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Manterey

Berk Hill
Ry C.
979.4
M. 78

McQuarty John Stearns.
California, its history and romance.
Los Angeles, 1911.

Bull and Bear Fights

p 144.

As Sala stepped ashore from the heights of the presidio
thundered their welcome from their iron throats; the troops
were drawn up in a long line saluting the new Governor
as he passed; at the door of the Royal Church of San
Carlos of Manterey the dignitaries of the California
Missions awaited him arrayed in gorgeous golden
vestments, with little dark-eyed Indian acolytes
swinging censers at their feet. As a loyal son of
the Church Sala's first act was to bow at the altars
of his fathers in attendance upon the solemn Mass
which was conducted that day in Manterey with
all possible pomp and ceremony.

In the afternoon there was a carnival of games and
fiestas in the new Governor's honor. Here were
Spanish and Indian dances; all the sports known
to the time were engaged in for his edification
and delight.

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Bull² & Bear Fights.

p. 144. Not the least thrilling number on the program was a tremendous encounter between a bull and grizzly bear. At night there was a great banquet and a ball at which the Indian musicians furnished the music. Monterey was aflame with thousands of lighted bonfires burned from the darkness of the surrounding hills. Had Pablo Vicente de Sola been the King himself - his welcome to Monterey could not have been more glorious.

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Vol. 1

Hibell Theodore
History of California
San Francisco, 1885.

Bull and Bear Fights

pp 637-638.

The governor was invited by the comandante to witness a bull-fight in the same court-yard decked with evergreens, where the parade of the morning had taken place. A portion of the corridor had been safely railed off and prepared for the use of the spectators. As soon as they were seated, two mounted horsemen dressed in the customary brilliant array of the Spanish bull-ring made their appearance, and as they advanced strings of bells attached to the trappings of their horses kept up a jingling accompaniment to all their movements. There was nothing in these to specially attract the governor's attention, nor was there was there in the fierce and savage bull that was soon afterwards brought forward, tossing his huge front and pawing the ground. But he opened his eyes wide with wonder when he saw a grizzly bear

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Poor's file

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pp 637-638.

Bull and Bear Fights.

held by four mounted vaqueros each with a mata fastened to a separate leg, bound into the arena, struggling against his captors and snapping with such fury as to cause terror even in those accustomed to the sight. The governor turned with an inquiring look to the Comandante, who replied the bear was a specimen of the animals, abundant in the neighboring mountains, which often came down to regale themselves upon the cattle in the valleys.

Meanwhile the bear and bull were fastened together by the feet with a stout chain of sufficient length to allow them considerable freedom of action; and then the matas were thrown off, and the beasts confronted each other. The bull lowered his head and looked threatening, and the bear rose upon his haunches as if waiting the onslaught, but for ten minutes neither advanced. The spectators began to grow impatient. The vaqueros rode up and prodded the bull; and with a roar of pain he rushed upon his adversary. The bear, with a

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pp 637-38

Bull^{and} Bear Fights.

quickness and agility astonishing in a body so apparently unmildly, avoiding the horns, threw himself with a grasp upon the bull's neck and both rolled over in desperate struggle upon the ground. The noise was terrific and the dust arose in clouds, while the onlookers shouted and yelled as they saw that the fight was deadly and witnessed a flow of blood. Presently the bull, fatigued with exertion and hot with thirst, protruded his tongue, and the bear made an attempt to seize it. But the attempt cost him his life. The bull was wary and on his guard and with a sudden plunge transfixed his enemy and with tremendous effort threw him into the air. As the bear fell with a ghastly wound, the bull infuriated with his own injuries pursued his advantage; and with a second deadly plunge closed the combat.

Monterey.

12/31/37-19

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979.4 Hunt Rockwell N. (ed.)
49.8 History of California
V. I San Francisco, 1926
Brook. Lib

Book No. 569/16

Dull and Bear Tit.

pp 293-94

On July 24, 1814 José Joaquín de Arrillaga
governor of Alta California, died and was buried
under the floor of the church at Soledad.

Bancroft says of him:

"He was a model of good conduct in all
respects, but could lay no claims to originality
or greatness. He was a native of Spain, a tall
fair man with blue eyes, courteous, affable,
well-educated in both French and Spanish -
a man without an enemy."

He was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Pablo Vicente
de Salá an officer in the Royal Army of Spain. The
new governor was received with illuminations
and general rejoicing in Monterey. A grand feast
was prepared, at which the tables were loaded with
the delicacies of the province - game, olives, from
San Diego, oranges from San Gabriel, wines from San Francisco,

Montreux.

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"California and Californians"

Burt Lick

Bull and Bear Pit.

pp 293-94

"ovau-fruits" made of San Antonio flour. The table decorations consisted of flowers from the garden of San Felipe Garcia, whose daughters waited on the governor. After the repast soldiers gave an exhibition of horsemanship. Then came a bear and bull fight, of which Juan D Alvarado, afterwards governor of California, has left a description:

"By the large gate of the presidio entered four riders on spirited horses covered with embroidered trappings; these horsemen dragged by lasso two large and very black bears; two others did the same with two furious bulls which were to fight. The people shouted on all sides, making bets as to which would be the conqueror in this battle of giants, some betting on the bear and some on the bull. The native musicians played on their instruments - violins, flutes and drums.

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"California and Californians"

Bull and Bear Pit

pp 293-94. The bear and bull were not accustomed to this kind of noise, bellowed in a terrifying way; and and if to the bellowing of the animals is added the noise made by the spectators, it will easily be understood that the scene presented a startling confusion. On one side men stood ready with loaded guns in case of accident. The new governor, to whom such spectacles were altogether strange, remarked, "I am afraid. I have heard that these bears are very fierce and that they eat Christians." The bear and bull were fastened together by one foot with a stout chain of sufficient length to allow them considerable freedom of action, then the muzzles which held each leg of the bear were thrown off, and the beasts confronted each other.

The bull lowered his head and looked threatening, and the bear rose upon his haunches,

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"California and Californians"

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Bull and Bear Fight.

pp 293-94. as if waiting the onset. But for true minutes neither advanced. The spectators began to grow impatient. The vaqueros prodded the bull, and with a roar of pain he rushed upon his adversary. The bear with a quickness and agility astounding in a body so apparently unwieldy, avoiding the horns, threw himself with a grasp upon the bull's neck, and both rolled over and over in desperate struggle upon the ground. The noise was terrific and the dust rose in clouds, while the onlookers shouted and yelled as they saw the fight was deadly and witnessed the flow of blood.

Presently the bull, fatigued with exertion and hot with thirst, protruded his tongue, and the bear made an attempt by change of position to seize it. But the attempt cost him his life. The bull was wary and on his guard, and with a sudden plunge transfixed his enemy.

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"California² Californians"

Bull and Bear Fight.

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