Bring the musket to the right shoulder and sight along the barrel. Raise the elbows to the height of the shoulders. Bend the left knee slightly while keeping the right leg straight. Lean toward the target.

19. DISPAREN

19.1 Pull the trigger. Don't jerk or flinch; continue to hold the muzzle downrange in the APUNTEN Position.

The original instruction in Spanish is:

"Procura que no sea la Turbacion que dispare, sino el valor y conocimiento, tirando el gatillo quando se le mandare, con la mayor compostura."

Which is to say: " Strive mightily in order that it may not be Confusion that fires, but rather valor and wisdom, pulling the trigger when it shall be ordered (and not before!), with the greatest composure." The fear and confusion of battle is something we often forget in Living History; for our own safety, we would do well to remember it when handling these still lethal firearms.

SECTION III:B

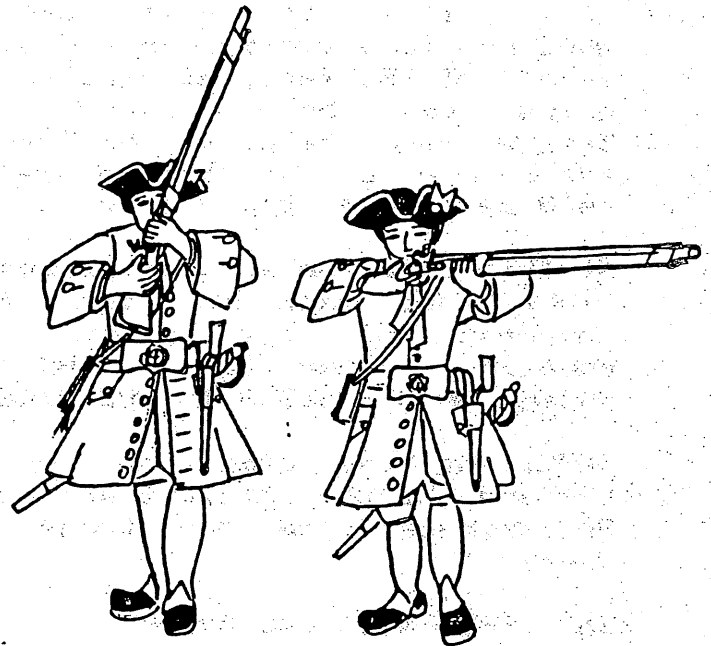
COMMANDS TO LOAD THE FUSIL

20. RETIRAN LAS ARMAS

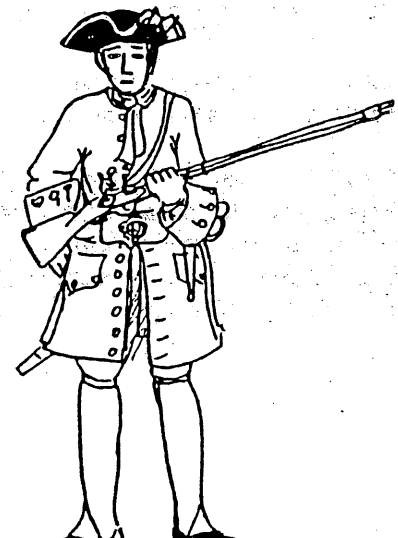
20.1 With the right hand maintaining its firm grip, drop the musket from the vertical position to an angle to the left across the body. Straighten the left knee and pull the right foot into its Normal Position of a Soldier.

The left elbow is bent so that the muzzle is held about the height of the shoulder. The left hand holds the musket at its center of gravity.

Take Aim



Retire Arms or "Recover"



21. PONGAN LA LLABE EN EL FIADOR Half-Cock

21.1 Holding the gun with both hands, use the right thumb and the web of the right hand to pull the Hammer back to the first notch or click; for the new recruit, this position in English is called the Half-cock. Make sure you do not pull the hammer so hard as to put it into the second notch or click which is the Full cock position (ready to fire).

22. LIMPIEN LA PIEDRA Clean the Flint

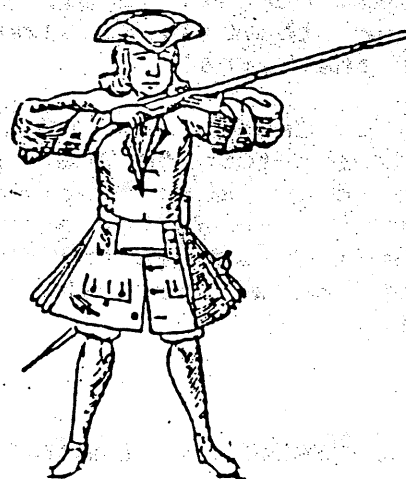
22.1 Apply the thumb and forefinger of the right hand to the flint, and wipe off the crud from the last shot. Have a care the way you move your fingers along the sharp edge of the stone, since it will cut you like a surgical instrument.

If you had not yet fired the Fusil, open the Frizzen at this time, using your thumb and forefinger.

23. SOPLEN LA CAZOLETA Blow out the Pan

23.1 Hold the gun with both hands in order to bring it up close to the mouth, as if it were in a Present Arms position, with the left hand serving as a fork.

23.2 WITHOUT INCLINING THE HEAD, blow out the flashpan; then immediately lower the gun until it is supported on the right thigh.



24. TOMEN EL POLVORIN Handle Priming Flasks

24.1 Lower the gun with both hands a bit, finding a comfortable position of balance with the gun to the front, and take up the priming flask in your right hand.

25. CEBEN Prime

25.1 The 18th century drills show the fusil horizontal for this command; for our purposes, keep the barrel angled up so that it is not pointing at anyone. Put the necessary quantity of powder into the Pan making sure it is close to the touchhole. Retire the Priming Flask.

SAFETY NOTE: DO NOT LEAN OVER THE PAN DURING THE PROCESS AND AVOID OVERLOADING THE PAN WITH PRIMING! It is not necessary to have enough powder in there to burn off your eyebrows. A quarter of a teaspoon should be the greatest of plenty.

NOTE: If your Priming Flask has a stopper, make sure that it is sealed.

25.2 Cup your hand around the lock area of your Fusil to shield it from the wind. Put the last two fingers of your right hand behind the Frizzen in preparation for closing the pans.

26. CIERREN LA CAZOLETA

Close the Pans

26.1 Lower the RASTRILLO\ Frizzen to close the pan. The PRESENTEN ARMAS Position is how you should end up. See Movement 16.

27. PASEN LAS ARMAS AL LADO IZQUIERDO

Weapons to the Left Side

27.1 Advance the Right Foot to the first position necessary to Left Face\ A La Izquierda. Holding the Fusil firmly in the Left Hand, reach out the right arm to full extension along the top of the Fusil barrel. Grasp the Fusil with your thumb lying alongside the top of the barrel.

27.2 Count: " UNO..DOS " Give a quarter-turn to the left so as to be once more facing the target front. Swing the gun to a diagonal position across the body. The left hand is at about the height of the hip.



28. SAQUEN EL CARTUCHO

Withdraw Cartridge

28.1 Bring the gun a bit closer to yourself.

28.2 Take your right hand to the cartridge box and extract a cartridge.

28.3 Take the cartridge toward the muzzle, leaving it about 4 inches away from the opening of the bore. The tail or tab of the cartucho should be between your thumb and forefinger.



29. ABRAN EL CARTUCHO

29.1 Take the cartucho to your mouth and tear off the top of it with your teeth.

29.2 Return the opened cartucho to the muzzle area (position 28.3), shielding it with your hand, and pinching the open edges of the paper securely closed with your thumb and forefinger.

Open the Cartridge



30. METAN EL CARTUCHO EN EL CANON

30.1 Turn the cartucho upside down and dump the powder (and charge if a live round is being loaded) into the bore. Make sure the paper tube is well into the bore to facilitate the ramming.

SAFETY NOTE: MAKE SURE YOU USE ONLY THE THUMB AND FOREFINGER SO THAT IF THERE IS AN ACCIDENTAL FLASH, THE BURNS WILL BE MINIMIZED.

30.2 Take the first two fingers of your right hand to the tip of the ramrod.

Put Cartridge in Barrel



31. SAQUEN LA BAQUETA

31.1 With a smooth upward motion, withdraw the rammer about halfway out by extending your arm to its maximum comfortable length. Immediately drop your hand back down along the length of the rammer to the first brass barrel band.

31.2 Complete the movement of withdrawing the rammer and in a circular motion UP and OVER TO THE RIGHT, let it fall into the open palm of the right hand, the rammer's shaft between the index finger and the middle finger. The arm is straight, the rammer level along the arm with the small end next to the shoulder.

Withdraw Rammers



32. ALTA LA BAQUETA

32.1 Grasp the rammer firmly, lowering the rammer tip. It should stay perpendicular with the arm straight with the shoulder. That is to say, the arm is horizontal, and the rammer vertical.

Raise up Rammer



33. ACORTEN LA BAQUETA

33.1 Support the rammer tip against the right side of the ribcage.

33.2 Run your hand along the rammer's shaft until it is about 4 inches from the rammer tip.

Shorten Rammers



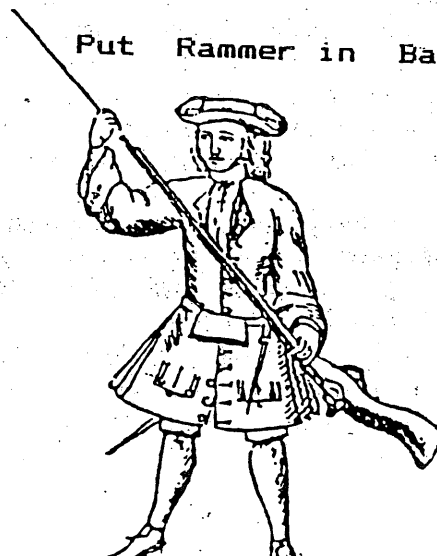
34. METAN LA BAQUETA EN EL CANON

34.1 Using thumb and forefinger only, put the rammer into the bore.

AT ALL TIMES, KEEP THE MUZZLE VERTICAL AND SLIGHTLY INCLINED AWAY FROM YOUR FACE. DON'T LET IT POINT AT ANOTHER SOLDIER OR VISITOR EITHER!

Put Rammer in Barrel

34.2 Move your hand to the midpoint of the rammer shaft.



35. ATAQUEN

Ram

35.1 Ram the charge home with enthusiasm. The hand lets go of the ramrod, and swings out of the way just in case of a premature ignition. With enough "enthusiasm", it should seat the charge home.

35.2 *** The original drill calls for the repeating of the ramming two more times. The traditional 18th century pattern seems to have been: TAP TAP TAP (Count: UNO.DOS) TAP TAP TAP (Count: UNO.DOS) TAP TAP TAP

Considering modern safety principles, this is unsafe in demonstrations as it exposes the soldier to an increased chance of accidental ignition and a lift-off of the rammer as a lethal projectile. It was necessary in the 18th century battlefield, as any veteran who has fired live (bullet or buckshot) loads can testify. After a few rounds, the fouling of the barrel makes a strenuous effort necessary to force the next load downward.

However, in blank firing, with relatively clean bores, it makes no logical sense to ram on the charge with nine full strokes as these early 18th century drills call for.

36. RETIREN LA BAQUETA

Retire Rammer

36.1 Withdraw the rammer with a flip of the wrist, catching it at the midpoint of its shaft.

36.2 Finish taking it out of the barrel, balancing it in the palm of your right hand, parallel to the ground, with the large ramming tip toward your shoulder. Refer to Movement 31.2.



37. ALTA LA BAQUETA

Raise up Rammers

37.1 Grasp the rammer firmly, lowering the small end. It should stay perpendicular with the arm straight with the shoulder. This is the opposite of movement 32.1.

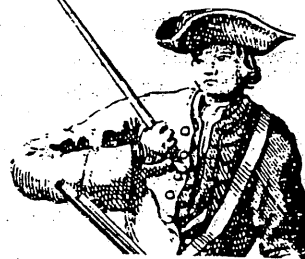


38. ACORTEN LA BAQUETA

38.1 Support the rammer's small end against the right side of the ribcage.

38.2 Run your hand along the rammer's shaft until it is about 4 inches from the rammer tip, in the same manner as movement 33.

Shorten Rammers



39. METAN LA BAQUETA EN SU LUGAR

39.1 With your right hand, carry the rammer so that the small end is at the entry point of the rammer channel next to the first brass barrel band.

39.2 Insert the rammer into the channel up to its midpoint.

39.3 Move your hand to the rammer tip and complete the movement of replacing it into its place. Then take your right hand to the end of the muzzle, with the elbow a bit elevated.

Return Rammers



40. ARMAS AL HOMBRO

40.1 With the right hand gripping the Fusil near the muzzle, extend the right arm upwards, carrying the Fusil vertically beside the body, as high as comfortably possible. The left hand is still on the Fusil just above the lock.

40.2 Holding the Fusil steady in the left hand, drop the right hand and grasp the Fusil below the lock on the wrist of the stock. Ensure that the Fusil remains vertical.

40.3 Drop the left hand to the butt. Place the Fusil on the shoulder, at a slope, trigger guard facing down. As the Fusil is placed on the shoulder, raise both the left and right elbows to the height of the shoulders.

Shoulder Arms



40.4 Drop the right hand to its normal position by the right side, slapping your casaca pleats, and lower the left elbow to a natural position.

REVEIW OF COMMANDS OF THE 1728 DRILL AS THEY APPEAR IN THIS TEXT

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | ARMAS AL HOMBRO | Shoulder Arms |
| 2. | DESCANSEN SOBRE LAS ARMAS | Rest over your Weapons |
| 3. | ARMAS A TIERRA | Ground Your Weapons |
| 4. | LEVANTEN ARMAS | Take Up Your Weapons |
| ** | ARMAS AL HOMBRO | Shoulder Arms |
| 5. | PASEN LAS ARMAS AL LADO IZQUIERDO | Weapons to the Left Side |
| 6. | SAQUEN LA BAYONETA | Draw Bayonet |
| 7. | ALTA LA BAYONETA | Up Bayonet |
| 8. | METAN LA BAYONETA EN EL CANON | Put Bayonet on Barrel |
| 9. | PRESENTEN LA BAYONETA | Present Bayonet |
| 10. | CALEN LA BAYONETA | Charge/ Lower the Bayonet |
| 11. | PASEN LAS ARMAS AL LADO IZQUIERDO | Weapons to the Left Side |
| 12. | SAQUEN LA BAYONETA DEL CANON | Withdraw Bayonet from Barrel |
| 13. | ENVAINEN LA BAYONETA | Sheath your Bayonet |
| ** | ARMAS AL HOMBRO | Shoulder Arms |
| 14. | LA MANO DERECHA AL ARMA | Right Hand to Weapon |
| 15. | ALTAS LAS ARMAS | Raise Up Weapons |
| 16. | PRESENTEN LAS ARMAS | Present Weapons |
| 17. | PREPAREN LAS ARMAS | Ready your Weapons |
| 18. | APUNTEN | Take Aim |
| 19. | DISPAREN | Shoot |
| 20. | RETIREN LAS ARMAS | Retire Arms or "Recover" |
| 21. | PONGAN LA LLABE EN EL FIADOR | Half-Cock |
| 22. | LIMPIEN LA PIEDRA | Clean the Flint |
| 23. | SOPLEN LA CAZOLETA | Blow out the Pan |
| 24. | TOMEN EL POLVORIN | Handle your Priming Flasks |
| 25. | CEBEN | Prime |
| 26. | CIERREN LA CAZOLETA | Close the Pans |
| 27. | PASEN LAS ARMAS AL LADO IZQUIERDO | Weapons to the Left Side |
| 28. | SAQUEN EL CARTUCHO | Withdraw Cartridge |
| 29. | ABRAN EL CARTUCHO | Open the Cartridge |
| 30. | METAN EL CARTUCHO EN EL CANON | Put Cartridge in the Barrel |
| 31. | SAQUEN LA BAQUETA | Withdraw Rammer |
| 32. | ALTA LA BAQUETA | Raise up Rammer |
| 33. | ACORTEN LA BAQUETA | Shorten Rammer |
| 34. | METAN LA BAQUETA EN EL CANON | Put Rammer in the Barrel |
| 35. | ATAQUEN | Ram |
| 36. | RETIREN LA BAQUETA | Retire Rammer |
| 37. | ALTA LA BAQUETA | Raise up Rammer |
| 38. | ACORTEN LA BAQUETA | Shorten Rammer |
| 39. | METAN LA BAQUETA EN SU LUGAR | Return Rammer |
| 40. | ARMAS AL HOMBRO | Shoulder Arms |

from Armas al Hombre

20.	RETIREN LAS ARMAS	Retire Arms or "Recover"
21.	PONGAN LA LLABE EN EL FIADOR	Half-Cock
22.	LIMPIEN LA PIEDRA	Clean the Flint
23.	SOPLEN LA CAZOLETA	Blow out the Pan
24.	TOMEN EL POLVORIN	Handle your Priming Flasks
25.	CEBEN	Prime
26.	CIERREN LA CAZOLETA	Close the Fans
27.	PASEN LAS ARMAS AL LADO IZQUIERDO	Weapons to the Left Side
28.	SAQUEN EL CARTUCHO	Withdraw Cartridge
29.	ABRAN EL CARTUCHO	Open the Cartridge
30.	METAN EL CARTUCHO EN EL CANON	Put Cartridge in the Barrel
31.	SAQUEN LA BAQUETA	Withdraw Rammer
32.	ALTA LA BAQUETA	Raise up Rammer
33.	ACORTEN LA BAQUETA	Shorten Rammer
34.	METAN LA BAQUETA EN EL CANON	Put Rammer in the Barrel
35.	ATAQUEN	Ram
36.	RETIREN LA BAQUETA	Retire Rammer
37.	ALTA LA BAQUETA	Raise up Rammer
38.	ACORTEN LA BAQUETA	Shorten Rammer
39.	METAN LA BAQUETA EN SU LUGAR	Return Rammer
40.	ARMAS AL HOMBRO	Shoulder Arms
14.	LA MANO DERECHA AL ARMA	Right Hand to Weapon
15.	ALTAS LAS ARMAS	Raise Up Weapons
16.	PRESENTEN LAS ARMAS	Present Weapons
17.	PREPAREN LAS ARMAS	Ready your Weapons
18.	AFUNTEN	Take Aim
19.	DISPAREN	Shoot

SECTION IV

2-21

ORDENANZAS MILITARES
con sus Innovaciones y Aditamentos que
Comprenden la de Infanteria, Caballeria
y Dragones, desde el Ano 1728 hasta 1755.
De Orden y a Expensas de Su Majestad, En Madrid, Impreso
en el Ano de 1764.

Ordenanza de 12 de julio de 1728

MANEJO DEL ARMA DE INFANTERIA

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | LA MANO DERECHA AL ARMA | Right Hand to Weapon |
| 2. | ALTAS LAS ARMAS | Raise Up Weapons |
| 3. | PRESENTEN LAS ARMAS | Present Weapons |
| 4. | PREPAREN LAS ARMAS | Ready your Weapons |
| 5. | APUNTEN | Take Aim |
| 6. | DISPAREN | Shoot |
| 7. | RETIREN LAS ARMAS | Retire Arms or "Recover" |
| 8. | PONGAN LA LLABE EN EL FIADOR | Half-Cock |
| 9. | LIMPIEN LA PIEDRA | Clean the Flint |
| 10. | SOPLEN LA CAZOLETA | Blow out the Pan |
| 11. | TOMEN EL POLVORIN | Handle your Priming Flasks |
| 12. | CEBEN | Prime |
| 13. | CIERREN LA CAZOLETA | Close the Pans |
| 14. | PASEN LAS ARMAS AL LADO IZQUIERDO | Weapons to the Left Side |
| 15. | SAQUEN EL CARTUCHO | Withdraw Cartridge |
| 16. | ABRAN EL CARTUCHO | Open the Cartridge |
| 17. | METAN EL CARTUCHO EN EL CANON | Put Cartridge in the Barrel |
| 18. | SAQUEN LA BAQUETA | Withdraw Rammer |
| 19. | ALTA LA BAQUETA | Raise up Rammer |
| 20. | ACORTEN LA BAQUETA | Shorten Rammer |

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 21. | METAN LA BAQUETA EN EL CANON | Put Rammer in the Barrel |
| 22. | ATAQUEN | Ram |
| 23. | RETIRAN LA BAQUETA | Retire the Rammer |
| 24. | ALTA LA BAQUETA | Raise up Rammer |
| 25. | ACORTEN LA BAQUETA | Shorten Rammer |
| 26. | METAN LA BAQUETA EN SU LUGAR | Return Rammer |
| 27. | SAQUEN LA BAYONETA | Draw Bayonet |
| 28. | ALTA LA BAYONETA | Up Bayonet |
| 29. | METAN LA BAYONETA EN EL CANON | Put Bayonet on Barrel |
| 30. | PRESENTEN LA BAYONETA | Present Bayonets |
| 31. | A LA DERECHA | Right Face |
| 32. | A LA DERECHA | Right Face |
| 33. | A LA DERECHA | Right Face |
| 34. | A LA DERECHA | Right Face |
| 35. | A LA IZQUIERDA | Left Face |
| 36. | A LA IZQUIERDA | Left Face |
| 37. | A LA IZQUIERDA | Left Face |
| 38. | A LA IZQUIERDA | Left Face |
| 39. | MEDIA VUELTA A LA DERECHA | Right About Face |
| 40. | REHAGANSE | As You Were |
| 41. | MEDIA VUELTA A LA IZQUIERDA | Left About Face |
| 42. | REHAGANSE | As You Were |
| 43. | CALEN LA BAYONETA | Charge/Lower the Bayonet |
| 44. | A LA DERECHA | Right Face |
| 45. | A LA DERECHA | Right Face |
| 46. | A LA DERECHA | Right Face |
| 47. | A LA DERECHA | Right Face |

48.	A LA IZQUIERDA	Left Face
49.	A LA IZQUIERDA	Left Face
50.	A LA IZQUIERDA	Left Face
51.	A LA IZQUIERDA	Left Face
52.	MEDIA VUELTA A LA DERECHA	Right About Face
53.	REHAGANSE	As You Were
54.	MEDIA VUELTA A LA IZQUIERDA	Left About Face
55.	REHAGANSE	As You Were
56.	PASEN LAS ARMAS AL LADO IZQUIERDO	Weapons to the Left Side
57.	SAQUEN LA BAYONETA DEL CANON	Withdraw Bayonet from Barrel
58.	EMVAINEN LA BAYONETA	Sheath Bayonet
59.	LA MANO DERECHA DEBAJO DE LA LLABE	Right Hand under Lock
60.	ALTAS LAS ARMAS	Raise up Weapons
61.	ARMAS AL HOMBRO	Shoulder Arms
62.	PRESENTEN LAS ARMAS	Present Weapons
63.	ARMAS AL HOMBRO CON LA CULATA ATRAS	Club Arms; Shoulder Arms with Butt to the Rear
64.	PRESENTEN LAS ARMAS	Present Weapons
65.	DESCANSEN SOBRE LAS ARMAS	Rest over your Weapons
66.	ARMAS A TIERRA	Ground your Weapons
67.	LEVANTEN LAS ARMAS	Pick up your Weapons
68.	PRESENTEN LAS ARMAS	Present Weapons
69.	ALTAS LAS ARMAS	Raise up Weapons
70.	ARMAS AL HOMBRO	Shoulder Arms

To move from the DESCANSEN SOBRE LAS ARMAS to the ARMAS AL HOMBRO:

1.1 With the right hand gripping the Fusil near the muzzle, extend the right arm upwards, carrying the Fusil vertically beside the body. At the same time, carry the left arm across the body and with the left hand seize the Fusil just above the lock.

1.2 Holding the Fusil steady in the left hand, drop the right hand and grasp the Fusil below the lock on the small of the butt. Ensure that the Fusil remains in a vertical position.

1.3 Dropping the left hand to the side of the body, with the right hand only carry the Fusil across the body from the right to the left in a vertical position, turning the left side of the Fusil in toward the face and lifting it high enough so that the right hand passes at about the throat level. Continue on and place the Fusil on the shoulder, at a slope, trigger guard facing down, bring the left hand up to hold the Fusil by the end of the stock. As the Fusil is placed on the shoulder and the left hand comes up, raise both the left and right elbows to the height of the shoulders.

1.4 Drop the right hand to its normal position by the right side and lower the left elbow to a natural position.

"BLESSED BE THOSE HAPPY AGES THAT WERE STRANGERS TO THE DREADFUL FURY OF THESE DEVILISH INSTRUMENTS OF ARTILLERY, WHOSE INVENTOR, I AM SATISFIED, IS NOW IN HELL RECEIVING THE REWARD OF HIS ACCURSED INVENTION...FOR THE REASON THAT NOW ANY VILE AND COWARDLY ARM MAY SNUFF OUT THE LIFE OF A VALOROUS KNIGHT, AND WITHOUT THE GENTLEMAN KNOWING HOW OR FROM WHERE IN THE MIDST OF THE COURAGE AND SPIRIT WHICH BURNS IN AND ENLIVENES THE VALIENT BREAST, THERE ARRIVES A STRAY BALL SHOT BY HE WHO WISHED TO FLEE AND WAS DAZZLED BY THE BRILLIANCE WHEN HE MADE FIRE TO DISCHARGE HIS DAMNED MACHINE..AND SO HE CUT OFF AND ENDED IN AN INSTANT THE THOUGHTS AND LIFE OF HE WHO MERITED THE ENJOYMENT OF LONG CENTURIES." DN QUIJOTE

OUTLINE: CANNON-FIRING DEMONSTRATION INTERPRETIVE TALKS
CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MONUMENT

THE KEY IDEAS TO INCLUDE

WHO ARE THE CREW?

- represent Spanish garrison troops of San Agustin, around 1740
- All soldiers in this presidio had to be familiar with cannon drill.
- Cannon drills were a familiar part of daily life, critical to fort and community alike; Spanish army regulations mandated three drills/week.
- Optional: identify crew as park volunteers; like historic crews, they also live in town and come to fort for special purposes

AMMUNITION TYPES USED:

solid iron ball
cannister shot
bar / chain shot
hot shot
mortar bombs

FUNCTION:

batter ships/buildings; dismount enemy cannon
anti-personnel; like a modern machine gun
anti-ship rigging; cripple rather than sink
start fires on ships or buildings
only available explosive round
high angle fire to reach over walls or hills
powerful psychological effect during sieges

**STRESS: no available exploding munitions for long barrel cannons yet

IDENTIFY RANGES WITH VISIBLE LANDMARKS:

cannon: lighthouse on Anastasia Island / Vilano Bridge A1A
mortar: steel cross at Mission Nombre de Dios

EXPLAIN WHY RATE OF FIRE WAS SLOW AND DELIBERATE:

normal = 4/hour
preserve discipline and morale among the troops
conserve limited ammo supplies for the duration of a long siege
prevent over-heating cannon, damaging an expensive, irreplaceable resource
NO need for a panic situation; fort has massive advantages over attackers
there is more than one gun covering any potential target area
burden of what-to-do lies on the attacker; defense just waits to win

CASTILLO CANNON IN SERVICE, THEN AND NOW:

Number: THEN min = 40 max = 77 average: 65 / NOW less than 2 dozen
Type: mostly cannons cast-iron & bronze (33%), 6 mortars, no howitzers
Deployment: all sides, bastions, and outer defenses; more on East wall
How many can be used today? just the replica bronze 6 pdr (made 1977)

CASTILLO DESIGN FEATURES ALLOWING BEST USE OF CANNON FIRE-POWER:

bastions.....provide interlocking fields of fire no blind spots
glacis.....slope angle same as widening spread of cannister shot
fort site.....inside harbor's shifting sand bars, forcing ships to
come in slow and easy into known target areas.
.....athwart the only land passageway from town to mainland
land surrounding fort was denuded for 1500 yards (1 mi.)
maximum visibility both seaward and landward approaches

SAFETY MESSAGE.....MANDATORY BEFORE EVERY DEMO.....

visitors must be behind the white line
no one sits or stands on walls or other cannon - danger of a fall
loud noise warning: parents with small children, hearing aids, cover ears

SPANISH 18TH CENTURY CANNON COMMANDS
for the Exercise of 24 and 16 pounder cannon

Source: Spanish Royal Ordinance: 18 June 1752
Typescript, Biblioteca del Congreso, Mexico, D.F.

<u>Literal 18th century Spanish command</u>	<u>Approximate English equivalent</u>
ATENCION: PREVANGANSE PARA EL EJERCICIO	Attention !
TOMEN LOS ESPEQUES.....	Ready yourselves for drill
DISPONGANSE A SACAR DE BATERIA EL CANON	Take up the Handspikes
	Prepare to Withdraw Gun
	out of Battery
CANON FUERA DE BATERIA.....	Gun out of Battery
DISPONGANSE PARA PUNTERIA.....	Prepare to Aim
BAJEN LA CULATA DEL CANON.....	Lower the Breech
ESPEQUES A SU LUGAR.....	Handspikes to their places
QUITEN EL TACO Y PLOMADA.....	Remove Tompion & Ventcover
ENTREN LA CUCHARA EN EL CANON.....	Insert Ladle into Bore
RECONOZCAN SI ESTA CARGADO.....	Inspect if it is loaded
RETIREN LA CUCHARA.....	Lay aside the Ladle
ENTREN LA LANADA Y TAPEN EL FOGON.....	Insert the Sponge and
	Thumb the Vent
PASEN LA LANADA AL CANON.....	Pass the Sponge through
	the Bore
RETIREN LA A SU LUGAR.....	Lay aside [the Sponge]
	to its place
APRONTEN CUCHARA Y POLVORA.....	Quickly deliver the Ladle
	and Powder
LLENEN LA CUCHARA.....	Fill the Ladle
ENTRENLA EN EL CANON.....	Insert it in the Bore
VACIENLA EN EL CANON.....	Empty it into the Bore
RETIREN LA POLVORA.....	Lay aside the Powder
LA CUCHARA A SU LUGAR.....	Ladle to its place
PRESENTEN EL ATACADOR.....	Present Rammer
EL ATACADOR EN EL CANON.....	Rammer into the Bore
UNEN LA POLVORA.....	Tamp down Powder gently
RETIREN EL ATACADO.....	Lay aside the Rammer
PONGAN EL TACO EN EL CANON.....	Put the Wad into the Bore
ENTREN EL ATACADOR.....	Insert the Rammer
ATAQUEN.....	Ram Down [with force]
RETIREN EL ATACADOR.....	Lay aside the Rammer
BALA Y TACO EN EL CANON.....	Ball and Wad into the Bore
ATAQUEN.....	Ram Down [with force]
EL ATACADOR A SU LUGAR.....	Rammer to its place
TOMEN LOS ESPEQUES.....	Take up the Handspikes
DISPONGANSE A PONER EN BATERIA EL CANON	Prepare to place Gun
	into Battery
CANON EN BATERIA.....	Gun into Battery
DISPONGANSE PARA EL PUNTERIA.....	Prepare to Aim
APUNTEN.....	Aim
ESPEQUES A SU LUGAR.....	Handspikes to their places
CEBEN Y CUBRAN EL FOGON.....	Prime and Cover the Vent
TOMEN LOS BOTAFUEGOS.....	Take up your Linstocks
BOTAFUEGO AL CANON.....	Advance the Linstock

ALTO Y SOPLEN LA MECHA.....	Halt & Blow on Matchcord
QUITEN LA PLOMADA AL FOGON.....	Remove Ventcover
FUEGO.....	Fire
BOTAFUEGO A SU LUGAR.....	Linstock to its place
TOMEN LOS ESPEQUES.....	Take up the Handspikes
DISFONGANSE A SACAR EL CANON DE LA BATERIA...	Prepare to Withdraw Gun from Battery
CURENA FUERA DE BATERIA.....	Gun carriage back from Battery Position
ESPEQUES A SU LUGAR.....	Handspikes to their places
TODOS A SUS PUESTOS.....	Soldiers to your Posts
ENTREN LA LANADA Y TAPEN EL FOGON.....	Insert the Sponge and Thumb the Vent
PASEN LA LANADA AL CANON.....	Pass the Sponge through the Bore
RETIRENLA A SU LUGAR.....	Lay aside the Sponge
PONGAN EL TACO EN EL CANON.....	Place Tompion into Bore
TOMEN LOS ESPEQUES.....	Take up the Handspikes
DISFONGANSE A ENTRAR EN BATERIA EL CANON.....	Prepare to Place Gun into Battery
CANON EN BATERIA.....	Gun into Battery
DISFONGANSE PARA EL PUNTERIA.....	Prepare to Aim
BAXEN LA BOCA DEL CANON.....	Lower the Muzzle
ESPEQUES A SU LUGAR.....	Handspikes to their places
PONGAN LA PLOMADA AL FOGON.....	Ventcover over the Touch-hole
MEDIA BUELTA A LA DERECHA.....	By-the-Right, About Face
FRENTE AL MERLON, FORMEN.....	Facing the Wall, Form ranks
MEDIA BUELTA A LA DERECHA.....	By-the-Right, About Face
MARCHEN.....	March

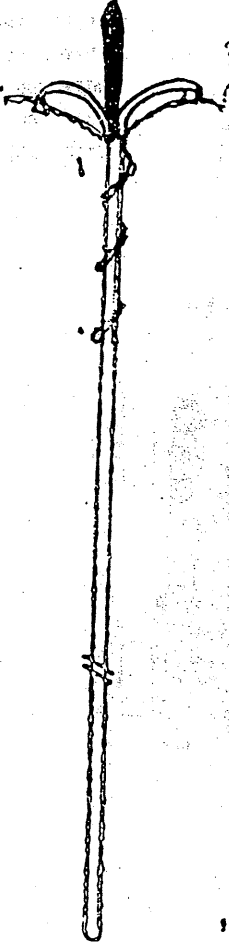
BASIC SPANISH VOCABULARY FOR
CANNON CREW AT CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NM

CANON

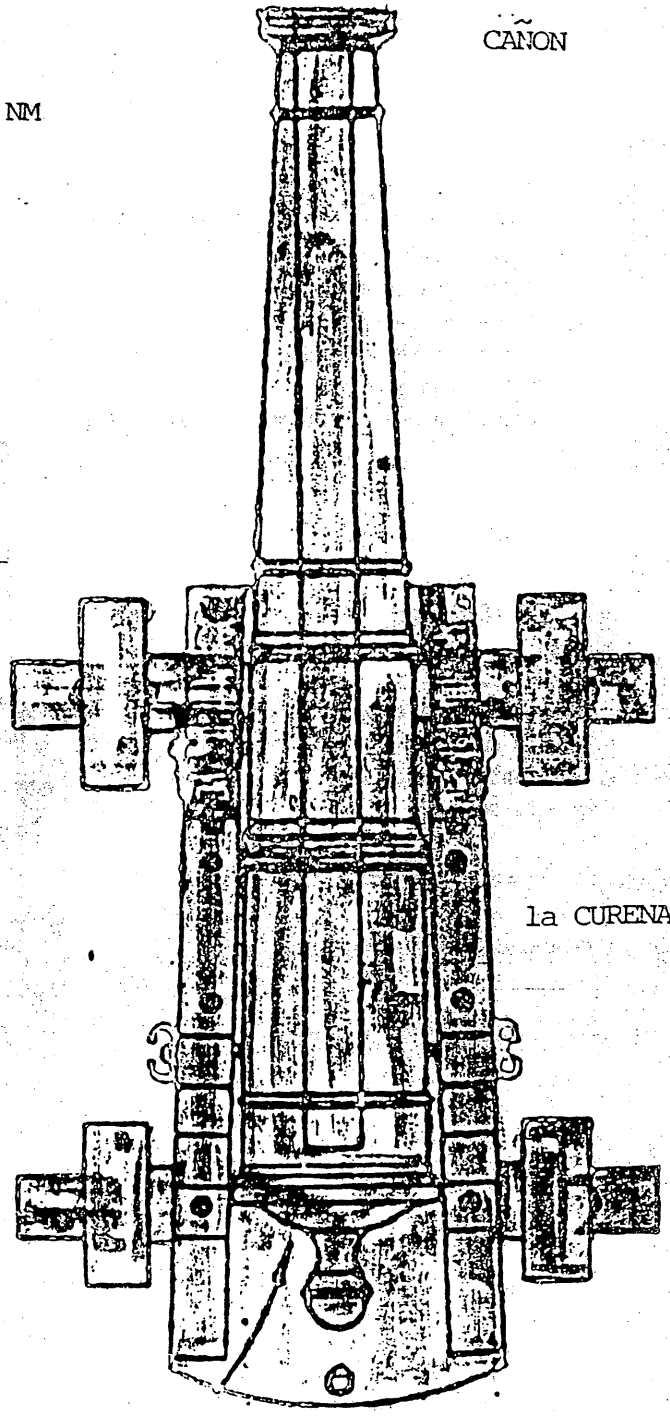
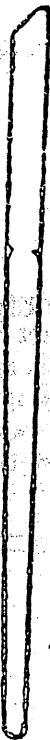
la CUCHARA



el BOTAFUEGO

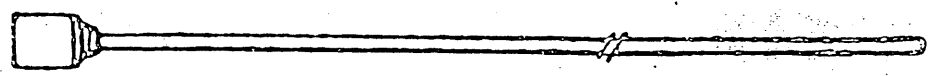


el ESPEQUE

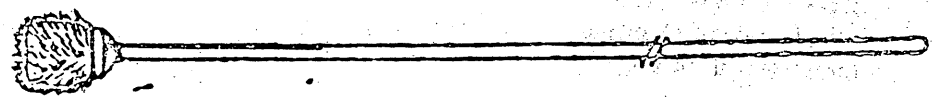


la CURENA

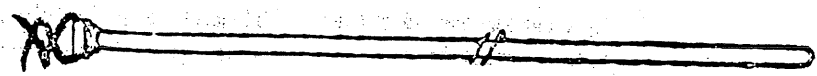
el ATACADOR



la LANADA



el SACATRAPOS



Front-Left Cannoneer:
 responsible for linstock & matchcord
 checks vent with pick
 guards powder barrel
 loads the cartridge
 brings up the linstock
 fires from upwind
 moves gun out of battery with handspike

Front-Right Cannoneer:
 checks barrel with ladle if loaded
 aims cannon with hand motions
 primes vent
 covers vent with hat until firing
 observes shot's fall
 moves gun out of battery with handspike
 extracts charge in misfire drill

Rear-Left Cannoneer:
 sponges
 rams cartridge
 moves gun into battery with handspike
 pulls gun out of battery with bricole
 draws vent and muzzle if
 a misfire occurs

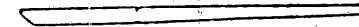
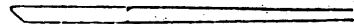
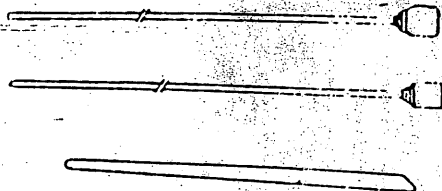
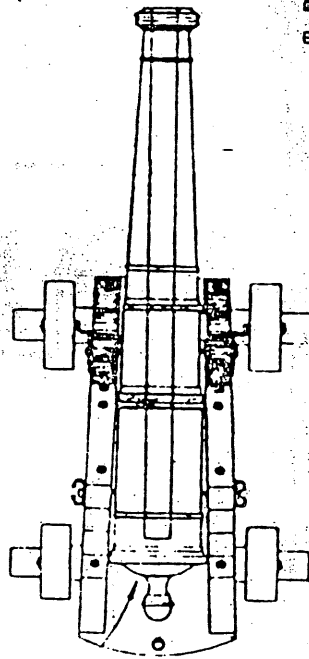
Rear-Right Cannoneer:
 thumbs the vent hole
 moves gun into battery with handspike
 hauls gun out of battery with bricole
 if extra man available to thumb, he
 will help Rear-Left sponge & ram

Back-Right Cannoneer:
 optional man if available
 may thumb vent instead of Rear-Right

Master Gunner:
 calls commands
 supervises crew
 checks the aim of cannon
 picks the rammed cartridge
 & calls for more ramming
 takes control in misfire

NPS SAFETY OFFICER: MONITORS AND CONTROLS THE CROWDS
 This person may be either in NPS uniform or in 18th century
 period dress; he/she may or may not give the interpretive talk.

A SAFETY OFFICER MUST BE IN ADDITION TO THE FIVE MINIMUM ON THE CREW
 If there are not enough people, the demonstration must be cancelled.



TASKS OF THE MASTER GUNNER IN THE SPANISH GARRISON CANNON DRILL

Commands:

ATENCION: PREVENGANSE PARA EL EJERCICIO	calls crew to drill
---BENDIGANOS, SANTA BARBARA---	cross self
ENTREN LA CUCHARA EN EL CANON	
RECONOZCAN SI ESTA CARGADO	
RETIREN LA CUCHARA	
ENTREN LA LANADA Y TAPEN EL FOGON	
FASEN LA LANADA AL CANON	
RETIREN LA A SU LUGAR	
APRONTEN ATACADOR Y POLVORA	
ENTRENLA EN EL CANON	
ATAQUEN	checks packing with stiletto
EL ATACADOR A SU LUGAR	
TOMEN LOS ESPEQUES	
DISPONGANSE A PONER EN BATERIA EL CANON	
CANON EN BATERIA	
DISPONGANSE PARA EL PUNTERIA	
APUNTEN	approve the aim: "Siga.."
ESPEQUES A SU LUGAR	
CEBEN Y CUBRAN EL FOGON	remove the stiletto/or pick
TOMEN LOS BOTAFUEGOS	
BOTAFUEGO AL CANON	take look at walls/visitors
ALTO Y SOPLEN LA MECHA	draw sword
FUEGO	signal by dropping sword
BOTAFUEGO A SU LUGAR	
TOMEN LOS ESPEQUES	!MasterGunner may let Front
DISPONGANSE A SACAR EL CANON DE LA BATERIA	!Right Cannoneer give rest
CURENA FUERA DE BATERIA	!of these commands
ESPEQUES A SU LUGAR	
ENTREN LA LANADA Y TAPEN EL FOGON	
FASEN LA LANADA AL CANON	
RETIRENLA A SU LUGAR	
-----X-----X-----X-----X-----X-----X-----X-----X-----	
FRENTE AL MERLON, FORMEN	Answer visitor questions
MEDIA BUELTA A LA DERECHA	make sure all is secured
MARCHEN	Form up squad facing to sea
	Right-About-Face
	March to exit--correct post
	is in front or back of crew

THE SPANISH GARRISON CANNON DRILL - PRONUNCIATION OF COMMANDS

AH-TEN-see-on : pray-VEN-gahn-say FAH-rah el eh-hair-SEA-sea-oh
ben-DEE-gah-nose SAN-tah BAHR-bah-rah
EHN-train lah coo-CHAR-rah ehn el cahn-NYON
ray-coh-NOSE-khan sea ehs-TAH car-GAH-thoh
ray-TEE-rain lah coo-CHAR-rah
EHN-train lah lah-NAH-thah eee TAH-pain el foh-GOHN
FAH-sane la lah-NAH-thah ahl cahn-NYON
ray-TEE-rain lah ah soo lew-GAHR
ah-PRONE-tain ah-tah-kah-DOOR ee FOLL-vor-rah
EHN-trainlah ehn el cahn-NYON
ah-TAH-cain
el ah-tah-kah-DOOR ah soo lew-GAHR
TOE-main lohs ehs-SPAY-case
dees-PON-gahn-say ah pon-NAIR ehn bah-tear-REE-ah el cahn-NYON
cahn-NYON en bah-tear-REE-ah
dees-PON-gahn-say pah-rah el poon-tear-REE-ah
ah-POON-tain
ehs-SPAY-case ah soo lew-GAHR
SAY-bain eee COO-brahn el foh-GOHN
TOE-main lohs boat-tah-FOO-AY-gos
boat-tah-FOO-AY-go ahl cahn-NYON
AHL-toe eee SOAP-plain lah MAY-chah
FOOY-AY-go
boat-tah-FOO-AY-go ah soo lew-GAHR
TOE-main lohs ehs-SPAY-case
dees-PON-gahn-say ah sah-CAR el cahn-NYON day lah bah-tear-REE-ah
coo-RAIN-nyah FOO-air-rah day bah-tear-REE-ah
ehs-SPAY-case ah soo lew-GAHR
EHN-train lah lah-NAH-thah eee TAH-pain el foh-GOHN
FAH-sane la lah-NAH-thah ahl cahn-NYON
ray-TEE-rain lah ah soo lew-GAHR

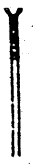
FRAIN-tay ahl mer-LOHN, FOUR-main
MAY-the-ah BWELL-tah ah la dare-RAY-chah
MAHR-chain

SPANISH 18TH CENTURY CANNON COMMANDS AND WHAT THEY MEAN

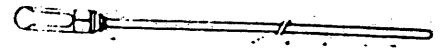
[extra commands in the original drill not needed for Castillo cannon demonstration deleted from this list]

<u>Literal 18th century Spanish command</u>	<u>Approximate English equivalent</u>
ATENCION: PREVANGANSE PARA EL EJERCICIO.	Ready yourselves for drill
QUITEN EL TACO Y PLOMADA.....	Remove Tompion & Ventcover
ENTREN LA CUCHARA EN EL CANON.....	Insert Ladle into Bore
RECONOZCAN SI ESTA CARGADO.....	Inspect if it is loaded
RETIREN LA CUCHARA.....	Lay aside the Ladle
ENTREN LA LANADA Y TAPEN EL FOGON.....	Insert the Sponge and Thumb the Vent
PASEN LA LANADA AL CANON.....	Pass the Sponge through the Bore
RETIREN LA A SU LUGAR.....	Lay aside [the Spongel to its place
APRONTEN CUCHARA Y POLVORA.....	Quickly deliver the Ladle and Powder
PRESENTEN EL ATACADOR.....	Present Rammer
EL ATACADOR EN EL CANON.....	Rammer into the Bore
ATAQUEN.....	Ram Down [with force]
EL ATACADOR A SU LUGAR.....	Rammer to its place
TOMEN LOS ESPEQUES.....	Take up the Handspikes
DISPONGANSE A PONER EN BATERIA EL CANON	Prepare to place Gun into Battery
CANON EN BATERIA.....	Gun into Battery
DISPONGANSE PARA EL PUNTERIA.....	Prepare to Aim
APUNTEN.....	Aim
ESPEQUES A SU LUGAR.....	Handspikes to their places
CEBEN Y CUBRAN EL FOGON.....	Prime and Cover the Vent
TOMEN LOS BOTAFUEGOS.....	Take up your Linstocks
BOTAFUEGO AL CANON.....	Advance the Linstock
ALTO Y SOPLEN LA MECHA.....	Halt & Blow on Matchcord
QUITEN LA PLOMADA AL FOGON.....	Remove Ventcover
FUEGO.....	Fire
BOTAFUEGO A SU LUGAR.....	Linstock to its place
TOMEN LOS ESPEQUES.....	Take up the Handspikes
DISPONGANSE A SACAR EL CANON DE LA BATERIA...	Prepare to Withdraw Gun from Battery
CURENA FUERA DE BATERIA.....	Gun carriage back from Battery Position
ESPEQUES A SU LUGAR.....	Handspikes to their places
TODOS A SUS PUESTOS.....	Soldiers to your Posts
ENTREN LA LANADA Y TAPEN EL FOGON.....	Insert the Sponge and Thumb the Vent
PASEN LA LANADA AL CANON.....	Pass the Sponge through the Bore
RETIRENLA A SU LUGAR.....	Lay aside the Sponge
PONGAN EL TACO EN EL CANON.....	Place Tompion into Bore
MEDIA BUELTA A LA DERECHA.....	By-the-Right, About Face
FRENTE AL MERLON, FORMEN.....	Facing the Wall, Form ranks
MEDIA BUELTA A LA DERECHA.....	By-the-Right, About Face
MARCHEN.....	March

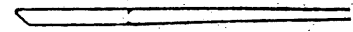
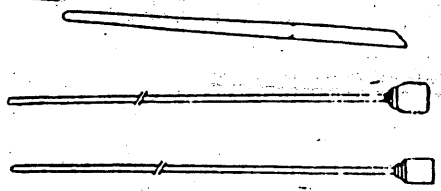
ALTO Y SOPLEN LA MECHA.....	Halt & Blow on Matchcord
QUITEN LA FLOMADA AL FOGON.....	Remove Ventcover
FUEGO.....	Fire
BOTAFUEGO A SU LUGAR.....	Linstock to its place
TOMEN LOS ESPEQUES.....	Take up the Handspikes
DISPONGANSE A SACAR EL CANON DE LA BATERIA...	Prepare to Withdraw Gun from Battery
CURENA FUERA DE BATERIA.....	Gun carriage back from Battery Position
ESPEQUES A SU LUGAR.....	Handspikes to their places
TODOS A SUS FUESTOS.....	Soldiers to your Posts
ENTREN LA LANADA Y TAPEN EL FOGON.....	Insert the Sponge and Thumb the Vent
PASEN LA LANADA AL CANON.....	Pass the Sponge through the Bore
RETIRENLA A SU LUGAR.....	Lay aside the Sponge
PONGAN EL TACO EN EL CANON.....	Place Tompion into Bore
TOMEN LOS ESPEQUES.....	Take up the Handspikes
DISPONGANSE A ENTRAR EN BATERIA EL CANON.....	Prepare to Place Gun into Battery
CANON EN BATERIA.....	Gun into Battery
DISPONGANSE PARA EL FUNTERIA.....	Prepare to Aim
BAXEN LA BOCA DEL CANON.....	Lower the Muzzle
ESPEQUES A SU LUGAR.....	Handspikes to their places
PONGAN LA FLOMADA AL FOGON.....	Ventcover over the Touch-hole
MEDIA BUELTA A LA DERECHA.....	By-the-Right, About Face
FRENTE AL MERLON, FORMEN.....	Facing the Wall, Form ranks
MEDIA BUELTA A LA DERECHA.....	By-the-Right, About Face
MARCHEN.....	March



FL

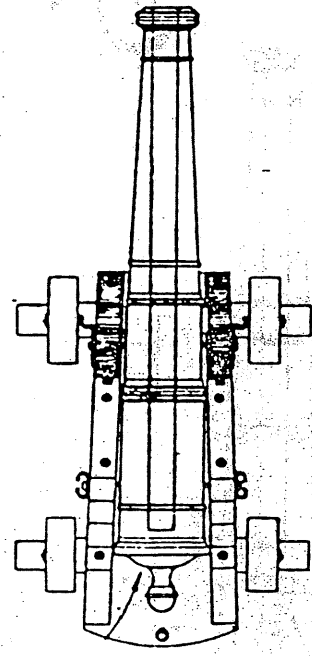
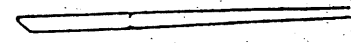
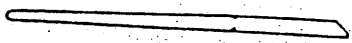


ER



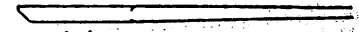
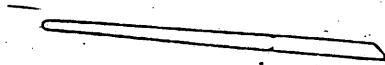
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BR



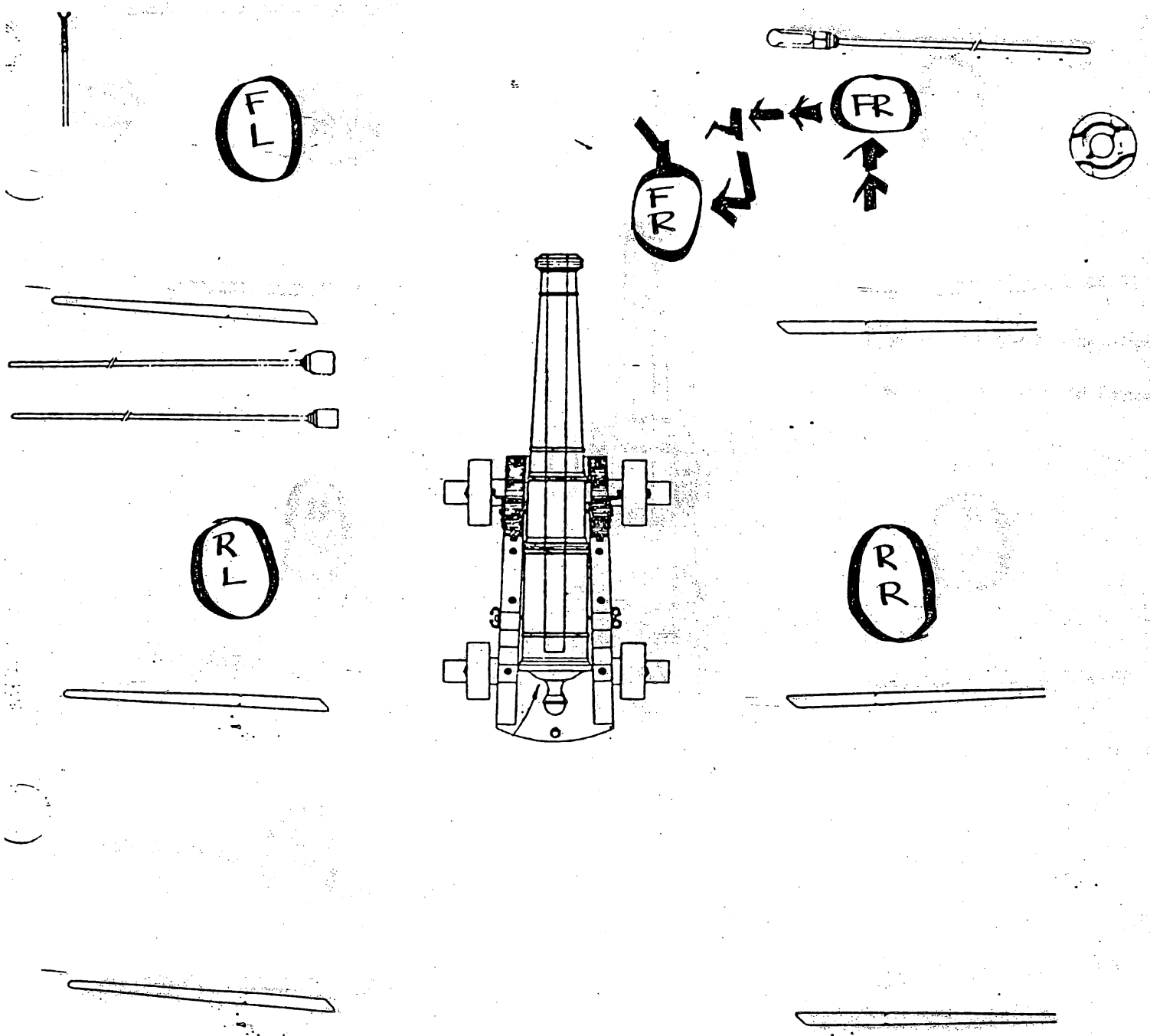
BR

optional

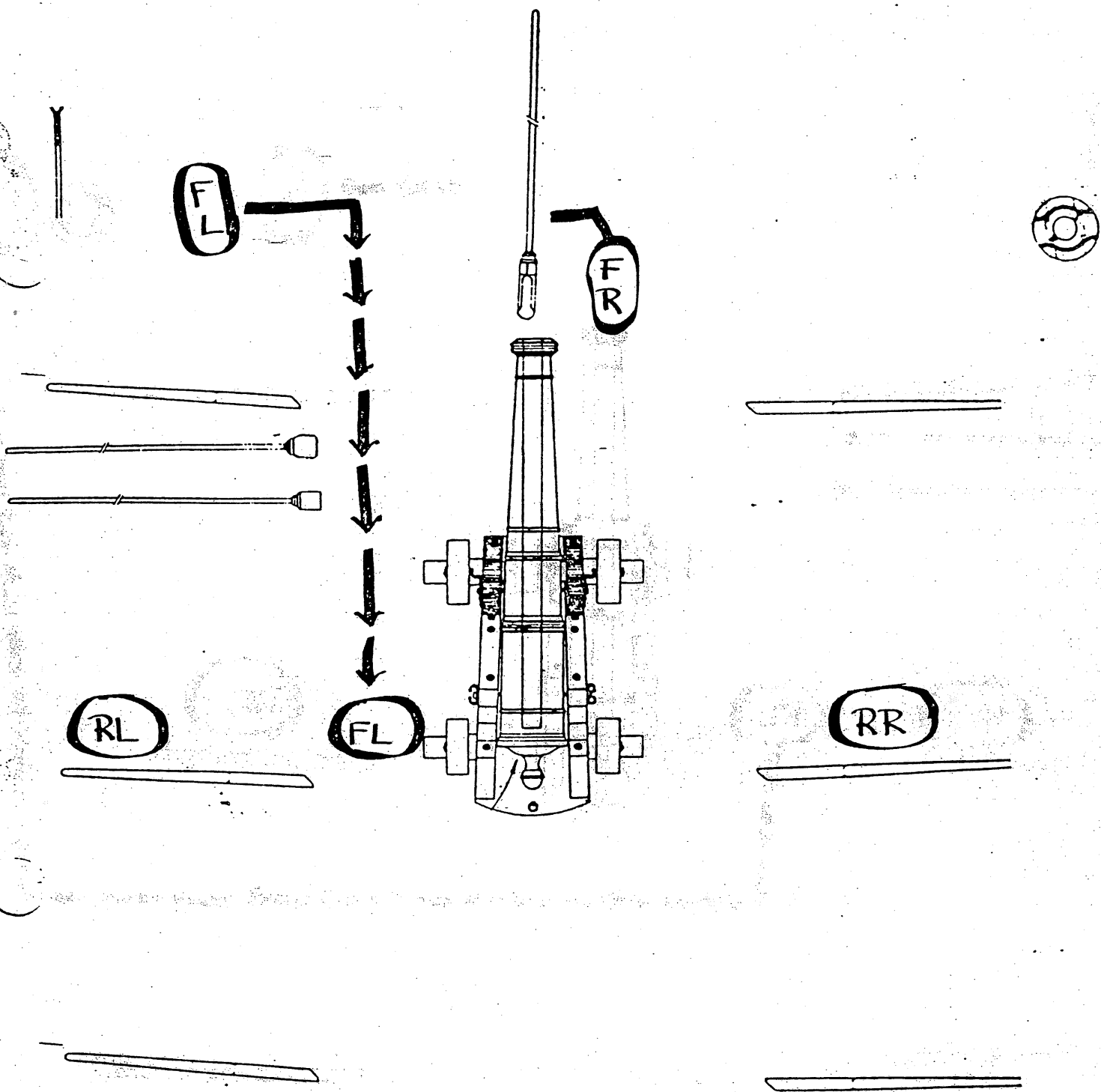


MG

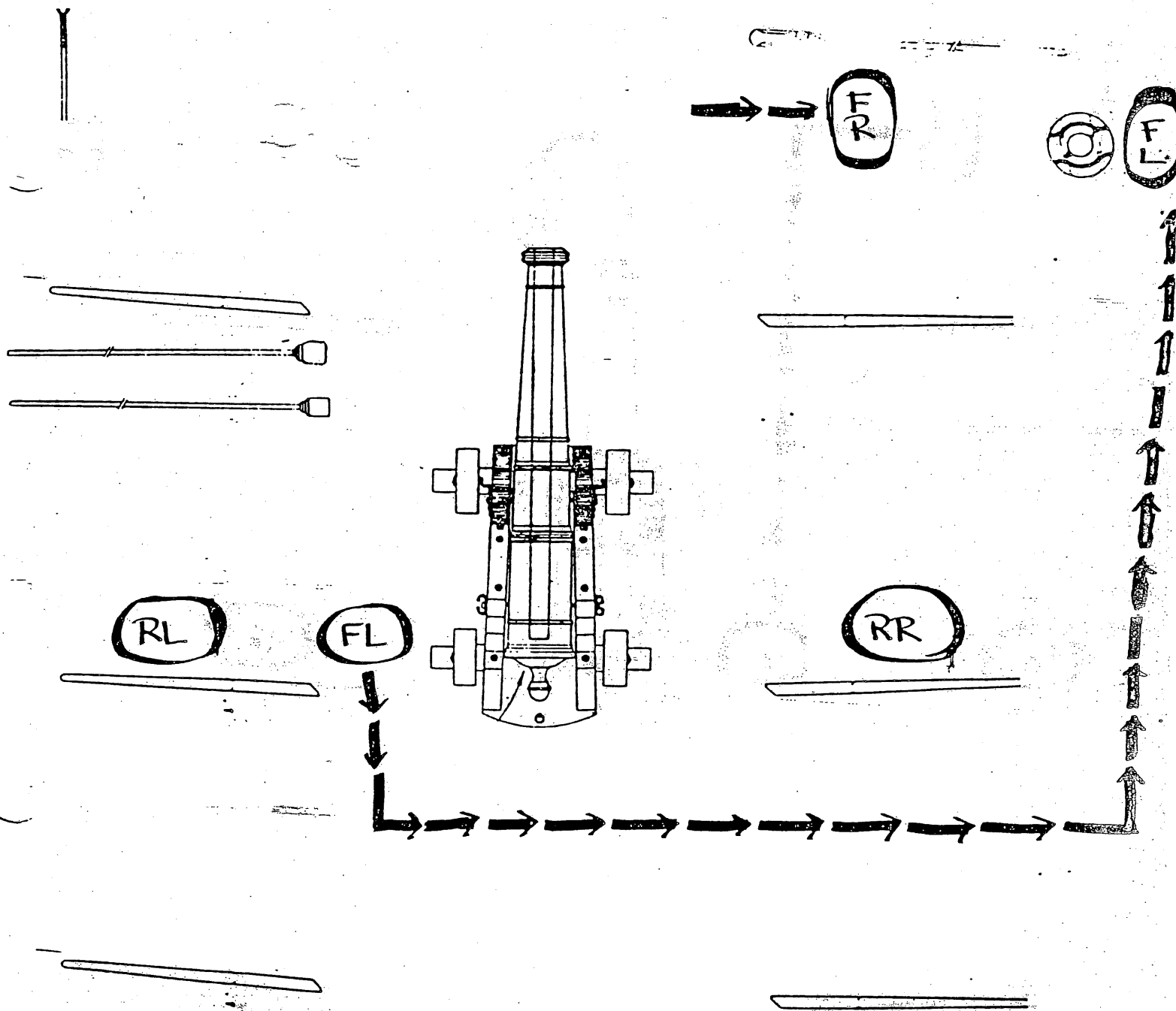
ATENCION! Prevenganse para el ejercicio.



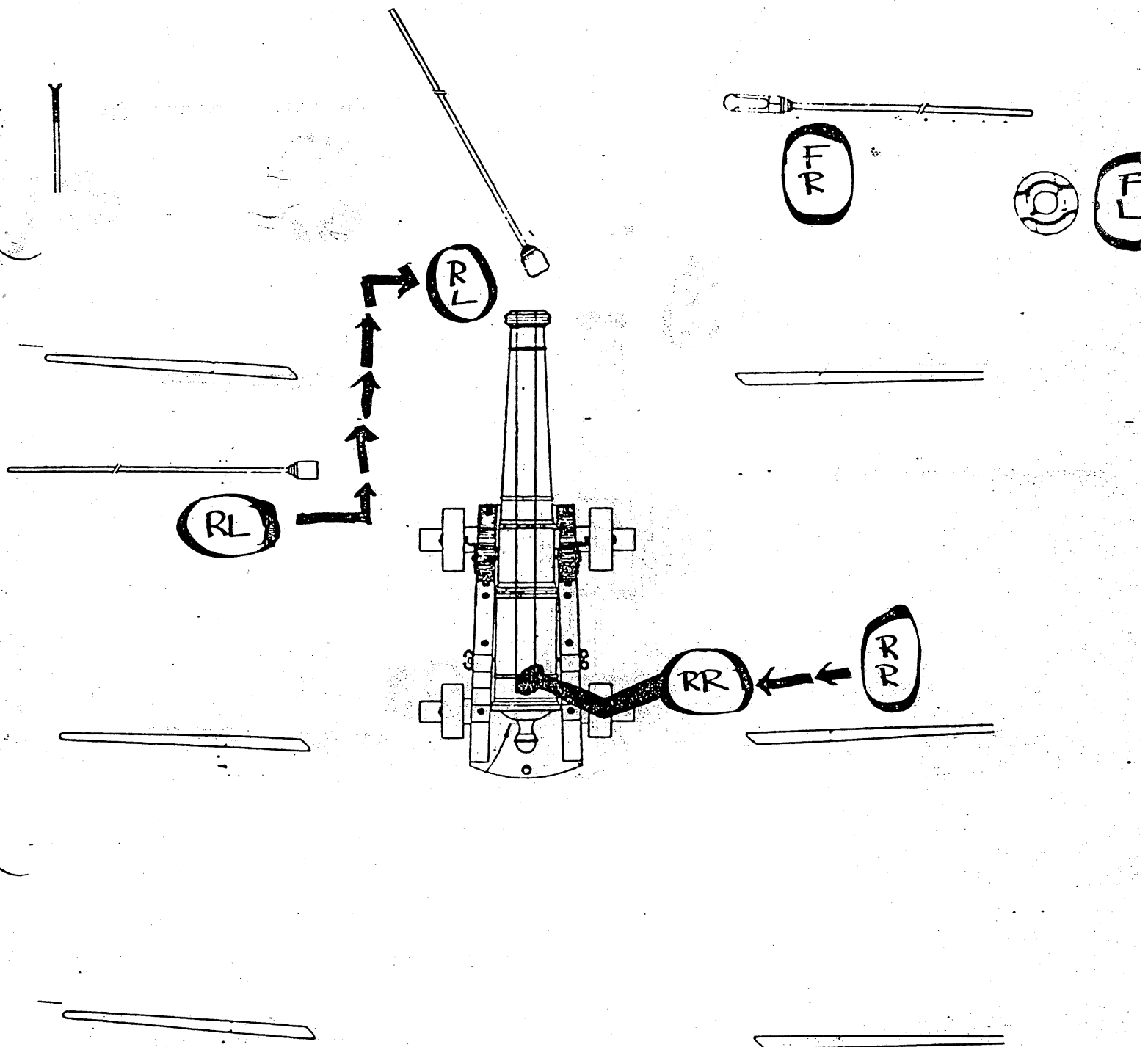
entran la cochara en
el cañon



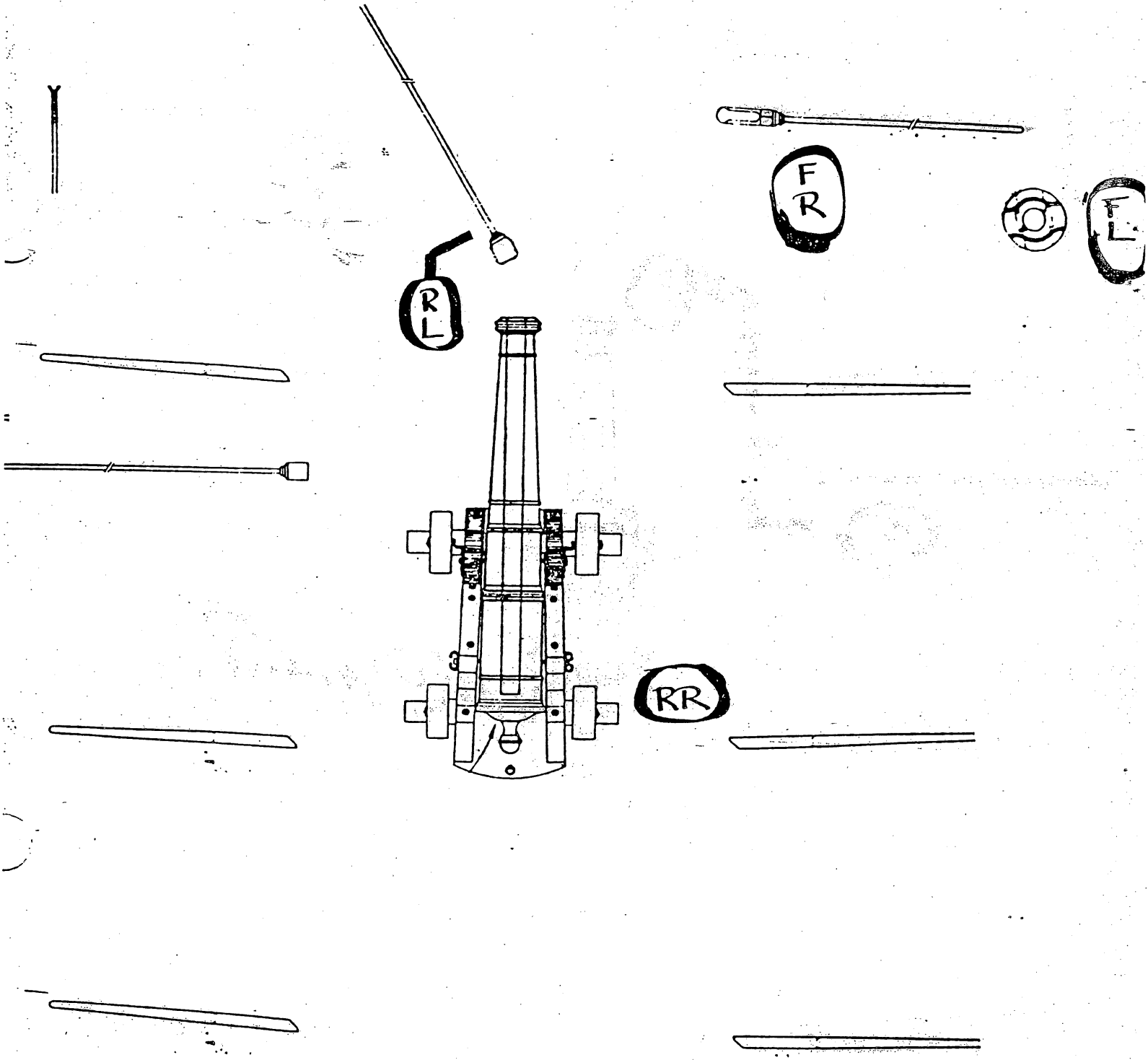
reconozcan si esta
cargado



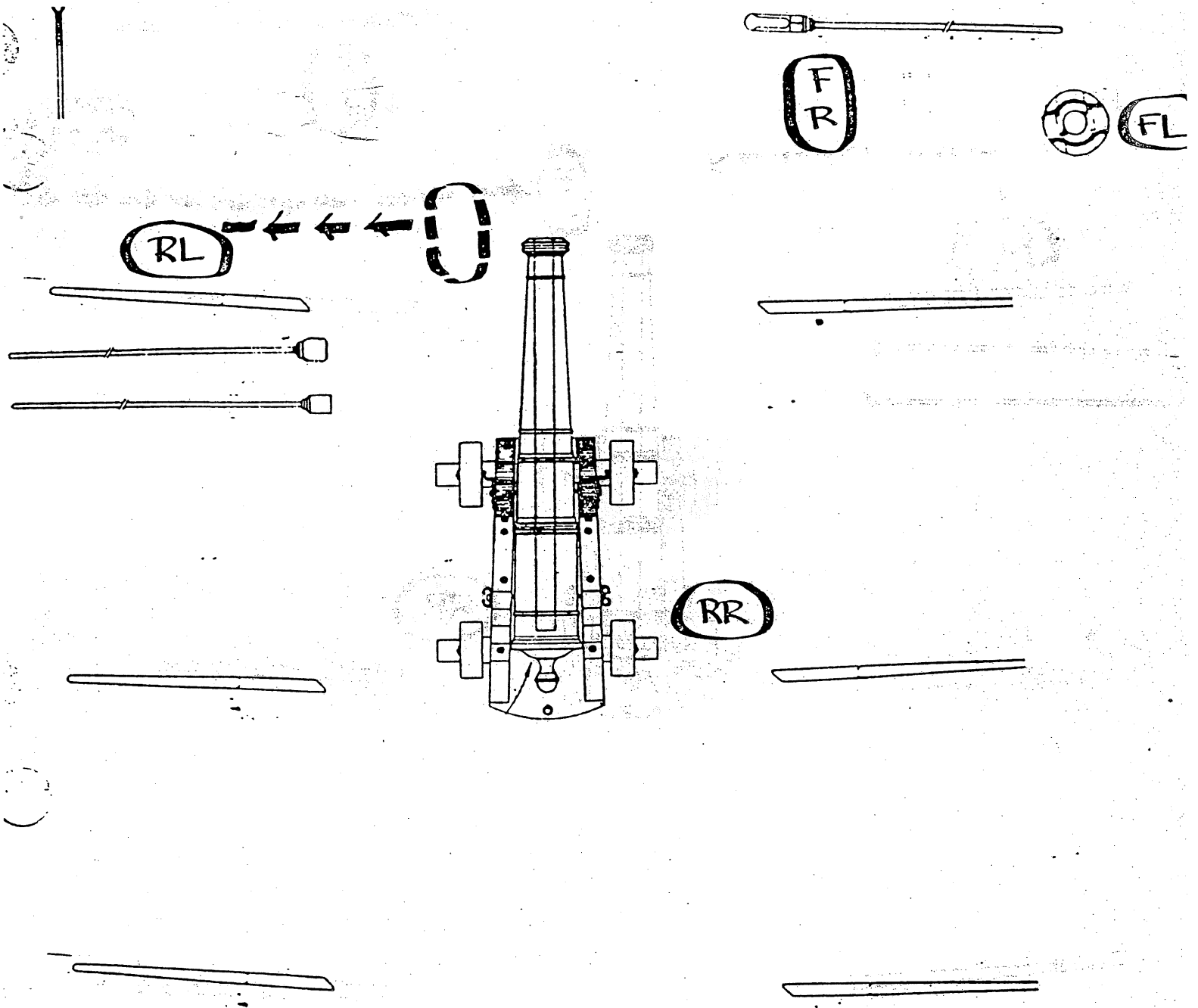
retiren la cuchara



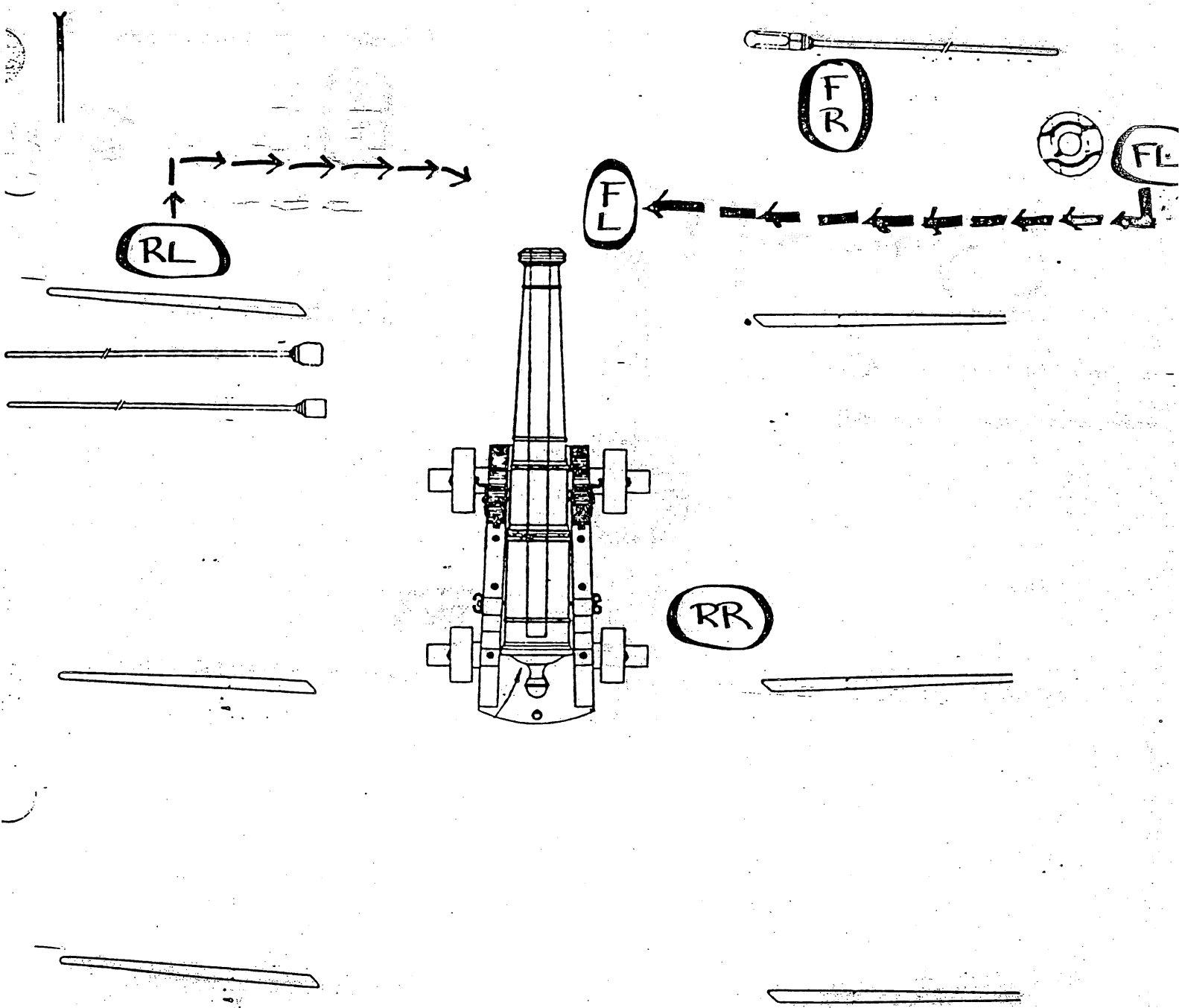
entren la lanada y
tapen el fogon



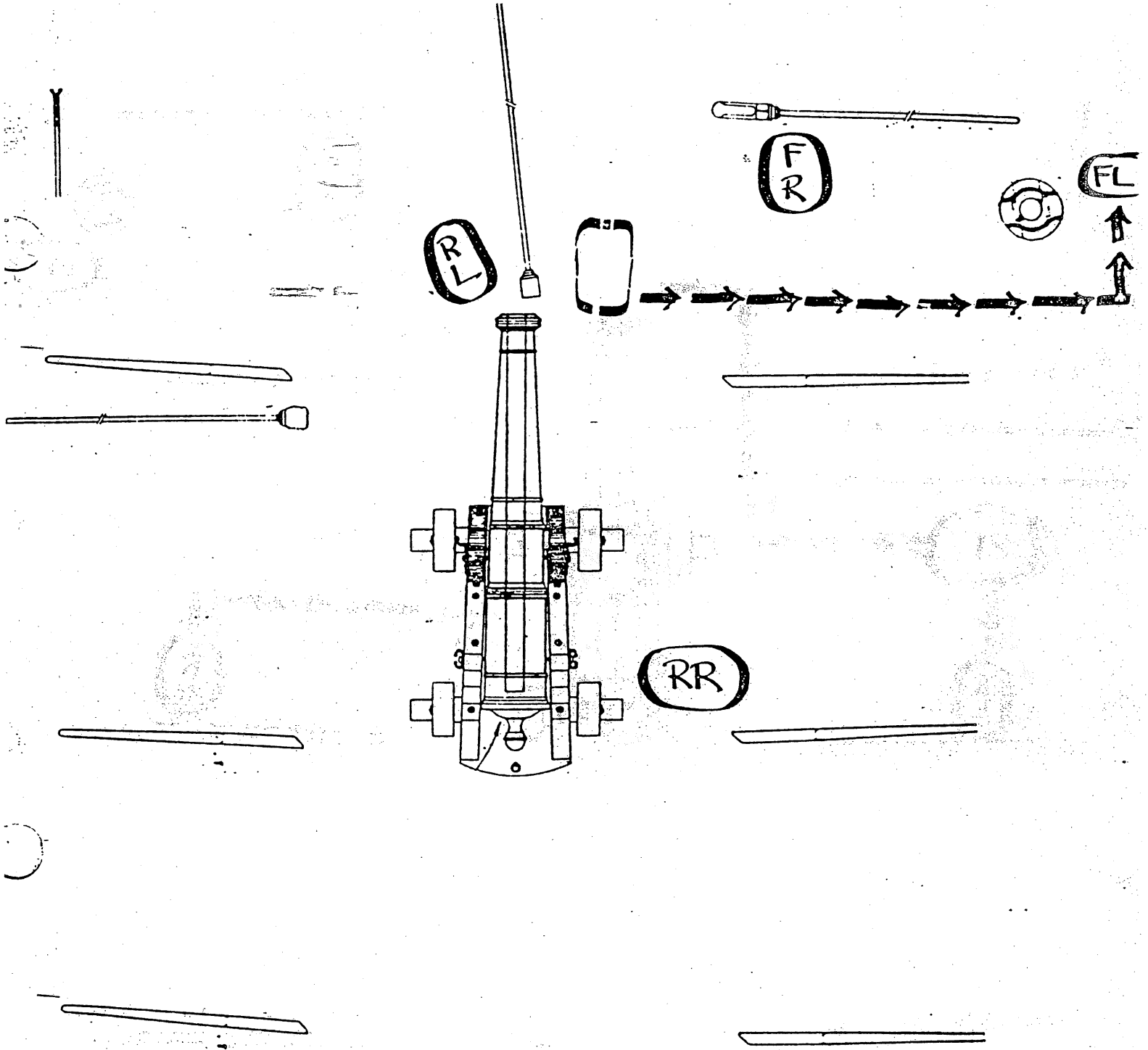
pasen la lanada
al cañon



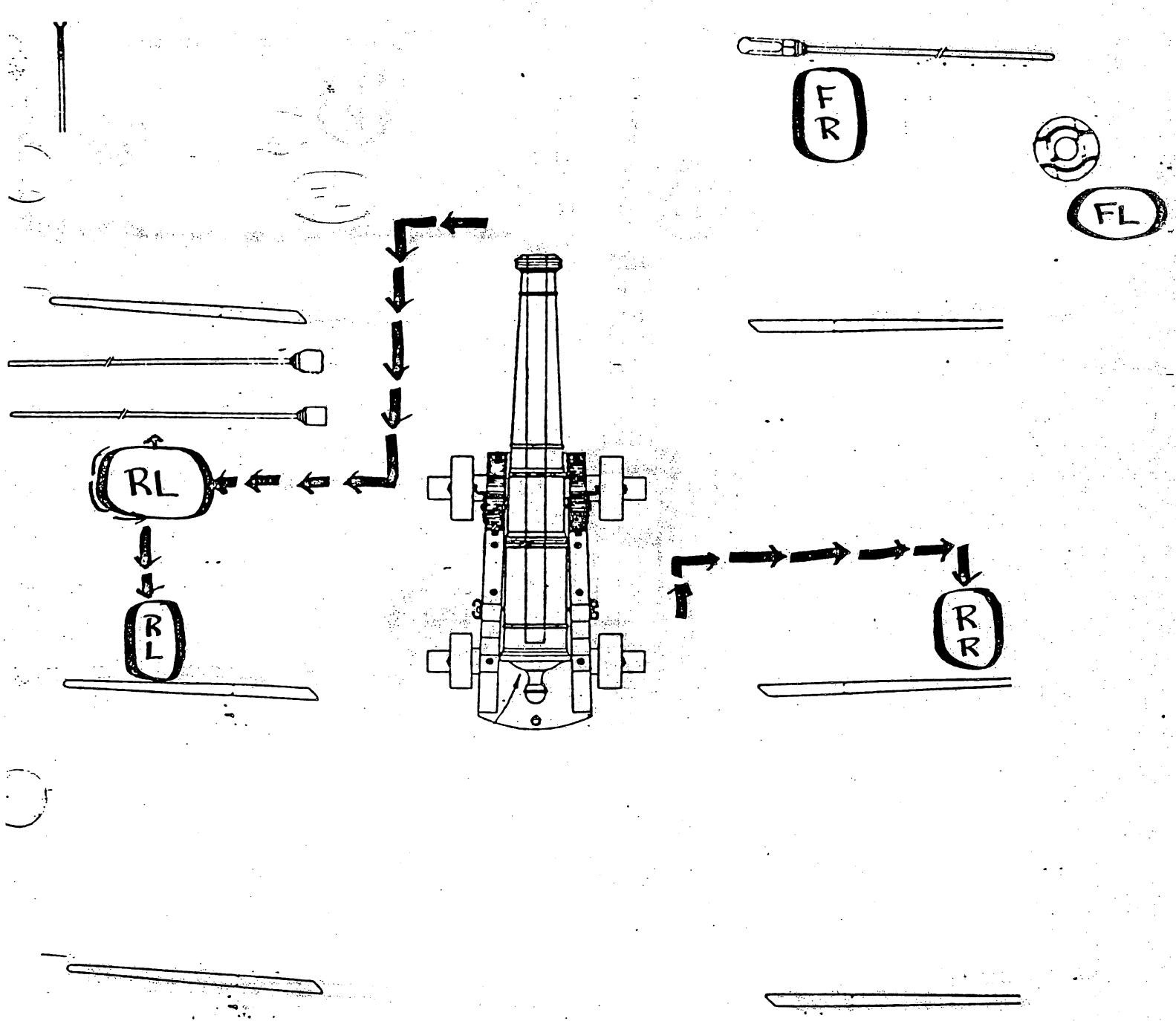
retírenla a su lugar



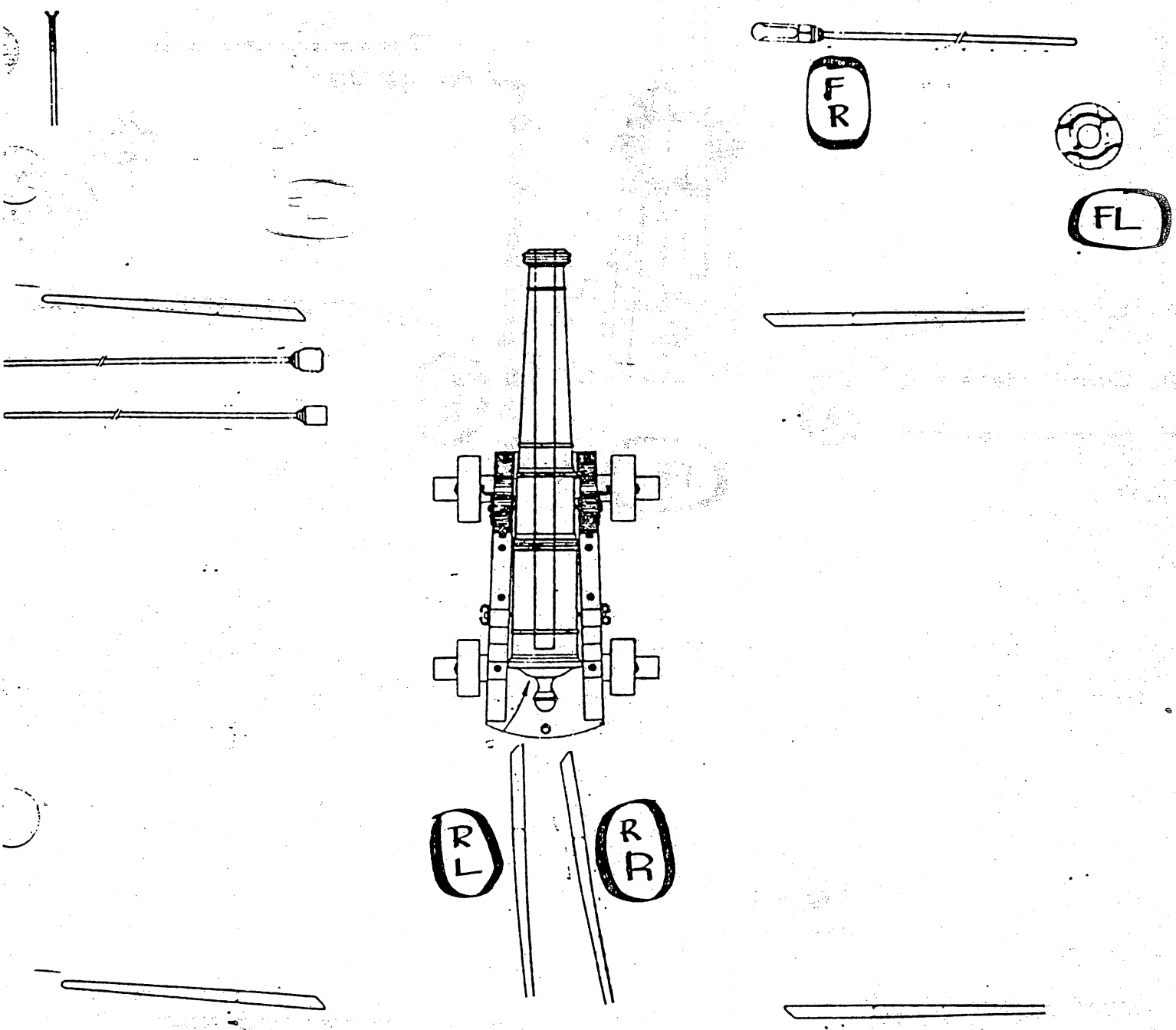
apronten atacador
y polvora



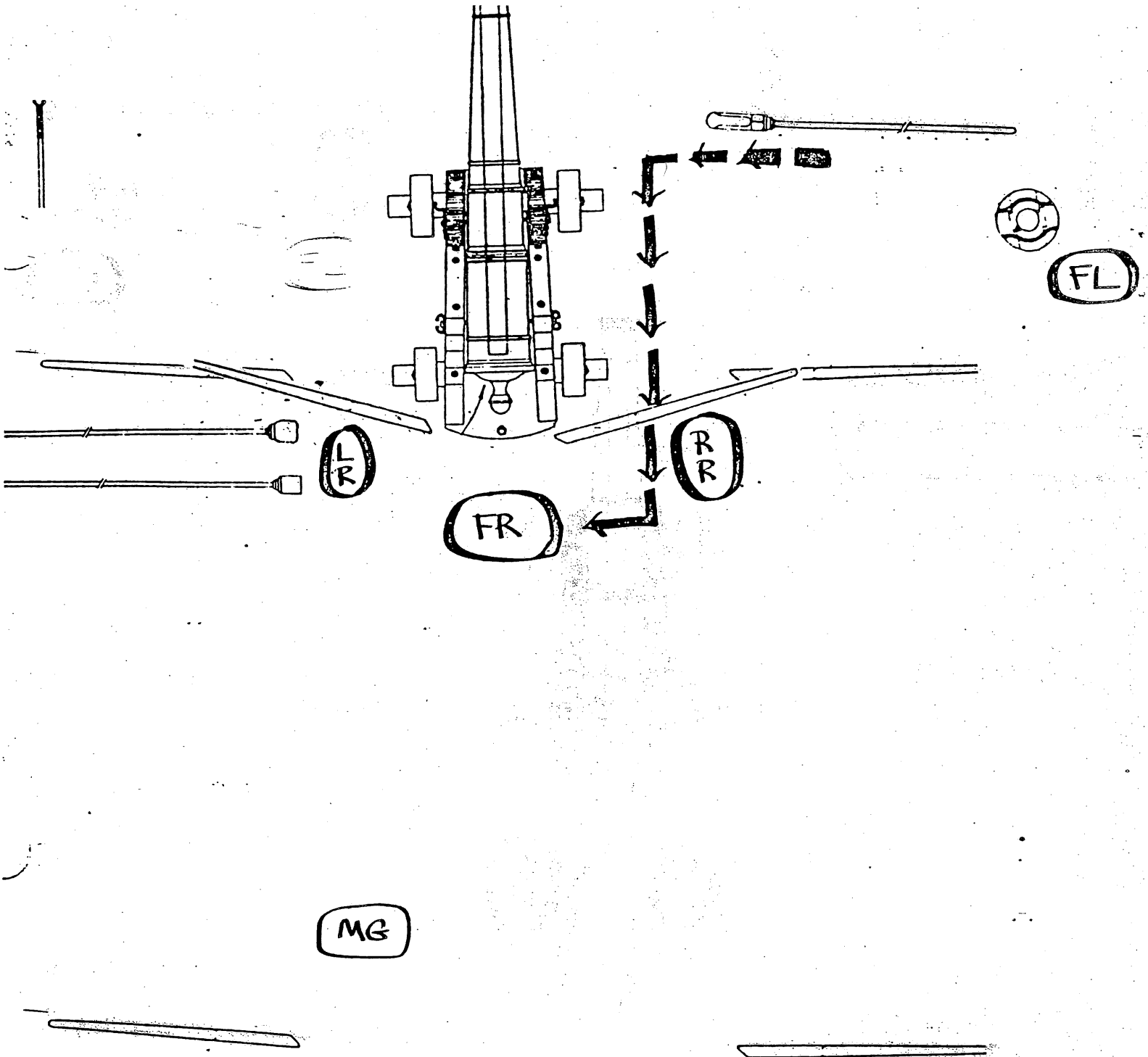
ataquen



el atacador a su lugar

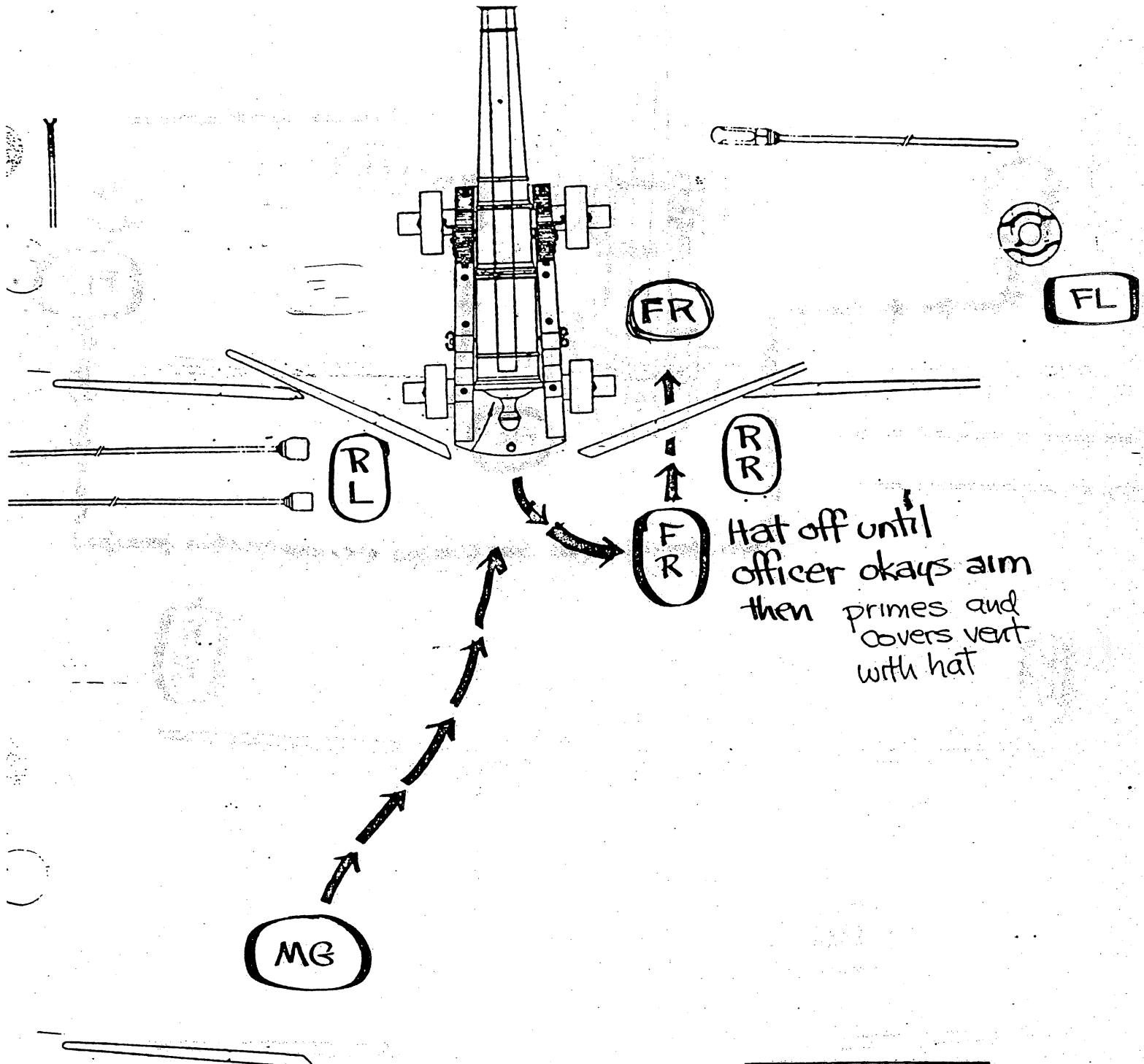


dispongáanse a poner
en batería el canon



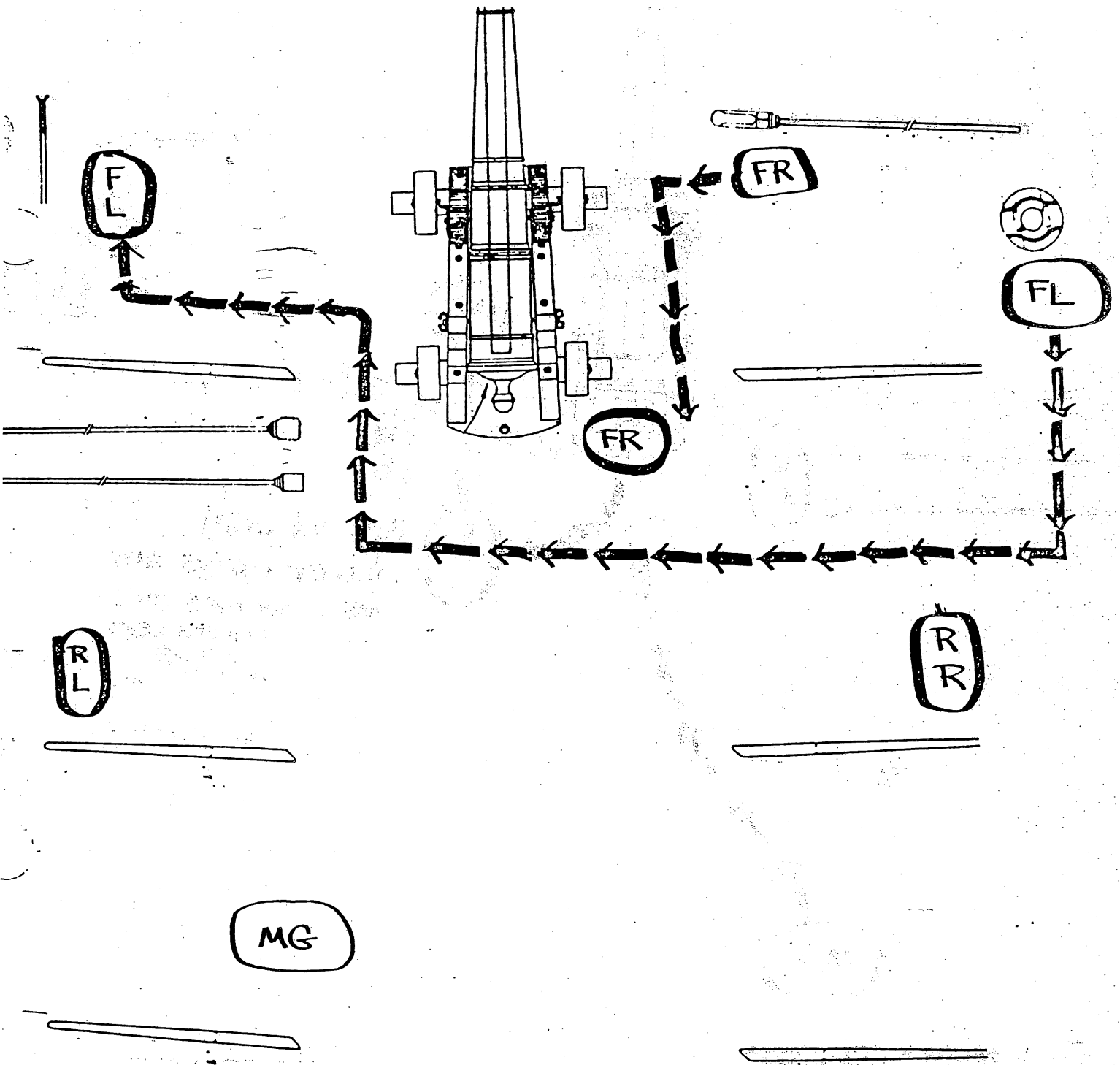
MG

dis pónganse
para el pontería

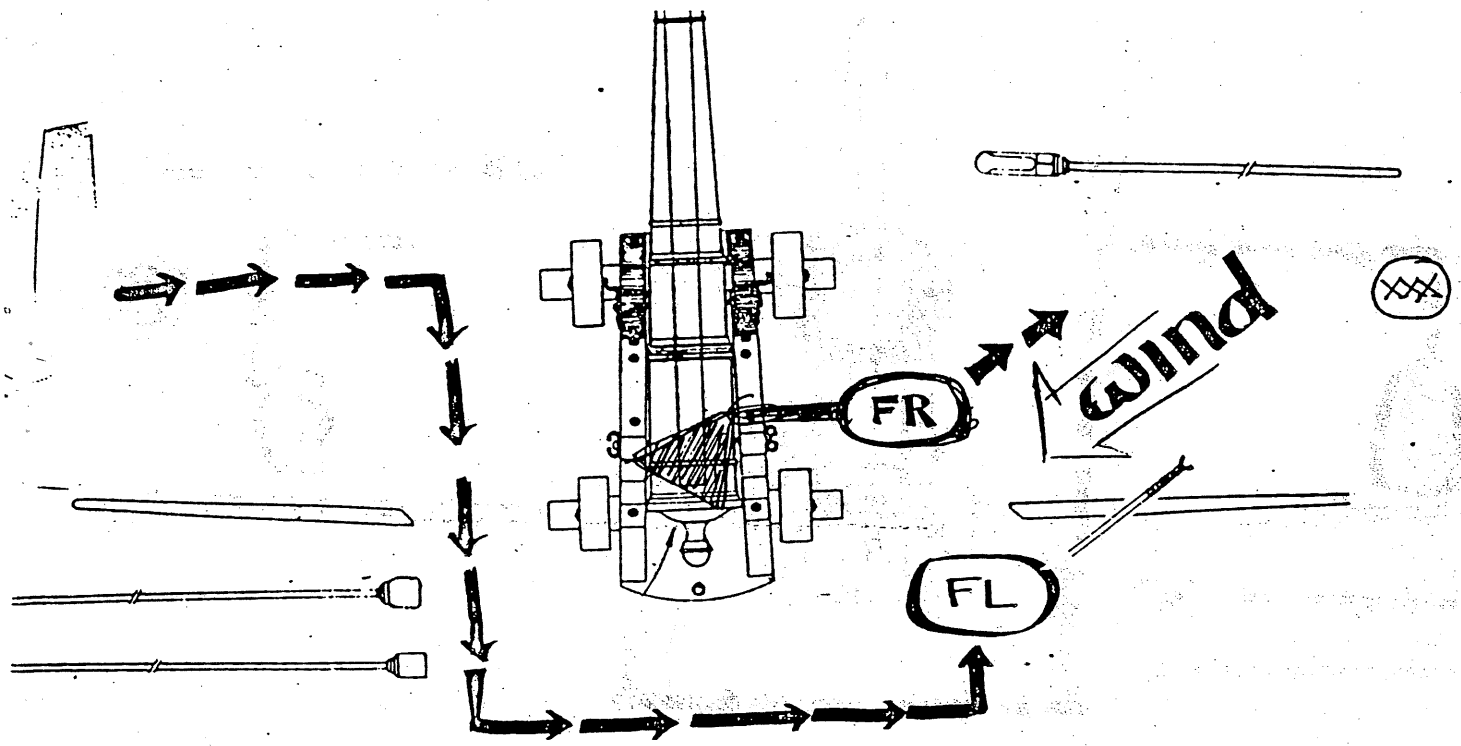


Hat off until
 officer okays aim
 then primes and
 covers vent
 with hat

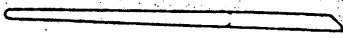
apunten



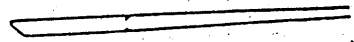
ceben y cubran
el fogon



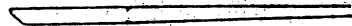
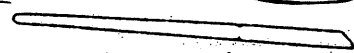
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RR

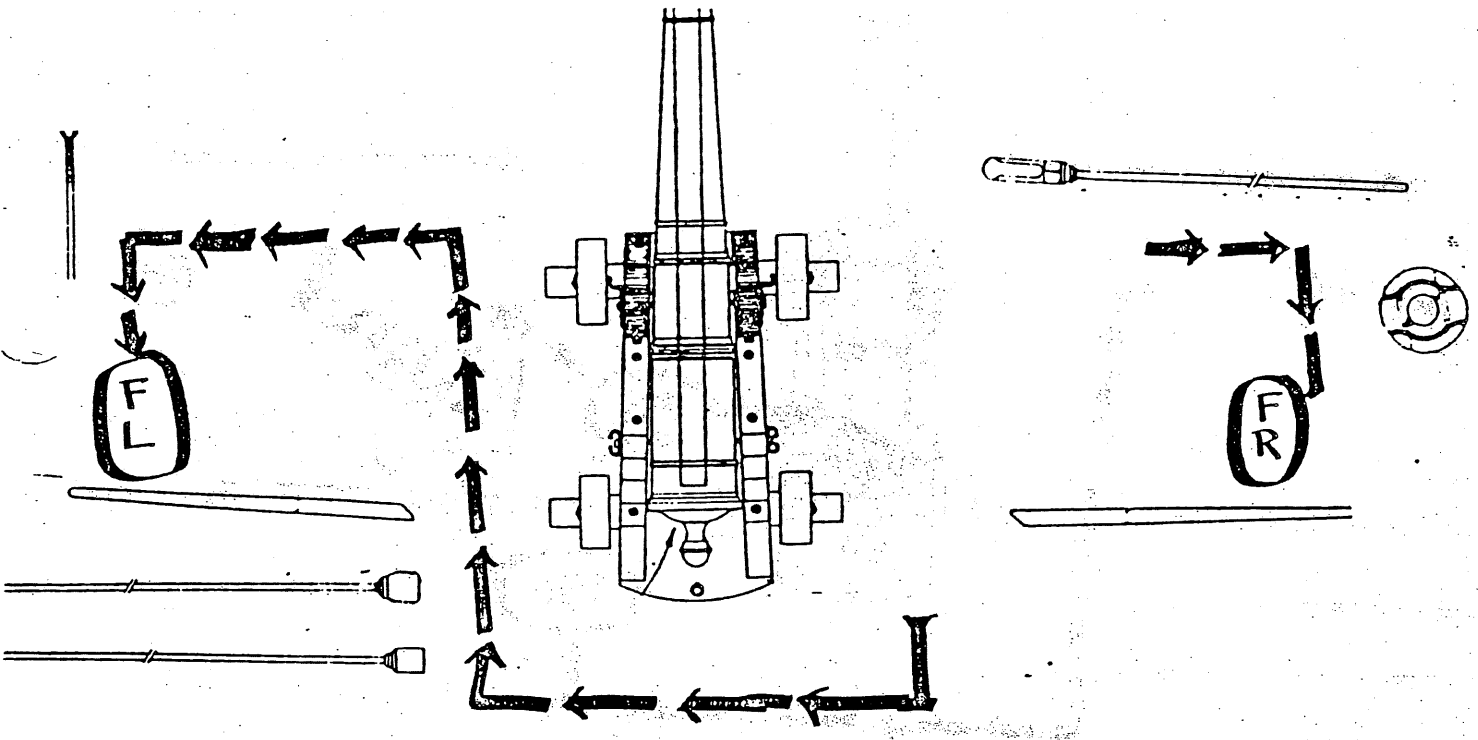


MG



botafuego
al cañon

ε fuego

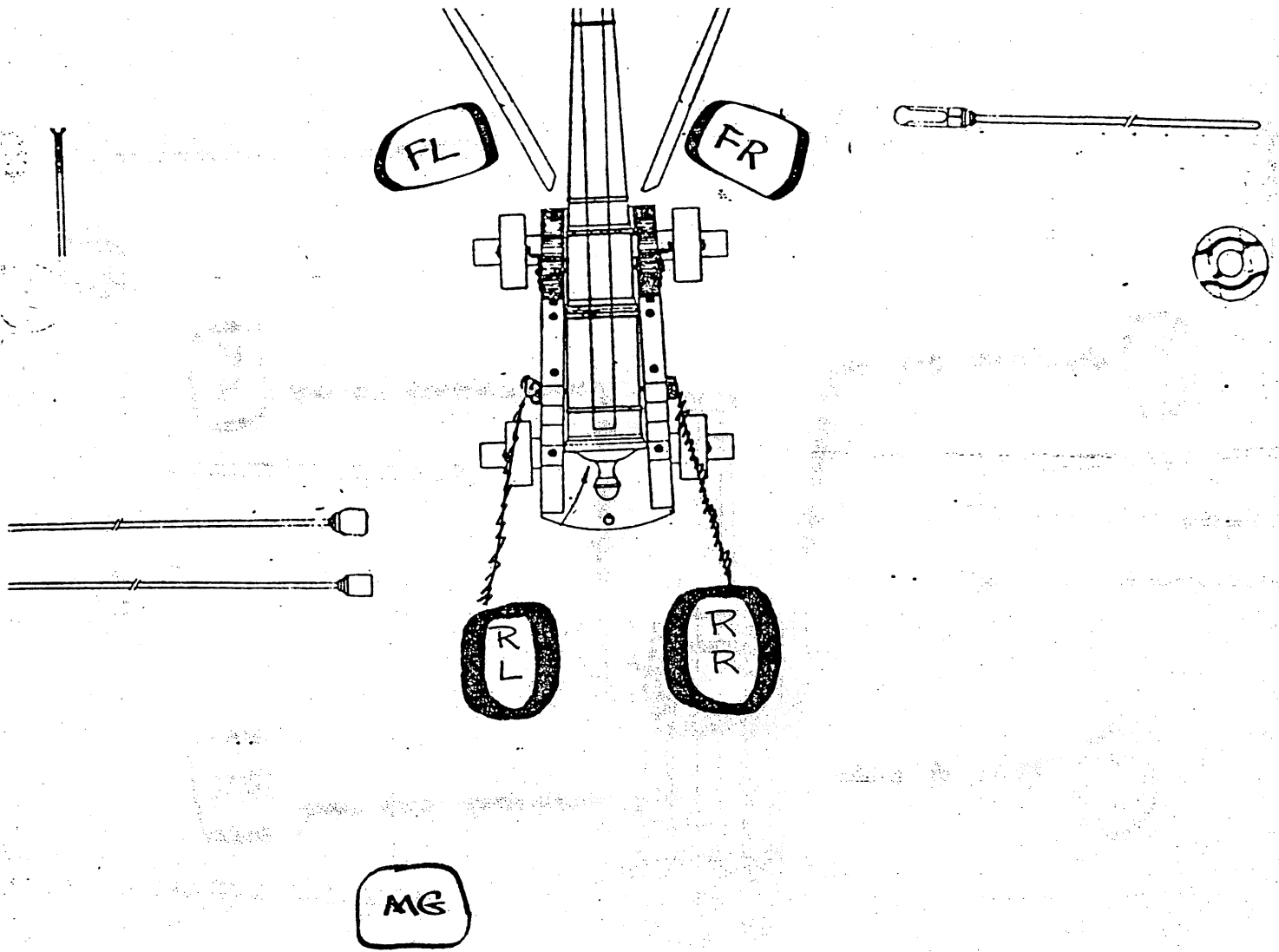


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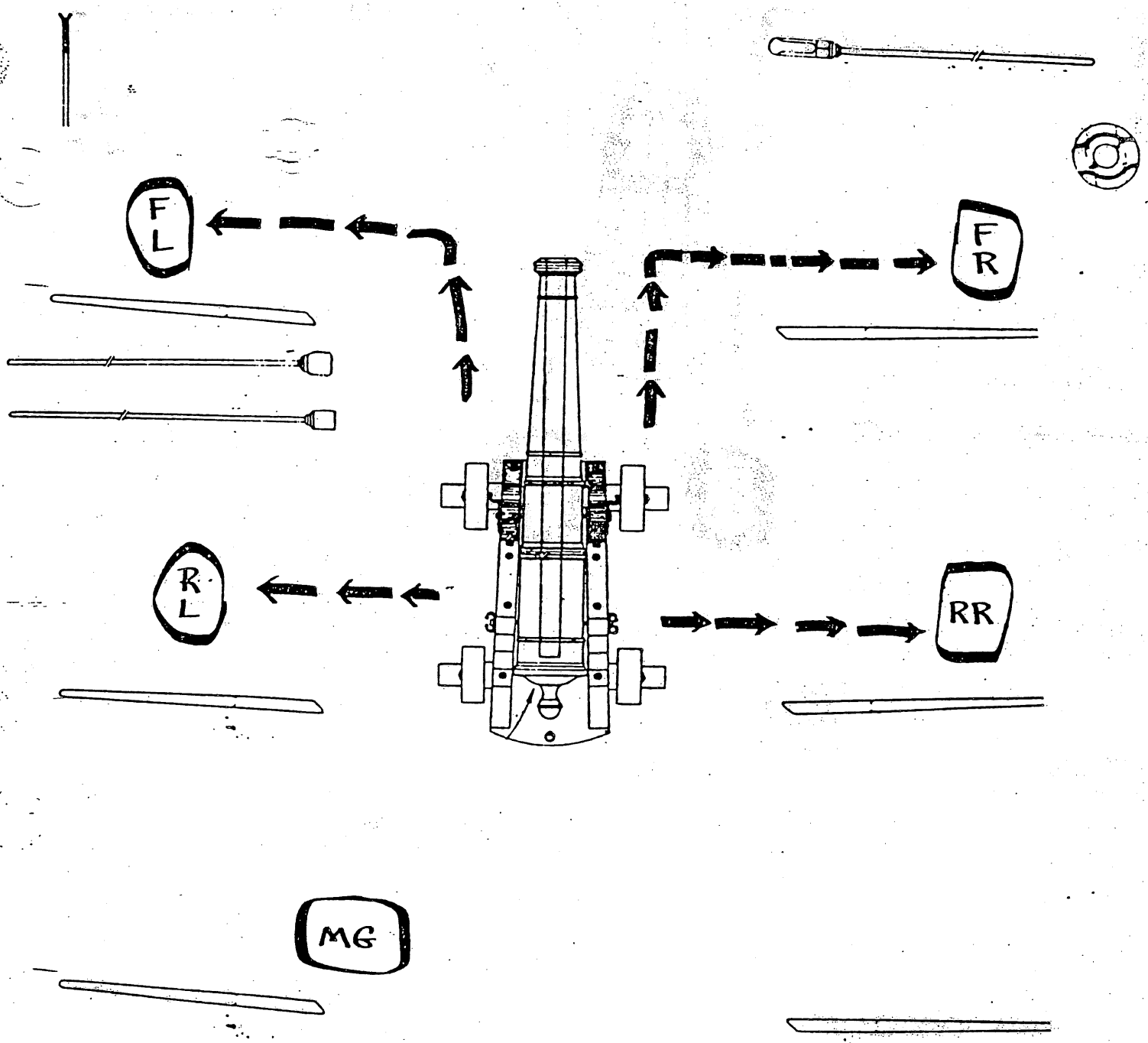
RR

MG

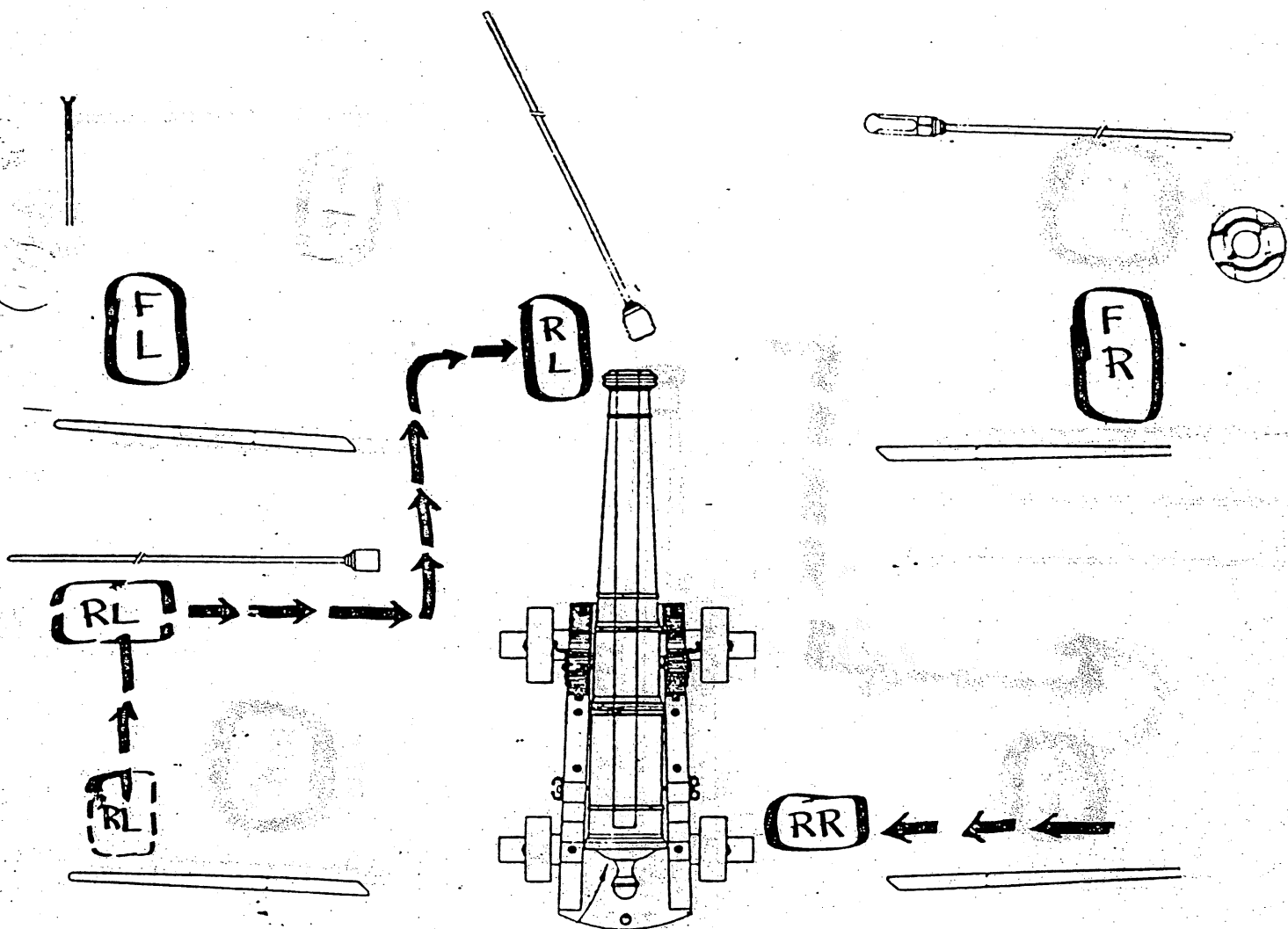
botafuego a su lugar



disponganse
a sacar el cañon
de la bateria



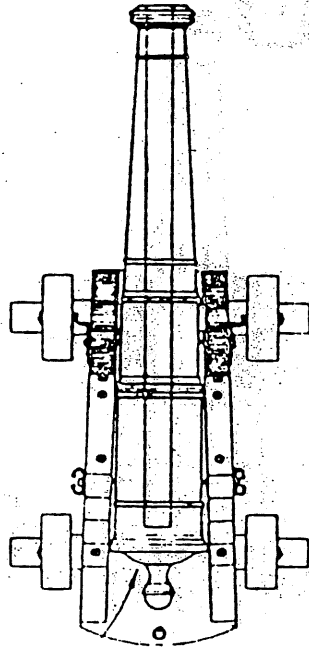
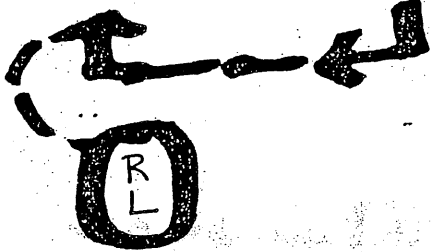
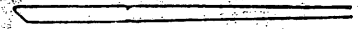
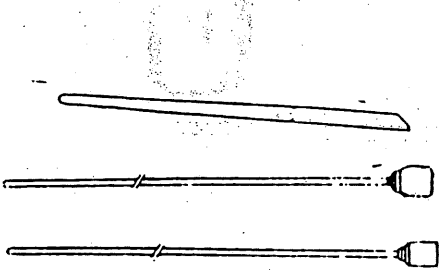
espeques
a su lugar



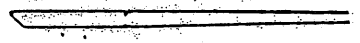
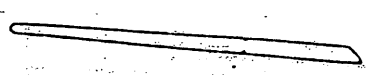
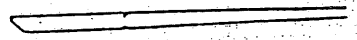
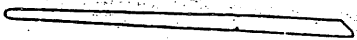
entren la lanada
y tapen el fogon

FL

FR

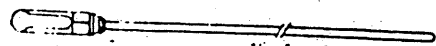


RR

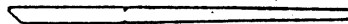
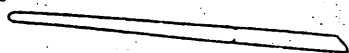
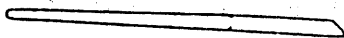
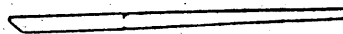
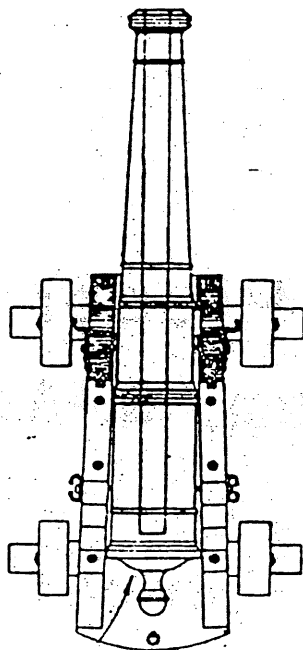
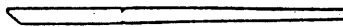
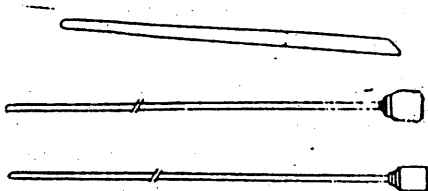


retírenla a su lugar

MG



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frente al merlon, formen



ORDERS OF DRESS

Being the Proper Usages
of Arms, Clothing, & Accoutrements

in the Castillo de San Marcos

and in the streets of

San Agustin de la Florida

EL VESTUARIO DE LOS SOLDADOS DEL PRESIDIO DE SAN AGUSTIN EN 1740

THE ORDERS OF DRESS

In reveiwing what information could be found, the Research and Resource Committee found time and time again that the experts consider the 1730's-1740's to be a "transition period" in which patterns and usages were in a transition from the early 18th century seen in the 1700-1720 " Marlborough Wars" or the War of Spanish Succesion (Queen Anne's War in some of our literature) and those styles that were in use in the middle of the 18th century such as the Seven Years War (called in North America the French and Indian War). Considering the role and status of San Agustin in the period, the Research and Resource Committee recommends that whenever there is a possibility that an article or weapon might be of one (earlier) pattern or another (later) one, it is more logical to assume that the earlier pattern was to be found in this presidio. San Agustin was not the kind of place that received the newest equiptment or the latest fashions.

Most of the surviving artwork of Spanish troops in the 18th century was made of men in their formal, garrison duty dress; the best, the Teatro Militar de Europa by the Marquis Alfonso Taccoli, Duke of Parma (1760), was a collection of watercolors done of the various troops of the three Bourbon monarchies of 18th century Europe: Spain, France, and the Kingdom of Two Sicilies. It was supposed to show the king the troops at their best. In recent correspondence with Ulrich Koch of Germany who did the original research into "reconstructing" the uniform of the presidial troops of Florida in 1969, Mr. Koch recommended to Garrison members to give greater reliance on information from artwork than on the limited documentary sources relating to San Agustin before the Reglamento de 1753. He particularly recommended the Teatro Militar de Europa for guidance, as well as a painting of troops in the "Plaza Mayor de la Ciudad de Mexico", a painting done in our period here in the New World. An effort is underway to obtain a slide of this painting, now hanging in the Museo Nacional de la Historia in Mexico City.

For the purposes of Living History in San Agustin, the formal, garrison duty order of dress should be followed by troops on duty in Castillo de San Marcos, or at the City Gate, or on guard at the Governor's House. In these places, the soldado was under the eye of his superior officers and undergoing periodic inspections. He was on duty in a formal sense and his dress and posture should reflect that.

THE ORDER OF DRESS FOR GARRISON SERVICE:

Military Tricorn with Red Cockade
Cravat
Shirt
Breeches
Greatcoat

Waistcoat ** In consideration of our hot summers and recognizing the fact that most members are not accustomed to wear this dress 7 days week it will continue to be acceptable for members to NOT wear waistcoats under the greatcoat in extreme conditions.

However, if at all possible, if there is a choice between wearing a greatcoat and wearing just a waistcoat, a more correct impression is given by the greatcoat in Garrison service.

Deep Red Stockings
18th century shoes with buckles

Waistbelt, plain natural brown leather well-oiled
Side arms: A man does not look "complete" without sidearms.
Bayonet ** ALWAYS, often even "off-duty" **
Sword, of the infantry hangar type, if owned
Note: It is perfectly acceptable for a soldier to turn out for duty with just his bayonet

** Machetes are NOT appropriate for formal duty

Musket, iron and brass well-cleaned and oiled

Cartridge box, either the later over-the-shoulder model
or
the earlier bellybox model is acceptable.

"Polvorin" Priming Flask, carried on a flat 1/2 inch plain natural leather, well-oiled over the right shoulder. For guidance, see Brinckerhoff's book on Spanish arms in colonial America 1700-1821.

Ordinary powder horns of the Anglo-American pattern are not encouraged.

Note: A separate powder flask will be necessary to do the proper musket drill of 1728. The present drill is of 1755 vintage.

Sargents should carry their Halberds. No art shows Spanish sargents wearing sashes in this period or wearing ammunition boxes.

Officers should carry their Spontoons and wear their Gorgets. No sashes are seen on art work of Spanish officers, either.

Sargents and Officers may carry a cane. If drilling the troops is the activity involved, the polearms are laid aside and the cane is used exclusively.

The practice in this presidio of not wearing swords during cannon drill is confirmed as appropriate.

NO ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT IS RECOMMENDED FOR FORMAL, GARRISON SERVICE.

* * * * *

Although the primary duties of the three independent companies of the Presidio de San Agustin de la Florida involved the defense of the Castillo and this city, it is obvious that from time to time these men had to go into the field to patrol the coasts and "el monte" or "the bush" of this wild province. Hard evidence on field service items is scarce. Line regiments in Europe are represented in some artwork with some field gear, but these were regiments which were expected to go into the field on campaign. They were not "companias fijos" or fixed companies like the various garrisons defending the Caribbean in the 18th century.

ORDERS OF DRESS, FIELD SERVICE:

All of the Garrison Service Articles and Arms as well as:

Gaiters (Note: These were extremely popular in Spain for many years; there are many examples found in civilian 18th century art such as hunting scenes, kite-flying larks, and other outdoor activities.)

Machetes Historian Luis Arana has stated that machetes were not acceptable as formal weapons until the Second Spanish period; they are found by the hundreds on inventories of the Castillo de San Marcos, but their status is that of a tool.

Belt Axes A few are found on Castillo inventories, but again it would seem that they are tools. Every man should not have a tomahawk in his kit. A few might be seen on a patrol. The European handax, sometimes called a tomahawk, was found in Spanish American colonies, but not as popular as the ever-present machete.

Belt Knives No hard information found here. Knives of the style sold by Avalon Forge are common in Hispanic America, but they are not dress uniform items, and most probably should be carried inside the

haversack, rather than the practice that has developed of wearing them on garrison duty.

Haversack

NO HAVERSACKS ARE SEEN IN ART OF SPANISH TROOPS ON FORMAL DUTY. This is an article of marching dress, and would not be needed on formal duty in the fort.

Haversacks were used in the 18th century to carry the eating utensils and issued rations, such as three days worth of bread. If a Garrison member is having clothing made, make sure there are functional pockets to hold car keys, lighters, and cigarettes, etc. It is recommended that these Anachronisms not be carried in haversacks where the public might see them and the impression of the 18th century soldado be compromised.

It is perfectly fine to wear a haversack from the old auto up to the Castillo, but it is not logical to wear it on guard duty throughout the day.

Knapsacks

Again, not much hard information. The few art examples show a square sack with a wide leather strap worn over the shoulder like the haversack, and leather closures with brass buckles.

Knapsacks are for spare clothing, blanket, etc. Again, this is not something that a soldier on duty just down the street from his home would be wearing at the Castillo.

Canteens

More research is needed before a recommendation can be made.

The Research and Resource Committee did agree that wooden canteen seen in the Revolutionary War in the American army was not appropriate.

Small keg-style water containers and leather cover glass flasks are acceptable in the meantime. Another excellent possibility is the traditional Spanish "bota" or leather wineskin, (without modern plastic, of course.) Inquiries have been sent to Spain to find out the history of "botas".

Cups

Some examples of tin cups have been found in 18th century sites, but not every soldado would have tinware. Wooden cups and pottery cups are known to have been in use, but the breakability of pottery limits its use in a haversack.

The Committee could find no evidence that drinking

cups were worn on any part of the visible uniform. Cups should henceforth be only in the haversack.

The Committee recommends horn cups as more accurate in the early 18th century.

Utensils

Forks are not recommended. Forks were not found even in high status families in New England until 1720; although there is evidence that the use of forks was earlier and more widespread in the Mediterranean cultures of Italy and Spain than Northern Europe, in San Agustin we think it is more accurate to not use forks. If it is necessary to spear a chunk of food and lift it to the mouth, the way to do it is with the point of your knife which was considered a perfectly acceptable personal eating utensil.

The availability of pewter for spoons in San Agustin is unknown. Wooden or horn spoons are another option. Realistically, for your health it is easier to kill germs on a pewter spoon.

In the place of tin plates or plates in general a better choice is the wooden trencher.

Keep in mind that the "modern style" of menu planning where a meal should have three components such as meat, potatoes, and vegetable separate on the plate was not yet in fashion in the early 18th century. The majority of meals were one-pot affairs more reminiscent of a medieval peasant's dinner; all you need is a spoon and a trencher, your knife, and a crust of daily bread. For more information, read: In Small Things Forgotten.

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Just as soldados had to march in this province, clearly there were times of duty in which wood had to be chopped, food prepared, tentage put up, etc., in which all of the above equipage would be a massive hindrance.

ORDERS OF DRESS, FATIGUE SERVICE:

Tricorn

Waistcoat, sleeved

Shirt

Note: It is important for new members to "un-learn" our

20th century attitude toward shirts. In the 18th century the shirt was not polite dress; it was underwear, often the only underwear. You do not go about in public in 1985 in your briefs, and 18th century men did not go about in shirtsleeves.

Cravat
Breeches
Stockings
Shoes

What might have served as informal headwear is still under investigation; until more information comes to light, the tricorne is more acceptable than any other form of informal hat.

Arms are not appropriate to Fatigue duty, except for the Cook wielding his knife in the Service of the Company.

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ORDERS OF DRESS, FOUL-WEATHER GEAR

"FRAZADAS"

are specifically mentioned in the shipping lists separately from blankets for domestic bedding, but at present we do not know what form they had.

It is surmised that this garment was on the order of a South American "ruana" or "poncho".

If a Garrison member desires something heavier than his greatcoat, there are patterns of civilian cloaks in the early 18th century available, and artwork of the traditional black long cape used in Spain since the Middle Ages.

More information may be coming in the next few months which would alter the acceptability of these garments.

There were no separate rain hats.

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ORDERS OF DRESS, PERSONAL APPEARANCE

On this front, there is literally no information of a local origin.

Illustrations of troops in Europe uniformly show them to be clean shaven, many with mustaches. There was only one picture of an 18th century Spanish soldier with a beard, and that is a member of an

File: B:ORDERS

Invalid company off active duty. About troops in the New World, we have no artwork, yet.

In recognition of the fact that all of us have to live in the 20th century at least 5 days a week, and that there may be some incredibly ugly faces hidden out there under those beards, the Research and Resource Committee recommends that if a Garrison member has no beard, he should not grow one solely for the reason of "historical accuracy".

For the highest level of historical accuracy on the matter of hair, a soldado should wear his natural hair long enough so that with a cueing ribbon (la coletilla, of which hundreds of varas (yards) are found on the shipping lists), a pigtail of a length to the middle of his back could be worn. Powdered hair or white wigs seem to be later than 1740. If a member wants to wear a wig, it should be his natural hair color, and cued with black grosgrain ribbon.

The wearing of your 20th century style hair is still, at the present time acceptable.

JEWELRY

One of the greatest sources of visible anachronisms is personal jewelry. The Committee recommends that soldados wear only such jewelry as can be matched to archeological finds in this city. See: Spanish St. Augustine. The Archeology of a colonial Creole community. 1983. Kathleen Deagan. Plain gold wedding bands are fine. Any other items should be thoroughly checked out first.

GLASSES

The Committee was unanimous in its opinion that modern glasses look bad, even to the most ignorant bystander. The recommendation is to NOT wear glasses if you can possibly avoid it, even 18th century glasses. Soldados in San Agustin would have not been literate to start with, and in Living History programs, you should have a minimum of reading to do while in full kit. The common soldier was not taking aim, a-la-Dan'l Boone, in 18th century infantry tactics. If not wearing your glasses makes you a health hazard to yourself and others, then wear 18th century types.

PERSONAL HABITS

Tobacco was a widely enjoyed vice in the 18th century. Although the Spanish invented the cigarette, its present form is 19th century and later. Good evidence exists for cigars in the Spanish Caribbean from the time of Columbus on. It was much less common for Spanish Criollos to make use of pipes than the other Europeans, although broken pipe fragments are archeologically found in this city. There have been several companies to manufacture and market small, crudely rolled "cigarillos" in foil packets; these are closer to the ideal than Tiparillos or White Owls.

File: B:ORDERS

The Committee does not feel that soldados would have smoked while on formal duties.

If you have this habit, it would be admirable if you could master the fine art of striking fire with flint and steel, since whipping out a match while in 18th century dress destroys your entire credibility.

READING

Most of our members enjoy reading. 18th century troops did not have the ability to read, so even while relaxing in camp or the guardroom, books are not appropriate entertainment, except to officers and non-coms.

Música Militar Español

del Siglo XVIII

LA JORNADA MILITAR
A TYPICAL 18TH CENTURY SPANISH MILITARY DAY
WITH THE DUTIES & THE DRUM CALLS
AS APPROPRIATE FOR A WEEKEND LIVING HISTORY EVENT

SATURDAY-----

La Diana - Reveille

El Desayuno - Breakfast No drumcall known for meals

La Orden - Commanders / Officers' Call

Ejercicio de los Artilleros Cannon firing

EL Almuerzo - Lunch No drumcall known for meals

La Asamblea

Troops assemble for marching drill or assigned tasks

Ejercicio de Artilleros Cannon firing

Ejercicios de la Tropa -Drill

La Oracion - days work done Played after the evening bell

La Cena - Supper No drumcall known for meals

La Retreta - Retreat

La Asamblea - Assembly/March

El Bando-Solemn Proclamation

La Bandera-New Flag Blessed

La Llamada - fort secured

La Fagina - duty completed

SUNDAY-----

La Diana-Reveille

EL Desayuno - Breakfast No drumcall known for meals

La Misa - Call to Mass

Solemn Procession

La Tropa - troops stack arms

El Almuerzo - Lunch No drumcall known for meals

La Fagina - Camp Cleanup

La Generala - Strike Camp

18TH CENTURY SPANISH DRUM AND FIFE CALLS.

sources: Togues de Guerra, 1769 compiled by F. Otano, S.J. 1939
Antologia de Musica Militar de Espana,
Ricardo Fernandez de Latorre 1972

LA GENERALA

- call for troops to take up arms for the march, reveiw, drill or other such function whether in camp, garrison, or barracks
- general alarm call, similar to modern Navy "GENERAL QUARTERS"

LA ASAMBLEA

- call to take up arms and form ranks for certain designated troops, generally the "duty" troop to accomplish some service task, such as strike tents, harness the livestock, load up the pack mules, etc.

NOTE: It would seem that many units had their own unit assembly call, not common to all troops

LA VANDERA or LA TROPA

- call played after the ASAMBLEA, for the companies to form the batallion regardless of whether in the field encampment, in garrison or barracks, or on duty post
- when breaking formation, signal to stack arms
- also played while the drummers with a detachment of grenadiers accompany the flags to the head of the Batallion or retire them.

LA MARCHA DE FUSILEROS The March of the Fusiliers (Infantrymen)

LA MARCHA DE GRANADEROS The March of the Grenadiers Note: Now the National Anthem of Spain

EL ALTO

- cease fire
- while on the march, to halt the column

LA RETRETA

- while on the march, immediately Right-About-Face and retreat
- in the field, to retire
- signals the gathering of the troops into their barracks

EL VANDO

- call for troops to pay attention to the publication of orders or other matters "with a certain solemnity"

LA LLAMADA

- call used to concentrate troops into close order or an indicated formation
- also used to advise of the closing for the night of the gates of a fortress or barracks

LA MISA

- call to assembly for Holy Mass

LA ORACION

- call signalling the end of the working day, often sounded after the evening bells of the nearest church to the camp or barracks
- in garrison, it should be first played in the principal military post, and then echoed by outlying positions

LA ORDEN

- call used to bring together certain persons which it may be necessary to distribute or detail to various tasks or locations

LA FAGINA

- played while the troop is going out to fatigue duties, such as cutting firewood or foraging
- played when a troop is headed back to the barracks after the completion of some task. Note: these troops should carry their muskets with the butts reversed (up in the air), English term: CLUBBED ARMS, Spanish term: ARMAS AL HOMBRO CON LAS CULATAS ATRAS

LA DIANA or before French influence: TOQUE DE ALBORADA

- like modern "REVEILLE", call to commence the duties of the day, played at dawn; first sounded in the principal military post, then repeated by secondary positions
- ** NOTE: said by some authors to have been played in Mexico just before executions were carried out; the antiquity of this practice is unknown.

EL CALACUERDA or later than mid-century EL ATAQUE

- the Assault, or charge with bayonets
- the charge began at a normal march pace, with the drummers gradually accelerating the tiempo; at close range to the enemy, the drummers played this call which signalled the rush into shock action

LA VAQUETA

-a punishment call, played on the performance of the infamous "carrera de vaquetas"; the condemned man with no shirt or coat ran between two ranks of his fellow soldiers who whipped at him with the ramrods of their muskets until he dropped. (from the 18th century Spanish term: BAQUETA OR VAQUETA = ramrod)

BUGLE CALLS USED IN 18TH CENTURY SPANISH CAVALRY

A DEQUELLO

-call for cavalry attack or charge
-the same term is used for "attack without quarter", meaning no prisoners to be taken: "Entrar a Deguello" derived from degollar, to slit the throat; said to have been played at the assault of the Alamo in the Texas Revolution of 1836.

LA LLAMADA

-call used to concentrate troops into close order or an indicated formation

LA DIANA

-like modern "REVEILLE", call to commence the duties of the day, played at dawn; first sounded in the principal military post, then repeated by secondary positions

LA BOTASILLA or LA GENERALA

-"Boots and Saddles", call for cavalry troopers to saddle up, to take up arms for the march, review, or drill
-general alarm call, similar to modern Navy "GENERAL QUARTERS"

LA ASAMBLEA

-call to form ranks

A CABALLO

-"To Horse", signal to mount

FRENCH 18TH CENTURY DRUMCALLS

source: French and Indian War magazine, 1984

LA GENERALE

- to call out the entire garrison for march or exercise
- in the event of alarm, the call for all to take arms

L'ASSEMBL'EE

- soldiers leave the barracks or tents and move to drillground
- while on the march, infantry columns would re-form

AUX CHAMPS

- the general purpose march rhythm
- the "Get Ready" for troops in barracks
- march beat for detachment going to mount guard
- on the march, call for a regiment to close ranks or form line of battle

LE DRAPEAU or AU DRAPEAU

- form into line
- stack arms in guardhouse
- follows the blessing of new flags
- while on the march, "Form Line of Battle"

LA RETRAITE

- withdraw or cease combat
- retire into barracks or camp
- end of the day: all soldiers retire into tents

LE BAN

- announces arrival of officer above rank of major
- announces proclamation or edict

L'APPEL

- reassembly troops after encounter/charge of enemy
- demand the surrender of a place held under seige
- when troops are assembled, close ranks
- when sounded by Brigade DrumMajor, signal to all regiments to sound "Retreat"
- when on the march, a signal that a unit was not able to keep up with the column or was halted.

L'ORDRE

- to announce the reading of daily orders

LA FASSINE or LA BRELOGUE

- advise work details it was time to start work, stop to eat, or quit for the day
- break ranks
- Mess Call
- sometimes, to announce mass

LA DIANE

- sounded at daybreak to awaken soldiers
- alert call to troops

LA DIANE (continued) *

-a salute to an officer played on the day of his birth or his saint's day

LA CHARGE

-to advance with bayonets fixed and leveled
-signal for soldiers to come quickly
-a signal for soldiers to close ranks into one mass
-sometimes, "LOAD WEAPONS"

LA PRIERE or LA MESSE

-call to prayers or mass

LE RIGODON D' HONNEUR

-renders honors to members of the Royal Family
-renders honors to certain high military officers: field
marechals, governours
-certain religious occasions
-processions in honour of the Blessed Sacrament

