Introduction

In 1856 the Mexican army left the Tucson Presidio, taking with them the civil, church, and military archives. At an 1879 hearing, Francisco Solano León was asked what had happened to the records. He reported that they had been taken to Imuris, but didn’t know their whereabouts afterwards (Journals of Private Land Claims n.d.). Some of the records turned up in a closet in Imuris that year and were taken by Alphonse Pinart to California, where they are in the collections of the Bancroft Library in Berkeley. However, most of the Tucson records, including the Catholic baptismal, marriage, and burial records appear to have been lost. Filomeno Santa Cruz reported that some were used as cigarette rolling papers.

This project began in 1999, shortly after the discovery of the Leon farmstead adjacent to Interstate 10. While studying that family’s history, connections with other contemporary families became apparent. Tucson was a relatively small community of between 400 and 500 people from the 1770s to the 1850s. By the end of the Presidio years, most of the inhabitants were related to each other. By systematically combing through the surviving records, the lives and stories of several thousand people could be reconstructed.

Native American families were not included in this study. There are a smaller number of available records that list the Native American residents of the San Agustin Mission and the Apaches who lived adjacent to the Presidio (see Dobyns 1976: 163-170). The two earliest censuses, for 1752 and 1766, do not list surnames for the residents, and only a few likely matches could be made between the two records. The 1801 census lists surnames, but these people could not be linked with earlier records. A small number of baptisms were recorded for Native Americans between 1844 and 1848. None of the records list the Apache residents. As a result of the lack of records, it proved impossible to adequately track individuals and families through time and prepare family sketches.

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ABATE

Don José María Abate enlisted as a soldier in the Spanish army on 15 February 1755. He served in the Infantry in Hibernia for 11 years, seven months, and two days. He then came to the New World and served in the infantry for four years and eight months. He was promoted to Sergeant on 17 July 1771 and served in the Dragoons of Mexico for five years, seven months, and two days. He was then promoted to Ensign on 19 February 1777 and served at the Presidio of Altar for three years and 21 days. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 11 March 1780 and served at Santa Cruz for one year, nine months and 20 days before being transferred to Tucson.¹ José was listed as a Lieutenant at the Tucson Presidio from 2 May 1782 and 15 January 1784.² On 2 May 1782, Abate wrote a letter that described how Native Americans in Yuma decorated their faces.³

ABILA/AVILA

Juan Antonio Avila was a civilian living in Tucson with a son and three daughters in 1797.⁴

Ramón Abila was married to Guadalupe Sierra. They were the parents of one child:

i. Ramón Modesto Abila was born on 24 March 1845. He was baptized on 28 August 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. His godparents were Bernardino Campas and Rita Campas.⁵

ABRIL

Juan Abril was born around 1762 at the Pueblo of Batuco [?], Sonora, son of Mateo Abril and Regina Ramos. At age 23 he worked as a farmer, was 5 ft 2 inches tall, and was a Roman Catholic. He had black hair and eyebrows, dark skin, gray-brown eyes, a regular nose, a long face, and a light beard. He volunteered at Horcasitas on 9 October 1785 for eight years, receiving three pesos as a down payment. He could not read or write so he signed with a cross, after the duties described in the Royal ordinances were read to him. Antonio Perez and Francisco Escandon acted as witnesses.⁶ Juan was a soldier stationed in Tucson in 1791 and 1792. He had a 54 peso debt in 1791 and a 82 peso debt the following year.⁷ Juan was wounded by an enemy (probably an Apache warrior) sometime in 1791 or 1792, receiving a lance wound that cut a tendon. He was so lame that he could do no work standing. He received a medical leave and stayed in Tucson.⁸ He died on 22 October 1800 in Tucson.⁹

¹Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1783-1784.
²Dobyns 1976:70, 157, 159.
⁴Collins 1970:22; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.
⁵Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 174, no. 183.
⁶AGS, Section 7047, document 10.
⁷AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
⁸AGS, Section 7047, document 10.
⁹AGI, GUAD 280, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, October-December 1800.
¹⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriage Records, 1:85.
ACEDO

Adelaide Acedo was born about 1853-1854 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Jose Maria Acedo and Guadalupe Sardina. Adelaide was married on 16 October 1871 in Tucson to José de Luz Miranda. Desiderio Miranda and Simón Miranda witnessed the wedding. José was the son of Francisco Miranda and Josefa Orosco. José de Luz Miranda and Adelaide Acedo were the parents of one child:

i. Francisco Miranda was baptized on 10 January 1873 in Tucson. His godparents were José Maria Acedo and Guadalupe Sardina.11

Andres Acedo was born circa 1824/1825. On 16 March 1848 he was listed as a citizen of Tucson.12

Francisco Acedo was born circa 1799. He was married prior to 1831 to Rafaela Granillo. In 1831, Acencio was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife and two children. In early 1848 the couple and their five children- Ermenegildo [Eleuterio?], José Ygnacio, Demetrio, Antonio, and Cruz- were living in Tucson. On 16 March 1848, Francisco was on the list of “Guardia Nacional Hombres” for Tucson. Francisco Acedo and Rafaela Granillo were the parents of five children:

i. José Ignacio Acedo was born in 1823.

ii. Eleuterio Acedo was born in May 1833 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

iii. Demetrio Acedo was born between 1831 and 1848.

iv. Antonio Acedo was born between 1831 and 1848.

v. Cruz Acedo was born between 1831 and 1848.

José Acedo was living in the household of Guadalupe Zambrano and Patra Martinez in 1831. José Ignacio Acedo was born circa 1823, son of Francisco Acedo and Rafaela Granilla. On 16 March 1848, Jose was on the list of “Guardia Nacional Hombres” in Tucson. José Ignacio acted as an assistant to Ignacio Saens when he surveyed land being given to José Maria Martinez on 23 February 1851.

José María Acedo was married prior to 1797 to Juana Baes. In 1797, José was a civilian living in Tucson with his wife, one son, and a daughter.

José María Acedo was born about 1820 in Tucson, Sonora, probably the son of Loreto Acedo and Ursula Solares. He was married prior to 1853 to Guadalupe Sardina. Guadalupe was born about 1833-1834 in Tucson, Mexico. On

11St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:196.
12AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 23 on 16 March 1848.
13AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 49 on 16 March 1848.
15AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
16AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A.
18AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 25 on 16 March 1848.
19AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A.
20Journals of Private Land Grants, 4:97-98.
21Collins 1970:22; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83, AHS/SAD.
22McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 2. There is also another José María Acedo in Tucson in 1831.
26 May 1848, José was among the men who could vote in Tucson. On 15 July 1854 José sold land on the west side of Main Street to José Gallego.

In 1860, José worked as a laborer in Tucson, with his family living with Ursula Solares. In 1864, José and his family were in Tucson, where he worked as a laborer. The family owned $75 in personal property. A three-year-old child, Ignés Neves, lived with the family. On 29 February 1866, José and Guadalupe were godparents to Bernardino Cruz, daughter of Jesusita Cruz of Tubac. In March 1866, the Acedo family was living in the San Xavier area. In March 1867, José María, wife Guadalupe, and children—Adelaide, Leonardo, Clophola, Sephina, Martina, and Juana, were living in Tucson.

In 1870, José was working as a laborer. The family owned real estate valued at $250 and personal possessions valued at $100. José was the only family member who could read and write. A 25-year-old laborer named Jaramio Aceno was living with the family, a probable family member. José registered to vote in Tucson in 1876. On 7 May 1872, José and Guadalupe sold property on the east side of Meyer Street to Francisco Gomez for $50.

On 31 October 1879, José was called to testify at the Land Claims hearing for the Rancho of San Ignacio de Babocomari:

My name is José María Acedo, 59 years of age. I am a laborer, but have been a soldier, reside in Tucson. Question: Have you ever been on the Ranch of San Ignacio de Babacomari? I have. Question: Do you remember when said Rancho was occupied by Don Ignacio Elias? I remember when the rancho was occupied, but I cannot state the date. Question: Were you on the Ranch when it was occupied by the stock of Elias? Elias had already abandoned the Rancho when I was there, but there were some stock on the Rancho, and some persons were there after stock. Did you personally know Don Ignacio Elias? I did. Do you remember the year in which the Rancho of Babacomari was abandoned? I cannot say certainly whether it was 1835 or 1836, but it was about that time. Question: Do you know the reason why the Rancho was abandoned? On account of the enemies—the Indians. Question: Do you think that the Rancho of Babacomari could have been occupied with safety to life and property from the time it was abandoned in 1835 or 1836, until within a few years past? Life and property never have been safe on said Rancho, after said abandonment. José signed the testimony with his mark.

The Acedo family has not been located in the 1880 census. In January 1882, José María was one of a number of farmers who protested the establishment of Solomon Warner’s Tucson Water Company. Warner was attempting to use the Santa Cruz water to run his mill and then to irrigate crops; the farmers noted that they deserved first use of the water. Guadalupe was buried in the Court Street Cemetery in Tucson on 16 September 1883. She was reported to have died from fever. José was last registered to vote in Pima County, Precinct 1, in 1894. He died and was buried on 11 October 1899 in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson.

References:

26. 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1271-1279.
27. St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:34 no. 38.
28. 1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier, lines 1017-1024.
29. 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 295-302.
30. José María Acedo household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 39, dwelling 443, family 442.
31. Pima County Great Register, 1876.
32. Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:661-662.
34. El Fronterizo, 13 January 1882.
35. St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:6(4). Guadalupe was reported to be 50 years old and the spouse of J. M. Acedo.
36. Pima County Great Register, 1894.
José María Acedo and Guadalupe Sardina were the parents of eight children:

i. **Jesús M. Acedo** was born about 1852-1853 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Jesús died on 4 September 1930.

ii. **Adelaide Acedo** was born about 1853-1854 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Adelaide was married to **José de Luz Miranda**.

iii. **Seferina Acedo** was born about 1855-1856 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Seferina was married on 4 October 1872 to **Lázaro Romero**. Ramón Gallegos and Mariano Acedo witnessed the wedding. Lázaro was a resident of San Xavier del Bac, the son of Ygnacio Romero and Francisca Molina.38

iv. **Leonardo Acedo** was born about 1857-1858 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico.

v. **José Cleophas Acedo** was born in 1861 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico. He was baptized on 17 October 1861 at six months old in Tucson, his godparents being José María Peralta and Sicilia Peralta.39

vi. **Martina Acedo** was born about 1863 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona.

vii. **María Juana Jesús Acedo** was born about 26 January 1866. She was baptized in Tucson on 11 February 1866, aged 16 days, with Loreto Urea and Encarnación Lucas as her godparents.40

viii. **Buenaventura de Jesús Acedo** was born on 4 February 1869 and was baptized in Tucson on 7 February 1869. Her godparents were Ventura Curiel and Dolores Andrada.41 This child died and was buried in Tucson on 8 April 1869.42

Juan José Acedo was married prior to 1831 to **Carmen Sardina**. In 1831, the couple and their child were living in Tucson in a civilian household.43 He signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845.44 On 26 May 1848, Juan was among the men who could vote in Tucson.45 Juan signed a petition asking for a resident priest for Tucson on 6 February 1850.46 Juan José Acedo and Carmen Sardina were the parents of one child:

i. **Rosa Acedo** was a child in 1831.

Loreto Acedo was married prior to 1831 to **Ursula Solares**. Ursula was born about 1801 in Mexico. In 1831, the couple was living in Tucson with their four children, José María, Casimiro, María, and Juan, in a civilian household.47 On 26 May 1848, Loreto was among the men who could vote in Tucson.48 The census taken that year shows the couple living with five children: José María, Ysabel, María, Jesús, and Casimiro; as well as María’s husband Manuel Urrea and their daughter María Urrea.49

In January 1855, Loreto was granted a piece of land on the south side of Calle del Arroyo by the assistant inspector Pedro de Allende y Saabedra and the grant was later confirmed by Joaquín Comadurán, the civil and military judge.50 Loreto apparently died between 1855 and 1860.

In 1860, Ursula and daughter Felipa were living in Tucson, where Ursula had real estate worth $500 and personal property valued at $210. She could not read or write. The family of her son José María Acedo lived with

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37St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:101.
38St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:101.
39St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:13 no. 108.
40St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:30 no.15.
41St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:91.
42St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:3.
44Officer 1989:182.
46Officer 1989:385.
49AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
50Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 37, no. 70, AHS/SAD.
her. Next door was her daughter Josefa Acedo de Ortega. On 14 June 1862 Ursula Solares sold for $15 gold a corn field left to her son, Casimiro Acedo, he and his wife having died leaving no children, to Refugio Pacheco. The field was bordered on the south by Frederick Neville, on the west by Francisco Romero, on the north by Francisco Romero, Pascual Cruz, and Loreta Iguero [sic, Higuera], and on the east by Joaquín Telles. Ramón Castro and Francisco León witnessed the sale. The deed was recorded on 20 April 1866.

On 2 September 1862, Ursula sold a piece of land on the east side of Calle Principal to Ramón Castro for $45. In 1864, Ursula was living in Tucson. In March 1866, Ursula was living in Tucson with her daughter Josefa and her family. On 1 June 1866, Ursula and Isidro Telles were godparents to María Felipa Ramirez, daughter of Esteban Ramirez and Jesús Acedo. On 3 February 1867, Ursula and Agapito Castro were godparents to Rafael Herreras, son of Geronimo Herreras and Magdalena Vilderray. In March 1867, Ursula headed a household that included her son José María, his wife, and their children. On 10 May 1868, Ursula was a godparent with Gabriel Fimbres [?] and Isabel Acedo[?] to Gregoria Burruel, son of Pedro Burruel and Jesús Higuera.

In 1870, Ursula was living in Tucson and keeping house. She owned real estate worth $2,000 and personal property valued at $200. Living with her was her daughter Josepha Acedo, and two grandchildren: 24-year-old laundress Ebarista Urrea, and 19-year-old laborer Loreto Urrea. On 10 September 1872, Ursula purchased a deed for $11.53 for Lot 1 of Block 200 from the Village of Tucson. She sold a part of this property to Edward Nye Fish on 6 September 1877 for $400.

Ursula died on the evening of 23 September 1879 in Tucson and was buried in the Catholic cemetery the following day. The Arizona Daily Star reported:

Mrs. Ursula Solares, aged seventy-eight years, died in Tucson last Tuesday night. She was one of the oldest residents of southern Arizona, having come here sixty-three years ago. Her husband was killed by the Indians in 1850 on the then outskirts of the small settlement of this place. On the approach of the American troops, when all others fled to San Xavier she remained in Tucson, and opened a somewhat primitive bakery, from which she sold tortillas with considerable profit. Ever since she had remained in Tucson, and yesterday the mournful toll of the bell announced her departure to the realms of eternity.

The Arizona Citizen reported:

Death of an Old Resident. Last evening at nine o'clock one of Tucson's oldest inhabitants passed from the scenes she has known so long, into the long mysterious sleep of death. The deceased, Mrs. Ursula Solares, was born in Altar, Sonora, in 1801, where she resided until she was fifteen years of age, when she removed to Tucson where she has resided ever since. When the first American troops entered Tucson all the Mexicans, with one exception, fled to the mountains in the vicinity of San Xavier; this one exception was Mrs. Solares. She often referred to the incident with a great deal of pride. The deceased was an excellent woman and leaves many friends to mourn her departure.
Loreto Acedo and Ursula Solares were the parents of six children:

i. **José María Acedo** was born circa 1820 in Arizona.

ii. **Casimiro Acedo** was born circa 1818/1819. He was married to an unidentified woman and died prior to 1862.

iii. **María Josefa Acedo** was born circa 1826 in Arizona. She was married **José Manuel Urrea** and to **Buenaventura Ortega**.

iv. **Juan Acedo** was born prior to 1831.

v. **Felipa Solares** was born circa 1840-1841 in Sonora, Mexico. Felipa married **Juan Aguirre**.

vi. **Isabel Acedo** was born between 1831 and 1848.

**Leuterio (Eleuterio) Acedo** was born in May 1833 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, son of Ascencio Acedo and Rafaela Granilla. Leutero was married prior to 1860 to **Wenceslada Cruz**. Wenceslada was born circa March 1842, daughter of Pascual Cruz and Francisca Grijalva.

On 31 July 1860, Lauterio and Wercelada lived in Tucson along with a probable 21-year-old brother of Leutero’s “J. M.” Leuterio was working as a laborer. He owned $500 in real estate and $100 in personal property. On 31 July 1860, Leuterio and Wenceslada lived in Tucson along with a probable 21-year-old brother of Leuterio’s “J. M.” Leuterio was working as a laborer. He owned $500 in real estate and $100 in personal property. Leuterio had a house on the south side of Calle del Indio Trieste by 1861 and on 9 September 1862 he formally registered the deed for the property with William Oury. He had a corral on his property as well as a house. In 1864, Luterio lived with his wife and two children in Tucson. Lutero worked as a farmer and owned $75 worth of real estate and $50 worth of personal possessions. In March 1867, Luterio and Wenaslool lived in Tucson with their children Paulo and Ysabel. On 18 September 1869, Leuterio and Wencelada sold a property to Charles H. Meyers (later probably part of Block 221) for $250.

Leuterio had a house on the south side of Calle del Indio Trieste by 1861 and on 9 September 1862 he formally registered the deed for the property with William Oury. He had a corral on his property as well as a house. In 1864, Luterio lived with his wife and two children in Tucson. Lutero worked as a farmer and owned $75 worth of real estate and $50 worth of personal possessions. In March 1867, Luterio and Wenaslool lived in Tucson with their children Paulo and Ysabel. On 18 September 1869, Leuterio and Wencelada sold a property to Charles H. Meyers (later probably part of Block 221) for $250.

On 3 June 1870, the Acedo family was living in Tucson and Leuterio was farming. He owned real estate valued at $100 and personal property valued at $350. Vencelada was keeping house and raising four children, Paula, Isabel, Errardo, and Miguel. Leutero was one of the Mexican men who participated in the Camp Grant Massacre in April 1871. On 22 September 1871, Leuterio purchased a field property from the Granilla family for $150. On 27 August 1872, Leuterio purchased the deed for Lot 7 of Block 195 from the Village of Tucson for $9.61.

In 1880, the Acedo family lived on Stone Street. Leuterio worked as a laborer and had been unemployed for three months. The five eldest children (Paula, Isabel, Casaldo, Miguel, and Antonia) were all at school. Living with the family was Encerlada’s father, Pascual Cruz. On 21 April 1881, Leuterio and Wenceslao sold Lot 7 of Block 195 to Tully, Ochoa, & County for $1,500.

On 2 June 1900, Luterio and Bencilado lived with their five children- Pabalo, Heraldo, Anna M. Miguel M., and Antonio- and a grandson Santiago in Tucson. Luterio worked as a farmer while son Geraldo was a day laborer.
“Lauterio” died on 30 December 1908 at the family home on Hospital Road in Tucson from cerebral apoplexy and is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.79

Wenceslada died on 11 May 1930 at her home on Hospital Road from chronic gastritis and constipation. She was buried in the Catholic portion of the Court Street Cemetery.80

Leuterio Acedo and Wenceslada Cruz were the parents of eight children:

i. **María Paula Acedo** was born circa July 1861. She was baptized on 18 October 1861 at three months old, Philip Romero and Antonia Romero acting as her godparents.81

ii. **Joseph Juan de la Cruz Acedo** was born circa February 1862 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico. He was baptized on 3 May 1862 at age three months with Ignatius Duarte and Maria Luna serving as his godparents.82

iii. **Isabel Acedo** was born circa 1865/1866 in Pima County, Arizona.

iv. **Geraldo Acedo** was born in late September 1867 and was baptized on 14 October 1867 [aged 15 or 18 days] in Tucson. His godparents were Gabino Ortega and Carmen Montana.83 He died on 9 July 1911 at his home on St. Mary’s Road from tuberculosis. He was buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.84

v. **Miguel María Acedo** was born on 25 February 1870 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Miguel was baptized on 25 February 1870 with Demetrio Romero and Trinidad León as his godparents.85

vi. **Antonia Acedo** was born on 12 June 1872 and was baptized on 15 June 1872 in Tucson. Her godparents were Pinckney Tully and Trinidad Tully.86

vii. **Eleuterio Acedo** was born on 5 August 1874 and was baptized on 8 August 1874 in Tucson. His godparents were Placido Ruelas and Petra Ruelas.87

viii. **George Acedo** was born on 30 April 1877 and was baptized on 1 May 1877 in Tucson. His godparents were C. H. Tully and Paz León.88

**Mariano Acedo** was born about 1837 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was married to **María Juana Solares**. Juana was born about 1843 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. In 1860, Mariano was a saddler living in Tucson with his wife and an 11-year-old boy named Ignacio Martinez.89 In 1864, Mariano was living with his wife and two children (Severo and Epidemio) in Tucson, where he worked as a laborer and owned real estate valued at $75 and $15 in personal property.90 On 5 May 1865 Mariano witnessed a property sale involving Francisco Romero, his wife Victoriana Ocoba, and Jesús Redondo.91 In 1867, Mariano was still in Tucson with his wife and three children (Severo, Epimerio, and Propero /Próspero/).92 On 23 March 1870, the couple were godparents to Victoriana Telles, daughter of Anastasio Telles and Manuela Vilderray.93 In 1870, Mariano was a school teacher, living with his wife and three

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79Death Certificate, City of Tucson, December 1908, no. 2818.
80Death Certificate, City of Tucson, May 1905, no. 989.
81St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:15 no. 125.
82St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:2 no.12.
83St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:56.
84Death Certificate, Arizona Territorial Board of Health, Pima County, July 1911, no. 1316.
85St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:119.
86St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:180.
87St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:253.
88St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:397.
89Mariano Aceda household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 17, dwelling 159, family 164.
901864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 933-936.
91Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:179-180.
921867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 833-837.
93St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:122.
children. He owned real estate valued at $400 and personal possessions worth $100.94 On 19 October 1877, the
couple sold part of Lot 8 of Block 195 in Tucson to Theodore Welisch for $100.95 The family has not been located
in the 1880 census.

Mariano Acedo and María Juana Solares were the parents of six children:

i. **Severo Acedo** was born circa 1861 in Tucson, Doña Ana, County, New Mexico.

ii. **José Epimenio Acedo** was born about April 1863 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. He was baptized on 3
May 1863 at one month old with Dolores Gallardo and Trinidad Vildarray acting as his godparents.96

iii. **Agueda Dorothea del Refugia Acedo** was born in February 1869 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. She was
baptized on 6 February 1869 with Mariano Ballesteros and Vicenta Ruelas as her godparents.97

iv. **Maria Juana Conception Acedo** was born on 31 October 1870 and was baptized on 1 November 1870 in
Tucson. Her godparents were Manuel Lopez Martinez and Concepcion Franco.98

v. **Maria Gertrudes Alexandrina Eufrasia Acedo** was born on baptized on 26 November 1872 in Tucson. Her
godparents were Emilio Carrillo and Catalina Elias.99

vi. **Barotea Emerenciana Acedo** was born about January 1875. She died on 11 July 1877 in Tucson and was
buried in the Catholic cemetery the following day.100

**Pedro Acedo** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He had a 80 peso debit in 1791 whereas
the following year he had a six peso credit in his account.101 He was married prior to 1797 to **Rita Romero**. In 1797,
Pedro was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife and daughter.102

**Vitorino Acedo** was a Private in the Cavalry at the Tucson Presidio on 1 September 1855. He was serving
with the boundary escort at that time.103

**ACOSTA**

**Joaquín Acosta** was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. At the time he had a 122 peso debit in
his account.104

**Salvador Acosta** was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself.105

**ACUÑA**

**Crisoztonio Acuña** was married prior to 1797 to **Figenia Figueroa**. In 1797, Crisoztonio was a civilian
living in Tucson with his wife and son. They were next door to the household of Juan Acuña.106
Gregorio Acuña was a member of the Light Troop at the Presidio in 1778. He had a 62 peso credit in his account at that time.  

José Antonio Acuña was a captive of the Apaches. He had been captured as a child at Cornelio’s ranch (possibly Cornelio Elías?). On 16 December 1850, Acuña was taken to Tucson by Apaches who attacked the military colony. He was sent in to bargain for peace, but the arrival of Papagos from San Xavier resulted in a fight. Acuña was able to escape the Apaches and was held afterwards for questioning by the Comandante.

Juan Acuña offered to contribute to the support of troops who had volunteered to campaign against the Apaches in March 1830. He was the head of a civilian household in 1831 in Tucson. Other members of the household were Josefa Acuña, Maxima Acuña, and a child named Ramón Gallardo.

Luis Acuña was married prior to 1797 to Manuela Chamorro. In 1797, Luis was a civilian living in Tucson with his wife.

Maxima Acuña was an adult living in a military household headed by Don José María Villascuesa in Tucson in 1831.

AGUIRRE (see also Higuera)

José María Aguirre was married prior to 1797 to Loreta Olives. In 1797, José was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife.

Josef Phelipe Aguirre was a soldier at the Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He had a 56 peso debt in his account in 1791 and 1 seven peso credit the next year. He was married prior to 1797 to Reyes Martinez. In 1797, Phelipe was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife.

Juan Aguirre was born about 1838 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico. He was living in Tucson with Santos Aguirre in 1860. He was married between 1860 and 1862 to Felipa Acedo [sometimes called Solares]. Felipa was born about May 1842 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. In 1864, Juan was living with his wife and daughter in Tucson where he worked as a laborer and owned $50 in real estate and $10 in personal property. In 1866, Juan and Felipa were living in Tucson with their children Faviano and Augustina, next door to Santos Aguirre. In 1870, Juan was working as a laborer in Tucson. He owned $500 worth of real estate and $150 worth of personal property. Felipa was keeping house and caring for four children, Agustina, Fabiano, Amado, and Macario. On 30 June 1880, Juan

106Collins 1970:22; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.
107Dobyns 1976:156.
111Collins 1970:19; MS 1079, Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
112McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.
113Collins 1970:21; MS 1079, Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
114AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
115Collins 1970:20; MS 1079, Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
1171864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 628-630.
1181866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 735-738.
119Juan Aguirre household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 39, dwelling 444, family 443.
and Felipa were living along the Santa Cruz River with their son Augustino, niece Amada, and two other children, Macario and Faborino.120

On 1 June 1900, Felipe was living with her son Favian in the first precinct of Tucson.121 Felipa lived were her son Fabian on Anita Street on 2 May 1910. The census indicates that only three of her 12 children were still alive.122 Felipa died on 9 September 1917 at 1006 Contzen Avenue in Tucson from “acute indigestion.” She is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.123

Juan Aguirre and Felipa Acedo were the parents of twelve children (only five are identified, three were alive in 1900):

i. **Augustino Aguirre** was born on 2 June 1862 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico. He was baptized on 28 August 1862 in Tucson with Laurentio Urrea and Everitta Urrea acting as his godparents.124

ii. **Fabiano Aguirre** was born in January 1864 in Arizona. Fabian was married to **María Juana del Refugio Telles**. Refugio was born on 7 March 1869 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory, daughter of Trinidad Telles and Juana Granilla. On 1 June 1900, Favian and Refugio lived in Tucson with their children- Rachel, Aurelia, and Juan- and Fabian’s mother. One other child had died. Fabian was working as a farm laborer.125 On 2 May 1910 the couple lived on Anita Street with their four children- Raquela, Aurelia, Juan, and Louisa- along with Fabian’s mother. Fabian died on 20 June 1933 at his home at 1006 Contzen Avenue from “apoplexy followed by paralysis.”128 They are buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

iii. **Amado Aguirre** was born on 12 September 1867 and was baptized on 15 September 1867 in Tucson. His godparents were Manuel Calles and Maria Dolores Rodriguez.129

iv. **Macario [Amado] Aguirre** was born on 1 January 1870. He was baptized on 3 January 1870 in Tucson with Nicolas Martinez and Simona Burrel serving as his godparents.130 Amado was married on 10 August 1896 in Pima County to **Albertina Trail**. Albertina was born circa 1869 in New Mexico.131 The couple had six children, of which only Hortensia and Alicia survived childhood. On 1 June 1900 the couple lived in Tucson with Amado working as a day laborer.132 On 2 May 1910 the couple and their daughters lived with Juan Redondo and his wife, and a niece and nephew- Bernardino and Dionicia [?] Redondo lived on Anita Street, with Amado working as a laborer for the city.133 Amado died on 18 October 1911 at home from a cerebral hemorrhage.134

v. **Juana Aguirre** was born on 14 June 1872 and was baptized on 18 June 1872 in Tucson. Her godparents were Benito Gallardo and Petra Gallardo.135
Santos Aguirre was born about 1810-1819 in Tubac or Arispe, Sonora. He was married prior to 1850 to Isabel Acedo. Isabel was born about 1824-1833 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. In 1860, Santos was a laborer living in Tucson with his wife and children Felix, Chana, and María J.\textsuperscript{136} In 1864, Santos and his wife and two children (Phales [Felix] and Jesús) were in Tucson, where he worked as a laborer with $75 in real estate and $15 in personal property.\textsuperscript{137} In 1866, Santos and Isabella lived next door to Juan Aguirre. Three children were present in the household- Felisa, María, and María Jesús.\textsuperscript{138}

In 1867, Santos and Isabella lived in a household in Tucson with three children (Hilario, Jesús, and Juan), as well as several probable relatives, Felipe Acedo, Augustine Aguirre, and Panaic [?] Aguirre.\textsuperscript{139}

In 1870, Santos was listed as a huckster, with $150 in real estate and $100 in personal property. He lived with his wife, son Felix, and daughter María J.\textsuperscript{140} On 12 September 1872, Juan purchased a deed for the 63 ft on the east side of Lot 7 of Block 214 from the Village of Tucson for $6.85.\textsuperscript{141} On 7 March 1874, Juan and Felipa sold this property to Miguel Mejillas for $200.\textsuperscript{142}

The family has not been located in the 1880 census. Santos testified in the land grant case for the Otero family on 23 March 1880. He stated that he had known the Oteros since he was a small boy living in Tubac and that he was over 60 years old.\textsuperscript{143} On 13 December 1881, Santos and Isabel sold the western portion of Lot 7 of Block 214 to Pusch & Zellweger County for $700.\textsuperscript{144}

Santos died from fever, “aged 96,” and was buried on 23 March 1897 in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson.\textsuperscript{145} He had prepared a will on 13 March 1897 in which he gave an 8.25 acre field property, Lot 10 in Section 14 to his grandson Santos Varela. He appointed Francisco Varela to be his administrator, with Diego S. Valencia and José Ortega acting as witnesses to the document.\textsuperscript{146} Isabel died on 6 January 1907 at her home on North Main Avenue in Tucson from old age. She was buried in the Catholic Cemetery.\textsuperscript{147}

Santos Aguirre and Isabel Acedo were the parents of five children:

i. **Hilaria Aguirre** was married on 26 November 1870 to **Alexander Gay**. Estevan Ramirez, G. L. Stevens, and John Sweeney witnessed the marriage. Alexander was living on the Gila River and was the son of Juan Bautista Gay and Louisa Grosetti.\textsuperscript{148} He was born circa 1839 in Switzerland. On 1 August 1870 he was living at Florence, Pima County with four other single men. He worked as a farmer and owned $1,200 in real estate and $750 in personal possessions.\textsuperscript{149}

ii. **Felix Aguirre** was born about 1853 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

iii. **Chana Aguirre** was born about 1855 in Sonora, Mexico.

iv. **María J. Aguirre** was born about 1858 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico.

v. **Jesús Aguirre** was born about 1861 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico.

\textsuperscript{136}Santos Aguire household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 10, dwelling 99, family 99.

\textsuperscript{137}1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 635-638; also counted on lines 1065-1069 with an additional child Ilario.

\textsuperscript{138}1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 739-743.

\textsuperscript{139}1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1163-1171.

\textsuperscript{140}Santos Aguirre household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 40, dwelling 446, family 445.

\textsuperscript{141}Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:245-247; 10:134-135.

\textsuperscript{142}Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:247-249.

\textsuperscript{143}41st Congress, 1st Session, Document No. 81, page 11.

\textsuperscript{144}Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:762-764.

\textsuperscript{145}St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:87; El Fronterizo, 27 March 1897, 3:1.

\textsuperscript{146}Pima County Probate Court, Docket no. 1633.

\textsuperscript{147}Death Certificate, City of Tucson, January 1907, no. 1758.

\textsuperscript{148}St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:75.

\textsuperscript{149}Alexander Gay household, 1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Florence, page 5, household 50.
AGUSTINA

Francisco Agustina was married to María (–?–). They were the parents of one child:

i. María Guadalupe Agustina was born in 1844. She was baptized on 2 September 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were Nicolas Orosco and Guadalupe Sanchez.150

ALEGRIA

José Alegria was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 166 peso debit in his account. It was reduced to 83 pesos the following year.151 He was in the hospital in February 1802.152 José was a carbineer at the Tucson Presidio on 27 July 1804.153

Mariano Alegria was assigned to the remount herd at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817.154 In August 1818 he was at Santa Cruz. In September he was with the horse herd and in November he was on guard duty and he was with the horse herd again in December.155

Ygnacio Alegria was married prior to 1797 to Guadalupe Castro. In 1797, Ygnacio was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife and two daughters.156

ALLANDE

Don Pedro Allande y Saabedra was born circa 1740/1741 in Villa de Pontevedra, in Galicia, Spain. He enlisted as a cadet on July 25th 1754 in the Infantry of Navarra regiment, where he served for 4 years, 10 months and 6 days. In 1756 he participated in battles along the coast of Africa. He transferred on June 10th 1759 to the Cavalry of Malta regiment where he served for 9 months and 17 days before being assigned on 18 March 1760 to the Spanish Company and promoted to officer. He served as officer for 4 years, 2 months and 12 days, during which he took part in the War of Portugal [so-called War of the Two Oranges, during the reign of Charles IV]. He was promoted to lieutenant and transferred to the regiment of Dragoons of Mexico on May 31st 1764, where he served for 12 years, 8 months and 18 days. In 1767 he was a member of a 100 man detachment that participated in the “Expedition of Sonora” which fought against the Seri Indians. This anti-Seri work continued until 1771. He was finally promoted and assigned as captain to the Real Presidio de San Ignacio de Tubac on 19 February 1777. At the time of the record he had served in that capacity for 1 year, 10 months and 11 days.157

Military actions and campaigns in which he took part include many sorties from Zeuta [Ceuta] into Moorish territory, participation in the rescue operations of naval ships lost on the enemy coast in North Africa in 1756, and the military expedition to Sonora, starting in 1767 and lasting until 1777. In the latter he attacked the enemies several times, where he managed in some actions in which he killed several “barbarians” and took many of their families as prisoners. He came to Sonora in 1767 to help pacify the Pimas, Seris, and Suaquis. He penetrated the fastnesses and heights of the Cerro Prieto seven times and succeeded in routing the enemy each time, killing many and taking prisoners.158 He was the Captain of the Second Flying Company stationed at Guaymas in 1768. He was

150Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 175, no. 191.
151AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
152AGI, GUAD 294. [?Guadalajara?]
155AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-November 1818.
156Collins 1970:19; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.
157Tucson Presidio 1779 annual report; Santiago 2003:52.
158McCarty 1976:43.
arrested on 29 December 1768 after a card game went awry and Allande challenged his opponent to a sword match.\textsuperscript{159}

The report of the inspector, Roque de Medina, stated the captain to be of strong [difficult?] temper, which caused him to give his troop some cruel and improper punishments. He had the troop disciplined and well under control, by which he had strived to properly fulfill his obligations. The notes of the captain on the inspector’s report rated him to be valiant and dedicated, having good capacity and conduct, and giving his civil state as widower.\textsuperscript{160}

Allande was appointed Captain of the Tucson Presidio on 19 February 1777. He supervised the construction of the walls and the adobe houses of the first two settlements. The first settlement had a wood palisade with four bastions, a magazine, a guardhouse, and a church.\textsuperscript{161} In 1778, he campaigned against the Apache.\textsuperscript{162} He was the Captain at the Presidio from May 1779 to 15 January 1784.\textsuperscript{163} In May 1779, Allande led 79 troopers, militia and auxiliaries on a sortie against the Apache, although they failed to meet them in combat.\textsuperscript{164} The Apaches responded by running off five horses and a mile on 1 October 1779. On 6 November 1779, an Apache force attacked Tucson and was defeated in a battle where 350 Apache fought 15 Presidio soldiers. Allande cut off the head of a slain chief and stuck it on a lance, waving it at the Apache, who fled.\textsuperscript{165} During the fall of 1779 Allande made three scouting trips with the help of Native Americans, including the Pimas of San Xavier, and killed six Apache, three of whom were women, and captured seven prisoners. In a counter attack on the Piman pueblito, one Presidial soldier was killed.\textsuperscript{166} That year he also granted farm land to Francisco Nuñez.\textsuperscript{167} On 23 April 1780, the Presidio of Tucson was visited by Teodoro de Croix. In his inspection he found Pedro de Allande to have a severe and unjust character and recommended his relocation.\textsuperscript{168}

On 1 May 1782, about 600 Apaches attacked the Presidio and the Mission and Allande and a force of about twenty soldiers were able to defend the community.\textsuperscript{169} Allande was wounded in the right leg, but he was still able to kill two Apaches. He used another soldier as a crutch and directed the soldiers on the palisades, who may have killed as many as 30 Apache. He received a commendation of valor from the commanding general, Caballero de Croix. In December 1782 a large band of Apache made off with the entire livestock herd of the Presidio. Allande led a campaign that recovered the livestock and killed 10 Apache braves, cutting off seven of their heads to display on the walls of the Presidio. In March 1783, two Apaches were captured and in June four Apaches were killed. Another 11 were killed and nine captured in December 1783. Allande’s clothes were pierced by Apache ammunition and his horse wounded in several places. On 6 October 1785 he was a Lieutenant Colonel and was the Presidio Commander.\textsuperscript{170}

Allande was married but his wife died prior to March 1779.\textsuperscript{171} Pedro María Allande y Saabedra and his unidentified wife were the parents of one child:

i. **Pedro María Allande** was listed a Cadet at the Presidio on 24 December 1783 with a 48 peso debit.\textsuperscript{172} On 6 October 1785 he was the Second Ensign.\textsuperscript{173}

\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\bibitem{159}McCarty 1976:28-30; Tucson Presidio 1779 annual report.
\bibitem{160}Tucson Presidio 1779 annual report.
\bibitem{161}McCarty 1976:43.
\bibitem{162}McCarty 1976:43.
\bibitem{163}Dobyns 1976: 157, 159.
\bibitem{164}Dobyns 1976: 68; McCarty 1976:43.
\bibitem{165}Dobyns 1976:68.
\bibitem{166}Dobyns 1976:69.
\bibitem{167}Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 79, field no. 3, AHS/SAD.
\bibitem{168}AGI, GUAD 271, reel 5, document 52.
\bibitem{169}McCarty 1976:44.
\bibitem{170}McCarty 1976:44.
\bibitem{171}Santiago 2003:51.
\bibitem{172}Dobyns 1976:157.
\bibitem{173}Dobyns 1976:159.
\end{thebibliography}
**ALVARES/ALVAREZ**

Bernardino Alvares was a Private in the Cavalry stationed at the Presidio on 1 September 1855.174

**ALVISO/ALBISO**

Luis Alviso was born circa 1737-1738 at Real de San Juan. He was a Spaniard by social class. Luis was stationed at the Presidio at Tubac on 13 August 1775 and had a 19 credit balance in his account.175 He was stationed at Tucson in 1778.176 Alviso witnessed Manuel Ortega’s enlistment papers on 14 August 1780.177 On 24 December 1783, when he was a Corporal, he had a 26 peso credit in his account.178

**ALVARADO**

Guadalupe Alvarado was stationed at the Presidio in 1778. At the time, he had a one peso credit in his account.179

Inacio Alvarado was born circa 1745 in Santa Ana, California. He enlisted as a soldier on 1 August 1773. He was promoted to Corporal on 1 June 1780. He was later promoted to Sergeant on 26 February 1783. In 1787, he was serving at the Tucson Presidio.180

**AMAYO**

Asencion Amayo was an adult living in the household of Nepomuceno Morales and Antonia Sosa in 1831 in Tucson.181

Dolores Amayo was an adult living with Romano Villa and Perfeta Villa in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831.182

Francisco Amayo was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817; however, he was assigned to the coast.183 He was a carabineer in June 1818 but was sick. He continued to be ill through September 1818. He may have recovered by December.184

**AMEZQUITA**

Loreto Amezquita was born circa 1735. He was married to María Phelipe de León. Loreto was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778, at which time he had a nine peso credit in his account.185 Loreto was killed in an accident at Tumacácori on 7 February 1780.186

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174 Officer 1989:332.
177 AGI, GUAD 280, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, October-December 1800.
180 AGS, Section 7278, page 70.
184 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
Ramón Amezquita was a soldier at the Presidio in 1778, a member of the Light Troop. At that time he had a nine peso debit in his account. On 24 December 1783 his debt had increased to 125 pesos.\(^{187}\) He was a Carabineer at the Presidio in 1791 with a 92 peso debt.\(^{188}\)

**ANAYA**

Nicolas Anaya was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. On 24 December 1783, Nicolas had a 60 peso debit on his account.\(^{189}\) In 1791, Nicolas had a 97 peso debt in his Presidial account.\(^{190}\) Nicolas was married prior to 1797 to Phelipa León. In 1797, Nicolas was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with Phelipa and their son.\(^{191}\)

**ANDRADA/ANDRADE**

Francisco Andrade was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1831, living by himself.\(^{192}\)

José Mario Andrade was born circa 1781 in [illegible], Sonora, son of Nicolas Andrada and María Rem[???]. At age 20 he was a farmer, five ft three inches tall, and a Roman Catholic. He had black hair and eyes and was without a beard. He enlisted for 10 years at Tucson on 3 February 1801, his enlistment witnessed by Sergeant Domingo Granillo.\(^{193}\) Mario was a soldier on the rosters of the Tucson Presidio in 1817. He deserted on 26 November 1816 while serving at El Rosario in the campaign against the Insurgents.\(^{194}\)

Ylario Andrada was a soldier at the Presidio in February 1802, working with the cavalry.\(^{195}\) On 1 January 1817, he was assigned on the coast fighting the insurgents.\(^{196}\) He continued to be stationed at El Rosario until at least December 1818.\(^{197}\)

**APODOCA**

Romas [Roman/Ramón?] Apodoca was married to Trinidad León. They were the parents of one child:

ix José Teodoro Cirilio Apodoca was born on 22 November 1844. He was baptized on 29 August 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. His godparents were Jesús María Ortiz and Rosa Ortiz.\(^{198}\)

\(^{185}\)Dobyns 1976:155.

\(^{186}\)Tumacácori Register, page 183; Mission 2000 database.

\(^{187}\)Dobyns 1976:156, 158.

\(^{188}\)AGS, Section 7047, document 6.

\(^{189}\)Dobyns 1976:158.

\(^{190}\)AGS, Section 7047, document 6.

\(^{191}\)Collins 1970:22; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.


\(^{193}\)AGN 252, page 231.

\(^{194}\)AGN 206, Tucson Presidio, January 1817.

\(^{195}\)AGI, GUAD, [?Guadalajara?] 294.

\(^{196}\)Dobyns 1976:160.

\(^{197}\)AGN 233, Miltary Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

\(^{198}\)Magdalena Catholic Church Records UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, page 174, no. 186.
ARIAS/ARAISA

Ambrosio Araisa was the Presidio Armorer on 1 January 1817.  

Ygnacio Arias was born circa 1747-1748 in Mexico. By social class he was a Spaniard. On 13 August 1775 he was stationed at Tubac and had a 17 credit balance in his account. He was a Presidio soldier in 1778. He had a 17 peso credit in his account. On 24 December 1783, he was a Corporal with a 24 peso debit.

AROS

Vitor Aros offered to contribute to the support of troops who had volunteered to campaign against the Apaches in March 1830.

ARRIOLA

Juan Arriloa was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 113 peso debit in his account, the following year he had a six peso credit. Juan was married prior to 1797 to Dolores Nuñez. In 1797, Juan was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, two sons, and a daughter.

ARRIQUIVAR

Pedro Antonio de Arriquivar was born in Spain, probably prior to 1750. On 29 May 1770, Arriquibar was among 44 Franciscan friars who arrived in Mexico from Spain. He was to be assigned to a mission in southern California, so he traveled from Mexico City to the town of Tepic in October 1770. He and the other missionaries waited for three months for the sailing vessel San Carlos to take them to southern California. The vessel’s rudder broke and they ended up in Manzanillo, Colima. From there most of the friars walked to Santa Cruz and were picked up by the ship Concepcion, which delivered them to Loreto on the Baja on 24 November 1771.

He was appointed to the Mission of Santa Rosalia de Mulage, where he remained for a year. The Franciscans relinquished control of the Baja California missions to the Dominicans and Arriquibar set sail for Loreto on 19 October 1772, arriving in San Blas 11 days later.

Sometime in the next two years he was sent north to Sonora. On 26 February 1775 he performed a baptism at Tumacácori. He remained there until at least 27 March 1780. He then moved to San Ignacio de Caborca, where he was stationed from 16 April 1780 until 30 November 1794. He apparently became a military chaplain at this time, signing in his will that he had received special permission on 10 February 1784 to dispose of his goods he received as chaplain as he wished.

Arriquibar arrived in Tucson by 21 January 1797, when he drew up an inventory of the furnishings of the military chapel.
Arriquibar spent the next 23 years as the Presidio chaplain. He escorted Francisco Xavier Dias out of the Presidio chapel where he had taken refuge after murdering his wife. On 1 January 1817 he was at the Presidio, but was reported to be sick. He recovered and was stationed at Tucson until his death, which occurred after he prepared his will on 17 September 1820. He left his estate to his godson Teodoro Ramirez. This included a house, religious books, a mattress, clothing, a razor, pottery wine jars, a saddle, metal fork, a candlestick, and horses, mules, and cattle, as well as money.

ARVIZU

Don Manuel Ignacio de Arvizu was born in 1762 at the Royal Presidio of Santa Gertrudis del Altar. He joined the Spanish army on 19 September 1779. Arvizu took part in the three expeditions against the Yuma Indians in 1781-1783. He received the title of distinguished soldier on 1 June 1786. On 12 September 1787 he became a cadet. Arvizu was promoted to ensign on 17 June 1793 and to lieutenant on 30 December 1805. In April 1795 he was a member of the Zúñiga expedition to Zuni. He was Captain at Bavispe in 1808. He was made a brevet commander on 6 October 1809 and a brevet lieutenant colonel on 28 January 1812. In 1811 he had fought in the battle of Piaxtla against the insurgents, capturing the artillery section of the Insurgents with a force of 16 men. Arvizu commanded eight actions in the campaign, pursuing the Insurgents south to the Acaponeta River. He was awarded a personal coat-of-arms with the inscription “Cannons Are Useless in the Face of Valor.” He was the commander of the Fourth Flying Company of Nueva Vizcaya on 30 January 1814. Arvizu was made the commander of the Tucson Presidio after Antonio Narbona on 18 June 1816. Previously he had served at the Presidios of Altar, Santa Cruz, and Bavispe. On 5 January 1817, Arvisu granted a field west of the Presidio. He was in Buena Vista in June 1818, was sick in September and October, and was in Durango in December 1818.

Arvizu asked for a promotion to a position in the civil government in December 1818, doubtlessly ready to quit the frontier. Finally, in 1823, he was promoted to the post of military commander of Chihuahua. He returned briefly to Tucson in the fall of 1825 to replace Manuel Romero, who was away on an expedition to California. He was recalled in November 1825 to the Yaqui Rebellion. During this war he was accused of desertion. The National legislature acquitted him on 9 March 1827. In 1829 he was stationed at Arizpe as acting military commander of the State of the West. In December he authored a short volume, “Manual of Apache Warfare.” Arvizu died on 13 January 1832 in Arizpe.

AVILA

Paulina Avila was an adult living with two other adults, Dolores Avila and Jesús Valenzuela, and two children, Casimiro Santa Cruz and Andrés Santa Cruz, in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831.

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210 AGS, Section 7047, document 18; AGN 233, 1818 rosters; AGI, GUAD 294.
213 Stoner 1959:75-79.
214 Stoner 1959:78-79.
215 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818; Almada 1952:84 states he was born in 1760.
216 Holterman 1956:2.
217 Almada 1952:84.
218 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
219 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:245-246.
220 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
221 Almada 1952:84; McCarty 1976:134-137.
AVILDUCEA

José Dolores Avilducea was born around 1777 at the army camp of Cienaguilla, Sonora, son of José Francisco Avilducea and María Teresa Mauriño [Maustiño?]. At age 20 he was five feet one inch tall, a Roman Catholic, had black hair, a sharp nose, and was beardless. He volunteered for 10 years at the Presidio of Tucson on 12 July 1797, his enlistment witnessed by Sergeant José Domingo Granillo and a soldier Luis Moreno. By 15 December 1800 he had become disabled after only three years, five months, and three days service from a withered arm. He had served in only one campaign at that time. He was officially declared an invalid soldier on 10 May 1801. He was listed as an invalid in the February 1802 roster.

AYALA

José Manuel Ayala was born in 1731-1732 at Villa de León. He was a Coyote by social class. On 13 August 1775 he was stationed at the Tubac Presidio and had 22 pesos in his account. He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. At the time, he had a 17 peso credit in his account.

BAEZ

José Ignacio Baez was married prior to 1797 to Dolores León. In 1797, Pedro was a civilian living with his wife in Tucson.

Pedro Baez was married prior to 1797 to Antonia Galinda. In 1797, Pedro was a civilian living in Tucson with his wife, son, a manservant, and a maidservant.

BALDENEGRO

José Baldenegro was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 43 peso debit in his account.

BALDERRAMA

Blas Antonio Balderrama was a member of the Light Troop in 1778. He had a 13 peso credit in his account.

BALLE

Francisco Balle was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself.
BARRAGAN

Alejo Barragan was a Private in the Cavalry at the Tucson Presidio on 1 September 1855. He was serving with the boundary escort.233

BARREDA

Francisco Barreda was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 24 peso debit in his account.234

BARRERA

José Barrera was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 95 peso debit in his account.235

Manuel Barrera was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in the early 1800s. He was in Arispe in February 1802.236

BARRIOS

Antonio Barrios was married prior to 1797 to Javiera [Xavier] Ocoboa (possibly Ochoa). In 1797, Antonio was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife and son.237 He was in Tucson in February 1802.238 Antonio Barrios and Javiera Ocoboa were the parents of two children:

i. Juan Barrios was born circa 1797 in Tucson, Sonora.
ii. Ignacio Barrios was born circa 1801 in Tucson, Sonora.

Don Francisco Barrios was a Lieutenant at the Presidio on 6 October 1785.239 He witnessed José Loreto Ramirez’s enlistment papers on 15 September 1797.240

Ignacio Barrios was born circa 1801 at Tucson Sonora, son of Antonio Barrios and Xaviera Ocoboa. At age 16 he was a Roman Catholic and five ft one inch tall. He had black hair and eyebrows, black eyes, a regular nose, dark skin, and was beardless. He enlisted for 10 years on 6 April 1817 at Tucson, his enlistment witnessed by Ignacio Marin and Luis Martinez.241 Ignacio was sick in Santa Cruz in June 1818. He remained in July but was on guard duty in Tucson in August. He remained on guard duty through October. In November and December 1818 he was stationed in New Mexico.242

234 Dobyns 1976:158.
235 Dobyns 1976:158.
236 AGI, GUAD 294.
237 Collins 1970:21; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.
238 AGI, GUAD 294.
239 Dobyns 1976:159.
241 AGN 206, Tucson Presidio, May 1817.
242 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
Ignacio was married prior to 1831 to Ramona Cruz. In 1831, Ignacio was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife and child Patricio.\(^{243}\) Ignacio Barrios and Ramona Cruz were the parents of one child:

i. **Patricio Barrios** was a child in 1831.

Juan Barrios was born circa 1797 in Tucson, Sonora, son of Antonio Barrios and Javiera Ocobo. At age 21 he was a farmer, five feet one inch tall, and a Roman Catholic. He had black hair and eyebrows, dark skin, black eyes, and was beardless. He enlisted for 10 years at Tucson on 1 January 1818, his enlistment witnessed by Carabineer Manuel Orosco and the soldier Juan Romero.\(^{244}\) Juan was guarding the horse herd in June 1818. The following month he was reported to be ill, but was back on the job in August.\(^{245}\)

Trinidad Barrios was born circa 1807.\(^{246}\) He was married to María Lugarda Luque. In 1831, the couple was living in Tucson in a civilian household.\(^{247}\) On 4 September 1844, Trinidad and Maria were godparents for José Rosario García, son of Fernando García and Claudia Pina.\(^{248}\) On 27 August 1845, the couple were godparents to Jesús María Agustín Elías, son of Luis Elías and María Ysabel Ruelas.\(^{249}\) He was on the list of “Guardia Nacional Hombres” in Tucson on 16 March 1848.\(^{250}\) On 26 May 1848, Trinidad was among the men who could vote in Tucson.\(^{251}\)

**BEGA (see VEGA)**

**BEJARANO**

Augustín Bejarano was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself.\(^{252}\) He was in Tucson in February 1802.\(^{253}\)

Crisanto Bejarano was a child in 1831, living with Bautista Romero and his wife Loreta Orosco/Lopez.\(^{254}\)

Joaquín Bejarano was married prior to 1797 to Juana Sortillon. In 1797, Joaquin was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, a son, and a daughter.\(^{255}\)

José Bejarano was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 97 peso debt in his account.\(^{256}\)

\(^{243}\)McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 3.

\(^{244}\)AGN 207, Tucson Presidio, January 1818.

\(^{245}\)AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

\(^{246}\)AGS, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 41 on 16 March 1848.


\(^{248}\)Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, page 126, no. 156.

\(^{249}\)Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 172, no. 174.

\(^{250}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.

\(^{251}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

\(^{252}\)Collins 1970:21; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.

\(^{253}\)AGI, GUAD 294.


\(^{255}\)Collins 1970:19; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD

\(^{256}\)AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
José Bejarano offered to contribute a musket to the support of troops who had volunteered to campaign against the Apaches in March 1830.\textsuperscript{257} He was married prior to 1831 to Josefa Sortillon. In 1831, the couple lived in a civilian household in Tucson.\textsuperscript{258}

**BELDARRAIN**

José María Beldarrain was married prior to 1831 to Rafaela Flores. In 1831, José was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and daughter.\textsuperscript{259} On 26 May 1848, José was among the men who could vote in Tucson.\textsuperscript{260} In 1848 the couple and five children- Trinidad, Gertrudis, Manuela, Guadalupe, and Carmen- were living in Tucson.\textsuperscript{261} José María Beldarrain and Rafaela Flores were the parents of six children:

i. **Teodora Beldarrain** was a child in 1831.
ii. **Trinidad Belderrain** was born between 1831 and 1848.
iii. **Gertrudis Belderrain** was born between 1831 and 1848.
iv. **Manuela Belderrain** was born between 1831 and 1848.
v. **Guadalupe Belderrain** was born between 1831 and 1848.
vi. **Carmen Belderrain** was born between 1831 and 1848.

Don Juan Beldarrain was a “Distinguished” soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783 with a 17 peso credit in his account.\textsuperscript{262} He may be the soldier present at the Presidio in 1791 and 1792. If so, he had a 78 peso debit in 1791 and a 59 peso credit the following year.\textsuperscript{263} He was married prior to 1797 to Carmen Duran. In 1797, Juan was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife.\textsuperscript{264} Juan may be a brother of Juan Felipe de Beldarrain. He was still in Tucson in February 1802.\textsuperscript{265}

Don Juan Felipe de Beldarrain was born in 1750 in the Province of Sonora, son of Captain Juan Thomas de Beldarrain and Teresa Prudholm. His godfather was Juan Bautista de Anza.\textsuperscript{266} His father was the Commander of the Upper Pimeria in the 1750s and his mother was the daughter of a frontier provincial governor.\textsuperscript{267}

Felipe enlisted as a soldier in the Spring of 1771. In January 1773, he accompanied Anza to San Bernardino and led a detachment which captured 11 Indians. He again accompanied Anza on a campaign to the upper Gila River in October 1773.\textsuperscript{268} On 1 June 1774 he was selected the Tubac Presidio quartermaster. At about this time he may have suffered from tuberculosis.\textsuperscript{269}

He was married prior to October 1774 to Doña María Ignacia Piñuelas. María Ignacia may have been the daughter of Simón Pedro Piñuelas and Josefa Salazer, who lived in the Guevavi area in the 1750s.\textsuperscript{270} She was the godmother of María Josefa Leonor Corona, daughter of Pablo Corona and Magdalena de Salazar on 3 June 1774 at Tumacacori.\textsuperscript{271}

\textsuperscript{257}Officer 1989:119.
\textsuperscript{258}McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 1.
\textsuperscript{259}McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 1.
\textsuperscript{260}AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.
\textsuperscript{261}AGES-Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
\textsuperscript{262}Dobyns 1976:158.
\textsuperscript{263}AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
\textsuperscript{264}Collins 1970:20; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{265}AGI, GUAD 294.
\textsuperscript{266}Bolton 1930:IV:511.
\textsuperscript{267}Dobyns 1967.
\textsuperscript{268}Dobyns 1967.
\textsuperscript{269}Dobyns 1967.
\textsuperscript{270}Mission 2000 database.
\textsuperscript{271}Tumacacori Book page 9; Mission 2000 database.
Felipe witnessed the marriage of Salvador and María Ygnacia Cota at Tumacacori on 30 October 1774.²⁷² On the same day he and his wife witnessed the baptism of María Guadalupe Martínez, daughter of José María Martínez and María Ignacia Medina, at Tumacacori.²⁷³ He was stationed at Tubac on 13 August 1775.²⁷⁴

Felipe was cashiered in Tucson by Inspector General Hugo O’Conor in 1775 due to charges of financial mismanagement. O’Conor wrote “This officer has proved his bad conduct in the management of the quartermastership which has been put in his charge, defrauding the soldiers of his company, as a result of which I consider it desirable that he should be separated from the Service without permission to wear any military insignia. All the troops are angry with just cause over the conduct of their quartermaster, who has understood how to buy goods at one price and sell them to the soldiers at another higher.”²⁷⁵ Beldarrain continued in his position, with help from Anza, but King Charles III eventually approved Diego de Oya as his successor. Felipe had come north to Tucson when the garrison was transferred from Tubac, and while there had mismanaged the funds allocated for the fort’s construction. Oya’s arrival in February 1777 ended this stage in Felipe’s career.²⁷⁶

Juan Phelipe enlisted as a Distinguished Soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 1 February 1781 [his service record does not mention his prior service at Tubac]. He was promoted to 2nd Ensign on 20 April 1790. He was promoted to 1st Ensign on 16 January 1794.²⁷⁷ He was a member of the Zúñiga expedition to Zuni in April 1795.²⁷⁸ In 1797, Phelipe was the first ensign at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife María Ignacia Penuelas, one son, three daughters, and a maidservant.²⁷⁹ By 1799 he had served in eight campaigns against the enemy.²⁸⁰ He was still the first lieutenant in December 1800²⁸¹ and was present at the fort in February 1802.²⁸²

**BENITEZ**

**Vicente Benitez** was married prior to 1797, to **Manuela Ramirez**. In 1797, Vicente was the Armorer at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife, a daughter, and three manservants.²⁸³

**BERNAL**

**Eugenio Bernal** was enlisted in the Mexican military. On 10 May 1848 he was among the 17 men killed at Mustang Springs by Apache warriors.²⁸⁴

**BORQUEZ/BOJORQUEZ**

**Francisco Bohorquez** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1792 he had a 54 peso debt in his account.²⁸⁵ He was married prior to 1797 to **Estafania Apadaco**. In 1797, Francisco was a soldier stationed at

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²⁷⁴ AGI, Guadalajara 515, Quaderno 1; Mission 2000 database.
²⁷⁵ Dobyns 1967.
²⁷⁶ Dobyns 1967.
²⁷⁷ AGS Section 7279, page 107.
²⁷⁸ Holtermann 1956:2.
²⁷⁹ Collins 1970:18; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83, AHS/SAD.
²⁸⁰ AGS Section 7279, page 107.
²⁸¹ AGS, Section 7047, document 18.
²⁸² AGI, GUAD 294.
²⁸³ Collins 1970:19; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.
²⁸⁴ AGES- Ramo Ejecutivo, 198-B. [diff. format, usually AGES at end?]
²⁸⁵ AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and two daughters.\textsuperscript{286} Francisco died on 12 November 1800. He was buried the following day with Father Pedro Arriquibar performing the funeral mass.\textsuperscript{287}

**Francisco Bojorquez** was married prior to 1831 to **Jesús Palomino**. In 1831, Francisco was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife and son.\textsuperscript{288} Francisco Bojorquez and Jesús Palomino were the parents of one child:

i. **Juan Bautista Bojorquez** was a child in 1831.

**Francisco Antonio Bohorquez** was born circa 1780 at the Presidio of Altar, son of Juan Bohorquez and Quitenia Burrue. At age 20 he was a farmer, five ft one inch tall, and was a Roman Catholic. Francisco had black hair, brown eyes, a ruddy complexion, black eyebrows, a large nose, and a thin beard. He enlisted at the Tucson Presidio for 10 years on 18 April 1801, signing his papers with a cross because he was illiterate, his enlistment witnessed by Sergeant José Domingo Granillo and Soldier Juan Martinez.\textsuperscript{289} He was at a meeting in Arispe in February 1802.\textsuperscript{290}

**Ildefonso Bojorquez** was born in 1786 at Pitic (Hermosillo), Sonora, son of Ignacio Bojorquez and María Loreta Preciado.\textsuperscript{291} He was Roman Catholic, had light brown hair, dark eyes, a large nose, a round face, and a light ruddy complexion. His military record, compiled on 31 December 1817, indicates he joined the Spanish army as a volunteer for ten years on 1 September 1800, serving as a drummer boy.\textsuperscript{292} He was in Arispe in February 1802.\textsuperscript{293} Ildefonso served in the army against the rebels from 23 January 1811 until 31 December 1817. He received a bonus of six reales on 1 September 1815 by order of the commandant.\textsuperscript{294} On 1 January 1817, Ildefonso was stationed on the coast and was to receive a 6 real bonus.\textsuperscript{295} He was at Rosario in June through November 1818 and was at El Essencito in December.\textsuperscript{296} He was married prior to 1831 to **Ignacia Sosa**. Ignacia was born about 1788.\textsuperscript{297} In 1831, Ildefonso was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife and two children, Angel and Manuela.\textsuperscript{298}

Ildefonso Bojorquez and Ignacia Sosa were the parents of three children:

i. **Angel Bojorquez** was a child in 1831.

ii. **Manuela Bojorquez** was a child in 1831. She married **Juan María Santa Cruz**.

iii. **Francisco Boroquez**.

**Juan Bojorquez** was born circa 1832 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Juan was living with Guadalupe Santa Cruz in early 1848.\textsuperscript{299} He was married prior to 1850 to **Encarnación Ramirez [Lucas? or Elías?]**. Encarnación was born circa 1839 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Juan was a Corporal in the Cavalry at the Tucson Presidio. On 6

\begin{footnotes}
\item[286] Collins 1970:20; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.
\item[287] Tucson Presidio Report, December 1800.
\item[289] Tucson Presidio Report, May 1801.
\item[290] AGI, GUAD 294.
\item[291] Ancestral File, LDS.
\item[292] AGN 243, pp. 350-351; McCarty 1976:117-118.
\item[293] AGI, GUAD 294.
\item[294] AGN 243, pp. 350-351; McCarty 1976:117-118.
\item[295] Dobyns 1976:160.
\item[296] AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
\item[297] Ancestral File, LDS identifies Ignacia as a Romero.
\item[299] AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
\end{footnotes}
January 1848, Juan was a godparent with Guadalupe Santa Cruz Burrue to Jesús María, an Apache.\textsuperscript{300} On 1 September 1855, he was reported to be in camp.\textsuperscript{301}

On 10 September 1860, Juan and Encarnación were living in Tubac with their four children- Lazaro, Juana, Victoria, and Serapia. Juan was working as a laborer.\textsuperscript{302} In 1864, Juan was a laborer working in Tucson. He lived with his wife, their son Caesaro, daughters Juana and Victoria, and a 16-year-old boy named J. Soso.\textsuperscript{303} In 1866, Juana and Victoria were living with the Stevens and Hughes family in Tucson.\textsuperscript{304} In March 1867, Juan, Encarnación, and their children- Lazaro, Juana, and Victoria, were living in Tucson. Next door was Juan’s relative, Filomeno Santa Cruz.\textsuperscript{305} Juana and Victoria were also counted as living with their relatives, Petra Santa Cruz de Stevens and Guadalupe Santa Cruz.\textsuperscript{306} On 13 July 1869, the couple were godparents to Filomena Montijo, daughter of Jesús Montijo and Leonarda Gomez.\textsuperscript{307}

In 1870, Juana and Victoria were still living with the Stevens.\textsuperscript{308} On 22 June 1870, Juan, Incarnacion, son Lazaro, and 28-year-old Tomas Torribus lived along the Rillito in Tucson. Juan was farming, assisted by the two other men, and Encarnacion was keeping house. They owned $1,000 in real estate and $600 in personal property.\textsuperscript{309} In July 1870, a lawsuit between Juan (surname spelled Borques) and Leopoldo Carrillo was brought up for trial. Carrillo was charged with forcibly removing Bojorquez from his house at the Rillito. The jury returned a verdict in Bojorquez’s favor, indicating that he had been “ejected contrary to his inclination in the matter and without authority of law”.\textsuperscript{310}

In 1876, Bojorquez moved to Tres Alamos, where he took up a farm and planted 18 acres of corn, one half acre of potatoes, and a small garden. “Everything is in a fine thrifty condition. His corn will yield over a ton to the acre. His little patch of potatoes is the only one that has escaped the cutworm on the San Pedro. He tells me that he has had much more water than he could use, even if his crop had been doubled.”\textsuperscript{311}

The Bojorquez family has not been located on the 1880 census, although a “Jaun Borces” of the appropriate age is living on the San Pedro River.\textsuperscript{312} Mrs. Encarnación Borquez died on 1 January 1887.\textsuperscript{313}

Juan Bojorquez and Encarnación Ramirez were the parents of four children:

i. **Lazaro Bojorquez** was born about September 1854 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. On 15 June 1900, Lazaro and his wife Carmen and their children- Manuel, Ramón, Juan, Lazaro, Carlos, Ramundo, and Gaduno- were living on Main Avenue in Tucson. Lazaro and his two oldest sons worked as day laborers.\textsuperscript{314}

ii. **Juana Bojorquez** was born about 1856 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico.

iii. **Victoria Bojorquez** was baptized in July 1858 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico. Her godparents were Mariano Acedo and Manuela Romero.\textsuperscript{315} She was married to **Placido Ruelas**.

iv. **Serapia Bojorquez** was born circa January 1860 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico.

\textsuperscript{300}Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 199.
\textsuperscript{301}Officer 1989:331.
\textsuperscript{302}1860 US census, New Mexico Territory, Arizona, Tubac, page 50.
\textsuperscript{303}1864 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 657-662.
\textsuperscript{304}1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 123-124.
\textsuperscript{305}1867 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 335-339.
\textsuperscript{306}1867 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 141-142.
\textsuperscript{307}St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:102.
\textsuperscript{308}Hiram S. Stevens household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 17, dwelling 182, family 182.
\textsuperscript{309}Juan Borques household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 1, dwelling 6, family 6.
\textsuperscript{310}Weekly Arizonan, 16 July 1870, 3:1.
\textsuperscript{311}Arizona Citizen, 22 September 1877, 1:3.
\textsuperscript{312}Juan Borces household, 1880 US census, Pima County, San Pedro River, ED 7, page 4, dwelling 11, family 11.
\textsuperscript{313}Carmony 1994:243.
\textsuperscript{314}Lazarbo Bojorquez household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson 2nd Ward, ED 48, sheet 18B.
\textsuperscript{315}Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.
Luisa Bojorquez was born in August 1832, (apparently in Tucson) Arizona. As a child it is reported by family members that Apaches killed her parents and Luisa and her brother Feliciano moved to California. This likely happened after 1848, when “Luisa Bohorques” lived with Julian Baldes and his wife Catarina Guevara in Tucson. Luisa is known to have moved to California prior to May 1859 and was known there as “Louisa.” She was married, probably circa 1859, to Alexander Nelson. Nelson (also known as Eric Alexander Nelson Giere) was born on 24 March 1830 in Nes, Hallingdal, Buskerud, Norway, son of Nels Nelson and Mari Olsdr Onsgaard.

On 12 July 1860, Alexander (listed as A.) and “Lousi a” lived in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California with their two-month-old daughter, Mary, and a 60-year-old laborer, Peter Wade. Alexander owned $500 in real estate and $1,000 in personal property.

On 17 June 1870, Alexander and Louisa lived in Los Angeles with six children- Mary, Rosalin, Isabel, Alexander, Caroline, and Ole; and five boarders- including 40-year-old Jose Maria Quintaro, also an Arizona native. Alexander worked as a farmer. The three oldest children had attended school in the last year. The family’s personal property and real estate were valued at $1,500 each.

On 20 October 1875, Alexander purchased land in Sections 29, 31, and 32 of Township 2 South, Range 13 West in Los Angeles County.

On 1 June 1880, the couple and eight children- Mary, Rosa, Isabel, Alexander, Caroline, Olla, John, and Maggie- lived in the area of the San Antonio, Vernon and Florence Road Districts of Los Angeles County. Alexander continued to farm while Louisa kept house. The seven youngest children were attending school.

Alexander died on 12 August 1887 in Los Angeles. NELSON—At Green Meadows, August 12, 1887, Alexander Nelson, a native of Norway; aged 57 years. Funeral will take place from the late residence of deceased Sunday morning at 10 o’clock.

On 2 July 1900, Louisa headed a household that included her son Oles, his wife Katie, and four other grandchildren- Fred Talamante, Bertha L. Duplan, Kenneth M. Duplan, and Amy E. Duplan. Louisa reported that she had been the mother of nine children, with eight still living.

On 20 April 1910, Louisa lived with her son Ole and his wife Catarina. She reported that she had had eight children, all living at the time of the census.

Luisa died on 18 March 1911 in Los Angeles County. She is buried there in Evergreen Cemetery. A lengthy obituary appeared in the Los Angeles Times:

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316 Luisa’s birth date is reported in the 1900 census: Louisa Nelson household, 1900 US census, Los Angeles County, California, population schedule, Florence, ED 122, SD 6, sheet 27A, dwelling 210, family 221.
317 Family traditions reported by Marquita Rosa Elias in an email on 9 April 2007.
318 1848 Census of Tucson, AGES Tome 259, document 7, line 93.
321 A. Nelson household, 1860 US census, Los Angeles County, California, population schedule, Los Angeles, page 11, dwelling 100, family 100. The census lists Luisa’s birthplace as England.
322 Alexander Nelson household, 1870 US census, Los Angeles County, California, population schedule, Los Angeles, page 12, dwelling 98, family 98. The census lists Luisa’s birthplace as Oregon.
324 Alexander Nelson household, 1880 US census, Los Angeles County, California, population schedule, San Antonio Vernon and Florence Road Districts, ED 31, SD 4, page 3, dwelling 31, family 24. Starting with this census, Luisa’s birthplace is listed as Arizona.
326 Louisa Nelson household, 1900 US census, Los Angeles County, California, population schedule, Florence, ED 122, SD 6, sheet 27A, dwelling 210, family 221.
327 Ole Nelson household, 1910 US census, Los Angeles County, California, population schedule, Los Angeles, ED 258, SD 7, sheet 5A, dwelling 98, family 98.
328 Luisa’s death date provided by Marquita Elias.
WOMAN ALONE THE SURVIVOR  
Now Death Takes Only One Not Massacred. Los Angeles Pioneer With Notable History. Used a Rifle Against the Ugly Apaches.

The body of Mrs. Louisa Nelson, for fifty-seven years a resident of Los Angeles and sole survivor of the bloody Apache massacre of Tucson over half a century ago was laid away yesterday. She died two days ago at her home, No. 346 West Forty-ninth street. The funeral services were held at Holy Cross Church.

Mrs. Nelson’s life was replete with such stirring incidents as fall to the lot of one woman in millions. Born in Tucson in the early 30’s, she grew to womanhood in an environment that lent strength and heroism to her nature. Her father was a plainsman and never went to attend his herds without a rifle across his arm. Indian robber bands raved the plains during that era, and waged continual war on the hardy whites, who following the lure of progress, pushed their trails into every angle of the undeveloped West.

Frequently during her early girlhood, Mrs. Nelson with a rifle stood shoulder to shoulder with her brothers and father and fought off the savage night attacks of the blood-thirsty Apaches. She was wont to repeat to her children and grandchildren scores of stories of the early West and of the days when the quickest man with the gun held sway; when bandits roamed at large, keeping the peaceful settlers in a state of intense fear; when Indians with fire and tomahawk tried to turn back the white wave of civilization.

Mrs. Nelson’s coming to Los Angeles, over fifty-seven years ago, was precipitated by a terrible Apache massacre of white settlers at Tucson. Every member of her family was tomahawked and scalped in the night attack, but Mrs. Nelson only escaped by taking to the mountains. For days the Indians followed her tracks, but, by traveling twenty hours of the twenty four for over a week she out-witted them and reached a settlement of whites far away, where she was succored.

The young woman then came here and married Alexander Nelson. They purchased forty acres of land from the government about seven miles north of the then pueblo, and there went to ranching. From that date up to a few months ago the ranch was held by the Nelson family, and became well known.

During the early days of California, when desperadoes were plentiful, the ranch was frequently visited by road agents. At one time Joaquin Murrieta’s band of cut-throats went there and demanded a sumptuous dinner and fresh mounts. Nelson was away at the time, but Mrs. Nelson supplied their wants. They thanked her and left. Shortly afterward a posse of citizens pursued Murrieta, and shots were exchanged, but no one was wounded and he escaped.

PASSES WITH THE RANCH

Since Nelson’s death, in 1887, Mrs. Nelson has conducted the ranches. A few months ago she disposed of the property to a local realty syndicate, and at present it is being cut up into lots. It marks the passing of one of the oldest ranches contiguous to this city.

Mrs. Nelson was a devout Catholic and was well known among the older settlers. Her health had been ailing sometime, and death was not unexpected. She leaves three sons and five daughters. All but one, Mrs. Julian Wright, who resides in Azusa[?], live in Los Angeles. They are J. F. Nelson, meat inspector for the city; Alexander and Ollie Nelson, and Mrs. Webster Cleland, Mrs. Mary Luplan, Mrs. John Duncan and Mrs. T. H. McLane.

Albert Lee Stephens, Joseph Traynor, William Murphy, Jarius E. Stephens, Louis Cohn, and C. Caldwell were the pallbearers.329

Alexander and Luisa (Bojorquez) Nelson were the parents of nine children (one died prior to 1900):330

i. **Mary Manuela Nelson** was born on 8 May 1860 in California. She was baptized at the Old Plaza Church in Los Angeles, California on 15 May 1860. She was married to (?–?) Benson. Mary died on 25 December 1949 in Los Angeles County.331

ii. **Rosa Magdalena Nelson** was born on 26 April 1862 in California.

iii. **Isabel Eralinda Nelson** was born on 26 November 1863 in California. She was married to **Julian Wright**. Isabel died on 25 August 1943 in Los Angeles County.332

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329 "Woman Alone the Survivor," *Los Angeles Times*, 22 March 1911, page 1, column 5.
330 Birth dates and middle names of some of the children provided by Marquita Elias.
iv. **Alexander Feliciano Nelson** was born on 22 August 1865 in California.

v. **Caroline Nelson** was born on 1 February 1867 in California.

vi. **Ole Almond Nelson** was born on 16 April 1868 in California. He was married to **Catherine (–?–)**. Ole died on 21 January 1951 in Los Angeles County.  

vii. **Margarita Atanacia Nelson** was born circa 1870 in California.

viii. **John Filiciano Nelson** was born on 19 May 1872 in California. He died on 2 July 1941 in Los Angeles County.

**Ygnacio Borquez** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1792. He had a 49 peso debit in his account.  

**BUENA**

José Buena was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 12 July 1779, when he witnessed José Cayetano Castro’s enlistment.  

**BURROLA**

José Miguel Burrola was born in 1772 in Sonora, son of Antonio Burrola and Vicenta Granillo. He was a Roman Catholic, was about five feet one inches tall, had black hair, dark eyes, a ruddy complexion, a sharp nose, and a scar on his right leg. He was working as a laborer in Nacámeri when he enlisted on 4 July 1797 for a ten year period, signing his papers with a cross. He reenlisted on 7 March 1808 and took a two month leave. He was sent to fight the Insurgents on 23 January 1811. Burrola served under Álejandro García Conde at the battle of Piaxtla on 8 February 1811. He was stationed at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was awarded a six reales bonus that year. In June through December 1818 he was stationed at El Rosario. By 1 July 1820 he had participated in 20 campaigns and 25 encounters with the Apaches.

**BURRUEL**

Benito Burruel was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in February 1802. He was sick and in the hospital at that time.

Joaquín Burruel witnessed a property sale in Tucson on 3 March 1856.

Joaquín Burruel was born on 17 August 1859 in Tucson, son of Pedro Burruel and Jesús Higuera. Joaquín was married circa 1883 to Refugia Bedoya. Refugia was born on 21 August 1864 in Mexico, daughter of Elijio Bedoya/Vedoya and Joaquina Urias.

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335 AGS, Section 7047, document 10.
336 AGI, GUAD 280, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, October-December 1800.
337 AGN 243; McCarty 1976:118-119.
339 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
341 AGI, GUAD 294.
342 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:24-25.
On 6 June 1900, the couple lived at their home at 933 W. 11th Street. Joaquín worked as a farmer. Brigida, Pragedes, Elijo, Armida, and Refugio had all attended school in the previous year.343

On 23 April 1910 the couple lived with eight children- Joaquína, Brigida, Prajedes, Elijo, Armida, Refugia, Rita, Beatrice, and Simona), a niece and nephew, Jesús Monreal [?] and Miguel Grijalva, and a boarder at their home. Joaquin continued to work as a farmer, assisted by his son Elijo.344

Refugia died from pulmonary tuberculosis in Tucson on 4 February 1914.345

Joaquín, his daughter Simona, and granddaughter Rebeca Romero were living in the Silverbell Precinct on a cattle ranch on 22 January 1920. The previous household was occupied by his daughter Pragedes Robles, her husband “Peat” (Pedro), and their children.346

On 9 April 1930, Joaquin lived at the family home with his daughter Refugia, son Elijo, granddaughter Aurelia Ramirez, and another boy (listed as a son) Enrique Vegara [?]. Joaquin’s home was valued at $3,000 and son Elijo worked as a cattle rancher.347

Joaquín died on 1 February 1948 at his home from broncho-pneumonia.348 He and Refugia are buried at San Xavier. The Arizona Daily Star reported:

Joaquín Burruel, 88, who was born in Tucson and lived all his life here, died yesterday at his home, 933 South Eleventh Avenue.

Surviving are seven daughters, Mrs. Joaquína B. Romero, Mrs. Brigida B. Romero, Mrs. Pragedes B. Robles, Mrs. Armida B. Gallardo, Mrs. Refugia B. Ramirez, Mrs. Rita B. Gaona, and Mrs. Beatrice B. Warner; a son, Elijo Burruel; and 25 grandchildren, all of Tucson. A rosary will be held in the Tucson Mortuary chapel at 8 p.m. tonight. Funeral services will be at 9 a.m. tomorrow at San Xavier Mission, with burial following in the mission cemetery.349

Joaquín Burruel and Refugia Bedoya were the parents of thirteen children (one child died prior to 1900, two between 1900 and 1910) [birthdates are from 1900 census and are probably incorrect]:

i. Joaquín Burruel was born in July 1884 in Arizona. Joaquín was married on 20 May 1918 in Pima County to Eduardo Romero. Eduardo was born circa 1888.350

ii. Juana Burruel was born in June 1886 (according to the 1900 census) in Arizona.

iii. Brigida Burruel was born in April 1887 in Arizona. Brigida was married on 5 October 1908 in Pima County to Jesús Romero. Jesús was born circa 1876.351

iv. Pragedes Burruel was born in August 1887 in Arizona. Prajedes was married on 4 January 1912 in Pima County to Pedro R. Robles.352 Pedro was born on 8 July 1882 in Tucson, son of Miguel N. Robles and Mercedes R. (–?–). He died on 30 April 1947 in St. Mary’s Hospital in Tucson from cancer.353

v. Elijo Burruel was born in September 1889 in Arizona.

vi. Armida Burruel was born in April 1890 in Arizona. Armida was married to (–?–) Gallardo.

vii. Refugio Burruel was born in January 1892 in Arizona. Refugio was married to (–?–) Ramirez.

343Joaquín Burruel household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona, population schedule, Tucson, ED 48, SD 11, sheet 5B, dwelling 89, family 90.
344Joaquín Burruel household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona, population schedule, Tucson, ED 105, sheet 11B, dwelling 166, family 164.
345Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, State Index No. 423, County Registered No. 53.
346Joaquín Burruel household, 1920 US census, Pima County, Arizona, population schedule, Silverbell District, ED 89, SD 2, sheet 8B, dwelling 131, family 143.
349Arizona Daily Star, 2 February 1948, 3:5.
351Arizona Marriages, Pima County, Books 5-10, Feb. 1912 through Dec. 1926, 94.
viii. **Rita Burruel** was born in June 1893 in Arizona. Rita was married on 18 March 1909 in Pima County to **Pedro Vasquez**. Pedro was born circa 1886.\(^{354}\) She was married second to (–?–) **Gaona**.

ix. **Beatrice Burruel** was born on 3 November 1898 in Tucson. Beatrice was married to **John Solomon Warner**.

x. **Simona Burruel** was born circa 1903 in Arizona.

**José Burruel** sold a house in Tucson to Jacinto Sotelo sometime prior to 1856.\(^{355}\)

**Juan Manuel Burruel** was born about 1816 in Sonora, Mexico. He was married to **Timotea Castillo**. In 1831, the couple lived by themselves in Tubac. Next door was the household of Ramón Burruel and Juana Aldaca.\(^{356}\) On 8 September 1844 at San Xavier, Juan and Dolores Ortiz were godparents to José Francisco, son of Crusanto Rios and María Valentina.\(^{357}\) In early 1848, Juan Manuel and Timotea and their six children- Joaquín, Pedro, Cruz, Pragedis, Almita, and Antonia- lived in Tucson.\(^{358}\) On 26 May 1848, Juan was among the men who could vote in Tucson.\(^{359}\) In 1860, Juan was a grocer in Tucson. Also in the household were his sons Cruz and José, daughter María, and a 34-year-old woman named Francisca Mendez.\(^{360}\) The family has not been located on the 1870 census.

Juan Manuel Burruel and Timotea Castillo were the parents of eight children:

i. **Joaquín Burruel** was born before 1835.

ii. **Pedro Burruel** was born in 1835-1836 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico.

iii. **Pragedis Burruel** was probably born between 1836 and 1844.

iv. **Almita Burruel** was probably born between 1836 and 1844.

v. **Antonia Burruel** was probably born between 1836 and 1844.

vi. **Cruz Benito Burruel** was born on [3 months 28 days] baptized on 1 September 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. His godparents were Tomás Ortiz and Josefa Elías Gonzáles.\(^{361}\) He was a godparent with Juana Granilla.\(^{362}\) On 16 October 1871 a Cruz Burruel and a José Burruel, perhaps this Cruz and his brother José, participated in the sale of Pedro Burruel’s field property.\(^{363}\) Cruz lived in the Rincon Valley in June 1900, listed as a widower.\(^{364}\)

vii. **Francisco Blas Burruel** was baptized on 30 August 1847 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico by Father Trinidad García Rojas. His godparents were José Manuel Urrea and María Dolores Acedo.\(^{365}\)

viii. **José Burruel** was born about 1848 in Sonora, Mexico.

**Luis Miguel Burruel** was born circa 1807/1808.\(^{366}\) He was married prior to 1831 to **María Valvanida Urias**. On 2 November 1824 the couple were godparents in Tucson to Joaquín Comadurán.\(^{367}\) In 1831, the couple and their

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\(^{354}\)Negley and Lindley 1994:94.

\(^{355}\)Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:2-3.

\(^{356}\)McCarty 1982a.

\(^{357}\)Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 124, no. 165.

\(^{358}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

\(^{359}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

\(^{360}\)Juan M. Burruel household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 14, dwelling 137, family 141.

\(^{361}\)Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, page 118, no. 145.

\(^{362}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:19 no. 164.

\(^{363}\)Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:575-577.

\(^{364}\)Cruz Burruel household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Rincon Valley, ED 52, sheet 6A.

\(^{365}\)Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 173.

\(^{366}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 40 on 16 March 1848.

\(^{367}\)Joaquín Comadurán file, AHS/SAD.
daughter Rafaela lived in a civilian household in Tucson. He was judge of Tucson on 9 March 1841, when he granted a property title to Ysidro Gallegos. Luis signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845. In early 1848, the couple and their daughter Rafaela lived in Tucson. On 16 March 1848, Juan contributed money to the National Guard. On 26 May 1848, Luis was among the men who could vote in Tucson. He conveyed land on Main Street to Jesús Castro on 5 January 1850. On 6 February 1850, Luis signed a petition asking for a resident priest in Tucson. Luis Burruey and María Valvanida Urias were the parents of one child:  

i. **Rafaela Burruey** was born prior to 1831.  

**María Burruey** took up a lot in 1856 and improved a lot on the southeast corner of Calle Principal and Calle de la Mesilla.  

**Manuel Burruey** was born circa 1819/1820. He married prior to 1844 to *María Francisca Solana Ortega*. In early 1848 the couple and their two children- Carmen and Ygnacia- lived in Tucson. On 26 May 1848, Manuel was among the men who could vote in Tucson. On 8 March 1856, Manuel sold a house and lot in Tucson to George Leach for 13 pesos. On 19 December 1857, Manuel and Jesús Ortez sold property along Calle del Correo to S. Warner & Company in Tucson. Manuel Burruey and María Francisca Solana Ortega were the parents of four children:  

i. **Carmen Burruey** was born prior to 1848.  

ii. **María Juana de la Cruz Burruey** was born in February 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She was baptized on 7 September 1844 in Tucson. Her godparents were Ramón Burruey and María Juana Aldaco.  

iii. **José Victor Burruey** was born in March 1846. He was baptized on 9 May 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. His godparents were Rafael Sais and María Sais.  

iv. **María Ygnacia Burruey** was born on 31 July 1847. She was baptized on 29 August 1847 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were Antonio María Martinez and María Encarnación Comadurán.  

**Pedro Burruey** was born circa 1833 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico, son of Juan Manuel Burruey and Timotea Castillo. He was married prior to 1854 to *María Jesusa [or Genoveva] Higuera*. Jesusa was born about 1839-1840 in Tucson, Sonora, Arizona, daughter of Ascencio Higuera and Dolores Siqueiros. Pedro’s father was granted

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369 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 13, no. 24, AHS/SAD.  
370 Officer 1989:182.  
371 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.  
372 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.  
374 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 15, AHS/SAD; Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:51-53.  
375 Officer 1989:385.  
376 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 12, no. 91, AHS/SAD.  
377 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 28 on 16 March 1848.  
378 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.  
380 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:3.  
381 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 19, AHS/SAD.  
382 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, page 124, no. 163.  
383 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 47, no. 137.  
384 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 171.  
385 per Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 48, no. 92, AHS/SAD; Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.
property on 29 March 1847 by Judge José Grijalva, with Pedro inheriting the parcel, which was on the west side of Calle Principal.386 In July 1858, Pedro and Jesús were godparents to Saturnino Acedo, son of Ygnacio Acedo and Antonio Castro as well as Presentacion Rodriguez, daughter of Refugia Rodriguez and Manuela Cruz, daughter of José María Cruz and Aquilina Castro.387

Pedro purchased a house and lot from Bernadino Campos and his wife Guadalupe Camacho on 10 November 1859 for $150. Pedro then deeded the property to Refugio Pacheco for two horses and five fanega wheat on 8 December 1861.388

The family was not located on the 1860 US census. On 3 September 1862, Pedro and Jesusa were godparents for Juana Berruel, daughter of María Berruel,389 in 1864, Pedro and his family lived in Tucson, where Pedro worked as a laborer. Two brothers of Pedro lived with the family, 17-year-old José Berruel and 22-year-old Cruz Berruel.390

On 11 February 1866 Pedro and Jesús were godparents for José Pablo Nicolas Ramirez, son of Encarnación Ramirez.391 On 31 July 1866, the couple were godparents to Ignacio Telles, son of Nicolas Telles and Febornicia Vilderray.392 In 1867, Pedro and Jesús lived with their children Simona, Martin, Joaquín, and Demeas in Tucson.393 On 29 August 1869, Pedro and Jesús were godparents to Dominga Lopez, daughter of Abram Lopez and Francisca Fuentes.394

In 1870, Pedro was farming and owned $3000 in real estate and $1,000 in personal property. He lived with his wife, four children, a female domestic servant named Jesús Vasques, and a male laborer named Guadalupe Pacheco.395 On 4 August 1870, Pedro and Jesús were godparents to José Angelito Riesgo, son of Augustin Riesgo and María Castro.396

On 16 October 1871, Pedro and Jesús, along with Cruz Berruel and José Berruel, sold a field west of Tucson to Emilio Carrillo.397 On 30 August 1872, Pedro purchased the deed for Lot 3 of Block 219 from the Village of Tucson for $9.398

On 12 April 1875 Jesús purchased part of Lot 3 of Block 219 from her sister Carmen for $50.399 Pedro Berruel was the Tucson police constable in 1875. On 14 June 1875 he shot a Mexican vagrant with a pistol, killing him.400 He was put in jail for whipping his wife on 29 July 1875.401 In mid-June 1875, Pedro was reported to have shot and killed a Mexican tramp.402

Pedro was named an administrator for Ramón Castro’s estate in November 1876.403 On 10 September 1877, Pedro and Jesús sold Lot 5 of Block 219 for $400 to Jesús’s sister Carmen Higuera de Castro.404 On 26 November 1879, Pedro purchased land in Section 15 of Township 15 South, Range 13 East from José and Jesús Gallegos for $100.405

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386 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 48, no. 92, AHS/SAD.
387 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.
388 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 12, no. 23, AHS/SAD.
389 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:19 no. 162.
390 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 955-1002.
391 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:30 no. 13.
392 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:42.
393 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1149-1154.
394 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:107.
395 Pedro Berruel household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 39, dwelling 441, family 440.
396 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:131.
397 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:575-576.
399 Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:194-195.
400 Carmony 1994:52.
403 Pima County Probate Court, File no. 73.
404 Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:202-203.
On 30 June 1880, Pedro and Jesús lived on their ranch along the Santa Cruz River with their children—Joaquín, “Damatia,” and Cruz, along with a 20-year-old named Manuel Castro. On 1 March 1881, Jesús, along with her siblings Loreta Higuera and Carmen Castro and nephews Girardo Castro and Mauricio Castro, sold part of Lot 5 of Block 195 to Richard Wolfenden for $500.

Pedro testified on 16 December 1881 that he was 48 years old, that he had moved to Tucson when he was ten, and that he had moved to San Xavier about 1873. He noted that he had known José María Martinez both in Tubac and at San Xavier. He assisted in the surveying of the land in 1851.

Pedro Burruel died from pneumonia on 21 December 1886 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson, probably on 23 December 1886. She died on 3 March 1896 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson. She had prepared a will on 23 February 1896, naming her son Joaquín as her executor.

Pedro Burruel and María Jesús Higuera were the parents of six children:

i. **María Simona Burruel** was born circa 1853-1854 in Sonora, Mexico. Simona was married on 14 May 1869 in Tucson to José Nicolas Telesforo Martinez. The ceremony was witnessed by Jesús Nuñez and Mariano Acero. Nicolas was the son of María Martinez and Felipe Yrigoyen.

ii. **Martín Burruel** was born circa 1856-1857 in Sonora, Mexico. Martín was married on 24 March 1878 in Tucson to Soledad Bildaray. Soledad was the daughter of Jesús Vildaray and Victoriana Acuña of Santa Cruz, Sonora. Antonio Ramires and José Franco witnessed the wedding.


iv. **María Demesia Burruel** was born about December 1862 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico. She was baptized on 3 May 1863 at six months old in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona with Mauritius Castro and Francisca Otero acting as her godparents. Demesia was married to (~?~) Vasquez.

v. **Gregoria Burruel** was born on 9 May 1868 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. She was baptized the following day with Gabriel [Fimbres?], Ursula Solares, and Isabel Acedo [spelled Hacedo] as her godparents. She died and was buried in Tucson on 22 May 1868.

vi. **Cruz Burruel** was born circa 1870 in Arizona. She was unmarried in 1896.

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405 Pima County Deed Record Entry 6:118-120.
406 Pedo Borello household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Santa Cruz River near Tucson, ED 5, page 30, dwelling 124, family 152.
408 Journals of Private Land Grants, Volume 4; Records relating to cases decided by the Court of Private Land Claims, United States Court of Private land Claims, University of Arizona Library Special Collections, MS 310, roll 19.
409 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:24 no.9; Carmony 1994:243.
410 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:80.
411 Pima County Wills, 2:207.
412 St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:51.
413 St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:256.
414 *El Fronterizo*, 17 August 1883, page 3.
415 Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, State Index No. 526, County Registered no. 53.
417 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:1 no. 9.
418 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:72.
419 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:23.
420 Pima County Misc. Records, 2:207.
Ramón Burruel was born circa 1801/1802. He was married prior to 1831 to María Juana Aldaco. In 1831, Ramón and Juana were living by themselves in Tubac. Next door to the couple was the household of Manuel Burruel and Timotea Castilla. Ramón and Juana were godparents on 7 September 1844 in Tucson to María Juana de la Cruz Burruel, daughter of Manuel Burruel and Solana Ortega. On 27 August 1845, the couple were godparents to Juan Solares, son of Manuel Solares and Petra Ruelas. On 29 May 1847, Ramón purchased a field with fruit trees from María Reyes Castro. On 30 August 1847 in Tucson, Ramón was a godparent with Francisca Romero to María Luisa Rodriguez, daughter of Alejandro and Trinidad Rodriguez.

Ramón was married prior to 1848 to Anastacia Arguelle. In early 1848 the couple and their son Santiago lived in Tucson. On 16 March 1848, Ramón contributed to the National Guard. On 26 May 1848, Ramón was among the men who could vote in Tucson. He signed a petition on 6 February 1850 asking for a resident priest in Tucson. On 2 July 1852, two burros belonging to Ramón were taken to Tubac. Ramón died in 1856. He left his field property to his mother and she soon died, leaving the parcel to her daughter, Manuela Burruel. An earlier deed, dated 20 June 1857 (perhaps 1851) indicates the deed was to go to Ramón’s foster son and nephew, Juan Romero. Ramón Burruel and one of his wives, either María Juana Aldaco or Anastacia Arguelle, were the parents of one child:

i. Santiago Burruel was born prior to 1848.

BUSTAMENTE

José Bustamente was born circa 1779. At age 18 he was a peasant, was five ft two inches tall, and a Roman Catholic. He had black hair and eyes, dark skin, a regular nose, and a small mole on his left cheek. He enlisted for 10 years at Tucson on 27 July 1797, signing his papers with a cross. His enlistment was witnessed by Soldiers Felipe Estrada and José Castro.

Juan Bustamente was born circa 1765 at the Pueblo of Chinapa, Sonora, son of Ysidro Bustamente and Lorenza Credia. At age 18 he was working as a farmer, was a Roman Catholic, and was 5 ft 1 inch tall. He had chestnut brown hair, brown eyes, an eagle-like nose, and a rosy complexion. He enlisted for 10 years at Arispe for the Tucson Presidio on 17 August 1783, his enlistment witnessed by the Carabineer Domingo Granillo and the Soldier Simón Vega. Juan was listed as a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 52 peso debit in his account at the time. In 1791 he had a 108 peso debt and in 1792 a six peso credit in his account. He suffered a serious lance wound, probably caused by an Apache, and was placed on medical leave, asking to go to Arizpe.
CALVADILLO

Vicente Calvadillo was born about 1805-1810 in Sonora. He was married prior to 1845 to María Montoya. María was born about 1830 in Sonora, Mexico. Vicente was a Private in the Cavalry at the Tucson Presidio. He deserted at Imuris on 11 July 1855 and returned on 16 August 1855.439 He was listed on the soldier’s roster on 1 September 1855 but was a prisoner in the guard house.440

In 1860, the couple lived in Tucson with their three children, working as a brickmason. Neither Vicente or María could read or write, their oldest two children were in school.441 In 1864, Vicente was a musician who owned $100 in real estate and $25 in personal property. He lived with his wife and their three children.442 In 1866, Vicente (surname Calcadia) was living with Maria and children (Petra, Polonia, and Benito) in Tucson.443 In March 1867, Vicente and María lived with their child Benito in Tucson.444 On 20 August 1868 sold a property on the east side of the military reservation in Tucson to Daniel McCormick.445

On 3 June 1870, a “José Calcidies” lived in Tucson with a “Benito Calcidies.” It is probable that this was Vicente, although the individual is listed as being only 35-years-old. He was working, however, as a bricklayer- the same job that Vicente had in 1860.446 Vincent died on 27 February 1875 in Tucson and was buried on 28 February.447 Maria has not been located on the 1880 census. Widow “María Calsadilla” died on 6 December 1880 in Tucson and was buried the following day in the Catholic cemetery. This is probably María Montoya.448

Vicente Calvadillo and María Montoya were the parents of three children:

i. María Petronila de Refugia Calvadillo was born on 27 June 1846 in Sonora. She was baptized on 4 September 1846 at Tumacacori, with Jesús Orosco and Nicolasa Herreras serving as her godparents.449 Petronilla was married to Miguel Martinez.

ii. Polonia Calvadillo was born about 1851 in Sonora, Mexico. She was married on 8 August 1864 in Tucson to Francisco Bojorques. The ceremony was performed by Father Bosco with Norbore [?] Romero and Dolores Romero acting as witnesses. Francisco was the son of Juan Isidoro Bojorques and Juana Franco.450

iii. Benito Calvadillo was born about 1852 in Sonora, Mexico.

CAMACHO

Ignacio Camacho was married prior to 1848 to Magdalena Butierras [Gutierrez?]. Ignacio was a drummer at the Tucson Presidio and was a member of the company that was attacked at the springs at the foot of the Mustang

437 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
438 AGS, Section 7047, document 10.
440 Officer 1989:263.
441 Vicente Calzadillas household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 19, dwelling 174, family 181.
442 1864 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 881-885.
443 1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 405-409.
444 1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 26-28.
445 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:286-288.
446 Jose Calcidies household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 17, dwelling 118, family 118.
447 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:97.
448 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:181.
449 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL microfilm 811, roll 1, Book 2 page 79.
450 St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:7 no. 29.
Mountains on 10 May 1848 and where he was subsequently killed. In July 1848, Magdalena petitioned Manuel María Gándara, Commander General of Sonora, for a reinstatement of their biweekly allotment of provisions.\footnote{McCarty 1997:120-121.}

Juan Camacho was married to Ana Higuera. They were living in Arizona in the 1840s. Juan Camacho and Ana Higuera were the parents of two children:

i. (Possible daughter) Guadalupe Camacho was born circa 1835 in Sonora, Mexico. She was married to \textbf{Bernardino Campas}.

ii. Teodora Camacho was born about 1839-1840 in Arizona.\footnote{St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:9 no. 1.} She was married to Ramón Castro and Nelson Van Alstine.

Sebastion Camacho was a member of the Light Troop at the Presidio in 1778. At the time he had a one peso credit in his account.\footnote{Dobyns 1976:156.}

\textbf{CAMARGO}

Francisco Camargo was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 188 peso debit in account and a 57 peso debit the following year.\footnote{AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.}

\textbf{CAMPA/CAMPAS/CAMPOS}

Bernardino Campas was born circa 1831-1832 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico, son of Tiburcio Campa and Ramona Ortega.\footnote{McCarty 1982a, household no. 6.} On 28 August 1845 in Tucson, Bernardino and his sister Rita were godparents for Ramón Modesto Abila, son of Ramón Abila and Guadalupe Sierra.\footnote{Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811 Roll 1, Book 1, page 174, no. 183.} In July 1858, Bernardino and Jesús Acedo were godparents to Anastacio Ortega, daughter of Julio Ortega and María Acedo.\footnote{Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811 Roll 1.}

Bernardino was married prior to 1857 to Guadalupe Camacho. Guadalupe was born in January 1835 in Sonora, Mexico, probably the daughter of Juan Camacho and Ana Higuera. On 10 November 1859, Bernardino and his wife sold a house they had built to Pedro Burruel for $150.\footnote{Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 12, no. 23, AHS/SAD.} In 1860, he worked as a laborer in Tucson. He owned real estate valued at $100 and personal property worth $75. Bernardino and his wife could not read or write. The couple lived one household away from his sister Luisa Campos’ household.\footnote{Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 6, no. 12, AHS/SAD.} In October 1861, Bernardino sold a house and lot on the south side of Calle de la Mesilla to José Herreras.\footnote{1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 119-125, 639-644.}

In 1864, the Campos lived in Tucson and were counted twice in the census. Bernardino worked as a laborer and owned either $75 or $200 in real estate and either $15 or $40 in personal property. A woman named Loretta Garra lived with the family.\footnote{St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:25 no. 221.} On 21 July 1864, the couple became godparents to an Indian girl named Maria Trinidad Rios, daughter of Mauritius Rios and Joanna.\footnote{Bernardino Campo household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 8, dwelling 75, family 74.} In March 1866, Bernardino and Guadalupe lived in Tucson.
with their five children: María, Matilda, Manuel, Remigia, and Cristoval.\textsuperscript{463} In 1867, Bernardino, Guadalupe, and their children: María, Matilda, Manuel, Remigia, and Cristoel, lived in Tucson.\textsuperscript{464}

On 11 June 1870, Bernadino and his family continued to farm. His real estate was valued at $1,250 and the family’s personal possessions at $1,000.\textsuperscript{465} Bernardino worked as a government mail carrier and founded one of the first ranches in the Tanque Verde region.\textsuperscript{466} On 27 June 1870 Bernardino and Guadalupe purchased a piece of land from Juana Camacha and then sold it to Alejandro Molina.\textsuperscript{467} On 4 September 1872, Bernardino purchased the deed for Lot 6 of Block 214 from the Village of Tucson for $8.72.\textsuperscript{468} Bernardino was first registered to vote in Pima County in 1876.\textsuperscript{469} On 22 October 1879, Bernardino and Guadalupe sold Lot 6 of Block 214 to Jesús Mungilla [Mungua] for $300.\textsuperscript{470}

In July 1880, the census taker found Bernardino living in Tucson with his wife and four children, listed as Matildo, Cipona, Antonia, and María.\textsuperscript{471} On 27 December 1880, Bernardino and Guadalupe sold 13 acres of land to John Solomon Warner for $450.\textsuperscript{472} In 1886, Bernardino took part in the Apache campaigns, serving under Capt. Bob Leatherwood.\textsuperscript{473} Bernardino was last registered to vote in 1892.\textsuperscript{474} He died on 11 June 1894 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson.\textsuperscript{475}

In July 1900, Guadalupe lived with her son Matildo and his family on their farm at Tanque Verde.\textsuperscript{476} On 26 December 1900, Guadalupe borrowed $1,000 from the Citizen’s Building & Loan Association, giving as collateral lot 4 in Block 68. She defaulted on the loan and the property was sold at an auction on 12 February 1907 at the front steps of the Pima County Court House.\textsuperscript{477} Guadalupe died on 24 February 1907 in Tucson from liver disease. She was buried in the Catholic Cemetery.\textsuperscript{478}

Bernardino Campas and Guadalupe Camacho were the parents of seven children:

i. **María Campas** was born circa 1855 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

ii. **Matildo Campas** was born on 10 March 1859 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico at a house that was located at what was later called West Congress Street. Matildo was married to **María** (–?–) circa 1880. María was born in February 1860 in Arizona. In July 1900, the couple, their daughter Angelita, and Matildo’s mother lived on a farm at Tanque Verde.\textsuperscript{479} Matildo, 44, married **Amelia Miranda** [Montano?], 25, on 10 December 1904 in Pima County.\textsuperscript{480} Matildo was living in Tucson in 1935. Matildo died 1 February 1940 at

\textsuperscript{463}1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 662-668.
\textsuperscript{464}1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1135-1141.
\textsuperscript{465}Bernardino Campas household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 38, dwelling 437, family 436.
\textsuperscript{466}Unknown Newspaper, 1 January 1935, Campas Biographical Folder, AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{467}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:411-413.
\textsuperscript{468}Pima County Deed Record Entry 6:395-397.
\textsuperscript{469}Pima County Great Register, 1876.
\textsuperscript{470}Pima County Deed Record Entry 6:397-399.
\textsuperscript{471}Bernardino Campa household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 41, SD 5, page 27, no dwelling or family number.
\textsuperscript{472}Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:651-653.
\textsuperscript{473}Unknown newspaper, 1 January 1935, Campas Biographical Folder, AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{474}Pima County Great Register, 1892.
\textsuperscript{475}St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:71.
\textsuperscript{476}Matildo Campas household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tanque Verde, ED 46, sheet 30A.
\textsuperscript{477}Arizona Daily Star 27 January 1907.
\textsuperscript{478}Death Certificate, City of Tucson, February 1907 no. 1746.
\textsuperscript{479}Matildo Campas household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tanque Verde, ED 46, sheet 30A.
\textsuperscript{480}Negley and Lindley 1994:12.
his ranch at Arivaca. 481 He was buried at Holy Hope Cemetery. He had no children; his wife had a daughter from her first marriage, Rita Wagner. 482

iii. Manuel Campas was born circa 1861 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico. He was baptized on 18 October 1861 at five months old in Tucson, with Antonio Camacho and Ramona Rosaria as his godparents. 483 Manuel was living in Tucson in 1935.

iv. Maria Regina Campas was born on 3 October 1863 and was baptized on 6 October 1863 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona with Francisco Munguia and Rosalía Munguia acting as her padrinos. 484

v. Romola/Remijio/Romija Campas was born in 1864 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona.

vi. Cristobal Campas was born on 25 April 1864 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. He took part in several Indian campaigns in the ‘80s, riding after the Apache party under Geronimo which killed his brother-in-law in 1885, at which time he served for a month under Capt. Mariano Samaniego, and taking part in two campaigns in 1886, serving with his father under Capt. Bob Leatherwood in one of them. 485 In the 1890s, Cristobal worked on the construction of Old Main at the University of Arizona. He was married circa 1895 to Bernadina (–?–). She was born in May 1870 in Arizona. In June 1900, Cristobal and his wife Bernadina and their six children- Guadalupe, Cristoval, Matilda, Rudolfo, Bernardino, and Anronio- lived at Tanque Verde where Cristobal worked as a cattle herder. 486 From 1902 to 1911 he operated a cattle ranch in the Tanque Verde district and afterwards worked for the City of Tucson. Cristobal, age 35, married Carmen Morales, age 22, on 28 July 1902 in Pima County. 487 Cristobal died at El Centro, California on 29 December 1934. He was survived by his wife, seven sons, Cristobal, Ben, Antonio, Fidencio, Alex, Ramón, and David; and daughters Leonor, Rita, Remigia, and Teresa.

vii. Francisco Campas was born on 1 April 1867 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. He was baptized the following day with Dolores Serano and Eufemia Castro as his godparents. 488 Francisco was married circa 1888 to Petra (–?–). Petra was born circa December 1874 in Arizona. They had one child who died prior to 1900. In June 1900, Francisco and Petra lived at Tanque Verde where he worked as a cattle herder. 489 Francisco was living in San Diego in 1935.

Luisa Campas was born circa 1825 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Tiburcio Campa and Ramona Ortega. 490 She was married prior to 1845 to Manuel Sosa. Manuel was born before 1831, son of José Sosa and Gregoria Nuñez and was killed by Indians around 1850. Luisa was married second to his brother Calisto Sosa. Calisto died about 1858 (and certainly before 1860).

In 1860, Luisa was living in Tucson and working as a seamstress. She owned real estate valued at $300 and personal property valued at $400. She could not read or write. 491 On 28 August 1862, Luisa and Antonio Sosa were godparents for José Ricardo Comadurán, son of Antonio Comadurán and Mercedes Campa. 492 The following day, Antonio and Luisa were godparents for María Martina Castro, daughter Jesús Castro and Rafaela Burruel. 493


482 Matildo Campas file, AHS/SAD.

483 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:15 no. 127.

484 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:6 no. 48.

485 Unknown newspaper apparently dated, 1 January 1935, Campas Biographical Folder, AHS.

486 Cristoval Campas household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tanque Verde, ED 46, sheet 17B.


488 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:53.

489 Francisco Campas household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tanque Verde, ED 46, sheet 17B.

490 McCarty 1982a, household no. 6.

491 Luisa Campas household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 7, dwelling 73, family 72.

492 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:16 no. 136.

493 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:17 no. 145.
In 1864, Luisa and her children were living in Tucson, with her mother Ramona Ortega and sister Rosa. In 1864, Luisa was living with and probably married to Jesús María Munguía around 1864. Jesús was born circa 1825 in Imuris, Sonora. In 1866, Jesús and Luisa were living with their four children- Placido, Nicolas, Tomás, and Ramona. Next door was an adult woman named Rosita Campus. On 27 December 1868, Luisa and Jesús were godparents to Concepcion Romero, daughter of Jose Romero. In 1867, Jesús María and Luisa lived with children- Antonio, Placido, Nicolas, Tomás, and Ramona, as well as a man named Francisco “Gartilo.”

In 1870, he and Luisa were farming in Tucson. Their real estate was valued at $3,500 and their personal property at $2,000. On 11 September 1872, Luisa purchased a deed from the Village of Tucson for $9.20 for Lot 5 of Block 214. On 6 March 1873, Luisa sold Lot 5 of Block 214 in Tucson to Paul Abadie & County for $1,300. On 22 October 1879, Jesús purchased Lot 6 of Block 214 from his brother-in-law Bernardino Campas and wife for $300.

Luisa and her family have not been located in the 1880 census. On 31 January 1889, Luisa and Jesús were formally married in Pima County. Luisa apparently died around 1900. Jesús died on 22 April 1906 at St. Mary’s Hospital in Tucson from endocarditis. He was buried in the Catholic Cemetery.

Manuel Sosa and Luisa Campas were the parents of two children:

- **Antonio Sosa** was born on 17 August 1845 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico.
- **Placido Sosa** was born circa 1847-1848 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico. He was a laborer working on his mother’s and stepfather’s farm in 1870.

Calistro Sosa and Luisa Campas were the parents of two children:

- **Nicolas Sosa** was born circa 1857 in Tubac, Doña Ana County, New Mexico. He was baptized (as Nicolas Campa) in Tucson in July 1858 by Father J. M. Piniero. His godparents were Antonio Camacho and Cecilia Peralta. He was attending school in 1870.
- **Santiago Soza** died as an infant.

 Jesús María Munguía and Luisa Campas were the parents of two or three children:

- **Tomás Sosa/Mungia** was born on 31 July 1863 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. He was baptized on 16 August 1863 in Tucson at 17 days old with Francisco Munguía and Raymunda Ortega as his godparents. Tomás was later in a relationship with Jose Quintero.
- **(Possibly) Maria Soza** was born in 1865. Maria died in January 1870 from smallpox while living in the household of and Jesus and Luisa. She is not listed in the Catholic burial records.

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494 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 784-788.
495 1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 474-480.
496 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:89.
497 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1120-1127.
498 Jose M. Mungia household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 37, dwelling 424, family 423.
499 Pima County Deed Record Entry 7:443-445.
500 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:736-737.
501 Pima County Deed Record Entry 6:397-399.
502 Pima County Marriages, page 95.
503 See http://parentseyes.arizona.edu/booksbyedwardsoza/azpictorialbiography/images/luisagrn.jpg
504 Death Certificate, City of Tucson, April 1906 no. 1393.
505 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, Microfilm 811, UAL.
506 Soza Family History website.
507 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:5 no. 39. The entry mistakenly calls him “Ma. Thomasa.”
508 1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, mortality schedule, page 2, line 1.
iii. **Maria Manuela Ramona Mungia** was born 1866 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. She was baptized in Tucson on 11 February 1866 with Demetrio Romero and Cleofa León as her godparents.\(^{509}\) She was living in California in 1925.

**Maria Antonio Campas** was living in Tucson in 1845. She was the parent of one child:

i. **José Crecencio Campas** was born about November 1845. He was baptized on 10 May 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. His godparents were José Romero and Francisca Romero.\(^{510}\)

**Rosa Campas** was born circa 1836-1837 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico, probably a daughter of Tiburcio Campa and Ramona Ortega. In 1866, Rosita was living with Jesús Munguia and Luisa Campa.\(^{511}\) She was working as a seamstress on 11 June 1870, owning $250 in real estate and $100 in personal property.\(^{512}\) Rosa has not been located in the 1880 census. Rosa Campas was the parent of one child:

i. **Julia Campas** was born circa March 1870. Julia died, aged 18 months, on 25 July 1871 and was buried in Tucson the next day.\(^{513}\)

**Tiburcio Campa y Coz** was born prior to 1800, son of Don Juan de Dios Campa y Coz and María Encarnación Valencia of the town of Baroyeca. He was married on 1 February 1819 by Fray Narciso Gutiérrez at Tumacácori to **Ramona Ortega**. Ramona was born circa 1794 in Tucson, daughter of Brevet Second Lieutenant Don Manuel Ortega and Andrea Gastelum. Don Juan Corella, Andrés Ramirez, and Ramón Rios acted as witnesses.\(^{514}\)

In 1831, the couple lived in Tucson with their five children.\(^{515}\) He was a witness at a trial in 1834 in which Jose Maria Sosa was accused of embezzlement of Tumacacori Mission property by Pima Indians.\(^{516}\) Tiburcio was a godparent at his grandson’s baptism on 14 February 1847 at Tumacácori.\(^{517}\) Ramona was living with her daughter Luisa in 1864. She was listed as being 70-years-old and a native of Tucson.\(^{518}\)

Tiburcio Campa and Ramona Ortega were the parents of five or six children:

i. **Maria Salome Campa** was born circa 1821 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico. She was married to (possibly) **Emiliano Valdez** and to **Cristanto Grijalva**.

ii. **Luisa Campa** was born circa 1825 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico. She was married to **Antonio Sosa, Calistro Sosa**, and to **Jesús María Munguia**.

iii. **Bernardino Campa** was born circa 1831-1832 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico. Bernardino was married to **Guadalupe Camacho**.

iv. **Gertrudis Campa**

v. **Rita Campa** was born prior to 1832. She had an illegitimate child on 11 February 1847. On 14 February 1847, José Ramón Candelario Campa was baptized at Tumacácori, with Tiburcio Campa and María Paloma

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\(^{509}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:30, no. 17.

\(^{510}\) Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, page 47, no. 139.

\(^{511}\) 1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 480.

\(^{512}\) Rosa Campo household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 39, dwelling 438, family 437.

\(^{513}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:55.

\(^{514}\) Tumacácori Book page 358; Mission 2000 database.

\(^{515}\) McCarty 1982a, household no. 6.

\(^{516}\) Officer 1989:127.

\(^{517}\) Magdalena Baptisms, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 130.

\(^{518}\) 1864 Arizona Territorial Census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 782-788.
Campa as his godparents. She may be the Rita Campo living with Nelson Van Alstine on 11 September 1860 in Tubac. The couple had a two-year-old son, Antonio Van Alstine.

vi. **Rosa Campa** was born circa 1836-1837 in Tubac (probable daughter).

**CANCIO**

**Nepomuceno Cancio** was married prior to 1831 to **Luz Martinez**. In 1831, Nepomuceno was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and two children. Nepomuceno Cancio and Luz Martinez were the parents of two children:

i. **José Concepcion Cancio** was a child in 1831.

ii. **Teresa Cancio** was a child in 1831.

**Procopio Cancio** was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 85 peso debit in his account. He witnessed Salvador Franco’s enlistment at the Presidio on 12 March 1788. In 1791 he had a 143 peso debt and in 1792 an eight peso debt in his account.

**CANELO**

**Juan María Canelo** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1792. He had a 50 peso credit in his account. He was listed as an invalid in the February 1802 roster.

**CANO**

**Antonio Cano** was a member of the cavalry from July 1801 to February 1802.

**CANORO**

**Cayetano Canoro** was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. At the time he had a 73 peso debit in his account.

**CARRILLO**

**Antonio Carillo** was a soldier at the Presidio. On 1 January 1817 he was stationed on the coast. He was sick in July and in the hospital in September and October. In November and December he was working with the horse herd.

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519 Magdalena Baptisms, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 130.
520 Nelson Van Alstine household, 1860 US census, Arizona, New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Lower Santa Cruz Settlements, page 52, dwelling 505, family 492.
522 Dobyns 1976:158.
524 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
525 AGS, Section 7047, document 10.
526 AGI, GUAD 294.
527 AGI, GUAD 280, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio Report, June 1801; AGI, GUAD 294.
528 Dobyns 1986:158.
José Carrillo was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1818. He was sick in October and was stationed in New Mexico in November and December. 531

José Antonio Carrillo was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in February 1802. 532

Juan Carrillo was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1792. He had a 54 peso debt in his account. 533 He may be the Juan Carrillo who was listed as a member of the cavalry in February 1802. 534

Juan Alexo Carrillo was the 1st Ensign for the Tucson Presidio in 1818. From June through October he was stationed in Tubac. He was in Tucson in November and December. 535

Juan Antonio Carrillo enlisted in the Spanish army on 8 May 1765, serving at the Presidio of Buenavista. He was promoted to Corporal and Sergeant while there. He was named Second Ensign on 1 March 1779 while at the Presidio of Santa Cruz. On 1 October 1782 he was transferred to the Presidio of Tucson. 536 Juan was listed in records as Second Ensign at the Presidio on 30 November 1782 and 15 January 1784. 537

Luis Carrillo was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817. 538

CARRISOSA

José Carrisosa was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. At the time he was sick. 539 He was with the remount herd in June, July, and September 1818. In October 1818 he was at San Ygnacio and in November and December he was in New Mexico. 540

CASANOVA

Don Ventura Casanova was the cadet at the Tucson Presidio in April 1804. 541

CASTILLO/CASTELO/GASTELO

Eulalia Castillo was a child living in the civilian household of Felipe Romero and Luz Osorio in Tucson in 1831. 542

530 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
531 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, July-December 1818.
532 AGI, GUAD 294.
533 AGS, Section 7047, document 10.
534 AGI, GUAD 294.
535 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
536 GUAD 286, Tucson Presidio Service Records 1783.
537 Dobyns 1976:157, 159.
540 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
541 AGS, Section 7047, document 647.
Francisco Castelo was born circa 1792-1802 at the Villa of Fuente, Sonora, son of Juan José Castelo and Gertrudes Monreal. At age 16 or 26 (the left margin of enlistment papers are not visible, and his age remains uncertain), he was a Roman Catholic, had black hair, brown eyes, a scar on his left cheek, a round nose, a jagged beard, and a scar on his nose. He enlisted at Tucson for 10 years on 1 August 1818, with his enlistment witnessed by Sergeant Loreto Ramirez and Soldier Cruz Ledesma. He was in training in September 1818 and was stationed with the remount herd in November 1818.

Francisco Castelo was probably the son of Ignacio Castelo and Jose Azedo [Acedo]. In 1831, Francisco and his probable brother Tomás were living with this couple in Tucson. Francisco was married prior to 1846 to Dolores Camacho. In early 1848 the couple and their three children- Juan, Francisca, and Petra- were living in Tucson. On 26 May 1848, Francisco was among the men who could vote in Tucson. Francisco Castelo and Dolores Camacho were the parents of five children:

i. Juan Castelo was born prior to 1848.
ii. Francisca Castelo was born prior to 1848.
iii. Petra Castelo was born prior to 1848.
iv. Antonio Castelo was born in March 1846. He was baptized on 7 May 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. His godparents were Alberto Sierra and Claudia Pina.
v. Jesús María Bernardo Castelo was born about 29 December 1847 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 1 January 1848 in Tucson. His godparents were José María Marquez and Guadalupe Camacho.

Ignacio Castelo was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was working with the remount herd. He was with the pack train in July 1818 and with the horse herd in August and September. In November he was in New Mexico. Ignacio was married prior to 1831 to Jose Acedo [Acedo]. In 1831, the couple lived in a civilian household in Tucson with two possible children, Tomás Castelo and Francisco Castelo and a woman named Mariana Dias. Ignacio Castelo and Jose Acedo were the parents of two children:

i. Tomás Castelo was an adult in 1831. This may be the Tomás Gastelo listed below.
ii. Francisco Castelo was a child in 1831.

José Castillo was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was sick in June 1818. In August and September he was with the horse herd.

Juan Angel Castillo was born in 1728-1729 at San Miguel de Guadalupe. He was a Coyote by social class. Juan was a soldier at the Tubac Presidio on 13 August 1775 and had a 20 peso credit in his account. He was a soldier at the Presidio from 1778 to 1797. In 1778 he had a 206 peso credit, on 24 December 1783 he had a 62 peso

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543 AGN 233, September 1818, Filiacion Francisco Castelo.
544 AGN 233, September-November 1818.
546 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
548 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, page 42, no. 125.
549 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811 Roll 1, Book 2, page 191.
551 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-November 1818.
553 Dobyns 1976:160.
554 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-September 1818.
deb, and in 1791 he had a 141 peso debt. He was married prior to 1797 to Jose Acuña. In 1797, Juan was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife and two daughters (it is possible the Juan Angel of 1778 and the Juan of 1783-1797 are different people).

Juan María Castelo was married prior to 1797 to Manuela Montiel. In 1797, Juan was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, one son, and three daughters.

Manuel Castillo was married prior to 1848 to Francisca Bayesteros. Manuel was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio and was a member of the company that was attacked at the springs at the foot of the Mustang Mountains on 10 May 1848 and subsequently killed. In July 1848, Francisca petitioned Manuel María Gándara, Commander General of Sonora, for a reinstatement of their biweekly allotment of provisions. Manuel Castillo and Francisca Bayesteros were the parents of one child:

i. Manuel Castillo was called the son of Manuel Castillo in two deeds. On 8 September 1868 Castillo sold a field he had inherited from his father to Granville Oury for $300. The field had been farmed by Felipe Romero while Castillo was a minor. An 1868 deed repeated this information.

Rafael Castillo was married to Jose (–?–). They were the parents of one child:

i. José Juan Castillo was born in July 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 28 August 1845 in Tucson. His godparents were Pascual Lorena and Regina Rangel.

Tomás Gastelo/Castelo may have been the son of Ignacio Castelo and Jose Acedo. He was married prior to 1848 to Vicenta Ruelas. Vicenta was born circa 1824 in Tucson, daughter of Fernando Ruelas and Teresa Siqueiros. In 1848, the couple and their two children—Cristival and José María—lived in Tucson. Tomás was a Corporal at the Tucson Military Colony on 16 December 1850 when a group of Apaches attacked the fortress. Gastelo stood at the gate with nine other men and offered to make peace with the Apache, buying time for Papagos from San Xavier to arrive and attack the Apaches. He was commended for his courage and valuable service by his Commander.

Vicenta was living in Tucson with her children—Eloisa and Juan—in 1864. Tomás Gastelo and Vicenta Ruelas were the parents of two children:

i. Cristoval Castelo was born prior to 1848.

ii. Perfecta Castelo was born prior to 1848.

Vicenta Ruelas was the mother of two children:

i. Juan Ruelas was born circa 1855 in Tucson.

ii. Eloisa Ruelas was born circa 1856 in Tucson.

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557 Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
558 Collins 1970:22; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
559 McCarty 1997:120-121.
560 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:71-72, 1:215-216.
561 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 173, no. 177.
562 AGES-Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
563 El Sonorense, 10 January 1851, page 1:3.
564 1864 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 915-917.
CASTRO

**Augustin Castro** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1831, living by himself.565

**Carlos Castro** was a soldier at the Presidio in May 1843. He journeyed to the Gila River on a mission to make peace with the Papago, who had been threatening to attack Tucson.566

**Cayetano Castro** was a Corporal at the Tucson Presidio in February 1802. He was working with the cavalry.567

**Dolores Castro** was born circa 1830568 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, probable son of Saturnino Castro and Eulalia Pacheco. A child named Dolores lived with this couple in 1831.569 Dolores was married circa 1850 to **Carmen Higuera** (also called Carmel or Carmela). Carmen was born circa 1831 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, the daughter of Ascencion Higuera and Dolores Siquerios. In 1831, a child named Carmen Higuera was living with this couple, as well as siblings named Juan Pablo and Rita.570 On 26 May 1848, Dolores was among the men who could vote in Tucson.571

In March 1859, Dolores had taken up and built a house on a lot on the north side of Calle del Indio Trieste.572 In August 1860, Dolores was a farmer living in Tucson. His real estate was valued at $800 and his personal property at $250. Dolores and his wife could read, and their children Maria and Seberino were attending school.573 In 1861, Dolores owned a piece of land in downtown Tucson.574 In 1864, Dolores farm was valued at $400 and his personal property at $100.575 Dolores appears to have died between 1864 and 1866 (he does not appear on the 1866 census). In 1866, Carmen was living with her four children: Maria Filomena, Espetacion, Seferino, and Herrado, in Tucson next door to her parents.576 In March 1867, Carmen lived with her four children in Tucson: Mariua, Sephina, Espectacion, and Romero.577

On 4 June 1870, Carmen (called Carmel) was working as a seamstress in Tucson. She owned $400 in real estate and $100 in personal possessions. Her three children, Maria, Seferino, and Espectacion lived with her.578 On 21 January 1879, Carmen, listed as a widow, sold part of Lot 3 of Block 219 to Guadalupe Alcala for $200.579 Carmen was married between 1870 and April 1875 to (?) Burreuil. On 12 April 1875, Carmen sold part of Lot 3 of Block 219 to her sister Jesús Higuera de Burreuil for $50.580 Carmen has not been located on the 1880 census.

On 1 March 1881, Carmen and her siblings Loreta Higuera and Jesús Burreuil and nephews Mauricio Castro and Girardo Castro sold part of Lot 5 of Block 195 to Richard Wolfenden for $500.581

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567AGI, GUAD 294.
568AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 18 on 16 March 1848.
570McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 3.
572Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 31, AHS/SAD.
573Dolores Castro household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 11, dwelling 111, family 111.
574Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 12, no. 23, AHS/SAD.
5751864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 924-928.
5761866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 426-430, repeated on lines 434-438.
5771867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 647-651.
578Carmel Eguirre household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 14, dwelling 152, family 152.
579Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:598-600.
580Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:194-195.
Dolores Castro and Carmen Higuera were the parents of five children:

i. **María Filomena Castro** was born circa 1850-1851 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. María was married on 10 April 1869 to **Agustín Villaescusa**. Father Jouvenceau performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by Francisco Taria (?) and Juan Martinez. Agustín was born circa 1846 in Sonora, the son of Teodoro Villaescusa and Dolores Sapien (?) of Tucson.582 In 1870, Agustín was living with two other men in Tucson. He worked as a teamster and owned $150 in real estate and $125 in personal property.583 The couple has not been located on the 1880 census.

ii. **Seferino Castro** was born circa 1853-1854 in Sonora, Mexico.

iii. **Expectacion Castro** was born circa 1855-1856 in New Mexico Territory. She died, aged 20, on 29 July 1876 and was buried in Tucson on the following day.584

iv. **Francisca Castro** was born in June 1859 in New Mexico Territory. Not listed on the 1864 or 1870 censuses.

v. **Jacobus Castro** was born on 1 May 1864 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. He was baptized on 4 May 1864 in Tucson, with Mauritius Castro and Helena Otero as his godparents.585 Not listed in the 1870 census.

**Francisco Castro** was a Presidio soldier on 24 December 1783. At the time he had a 62 peso debit in his account.586

**Francisco Castro** was the armorer at the Tucson Presidio in the 1840s. He was married to **Ramona Ruiz**.587 On 4 September 1844 in Tucson, the couple were godparents to Juan Bautista Gregorio, son of Francisco Romero and Manuela Burruel, to María Feliz Martinez, son of Loreto Martinez and Andrea Orosco, and to María Domingo Pena, daughter of Nazareo Pena and Rosalia Pina.588 On 28 August 1845 in Tucson, the couple were godparents to Maria Guadalupe Sipriana Emerenciana, daughter of Concepcion Luques.589 On 28 August 1847 in Tucson, the couple were godparents to María Patricia Granillo, daughter of Bartolo Granillo and María Burruel.590 They were godparents on 2 January 1848 to José Francisco González, son of Gerónimo González and Trinidad Pacheco.591 In early 1848, the couple a probable relative, Felix Ruis, lived in Tucson.592 On 26 May 1848, Francisco was among the men who could vote in Tucson.593

**Fructoso Castro** was born circa 1840 in Arizona, son of Saturnino Castro and Eulalia Pacheco. He was married prior to 1859 to **María Gertrudis Vildarray**. Gertrudis was born circa 1841 in Arizona. On 4 August 1860, Fructoso and Gertrudes lived in Tucson with their daughter Josepha. He was working as a laborer.594 The family could not be located in the 1864 and 1866 Arizona Territorial censuses. In March 1867, Fructoso and Gertrudes lived with their three children–Josepha, Dolores, Augustine–in Tucson.595 On 16 June 1870,
Fructoso and Gertrudes lived in Tucson with their children Josepha and Teodora. The family owned real estate valued at $250 and personal property valued at $100.\(^{596}\)

Fructoso died on 17 December 1871 in Tucson and was buried the following day in the Catholic Cemetery.\(^{597}\) Gertrudis has not been located on the 1880 census.

Fructoso Castro and María Gertrudis Vildarray were the parents of eight children:

i. **Jose Castro** was born circa 1859 in New Mexico Territory.

ii. **Juan Castro** was baptized on 17 October 1861 aged eight months. His godparents were Emmanuel Soto and Gertrudis [no surname given].\(^{598}\)

iii. **Maria Andrea de Jesús Castro** was born in February 1862 and was baptized on 12 May 1863 in Tucson aged 15 months old. Her godparents were Lauretius Renteria and Ramona Ruelas.\(^{599}\)

iv. **Dolores Castro** was born on 6 March 1864 and was baptized on 18 March 1864 in Tucson. His godparents were Dolores Herran and Anita Castro.\(^{600}\) Dolores died on 9 March 1870 and was buried the same day in the Catholic Cemetery.\(^{601}\)

v. **Cipriano Castro** was born on 28 September 1866 and was baptized in Tucson the following day with Eugenio Cocio [?] and Guadalupe Bildaraya acting as his godparents.\(^{602}\)

vi. **Teodora Castro** was baptized on 25 May 1868 in Tucson, aged 17 days. Her godparents were German Morrilla and Rafaela Sota.\(^{603}\)

vii. **Maria Victoria Castro** was born on 23 March 1870 and was baptized on 24 March 1870. Her godparent was Francisco Dias.\(^{604}\) Victoria died on 18 April 1870 in Tucson and was buried in the Catholic Cemetery on that day.\(^{605}\)

viii. **Carmel Castro** was born and baptized on 12 March 1871 in Tucson. Her godparents were José Bustamente and Isabel Torres.\(^{606}\)

Isidro Castro was born in April 1832-1834 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was married prior to 1864 to **Anita Burruel**. Anita was born in March 1838 in Arizona, probably the daughter of Juan Manuel Burruel and Timotea Castillo. In 1860, Isidro was a laborer working in Tucson, living with his with wife Ana, two children, Jesús M. and Vidales, and a probable 25-year-old sister Juana.\(^{607}\) In 1864, Isidro was living in Tucson where he worked as a laborer and owned $15 in personal possessions.\(^{608}\) Living with Isidro were his three probable children, Jesús M., Vidales, and Leonardo. In 1866, Isidro and Annita lived with their children Jesús María, Vidales, Leonardo, and Znobeba at San Xavier.\(^{609}\) In 1867, Isidoro and Ana lived with their four children (Jesús María,
Vidal, Leonardo, and Genoveva) in Tucson.610 In 1870, Isidro was working as a carpenter in Tucson, living with his wife Anita and five children (Jesús M., Bidal, Leonardo, Zenobeva, and Eulalia).611

The Castros have not been located on the 1880 census. Isidoro purchased Lot 5 of Block 136 from Jesús and Secundina Molino for $20 on 16 December 1880.612 He and Ana sold part of Lot 5 of Block 136 on 2 March 1881 to Dolores MalDoñado for $140.613

In July 1900, Isidro and Anita lived in the second precinct at San Xavier with their daughter Anita, sons Gavino and Perfecto, and three grandchildren- Domingo Olguin, Juan Olguin, and Antonio Alguin. Isidro was working as a day laborer.614

Isidro Castro and Anita Burruel were the parents of thirteen children:

i. Jesús María Castro was born about 1858-1859 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico.

ii. Vidales Castro was born about May 1860 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico.

iii. Eulalius Castro was born on 2 February 1862 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico. He was baptized on 29 Aug 1862 with Feliciano Romero and Hilaria Villalobos as his godparents.615

iv. María Ambrosia (Leonardo?) Castro was born on 7 October 1863 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was baptized on 8 October 1863 with José Cruz Burruel and María Burruel as her godparents.616

v. Genoveva Castro was born in 1866 in Arizona Territory.

vi. Telesforo Castro was born on 4 January 1868 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. He was baptized the following day with Narciso Telles and Dolores Burruel as his godparents.617 He died in March 1870 from small pox.618

vii. Eulalia Castro was born on 19 December 1869 in Arizona Territory. She was baptized on 9 January 1870 with José María Legara and Antonia Castro as her godparents.619 Eulalia died on 11 December 1871 in Tucson and was buried the next day.620

viii. Demetria Castro was born on 21 December 1871. She was baptized on 22 December 1871 in Tucson with Bartolo Granillo and Florencia Bildaraya as her godparents.621 She died on 29 July 1872 in Tucson and was buried the next day.622

ix. María Cruz Antonia Castro was born on 3 May 1873 and was baptized the following day in Tucson. Her godparents were Salas (?) Calistro and Gertrudes Vilderay.623

x. José Castro died about 6 or 7 March 1875 and was buried in Tucson on 7 March 1875.624

xi. Isidoro Castro was born on 30 September 1876 and was baptized on 1 October 1876 in Tucson. His godparents were Antonio Elguin and Ana Castro.625

6101867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1242-1247.
611Isidore Castro household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 63, dwelling 711, family 710.
612Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:111-113.
613Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:113-114.
614Ysidor Castro household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier Precinct 2, ED 46, sheet 19B.
615St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:17 no. 147.
616St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:7 no. 55.
617St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:61.
619St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:115.
620St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:58.
621St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:167.
622St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:64.
623St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:208.
624St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:97.
625St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:366.
xii. **Gavino Castro** was born in February 1880 in Arizona.

xiii. **Perfecto Castro** was born in May 1882 in Arizona.

**Javier Castro 1st** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 27 peso debit in his account.  

**Javier Castro 2nd** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 10 peso credit in his account.  

**Jesús Castro** was born in 1816 in Tucson, Sonora, probably a son of Saturnino Castro and Eulalia Pacheco. A child with this name was living with this couple in 1831. Jesús was married prior to September 1844 to **Rafaela Burruel**. Rafaela was born circa 1829-1830 [1900 census says November 1824] in Tucson, Sonora, daughter of Luis Burruel and Valvanida Urias. In 1831, Rafaela was a child living with this couple in Tucson. Jesus was on the list of “Guardia Nacional Hombres” on 16 March 1848. On 26 May 1848, Jesús was among the men who could vote in Tucson.

Jesús Castro was granted a parcel of land on the west side of Main Street by Luis Burruel, the civil judge of the Presidio of Tucson, on 5 January 1850. On 5 November 1850, Jesús received a property on Main Street from Luis Burruel. In 1852, Jesús was attorney-treasurer (síndico) in Tucson. He helped draft a petition asking that traditional lands not be encroached upon by the Military Colony. In July 1858 in Tucson, Jesús and Rafaela were godparents to Simona Telles, daughter of Agapita Telles.

In 1860, Jesús and his family lived in Tucson where he worked as a laborer and Rafaela was a seamstress. Children Francisco and Anacleto attended school that year. Jesús’ son-in-law and daughter, Concepcion González and Esquipula Castro de Gonzales, lived with the family that year. In 1864, Jesús Castro worked as a laborer in Tucson. Living with the family was daughter Esquipula González. In March 1866, Jesús and his wife Rafaela lived with nine children- Francisco, Nacleto, Alcario, Casmero, Capula, Jesús, Juana, Martina, and Ursula, in Tucson.

In March 1867, Jesús and Refugia (called Braylio) were living in Tucson with their children- Francisco, Anecleto, Jesús, Juana, Martina, Ursula, and Alcario.

In 1870, the Castros were farming in Tucson. Jesús owned real estate valued at $1,500 and personal property worth $500. None of the Castro children had attended school in the last year and Juana and Alcario could not read or write. On 26 August 1872, Jesús purchased the deed for Lot 5 of Block 227 from the Village of Tucson for $500.

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626 Dobyms 1976:158.  
627 Dobyms 1976:158.  
628 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 32 on 16 March 1848.  
631 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.  
633 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 15, no. 28, AHS/SAD.  
634 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:51-53.  
635 AHES, Hermosillo film 48; AHES, carpeton 242, drawer 3, cabinet 11; Officer 1989:263.  
636 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811 Roll 1.  
637 Jesus Castro household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 14, dwelling 134, family 137.  
638 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 951-960.  
639 1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 322-332.  
640 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:51-53.  
641 1867 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1334-1342.  
642 Jesus Castro household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 67, dwelling 753, family 753.
On 12 September 1872, Jesús purchased the deed for Lot 12 of Block 228 from the Village of Tucson for $9.47. On 23 November 1874, Jesús and Rafaela sold a field property to Dolores Waltemuth for $8.79. On 22 February 1875, Jesús and Rafaela sold Lot 5 of Block 227 to William Zeckendorff for $770. On 11 February 1878 Jesús and Rafaela sold land in Section 35 to Barron Jacobs for $1,000. On 6 May 1878, Jesús sold to his wife for one dollar and “love and consideration” land in Section 35 of Township 14 South, Range 13 East.

The family has not been located in the 1880 census. Jesús died on 9 April 1880 and was buried in the Catholic Cemetery in Tucson the following day. He left no will. His widow asked that Baron M. Jacobs be appointed administrator in 1881, signing the petition with her mark. At the time of his death his property included Lot 12 of Block 228 and Lot 5 of Block 227 in Tucson, valued at $1,700. Lot 5 of Block 227 was set apart for use by the family. They were allowed to sell the other lot, however, it remained in the family until after 1902.

Rafaela was living by herself in Tucson on 13 June 1900 [although this may be a different individual, the record claims she had no children]. Rafaela died on 5 November 1907 at 167 S. Convent Street in Tucson from apoplexy. She was buried in the Catholic Cemetery.

Jesús Castro and Rafaela Burruel were the parents of twelve children:

i. **María Toribia Castro** was born on 15 April 1844. She was baptized in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico on 4 September 1844 by Father Garcia Rojas. Her padrinos were Ramón Pacheco and María de Jesús Pacheco.

ii. **Esquipula Castro** was born about 1845-1846 (38 in 1883, 55 in 1902) in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Esquipula was married to Concepcion Gonzáles.

iii. **José Francisco Javier Castro** was born on 4 November 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 9 May 1846 in Tucson. His godparents were José Herreras and Gertrudis Herreras. Francisco was registered to vote in Tucson from 1876 to 1908.

iv. **Anacleto Castro** was born about 1851-1854 (29 or 32 in 1883) in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Anacleto died on 13 July 1883 from “tulmonia” and was buried in the Catholic Cemetery in Tucson.

v. **Jesusa Castro** was born about 1853 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She died prior to 1883.

vi. **Alcario Castro** was born circa 1858 (26 in 1883, 42 in 1902) in Tucson, Doña Ana County New Mexico Territory. He was baptized in July 1858 in Tucson by J. M. Piniero. Alcario died on 25 October 1907 at 167 S. Convent Street in Tucson from “ulceration of stomach.” He was buried in the Catholic Cemetery.

vii. **Juana Castro** was born about January 1860 (22 in 1883) in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.

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643 Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:493-494.
644 Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:55-56.
645 Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:397-399.
646 Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:495-496.
647 Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:244-246.
648 Pima County Deed Record Entry 7:240-242.
649 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:172.
650 Pima County Probate Court, File no. 292.
651 Rafael Castro household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson Precinct No. 1, ED 46, sheet 8B.
652 Death Certificate, City of Tucson, November 1907 no. 2218.
653 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 124, no. 162.
654 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 46, no. 134.
655 Francisco Castro file, AHS/SAD.
656 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:5 no.1; El Fronterizo 13 July 1883, 2:7.
657 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UA Microfilm 811 Roll 1.
658 Death Certificate, City of Tucson, October 1907 no. 2204.
viii. **María Martina Castro** was born on 8 October 1861 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. She was baptized on 29 August 1862 in Tucson, with Antonio Sosa and Luisa Campa as her godparents.\(^659\) She was born on 8 October 1861 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.

ix. **Ursula Castro** was born circa 1862-1863 (16 in 1883) in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.

x. **Casimiro Castro** was baptized on 4 March 1866 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. His godparents were Pedro Biaggi and María Romero.\(^660\) He died prior to 1881.

xi. **Jesús María Castro** (male) was born on 9 September 1867 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. He was baptized on 11 September 1867 with Francisco Gomez and Jesús Valenzuela serving as his godparents.\(^661\)

xii. **Victoriana Castro** was born on 22 March 1869 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was baptized the following day with Francisco Castro and Trinidad León as her godparents.\(^662\)

José Castro was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 123 peso debt and the following year a 36 peso debt in his account.\(^663\) On 27 July 1797, he witnessed José Bernardino Mesa’s enlistment papers.\(^664\) He had been sent to Arispe with pack animals in February 1802.\(^665\)

José Cayetano Castro was born around 1759 in the Valley of Buenavista, Sonora, son of Francisco Castro and Rafaela Alvarez. At the age of 20 he was working as a farmer. Cayetano was five feet three inches tall, a Roman Catholic, had black hair, brown eyes, a sharp nose, dark skin, and was beardless. José Cayetano enlisted at the Tucson Presidio for 10 years on 12 July 1779, his enlistment witnessed by Francisco Espinosa and José Buena.\(^666\) He was married first to **María Gauna**. He was promoted to Carbineer on 1 November 1789 and was a carabineer at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He had 1 six peso debt in 1791 and a 43 peso credit the following year.\(^667\) Cayetano was promoted to corporal on 17 August 1794.\(^668\)

María apparently died prior to 1797, at which time he may have been married to **Santos [?] San Cruz**. Cayetano was a Corporal at the Presidio in 1797 when he was living there with his wife, four sons, and a daughter.\(^669\) In 1800, Cayetano received a premium for serving more than 20 years. On 15 December 1800 he had reached 23 years, five months, and four days.\(^670\)

José Cayetano Castro and María Gauna were the parents of one child:

i. **Juan María Castro** was born in 1779 in Tucson, Sonora.

José Francisco Castro was born circa 1739 in Mexico City. He enlisted on May 20th 1764 in the Infantry Regiment of America and served as a soldier and corporal for 13 years, 10 months and 10 days. From the certifications he presented, which were on file at the secretary office of the Command for Inspections, he served for several years with the third battalion of the Infantry of America regiment, during which he took part in two military campaigns, two sorties and one further assignment to escort gunpowder. Two of the campaigns were in the Caribbean, including “two sorties against the corsairs of the Coasts of Cartagena”.\(^671\) He later served with the

\(^{659}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:17 no. 14.

\(^{660}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:36 no. 44.

\(^{661}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:56.

\(^{662}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:96.

\(^{663}\)AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

\(^{664}\)McCarty 1976:126.

\(^{665}\)AGI, GUAD 294.

\(^{666}\)AGS, Section 7047, document 17.

\(^{667}\)AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

\(^{668}\)AGS, Section 7047, document 18.

\(^{669}\)Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

\(^{670}\)AGS, Section 7047, document 18.

\(^{671}\)Santiago 2003:53.
regiment of Dragoons of Mexico, being assigned to a unit and taking part in two further military campaigns and other sorties. He was promoted to second ensign and sent to the Presidio of Tucson on March 30th 1778. At the time of the record, in December 1778, he had served in that position for 8 months and one day.

Among the military actions and campaigns he took part, two campaigns are mentioned with the (military) post of the Barlobento [Barlovento] Islands. Further, he participated in two sorties against privateers along the coasts of Cartagena [Cartagena de Indias, Colombia?] and an escorting trip to supply gunpowder to Puerto Velo [Portobello, Brazil?]. In 1773 he went out with a unit of the regiment of Dragoons of Mexico. He later continued his service in this province of the interior (Pimeria Alta), where he participated in two campaigns against the Indian enemies under the command of Brigadier Hugo O Connor [O'Connor] and some other sorties, which were of notorious public knowledge but did not show up in his certifications, considering where these were located.

The report of the inspector noted the officer to be accorded (the normal) consideration for regular promotion. The notes of the captain on the inspector’s report rated him to be valiant and dedicated, having regular capacity and good conduct, and giving his [civil] state as single.672 He was a Second Ensign of Light Troops at the Presidio in May 1779.673

José Mauricio Maximiano Castro was born in 1847 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, son of Ramón Castro and Brigida Higuera. He was baptized on 2 January 1848 in Tucson. His godparents were Acencion Yguera and Dolores Siqueiros.674 He was married on 29 March 1864 in Tucson to Helena Otero. The ceremony was performed by Father Bosco, with Jesús Maria Ortiz and Encarnación Comadurán acting as witnesses. Helena was born on 17 August 1846 in Arizona, daughter of Manuel Otero and María Clara Martinez.675

In March 1866, Mauricio and his wife “Eleanor” lived with their two daughters Eloisa and Eleanor near Helena’s family in Tubac.676 In March 1867, Mauricio and Helena lived in Tucson.677 Helena died in February 1868. On 20 February 1868 she was buried in Tubac.678

On 20 August 1868, Mauricio was married in Tucson to Ana María Luques, daughter of Manuel Luques and Carmen Salgado. Mariano Acedo and Teodora Ramirez witnessed the wedding.679

On 17 June 1870, Mauricio was living in Tucson working as a farmer while Ana Maria kept house.680 On 21 September 1874, Mauricio and Maria sold their half interest in his father’s field property west of Tucson to Jesús Suarez de Carrillo for $400.681 The family could not be located on the 1880 census.

On 17 May 1882, Mauricio and his brother Gerardo sold to Salome V. de Espinosa for one dollar land one mile south from the Church Plaza called “La Jola,” which they had inherited from their grandfather through their father.682

José Mauricio Maximiano Castro and Helena Otero were the parents of two children:

i. Eleanor Castro was born between 1864 and March 1866. Probably died young.

ii. Brigida [Eloisa] Castro was born circa May 1864. She was baptized on 21 March 1866 in Tubac with Fernando Otero and Gabriela Otero as her godparents.683 Probably died young. [Brigida and Eleanor may be the same child].

672 AGI, GUAD 277.
674 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 192.
675 Magdalena Catholic Church Baptisms, page 78L.
676 1866 Territorial census, Pima County, Tubac, lines 1258-1261.
677 1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 698-699.
678 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:22.
679 St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:43.
681 Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:344-347.
682 Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:216-218.
683 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:38.
José Mauricio Maximiano Castro and Ana María Luques were the parents of four children:

i. **Trinidad Castro** was baptized on 11 September 1869 in Tucson. His godparents were Sacramento Granillo and Luz Carisosa.684

ii. **María Rafaela Castro** was baptized on 25 October 1871 in Tucson, with Ascencio Higuera and Dolores Siquieros as her godparents.685

iii. **José Manuel Castro** was born on 4 June 1874 and was baptized on 6 June 1874 in Tucson. His godparents were Miguel Mejias and Refugia Mejias.686

iv. **Ramón Castro** was born and baptized on 14 July 1875 in Tucson. His godparents were Seferino Castro and Ramona Ruelas.687

José Paulino Castro signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845.688

Juan María Castro was born in 1779 in Tucson, Sonora, son of Cayetano Castro and María Gauna. a soldier at the Tucson Presidio. He was a Roman Catholic. Juan stood five ft two inches tall, had black hair, big dark eyes, a wide face, thick lips, a mole between his eyebrows, and a scar on the tip of his nose. He enlisted on 1 January 1798, to serve ten years at Tucson, signing his papers with a cross. He reenlisted on 7 March 1809 for five more years and took a two month leave. On 23 November 1810 he left to fight the Insurgents and participated in the Battle of Piaxtla in February 1811. By 1811 he had engaged in 16 campaigns against the Apaches. He received an additional six reales monthly on 1 January 1813.689 On 1 January 1817 he was stationed on the coast and had been granted a six reales bonus.690 He was still fighting the insurgents in December 1817.691 He was there through at least November 1818.692

Manuel Castro was born circa 1792 at Buenavista, Sonora, son of José Manuel Castro and Antonia Quijada. At age 25 he was working as a farmer, was five ft two inches tall, and was a Roman Catholic. He had black hair and eyebrows, brown “sharp” eyes, and was beardless. He enlisted for 10 years on 5 April 1817, his enlistment witnessed by Carabineer Francisco [illegible] and Manuel Orosco.693 He was stationed with the horse herd in September 1817. On 13 November 1817, Manuel was in Tubac and died from a fall. He was buried the following day in the Tubac cemetery.694

Marcos Castro was a soldier in the Tucson Presidio in 1797.695 He was in Tucson in February 1802.696 On 1 January 1817 through December 1818, Marcos was still a soldier, however, he was listed as an invalid.697 He sold a field property to José Antonio Gonzáles prior to 1846.698

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684St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:108.
685St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:164.
686St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:247.
687St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:298.
688Officer 1989:182.
689AGI, GUAD 294; AGN 243, page 344; McCarty 1976:121-122.
691McCarty 1976:162.
692AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-November 1818.
693AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, May 1817.
694Tubac Register D, page 10; Mission 2000 database.
695Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
696AGI, GUAD 294.
697Dobyns 1976:160; AGI 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
698Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 80, AHS/SAD.
Maria Reyes Castro was an adult living alone in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831. On 29 May 1847, Maria sold her field property with its fruit trees to Ramón Burruel for $100.

Ramón Castro was born circa 1822 in Tucson, Sonora, son of Saturnino Castro and Eulalia Pacheco. In 1831, a child named Ramón was living with this couple in Tucson. In January 1845, Ramón was among the Tucson civilian residents who voted for three resolutions to support the Plan of Guadalajara, to endorse José de Urrea as governor and military commander of Sonora, and to reject an oath of allegiance to Santa Anna. Ramón was married circa 1847 to Brigida Higuera. Brigida was born circa 1832-1833 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Ascencio Higuera and Dolores Siqueiros. On 16 March 1848, Ramon was on the list of “Guardia Nacional Hombres.” On 26 May 1848, Ramón was among the men who could vote in Tucson. Ramón Castro was among the men petitioning for a priest to be sent to Tucson in 1850.

In 1853 Ramón had a parcel of land appropriated by the military. He had purchased the land from an Indian woman named Tomása and had been cultivating it for some time. In 1862, he reclaimed the land. On 15 September 1855, Ramón helped Eustaquio Ramirez measure his land in Tucson. In July 1858, Ramón and Brigida were godparents to Felipa Ruelas, daughter of Francisco Ruelas and Sacramenta Cruz and to Eusebio Telles, son of Joaquin Telles and Silveria Montiel.

In August 1860, Ramón was working as a farmer in Tucson. He owned real estate valued at $1,200 and personal property worth $1,000. He could read, whereas his wife could not. Son Mauricio was in school. A girl named Florencia Bildarlez (spelling?) lived with the Castros. Next door was Dolores Castro. Ramón purchased a piece of land from Ursula Solares for $45 on the east side of Calle Principal on 2 September 1862. Ramón sold a parcel of land near the small plaza in Tucson to Fritz Contzen prior to 1862. On 3 May 1863, Ramón and Brigida served as padrinos for Maria Albina Higuera, daughter of Loreto Higuera and Seraphina Cruz.

Ramón helped Eustaquio Ramirez measure his land in Tucson in 1855. In 1864, Ramón’s farm was valued at $500 and the family’s personal possessions at $250. In 1864, there is another Ramón Castro farming in Tucson. This Ramón appears to have married a woman named Luisa Ortega.

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700Hiram Stevens file, MS 764 file 1, AHS/SAD.
701AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 26 on 16 March 1848.
702McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3; another Ramón Castro was listed in the household of Dolores Gallardo and Ana Mesa, McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.
703Officer 1989:181-182.
704AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.
706Officer 1989:385.
707Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 63, AHS/SAD.
709Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811 Roll 1.
710Ramon Castro household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 11, dwelling 110, family 110.
711St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:17 no. 154.
712Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072 page 27, no. 51, AHS/SAD.
713Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 61, no. 117, AHS/SAD; Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:31-32.
714St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:1 no. 8.
715St. Augustine Catholic Church Records, 1:6 no. 50.
7161864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1102-1105.
7171864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 469-472.
Luisa was born circa 1836 in Tucson. A son Mauricio named lived with family, and possibly a woman named Manuela Otero. Brigida died between 1864 and 1866.

Ramón was married on 12 February 1866 in Pima County to Teodora Camacho. Pedro Burrnel and Jesús Higuera served as witnesses. She was born about February 1839-1843 in Arizona, daughter of Juan Camacho and Ana Higuera. In 1866, Ramón, Theodora, “Giardo,” and Mauricio were in Tucson. On 29 July 1868, Ramón and Teodora received $200 from John Sweeney for a field west of Tucson. Ramón had inherited the field from his father Saturnino. On 20 October 1868, Ramón and Teodora, along with son Mauricio Castro, sold land on Main Street to Juan Fernandez for $1,150.

On 17 June 1870, Ramón lived next door to Jesús Castro and was working as a farmer. His real estate was valued at $1,000 and personal property at $1,200. Next door was his son Mauricio from his first marriage.

Ramón died on 6 September 1871 in Tucson and was buried the next day. He left no will. His estate consisted of two pieces of land, one just above the old Mission of San Agustín and the second a “ranch on which he lived adjoining the Ranch of Wm. S. Oury.” The lands were valued at $700 as well as a piece of land that was in dispute with Edward Telles valued at about $125. He also left 21 cows, 20 young calves, two yoke of oxen, 24 yearling calves, one mare and saddle, one gun, one half lot in Tucson. The land near the mission was mortgaged to Leopoldo Carrillo for $271. Mauricio had attempted to sell the cattle and was ordered by the court to return them to his stepmother, who had been appointed administrator. The appraisal for the estate by James Lee and Rafael Saiz valued the land at $950, the cattle at $1608.50, and personal possessions at $658.50. Teodora went to the court and asked that the cattle be sold to pay the outstanding debt. In January 1872 it was reported that Leopoldo Carrillo had purchased two cows and a yearling for $56; Emilio Carrillo and purchased a cow and a yearling for $31, and Frederick Maish had bought 18 cows, 20 yearlings, and the two yokes of oxen for $500. The field property was later divided between Mauricio and Geraldo after their aunt, Carmen Castro, was appointed administrator. On 14 July 1873, Teodora sold to Guillermo Telles land in Section 26 to Township 14 South, Range 13 East for $200.

On 5 January 1874 in Pima County, Teodora was married to Nelson Van Alstine. Nelson was born as Nicholas Van Alstine on 17 August 1816 in Canajoharie, New York. He joined the army (as Nelson) in 1846, serving as a private in Company c of the 3rd Texas Mounted Volunteers, and fought in the Mexican War. He came to Tucson in 1856 as a foreman of a mule train. He purchased a lot in Tucson in September 1857. On 11 September 1860, he lived in Tubac with Rita Campas, their son Antonio Van Alstine, and 15-year-old Ramon Rosario and 5-year-old Jose Romero. Nelson worked as a farmer and owned $4,000 in real estate and $5,500 in personal property.

On 28 June 1880, Nelson and Teodora lived on Pennington Street in Tucson with Nelson’s children from his first marriage (Antonio, Nicholas, Peter, and Ygnacia) as well as the couple’s two children, George and John. Nelson and sons Antonio and Nicholas were stock raisers and children Peter and Ygnacia were attending school.
Nelson settled on a ranch in the Tanque Verde area. He died on 14 March 1898 and is buried in a small cemetery near Speedway Blvd and Houghton Road.\textsuperscript{732}

Teodora was living with her son George at Tanque Verde in June 1900.\textsuperscript{733} Teodora died on 20 April 1914 at 433 N. 4\textsuperscript{th} Avenue in Tucson from senile debility.\textsuperscript{734} She is buried at Tanque Verde.

Ramón Castro and Brigida Higuera were the parents of three children:

i. \textbf{María Ramona de los Remedios} (same as Alena?) \textbf{Castro} was born 28 August 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She was baptized on 31 August 1846 in Tucson. Her godparents were José Morales and María Jose Herran [spelled Erran].\textsuperscript{735} She probably died prior to 1860 since she does not appear in that year’s census with her family.

ii. \textbf{José Mauricio Maximiano Castro} was born in 1847 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 2 January 1848 in Tucson. His godparents were Acencion Yguera and Dolores Siqueiros.\textsuperscript{736}

iii. \textbf{Gerardo Castro} was born about 1864 in Arizona Territory. On 17 May 1882, Gerardo and his brother Mauricio sold to Salome V. de Espinosa for one dollar land one mile south from the Church Plaza called “La Jola,” which they had inherited from their grandfather through their father.\textsuperscript{737} Gerardo was married on 19 November 1887 in Pima County to \textbf{Ygnacia B. Van Alstine}.\textsuperscript{738} She died in July 1891 at the age of 28.\textsuperscript{739} He was married on 31 May 1895 in Pima County to \textbf{Jose Montano}.\textsuperscript{740}

Nelson Van Alstine and Teodora Camacho were the parents of three children:

i. \textbf{Francisco Van Alstine} was born on 6 October 1875 and was baptized on 12 October 1875 in Tucson. His godparents were Francisco Romero and Victoriana Ocoboa.\textsuperscript{741}

ii. \textbf{George Van Alstine} was born on 19 April 1877 and was baptized on 20 April 1877 in Tucson. His godparents were James Lee and María Ramirez.\textsuperscript{742}

iii. \textbf{John Van Alstine} was born circa 1879 in Arizona.

Saturnino Castro was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1818. In July he was on guard duty. In August he was with the horse herd. In September and October he was sick. He was with the horse herd again in November and December 1818.\textsuperscript{743} Saturnino was married prior to 1819 to \textbf{Eulalia Pacheco}. In March 1830, Saturnino was one of 28 settlers in Tucson who agreed to campaign against the Apache.\textsuperscript{744} In 1831, Saturnino, his wife, and four children—Jesús, Ramón, Dolores, and Simona, as well as an adult named Anita Pacheco, lived in a civilian household in Tucson.\textsuperscript{745} In early 1848, the couple and their five children—Dolores, Antonia, Quelina, Ysidra, and Fructoso—lived

\textsuperscript{732}See a photograph of a memorial stone in the Veteran’s section of the Holy Hope Cemetery in Tucson at http://www.emat-tucson.org/Netherlands/People.html

\textsuperscript{733}George Van Alstine household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tanque Verde, ED 46, sheet 17B.

\textsuperscript{734}Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, State Index No. 258, County Registered No. 168.

\textsuperscript{735}Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 76.

\textsuperscript{736}Magdalena Catholic Church Records, Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 192.

\textsuperscript{737}Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:216-218.

\textsuperscript{738}Pima County Marriage Records, Liber 1A:252.

\textsuperscript{739}\textit{El Fronterizo}, 18 July 1891, 3:3.

\textsuperscript{740}Pima County Marriage Records, Liber 1:426.

\textsuperscript{741}St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:309.

\textsuperscript{742}St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:396.

\textsuperscript{743}AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

\textsuperscript{744}Officer 1989:119.

\textsuperscript{745}McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.
in Tucson. On 26 May 1848, Saturnino was among the men who could vote in Tucson. On 12 March 1851, Saturnino was granted a field one mile south of Tucson called “La Jola”. This was inherited by son Ramón.

Saturnino Castro and Eulalia Pacheco were the parents of eight children:

i. Jesús Castro was born about 1819-1820.
ii. Ramón Castro was born about 1823-1824.
iii. Dolores Castro was born about 1830-1831.
iv. Simona Castro was born prior to 1831.
v. Antonia Castro was born between 1831 and 1840.
vi. Quelina Castro was born between 1831 and 1840.
vii. Ysidra Castro was born between 1831 and 1840.
viii. Fructoso Castro was born circa 1840 in Tucson.

Seferino Castro was born circa 1853-1854 in New Mexico, son of Dolores Castro and Carmen Higuera. Serefino (also spelled Serafino and Seberino) sold a field property that he had inherited from his father to Tomása Meyers on 7 August 1872 for $100. Seferino was married on 19 July 1875 to Trinidad Mejias. Seferino Castro and Trinidad Mejias were the parents of one child:

i. Maria Victoria Castro was born on 27 June 1876 and was baptized in Tucson on 29 May 1876. Her godparents were Pedro Yguerra and Ricarda Valenzuela.

Simona Castro was born prior to 1831, the daughter of Saturnino Castro and Eulalia Pacheco. She gave birth to an illegitimate child in 1846. Simona Castro was the parent of one child:

i. José Pablo Estanislao Castro was born on 28 February 1846 in Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 7 May 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. His godparents were Juan Bautista Gallego and Dolores Rodriguez.

CHABIRA

Miguel Chabira was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in May 1801. On 1 May 1801 he was given a license to go on leave.

CHAMORRO

José Férrn Chamorro was born around 1760 at Tubac, Sonora, son of Cristobal Chamorro and Micaela Morales. He was baptized on 27 July 1760 at Tumacácori, with Miguel Gerster acting as priest and Juan Bernardo Urquiio and María Gonzáles as godparents. He was a farmer when he enlisted in the military for 10 years on 26 March 1779 at Tucson, with his enlistment witnessed by José Cayetano Mesa and Juan José Villa. He was described as

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746 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
748 Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:216-218.
749 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:251-252.
750 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:666-667.
752 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:356.
753 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811 Roll 1, Book 2, page 41, no. 122.
754 AGI, GUAD 280, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, May 1800.
being five feet two inches tall, a Roman Catholic, having black hair, brown eyes, and a dark complexion.  

On 24 December 1783, José was listed as having a 209 peso debt (much higher than the other soldiers). He was promoted to Carbineer on 1 January 1788 by Pablo Romero.

On 5 April 1790 he was promoted by Medina to Corporal. In 1791 and 1792 he had a 116 peso debt and a 50 peso credit in his account. He was still corporal on 11 August 1792, when he witnessed José Gregorio Martínez’s enlistment papers. José was married prior to 1797 to Francisca Castro. In 1797, José was a Corporal at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, a son, and a daughter.

On 15 December 1800, José received a premium for having served more than 20 years. On that date he had been a soldier for 21 years, eight months, and 20 days. He was on temporary leave in February 1802.

### CHAVARRIA

José María Chavarria was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1792 he had a 46 peso debt in his account.

### CHAVEZ

Manuel Chavez was born circa 1799 in Albuquerque, Durango, son of Salvador Chavez and María Taramilla. At age 18 he was a Roman Catholic, five ft one inch tall, had red hair and eyebrows, brown eyes, a regular nose, and was beardless. He enlisted for 10 years at Tucson on 1 February 1817, his enlistment witnessed by Sergeant José María González and Pedro Cuellar. In June through August 1818 he was with the horse herd.

### CIERCIL?

Francisco Ciercil? was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself.

### COLOSIO

Don Ygnacio Colosio was born circa 1759 at the village of Horcasitas. He enlisted as a Cadet at the Tucson Presidio on 1 December 1786. He was still a cadet at the Tucson Presidio in 1791. He had a 46 peso debt in his account.

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756 AGS, Section 7047, document 17.
757 Dobyns 1976:158.
758 AGS, Section 7047, document 17.
759 AGS, Section 7047, document 6 and 10.
761 Collins 1970:18; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83, AHS/SAD.
762 AGS, Section 7047, document 17.
763 AGI, GUAD 294.
764 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
765 AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February 1817.
766 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-August 1818.
767 Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
768 AGS, Section 7278, page 70.
769 AGS, Section 7047, document 6.
COMADURÁN

José Antonio Comadurán was born on 11 September 1797 in Arizpe, Sonora, son of Miguel Antonio Comadurán and Ramona Díaz del Carpio. He enlisted on 1 September 1814 as a Distinguished Soldier. He was promoted on 21 January 1815 to Cadet and became a 2nd Ensign on 17 November 1817. He was described as having noble quality and robust health. He was with the horse herd in June 1818 and September and was reported to be sick in November. In 1820, Antonio was a witness for Father Arrigubar’s will. At the time he was an Ensign. On 30 October 1826, Antonio was a Lieutenant at the Presidio. He, Tucson mayor Ignacio Pacheco, and seven other men traveled north to the Gila Giver to investigate claims that Americans had been seen in the area. Comaduran led a group of Tucson soldiers in pursuit of Apaches in May 1832. In July 1835, he prepared a census of Apaches mansos in Tucson, finding a total of 486. On 5 March 1836, Antonio Comadurán signed the peace treaty with the Pinal Apaches.

Antonio was married to Ana María Ramirez. Ana María was born in the 1790s, daughter of Juan José Ramirez and Francisca Manuela Sosa.

On 1 December 1842, Comadurán wrote a letter to Colonel José Maria Elias González, Commander of the Northern Line, describing a fight between the Papagos and peaceful Apaches that had taken place the previous month. On 5 March 1843, Comadurán sent another letter to Elias Gonzalez, detailing an alliance between the Gila River natives and Papago rebels to attack the Presidios. Antonio asked for additional weapons, including a light cannon and 50 firearms and ammunition. He was also strengthening the Tucson Presidio fortifications. He had just returned from a trip to Arizpe where he had been able to get two carbines, two measures of powder, and two slabs of lead, hardly enough material to arm the Presidio soldiers. On 12 March 1843, another letter was sent by Comadurán in which he discussed further details of the plots by local Native Americans. Comadurán sent Carlos Castro to see Culo Azul on the Gila River to offer amnesty to Azul, if he would gather the Papago for peace talks. The Papago had been the target of an offensive by Mexican troops, and were willing to make peace. In August 1843, Comadurán met with three Papago village governors who came to Tucson requesting that they be reinstated to their positions.

On 29 August 1845 in Tucson, Antonio and Ana Maria were godparents to María del Carmen Altagracia Grijalva, daughter of Juan Grijalva and Francisca Ramirez. Antonio and Encarnación Comadurán were godparents on 9 May 1846 in Tucson to María Merced Silvestra Elías, daughter of Juan Elías and Jesús Orozco. In December 1846 the Mormon Battalion, a group of United States soldiers under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Philip St. George Cooke, marched across southern Arizona on their way to San Diego. Antonio Comadurán sent a message to Cooke asking him to bypass the community. Cooke refused, sending a message back saying he needed to obtain supplies in Tucson. Comadurán evacuated the community, bringing the soldiers and most residents to San Xavier. There they waited until the battalion left Tucson after occupying it for several days.

770 Officer 1989:326.
771 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.
772 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
773 Stoner 1959.
775 Officer 1989:124.
776 Officer 1989:133.
780 McCarty 1997:77-79.
783 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 175, no. 188.
784 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 45, no. 133.
On 6 January 1848, Ana María was the godparent with Leonardo Orosco to José Tomás Silvestre Elías, son of Juan Elías and Jesús Orosco. On 26 May 1848, Antonio was among the men who could vote in Tucson. The 1848 census of Tucson indicates that Antonio and Ana María were living with their daughters Encarnación and Francisca.

Antonio signed a petition on 6 February 1850 asking that a resident priest be sent to Tucson. Antonio is believed to have died during the cholera epidemic of 1851 in Tucson- the last document that lists him as living was prepared on 3 March 1851. Ana received a piece of land called the “Rincon” from the commander of the Presidio, Manuel Romero, on 12 October 1854. She sold the property to Willis Bonner on 27 October 1855.

José Antonio Comadurán and Ana María Ramirez were the parents of six children:

i. **Joaquín Comadurán** was born in 1824.

ii. **Ramón Comadurán** was born in 1826.

iii. **Encarnación Comadurán** was born in 1827.

iv. **Francisca Comadurán** was born in 1837

v. **Antonio Comadurán** was born in 1838 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Antonio was married to **Mercedes Campas** and **Carmen Munsial**.

vi. **María del Carmen Comadurán** was born in 1843. She was married to **José María Soto**.

**Antonio Comadurán** was born in 1838 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico son of Antonio Comadurán and Ana María Ramirez. He was married prior to 1858 to **Mercedes Campas**. Mercedes was born circa 1840-1844 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico. Antonio was the Armorer at the Tucson military colony on 1 September 1855. He was present in camp, unlike most of the other soldiers. On 8 March 1856, Antonio witnessed the sale of a property in Tucson.

In 1860, Antonio and Mercedes and their two children, María and Leonardo, lived near Tubac with Antonio working as a blacksmith. He owned $250 in real estate. Antonio and Mercedes were godparents to José Ramón Comadurán, son of his brother Ramón Comadurán and Francisca Otero, on 17 October 1861. In 1864, Antonio and his family lived in Tucson, where he worked as a blacksmith. He owned $250 in real estate and $75 in personal property.

Mercedes, aged 32, died on 13 October 1876 in Tucson and was buried in the Catholic cemetery the following day.

Antonio was registered to vote from 1876 to 1910 in Pima County. He has not been located in the 1880 census. Antonio was married on 5 February 1896 in Pima County to **Carmel Munsial**. Carmel was born circa March 1854 in Mexico. In July 1900, Antonio and his wife Carmine lived at Redington, Pima County with their four living children: Ramón, Joaquín, Ramón Jr., and Abram. Antonio was working as a farmer.

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786 Magdalena Catholic Church Records UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 193.
788 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
789 Officer 1989:385.
790 Officer and Dobyns 1984:244.
792 Officer 1989:331.
793 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:3.
794 1860 US Census, NM, Doña Ana County, Lower Santa Cruz Settlements, Tubac, page 52.
795 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:14 no. 115.
796 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 809-812.
797 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:23.
799 Antonio Comadurán household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Redington District No. 5, ED 46, sheet 31A.
The *Tucson Citizen* reported on 17 June 1912:

**PIONEER OF TUCSON IS SERIOUSLY ILL.** Antonio Comadurán, an aged member of one of the very first Spanish families to settle in what was then the pueblo of Tucson, is reported seriously ill from heart disease at his home on South Main street, and is not expected to live. He is 74 years of age. In the early days he was well known here as a blacksmith and late for many years drove a stage-coach with the mail from Benson to Reddington.  

Antonio died on 26 June 1912 at 805 S. 10th Avenue in Tucson from “hepatic insufficient for chron. Congestion symptom of mitral insufficient.” He was buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

Antonio Comadurán and Mercedes Campas were the parents of seven children:

i. **Ana María Comadurán** was baptized in July 1858 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. Her godparents were Crisanto Grijalva and Salome Campas.

ii. **Leonardo Comadurán** was born circa 1859. He apparently died young.

iii. **José Ricardo Comadurán** was born on 3 April 1862 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. He was baptized on 28 August 1862 with Antonio Sosa and Luisa Campa as his godparents.

iv. **Antonio Comadurán** was born in 1863 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. Antonio died in Tucson and was buried on 31 January 1867.

v. **Antonia Comadurán** was born on 19 January 1870. She was baptized on 29 August 1870 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory with José María Michilena and Concepcion Parades acting as godparents.

vi. **Ramón Comadurán** was born on 3 June 1873. Ramón was baptized on 7 September 1873 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory with Luis Salvador and Jose Ortega acting as his godparents. He died on 22 May 1874 in Tucson (11 m 19 days).

vii. **Ramón Comadurán** was born on 7 June 1875 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. Ramón was baptized on the same day with Augustin Caballero and Encarnación Comadurán as his godparents. He died on 11 August 1875 in Tucson.

Antonio Comadurán and Carmel/Carmine Munsiel were the parents of eight children (four died prior to 1900):

i. **Ramón Comadurán** was born in September 1883 in Arizona.

ii. **Joaquín Comadurán** was born in December 1889 in Arizona.

iii. **Ramón Comadurán Jr.** was born circa January 1891 in Arizona.

iv. **Abram Comadurán** was born in April 1898 in Arizona.

Joaquín Comadurán was born in 1824, son of José Antonio Comadurán and Ana Maria Ramirez. He was baptized on 2 November 1824 in Tucson by Father Juan Vaño, with Luis Burruel and María Balbaneda Urias as his godparents.

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801 Death Certificate, Arizona Territorial Board of Health, Pima County, June 1912 no. 1116.
802 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811 Roll 1.
803 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:16 no. 136.
804 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:19.
805 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:132.
806 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:218.
807 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:83.
808 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:292.
809 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:103.
810 Joaquin Comadurán file, AHS/SAD- the baptism was recorded in Arizpe on 3 November 1844 based upon the original record made in Tucson.
On 2 September 1844 in Tucson, Joaquín and Doña Maríana Díaz were godparents for María Juana de Dios Ysabel Díaz, daughter of Mauricio Dias and Guadalupe Grijalva. Joaquín signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845. On 29 August 1847 in Tucson, Joaquín and Guadalupe Santa Cruz were godparents to José Leonardo Ramirez, son of Antonio Ramirez and Jose Orozco.

He was a soldier stationed at the Tucson military colony in the fall of 1853 and on 1 September 1855. He was a Second Lieutenant, and was present in camp, basically in charge since Hilario García was with the boundary escort. In May 1855, Comadurán inventoried the furnishings at the Tucson, San Xavier, and Tumacacori churches and sent a copy of the report to the assistant inspector. He locked the buildings and gave the keys to the San Xavier and Tumacacori churches to José Maria Martinez. On 1 September 1855 he compiled the final troop roster for the Tucson military colony. On 15 September 1855, as Commander and Judge of the Presidio he granted a title paper to Eustaquio Ramirez. In January 1856 Joaquín was the civil and military commander of the Presidio and he granted Pedro Ramirez a lot of land in Tucson in exchange for some money owed Ramirez by the Mexican military. On 20 January 1856, Joaquín held a hearing and granted a title paper to Fernando Galas. On the same day he witnessed a property sale. On 3 March and on 8 March 1856, Comadurán witnessed the sales of houses in Tucson.

In 1864, Joaquín was living at the Mowry Mine, working as a foreman. Joaquín has not been located in any other U.S. census records for Arizona. Joaquín died on 18 February 1890 in Tucson from pneumonia.

Ramón Comadurán was born in 1826/1830, son of José Antonio Comadurán and Ana María Ramirez. Ramon was on the list of “Guardia Nacional Hombres on 16 March 1848. He was a Corporal in the Tucson military colony on 17 June 1852. During an attack by Apache Indians, he was surprised outside of the fort. They stole his saddle and he was forced to ride bareback. His musket barrel exploded as he fired on the Apache. He was a Sergeant in the Cavalry at the military colony on 1 September 1855, serving with the boundary escort. He was married prior to 1859 to Francisca Otero. Francisca was born circa 1840/1841 in Arizona, daughter of Manuel Otero and Clara Martinez. In 1860, Ramón and Franciscia lived at Tubac with their daughter Ana M. Ramón was working as a laborer and Francisca had attended school in the previous year. The preceding household consisted of Francisca’s parents Manuel, born circa 1810, and María C[larita], born circa 1823 in Mexico; and her siblings Sabino, Manuela Helena, Gabriela, and Leonardo.

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811 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 119, no. 149.
812 Officer 1989:182.
813 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 170.
815 Officer 1989:281.
816 Officer 1989:281.
817 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:23-24.
818 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 31, AHS/SAD.
819 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:2-3.
820 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:4-5.
821 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:3, 1:24-25.
822 1864 AZ Territorial Census, Mowry Mine, page 52.
823 Pima County Records MS 183, Box 4A, page 15, AHS/SAD.
824 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A.The document lists his age as 18 on 16 March 1848.
825 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.
826 El Sonorense, 23 July 1852.
827 Officer 1989:331.
830 Manl Otero household, 1860 US census, New Mexico Territory, Doña Ana County, Tubac, page 49, dwelling 478, family 461.
Ramón died in 1861, reportedly killed by Apaches in Tubac. “Gun in hand, he had taken a place behind an oven in the patio and was firing at the Indians, when they killed him.”\(^{831}\) On 6 July 1870, Francisca and her daughter Ana María were living with her brother Sabino Otero and his family in Tubac.\(^{832}\) Francisca died on 27 January 1871 in Tubac and was buried there the following day.\(^{833}\)

Ramón Comadurán and Francisca Otero were the parents of two children:

i. **Ana María Comadurán** was born in 1859 in Arizona. She was married to **Eugene D. Coenen**. Coenen was born circa 1854 in Belgium. On 5 June 1880, the couple lived at Hacienda de Santa Rita in Pima County, where Eugene worked as a stock raiser and Ana kept house.\(^{834}\) Ana was the mother of two children, Alfonso Coenen and Anita Coenen MalDoñado. Eugene died in January 1919.\(^{835}\) Ana died from gangrene of the feet on 23 January 1946 at 219 S. Main Avenue in Tucson. She is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.\(^{836}\)

ii. **José Ramón Comadurán** was born in 1861. José was baptized on 17 October 1861 in Tucson. At three months old with Antonio Comadurán and Mercedes Campas as his godparents.\(^{837}\)

**CONTRERAS**

**Susana Contreras** was an adult living with Juana Cruz and a child named Agustina in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831.\(^{838}\)

**Ygnacio Contreras** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 73 peso debt in his account but by the following year he had a six peso credit.\(^{839}\) He was married to **María Gabriela Ramirez**.\(^{840}\) Gabriela was born in 1776, daughter of Juan José Ramirez and Manuela Sosa.\(^{841}\) Ygnacio was reported to be sick in September and October 1801.\(^{842}\) Ignacio died in October 1801 and he was buried in the church cemetery with Father Arriquibar performing the service.\(^{843}\) His wife was married second to Don Juan Romero.

**CORALES/CORRAL/CORRALES**

**Antonio Corral** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 90 peso debt and the following year a 52 peso credit in his account.\(^{844}\)

\(^{831}\) Unsourced newspaper article, Mrs. Anna María Coenen, biographical folder, AHS/SAD.

\(^{832}\) Sabino Otero household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Tubac, page 2, dwelling 17, family 17.

\(^{833}\) Mission 2000 database.

\(^{834}\) Eugene D. Coenen household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Hacienda del Santa Rita, ED 4, page 5, dwelling 24, family 27.

\(^{835}\) *El Tucsonense*, 4 January 1919, 4:3.


\(^{837}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:14 no. 115.


\(^{839}\) AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

\(^{840}\) AGEMS, reel 28, document 110; Microfilm 811, reel 3, UAL.

\(^{841}\) Officer and Dobyns 1984:238.

\(^{842}\) AGI, GUAD 294.

\(^{843}\) AGI, GUAD 294.

\(^{844}\) AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
Ignacio Corrales was married prior to 1831 to María Granillo. In 1831, Ignacio was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and child.\textsuperscript{845} Ignacio Corrales and María Granillo were the parents of one child:

i. Rafaela Corrales was a child in 1831.

José Coralles was married prior to 1831 to Teresa Herran. In 1831, José was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and three children.\textsuperscript{846} José Coralles and Teresa Herran were the parents of three children:

i. Romulo Corrales was a child in 1831.
ii. Juan Corrales was a child in 1831.
iii. Francisco Corrales was a child in 1831.

José Corrales was a child in 1831, living in the household of Ignacio Pacheco and Rita Duran.\textsuperscript{847}

Nepomuceno Corrales was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 90 peso debit while the following year he had a 57 peso credit in his account.\textsuperscript{848} He was married prior to 1797 to Concepcion Verdugo [Berdugo]. In 1797, Nepomuceno was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife.\textsuperscript{849} He was listed as an invalid in the February 1802 roster.\textsuperscript{850} He was still an invalid in August 1816 and December 1818.\textsuperscript{851}

Phelipe Corral was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself.\textsuperscript{852} He was still stationed in Tucson in February 1802, although he had been sent to Arispe with pack animals.\textsuperscript{853}

CORONA

José Dolores Corona was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in February 1802. He was attending a meeting in Arispe at the time.\textsuperscript{854}

Juan Corona was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 (and possibly in 1792, although listed as Francisco). He had a 25 peso debt in his account.\textsuperscript{855} Juan was married prior to 1797 to Micaela Valencia. In 1797, Juan was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, two sons, and two daughters.\textsuperscript{856}

Ramón Corona was a civilian adult living by himself in Tucson in 1831.\textsuperscript{857}

\textsuperscript{845}McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2 column 1.
\textsuperscript{846}McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1 column 3.
\textsuperscript{847}McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 2.
\textsuperscript{848}AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
\textsuperscript{849}Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{850}AGI, GUAD 294.
\textsuperscript{851}AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
\textsuperscript{852}Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{853}AGI, GUAD 294.
\textsuperscript{854}AGI, GUAD 294.
\textsuperscript{855}AGS, Section 7047, document 6.
\textsuperscript{856}Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{857}McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 2.
CORONADO

Andenga Coronado was an adult living in the household of Antonio Guana and Gertrudis Corrales in 1831.858

CRESPO

Juan Antonio Crespo was born circa 1792 at Tumacácori, Sonora, son of Juan Antonio Crespo and Maria Gertrudis Brixio. At the age of 26 he was five feet [illegible] inches tall, a Roman Catholic, had dark skin, black hair, a broad nose, was beardless, and a scar above his eyebrow. He enlisted for 10 years service on 6 May 1818 at the Tucson Presidio. His enlistment was witnessed by Sergeant Loreto Ramirez and Carbineer Francisco Amoyo.859 Juan’s parents lived at Tumacácori where his father Juan Antonio Crespo, who was a Pima Indian from Caborca and about 50 years old, was killed by Apaches on 5 June 1801 and buried in the Mission cemetery at Tumacácori on the same day.860 Antonio was in training in July 1818. From September through December he was assigned to guarding the horse herd.861

CRUZ

Bernardo Cruz was born about 1788 at the Presidio of Pitic, Sonora, son of Mariano Cruz and Maria Guadalupe Arvisu. At age 30 he was working as an armorer and was five feet five inches tall, a Roman Catholic, with black hair and eyebrows, a flattened nose, and dark skin. He enlisted in the military at Tucson for 10 years on 16 September 1818, with José Telles and José Gallegos acting as witnesses.862 He was the armorer for the rest of 1818.863 He was married prior to 1831 to Quiteria Villa. In 1831, Bernardo was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and children.864 Bernardo Cruz and Quiteria Villa were the parents of three children:

i. Concepcion Cruz was a child in 1831.

ii. Antonio Cruz was a child in 1831.

iii. Eulalia Cruz was a child in 1831.

Domingo de la Cruz was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 53 peso debit in his account at the time.865 In 1791 he had a 100 peso debt and the following year a two peso debt.866

Eufemia Cruz was born circa 1852 in Arizona, daughter of José María Cruz and Quilina Castro. On 3 June 1870, Euphemia was living in the household of José María Cruz along with possible siblings- Manuella, Marcus, and Pomposo. She was listed as keeping house.867 Euphemia was married on 28 November 1871 in Tucson to Juan José Saenz. Juan was born circa 1840 in Mexico, son of José María Saens and Gertrudes García.868 He emigrated to the United States in 1863 or 1866.

859AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June 1818, Filiacion Juan Antonio Crespo.
861AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, July-December 1818.
862AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, October 1818. Filiacion Bernardo Cruz.
863AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, October-December 1818.
865Dobyns 1976:158.
866AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
867Jose Maria Cruz household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 11, dwelling 128, family 128.
868St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:85.
On 22 June 1880, the couple lived on a farm in Tucson with their children: José María, Agapita, Mariana, and Juan José. On 22 June 1900, the couple lived at 425 N. 4th Avenue with eight of their children: Juan José, Agapita, Mariana, Simón, Lois, Marcos, Pedro, and Euphemia. A granddaughter, María Van Alstine, also lived with them. The two eldest sons worked as at a livery stable while three children attended school.

On 16 April 1910, the couple lived at 406 E. 6th Street with their son Pedro, who was working at a livery stable, and daughter Euphemia. Juan died on 5 November 1910 from acute gastritis. He was buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

On 6 January 1920, Euphemia lived at 406 E. 6th Street with her son Dolores, his wife and their four children, her son Pedro, her nephew Luis Varela, her daughter Euphemia and Euphemia’s husband Guadalupe Castro and their two sons.

Juan José Saenz and Euphemia Cruz were the parents of thirteen or fourteen children (four died prior to 1900).

i. **Leonardo [José María] Saens** was baptized on 7 November 1872 in Tucson. His godparents were Dolores Heran and Ana Castro. José was married on 2 September 1894 in Pima County to Dolores Suefe. José died on 12 September 1948 at 15 N. Bonita Street in Tucson from arterial hypertension. He is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

ii. **Maria Agapita Saens** was born on 24 March 1874 and was baptized on 26 March 1874 in Tucson. Her godparents were Eduardo Telles and Zenona Azedo. Agapita was married on 27 April 1901 in Pima County to Henry J. Blaise.

iii. **Mariana Saenz** was born in April 1876 in Arizona.

iv. **Juan José Saenz** was born circa 1877. He died on 23 July 1879 in Tucson and was buried the same day. A child by this name is listed on the 1880 census as being one year old.

v. **Eufemia Saenz** was born circa December 1878 and died, aged nine months old, on 23 August 1879 in Tucson and was buried on 24 August 1879.

vi. **Juan José Saenz** was born in March 1881 in Arizona.

vii. **Simón Saenz** was born in February 1882 in Arizona. Simón was married on 6 October 1906 in Pima County to Francisca Ortega.

viii. **Lois Saenz** was born in March 1883 in Arizona.

ix. **Marcus Saenz** was born in May 1884 in Arizona.

x. **Pedro Saenz** was born in January 1888 in Arizona. Pedro died on 14 May 1927 at 326 E. 5th Street in Tucson from tuberculosis of the larynx.

xi. **Euphemia Saenz** was born on February 1894 in Arizona.

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869 Juan José Saiz household, 1880 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 41, SD 5, page 2, dwelling 38, family 38.
870 Juan José Saenz household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson 1st Precinct, ED 47, sheet 16B.
871 Juan José Saenz household, 1910 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 99, SD 1, sheet 3B. Dwelling 69, family 71.
872 Arizona Territorial Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, Territorial Index No. 407, County Registered No. 461.
873 Euphemia Saenz household, 1920 US census, Arizona, Pima County, Tucson, ED 96, sheet 6B.
876 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:239.
877 Negley and Lindley 1994:149.
878 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:161.
879 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:162.
Felipe Cruz was an adult living by himself in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831.882

Francisco Xavier de la Cruz was baptized on 23 September 1759 at Guevavi, son of Miguel [Manuel] de la Cruz and María Rita Montoya [Rita de la Peña]. The ceremony was conducted by Father Francisco Pauer with Juan Crisóstomo Ramirez and Bartola de la Peña as his godparents.883 At age 18, Javier was working as a farmer, was five ft two inches tall, and was a Roman Catholic. He had chestnut brown hair, brown eyes, dark skin, black eyebrows, a sharp nose, and one scar below the chin. He enlisted for ten years at Tucson on 14 January 1778, his enlistment witnessed by Andrés Salazar and Juan Mesa.884 He was a member of the Light Troop at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. He had a 61 peso credit in his account at the time. On 4 January 1783 he was godfather to Carlos Castro, son of Miguel Castro and María Dolores.885 This man, called Javier Cruz, had a 14 peso debit in his account on 24 December 1783. He was promoted to Guardia de Cavallada on 12 May 1786.886 In 1791 and 1792 (as Xavier de la Cruz and Xavier Cruz) he was a Corporal with a 41 peso debit and then a 49 peso credit.887

José María Cruz was born circa 1835 in Arizona. He was married circa 1851 to Quilena Castro. On 3 June 1870, José María lived in Tucson working as a laborer along with four other Cruz family members- Uphemia (age 18), Marcus (age 15), Manuella (age 11), and Pomposo (age 5). It is uncertain whether there are his children or is some are his siblings.888 Quilina sold part of Lot 1 of Block 206, previously owned by Anita Castro, on 13 November 1874.889 The family has not been located on the 1880 census. José María Cruz and Quilina Castro were the parents of four children:

i. Eufemia Cruz was born circa 1852 in Arizona. She was married to Juan José Saens.

   ii. Marcus Cruz was born circa 1855 in Arizona.

   iii. Manuela Cruz was born circa 1859 in Arizona.

   iv. Pomposo Cruz was born circa 1865 in Arizona.

Juana Cruz was an adult living with her child Agustina and an adult woman, Susana Contreras, in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831.890 Juana Cruz was the parent of one child:

i. Augustina Cruz was a child in 1831.

Mariano Cruz was a witness on a deed signed on 15 September 1855.891

Matias Cruz witnessed Mariano Rodriguez’s enlistment papers on 13 November 1800.892

Pascual Cruz was born circa 1790 in Sonora. Pasqual was married prior to 1831 to Francisca Grijalba. In 1831, Pascual, Francisca, two children (Navor and Sacramento), and a girl named Ramona Elias (probable daughter of Cornelio Elias and Concepcion Apodoca) were living in Tucson.893 Pascual signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845.894 In early 1848 the couple lived in Tucson with their seven children- Nabor,
Sacramenta, Valentina, Serafina, Paula, Jesús, and Carmen. On 26 May 1848, Pascual was among the men who could vote in Tucson. Franciscia appears to have died between 1850 and 1860.

In June 1860, a property deed notes that Pascual Cruz owned a house on the south side of the main Plaza in Tucson. In August 1860, Pascual was in Tucson and working as a farmer. His real estate was valued at $200 and his personal property at $50. His children, María, Jesús, and Carmel were living with him. In September 1862, Pascual declared that he had bought his property on the north side of Calle del Arroyo from Marcos Castro, a retired soldier of the Presidio. On 7 July 1864 Pascual received $100 for a house and lot on the south side of the Military Plaza from H. B. Palmer and H. A. Palmer. In March 1866, Pascual was living by himself or in his daughters Paula's household in Tucson. In 1867, Pascual appears to be living with his probable daughter Paula and her family, headed by Refugio Pacheco. The Cruz family has not been located in the 1870 census.

In June 1880, Pascual was listed as living on Stone Street in Tucson with the family of his son-in-law and daughter Lutero and Venceslada (perhaps Encerlada) Acedo. Pascual was listed as being 110-years-old (he was actually about 90), and was supposedly born in Sonora with his parents born in Arizona. At the time, he was probably the longest-lived resident of Tucson. He died on 13 July 1880 in Tucson (age 95) and was buried on the following day in the Catholic Cemetery. The *Weekly Arizona Citizen* reported:

**Death of a Centenarian.**

_Pascual Cruz, Tucson's centenarian, died at half past 9 o'clock yesterday evening, at the advanced age of 110 years. The late Mr. Cruz was a native of Sonora, but has spent nearly his entire life in Tucson. But a few days ago, we noticed him on the streets apparently strong for one of his age, though he used a cane to steady his step. His habits through life have been that of a laboring man, spending a large part of his time out of doors and subsisting on the plainest diet. His eyesight had grown dim, though he could distinguish objects and could travel through town where he was acquainted without inconvenience._

Pascual Cruz and Francisca Grijalba were the parents of ten children:

i. **Sacramenta Cruz** was born circa 1822/1823 in Sonora, Mexico. Sacramenta was married to Francisco Ruelas.

ii. **Nabor Cruz** was born circa 1829. On 16 March 1848, he was on the list of “Guadia Nacional Hombres.” On 26 May 1848, Nabor was among the men who could vote in Tucson.

iii. **Valentina Cruz** was born prior to 1838.

iv. **Serafina Cruz** was born in 1839 in Sonora, Mexico. She was married to José Loreto Higuera.

v. **Paula Cruz** was born circa 1838-1839 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She was married to Refugio Pacheco.

vi. **Venceslada Cruz** was born about 1842. She was married to Eleuterio Acedo prior to 1860.

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895 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
897 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 2, no. 4, AHS/SAD.
898 Pascual Cruz household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 6, dwelling 58, family 54.
899 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072 page 32, no. 61, AHS/SAD.
900 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:456-457.
901 1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 153.
902 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 658.
903 Luetero Acedo household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 245A, dwelling 41, family 49.
904 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:175.
906 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 19 on 16 March 1848.
907 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.
vii. **Mariano Jorge Cruz** was born on 26 April 1844. He was baptized on 1 September 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico by Father Garcia. His godparents were Tomás Ortiz and Guadalupe Elias Gonzáles.909

viii. **Maria Carmen Arcadia Cruz** was born on 20 January 1846. She was baptized on 7 May 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico by Father Trinidad García Rojas in Tucson. Her padrina was Santos Osorio.910 Carmen may have married Francisco Munguia.911

ix. **Jesús Cruz** was born about 1847-1848 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

x. **Carmel Cruz** was born about 1849-1850 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

**CUELLAR**

**Antonio Cuellar** was stationed at the Presidio on 1 January 1817 through at least December 1818. In January 1817 he was serving with the remount herd.912 From June through August 1818 he was in the hospital. In September he returned to the remount herd, but spent November and December 1818 stationed in New Mexico.913

**Pedro Cuellar** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817, when he was running the remount herd.914 He spent the time period between June 1818 and December 1818 listed as an invalid.915 He was married prior to 1831 to **Gertrudis Aros**. In 1831, Pedro was an invalid soldier at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife, two children, and another child, Rafael Tisnado.916 Pedro Cuellar and Gertrudis Aros were the parents of two children:

i. **Tomás Cuellar** was a child in 1831.

ii. **Inocencia Cuellar** was a child in 1831.

**DANIEL**

**Juan Daniel** testified on 20 January 1856 about the ownership history of Fernando Galas’s property.917 Juan Daniel owned a field property between 1866 and 1872.918 It is possible that Juan Daniel is the same individual listed on some records as Juan Daniel Grijalva.

**DIAS/DÍAZ**

**Antonio Reyes Dias** was a member of the Light Troop at the Presidio in 1778. He had a 17 peso debit in his account that year.919

**Francisco Díaz** was born in 1787 in Tucson, Sonora, son of Juan Antonio and Guadalupe Martinez. At age 19 he was a Roman Catholic, five feet one inch tall, had black curly hair, black eyebrows, brown eyes, a dented nose,
Francisco enlisted for 10 years at Tucson on 2 August 1816, his enlistment witnessed by Carabiniers Francisco Polanco and Manuel Orosco. He was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817, working with the remount herd. He was working with the herd in July 1818. In September he was sick and he was a guard in October 1818. In November and December 1818 he was stationed in New Mexico.

Francisco was married prior to 1831 to Bernarda González. In 1831, Francisco was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife and an adult named Espiritu Gonzáles. The couple sold a parcel of land on the Calle del Correo to Ramón Pacheco. On 31 August 1846, the couple were godparents to María Romana Atanacía Romero, daughter of Matias Romero and Rosa Arriola. In early 1848 the couple lived in Tucson. On 26 May 1848, Francisco was among the men who could vote in Tucson. A 70-year-old man named Francisco Díaz lived in Tucson in 1864, possible with either Guadalupe Urias or Jose Morada. Francisco was a laborer with $75 in real estate and $20 in personal property.

Francisco Xavier Díaz was born about 1746 at San Luis, son of Miguel Díaz and María de Pilar Figueroa. He was baptized on 26 April 1746 at Guevavi with Juan Timotheo de Robles acting as his godfather. Francisco was a Spaniard by social class. He was listed in the 1767 census of Tubas as being between 14 and 15 years old. He enlisted in the military circa 1771. On 13 August 1775 he was stationed at Tubac and had a 13 peso credit in his account, owning five horses. He was soldier at the Presidio in 1778. He had a 14 peso debit in his account. The various accounts disagree as to the year of his birth, ranging from 1746 to 1752. It is possible that two men with the same name are combined in the present summary.

Juan Antonio Díaz was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He had a 78 peso debt in 1791 and a one peso debt the following year. Juan was married to Guadalupe Martinez. Juan Antonio Díaz and Guadalupe Martinez were the parents of two children:

i. Francisco Díaz was born circa 1797 in Tucson, Sonora.
ii. Pablo Díaz was born circa 1799 in Tucson, Sonora.

Juan Miguel Dias was a member of the Light Troop at the Presidio in 1778. He had a 28 peso credit in his account. A Juan Diaz was also present on 24 December 1783 with a 54 peso debit.

Mariana Dias was born about 1804 in Tucson, Sonora. Mariana was living with Ygnacio Castelo and Josefa Acedo in 1831. She was married at one time, however, her husband was killed by the Apaches while in his field.

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920 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, September 1816.
922 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
924 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 24, AHS/SAD.
925 Mission 2000 database, Guevavi Book page 76.
926 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
928 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 962.
933 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
934 Dobyns 1976:156.
farming. On 9 September 1860, Mariana lived in Tubac with Geronimo Dias, Mauricio Dias, and Seberino Gonzáles. Mauricio and Seberino were working as laborers.\footnote{1860 US census, New Mexico territory, Tubac, page 46.}

In 1864, she owned about $30 in real estate and $5 in personal property.\footnote{1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 918.} In 1866, A Mariana Dias lived in a household with two adult males, Mauricio and Francisco Dias.\footnote{1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 214-216.} In March 1867, Mariana was living with Francisco and Mauricio [spelled Maurito] in Tucson.\footnote{1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 791-793.}

On 1 June 1870, Mariana (age 80) was living in Tucson with a 79-year-old woman named Francisca Dias. Mariana was reported to own $100 in real estate.\footnote{Hiram S. Stevens household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 1, dwelling 182, family 182.} On 17 November 1872, Mariana purchased a deed from the Village of Tucson for $6.95 for Lot 5 of Block 206.\footnote{Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:86-88.} Mariana was interviewed by the \textit{Arizona Citizen}\footnote{\textit{Arizona Citizen}, 21 June 1873, 3:4-5.}:

\begin{quote}
We met an old lady this week who is supposed to be one hundred years old and was born in Tucson. Her name is Mariana Dias, and from her we obtained several historical items relative to old times which were interesting to us. She says as long ago as she can remember Tucson consisted of a military post, surrounded by a corral, and that there were but two or three houses outside of it. The country was covered with horses and cattle and on many of the trails they were so plenty that it was quite inconvenient to get through the immense herds. They were only valuable for the hides and tallow, and a good sized steer was only worth $3.

This country then belonged to the government of Spain and the troops were paid in silver coin, and on all the coin the name of Ferdinand I was engraved, and money was quite plenty. Goods such as they required were brought from Sonora on pack animals. They had in those days no carts or wagons. The fields in front and below Tucson were cultivated and considerable grain as also raised on the San Pedro, and with an abundance of beef and the grain they raised, they always had an ample supply.

They had no communication with California, and she never knew there was such a country until she had become an old woman. San Xavier was built as long ago as she can remember, and the church in the valley in front of town, and there was also a church on Court-house square, which has gone to ruin and no trace is left of it.

The priests were generally in good circumstances and were supported by receiving a portion of the annual products, but for marriages, burials, baptisms and other church duties, they did not ask or receive any pay.

Among the leading and wealthiest men who lived here at that time, she mentioned the names of Epimuseno Correles, Santa Cruz, Ygnacio Pacheco, Rita Sosa, Padre Pedro and Juan Dias.

On inquiry about the Apaches she spoke with considerable feeling and said that many efforts had been made for peace with them, but every attempt had resulted in failure; that whatever promises they made but a few days would pass before they proved treacherous and commenced murder and robbery again; that they murdered her husband in the field about two miles below Tucson, and that most of relatives had gone in the same way; that she was now left alone and would be in want but for such men as Samuel Hughes; and then she related the circumstances of one peace that was made about ninety years ago. It seems the Apaches got the worst of a fight on the Arivaca ranch. Several were killed and the son of a chief was taken prisoner and brought to Tucson, and the Indians opened negotiations to obtain this boy. Colonel Carbon [Comadurán?], in command of the Spanish forces, agreed with them that on a certain day the Indians should all collect here, and to prevent treachery and being overpowered, he brought in at night and concealed within the walls of the fort all of the men he could get from all the towns within 150 miles. On the day appointed the Indians came in vast numbers; all the plains were black with them. The Colonel then told them if they had come on a mission of peace they must lay down their arms and meet him as friends. They complied with his request and then all the people inside of the walls went among them unarmed. The Colonel gave them one hundred head of cattle, and the boy prisoner was brought out and given to his father and they embraced each other and cried, and an era of reconciliation and peace.
\end{quote}
seemed to have arrived. The boy told his father that he liked his captors so well that he desired to live with them, and in spite of all the persuasions of the old man he still insisted on remaining, and the Indians were compelled to return to their mountain home without him. The boy was a great favorite with the people. Some time afterward he went to visit his people, but before leaving he saw every one in the village and bade them good-by, and promised and did return in fifteen days. A few days subsequent to his return he took the small-pox and died. And very soon afterward the Apaches commenced to murder and rob the same as before.

Our informant then remarked with a good deal of feeling that since her earliest recollections she had heard it frequently said that we were going to have peace with the Apaches, but every hope had been broken and she did not believe we should ever have peace as long as an Apache lived. When she was a girl they made two attempts to take Tucson. The first time the soldiers and males were nearly all away. The Apaches found it out and took advantage of their absence and attacked the town, and would have taken every one in it, but for the timely assistance of the Pima and Papago Indians, who came to the rescue in large numbers and attacking the Apaches on, two sides, killed some of them and drove them off. The next time the sentinel on the hill in front of town discovered them coming and gave the alarm, and after a severe fight the Indians were repulsed.

They did not have guns in those days and were armed with spears, bows, and arrows.

She referred to the pleasant times they used to have, when their wants were few and easily supplied, and told how they danced and played and enjoyed themselves. We asked her if she thought the people were more happy than now, but she did not seem inclined to make comparisons, but remarked that if it had not been for the Apaches they would hardly have known what trouble was; that crime was almost unknown, and she never knew any one to be punished more severely than being confined in the stocks for a few days; that the law of the village required all strangers, unless they were of established reputation, to engage in some labor or business within three days after their arrival or leave the town, and to this regulation she attributes their exemption from crime. On inquiry as to whether they had liquor in those days, she said that she never knew a time when there was not plenty of mescal, but that it was only on rare occasions that they drank to excess, and then they acted to each other like brothers.

We could not help but realize when she told us how happy these people were, that the accursed thirst for gold is the cause of nearly all our difficulties and sorrows, and will ultimately lead to the destruction of the noblest government ever devised by man.

On 5 June 1880, Mariana sold Lot 5 of Block 206 to Zaidoc Staat for $250.944 She has not been found in the 1880 census. Mariana died on 28 August 1882 in Tucson.945

**Mauricio Dias** was married to **Guadalupe Grijalva** (Martinez?). In 1831, Mauricio was living with Guadalupe Martinez in Tucson.946 Mauricio lived in Tucson in the mid-1850s when he sold the land where the presidio chapel had stood to an American.947 Mauricio Dias and Guadalupe Grijalva were the parents of one child:

i. **María Juana de Dios Ysabel Dias** was born on 7 April 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She was baptized on 1 September 1844 in Tucson. Her godparents were Joaquín Comadurán and Mariana Díaz.948

**Pablo Díaz** was born circa 1799 in Tucson, Sonora, son of Juan Antonio Díaz and Guadalupe Martinez. At age 18 he was a farmer in Tucson, five ft two inches tall, and a Roman Catholic. He had black hair, brown eyes, a bulgy nose, and was beardless. He enlisted for ten years on 17 May 1817, his enlistment witnessed by Sergeant Loreto Ramirez and soldier Pedro Cuellar.949 He was a guard in August 1818 and a member of the horse herd guard in June and from September through December 1818.950 Pablo was living by himself in 1831.951

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944Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:88-90.
948Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 119, no. 149.
949AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June 1817.
950AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
DUARTE

Nepomuceno Duarte was a soldier stationed with the remount herd on 1 January 1817. In August 1818 he was in the hospital. The following month he was on guard duty. In November he was serving with the Captain. In December he was with the horse herd.

DURAN

Francisco Duran was married prior to 1831 to Dolores Mesa. In 1831, Francisco was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife and children. Francisco Duran and Dolores Mesa were the parents of two children:

i. Luis Duran was a child in 1831.
ii. María Encarnación Duran was a child in 1831. She was married to Manuel Ignacio Elías.

José Jesús Duran was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in February 1802. He was in Arispe at a meeting that month.

Juan Antonio Duran was born circa 1752. He was living in Tubac in 1767. Juan was married circa 1773 to María Guadalupe Ramirez. Ramirez was baptized on 28 June 1755 at Guevavi, daughter of Juan Crisóstomo Ramirez and Bartola de la Peña. Father Francisco Pauer performed the ceremony and Nicolás Romero was her godfather. Juan served as a witness at the marriage of Juan Josef Ramirez and Francisca Manuela Sosa on 21 September 1773 at Tumacácori. Juan was also a witness with Juan Josef Ramirez at the marriage of a man named Juan to a woman named María Rosa on 13 January 1774 at Tumacácori. On 6 May 1780, Juan and his wife were godparents for a boy named José Atanasio, son of Ignacio Gomez and María Allende. On 18 April 1781, Juan was a witness to the wedding of Jose Cristóbal Romero (son of Ignacio Romero and María Allande) and Juana de la Herran at Tumacácori. On the same day he was also a witness with Josef Antonio Pérez at the wedding of Felipe Mendoza and María Teresa Azedo. On 18 February 1785, Juan was a witness with Miguel Gerónimo Castro and José Pineda at the wedding of Felipe Mendoza and Juana Baltazar Hurtado. On 20 October 1796, Juan and María Guadalupe were godparents at the baptism of José Carpio, son of José Carpio and Josefa María Pamplona.

In 1797, Juan was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, two sons, three daughters, and a manservant.

953AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
954McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 3.
955AGI, GUAD 294.
957Mission 2000 database; Guevavi-Suamca Book, page 105-139.
958Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register, page 95.
959Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register, page 96.
960Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register, page 25.
961Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register, page 106.
962Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register, page 106.
964Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register, page 35.
965Collins 1970:22; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.
Juan Antonio Durán and María Guadalupe Ramírez were the parents of eight children:

i. **Josef Jesús Sebastián Durán** was baptized on 24 January 1774 at Tumacácori. Father Juan Gorgoll performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by Juan Crisóstomo Ramírez and Nicolasa Durán.  

ii. **Josef Francisco Durán** was baptized on 27 January 1776 at Tumacácori. Father Pedro Antonio de Arruibir performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by Juan Crisóstomo Ramírez and Francisca Antonio Olguín.  

iii. **Francisco Valerio Durán** was baptized on 30 January 1777 at Tumacácori. Father Pedro Antonio de Arruibir performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by Manuel de Barragán and Francisca Antonio Olguín.  

iv. **Ignacio Ciriacio Durán** was baptized on 9 August 1779 at Tumacácori. Father Pedro Antonio de Arruibir performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by Manuel de Barragán (son of Epomuceno Barragán) and Francisca Antonio Olguín (daughter of Antonio Olguín).  

v. **María Rita Durán** was baptized by Father Baltasar Carrillo on 31 December 1785 at Tumacácori. María Antonia Gertrudis Gonzáles served as her godmother. Rita was married to **Ignacio Antonio Pacheco**.  

vi. **Andrés Durán** was baptized on 1 December 1787 at Tumacácori. Father Baltasar Carrillo performed the ceremony and Ignacia Otero was the godmother. Andrés was buried on 10 February 1788 at Tumacácori.  

vii. **Carmen Duran** was probably born between 1787 and 1797. She was an adult in 1831. She was married to **Antonio González**.  

viii. **Guadalupe Duran** was probably born between 1787 and 1797. She was an adult in 1831. She was married to **Nestor González**.  

**ELÍAS**

**Catalina Elías** was born on 30 April 1855 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Manuel Ignacio Elías and Encarnación Durán. Catalina was married on 19 September 1870 in Tucson to **Emilio Carrillo**. Manuel Martínez and Mariano Acedo witnessed the wedding. Emilio was the son of [Antonio?] Carrillo and María Marquez. Emilio was born on 7 January 1851 in San Ygnacio [near Cosospera], Sonora, Mexico. He worked as a rancher. On 3 June 1870, Emilio lived in Tucson working as a “huckster.” He owned $1,500 in real estate. José Bustamante, a 14-yearold boy, lived with Carrillo while working as a domestic servant. On 5 June 1880, Emilio and Catalina (listed as “Talma”) lived north of Congress Street in Tucson, with Emilio working as a laborer. Catalina was caring for their two small sons, Loreta and Rafael. In June 1900, “Omelio” and Catalina lived at Tanque Verde with three children- Rafael, Setresa, and Augusto. Emilio was working as a cattle herder. Emilio died on 14 February 1908 at his home near 5th Avenue and 6th Street in Tucson from pulmonary edema and cardiac asthma. On 13 January 1920, Catalina lived at her house at 301 E. 6th Street with her 17-year-old grandson Conrado Carrillo. Catalina died on 3 June 1921 at 301 E. 6th Street from acute gastro enteritis. Emilio and Catalina are buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

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966Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register, page 5.  
967Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register, page 19.  
968Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register, page 20.  
970Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register, page 33.  
971Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register, page 37.  
972Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register, page 198.  
973St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:72; Pima County Miscellaneous Records 1:182.  
974Emilio Carrillo household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 12, dwelling 134, family 134.  
975A. Carilla household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 12, dwelling 67, family 93.  
976Omelio Carrillo household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tanque Verde, ED 46, sheet 17A.  
977Return of Death, City of Tucson, Pima County No. 3473.
Emilio Carrillo and Catalina Elias were the parents of six children (two died prior to 1900):

i. **Loreto Carrillo** was born on 10 December 1877. He was baptized in Tucson on 12 December 1877, with Joaquin Herran and Ramona Lopez as his godparents.980

ii. **Rafael Carrillo** was born in December 1879 [birth certificate says 13 May 1882, 1900 census says May 1882 also] in Tucson.981

iii. **Setresa [?] Carrillo** was born in July 1890 in Arizona.

iv. **Agusto Carrillo** was born in December 1893 in Arizona.

Cornelio Elias was probably born in the early 1770s. He was married prior to 1797 to Concepcion Apodoca. The 1860 census reports that Concepcion was born in 1773 in Mexico.982

In 1797, the couple lived in Tucson, where Cornelio served in the Spanish military. The 1797 census lists the couple by themselves [Elias is spelled Lias on the census]. There are no other Eliases living in Tucson.983

Cornelio was stationed with the soldiers at Santa Cruz in July 1801. On 1 January 1817, Cornelio was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, although he was reported to be sick.985 He was on leave from June through October 1818. In November and December he was sent to New Mexico.986

Concepcion was living with her son Teodoro in 1848.987 In 1860, Concepcion lived with her son Juan and his family in Tucson.988 She was reported to be blind and deaf. She apparently died prior to the taking of the 1864 census.

Cornelio Elias and Concepcion Apodoca were the parents of eight children989:

i. **Juan Bautista Elias** was born about 1801 in Tucson.

ii. **Guadalupe Elias** was born between 1801 and 1810. Guadalupe was married to Isidro Gallegos.

iii. **Maria Jesus Elias** was born about 1811. Maria was married to Jose Herreras.

iv. **Manuel Ygnacio Elias** was born about 1815 in Tucson.

v. **Gertrudis Elias** was an adult in 1831, living with her brother Juan in Tubac.990

vi. **Teodoro Elias**.

vii. **Luis Elias** was born about 1822 in Tucson.

viii. **Ramona Elias** was born about 1823 in Tucson. Ramona married to Francisco Solano León.

Cornelio Elias was born about 1832-1833 in Sonora, Mexico, son of Juan Baptiste Elias and Jesusa Orozco. He was married prior to 1854 to Jesus Pacheco. Jesus was born on 10 December 1830/1831 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Ignacio Pacheco and Rita Duran.
On 20 October 1854, Cornelio was granted a piece of land by Juan Elías, who was the judge of the Presidio of Tucson. The parcel was located at the northwest corner of Calle Principal and the Calle del Arroyo. On 8 March 1856 he witnessed a property sale in Tucson. In 1860, Cornelio and his family lived in Tucson where he farmed. He owned $300 in real estate and $300 in personal property. A man named Fernando Urquides lived with the family. Cornelio sold a piece of property to a Mr. Abrahams along Main Street prior to 1862. He owned another lot adjacent to this lot. On 2 July 1863 Cornelio and Jesusa sold a property on Main Street to Solomon Warner for $300. On 25 December 1863 Cornelio and his wife sold another parcel of land to Solomon Warner for $300.

In 1864, Cornelio lived at San Xavier with his wife and three children; Delphina, Amelia, and Artemisia. His farm was valued at $200. On 24 October 1866, Cornelio and Jesus sold a house and lot at the corner of Calle Principal and Calle del Arroyo to the firm of Tully & Ochoa for $200. Cornelio died soon afterward.

In 1870, Jesús, listed as Jesús Pacheco, was working as a laundress in Tucson, living with her three daughters Delfina, Amelia, and Artemisia. She has not been located in the 1880 census. Jesús, as one of the heirs of Juan Bautista Elias, sold a lot in Tubac on 4 November 1882.

Jesús lived at 58 Cushing Street on 12 June 1900 with her children: Delfina Ortiz, Emilia Elias, and Artemesia Elias; niece Petra Ochoa, and ward Benito Alviso. Her younger two daughters worked as merchants and her niece was a school teacher. Jesús died on 7 July 1918 at 717 S. 6th Avenue in Tucson from diarrhea and enteritis. She was buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

Cornelio Elías and Jesús Pacheco were the parents of six children:

i. **Delfina E. Elías** was born about 1854-1855 in Sonora, Mexico. Delfina was married to **Miguel Ortiz**.

ii. **Emilia Elías** was born on 7 February 1859 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. She died on 18 December 1938 at 444 W. Congress Street in Tucson from a heart attack. Emilia is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

iii. **Artemisa Elías** was born about 1860. Artemisa was married to **Francisco Roldan**.

iv. **Maria Casimira del Refugio Elías** was baptized on 15 April 1861 at seven months old in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory with Juan Elías and Mercedes Elías as her godparents.

v. **Maria Altagracia Ramona Elías** was born circa March 1863 and was baptized at two months old on 3 May 1863 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. Her godparents were Ramón Castro and Brigida Higuera.

vi. **José Rosendo Elías** was born in March 1865. He was baptized on 17 February 1866, aged 11 months, in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory with Ramón Pacheco and Gertrudes Herreras serving as godparents.

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991 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072 page 28, no. 53, AHS/SAD.
992 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:3.
993 Cornelio Elías household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 13, dwelling 126, family 126.
994 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 9, no. 18, AHS/SAD.
995 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:145-146.
996 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 74, AHS/SAD.
997 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier lines 38-42.
998 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:85-87.
999 Elías family file, AHS/SAD states he died in 1865, but is incorrect.
1000 Jesús Pacheco household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 65, dwelling 730, family 729.
1002 Jesús P. Elías household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 48, sheet 14A.
1003 Original Certificate of Death, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, State Index No. 251, County Registered No. 1704.
1004 Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, December 1938, no. 474.
1005 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:12 no. 98.
1006 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:1 no. 8.
1007 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:32 no. 23.
**Cornelio Elías** was born circa 1839/1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, son of Manuel Ignacio Elías and (probably) María Encarnación Durán. Cornelio was married on 12 (or 16) June 1864 in Tucson to **Rosalia Munguía**. The marriage was witnessed by Dolores Serrano [Herranz?] and Ana Castro. Rosalia was born circa 1845, the daughter of José María Munguía and Luz Martínez.\(^{1008}\)

In March 1867, Cornelio, Rosalia and their son Gaetano were living in Tucson.\(^{1009}\) On 16 January 1870 the couple were godparents to Santiago López, son of Salome López.\(^{1010}\)

On 6 June 1870, Cornelio was a farmer in Tucson, owning $1,000 in real estate and $400 in personal property. He lived with his wife Rosalia and son Romaldo.\(^{1011}\) On 24 August 1872, Cornelio purchased the deed for Lot 2 of Block 209 from the Village of Tucson for $7.60.\(^{1012}\) On 4 August 1875, Rosalia sold a portion of Lot 5 of Block 195 to Soledad Herran de Ocovoa for $100.\(^{1013}\) On 31 December 1875, Cornelio and Rosalia sold a field property one mile northwest of Tucson to Samuel H. Drachman for $250.\(^{1014}\)

In June 1880, Cornelio was working as a laborer in Solomonville, Pima County. His wife Rosalia was keeping house and caring for their four children: Rinaldo, Rosalia, Padrilla, and Angelita.\(^{1015}\) Cornelio was later the jailor at Solomonville. Cornelio died in October/November 1887 at Solomonville.\(^{1016}\) Rosalia has not been located on the 1900 census.

Cornelio Elías and Rosalia Munguía were the parents of six children:

i. **Cayetano Elías** was born circa 1865. Cayetano died in April 1870 from smallpox and was buried in Tucson on 3 April 1870.\(^{1017}\)

ii. **María Francisca Elías** was born on 18 January 1868 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was baptized the following day with Emilio Granillo and Filomeno Maldonado acting as her godparents.\(^{1018}\) She died when she was 40 days old and was buried on 28 February 1868 in Tucson.\(^{1019}\)

iii. **Romaldo/Rinaldo Elías** was born on 7 February 1869 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. He was baptized there the following day with Manuel Ignacio Elías and Isidora Marquez as his godparents.\(^{1020}\)

iv. **Rosalia Elías** was born on 21 September 1871 in Arizona Territory. She was baptized in Tucson on 22 September 1871, with Albino Ocoboa and Soledad Urias as her godparents.\(^{1021}\)

v. **Petra Margarita Elías** was born and baptized on 22 February 1874 in Tucson. Her godparents were Francisco Elías and Victoriana Ocoboa.\(^{1022}\)

vi. **Angelita Elías** was born on 15 October 1876 in Arizona Territory. She was baptized on 14 April 1877 in Solomonville, with Crecencio Rodriguez and Antonia Romero acting as her godparents.\(^{1023}\)

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\(^{1008}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:5 no. 19.

\(^{1009}\) 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 841-843.

\(^{1010}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:116.

\(^{1011}\) Cornelio Elias household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 21, dwelling 223, family 223.

\(^{1012}\) Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:97-99.

\(^{1013}\) Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:509-512.

\(^{1014}\) Pima County Deed Record Entry 3:292-294.

\(^{1015}\) Cornelio Elias household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Solomonville, ED 8, page 15, dwelling 28, family 27.

\(^{1016}\) El Fronterizo 5 November 1887 3:2.

\(^{1017}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:40; 1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, mortality schedule, page 1, line 21.

\(^{1018}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:63.

\(^{1019}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:22.

\(^{1020}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:91.

\(^{1021}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:162.

\(^{1022}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:234.

\(^{1023}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:393.
Delfina E. Elías was born on 24 July 1855 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Cornelio Elías and Jesús Pacheco. Delfina was married circa 1879 to Miguel Ortiz. He was born on 13 February 1847 in Oguntoa [?], Sonora, Mexico, probably the son of Juan José Ortiz and Gabriela (--?--) and moved to Tucson around 1866. He made trips to San Francisco and back, the trip taking six months.

In 1870, Miguel was apparently living in Tucson with his parents and working as a farm laborer.1024 The couple has not been located on the 1880 census.

On 4 June 1900, the couple and their seven living children were listed as living at 512 N. 6th Avenue in Tucson. Miguel was working as a wagon maker and oldest son Miguel was a blacksmith at the wagon shop. The next four children were attending school.1025 Delfina was also listed as living with her mother Jesús on 12 June 1900 at 58 Cushing Street in Tucson.1026

On 21 April 1910, the couple, five of their daughters—Delfina, Amelia, Artemisa, Josephina, and Anita—and son Miguel and his wife Guadalupe lived at 717 S. 6th Avenue in Tucson. Miguel and his son worked at a blacksmith shop. Delfina and Amelia were dressmakers at a retail store and Josefinia was a stenographer at the railroad.1027

On 9 January 1920 the couple still lived at 717 S. 6th Avenue in Tucson with four daughters: Delfina and Amelia working as dressmakers, and Josephine and Anita working as stenographers for the railroad.1028

Miguel died on 11 March 1926 at the family home at 513 N. 3rd Avenue from influenza.1029

On 8 April 1930, Delfina lived at 513 N. 3rd Avenue in Tucson with her daughter Delfina, working as a saleslady at a department store, and daughter Josefinia, working as a stenographer at the Courthouse.1030 Delfina died on 1 July 1935 at the same address from arterio sclerosis and apoplexy.1031

Miguel Ortiz and Delfina Elías were the parents of nine children (two died prior to 1900):

i. **Delfina Ortiz** was born in January 1881 in Arizona.
ii. **Miguel Ortiz** was born in October 1882 in Arizona.
iii. **Cornelia Ortiz** was born in May 1885 in Arizona.
iv. **Emelia Ortiz** was born in November 1886 in Arizona. Amelia was married on 5 July 1924 in Pima County to Manuel V. Morales.1032
v. **Artemis Ortiz** was born in June 1890 in Arizona. Artemis was married on 25 October 1919 in Pima County to Robert Soto.1033
vi. **Josephine Ortiz** was born in October 1892 in Arizona.
vi. **Anita Ortiz** was born in September 1897 in Arizona. Anita was married on 3 March 1923 in Pima County to Gustavo H. Vasquez.1034

Jesús María Elías was born about December 18291035 in Tucson, Sonora, son of Juan Baptiste Elias and Jesusa Orozco. In 1831, he was living with his parents in Tubac.1036 On 6 January 1848, Jesús and Juana Ruelas

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1024Juan Jose Ortez household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 8, dwelling 93, family 92.
1025Miguel Ortiz household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson 1st precinct, ED 47, sheet 4A.
1026Jesús Elías household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 48, sheet 14A.
1028Miguel Ortiz household, 1920 US census, Arizona, Pima County, Tucson, ED 104, sheet 7A.
were godparents to María de los Reyes Melquides, daughter of Luis Elías and María Ruelas. On 26 May 1848, Jesús was among the men who could vote in Tucson.

He was married circa 1854 to Teresa Martínez. Teresa was born in October 1837 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico, the daughter of José María Martínez and Felipa Yrigoyen. Jesús purchased a parcel of land on the north side of Calle de la Alegria from Dolores Rodríguez on 23 November 1855. On 20 January 1856, Jesús witnessed a property sale in Tucson.

In 1860, Jesús and his family lived in Tucson with their three children, the two eldest of whom were attending school. In 1862, Jesús owned a parcel of land in downtown Tucson. He was contracted to supply fresh beef to the California Column in Tucson for 30 days at 10 cents per pond on 25 May 1862. On 30 August 1862, Jesús and Teresa were godparents for Julia Verde, daughter of Augusto Verde [Theodore Green Rusk] and María Concepción Telles. In May 1863 he recruited 32 Mexican residents of Tucson to serve under Captain T. T. Tidball in an expedition against an Apache rancheria in Arivaipa Canyon. The force also included 25 California Volunteers, ten Americans, 20 Papagos, and six “tame” Apaches. The party marched five days without lighting a fire, maintaining silence, hiding by day and traveling by night. At dawn on 7 May 1863 the force attacked, killing 50 Apache and wounding many others, capturing ten prisoners, and recovering 66 head of livestock.

In 1864, Jesús and his family were farming in Tucson. Jesús’s real estate was valued at $500 and the family’s personal possessions at $500. A child named Refugio Martínez was living with the family. Jesús served in the Territorial Legislature. Jesús was a representative from Tucson in the 1st Territorial Legislature at Prescott in 1864. He later served in the 5th and 8th Legislature in 1868 and 1875. In March 1866, Jesús, Teresa, and their four children—Francisco, Ismael, Alonio, and José—were living in Tucson. The following March, Jesús and Teresa lived with children Francisco, Ismael, Rosinda, Elvira, José, and Juan in Tucson. On 6 November 1867, Jesús and his brother Juan submitted a petition to the Probate Court to sell a house and lot on Main Street. The sale was made between 5 October and 19 October 1868. On 24 November 1868, Jesús and Teresa received $400 from Juan Fernandez for a house and lot in Tucson. On 17 December 1868, Jesús and his brother Juan Jr. and relative Tomás Eliás purchased Punta de Agua Ranch from Fritz Contzen for $500. On the same day the three sold a field property to Contzen for $100.

On 9 June 1870, the family continued to farm. Jesús owned real estate worth $3500 and personal property valued at $1,200. Teresa’s siblings—Refugio, Theophila, Nestor, Augustino, Juan, and Manuel Martinez—lived with the Elías family. In November 1870 Jesús was a Democratic candidate for the Territorial House of Representatives, but lost. Jesús testified in February 1871 that:

as a farmer and native of Tucson; in June, 1869, he saw at the Cañon de Oro, forty miles north of Tucson, two men, after they had been murdered, stripped, and horribly mutilated by Apache Indians; about thirty days later he saw the bodies of two men who had been murdered by Apaches, about one mile below Camp Grant. Witness had stolen from him, by Apache Indians, nine miles south of Tucson, five oxen; in August 1870, eighteen beef cattle; in December 1870, three oxen and in January, 1871, several head of cattle number not yet ascertained. Witness also states that he is familiar with the habits of the Indians of this Territory, and knows that all of the Apaches at the present time are stealing and murdering whenever the opportunity occurs, that there is no safety in houses, fields or highways.

In late April 1871, Jesús led a group of Americans, Mexicans, and Papagos to Camp Grant where they massacred a group of Aravaipa Apaches. A trial was held in Pima County, and the men were acquitted.

On 29 January 1876, Jesús and Teresa sold Lot 4 of Block 208 to Altagracia Salazar for $450. On 19 January 1878, the couple sold Lot 9 of Block 228 and a field property to Juan Elías and William Oury for $700. On 2 September 1879, Teresa received, for love and consideration, 160 acres of land in Section 10 of Township 15 South, Range 13 East, from her brother-in-law Juan Elías. On 9 August 1880, Jesús sold 160 acres of land in the Sopori Ranch to Manuel Feliz for $200. The couple has not been found in the 1880 census.

Teresa sold her portion of a field near San Xavier del Bac, which she inherited from her father, to Nicholas Martinez for one dollar on 25 February 1881. The couple sold Lot 13 of Section 14, Township 14 South, Range 13 East to Rafaela Herreras for $150 on 23 October 1881. On 4 November 1882, Jesús, as one of the heirs of Juan Bautista Elías, sold a lot in Tubac. On 10 January 1883, Teresa purchased Lot 4 of Block 214 from Juan Martinez for one dollar.

Jesús died at his home at Los Reales, near San Xavier, on 10 January 1896 from “pulmonia.” The Arizona Daily Citizen reported:

Toward the end came to a brave man. Jesús Maria Elías, one of the oldest and most noted of Arizona frontier men, a daring Indian fighter and government scout. He came of a family of famous fighters. Originally there were four brothers in a family, all born and raised in Tucson, now there are but two, Cornelius was killed in an Indian fight and today Jesús crossed the great divide. He was captain of the expedition that wiped out the renegades at old Fort Grant. His brother Juan was also in that celebrated conflict. In days ago he was well to do but misfortune came and he died a poor man. He leaves, besides a widow, two daughters and one son. He will be buried under the auspices of the Arizona Pioneers, from the Catholic church at 7 o’clock tomorrow morning. The same paper, the following day stated: The

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1054 Jesus M. Elias household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 30, dwelling 329, family 328.
1055 Sacks Collection card file, AHF/ASU.
1056 Arizona Enterprise 10 March 1892 1:4-5.
1057 Schellie 1968.
1058 Pima County Deed Record Entry 3:330-332, 3:561-564; Altagracia is called Romero in the first deed and the second corrects her surname to Salazar.
1060 Pima County Deed Record Entry: 5:493-496.
1061 Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:247-249.
1062 Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:83-84.
1063 Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:537-539.
1065 Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:148-150.
1066 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:79.
1067 Arizona Daily Citizen, 10 January 1896, 4:3.
funeral of Jesús María Elías took place this morning and was largely attended. The pioneers walked and as a guard of honor escorted the remains to the cemetery.1068

He was buried in the Catholic portion of the Court Street Cemetery and his body was later moved to Holy Hope Cemetery.

On 30 June 1900, Teresa lived with her children–Francisco, Rosenda, Maximo, and José María—at San Xavier.1069 In April 1910, Teresa lived with her sons Maximo and Ismael at San Xavier.1070 Teresa died on 22 February 1917 at 570 S. Convent Street in Tucson from a pulmonary edema and is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.1071

Jesús María Elías and Teresa Martinez were the parents of eleven children:

i. **José María Elías** was born circa 1852 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico (possibly a nephew?). Probably married Josefa Higuera.1072

ii. **Francisco Elías** was born circa 1854 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico (died 1903, never married).

iii. **Rosa Elías** was born circa 1855 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

iv. **Ismael Elías** was born circa 1858 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. Ismael married Encarnación Altamerano. Encarnación was born circa 1865 in Mexico. On 30 June 1900, Ismael and Encarnación lived at San Xavier with their four children—Manuel, Ysmel, Josefa, and Ricardo. Ismael worked as a farm hand.1073 The couple lived with his brother and mother at San Xavier in April 1910. Encarnación was listed as being the mother of six children, five of whom were still living.1074

v. **María Mercedes Elías** was born on 15 January 1862 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. She was baptized on 1 September 1862 in Tucson, with Emanuel Smith and María Martinez as godparents.1075 Mercedes died on 7 November 1863 in Tucson and was buried the following day.1076

vi. **Albina Rosenda Elías** was born in February 1865. She was baptized on 29 February 1866 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory with Juan Elías and Mercedes Elías as her godparents.1077 She was married on 28 June 1906 in Pima County to José Contreras.1078 José was born in January 1862 at Santa Ana, Sonora, Mexico, son of Damian Contreras and Gabriela Salazar. In April 1910, Jose and Rosenda lived at San Xavier with Jose working as a farmer.1079 He died on 27 December 1943 at his home at 1014 S. 7th Street in Tucson from bronchopneumonia.1080

vii. **María Elvira Elías** was born on 6 December 1866. She was baptized in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory on 11 December 1866 with Francisco Gomez and Jesús Valenzuela as her godparents.1081

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1069 Francisco Elías household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier District No. 2, ED 46, sheet 18A.
1070 Maximo Elías household, 1910 US census, Pima County, San Xavier Justice District, sheet 2A, dwelling 19, family.
1071 Original Certificate of Death, Arizona State Board of Health, State Index No. 767, County Registered No. 775; *El Tucsonense*, 24 February 1917, 3:3.
1073 Ysmel Elías household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier District No. 2, ED 46, sheet 18A.
1075 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:18, no. 157.
1076 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:15.
1077 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:35, no. 39.
1079 Jose Contreras household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, San Xavier, ED 93, sheet 2A, dwelling 20, family 21.
1081 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:47.
viii. **Jesús Elías** (female) was born about 1869 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. Jesús died in August 1908.

ix. **Teresa Elías** was born on 15 April 1869. She was baptized in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory on 2 May 1869 with Tomás Elías and Jesús Oroasco as her godparents. Teresa was married to **Ignacio Sanches**.

x. **María Felipa Elías** was born circa April 1871. She died at one month of age and was buried on 28 May 1871.

xi. **Maximo Elías** was born on 11 May 1872 and was baptized on 12 May 1872. Gabino Ortega and Carmel Martinez acted as his godparents. On 30 June 1900, Maximo lived with his siblings and mother at San Xavier. In April 1910, he lived with his brother Ismael, Ismael’s wife Encarnación, and his mother Tereda on a farm at San Xavier.

**Jesús María Agustín Elías** was born on 18 August 1845, son of Luis Elías and María Ruelas in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 27 August 1845 in Tucson, with Trinidad Barrios and María Lufarda Lucana as his godparents. Jesús was married on 6 July 1868 to **Genoveva Rodriguez**, daughter of Rosa Rodriguez. The marriage was witnessed by Loreto Higuera and Cornelio Elías. On 17 February 1870, Jesús María and his wife (called Ginobeba Gallegos) sold a field property west of Tucson to Antonio Quintero for $250. The family has not been located in the 1870 or 1880 censuses. On 25 April 1883, Jesús and Genoveva sold land in Section 13 of Township 13 South, Range 13 East for $300 to Amelia Goldberg.

On 27 June 1900, the couple and their children—Teodore, Louis, Dolores, Braulio, and Manuel—lived in Tucson where Jesús María worked as a teamster. Genoveva died in 1932. Jesús María Agustin Elías and Genoveva Rodriguez were the parents of seven children (two died prior to 1900):

i. **Teodore Elías** was born on 19 November 1878 and was baptized in Tucson on 21 November 1878, with Manuel Gallardo and Juana Soto as his godparents.

ii. **Luis Elías** was born in January 1881 in Arizona.

iii. **Manuela Elías**.

iv. **Andrea Elías** was born in February 1886 in Arizona.

v. **Braulia Elías** was born in March 1888 in Arizona.

vi. **Manuel Elías** was born in July 1891 in Arizona.

**José Tomás Silvestre Elías** was born on 31 December 1847 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, son of Juan Bautiste Elías and Jesusa Orosco. He was baptized on 6 January 1848 in Tucson. His godparents were Leonardo Orozco and Ana Maria Ramirez. In 1860 he was attending school while living with his parents. On 17 December 1868, Tomás helped purchase Punta de Agua with his father and uncle Juan, Jr., from Fritz Contzen.
In June 1870 he was living with his uncle Juan when the census was taken. Tomás claimed 160 acres of land south of his uncle’s, Juan Elías Jr., property on 6 December 1870. He purchased a deed from the Village of Tucson for Lot 10 of Block 107 for $4.00 on 1 September 1873. On 24 May 1875, Tomás purchased Lot 10 of Block 221 from Gabriel Angulo and his wife Merced Elías for $500. Tomás was married prior to June 1875 to Juana Ortiz. Juana was born on 15 July 1856 in Ures, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Dionicio Ortiz and Amparo Figueroa. On 7 June 1875, the couple sold a field property one half mile southwest of Tucson to Samuel Hughes. This field had previously been farmed by Juan Elías.

On 23 April 1880, Tomás and Juana sold Lot 10 of Block 221 to Antonia Elías for $900. In July 1880, Tomás and Juana lived in the field area to the west of Tucson next door to Juan Elías. The census taker noted that Tomás and Juana could not read or write. Tomás and Juana sold the northeast quarter of Section 10, Township 15 South, Range 13 East to Albert Steinfield for $1,000 on 13 December 1880. On 30 March 1882, Tomás received 160 acres of land from the United States in Section 10 of Township 15 South, Range 13 East. On 4 November 1882, Tomás was one of the heirs of Juan Bautista Elías who sold a piece of property in Tubac.

On 7 June 1900, the couple lived at 427 S. 4th Avenue in Tucson with Tomás working as a cattle raiser. The couple had had 13 children, eleven of whom were still alive and living with them: Tomás, Cornelia, Roda, Dionisio, Arturo, Elisa, Armida, Amalia, Frederico, Juana, and Ampero.

On 16 April 1910, Tomás and Jana lived in Tucson in a household their eleven surviving children: Cornelia Moreno [sic, should be Rosa], Rosa, Dionisio, Antonio, Eliza, Ampara, Thomas, Amalia, Fred, Juana, and Thomas; three grandchildren- Frank, Emma, and Delbert Moreno; and Tomás’s sister Angelita Elías. Tomás was working as a farm laborer.

On 5 January 1920, Tomás and Juana lived at 821 S. 3rd Avenue in Tucson with their seven children and a son-in-law, Gabriel Sonohui. Tomás was working as a ranch man at a cattle ranch. Tomás died on 20 April 1931 in Tucson from apoplexy. Juana died on 25 December 1934 at home at 825 S. 3rd Avenue in Tucson from a cerebral hemorrhage. They are buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

José Tomás Silvestre Elías and Juana Ortiz were the parents of thirteen children:

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1096 Juan Elías household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 14, dwelling 136, family 140.
1097 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:304-305.
1098 Jesus Orosco household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 30, dwelling 330, family 329.
1099 Pima County Land Claims, 1:212.
1100 Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:464-465.
1101 Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:701-703.
1102 Pima County Deed Record Entry 3:14-17.
1103 Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:703-706.
1104 Tomás Elías household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 41, SD 5, page 27, no dwelling or family member.
1105 Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:668-670.
1106 Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:183-184.
1107 Pima County Deed Record Entry 13:414-415.
1108 Tomás Elías household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 47, sheet 7B.
i. **Tomás Elías** was born circa January 1875. This child died on 14 March 1875 and was buried the following day in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson.1113

ii. **Elisa Elías** was born on 23 February 1876 and was baptized on 4 March 1876 in Tucson. Her godparents were Juan Elías and Delfina Elías.1114 She apparently died on 1 July 1876 in Tucson and was buried in the Catholic cemetery on the same day.1115

iii. **Tomás Elías** was born in December 1877 in Arizona. He was married to **Jesús Proctor**. Tomás died in September 1915 at Sopori Ranch.1116

iv. **Cornelia Elías** was born in April 1880 in Arizona. He was married on 9 March 1903 in Pima County to **Guadalupe Hidalgo**.1117

v. **Rosa Elías** was born in May 1882 in Arizona. She was married to **Francisco Moreno**.

vi. **Dionicio Elías** was born in August 1884 in Arizona. He was married to **Laura Feliz**.

vii. **Arturo Elías** was born in December 1886 in Arizona. He was married to **María Sinohui**.

viii. **Eliza Ortiz Elías** was born in April 1888 in Arizona. She was married to **Gabriel Sinohui**.

ix. **Armida Ortiz Elías** was born in March 1891 in Arizona. She was married to **Benjamin Sosa**.

x. **Amalia Ortiz Elías** was born in March 1891 in Arizona. She was married to **Roy Laos**.

xi. **Frederico Ortiz Elías** was born in August 1893 in Arizona.

xii. **Juanita O. Elías** was born in February 1895 in Arizona.

xiii. **Amparo Ortiz Elías** was born in July 1898 in Arizona. She was married to **Henry Coenen**, **Rafael Montijo**, and **Alfredo Camberos**.

Juan Bautiste Elías was born about 18011118 in Tucson, Sonora, son of Cornelio Elías and Concepcion Apodaca.1119 He was married circa 1828 to **María Jesús Orosco**. Jesús was born circa 1812-1813 in Tucson, Sonora. In 1831, Juan and Jesusa were living in Tubac with their son Jesús María Elías, two of Juan’s siblings- Teodoro and Gertrudis, and another adult named Andrea Gastelo.1120 On 2 May 1832, Juan purchased land on the east bank of the Santa Cruz River at Tubac from Juan Ortiz.1121 Juan wrote a letter, as Justice of the Peace for Tubac, to Governor Escalante about the desperate situation of the settlers, who felt threatened by the Apache.1122 On 4 July 1834, Juan Bautista was Tubac’s Justice of the Peace. He wrote a letter to Governor Manuel Escalante detailing the poor state of preparedness of Tubac should an Apache attack occur. Among other problems, the fort lacked a wall and severe flooding had moved the course of the Santa Cruz River away from Tubac.1123 He also presided over a trial of Jose Maria Sosa, who was charged by Pima Indians with embezzlement of property belonging to the Tumacacori mission lands.1124

On 23 May 1847, Juan purchased a lot of land along Main Street from Isidro Gallegos for $250.1125 In early 1848, Juan and Jesús lived in Tucson with their four children- Gertrudis, Merced, Ramón, and Tomás.1126 Juan was on the list of “Guardio Nacional Hombres” on 16 March 1848.1127 On 26 May 1848, Juan was among the men who

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1113St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:97.

1114St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:338.

1115St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:120.

1116*El Tucsonense*, 15 September 1915, 1:2.

1117Negley and Lindley 1994:23

1118AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 46 on 16 March 1848.

1119Cornelio Elías file, AHS/SAD.

1120McCarty 1982, 1831 Census Tubac, household no. 46.

1121Pima County Deed Record Entry 13:414-415.

1122Officer 1989:128.


1124Officer 1989:127.

1125Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 13, no. 24, AHS/SAD.

1126AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

1127AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.
could vote in Tucson. On 2 July 1852, four mules belonging to him and José Herreras were taken to Tubac. Juan acted as a lawyer for José María Redondo in a real estate transaction completed in May 1856. On 28 August 1858, Jesús was the godparent of Hiram Stevens, who was being baptized so that he could marry Petra Santa Cruz.

According to his granddaughter, Amelia Elías, Juan had two ranches. One was at Silver Lake and he often had cattle stolen from there. His other ranch was about a mile south of San Xavier and one time the Indians attacked and wounded a woman named Pilar, who heard the Indians and had started running toward Tucson. She reached the Santa Cruz River before she was speared. She staggered to the corral where her husband was milking the cows and there dropped dead. His name was Venturo and he was the stock tender. In April 1858, it was reported that: The Apaches came to Tucson last week and took off every head of Juan Elias’ cattle. He has lived here for forty years, and never lost all his stock before.

In 1859 The Arizonian reported:

**Difficulty at San Xavier.** A difficulty happened some days since, between Juan Elias and his sons of Tucson, and Samuel Wise, of San Xavier, that came near ending fatally to one of the parties. A cow had been lost by Elias, and he had commenced suit against Wise for it; as Wise had killed one supposed to be his, and wishing to have the skin, with the brand upon it, to prove the property, he had before commencing suit, sent one of his sons to the Ranch for the purpose of getting it. Wise refused to give it up; and a few days after, Elias and his sons again visited San Xavier, but failing to get the skin, as Wise stated he would bring it into Court; angry words arose, when Pistols were drawn by the Elíases and Wise got a shot gun. In the melee a pistol ball struck Wise, and made a wound in his belly; but fortunately not fatal. We understand Wise is improving rapidly, and will be in town in a few days.

In May 1860, Juan was elected Justice of the Peace in Tucson. In August 1860, the Elíases lived in Tucson where Juan farmed. He owned real estate valued at $300 and personal property worth $500. Jesús could not read and son Tomás was in school. Also living with the family was Juan’s mother, Concepcion, and a man named Julian Corona, who was listed as an “idiot.” Juan was elected Justice of the Peace at Tucson in 1860. In 1864, Juan’s farm was valued at $1,000 and the family’s personal possessions at $200. On 11 May 1864, Juan was appointed one of the five councilmen of Tucson by Governor John N. Goodwin.

Juan died on 15 May 1866 at his home on the Courthouse Plaza, on 6 November 1867, his heirs presented a petition to the Probate Court. In March 1867, Jesusa lived with her son Jesús María’s family. Jesusa was living with her sons Juan and Tomás in Tucson on 9 June 1870. She owned real estate valued at $20,000 and $3,000 in personal possessions. Jesusa died on 29 December 1871 and was buried the same day in Tucson.

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1129 AHES, 11-2, carpeton 242.
1130 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 23, no. 53, AHS/SAD.
1131 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 20, no. 37, AHS/SAD.
1132 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.
1133 Cornelio Elías file, AHS/SAD.
1136 *Weekly Arizonian*, 10 May 1860.
1137 Juan Elías household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 14, dwelling 136, family 140.
1138 *Arizonian*, 10 May 1860 2:2.
1139 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1027-1031.
1140 Sacks Collection cardfile, AHF/ASU.
1141 Cornelio Elías file, AHS/SAD; Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:414-416.
1142 1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 922-929.
1143 Jesus Orosco household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 30, dwelling 330, family 329.
Juan Bautista Elías and María Jesusa Orosco were the parents of seven children:

i. Jesús María Elías was born about December 1829 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

ii. Cornelio Elías was born about 1832-1833 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

iii. Gertrudis Elías was born circa 1836/1837. She was married to Ignacio Sosa.

iv. Juan Elías was born on 24 November 1838 at Tubac, Sonora, Mexico.

v. Ramón Elías was born prior to 1848.

vi. María Mercedes Elías was born on 31 December 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She was baptized on 9 May 1846 in Tucson. Her padrinos were Don Antonio Comadurán and Encarnación Comadurán. Mercedes was married prior to 1867 to Gabriel V. Angulo.

vii. José Tomás Silvestre Elías was born on 31 December 1847 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 6 January 1848 in Tucson. His godparents were Leonardo Orozco and Ana María Ramirez.

Juan Bautiste Elías, Jr. was born 24 November 1838 at Tubac, Sonora, Mexico the son of Juan Baptiste Elías and Jesusa Orozco. He was living with his parents in 1860 and 1864, in the latter year he was working as a farmer and owned property valued at $650.114 He was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Pima County in 1865.1148 Juan and his sister Mercedes were godparents to Albina Rosinda Elías, daughter of Jesús María Elías and Teresa Martínez on 29 February 1866.1149

Juan was married circa 1866 to Serafina Ramirez. María Luisa Serafina Ramirez was born in December 1848, daughter of Teodoro Ramirez and María de las Angélicas. Serafina died in childbirth on 11 or 12 July 1867.1151

On 6 November 1867, Juan and his brother Jesús submitted a petition to the Probate Court to sell a house and lot on Main Street. The sale was made between 5 October and 19 October 1868. On 11 February 1866, Juan and Jesusa were the godparents for Luisa Esquipula Ortiz, daughter of Jesús María Ortiz and Encarnación Comadurán. On 1 December 1868, Juan and his mother Jesusa were godparents to Gabriel Santiago Angulo, son of Gabriel Angulo and Mercedes Elías. On 17 December 1868, Juan and his brother Jesús and nephew Tomás Elías purchased Punta de Agua Ranch from Fritz Contzen for $500 and sold Contzen a field for $100. He filed a land claim for the property on 6 December 1870.

On 9 June 1870, Juan lived with his mother and nephew Tomás in Tucson. Juan worked as a huckster and owned $1,500 in real estate and $1,000 in person property. A man named Julian Corona also lived in his household, which was next door to his brother Jesús María Elías.

In late January 1871, Juan Elías had fourteen head of cattle stolen by Indians, from his ranch, a few miles from town, last week. The Indians were not pursued, and consequently the cattle were not recovered.1158

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114 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials page 59.
1145 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 45, no. 133.
1146 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811 Roll 1, Book 2, page 193.
1147 Juan Elías household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 14, dwelling 136, family 140. 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 1029.
1148 Daily Alta California, 19 March 1865, 1:4.
1149 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:35 $39.
1150 Officer and Dobyns 1984:234.
1151 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:20; Officer and Dobyns 1984:234.
1152 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:414-416.
1153 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:29, no. 11.
1154 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:85.
1155 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:304-305; 2:146-148.
1156 Pima County Land Claims, 1:211.
1157 Jesus Orosco household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 30, dwelling 330, family 329.
1158 Weekly Arizonian, 4 February 1871, page 3, column 1.
In March 1871, Juan testified:

In April 1869, the witness lost three horses, fifteen oxes, and five mules; on July 18th, 1869, three horses; on August 7th, 1869, two horses; June 20th, 1870; two horses; August 17th, 1870, one horse; October 13th, 1870, fourteen beef cattle; January 23d, 1871, eleven horses; and at other times, the dates of which he cannot be remembered, at least forty head of stock cattle; that he knows it is not safe for farmers to work in their fields in the vicinity of Tucson and San Xavier without some one to guard them while at work. The Apache Indians are more hostile and successful now than ever before, on account of the superior arms and ammunition that they have. 1159

In April 1871, it was reported that:

On Monday morning, the herd of Juan Elias, while grazing at the Punta de Agua, about three miles from the mission of San Xavier, was captured by a band of Indians and hurried off toward the adjacent mountains. The herder having escaped... 1160

On 30 August 1872, Juan purchased a deed from the Village of Tucson for Lot 1 of Block 205 for $9.12. 1164

On 18 September 1879, Juan sold Lot 9 of Block 228 to Lucy Wares of San Francisco for $1,000. 1168

On 20 November 1875, Juan was married to Antonia Quiros. Antonia was born in 1852 in Mexico (possibly Arizona), daughter of Ciprian Quiroz and Benita Ochoa.

Juan and Antonia and their sons J.B. and Ramón lived in Tucson in July 1880. Juan was working as a rancher. 1170 Juan’s brother Tomás lived next door. On 19 October 1882, Juan purchased part of Lot 7 of Block 221 from Granville Oury for $10. 1171

Juan was a member of the 6th Territorial Legislature in 1871 and the 7th Territorial Council at Tucson in 1873. On 30 August 1872, Juan purchased a deed from the Village of Tucson for Lot 1 of Block 205 for $9.12. 1164 On 1 September 1873, Juan purchased the deed for Lot 8 of Block 118 for $4.00, Lot 10 of Block 74 for $4.00, and Lot 4 of Block 38 for $4.00. 1167

On 4 November 1882, Juan was one of the heirs of Juan Bautista Elias who sold a lot in Tubac. 1172 He was an original member of the Society of Arizona Pioneers in 1884.

1159 Arizona Enterprise 10 March 1892 1:4.
1160 The Weekly Arizonian, 15 April 1871, page 3, column 1.
1161 Schellie 1968.
1162 Sacks Collection cardfile, AHF/ASU.
1163 Schellie 1968.
1164 Pima County Deed Record Entry 7:428-429.
1165 Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:463-464, 8:465-466, 8:466-467.
1167 Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:493-496.
1168 Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:540-542.
1169 Improvements, Arizona Daily Star, 10 October 1879, page 2, column 2.
1170 Juan Elias household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 41, SD 5, page 27, no dwelling or family number.
1171 Pima County Deed Record Entry 11:671-673.
1172 Pima County Deed Record Entry 13:414-415.
Juan prepared a will on 24 October 1896. He died in Tucson on 3 November 1896. The *Arizona Daily Citizen* reported:

> From early manhood he was a prominent figure in the upbuilding of this County. In the early days of Arizona’s history, when the Apaches were a constant menace, by night and by day, to the safety of those brave men who were determined to live here, Juan Elías was always in the front ranks of those who sought to rid the country of her bitterest enemies.

> His record is one of exceptional bravery and many of his comrades who are yet living, proudly point to him as the personification of manly courage. He was one of those present at the famous Fort Grant Massacre, and almost times without number he made his presence strongly felt in repelling the vicious assaults of the murderous Apaches.

> Mr. Elías was a member of the Territorial Legislature; he served on the Board of Supervisors, and held a number of offices of trust. Throughout his whole career, the life was such as to win for him a wide reputation for sterling integrity and respect for the right. In his death, Arizona loses one of her friends who often placed his life in jeopardy for her advancement.

On 15 June 1900, Antonio lived with five children—Juan, Ramón, Gertrudis, Antonia, and Juana—and a cousin, Ignacio Ortiz, at 218 S. Main Avenue. The two oldest sons were raising stock while the two youngest children had attended school for two months in the preceding year.

Antonia has not been located on the 1910 census. Antonia died on 25 February 1911 at her home at 218 S. Main Avenue in Tucson from cancer of the stomach.

Juan and Antonia (Quiroz) Elías were the parents of seven children (two died before 1900):

- **Juan Bautiste Elías** was born in November 1876 in Arizona.
- **Ramón Elías** was born in January 1878 in Arizona.
- **Gertrudis Elías** was born in May 1880 in Arizona.
- **Antonio Elías** was born in January 1883 in Arizona.
- **Juana Elías** was born in November 1888 in Arizona.
- **Luis Elías** was born circa 1822 in Tucson, son of Cornelio Elías and Concepcion Apodaca. He was married to **María Ysabel Ruelas**. María was born about 1829 (although Elías 1982 says she was born in 1825 in Tucson) in Arizona, daughter of Fernando Ruelas and Teresa Siqueiros. On 16 March 1848, Luis contributed money to the National Guard. In 1848, the couple lived with their children—Jesús María and María Reyes—in Tucson. Luis apparently died about 1857, reportedly on a trip from Calabazas to Santa Cruz.

In 1860, Maria lived several households away from her brother Francisco in Tucson with her children, Jesús M., Melquides, and Perfecto and a merchant from Mexico, Manuel C. Allas. María was working as a seamstress. In 1864, Jesús María and Perfecto remained in Tucson, possibly living in the household of Griselda Roujel and Tiburcia Jaimen. In 1867, María lived with her child Perfecto. She probably died on 10 or 11 July 1867 in Tucson and was buried there on 11 July 1867.

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1173 Pima County Wills, 2:312.
1175 Antonia Elias household, 1900 US census, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory, ED 48, sheet 19B, dwelling 405, family 426.
1176 Arizona Territorial Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, County no. 81.
1177 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 25 on 16 March 1848.
1178 Elías 1986.
1179 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A.
1180 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
1182 María Ruelas household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 12, dwelling 114, family 113.
1183 1864 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 822-825, the Elías’s are next to these two individuals.
Luis Elías and María Ysabel Ruelas were the parents of three children:

i. **Jesús María Agustín Elías** was born on 18 August 1845\(^{1186}\) in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 27 August 1845 in Tucson, with Trinidad Barrios and María Lufarda Lucana[?] as his godparents.\(^{1187}\) Jesús married Genoveva Gallego.

ii. **María de los Reyes Melquides Elías** was born on 9 December 1847 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She was baptized on 6 January 1848 in Tucson. Her godparents were Jesús María Elías and Juana Ruelas.\(^{1188}\) Melquides was married to James Douglas.

iii. **Perfecto R. Elías** was born on 18 April 1851 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was married to Juana Marques.

**Manuel Ignacio Elías** was born circa 1808\(^{1189}\) in Tucson, Sonora, son of Cornelio Elías and Concepcion Apodoca. In 1831, Manuel was living with his younger brother Luis Elías in Tucson.\(^{1190}\) Manuel was married prior to 1844 to **Encarnación María Duran**. Encarnación was born [probably] in Tucson, Sonora, the daughter of Francisco Duran and Dolores Mesa. In 1831, she was living with the couple and her brother Luis.\(^{1191}\) In January 1845, Manuel Ignacio was among the Tucson civilian residents who voted on three resolutions to support the Plan of Guadalajara, to endorse José de Urrea as governor and military commander of Sonora, and thirdly to reject an oath of allegiance to Santa Anna.\(^{1192}\) He was on the list of “Guardia Nacional Hombres” on 16 March 1848.\(^{1193}\) On 26 May 1848, Manuel was among the men who could vote in Tucson.\(^{1194}\) The 1848 census indicates that Manuel and María were living with their three children, Cornelio, Adolfo, and Dolores.\(^{1195}\)

In 1862, Manuel stated that he had inherited a lot of land on the Plaza de las Armas from his “father” Francisco Duran and that it had been in his possession for 25 years.\(^{1196}\) Encarnación died prior to the 1860 census. In 1860, Manuel was a farmer in Tucson, living his wife **Isidora Marquez** and his four children, Cornelio, Adolfo, Catalina, and Romana.\(^{1197}\) Isidora was born circa 1830, daughter of Don Pedro Marquez and Rosalia Montiel, who were residents of Santa Cruz in 1831.\(^{1198}\) On 11 July 1860, Manuel received a field from H. S. Strube, who had previously purchased the property from Tomás Telles and his wife in 1857.\(^{1199}\) On 17 October 1861, Manuel and Isadora were godparents to María Canuta Martinez, daughter of Guadalupe Martinez and María Munguia.\(^{1200}\) On 28 August 1862, the couple were godparents for José Zeno Romero, son of Francisco Romero and Victoriana Ocoboa.\(^{1201}\)

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\(^{1184}\) 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 920-921.

\(^{1185}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, page 20.

\(^{1186}\) Elías 1982 says born 14 August.

\(^{1187}\) Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Library Microfilm 811 Roll 1, Book 2, page 193.

\(^{1188}\) Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 193.

\(^{1189}\) AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 40 on 16 March 1848.

\(^{1190}\) McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.

\(^{1191}\) McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 3.

\(^{1192}\) Officer 1989:181-182.

\(^{1193}\) AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.

\(^{1194}\) AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

\(^{1195}\) AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

\(^{1196}\) Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 13, no. 25, AHS/SAD.

\(^{1197}\) M. I. Elías household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 2, dwelling 18, family 16.

\(^{1198}\) Officer 1989:397; McCarty 1982b.

\(^{1199}\) Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 78, AHS/SAD.

\(^{1200}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:13 no. 105.

\(^{1201}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:16 no. 133.
In 1864, the Elias family lived in Tucson where Manuel worked as a farmer. Living with the family was an 11-year-old child named Miguel Billa who was born in Mexico. On 2 April 1864, Manuel and Isadora were godparents for Francisca de Paula Ruelas, daughter of Francisco Ruelas and Sacramento Cruz. On 27 October 1865, Manuel was one of the men who signed a petition recommending Mark Aldrich be appointed Probate Judge for Pima County. In 1866, Manuel and Isadora lived with their children, Udolpho, Catalina, Romana, Maria, and Manuela, in Tucson. In March 1867, Manuel and Isidora lived in Tucson with their children Adolfo, Catalina, Ramón, María, and Manuelita. On 8 February 1869, the couple were godparents to Romualdo Elías, son of Cornelio Elías and Rosalia Munguía.

On 7 June 1870, the family was still farming and Manuel’s real estate was valued at $6,000 and his personal property at $2,500. On 10 October 1872, the couple received a title for the property in Tucson from the village. On 15 January 1873, Manuel and Isadora sold Lot 4 of Block 210 in Tucson to Robert M. Crandal for $500. The following day, Manuel, “in solvent circumstances and desiring to make provision for his wife against future contingencies” conveyed Lot 4 of Block 196 to his wife Isadora. On 18 September 1875, Manuel and Isadora sold a field property two miles northwest of Tucson to Charles D. Hayden for $244. On 3 November 1879, Manuel and Isadora sold 18.54 acres of field properties to Samuel Hughes for $250.

Manuel has not been located on the 1880 census. Manuel died on 24 January 1884 and was buried in Tucson on 25 January 1884 in the Court Street Cemetery. At the time of his death the Spanish language newspaper *El Fronterizo* called him the second oldest man in Tucson. Isidora died on 14 November 1901 at a home on N. Stone Avenue in Tucson from apoplexy. She was buried in the Catholic portion of the Court Street Cemetery.

Manuel Ignacio Elías and Encarnación María Duran were the parents of six children:

i. **José Francisco Adolfo Fortuno Elías** was born on 10 August 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 1 September 1844 in Tucson by Father García. His padrinos were Antonio Borques and Maria Gertrudis Herreras.

ii. **Cornelio Elías** was born circa 1839/1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

iii. **María Dolores Regina Elías** was baptized on 12 February 1847 at San Xavier del Bac, Sonora, Mexico by Father García Rojas. Her padrinos were Francisco Solano León and his wife Ramona Elías. María appears to have died prior to 1860.

iv. **Adolfo Elías** was born about 1853-1854 in Sonora, Mexico.
v. **Constantina (Catalina) Elías** was born circa 1854-1855 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Catalina was married on 19 September 1870 in Tucson to **Emilio Carrillo**. Manuel Martínez and Mariano Acedo witnessed the wedding. Emilio was the son of [Antonio?] Carrillo and María Marquez.\(^{1218}\)

vi. **Ramona Elías** was born circa 1857-1858 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.

Manuel Ignacio Elías and Isadora Marquez were the parents of three children:

i. **María Felicita Elías** was born 20 April 1863 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was baptized on 25 April 1863 with Dolores Gallardo and Trinidad Vilderrary as her godparents.\(^{1219}\)

ii. **María Paula Manuella Elías** was born on 2 February 1866 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was baptized there on 22 February 1866 (aged 20 days), with Jesús Mendoza and María Telbra [?] as her godparents.\(^{1220}\)

iii. **María Encarnación Elías** was born on 27 February 1870 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was married to **Usbaldo Rodriguez**.

**María de los Reyes Melquides Elías** was born on 9 or 10 December 1846\(^{1222}\) in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Luis Elías and María Ysabel Ruelas. Melquides was married prior to 1864 to **James Sylvester Douglass**. James was born in 1829 in New York and came to Tucson in 1859. He was arrested as a Confederate sympathizer in 1862 and was subsequently sent on 10 June 1862 to Fort Yuma. Douglass wrote a letter from Yuma on 25 August 1862 noting that: “I have been living in that town for upwards of three years some times engaged in mining and at other times in the stock business. About the commencement of the rebellion in the States the Government Troops were withdrawn from the Territory and the Overland Mail discontinued which nearly depopulated the country but unfortunately I was one of those whose business prevented my departure…” Douglass was treated poorly by the Confederates and had to escape from Tucson. When the Union army arrived he was promptly arrested and also treated poorly.\(^{1223}\)

In 1864, Douglas and family lived in Tucson.\(^{1224}\) In 1866, the couple and their daughter Matilda lived in Tucson.\(^{1225}\) He was a member of the 3rd Territorial Legislature in Prescott, resigning to help a fellow Tucson member return to the community due to sickness.\(^{1226}\) The March 1867 census lists James, Melquides, and Matilda in Tucson.\(^{1227}\)

On 17 June 1870, James was a miner with $1,500 in real estate. He lived in Tucson with his wife and their two children, Matilda and Orlando.\(^{1228}\) He was appointed Under-Sheriff and Jailor on 7 January 1871.\(^{1229}\) James was among a group of men who examined Las Planchas de Plata mines near the Sonora-Arizona border in September 1872.\(^{1230}\) He was the Sergeant at Arms for the 7th Territorial Council at Tucson. In July 1874 he sold the Cienaga Stage Station to A. A. and Caroline Wilt and Thomas Dunbar for $1,500.\(^{1231}\)

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\(^{1218}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:72; Pima County Miscellaneous Records 1:182.

\(^{1219}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptism 1:21 no. 182.

\(^{1220}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:34 no. 34.

\(^{1221}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:122.

\(^{1222}\)Elías 1982 says born 10 December.

\(^{1223}\)James Douglass bio file, AHS/SAD.

\(^{1224}\)1864 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, page 29, line 773.

\(^{1225}\)1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 811-813.

\(^{1226}\)James Douglass bio file, AHS/SAD.

\(^{1227}\)1871 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 538-540.

\(^{1228}\)James Douglass household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 71, dwelling 794, family 794.

\(^{1229}\)Weekly Arizonan, 18 February 1871, 3:3.

\(^{1230}\)Arizona Citizen, 7 September 1872, 3:2; 21 September 1872, 4:3.

\(^{1231}\)Arizona Citizen, 11 July 1874; Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:505-507.
The Douglass family moved to Florence, Pinal County by 1878.\textsuperscript{1232} The family has not been located in the 1880 census. He served as Spanish Court Interpreter and was later appointed Road Overseer in January 1885. He laid a section of Florence that was called the Douglas Addition, naming three streets after his children: Matilda, Orlando, and Elizabeth.\textsuperscript{1233}

Late in life Douglass worked as a farmer. In February 1886 he had an argument with Nicolas Valencia over water that Valencia needed to irrigate a field. Douglass kept stopping the flow and Valencia kept opening it back up. Eventually Douglass shot at Valencia and another Mexican, missing them. They charged at him with shovels and Douglass fired again, striking Valencia just below the heart. Valencia was taken to a doctor and the bullet removed, although it was uncertain if he would live. Douglass was arrested and was later released on bail. He sought refuge at his son-in-law’s, William Sutherland’s, ranch and was arrested for skipping bail. In March 1886 he was in jail.\textsuperscript{1234}

James died on 4 April 1888 at Florence, Pinal County, Arizona Territory and is buried in the Florence Cemetery. On 1 June 1900, Melquides ran a boarding house on Main Street in Florence.\textsuperscript{1235} Melquides died on 5 May 1904 in Tucson at the home of her daughter Elizabeth.\textsuperscript{1236}

James Sylvester Douglass and María del Reyes Melquides Elías were the parents of five children:

i. Maria Monica Matilda Douglass was born on 4 May 1864 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was baptized on 8 May 1864 with Juan Fernandez and Josefa Calles as her godparents.\textsuperscript{1237} Matilda was married to William H. Sutherland.

ii. José Orlando Stuart Douglass was born on 5 January 1870. He was baptized on 16 January 1870 with Alexander Levin and Zenona Molina serving as his godparents.\textsuperscript{1238}

iii. Elizabeth Ann Douglass was born on 16 November 1873 and was baptized on 27 November 1873 in Tucson. Her godparents were Antonio Urias and Macaria Gallegos.\textsuperscript{1239} Elizabeth was married to William Fenimore Cooper.

iv. James Wallace Douglass

v. William Henry Douglass

Maria Mercedes Elías was born on 31 December 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Juan Elías and Jesús Orosco. She was baptized on 9 May 1846 in Tucson.\textsuperscript{1240} Her padrinos were Don Antonio Comadurán and Encarnación Comadurán. Mercedes and her brother Juan were godparents to Albina Rosinda Elías, daughter of Jesús María Elías and Teresa Martinez on 29 February 1866.\textsuperscript{1241}

Mercedes was married on 11 [or 13] March 1866 to Gabriel V. Angulo. José María Soto and Encarnación Comadurán witnessed the ceremony. Gabriel was a resident of Ures, Sonora and was the son of Simón Angulo and Encarnación Valenzuela.\textsuperscript{1242} In March 1867, the couple and their child Merced lived with or next door to her mother and brother Jesús María and his family.\textsuperscript{1243}

On 28 June 1870, Gabriel and Maria lived at San Xavier del Bac with their two children, Merced and Gabrielo, Jr., and two young men, Jesús Feliz and Carmel Valenzuela. Gabriel worked as a retail grocer and owned

\begin{footnotes}
\footnoteref{1232}Pinal County Great Register, 1878.
\footnoteref{1233}James Douglass bio file, AHS/SAD.
\footnoteref{1234}Arizona Daily Citizen, 1 March 1886, 4:2; Arizona Weekly Enterprise, 27 February 1886, 3:3; Pinal County Record, 12 March 1886, 3:2.
\footnoteref{1235}Melquides Douglass household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pinal County, Florence, ED 55, page 1A.
\footnoteref{1236}Arizona Daily Star, 6 May 1904, 8:2.
\footnoteref{1237}St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:23 no. 195.
\footnoteref{1238}St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:116.
\footnoteref{1239}St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:225.
\footnoteref{1240}Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 45, no. 133.
\footnoteref{1241}St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:35 no. 39.
\footnoteref{1242}St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:10 no. 15.
\footnoteref{1243}1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 932-934.
\end{footnotes}
$500 in property while Mercedes kept house.  

On 24 May 1875, the couple sold Lot 10 of Block 221 to Tomás Elias for $500.  

Gabriel received the northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 15 South, Range 13 East from the United States government on 4 September 1879.  

The couple was not been located in the 1880 census. Gabriel opened a meat store (carnicería) on Convent Street in the summer of 1880. On 4 November 1882, María was one of the heirs of her father who sold a piece of property in Tubac. María died in April 1904 in Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.  

Gabriel V. Angulo and María Mercedes Elias were the parents of six children:  

i. María Francisca (Mercedes) Angulo was born on 21 January 1867 in Tucson. She was baptized on 24 January 1867 in Tucson with Francisco Gomez and Jesús Valenzuela serving as her godparents.  

ii. Gabriel Santiago Angulo, Jr. was born on 19 November 1868 in Tucson. He was baptized on 1 December 1868 with Juan Elias and Jesús Orosco acting as his godparents. Gabriel died from pneumonia on 26 March 1937 at 148 E. 17th Street in Tucson. He was buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.  

iii. María de Jesús Emilia Angulo was born on 8 August 1871 and was baptized on 13 August 1871 in Tucson. Her godparents were James Lee and María Ramirez.  

iv. Simón Angulo was born on 20 October 1873 and was baptized on 27 October 1873 in Tucson. His godparents were Jesús Felis and Delfina Elias.  

v. María Encarnacion Angulo was born on 19 April 1875 and was baptized on 17 April 1875 in Tucson. Her godparents were Jose Gallegos and Jesus Pacheco.  

vi. Cornelio Angulo was baptized on 27 June 1877 in Tucson. His godparents were Ventura Angulo and Dolores Valenzuela.  

Distinguished Don Simón Elias was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 232 peso credit and in 1792 only a two peso credit in his account (may be the same individual as Simón Elias Gonzáles, below).  

Perfecto R. Elías was born on 18 April 1851 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, son of Luis Elías and María Ruelas. Perfecto purchased Lot 11 of Block 59 from Isaac and Amelia Goldberg for $40. He was married on 23 March 1875 in Pima County to Juana Marquez. Juana was born on 24 June 1859 at San Ignacia, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Alfonso Marquez and Benigna Moreno. Perfecto worked as a jeweler.  

In 1880, the Arizona Daily Star reported: Perfecto Elias, accused of assault and battery upon the person of Francisco Lopez, was fined $15 in Judge Meyer’s court.

1244 1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier, page 2.  

1245 Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:701-703.  

1246 Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:35-36.  

1247 El Fronterizo, 4 July 1880, 3:1.  


1249 El Fronterizo, 16 April 1904, 6:1.  

1250 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:48.  

1251 St. Augustine Catholics Church Baptisms, 1:85.  

1252 Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, February 1937 no. 668.  

1253 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:159.  

1254 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:223.  

1255 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:284.  

1256 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:402.  

1257 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.  

1258 Pima County Deed Record Entry 11:591-592.  


On 27 June 1900, the couple lived at 121 E. 6th Street with six of their children. Unfortunately, the microfilmed census record is largely illegible.1261 On 21 April 1910, Perfecto and Juana lived at 121 E. 6th Street with five of their children: Ramona, Alejandro, Chalita, Arameda, and Edmundo. Perfecto was working as a jeweler.1262 Perfecto died on 13 April 1917 at 121 E. 6th Avenue in Tucson from a cerebral hemorrhage. He was buried at Holy Hope Cemetery.1263 Juana died on 26 January 1929 at 732 N. 2nd Avenue in Tucson from apoplexy.1264 She was also buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

Perfecto R. Elías and Juana Marquez were the parents of nine children (one died prior to 1910):

i. **Jose Perfecto M. Elías** was born on 17 March 1876 in Tucson and was baptized on 27 March 1876 with Jose Rodriguez and Bonina Marin as his godparents.1265 He died on 12 April 1950 in Tucson.1266

ii. **Ramona Elías** was born circa 1883 in Arizona.

iii. **Alejandro Elías** was born circa 1890 in Arizona.

iv. **Maria Elías**

v. **Rosaria Elías**

vi. **Armida Elías** was born circa 1898 in Arizona.

vii. **Edmundo Elías** was born circa 1904 in Arizona.

viii. **Juan Elías**

Teodoro Elías was the son of Cornelio Elías and Concepcion Apodaca. He was married to **Polonia Ramirez**. On 31 August 1846, the couple were godparents to Jesús María Cirilo León, son of Francisco Solano León and Ramona Elías.1267 The couple lived in Tucson with their daughter Cecelia and Teodoro’s mother in 1848.1268 Teodoro Elías and Polonia Ramirez were the parents of two children:

i. **Maria Cecilia de la Concepcion Elías** was born on 30 September 1845. She was baptized on 7 May 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were Eusebio Zúñiga and María Martina Velarde.1269

ii. **Antonia Elías** was born circa 1850. She died on 26 May 1870 and was buried in Tucson the following day.1270

**ELÍAS-GONZÁLES**

**José María Elías Gonzáles** was the First Ensign at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. At the time he was in Nueva Vizcaya.1271

**Simón Elías Gonzáles** was born on 28 October 1772 at the Pueblo of Banámichi, son of Captain Francisco Elías González and Doña Maria Dolores Romo de Vivar.1272 He enlisted in the military on 20 February 1788 and served at the Tucson Presidio.1273 He was promoted to Cadet on 10 February 1793 and was transferred to

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1261Perfecto Elías household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 89, sheet 32A.
1262Perfecto Elías household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 99, SD 1, sheet 9A, dwelling 225, family 235.
1263Original Certificate of Death, Arizona State Board of Health, State Index No. 731, County Registered No. 862.
1265St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:343.
1267Magdalen Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 75.
1268AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
1269Magdalen Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 43, no. 127.
1270St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials 1:42.
Buenavista, although he may have been the Cadet at the Tucson Presidio in January 1798. Simón had a long and illustrious military and political career. He died on 7 March 1841 in the C. of Chihuahua.

**ESCALANTE**

*Concepcion Escalante* was a child living with José María González and his wife Casilda Barrios in 1831 in Tucson.

*Pasqual Escalante* was a soldier at the Presidio in 1778. He had a three peso credit in his account.

**ESPINOSA**

*Dolores Espinosa* was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 90 peso debt in his account, decreasing to 12 pesos the next year.

*Francisco Xavier Espinosa* was born in 1743-1744 at Fronteras, Sonora. He was a Spaniard by social class. On 13 August 1775 he was stationed at Tubac and had a 21 peso credit in his account. He was the 2nd Corporal at the Presidio in 1778. He had a one peso credit in his account.

*Gabriel Espinosa* was married prior to 1797 to Acencion (–?–). Gabriel was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797. He lived there with his wife, two sons, and two daughters. He was still in Tucson in February 1802.

*José Manuel Espinosa* was born circa 1792 at the Presidio of Bacoachi, Sonora, son of José Antonio Espinosa and María Francisca Barrios. At age 26 he was a Roman Catholic and 5 ft 3 inches tall. He had black hair and eyebrows, brown eyes, a regular nose, a jagged beard, and white skin. On 16 February 1818 he enlisted for 10 years at Tucson, his enlistment witnessed by Corporal Ygnacio Marin and Carabineer Don Geronimo de la Herran. He was sick from August through October 1818. In November he was working with the horse herd.

*Juan Espinosa* was married prior to 1797 to Rita Yescas. In 1797, Juan was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife and two manservants. He was listed as an invalid in the February 1802 roster.

*Ygnacio Espinosa* witnessed José Tisnado’s enlistment papers on 19 October 1793. Ygnacio was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a nine peso debit in his account at that time. He was a carabineer in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 33 peso debt and the following year a 81 peso credit in his account.

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1278 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
1280 Dobyns 1976:155.
1281 Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
1282 AGI, GUAD 294.
1283 AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, March 1818.
1284 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
1285 Collins 1970:22; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
1286 AGI, GUAD 294.
1287 AGI, GUAD 280, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, October-December 1800.
ESTRADA

Felipe Estrada was born circa 1770 at Tubac, Sonora, son of Simón Estrada and Fermina Seanz. At age 18 he was 5 ft 1 inch tall and a Roman Catholic. He had black hair and eyes, a ruddy complexion, a sharp nose, and a small beard. He enlisted for 10 years on 18 January 1788; his enlistment signed with a cross and was witnessed by Sergeant José María Sosa and Don Felipe Beldarrain. He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He had a 21 peso debt in 1791 and a 77 peso credit the following year. He was married prior to 1797 to Josefa Sortillon. In 1797, Felipe was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife. He witnessed José Bernardino Mesa’s enlistment papers on 27 July 1797. Felipe was temporarily in Arispe in February 1802. He received a bonus for length of service in 1804. Felipe was in invalid in 1816. He died in Tucson on 25 October 1816.

EVANGELISTA

Juan Evangelista was a Private in the Infantry on 1 September 1855.

FEDERICO

Ramón Federico was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, but was in the hospital. He was on leave from June through August 1818.

FERNANDEZ

Ansieta [?] Fernandez was a child living with the temporary commander of the Tucson Presidio, José María Villaescusa, in 1831.

Juan Fernandez enlisted in the Spanish Dragoons on 22 August 1777. On 1 November 1781 he was promoted to Second Sergeant at the Tucson Presidio. He was promoted to First Sergeant on 13 November 1782. He was listed as being the Sergeant at the Presidio on 30 November 1782 and 15 January 1784.

1288Dobyns 1976:158.
1289AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
1290AGS, Section 7047, document 28.
1291AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
1292Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
1294AGI, GUAD 294.
1295AGS, Section 7047, document 28.
1296AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, November 1816.
1297Officer 1989:331.
Joséfa Fierro was an adult living with Romula Verdugo, Gregoria Urquijo, and several other Urquijos in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831.1303

Francisco Figueroa was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in February 1802.1304

Francisco Xavier Figueroa was born about 1737-1738 at Mátape. He was a Coyote by social class. On 13 August 1775 he was stationed at Tubac and had a five peso debit in his account.1305 He was the 2nd Corporal at the Presidio in 1778. He had a 50 peso debit in his account at that time.1306

José Figueroa was a child living with Guillermo Saenz and Quiteria Uzarraga in 1831.1307

Nicolas Figueroa was married prior to 1797 to Juana Galena [?]. In 1797, Nicolas was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife, three sons, and a daughter.1308

Salvador Figueroa was married prior to 1797 to Guadalupe Saiz. In 1797, Salvador was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with Guadalupe and their daughter.1309

Enrique Franco was born circa 1793 at Tucson, Sonora, son of Salvador Franco and Candelaria Chamorro. At age 24 he was a Roman Catholic and 5 ft 4 inches tall. He had black hair and eyebrows, brown eyes, a large nose, a white complexion, and was beardless. He enlisted for 10 years on 1 July 1817 at Tucson, his enlistment witnessed by Bicente Rodriguez and drummer Francisco Usarraga.1310 He worked with the horse herd from June through November of 1818. In December he was reported to be sick.1311

Don Francisco Franco was born circa 1749 at castilla la Nueva. He was a Spaniard by caste and was in robust health in 1793. He enlisted as a soldier on 10 April 1783, was promoted to sergeant on 9 November 1783, and was promoted to Ensign on 22 February 1787. As of December 1792 he had served 19 years and eight months in the military at Babispe and Tucson. He had served on four campaigns against the Apaches, Pimas, and Yumas, and had been wounded once.1312

Gabriel Franco was the Chaplain at the Presidio between 30 November 1782 and 15 January 1784.1313

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1304AGI, GUAD 294.
1308Collins 1970:22; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
1309Collins 1970:22; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
1310AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, July 1817.
1311AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
1312AGS, Section 7047, document 10.
1313Dobyns 1976:157, 159.
Juan Franco was born circa 1749 at “castilla la Nueva.” He was Spanish by birth. Juan enlisted as a soldier on 10 April 1773. He was promoted to Sergeant on 5 November 1783. On 22 April 1786 he was promoted to 1st Ensign. He served at Bavispe before he was sent to Tucson.1314

Salvador Franco was born about 1760 at the army camp of Rio Chico, Sonora, son of Patricio Franco and María Ygnacia. He was a farmer at age 28 and was a Roman Catholic. He had black hair and eyebrows, brown eyes, a large jagged nose, and a beard. Salvador enlisted for 10 years at the Presidio de Buena Vista for service in Tucson on 12 March 1788. His enlistment was witnessed by soldiers Procopio Cancio and Felipe Ochoa. He owed 150 pesos in his account in 1791 and 94 pesos the following year. Salvador was married prior to 1797 to Candelaria Chamorro [Ruiz?]. In 1797, Salvador was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, two sons, and a daughter. On 15 December 1800, Salvador declared an invalid because he was crippled in one leg after military service of 12 years, eight months, and 24 days. He had served in nine campaigns during his service. He was still an invalid in February 1802. Salvador Franco and Candelaria Chamorro [or Ruiz?] were the parents of one child:

i. Enrique Franco was born circa 1793 in Tucson, Sonora.

FUENTES

Juan Fuentes was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791. He had a 107 peso debit in his account. Juan was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself.

GALES/GALAZ

Fernando Galas was listed, on 26 May 1848, among the men in Tucson who could vote. He was a Private in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855, serving with the boundary escort. On 20 January 1856, Fernando had the ownership of a house formally recorded by Joaquín Comadurán, commanding officer and civil judge of the military colony. The house had been sold by Jacinto Sotelo to Galas’s wife (unnamed), who passed it to her husband.

Julian Gales was stationed at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, working with the pack train. In June 1818 he was on guard duty. In July 1818 he was serving as an orderly for a Corporal. In September he worked with the horse herd. In December 1818, Julian was stationed in New Mexico.

1314 AGS, Leg. 7278:92.
1315 AGS, Section 7047, document 18.
1316 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
1317 Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
1318 AGS, Section 7047, document 17.
1319 AGI, GUAD 294.
1320 AGS, Section 7047, document 6.
1321 Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
1323 Officer 1989:332.
1324 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:2-3.
1326 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
GALLARDO

Dolores Gallardo was born about 1817-1818 in Sonora. A Dolores Gallardo was living in Tucson in 1831 with a woman named Ana Mesa and a child named Ramón Castro. Dolores was married prior to 1847 to Maria Rita Granillo. In early 1848 Dolores and Rita lived in Tucson with their five children- Manuel, Petra, Francisca, Antonio, and Juan. On 26 May 1848, Dolores was among the men who could vote in Tucson.

Rita probably died after the 1848 census and prior to 1850. He was apparently married about 1850 (probably as his second wife) to Trinidad Vilderray. Trinidad was born about 1832-1833 in Sonora, Mexico. In May 1852, Dolores was the second Justice of the Peace in Tucson. He helped draft a petition asking that traditional lands not be encroached upon by the Military Colony.

In July 1858, Dolores and Trinidad were godparents to Ynes Taco, daughter of Soledad Taco. Sometime in the 1850s Dolores Gallardo lived in the convento structure at the Mission of San Agustín.

In 1860, the Gallardos lived in Tucson where Dolores farmed. His real estate was valued at $500 and his personal property at $250. A girl named Margarita Lizarraga lived with the family. On 25 April 1863, Dolores and Trinidad were godparents for Maria Felicita Elias, daughter of Manuel Ignacio Elias and Isidora Marquez. On 3 May 1863, the couple served as godparents for José Epimenio Acedo, son of Mariano Acedo and Maria Juana Solares. In March 1866, Dolores and Trinidad lived in Tucson with their four children (Juan, Antonio, Mancalisto, and Anastasia). In March 1867, Dolores and Trinidad lived in Tucson with their five children (Santiago?, Antonio, Juan, Angelito, and Anatasio). On 7 October 1867, Dolores Gallardo and wife Trinidad sold a property on Calle del Arroyo to Edward Nye Fish for $500. The Gallardos signed the deed with their mark (an X). In May 1868 Dolores paid $150 for a piece of land sold by M. G. and Mary Gay. On 6 May 1868, Dolores and Trinidad sold land near the Catholic Church to John Anderson for $200.

On 17 June 1870, the Gallardos (called Giardo by the census taker), were living in Tucson with their children Juan and Angelita and a laborer named Miguel Amparasa. Dolores worked as a carpenter with his son Juan. The family owned $200 in personal possessions. Juan was the only family member who could read. Dolores was reported to be living in Sonora on 29 May 1871 when he sold his field property on the south side of Mission Lane to Leopoldo Carrillo for $100. On 23 April 1877, Dolores purchased Lot 4 of Block 243 from Desederia Osuna for $50. On 9 October 1878, Dolores and Trinidad sold this lot to Jesús Navella of Tucson for $30.
In 1880, Dolores and Trinidad lived in Tucson with their son Anastacio while farming.\textsuperscript{1346} Dolores lost Lot 8 of Block 235 in Tucson when it was sold for $11.45 in back taxes.\textsuperscript{1347} Dolores was buried in the Catholic portion of the Court Street Cemetery in Tucson on 24 November 1885. He had died from bladder disease at age 75.\textsuperscript{1348}

Dolores Gallardo and María Rita Granillo were the parents of five children:

i.  \textbf{Manuel Gallardo} was born prior to 1844.

ii. \textbf{Petra Gallardo} was born prior to 1844.

iii. \textbf{Francisca Gallardo} was born prior to 1844.

iv. \textbf{Miguel Antonio Gallardo} was born about 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 1 September 1844 by Father García Rojas at Tucson. His godparents were Manuel Orosco and Gertrudis Rios.\textsuperscript{1349}

v. \textbf{Juan Bautista Gallardo} was born about 1847 in Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized at San Xavier by Father García Rojas on 12 February 1847. His padrinos were Fernando García and Ramona Gonzáles.\textsuperscript{1350}

Dolores Gallardo and Trinidad Vilderray were the parents of three children:

i. \textbf{Angel Gallardo} was born about 1850-1851 in Sonora, Mexico.

ii. \textbf{Juan? Carlos} was born about 1851-1852 in Sonora, Mexico.

iii. \textbf{Anastacio Gallardo} was born about 1852-1853 in Sonora, Mexico. He died on 25 May 1915 at 352 S. Main in Tucson from uremic poisoning and was buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.\textsuperscript{1351}

Francisco Gallardo was married to \textbf{María Jesusa Granilla}. Jesús was born circa 1829-1830 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, probably a daughter of Francisco Granilla and Gertrudis León. A child named Jesús lived with this couple in 1831.\textsuperscript{1352}

Francisco was a godparent to José Susano Granillo, son of María Gertrudis Granillo on 28 August 1847.\textsuperscript{1353} On 26 May 1848, Francisco was among the men who could vote in Tucson.\textsuperscript{1354} Francisco died between 1851 and 1855. About 1855, Jesusa was married to \textbf{Ramón Ortega}.

Francisco Gallardo and Maria Jesusa Granilla were the parents of two children:

i. \textbf{José Perfecto Gallardo} was born on 18 April 1847 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized there on 29 August 1847. His padrinos were Juan Sais and María Sais.\textsuperscript{1355} On 24 July 1873 and 14 October 1873, Perfecto participated in the sale of a field property with his mother and brother to Edward Nye Fish for $1,473.\textsuperscript{1356} Perfecto, aged 28 years, died on 18 June 1874 and was buried in Tucson on the same day.\textsuperscript{1357}

ii. \textbf{Manuel Gallardo} was born on 5 April 1849 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

\textbf{Joaquín Gallardo} was a soldier at the Presidio in 1778. He had a 125 peso credit in his account.\textsuperscript{1358}

\textsuperscript{1346}Dolores Gallardo household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 41, SD 5, page 8, dwelling 69, family 69.

\textsuperscript{1347}Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:27-30.

\textsuperscript{1348}St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:17 no.15.

\textsuperscript{1349}Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 118, no. 146.

\textsuperscript{1350}Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Film 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 127.

\textsuperscript{1351}Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, May 1916 no. 294.


\textsuperscript{1353}Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 168.

\textsuperscript{1354}AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

\textsuperscript{1355}Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 171.

\textsuperscript{1356}Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:41-43, 129-132.

\textsuperscript{1357}St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials 1:84.

\textsuperscript{1358}Dobyns 1976:160.
Juan Gallardo was born circa 1796 in Tucson, Sonora, son of Luis Gallardo and Ygnacia Mesa. At age 21 he was a Roman Catholic and five ft two inches tall. Juan had black hair and eyebrows, a regular nose, a ruddy complexion, and was beardless. He enlisted in Tucson for 10 years on 16 May 1817, his enlistment witnessed by Sergeant Loreto Ramirez. In August 1818 he worked with the remount herd. In September, October, and December 1818 he was on guard duty.

Juan Gallardo was born about 1823 in Sonora, Mexico. He was a child living in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831. On 26 May 1848, Juan was among the men who could vote in Tucson. Juan was a Private in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855. In 1860, he was living with his brother Nasario in Tucson while working as a soldier.

Luis Gallardo was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He owned 115 pesos in 1791 and had a 58 peso credit the next year. Luis was married prior to 1797 to Ygnacio Mesa. Luis Gallardo and Ygnacio Mesa were the parents of one child:

i. Juan Gallardo was born circa 1796 in Tucson, Sonora.

Manuel Gallardo was born on 5 April 1849 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, son of Francisco Gallardo and Maria Jesusa Granilla. On 22 March 1866, Manuel was among a group of people who sold land to Jesús Ramirez for $150. The others in the group: Nasario Gallardo, Ana Cleta, Jesús Nuñez, Ursula Solares, and Francisco Solares, are probable relatives of Manuel. He was married on 5 October 1868 in Tucson to Juana Soto. Mariano Acedo and Julia Ortega witnessed the wedding, performed by Father Salpointe. Juana was born circa on 24 June 1851 in Arizona or Sonora, Mexico, the daughter of Desidario Soto and Ygnacia Morales. The couple has not been located in the 1870 census. On 24 July 1873, Manuel participated in the sale of a field property with his mother and brother to Edward Nye Fish for $1,473.

On 30 June 1880, Manuel and Juana worked as farmers along the Santa Cruz River near Tucson, living there with their five children: Ramon, Crysedo, Almaces, Dolores, and Isadora. Manuel died on 23 November 1921 ten miles northeast of Phoenix from “cystitis.” Juana died on 8 February 1940 in Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona from acute myocarditis. They are buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Phoenix.

Manuel Gallardo and Juana Soto were the parents of five children:

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1359 AGN 206, Tucson Presidio, June 1817.
1360 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
1361 McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 1, entry lists two children named Juan Gallardo.
1363 Officer 1989:332.
1364 Ramon Gallardo household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 19, dwelling 173, family 180.
1365 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
1366 Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
1367 Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:510-513.
1368 St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:45.
1370 Manuel Gallardo household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Santa Cruz River near Tucson, ED 40, page 29, dwelling 118, family 14.
1371 Arizona State Board of Health, Certificate of Death, State Index No. 173, County Registrar No. 1553.
i. **Ramón Gallardo** was born circa 1863 in Arizona.

ii. **Crysedo [?] Gallardo** was born circa 1864 in Arizona.

iii. **María Anastasia Librada Gallardo** was born on 2 August 1869 and was baptized on 14 August 1869 in Tucson. Her godparents were Francisco Solares and Encarnación Ramirez. 1373

iv. **Isidoro Gallardo** was born circa 1870 in Arizona.

v. **José Dolores Gallardo** was born on 31 March 1871 and was baptized on 1 April 1871 in Tucson. His godparents were Augustin Granillo and Petra Gallardo. 1374

**Miguel Antonio Gallardo** was born about 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, son of Dolores Gallardo and María Rita Granillo. He was baptized on 1 September 1844 by Father García Rojas at Tucson. His godparents were Manuel Orosco and Gertrudis Rios. 1375 Antonio was married on 11 July 1864 in Tucson to **Juana Zaratequi**. The wedding was performed by Father Bosco, with Dolores Serano [Herran?] and Anna [Anita?] Castro serving as witnesses. Joanna was the daughter of Francisco Zaratequi and Gertrudis Antonio [?]. 1376 Juana was born about 1837 in Sonora, Mexico. In 1870, Antonio was a laborer in Tucson, owning $200 in real estate and $100 in personal property. Living with the couple was their three-year-old daughter Rita, a 26-year-old seamstress Cresencia Selyea and her month-old son Macimeno. 1377 The family has not been located in the 1880 census. Miguel Antonio Gallardo and Juana Zaratequi were the parents of one child:

i. **Rita Gallardo** was born circa 1867.

**Nasario Gallardo** was born about 18121378 in Sonora, Mexico. He was living with a child named Juan Gallardo in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831. 1379 Nasario was married prior to 1847 to **Teodora Pollana**. Naci Gallardo took up a lot and built a house and corral near the Plaza de la Mesilla by 5 May 1859. 1380 About 1857/1860, Nasario was married to **Josefa Ramires**. Josefa was born about 1830-1834 in Tucson, Sonora. A Josefa Ramirez was living in Tucson with Loreto Ramirez, his son Rafael Ramirez, and his brother Teodoro Ramirez. 1381 It remains unclear if the two Josefa Ramirez were the same person, although it is probable. He was on the list of “Guardia Nacional Hombres” for Tucson on 16 March 1848. 1382 On 26 May 1848, Nasario was among the men who could vote in Tucson. 1383

In 1860, Nasario was a laborer in Tucson, living with his wife, two children, his brother, and another son or nephew. 1384 In 1864, Nascario Gallardo was a laborer in Tucson who owned $75 in real estate and $25 in personal possessions. 1385 On 22 April 1866, Nasmario was among a group of individuals who sold a field to Jesús Ramirez for $150. The other people—Manuel Gallardo, Ana Cleta, Jesús Nuñez, Ursula Solares, and Francisco Solares are

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1373St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:106.
1374St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:148.
1375Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1 Book 1, page 118, no. 146.
1376St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:6 no. 25.
1377Antonio Giardo household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 58, dwelling 661, family 660.
1378AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 36 on 16 March 1848.
1380Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, pages 15 and 26, AHS/SAD.
1382AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.
1384Nesario Gallardo household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 18, dwelling 173, family 179.
13851864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 749-752.
probable relatives. In 1866, Nasario and Josepha were living with their children Antonio and Ramona at San Xavier. Prior to 1868, Nasario and Josefa sold a property near the Catholic Church to Dolores Gallardo. Nasario died on 28 March 1869 and was buried the following day in Tucson. Josefa died on 31 March 1869 and was buried in Tucson on 1 April 1869.

Nasario Gallardo and Teodora Pollana were the parents of two children:

i. Maria Ysidra Callistra Gallardo was born in November 1847. She was baptized on 2 January 1848 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were Juan Bautista Romero and Ramona Ruelas.

ii. Benito Gallardo was born about 1851 in Tucson (possibly a nephew). A Benito Gallardo purchased land in Section 14 of Township 15 South, Range 13 East from José and Anacleto (Elías) Franco for one dollar on 15 November 1880. Benito was married to Petra (–?–). On 11 February 1881, the couple sold this land for $150 to William Zeckendorff.

Nasario Gallardo and Josefa Ramirez were the parents of two children:

i. Antonio Gallardo was born about 1856-1857 in Tucson.

ii. Romano Gallardo was born in March 1860 in Arizona. He was killed in a wagon accident at Gola [Gila?] Hill, New Mexico in March 1895.

Ramón Gallardo was an adult living in a civilian household headed by Juan Acuña in 1831.

GALLEGO/GALLEGOS

Altagracia Gallego was born circa 1855 in Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Ramón Gallegos and María Juana Ruelas. Altagracia was living with her parents, siblings and son Andrés in Tucson on 11 June 1870. She was married on 11 September 1871 to Geronimo Acedo. Simón Miranda and Desiderio Miranda witnessed the wedding. Geronimo had previously been married to Brigida Ramires. Geronimo, listed as “Jaramio Acedo,” was living with Juan José Acedo and Guadalupe Sardina on 11 June 1870 in Tucson, next door to the Gallegos family. He was born circa 1845 in Sonora, Mexico [or perhaps Arizona]. The couple have not been located in the 1880 census.

On 21 June 1900, Altagracia lived at 418 Court Avenue with her children: Geronimo, Juan, Eduardo, and Manuela, along with Juan Castro and his wife Carmel. Altagracia has not been located on subsequent census records. No death record has been found either.

1386 Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:510-513.
1387 1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 984-987.
1388 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:227-229.
1389 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:31.
1390 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:31.
1391 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811 Roll 1, Book 2, page 191.
1392 Pima County Deed Record Entry 7:700-702.
1393 Pima County Deed Record Entry 7:771-773.
1394 El Fronterizo, 30 March 1895, 3:1.
1396 Ramon Gallego household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 39, dwelling 442, family 441.
1397 St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:83.
1398 Jose Maria Acedo household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 39, dwelling 443, family 442.
1399 Altagracia Gallego household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 49, sheet 23A.
Altagracia Gallegos was the parent of one child:

i. **Andrés Gallegos** was born circa November 1868. He was baptized at the Gila River on 7 December 1868 with Antonio Urias and Macaria Gallegos acting as his godparents.\(^{1400}\) Andrés died on 10 November 1906 in Tucson from heart disease. He was buried in the Catholic Cemetery.\(^{1401}\)

Geronimo Acedo and Altagracia Gallegos were the parents of ten children:

i. **Refugio Azedo** was born and baptized on 1 July 1872 in Tucson. His godparents were Mateo Garamillo and Gertrudes Quiroa.\(^{1402}\)

ii. **Fernando Gallegos** was born on 26 September 1872. He was baptized on 29 September 1872 with Domingo Govaneti and Maria Antonia Vasquez serving as his godparents.\(^{1403}\)

iii. **Maria Josefa Dolores Gallegos** was born on 13 April 1874. She was baptized on 23 April 1874 with Manuel Gallego and Maria Jaime [Jacome?] acting as her godparents.\(^{1404}\)

iv. **Refugio Azedo** was born on 4 July 1874. He was baptized on 5 July 1874 in Tucson with Gabino Altamarino and Juana Gallegos serving as his godparents.\(^{1405}\)

v. **Francisco Azedo** was born on 30 October 1875. He was baptized on the same day with Ramón Gallegos and Ysabel Gallegos acting as his godparents.\(^{1406}\)

vi. **Geronimo Azedo** was born 14 February 1884 in Tucson. He was baptized on 15 February 1884 with Hilario Pacho and Concepcion Ruelas serving as his godparents.\(^{1407}\)

vii. **Juan Gallegos** was born 20 April 1886. He was baptized the same day with Santiago Barrios serving as his godmother. Juan was married on 5 August 1913 to **Angela Correa**.\(^{1408}\)

viii. **Eduardo Gallegos** was born on 16 July 1890 in Tucson. He was baptized on 31 July 1890 with Eduardo Machado and Antonia Soto serving as his godparents.\(^{1409}\)

ix. **José Jesús Gallegos** was born on 20 November 1893 in Tucson. He was baptized on 5 December 1893 with Leopoldo Carrillo and Ramona Munguia serving as his godparents.\(^{1410}\)

x. **Manuela Gallegos** was born on 4 February 1897 in Tucson. She was baptized on the same day with Mariano Martinez and Matilde Martinez acting as her godparents.\(^{1411}\)

**Bautista Gallego** was married prior to 1831 to **Dolores Rodriguez**. In 1831, Bautista was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife.\(^{1412}\) On 1 September 1855, Bautista was a Corporal in the Cavalry, serving with the boundary escort.\(^{1413}\)

**Hilario Gallegos** was born on 14 January 1850 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, son of Isidro Gallego and Guadalupe Elías.\(^{1414}\) On 31 December 1869, Hilario received $40 from Jesús Lopez for a house and lot in the

\(^{1400}\)St. Augustine Church Baptisms, 1:87.

\(^{1401}\)Death Certificate, City of Tucson, November 1906 no. 1686.

\(^{1402}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:181.

\(^{1403}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:188.

\(^{1404}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:244.

\(^{1405}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:250.

\(^{1406}\)St. Augustine Church Baptisms, 1:312.

\(^{1407}\)Holder 1992:4-17.

\(^{1408}\)Holder 1992:4-18; St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, page 80 no.1187.

\(^{1409}\)Holder 1992:4-18.

\(^{1410}\)Holder 1992:4-19.

\(^{1411}\)Holder 1992:4-20.

\(^{1412}\)McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, page 2, column 3.

\(^{1413}\)Officer 1989:331.

\(^{1414}\)Gallego 1935:75.
southern part of Tucson.\textsuperscript{1415} Hilario was married on 8 April 1869 in Tucson to \textbf{Ricarda Carisosa}.\textsuperscript{1416} She was born in Ures, Sonora, Mexico about 1845. In 1870, Hilario worked as a laborer in Tucson. He owned personal property valued at $100. A 10-year-old boy Joaquin Gallegos lived in the household.\textsuperscript{1417} He has not been located in the 1880 census.

Hilario was married second on 14 June 1894 in Pima County to \textbf{María Maldanado}.\textsuperscript{1418} María was born in November 1873 in Mexico. In July 1900 he lived at Tanque Verde with his wife María and sons Antonio, Esquipulo, Manuel, and Francisco. He worked as a day laborer.\textsuperscript{1419}

Hilario was interviewed by Mrs. George Kitt and Charles Morgan Wood on 22 April 1926.\textsuperscript{1420} \textit{I was born inside the walled city of Tucson, January 14, 1850. Our house was a little one and stood about where the new city hall now stands.}

Hilario Gallego and Ricarda Carisosa were the parents of one child:

i. \textbf{María Antonia Gallego} was born on 9 June 1870 and was baptized on 6 July 1870 in Tucson. Her godparents were Pedro Ruelas and Genoveva Carisosa.\textsuperscript{1421} She died on 26 July 1871 in Tucson and was buried the same day.\textsuperscript{1422}

Hilario Gallego and María Maldanado were the parents of four children:

i. \textbf{Antonio Gallego} was born in November 1893 in Arizona.

ii. \textbf{Esquipulo Gallego} was born in July 1890 in Arizona.

iii. \textbf{Manuel Gallego} was born in July 1898 in Arizona.

iv. \textbf{Francisco Gallego} was born in February 1900 in Arizona.

\textbf{Isidro Gallegos} was born about 1800-1801 in Tucson, Sonora, son of Juan Gallegos and María Burruel. At age 17 he was five ft three inches tall, a Roman Catholic, had black hair and eyebrows, black eyes, dark skin, and a scar above the eyebrow on the left side, and was beardless. He enlisted for 10 years at Tucson on 1 January 1817, his enlistment witnessed by Corporal Bicente Rodriguez and Carabineer Manuel Orosco.\textsuperscript{1423} In June he was with the remount herd. Isidro was sick in July and in the hospital in August. By September he had recovered and was with the horse herd. In November 1818 he served with the Captain’s escort.\textsuperscript{1424}

Isidro was married prior to 1831 to \textbf{Guadalupe Elías}. Guadalupe was probably the daughter of Cornelio Elías and Concepcion Apodoca. In 1831, Isidro was in the Mexican military in the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife and son Ramón.\textsuperscript{1425} Isidro was granted a piece of land by Luis Burruel, judge of the town of Tucson, on 9 March 1841. The property was on the east side of Main Street along Calle de la Mesilla. Isidro sold this land to Juan Elías for $250 on 23 May 1847.\textsuperscript{1426} On 2 January 1848 in Tucson, the couple were godparents to Pedro Carlos Ysidro Ruelas, son of Pedro Ruelas and Trinidad Orozco.\textsuperscript{1427} On 26 May 1848, Isidro was among the men who

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item[\textsuperscript{1415}] Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:422-423.
\item[\textsuperscript{1416}] Pima County Misc. Records 1:97.
\item[\textsuperscript{1417}] Hilario Gallego household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 58, dwelling 671, family 670.
\item[\textsuperscript{1418}] Negley and Lindley 1994:28.
\item[\textsuperscript{1419}] Elario Gallego household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tanque Verde, ED 46, sheet 30A.
\item[\textsuperscript{1420}] Gallego 1935.
\item[\textsuperscript{1421}] St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:130.
\item[\textsuperscript{1422}] St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:55.
\item[\textsuperscript{1423}] AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February 1817.
\item[\textsuperscript{1424}] AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
\item[\textsuperscript{1425}] McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, page 1 column 3.
\item[\textsuperscript{1426}] Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 12, no. 24, AHS/SAD.
\item[\textsuperscript{1427}] Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 192.
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
could vote in Tucson. The 1848 census reveals that Isidro and Guadalupe were living with their children Ramón, Concepcion, María, José, and Mario. Guadalupe apparently died between 1850 and 1860, she is not listed on the 1860 U.S. census.

Hilario Gallegos recalled that: My father was Isidro Gallego. He had some land straight to the west of here. He was a farmer and had a few cows. Two little Apache Indian boys worked for him. There was a kind of a peaceful tribe of Apaches that had a camp right out here a little way. Then there were the other, the wild Apaches, who were always on the war path; and they killed the little boys who worked for my father, and they stole a lot of his cattle, too.

In 1860, Isidro was a farmer living in Tucson. His household included daughter María, her child Juana, sons José and Hilario, a seamstress Ramona Rosario, a washer woman María Trinidad Rosea (Rosario?). Isidro took up and improved a parcel of the land on the north side of the Plaza de la Mesilla in 1862.

In 1864, Isidro lived with his son José, daughter María, and an 11-year-old girl named Juana Gallegos, who was probably a relative. Isidro was working as a laborer that year.

Isidro Gallegos and Guadalupe Elías were the parents of six children:

i. **Ramón Gallegos** was born on 29 October 1827 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

ii. **María Gallegos** was born circa 1833-1834 in Sonora, Mexico.

iii. **José Gallegos** was born circa 1835-1836 in Sonora, Mexico. José was registered to vote in Pima County in 1876, 1878, 1880, and 1890 (Tucson Precinct 1).

iv. **Antonio de los Remedios Gallegos** was born in 1845. He was baptized on 2 September 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. His padrinos were Antonio María Martínez and Catalina Guevara.

v. **Hilario Gallegos** was born on 14 January 1850 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

vi. **Juana Gallegos** was born about November 1852 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Juana was married to Gavino Altamirano.

**Jesús Gallego** was a Private in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855, on duty with the remount herd. On 20 January 1856 he helped measure Fernando Galas’s lot in Tucson and witnessed the creation of a title document.

**José Gallegos** was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was a Sergeant by June 1818, serving with the horse herd. In July he was sick, but had returned to guarding the horse herd by September. He was stationed in New Mexico in November and December of 1818. José was married in Tubac on 15 November 1819 to Doña Agustina Herran. The wedding was performed by Narciso Gutierrez, with Francisco Marques, Teodoro Ramirez, and Juan Gallegos serving as witnesses. Agustina was the daughter of Nicolas de la Herran and María Loreto Marques.
José A. Gallegos was born about 1819-1820 in Sonora. He was married to María Francisca R. Orozco. Francisca was born circa 1830 in Sonora, Mexico. On 15 July 1854, José purchased land from José María Acedo. In August 1860, the Gallegos were living in Tucson where José was a farmer. He owned real estate valued at $500 and personal property valued at $1,000. He, his wife, and their three oldest children could not read or write. On 10 January 1864, a José Gallegos (perhaps a different man) sold a house and lot on Main Street to Jeremiah Riordan on 21 July 1864. In March 1867, José and Francisca lived with their children in Tucson- Juana, Cayetano, Carmel, Mercedes, and Refugia.

In 1870, José and Francisca lived in Tucson with their children (Juana, Caitana, Carmel, Mercedes, and Refugia), as well as a stonemason from Canada named Joseph McLaughlin. José was a laborer with $500 in real estate and $200 in personal property. Francisca died on 26 July 1876 and was buried in Tucson on the following day. José A. Gallegos and María Francisca R. Orozco were the parents of seven children:

i. **Domingo Gallegos** was born circa 1844 in Sonora, Mexico. Domingo died on 28 November 1863 in Tucson and was buried the next day.  

ii. **Juana Gallegos** was born circa 1849-1850 in Sonora, Mexico. Juana was married to **Reyes Durazo**.

iii. **Cayetana Gallegos** was born circa 1850-1851 in Sonora, Mexico. Cayetana was married on 19 October 1872 in Tucson to **Francisco Barraza**. Mariano Acedo and Leonisia Ortiz witnessed the ceremony. Francisco was the son of Juan [?] Barraza and Carmen Sosa.

iv. **Carmel Gallegos** was born circa 1851-1852 in Sonora, Mexico.

v. **Mercedes Gallegos** was born circa 1855-1856 in Sonora, Mexico.

vi. **Catarina Gallegos** was born circa March 1860 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.

vii. **Mary Dominga del Refugia Gallego** was born on 12 May 1864 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was baptized there on 21 May 1864, with Ferdinand Urquides and Francisca Otero as her godparents.

Juan Gallegos and María del Rosario were the parents of one child:

i. **Salvador Gallegos** was born in 1780 in Tucson, Sonora.

Juan Gallegos and María Burruel were the parents of one child:

i. **Isidro Gallegos** was born circa 1800-1801 in Tucson, Sonora.

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1443 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:47-48.  
1444 Jose A. Gallegos household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 9, dwelling 93, family 92.  
1445 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:12.  
1446 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1040-1046.  
1447 Jose Gallego household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 21, dwelling 232, family 232.  
1448 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:120.  
1449 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:15.  
1450 St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:102-103.  
1451 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:23 no. 199.  
1452 McCarty 1976:122.  
1453 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.  
1454 Collins 1970:19; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.
Juana Gallegos was born circa 1849-1850 in Sonora, Mexico, daughter of José Gallegos and María Francisca Orozco. Juana was married on 17 January 1870 in Tucson to Reyes Durazo. Pedro Burrue and Jesús María Ortiz witnessed the ceremony. Reyes was a resident of Hermosillo and was the son of Domingo Durazo and Antonia Valenzuela.\(^{1455}\) Reyes Duraso is listed in the 1870 U.S. Census in Tucson. He lived with a miner named T. D. Jones and worked as a blacksmith, owning $200 in property.\(^{1456}\) It is uncertain if this is the same man who married Juana Gallegos. Reyes was born circa 1850 in Sonora.

On 19 June 1880, Reyes and his wife (listed as “C.”) lived in Tucson with their daughter (listed as “D.”). Reyes worked as a laborer.\(^{1457}\) Reyes Durazo and Juana Gallegos were the parents of one child:

i. **Dominga Durazo** was born on 7 February 1872. She was baptized in Tucson on 11 February 1872, with Tomás Elías and Cayetana Gallegos as his godparents.\(^{1458}\)

Juana Gallegos was born circa November 1852 in Tucson, daughter of Isidro Gallegos and Guadalupe Elías. She was married on 22 August 1873 in Pima County to Gavino Altamirano [they were married a second time on 28 May 1886].\(^{1459}\) Gavino was born in February 1853 in Mexico, son of Manuel Altamirano.

On 2 July 1900, Gavino and Juana lived in the second precinct of San Xavier with three children: Juana, María, and Benjamin. Gavino worked as a farmer.\(^{1460}\) Juana died on 19 December 1924 at 910 Osborn Street in Tucson from stomach cancer.\(^{1461}\) Gavino died on 10 May 1930 at 910 S. 11th Avenue in Tucson from senility.\(^{1462}\)

Gavino Altamirano and Juana Gallegos were the parents of four children (one died prior to 1900):

i. **Ramón Altamirano** was born on 17 August 1874 and was baptized the next day in Tucson. José María Peralta and Concepcion Gallegos were his godparents.\(^{1463}\)

ii. **Juana Altamirano** was born in October 1888 in Arizona.

iii. **María Altamirano** was born in April 1894 in Arizona.

iv. **Benjamín Altamirano** was born in March 1895 in Arizona.

Maria Macaria Gallegos was born about 1850 in Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Ramón Gallegos and María Juana Ruelas. Macaria was married on 26 December 1868 in Tucson to Antonio Uries. Father Boucard performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by Abundio Moreno and Jesús Manduraga. Antonio was born circa 1840 in Arizpe, Sonora, Mexico, the son of Mariano Urias and María Dolores Chacon.\(^{1464}\) In 1852, Antonio appears in a census of Arizpe living with his father, who was a shoemaker.\(^{1465}\)

On 7 June 1870, Antonio and Macaria were living in Tucson with Antonio’s father, Mariano [born circa 1816, working as a shoemaker], their son Mateo, and another relative, 11-year-old Petra Uries [Urias]. Antonio was working as a silversmith and owned $400 in real estate and $300 in personal property. A servant, Abundio Moreno, and a woman named Margarita Perres [Perez] also lived with the family.\(^{1466}\) Macaria is also listed as living with her

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\(^{1455}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:64.


\(^{1457}\) R. Duraso household, 1880 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 39, SD 1, page 46, household 399.

\(^{1458}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:171.

\(^{1459}\) Negley and Lindley 1994:2.

\(^{1460}\) Gavino Altimirano household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier Precinct 2, ED 46, sheet 198A.

\(^{1461}\) Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, State Index no. 357.

\(^{1462}\) Arizona State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, State File No. 465, Local Registrar’s No. 400.

\(^{1463}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:254.

\(^{1464}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:29.


\(^{1466}\) Antonio Uries household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 23, dwelling 245, family 245.
Antonio purchased a deed from the Village of Tucson for Lot 9 of Block 220 on 11 September 1872. On 13 September 1876, Antonio and Macaria sold land in the northwest quarter of Section 35, Township 14 South, Range 13 East to Tully & Ochoa for $400.

The couple has not been located on the 1880 census. On 3 September 1880, Antonio and Macaria sold portions of Lots 15 and 16 of Block 223 to Charles Schultz for $650. On the same day the couple sold another portion of these two lots to Maximo Zúñiga for $500. The 1881 and 1883-1884 Tucson City Directories list Antonio as a jeweler at business at 330 Meyer Street. He was known for his filigree work and for his silversmithing.

Antonio died on 4 September 1886 from typhoid fever at his father’s home in Arizpe. He was buried at Arizpe, Mexico. Macaria gave birth to her last child Dolores shortly afterward. Her oldest son was 10-years-old and had to quit school to help the family. Macaria worked as a seamstress to earn money to pay off the mortgage.

On 16 June 1900, Macaria lived at 133 Cushing Street with three children—Antonio, Ramón, and Dolores, and a boarder, Mateo Pacho. Her two sons were working as a salesman and a stableman, respectively.

One of Macaria’s granddaughters recalled “Grandma Macaria was a very neat housekeeper. There was always a fire in the wood stove, with a coffee pot set on the back. Every day she cooked beans and made tortillas. Grandma Macaria was very good to me. She showed her love in many ways. When she baked biscuits, she would make a tiny biscuit between each four biscuits. I would have croup at night. I was a heavy sleeper and would be awakened by Grandma Macaria rubbing lard mixed with kerosene on my chest and giving me a spoon full of the mixture to break up the phlegm. She taught me that certain dresses and shoes were to be worn every day and others only on Sundays....”

Macaria died on 21 September 1909 at 133 Cushing Street in Tucson from an abdominal tumor: “distension too great to determine organ involved”. She was buried at Holy Hope Cemetery in an unmarked grave.

Antonio Urias and María Macaria Gallegos were the parents of twelve children:

i. **Hermenegilda Urias** was born on 11 April 1868. She was baptized on 13 April 1868 with Mariano Urias and Juana Ruelas as her godparents.

ii. **Manuel Mateo Urias** was born on 1 September 1869. He was baptized on 20 September 1869 with Francisco Munguia and Matilda Carrio acting as his godparents.

iii. **Felicita Urias** was born on 20 November 1871. She was baptized the same day with Jesús Pacheco and Guadalupe Pacheco acting as her godparents.

iv. **Macario Urias** was born on 22 November 1872. He was baptized on 23 November 1872 with Placido Ruelas and Petra Ruelas serving as his godparents.

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1467 Ramon Gallego household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 39, dwelling 442, family 441.
1468 Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:51-53.
1469 Pima County Deed Record Entry 3:568-571.
1470 Pima County Deed Record Entry 7:346-348.
1471 Pima County Deed Record Entry 7:346-348.
1474 Macaria Urias household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 48, sheet 21A.
1476 Death Certificate, Arizona Territorial Board of Health, Pima County, September 1909, no. 861.
1478 St. Augustine Church Baptisms, 1:70.
1479 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:109.
1480 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:165.
1481 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:192.
v.  **José Celestino Antonio G. Urias** was born on 6 April 1876. He was baptized on 7 April 1876 with José Maria Ramirez and Concepcion Urias serving as his godparents.\(^{1482}\) José was married on 11 November 1900 to **Ignacia Terrazas**.\(^{1483}\)

vi.  **Eduvigen Esperanza Urias** was born on 17 October 1877. He was baptized on 20 October 1877 with Alejandro Franco and Josefa Franco acting as his godparents.\(^ {1484}\)

vii. **Aurelia Urias** was born on 17 February 1879. She was baptized on 23 February 1879 with Nicolas Sosa and Emilia Elías serving as her godparents.\(^ {1485}\)

viii. **Manuel Urias** was born on 19 July 1880. He was baptized on 7 August 1880 with Angel Contreras and Jesús Andrade acting as his godparents.\(^ {1486}\)

ix.  **José J. Urias** was born on 11 August 1882 in Tucson. He was baptized the same day with Ramón Herredia and Isabel Gallego serving as his godparents.\(^ {1487}\)

x. **Mariana Refugio Urias** was born on 2 July 1883 in Tucson. She was baptized on 4 July 1883 with Guillermo Uribe and Carmen Gallegos acting as his padrinos.\(^ {1488}\) Refugio was married on 1 December 1898 in Tucson to **Francisco Encinas**. Refugio died on 13 April 1903 at 135 Cushing Street in Tucson from “acute dilation of heart”.\(^ {1489}\)

xi. **Ramón Urias** was born on 30 August 1883 in Tucson. He was baptized on 1 September 1883 with Ludovicus Palma and Isabella Ochoa acting as his godparents.\(^ {1490}\) Ramón was married on 14 July 1905 in Tucson to **Eloisa Peña**. Ramón died in 1933 and Eloisa in November 1944.\(^ {1491}\)

xii. **Cypriana Dolores Urias** was born on 26 September 1886. She was baptized on 27 September 1886 with Ramón Gallegos and Ysabel Gallegos acting as her godparents.\(^ {1492}\) Dolores was married in 1903 to **Frederick Charles Wright**. She died on 15 January 1915.\(^ {1493}\)

**Ramón Gallegos** was born on 29 October 1827,\(^ {1494}\) son of Isidro Gallegos and Guadalupe Elías.\(^ {1495}\) On 16 March 1848, Ramon was on the list of “Guardia Nacional Hombres” for Tucson.\(^ {1496}\) On 26 May 1848, Ramón was among the men who could vote in Tucson.\(^ {1497}\) He was married about 1850 to **María Juana Ruelas**. Juana was born on 16 March 1831 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico daughter of Fernando Ruelas and Teresa Siqueiros. On 20 January 1856, Ramón Gallego testified about the ownership of Fernando Galas’s house.\(^ {1498}\) On 29 August 1862, Ramón and Juana were padrinos for Soterus Ruelas, son of Francisco Gallegos and Sacramento Cruz.\(^ {1499}\)

\(^{1482}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:345; United States passport application filed 14 September 1921 lists his name as Antonio G., viewed online at [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) on 13 December 2007.

\(^{1483}\)Holder 1992:70.

\(^{1484}\)Holder 1992:5-23.


\(^{1487}\)Holder 1992:5-25.


\(^{1489}\)Return of a Death, City of Tucson, No. of Burial Permit 2003; Holder 1992:71.

\(^{1490}\)Holder 1992:5-30.

\(^{1491}\)Holder 1992:72.

\(^{1492}\)Holder 1992:5-34.

\(^{1493}\)Holder 1992:74.

\(^{1494}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 18 on 16 March 1848, suggesting an 1830 birth date.

\(^{1495}\)Ramón Gallegos file, AHS/SAD.

\(^{1496}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.

\(^{1497}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

\(^{1498}\)Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:2-3.

\(^{1499}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:17 no. 148.
Juana “staged a one woman rebellion against the Catholic church’s demand that every citizen help with the construction of San Agustín church... As you know... everyone had to help— the men in making adobes, in bringing in timbers from the Santa Ritas, and the women in carrying water for mixing the adobes. The women had to walk down to Manning’s ranch to get the water from the Santa Cruz. It was hard work. One day my mother became angry, said she would not carry any more water. My aunt protested and threatened to spank her unless she did, but my mother said she was too tired to care and stopped working. Tucson was one hundred per cent Catholic in those days and such behavior was something to start everyone talking”.  

1500 Juana would have been in her early 30s when this happened, so it is unlikely she would have been spanked by her sister. 

In 1864, Ramón worked as a laborer in Tucson, living with his wife and children (Macaria, Altagracia, Isabel, Juan).  

1501 In 1866, Ramón and Juana and their children (Anastacio, Macario, Isabella, Juan, and Ramón) lived in Tucson.  

1502 In 1867, Ramón and Juana lived in Tucson with their children (Altagracia, Isabel, Juan, Ramón, Antonio). 

The family traveled to San Xavier for feast days and to Magdalena, Sonora each October 4th for the feast of San Francisco, the latter journey taking three days each way.  

1505 On 11 June 1870, Ramón and his family lived in Tucson, where he worked as a blacksmith. He owned $300 in real estate and had personal property valued at $100.  

1506 On 19 April 1873, Ramón and Juana sold a field property in Tucson to Charles T. Hayden for $268.78.  

1507 Ramón was still alive in 1877. 

1508 Juana has not been located on the 1880 census. Juana signed a document in 1890 with four of her children. The fact that Ramón did not sign the document indicates he was probably deceased. In the 1899 Tucson City Directory, Juana is listed as living at 136 W. Jackson Street. On 4 June 1900, the census taker listed her at that address along with her daughter Isabel, her son Ramón and his wife Margarita, and that couple’s four-month-old son Luis.  

1510 Juana died on 10 July 1904 at 136 W. Jackson Street in Tucson from a stroke. 

1511 She is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery. 

1512 Ramón Gallegos and María Juana Ruelas were the parents of nine children: 

i. María Macaria Gallegos was born about 1850 in Sonora, Mexico. Macaria was married to Antonio Urias. 

ii. Altagracia Gallegos was born circa 1855 in Sonora, Mexico. She was married to Geronimo Acedo. In the 1899 Tucson City Directory she is listed as living at 416 Court Street. 

iii. Isabel Gallegos was born about 1861 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. Isabel was interviewed by Bernice Cosulich in the 1930s “Our lives were simple and happy. We were all very poor in those days, but we were happy.”  

1513 She was married on 29 April 1909 in Pima County to Braulio Elías. Braulio was born circa 1850/1851. In June 1880 he lived in Tucson with his 19-year-old wife (identified as “J.O.”) and three children- Braulio Jr., Francisco, and a daughter “J.”.  

1515 Braulio is listed as a blacksmith in the 1897 City
Directory of Tucson. On 23 April 1910, the couple lived at 134 Jackson Street with Braulio working as a blacksmith. In 1920, Braulio and Isabel lived at 136 Sabino Street in Tucson. Braulio worked as a wood dealer. Braulio died on 3 July 1926 at 136 W. Jackson Street in Tucson from a heart attack. Ysabel died on 17 November 1941 in Tucson. She and Braulio are buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

iv. **Juan Baptiste Gallegos** was born on 21 January 1862 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. He was baptized on 29 August 1862 in Tucson, with José Gallegos and Teresa Siqueiros as godparents. Juan was married to Domitila (Teofila) Padilla.

v. **Juan Ramón Gallegos** was born in July 1865. He was baptized on 7 February 1866 with Reyes Mendoza and Maria Cruz acting as his godparents. Ramón was married to Margarita Aroz.

vi. **Antonio Gallegos** was born on 3 February 1867 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. He was baptized there on 8 February 1867 with Refugio Pacheco and Paula Cruz acting as godparents. Antonio was married to Matilde Cruz.

vii. **Pedro Gallegos** was born on 4 May 1869 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. He was baptized on 12 May 1869 with Antonia Grijalva acting as his godparent. Pedro was married to Refugio Uranga. Pedro also used the surname Galles.

viii. **José Francisco de Paula Gallegos** was born on 1 April 1871. He was baptized on 2 April 1871. He died on 16 August 1871 in Tucson and was buried the next day.

ix. **José Francisco Gallegos** was born on 21 August 1872. He was baptized the same day with Gabino Ortega and Carmel Martinez acting as his godparents. This child died on 15 September 1875 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery the following day.

**Salvador Gallegos** was born in 1780 the Tucson Presidio, son of Juan Gallegos and María del Rosario. He was a Roman Catholic, was five ft two inches tall, had red hair and black eyebrows, dark eyes, a large nose, a ruddy complexion, and did not have a beard. He enlisted to serve at the Tucson Presidio as a drummer for ten years on 16 October 1792, signing his enlistment papers with a cross. Salvador was still a soldier at the Presidio on 1 September 1800. In February 1802 he was stationed in Tucson. By 18 December 1809 he had been engaged in seven campaigns and seven briefer missions during which 40 Apaches were killed or captured and 82 horses recovered. He was promoted to carbiner on 18 December 1810. He began to receive an extra six reales on 1

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1517 Braulio Elias household, 1920 US census, Pima County, Tucson, ED 100, page 3B, dwelling 65, family 76.
1518 Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, July 1926 no. 824.
1520 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:17 no. 149.
1522 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:27 no.1.
1524 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:50.
1525 St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, page 64, no.962; Holder 1992:52.
1526 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:103.
1528 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:149.
1529 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:55.
1530 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:184.
1531 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:105.
1532 AGN 243; McCarty 1976:122; Collins 1970:18; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83, AHS/SAD.
1533 McCarty 1976:118.
1534 AGI, GUAD 294.
January 1811 due to his length of service. He left to fight the Insurgents on 23 January 1811. He was promoted to sergeant on 6 October 1812 in reward for his outstanding service at the battle of Rancho San Antonio on 16 September 1812. He began to receive an additional 9 reales a month beginning on 16 October 1912. He was the first corporal beginning on 12 September 1813. On 1 January 1817, Salvador was a Corporal, Brevet Sergeant, with a nine reales bonus. He was working on the coast. He returned from fighting the insurgents on 10 June 1817. He was promoted to Sergeant on 20 November 1817. In August and November 1818 he was helping to guard the horse herd.

GAMEZ

Pedro Gamez was a member of the Light Troop in 1778. He had a 59 peso credit in his account.

GAMUNEZ

Joaquín Gamunez was the 1st Corporal at the Presidio in 1778. He had a one peso credit in his account at the time.

GARCÍA

Feliciano García was married prior to 1797 to Rosa Ruiz. In 1797, Feliciano was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with Rosa and a son.

Fernando García was married to Claudia Piña. In early 1848 the couple and their son Rosario lived in Tucson. On 26 May 1848, Fernando was among the men who could vote in Tucson. Fernando García and Claudia Piña were the parents of one child:

i. José Rosario García was born on 2 September 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 4 September 1844 in Tucson. His godparents were Trinidad Barrios and María Lugarda Lucas.

Hilarion García was a soldier at Santa Cruz in 1851. In August 1852, García was leading a group of soldiers from Tucson when they ran into John Russell Bartlett’s group. He was Captain at the military colony from 1854. In April 1854, a surveying party came upon García and a group of Mexican soldiers and peaceful Apaches, who were planning to ambush some Apaches who were planning an attack. During the raid, García’s men killed the leader of the attacking group (a Mexican man called Romero) and a number of Apaches (at least seven). He was

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1535 McCarty 1976:122-123.
1536 Dobyns 1960:160.
1538 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.
1539 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
1540 Dobyns 1976:156.
1542 Collins 1970:22; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
1543 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
1545 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 120, no. 156.
1546 Officer 1989:269.
1547 Officer 1989:276.
promoted to chief inspector of the military colonies in the region shortly afterwards.\textsuperscript{1548} He led his forces against the Arivaipa Apaches next and recovered cattle that had been stolen from Imuris. He was ordered to return the cattle to their rightful owners.\textsuperscript{1549} García was still stationed at the military colony in January through September 1855. At that time he was serving with the boundary escort.\textsuperscript{1550}

Juan García was married to Felipa Ortega prior to 1831. In 1831, Juan was a soldier at the Presidio, living there with his wife.\textsuperscript{1551}

Ramón García was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was serving with the pack train.\textsuperscript{1552} He was with the King’s cattle in July 1818 and guarding the horse herd in August and September. He returned to guard duty in October and watched over cattle herd in November and December 1818.\textsuperscript{1553}

GASTELO (see CASTELLO)

GASTELUM

Juan María Gastelum was born circa 1763 at the Villa del Fuerte near Arispe, Sonora, son of José Manuel Gastelum and his wife Manuela. At age 15 he was a farmer, five ft three inches tall, and Roman Catholic. He had a white complexion, and an aquiline face. He enlisted for ten years on 19 February 1788, with Corporal Granillo and Soldier Cancio as witnesses.\textsuperscript{1554} Juan was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791. He had a 187 peso debt in his account. In 1792 he had a 82 peso debit.\textsuperscript{1555} He had received a gunshot wound in his wrist eight months prior to the 1792 Annual Report and was placed on medical leave because he could not hold a gun or lance.\textsuperscript{1556}

GAUNA

Antonio Gauna was married prior to 1831 to Gertrudis Corrales. In 1831, the Gauna family lived in a civilian household in Tucson with an adult Andenga Fernandez.\textsuperscript{1557} Gertrudis died prior to 9 June 1835. On that date an investigation was conducted by Father Antonio Gonzáles as to whether Antonio would be allowed to marry Doña Guadalupe Pacheco. Guadalupe was born circa 1812, daughter of Ygnacio Pacheco and Doña Rita Duran.\textsuperscript{1558} Antonio Gauna and one of his wives was the parent of one child:

i. Isidro Guana

Francisco Gauna was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He had a 84 peso debit in 1791 and a 33 peso credit the next year.\textsuperscript{1559} He was in Tucson in February 1802.\textsuperscript{1560} This may be the same Francisco Gauna

\textsuperscript{1548}Officer 1989:277.
\textsuperscript{1549}Officer 1989:277.
\textsuperscript{1550}Officer 1989:280, 331, 391.
\textsuperscript{1551}McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2 column 2.
\textsuperscript{1552}Dobyns 1976:160.
\textsuperscript{1553}AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
\textsuperscript{1554}AGS, Section 7047, document 10.
\textsuperscript{1555}AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
\textsuperscript{1556}AGS, Section 7047, document 10.
\textsuperscript{1557}McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.
\textsuperscript{1558}Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL microfilm 811, roll 1.
\textsuperscript{1559}AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
\textsuperscript{1560}AGI, GUAD 294.
who served as a carabineer in 1818. In June and September 1818 he was reported to be sick. In October and December he was with the pack train.\footnote{AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.}

**GERMAN**

*Manuel German* was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791. He had a 102 peso debt in his account.\footnote{AGS, Section 7047, document 6.}

**GOMEZ**

*Bernardo Gomez* was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in February 1802.\footnote{AGI, GUAD 294.}

**GONGORA**

*José Joachin Gongora* was a soldier at the Presidio in 1778. He had a seven peso credit. On 14 August 1780 he witnessed Manuel Ortega’s enlistment papers in Tucson.\footnote{AGI, GUAD 280, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, October-December 1800.} On 24 December 1783 he had a 33 peso debit.\footnote{Dobyns 1976:155, 157.}

**GONZÁLES**

*Angel Gonzales* was born circa 1838/1840 in Arizona, son of Geronimo Gonzales and Trinidad Pacheco. On 4 August 1860, he lived with Fructuoso Castro and Gertrudis Vilderay in Tucson.\footnote{AGI, GUAD 294.} Angel lived in Tucson in 1867.\footnote{Urtosa Castro household, 1860 US census, Arizona, New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 14, dwelling 132, family 135.} On 3 June 1870, Angel lived with his brother Concepcion Gonzales’ family in Tucson. He was working as a laborer.\footnote{Dobyns 1976:160; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.} Angel died in February 1871, aged 32 years, and was buried on 21 February 1871 in Tucson.\footnote{St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:49.}

*Antonio Gonzáles* was a soldier stationed in Tucson in February 1802.\footnote{McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 3.} He was still there from 1 January 1817 through December 1818. He was due a nine reales bonus but was listed as an invalid.\footnote{Urtosa Castro household, 1860 US census, Arizona, New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 12, dwelling 133, family 133.} It is probable that the same Antonio Gonzáles was married prior to 1831 to *Carmen Duran*. Carmen was the sister of Rita Duran de Pacheco and Guadalupe Duran de González. In 1831, the couple lived with Nestor Gonzáles and his wife in a civilian household in Tucson.\footnote{McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 3.}

*Concepcion Gonzáles* was born in December 1834/1838 in Arizona, son of Geronimo Gonzales and Trinidad Pacheco. He was married circa 1859/1860 to *Esquipula Castro*. Esquipula was born circa 1845-1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Jesús Castro and Rafaela Burruel. On 4 August 1860, Concepcion and Esquipula lived...
with her parents in Tucson. Concepcion worked as a silversmith. On 3 June 1870, the couple, their children Louisa and Trinidad, and a 29-year-old man who was probably Concepcion’s brother, Angel Gonzales, lived in Tucson. Concepcion was working as a silversmith. The family owned $200 in real estate and $150 in personal property. The family has not been located on the 1880 census. In July 1900, the couple and two children, Angelita and Concepcion, lived in Redington Precinct No. 5 with Concepcion operating a farm. “Estipula” reported that she had five living children. The family has not been located on the 1910 census.

Concepcion González and Esquipula Castro were the parents of ten children:

i. **María Eloisa Gonzáles** was born circa July 1861. She was baptized on 17 October 1861 in Tucson with José María Peralta and Cecilia Peralta as her godparents.

ii. **José Gonzáles** was born on 1 October 1863 and was baptized in Tucson on 8 October 1863. His godparents were Raymundus Castro and Gertrudis Herrera.

iii. **María Alcaria Gonzáles** was born circa September 1865 and was baptized on 5 March 1866. Her godparents were Francisco Castro and Vicenta Ruelas.

iv. **Trinidad Gonzáles** was 17 days old when baptized in Tubac on 3 March 1867. The child’s godparents were Pedro Errera and Dolores Lucero.

v. **Geronimo Guadalupe Gonzáles** was born on 25 January 1869 and was baptized on 26 January 1869 in Tucson. His godparents were Trinidad Telles and María Juana Granillo.

vi. **Narcisco Gonzáles** was born on 29 October 1870 and was baptized on 31 October 1870. His godparents were Angel Gonzáles and Felipa Mariscal. He died on 7 June 1877 in Tucson and was buried the same day.

vii. **Manuela Gonzáles** was born on 5 January 1873 and was baptized on 7 January 1873. Her godparents were Manuela Nevarez and B. D. Fairbanks.

viii. **Candelario Gonzáles** was born circa 1874. He died on 6 June 1877 and was buried the same day.

ix. **Angelita Gonzales** was born in August 1884 in Arizona.

x. **Concepcion Gonzales** was born in December 1886 in Arizona.

**Espíritu Gonzáles** was an adult living in the household of Francisco Díaz and his wife Bernarda Gonzáles in 1831.

**Francisco Gonzáles** was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 63 peso debit in his account.

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1573 Concepcion Gonzales household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 14, dwelling 134, family 138.

1574 Concepcion Gonzales household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 12, dwelling 133, family 133.

1575 Concepcion Gonzales household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Redington Precinct No. 5, ED 46, sheet 25B, dwelling 506, family 579.

1576 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:13 no.107.

1577 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:6 no.50.

1578 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:36 no.45.

1579 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:51.

1580 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:90.

1581 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:135.

1582 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:135.

1583 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:196.

1584 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:135.


1586 Dobyns 1976:158.
Geronimo Gonzáles was born circa 1805/1806.\textsuperscript{1587} He was a soldier living by himself at Tucson in 1831.\textsuperscript{1588} He was married between 1831 and 1845 to Trinidad Pacheco. Geronimo signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845.\textsuperscript{1589} On 29 August 1845 in Tucson, the couple were godparents to an Apache named María Antonio.\textsuperscript{1590} On 2 September 1845, Geronimo was godparent with Ramona Urias to María del Carmen Esquipulas Vilderratay, daughter of José María Vilderraz and Rafaela Flores.\textsuperscript{1591}

On 16 March 1848, Geronimo contributed money to the National Guard.\textsuperscript{1592} In early 1848, the couple and their five children—Concepcion, Jesús María, Angel, Antonio, and Josefa—lived in Tucson. On 26 May 1848, Geronimo was among the men who could vote in Tucson.\textsuperscript{1593} Geronimo signed a petition on 6 February 1850 asking that a resident priest be sent to Tucson.\textsuperscript{1594}

Geronimo Gonzáles and Trinidad Pacheco were the parents of five children:

i. Concepcion Gonzáles was born circa December 1834/1838 in Arizona.

ii. Jesús María Gonzáles was born prior to 1845.

iii. Angel Gonzáles was born circa 1838/1840 in Arizona.

iv. José Antonio Gonzáles was born on 11 July 1845. He was baptized on 29 August 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. His godparents were José Romero and Manuela Burrola [Burruel?].\textsuperscript{1595}

v. José Francisco Gonzáles was born on 6 September 1847. He was baptized on 2 January 1848 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. His godparents were Francisco Castro and Ramona Ruiz.\textsuperscript{1596}

Guadalupe Gonzáles was born circa January 1831-1834, daughter of Juan Gonzáles and Ramona Ruelas.\textsuperscript{1597} Guadalupe was married to Lorenzo Renteria.\textsuperscript{1598} Lorenzo was born circa 1835 in Tucson (according to the 1864 census) or Sonora, Mexico (1870 census). The couple and their two oldest children have not been located on the 1860 census. In 1864, the couple lived with Guadalupe’s mother Ramona and their three children—Antonio, Julian, and Gumisinda.\textsuperscript{1599} The family has not been located on the 1866 Arizona Territorial census. In March 1867 the couple lived with their four children—Antonia, Julian, Merridia, and Manuelita—and Guadalupe’s mother Ramona Ruelas in Tucson.\textsuperscript{1600}

On 18 June 1870, the couple lived in Tucson with their four children: Antonia, Hume Cindy, Julian, and Cleofa. Lorenzo worked as a farmer and owned $1,200 in real estate and $800 in personal property.\textsuperscript{1601} Lorenzo participated in the April 1871 Camp Grant Massacre.\textsuperscript{1602} The couple has not been located on the 1880 census. On 18 June 1900, Guadalupe lived with her daughter María Renteria at 196 S. Main Street in Tucson.\textsuperscript{1603} Guadalupe died from cancer of the esophagus and old age on 5 March 1903 at 196 S. Main in Tucson.\textsuperscript{1604}

\textsuperscript{1587} AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 42 on 16 March 1848.

\textsuperscript{1588} McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson Presidio, page 2, column 3.

\textsuperscript{1589} Officer 1989:182.

\textsuperscript{1590} Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 175, no. 189.

\textsuperscript{1591} Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 175, no. 192.

\textsuperscript{1592} AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.

\textsuperscript{1593} AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

\textsuperscript{1594} Officer 1989:385.

\textsuperscript{1595} Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 175, no. 187.

\textsuperscript{1596} Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 192.

\textsuperscript{1597} Holder 1992:34.

\textsuperscript{1598} Holder 1992:34.

\textsuperscript{1599} 1864 Territorial Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 559-564.

\textsuperscript{1600} Lorenzo Rentiera household, 1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 240-246.

\textsuperscript{1601} Lorenzo Rentiera household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 68, dwelling 769, family 769.

\textsuperscript{1602} Camp Grant Massacre Ephemera file, AHS/SAD.

\textsuperscript{1603} Guadalupe Gonzáles household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 48, sheet 22A.
Lorenzo Renteria and Guadalupe Gonzáles were the parents of seven children:

i. **Antonio Gonzáles** was born circa 1853.

ii. **Julian Gonzáles** was born circa 1859. He was married to **Jesús** (~?~). On 15 June 1900 the couple and three children, Juan, Cruz, and Julian, lived at 200 S. Main with Julian working as a carpenter. Julian died from pulmonary tuberculosis at 200 South Main Street in Tucson on 20 January 1902.

iii. **Maria del Carmen Renteria** was born circa July 1860 and was baptized on 16 October 1861, aged 15 months. Her godparents were Jesús Nuñez and Dolores Ruelas.

iv. **Gumisinda Gonzáles** was born circa 1858/1861.

v. **José Aloisius Renteria** was born on 18 August 1863 and was baptized on 20 August 1863. His godparents were Juan Elias and Ma. Jesús Orosco.

vi. **Maria Luciana Cleofas Renteria** was born on 7 January 1869. She was baptized on 11 January 1869 with Rafael Rodriguez and Dionisia Bildarray as her godparents.

vii. **Maria Porta Renteria** was born on 11 September 1871. She was baptized in Tucson on 11 September 1871 with Clara Martinez as her godmother.

José Antonio Gonzáles was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791. He had a 10 peso debt in his account. He was married prior to 1797 to **Antonia Ramirez**. In 1797, José was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and daughter. He purchased a field from Marcos Castro.

José Antonio Gonzáles and Antonia Ramirez were the parents of one child:

i. **Ramona Gonzáles**

José María Gonzáles was born circa 1767 at Tubac, Sonora, son of Juan de la Rosa Gonzáles and María Hilaria del Carmen Carrasco. José’s parents lived near Suamca in the mid 1750s, when his sister María Antonia Gertrudis Gonzáles was baptized. At age 19 he was working as a peasant, was five ft two inches tall, and was a Roman Catholic. He had light chestnut brown hair, brown eyes, a regular nose, one scar on his left cheek, a ruddy complexion, and was beardless. He enlisted for 10 years at Tucson on 10 September 1796, with his enlistment witnessed by Lieutenant Don Francisco Barrios and the Distinguished Don Juan Beldarrain. José María was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He had a debt of 88 pesos in 1791 and a credit of 39 pesos the following year.

José María witnessed José Gregorio Martinez’s enlistment papers on 11 August 1792. Gonzáles was married prior to 1797 to **Casilda Barrios**. In 1797, José was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife. He was in Tucson in February 1802. José was a Sergeant at the Presidio on 1 January 1817.

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1604 Return of a Death, City of Tucson, Record No. 65, Burial Permit No. 1963.
1605 Julian Renteria household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 48, sheet 19B.
1606 Return of a Death, City of Tucson, Record No. 1489.
1607 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:12 no. 103.
1608 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:5 no. 41.
1609 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:90.
1610 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:161.
1611 AGS, Section 7047, document 6.
1612 Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
1613 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 80, AHS/SAD.
1615 AGN 253, page 234.
1616 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
1618 Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
was due a 90 reales bonus, but was sick at the time the roster was made. José was declared an invalid on 16 October 1817. He was an invalid in June 1818 and was receiving a 112 reales bonus.

In 1831, a José María Gonzáles was still listed as an invalid soldier at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife and a child named Concepcion Escalante.

Juan Nepomuceno Gonzáles was born prior to 1810. He and Ignacio Sardina served as caretakers to the priest’s residence and possessions in 1830 after the Franciscan priest was expelled. was married prior to 1831 to Dolores Martínez. In 1831, the couple and their five probable children lived in a civilian household in Tucson. A Juan González was the Justice of the Peace in Tucson on 20 April 1834. He wrote a letter, as Justice of the Peace, to Governor Escalante describing the escape of Indian prisoners captured by the Apaches during a raid at Babocómari. At the time he pronounced in favor of a plan by Tucson residents to change allegiance from the sovereign congress of the state to the central government of the nation. Juan was authorized to form a military expedition in August 1834 to attack the Apache. On 1 September 1834, Gonzales wrote to Governor Escalante that residents of Tucson had volunteered to fight the Apaches as long as munitions could be given to them. On 16 September 1834 Gonzáles led a group of 27 settlers, 10 Pima, 20 Apache scouts, and 200 Papagos. The group entered the Pinal Apache homeland and invaded as far as the Salt River. They returned on 1 October 1834. Gonzalez wrote a report praising the peaceful Apaches’ help in the expedition.

Juan Gonzáles and Dolores Martinez were the parents of five children:

i. Ignacia González was an adult in 1831.
ii. María González was an adult in 1831.
iii. Rosa González was a child in 1831.
iv. Ultor González was a child in 1831.
v. María Eulalia Gonzáles was a child in 1831.

Juan Gonzáles was married prior to 1831 to Ramona Ruelas. Ramona was born circa 1810-1815, daughter of Fernando Ruelas and Teresa Siqueiros. In 1831, Juan was a soldier in the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife. In 1848, Juan and Ramona lived with the child Guadalupe in Tucson. In 1864, Ramona was living in Tucson with her daughter, Guadalupe Gonzáles, and her son-in-law, Lorenzo “Ranterio.” Ramona was listed as a 40-year-old, although this is clearly incorrect. Ramona has not been located in the 1870 census. Ramona is reported to have died in 1888.

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1619 AGI, GUAD 294.
1621 AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, November 1817.
1622 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June 1818.
1624 Officer 1989:119.
1626 McCarty 1997:38.
1627 Officer 1989:127.
1628 McCarty 1997:45; Officer 1989:129.
1629 Officer 1989:130.
1630 Holder 1992:34.
1632 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
1633 1864 Territorial Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 559-564.
1634 Holder 1932:34.
Juan Gonzáles and Ramona Ruelas were the parents of one child:

i. **Guadalupe Gonzáles** was born circa January 1831-1834. Guadalupe was married to **Lorenzo Renteria**.\(^{1635}\)

   **Juana Gonzáles** was living in the household of Don Bernardo Urrea and Ygnacio Granillo in 1797.\(^{1636}\)

   **Nestor Gonzáles** was married prior to 1831 to **Guadalupe Duran**. Guadalupe was the sister of Rita Duran de Pacheco and Carmen Duran de González. In 1831, the couple lived in a civilian household in Tucson with Antonio González and his wife.\(^{1637}\)

   **Ramona Gonzáles** was the daughter of José Antonio Gonzáles and Antonia Ramirez. She received title papers for her field property on 16 May 1846 from acting judge Miguel Pacheco.\(^{1638}\)

   **Santiago Gonzáles** was the Trumpeter for the Cavalry at the Presidio on 1 September 1855. He was present in camp at that time.\(^{1639}\)

**GRANILLA/GRANILLO**

Alejandro Granillo was married prior to 1831 to **Maria Ignacia Orosco**. In 1831, Alejandro was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, three children, and two adults, Ignacia Orozco and Andrea Orosco; probably relatives of his wife.\(^ {1640}\) Alejandro Granillo and Maria Ignacia Orosco were the parents of three children:

i. **Bartolo Granillo** was a child in 1831.

ii. **Teodoro Granillo** was a child in 1831.

iii. **Maria Dolores Demetria Granillo** was a child in 1831 (She may actually be a daughter of Andrea Orosco).

**Andrés Granillo** was a Private in the Infantry on 1 September 1855. He was on guard duty at the time.\(^ {1641}\)

Bartolo Granilla was born circa 1815/1816,\(^ {1642}\) the son of Alejandro Granillo and Maria Ignacia Orosco. In 1831, Bartolo was living with the couple, his siblings Teodoro and Maria Dolores Demetria, and two other probable relatives Ignacia Orozco and Andrés Orosco.\(^ {1643}\) Bartolo was married prior to 1845 to **Maria Burreuel**. Maria was born circa 1825/1826 in Tubac. He purchased a field (milpa) from Antonio Ramirez for $100 on 1 November 1844.\(^ {1644}\) On 9 May 1846, Bartolo and Maria were godparents to a Yuman named José Andrés.\(^ {1645}\) Bartolo and Maria Dolores Acedo were godparents to María Tiburcia Everista Urrea, daughter of José Manuel Urrea and Maria Josefa Acedo on 31 August 1846 in Tucson.\(^ {1646}\) In early 1848 Bartolo and Maria loved in Tucson with their five

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\(^{1635}\) Holder 1992:34.

\(^{1636}\) Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.


\(^{1638}\) Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 80, AHS/SAD.

\(^{1639}\) Officer 1989:332.

\(^{1640}\) McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2 column 2.

\(^{1641}\) Officer 1989:331.

\(^{1642}\) AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 32 on 16 March 1848.

\(^{1643}\) McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 2.

\(^{1644}\) Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 78, field no. 1, AHS/SAD.

\(^{1645}\) Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 46, no. 135.

\(^{1646}\) Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 76.
children- José, Patricia, Francisco, Juana, and Nasaria. On 26 May 1848, Bartolo was among the men who could vote in Tucson. He was deceased prior to 1862.

In 1864, Maria was living in Tucson with her children (Patricia Burueles, Juana Burueles, Bartola Burueles, and Juan Burueles) as well as her son-in-law, Jesús Figueroa. María owned $150 in real estate and $15 in personal possessions. In March 1867, Maria lived with her family (Patricia, Andreas, Bartolo and Manuel), her son-in-law Jesús Figueroa, and her granddaughter Ana María Figueroa. María and three of her children (Patricia, Juana, and Bartola) purchased a property known as the “Rincon” from Granville and Sarah Oury on 11 April 1868. On the same day, the family sold a field adjoining the town called the “Ojito” to Granville Oury for $500.

In June 1870, Maria was living in Tucson with her daughter Juana and two small children, five-year-old Manuel Burruel and seven-year-old Juana, who may have been her grandchildren. She was working as a seamstress and owned $2,500 in real estate and $500 in personal property. Next door was her son Bartolo and son-in-law Trinidad Telles. On 31 March 1871, María sold a field to her daughter Patricia and son-in-law Jesús Figueroa. On 22 September 1871 María and her son Bartolo acted as guardians of Patricia and Juana, listed as minor children of Bartolo Granillo (although they were 24 and 20 at this time) when they sold a field property to Loreto Acedo for $150. On 17 August 1877, María and her children Juana Granilla and Bartolo Granilla sold a field, Lot 9 in Section 14, for $405 to Samuel Hughes.

Maria was living with her daughter Juana Burruel de Telles in June 1900, she was one of the oldest residents of Tucson.

Bartola Granilla and María Burruel were the parents of six children:

i. Francisco Granillo was born prior to 1848.
ii. Nasario Granillo was born prior to 1848.
iii. María Benita Ricarda Granilla was born on 1 April 1845. She was baptized on 29 August 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were Miguel Pacheco and Dolores Acedo.
iv. María Patricia Granilla was born on 19 March 1847 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She was baptized on 28 August 1847 in Tucson. Her godparents were Francisco Castro and Ramona Ruis. Patricia was married to George Pope and Jesús Figueroa.

v. Juana Granilla was born circa 1850/1851 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Juana was married to José Trinidad Telles.
vi. Bartolo Granilla was born circa 1851/1852 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. In 1870, Bartola was living with his brother-in-law Trinidad Telles and they were working as laborers. Bartola owned property valued at $100.

Domingo Granillo was one of three sergeants stationed at the Tucson Presidio in April 1804.
Francisco Granillo was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 164 peso debt and in 1792 a 26 peso debt in his account. 1665 He was there in 1797, living by himself. 1664 In February 1802, he was working with the cavalry. 1665

Two Francisco Granillos were stationed at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817, one being an invalid until at least December 1818. 1666 One is probably Francisco Granillo who was born about 1769 in Sonora, son of José Maria Granillo and Loreta Bravo. At age 32 he was 5 ft 2 inches tall, worked in the fields, and was a Roman Catholic. He had black hair and eyebrows, a regular nose, white skin, and a scar. He enlisted for 10 years on 4 [or 9?] October 1801 in Tucson, signing with a cross because he was illiterate; his enlistment witnessed by Bautista Romero and Cristobal Rodriguez. 1667

The other Francisco Granillo was in jail in June and July 1818, was guarding horses in September, and had been sent to San Ygnacio in October. He is listed on the December 1818 roster as “Juan” Granillo. 1668

Francisco Granillo was born circa 1804. 1669 He was married prior to 1831 to Gertrudis Meza [León?]. In 1831, the couple lived with their seven probable children in a civilian household in Tucson. 1670 Francisco was on the list of “Guarido Nacional Hombres” in Tucson on 16 March 1848. 1671 On 26 May 1848, Francisco was among the men who could vote in Tucson. 1672 Francisco Granillo and Gertrudis Meza [or León?] were the parents of seven children:

i. Rita Granillo was an adult in 1831.
ii. Andrés Granillo was a child in 1831.
iii. Jesús Granillo was a child in 1831. Jesús was married to Francisco Gallardo and Ramón Ortega.
iv. Pedro Granillo was a child in 1831.
v. Refugio Granillo was a child in 1831.
vi. Hermenegildo Granillo was a child in 1831.
vii. Concepcion Granillo was a child in 1831. She was married in 1846 to José Rodriguez.

Francisco Granillo signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845. 1673

José Antonio Granillo was born in Tucson, Sonora in 1778, son of José Domingo Granillo and Dolores Meza. He was a Roman Catholic, stood five ft three inches tall, had black hair and eyebrows, dark eyes, a light complexion, a round face, and was close shaven. He was a farmer before enlisting to serve at the Tucson Presidio for ten years on 1 January 1798. 1674 He was in Arispe with the packtrain in February 1802. 1675 José reenlisted for five years on 7 March 1809 and took a two month leave. He left Tucson to fight the Insurgents on the coast of El Rosario on 23 November 1810. He served at the Battle of Piaxtla. José received a raise of six reales beginning on 1 January 1813. He returned to Tucson on 19 October 1813. From 20 February 1816 to 26 April 1816 he took part in the campaigns led by Francisco Romero. He went on four patrols and killed two Apache warriors. Antonio was a soldier

1663 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
1664 Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
1665 AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, January-March 1802.
1667 AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, October 1801.
1668 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
1669 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 44 on 16 March 1848.
1671 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.
1673 Officer 1989:182.
1675 AGI, GUAD 294.
at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, working with the pack train. He was granted a six reales bonus.\textsuperscript{1676} By 1 July 1817 he had been engaged in 18 campaigns during which 195 Apaches had been killed or captured.\textsuperscript{1677} By June 1818 he had been declared an invalid and was drawing a nine reales bonus.\textsuperscript{1678}

José Domingo Granillo was born about 1751 at Sopori, Sonora, son of Salvador Granillo and Manuela de Sosa. He was baptised on 25 April 1751 at Guevavi, with Josef Garrucho acting as priest and Rafael Romero and María de los Santos Gómez as his godparents.\textsuperscript{1679} He was a Coyote by social class. José Domingo was 5 ft 4 inches tall, a Roman Catholic, had black hair, brown eyes, dark skin, and was beardless. He was a farmer when he enlisted at Tucson for an unlimited time on 5 April 1773; his enlistment witnessed by Don Juan María Oliva. At the time he was described as having black hair, brown eyes, and was beardless.\textsuperscript{1680}

On 13 August 1775, he was stationed at the Tubac Presidio where he had a 21 peso credit in his account.\textsuperscript{1681} He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. At the time, he had a two peso debit in his account.\textsuperscript{1682} Domingo Granillo was married prior to 1778 to Dolores Meza.\textsuperscript{1683} He was promoted to Carbineer on 17 November 1782.\textsuperscript{1684} A Carbineer named Domingo Granillo was at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. At that time, he owed 55 pesos.\textsuperscript{1685} He was demoted back to soldier status on 1 August 1784, but was reinstated as a carbineer on 14 August 1784. He was made a corporal on 27 November 1784. In 1791 and 1792 he had a 60 peso debit and then a 67 peso credit in his account.\textsuperscript{1686} He was promoted to Sergeant on 2 July 1794.\textsuperscript{1687}

By 1797, Domingo was the Second Sergeant at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, one son, and two daughters.\textsuperscript{1688} He was the recruiting officer for the Tucson Presidio in July 1797.\textsuperscript{1689} In 1800, Domingo was a sergeant at the Presidio. He received an award for his years of service, which on 15 December 1800 were 27 years, eight months and 11 days.\textsuperscript{1690} Domingo was present at the fort in February 1802.\textsuperscript{1691} He was a Sergeant on 1 January 1803 when he witnessed enlistment papers.\textsuperscript{1692}

José Domingo Granillo and Dolores Meza were the parents of one child:

\begin{itemize}
  \item[i.] José Antonio Granillo was born in 1778 in Tucson, Sonora.
  \item José Gerardo Granillo was a member of the Light Troop in 1778. He had a 30 peso credit in his a count.\textsuperscript{1693}
  \item Luis Granillo was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1792. He had a 74 peso debt in his account.\textsuperscript{1694}
\end{itemize}

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1678 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
1679 Mission 2000 database, Guevavi Register page 93.
1680 AGS, Section 7047, document 18.
1683 McCarty 1976:123.
1684 AGS, Section 7047, document 18.
1686 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
1687 AGS, Section 7047, document 18.
1688 Collins 1970:18; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83, AHS/SAD.
1690 AGS, Section 7047, document 17.
1691 AGI, GUAD 294.
1693 Dobyns 1976:156.
1694 AGS, Section 7047, document 10.
\end{flushright}
Maria Gertrudis Granillo lived in Tucson in the late 1840s. She was the parent of one child:

i. José Susano Granillo was born on 23 August 1847 in Tucson. He was baptized on 28 August 1847 in Tucson. His godparents were Francisco Gallardo and María Victoria Sierra.1695

María Patricia Granilla was born 19 March 1847 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Bartolo Granillo and María Burruel. She was married around 1860 to George Pope. In 1860, Pope was a grocer in Tucson. He owned real estate valued at $10,000 and personal property valued at $300. He had been born circa 1834 in Mississippi.1696 On 4 March 1861 Pope sold a house and lot on Main Street to Granville Wheat for $206.1697 On 25 April 1861, George Pope purchased a house along the Overland Mail Road from Samuel Lewis for $150.1698 Pope probably died prior to 13 July 1862. On that date, Patricia sold an adobe house and picket corral west of downtown Tucson along the Overland Mail Road to Hiram Stevens.1699 The 1862 Fergusson map has a field belonging to Patricia Crania that is almost certainly this woman.

Patricia Granillo was married on 6 March 1864 in Tucson to Jesús Figueroa. Father Bosco performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by Pedro Uruela and Jesús Higuera. Jesús was born circa 1843/1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, son of Francisco Figueroa and Ana María Siqueiros.1700 In 1866, Jesús and Patricia lived with Patricia’s sister Bartola in Tucson along with three Figueroa children, Patricio, Juana, and Juan.1701 In 1867, Patricia lived with her probable relatives (Andreas, Bartolo, and Manuel) in Tucson.1702 Patricia, her husband, her mother, and her two sisters purchased a property called the “Rincon” from Granville and Sarah Oury on 11 April 1868.1703 The same day the couple and other relatives sold a piece of land called the “Ojito” for $500 to Granville Oury.1704 On 11 April 1868, María, Jesús, Juana Granilla, and Petra Granilla purchased a field west of Tucson from their mother María Burruel.1705 The couple were godparents at the baptism of Juana del Refugio Telles, daughter of Trinidad Telles and Juana Granillo on 8 March 1869.

Jesús and Patricia lived in Adamsville, Pima County on 26 July 1870. Jesús was working as a retail merchant and owned $1,700 in real estate and $1,100 in personal property. A seven-year-old child, Balarita, lived with the couple.1706 It is not known if this is a child of Jesús or Patricia’s. On 31 March 1871, Jesús and Patricia received $100 for a field property sold to María Burruel.1707 In October 1871, the couple sold land west of Florence to Ana Charaleau for $2,712.59.1708 Patricia died on 16 July 1874 in Tucson, a few days after giving birth to a son, and was buried the next day.1709

Jesús Figueroa and María Patricia Granilla were the parents of three children:

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1695 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 168.
1697 Pima County Book of Records 1864-1865, page 200-201.
1698 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:89-90.
1699 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 3, no. 6, AHS/SAD; Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:89-90.
1700 St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:1, no. 3.
1701 1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 445-450.
1702 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1136-1139.
1704 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:213-215.
1705 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:711-712.
1706 Jesus Figuirpa household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Adamsville, page 8, dwelling 90, family 90.
1707 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:711-712.
1708 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:574-575.
1709 St. Augustine Catholic Church burials, 1:85.
i. **María de las Nieves Figueroa** was born on 7 August 1866. She was baptized on 14 August 1866, aged seven days, with Antonio Figueroa and Grajeda Fuentes acting as her godparents.\(^{1710}\)

ii. **María Jesús Figueroa** was born on 19 August 1871 and was baptized on 23 August 1871 in Tucson. Her godparents were Francisco Mauro and Cornelia Franco.\(^{1711}\) She died on 31 December 1874 in Tucson and was buried on 1 January 1875.\(^{1712}\)

iii. **José Tranquillo Bartolo Figueroa** was born on 6 July 1874 and was baptized on 9 July 1874 in Tucson. His godparents were Bartolo Granillo and Dominga Klucas.\(^{1713}\) He died on 23 July 1874 and was buried the same day.\(^{1714}\)

**Pedro Granillo** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817, listed as sick.\(^{1715}\) Pedro was on leave from June through November 1818. In December 1818 he was with the pack train.\(^{1716}\) It is uncertain if this is the same Pedro Granillo who was married prior to 1831 to **Barbara Urias**. In 1831, Pedro was an invalid soldier in the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife.\(^{1717}\)

**Pedro Granillo** was born prior to 1831, probably a child of Francisco Granillo and Gertrudis León. In 1831, a child with that name was living with this couple in Tucson.\(^{1718}\) Pedro was married to **María Victoria Sierra**. Pedro Granillo and María Victoria Sierra were the parents of one child:

i. **José Serafin Granillo** was born on 10 January 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 7 September 1844 in Tucson. His godparent was Dolores Rodriguez.\(^{1719}\)

**Sebastion Ygnacio Granillo** was born circa 1757 at the army camp at Dolores, Sonora, son of José María Granillo and María Loreto Bravo. He was living in Tucson working as a farmer in 1778. Ygnacio was 5 ft 2 inches tall, a Roman Catholic, had blond hair and eyebrows, blue eyes, a white complexion, and a regular nose. He enlisted as a soldier at Tucson on 5 January 1778 for 10 years, his enlistment witnessed by José Domingo Granillo and José Ygnacio Zamora.\(^{1720}\) He was a member of the Light Troop in 1778 and had a 19 peso debit in his account.\(^{1721}\) He was promoted on 6 November 1779 by Pedro Allande y Sabedra.\(^{1722}\) On 24 December 1783 he had a 91 peso debit in his account.\(^{1723}\) On 1 September 1787 he was promoted to Carbineer by Pablo Romero. In 1791 he had a 117 peso debt and in 1792 a 43 peso credit in his account.\(^{1724}\) He was promoted to the carbineers on 1 August 1792 by Medina. On 15 December 1800 he received a bonus for his service of 22 years, 11 months, and 11 days.\(^{1725}\) Ygnacio was listed as sick in February 1802.\(^{1726}\) Ygnacio Granillo, an attached invalid, died on 9 November 1816 at Tucson.\(^{1727}\)

\(^{1710}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:43.

\(^{1711}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:160.

\(^{1712}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:94.

\(^{1713}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:250.

\(^{1714}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church burials, 1:86.

\(^{1715}\)Dobyns 1960:176.

\(^{1716}\)AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.


\(^{1719}\)Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page. 124, no. 164.

\(^{1720}\)AGS, Section 7047, document 18.

\(^{1721}\)Dobyns 1976:156.

\(^{1722}\)AGS, Section 7047, document 18.


\(^{1724}\)AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

\(^{1725}\)AGS, Section 7047, document 18.

\(^{1726}\)AGI, GUAD 294.

\(^{1727}\)AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1816.
Seferino Granillo was born circa 1821/1822. On 16 March 1848, he contributed money to the National Guard.\(^{1728}\) He was probably married to Rosario Garcia, appearing with her in the 1848 census of Tucson.\(^{1729}\)

**GRIJALVA**

Antonio Grijalva was born on 13 November 1842 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico son of Juan Grijalva and Francisca Ramirez. In 1860 and 1864, he was living with his parents in Tucson, owning $500 in personal possessions according to the latter census.\(^{1730}\) Grijalva lost 27 head of cattle in an Apache raid on his corral on 7 April 1870.\(^{1731}\) In April 1871 he participated in the Camp Grant Massacre.\(^{1732}\)

Antonio was married first to Josefa Perez in Tucson on 12 November 1872 by Padre Francisco Jovenceau. Antonio moved to Tres Alamos in 1872 and settled on a ranch about one-fourth of a mile from the Tres Alamos post office. Residents of Tucson had traveled to Tres Alamos for a number of years, planting crops and leaving the area, returning at harvest time.\(^{1733}\) He first planted land in beans and corn with Jesús Banderal. Later in 1872 he bought land and a sixth interest in the Dunbar ditch to irrigate his 20 acres.\(^{1734}\) On 9 September 1872, Antonio purchased a deed for Lot 4 of Block 183 from the Village of Tucson for $8.83.\(^{1735}\) Antonio was married second on 13 June 1875 in Tucson to Rosa Pacheco Ochoa by Padre Antonio Jovenceau.

By 1877 he had about 40 acres in cultivation at Tres Alamos. In 1889, Grijalva filed suit against Thomas Dunbar because Dunbar was withdrawing all of the water from above the irrigation ditch and Grijalva’s field of wheat and alfalfa failed.\(^{1736}\) He paid cash for the land, located on Section 6 of Township 16 South, Range 20 East in Cochise County, from the United States government on 10 October 1876.\(^{1737}\)

On 15 1880, Antonio, his wife Rosa, their son Arturo, and a 13-year-old boy named Trinidad Cruz lived on Meyer Street in Tucson, probably with the Feliz Ruiz family.\(^{1738}\) On 25 June 1892 Antonio purchased additional land in Section 6.\(^{1739}\) Antonio died at Tres Alamos on 20 June 1905 from a tumor of the liver.\(^{1740}\)

Antonio Grijalva and Josefa Perez were the parents of four children:

i. **Arturo Grijalva**

ii. **Francisca Grijalva.** Francisca was married to Juan Nuñez.

iii. **Beatriz Grijalva.** Beatriz was married to Charles Fricker.

iv. **Miguel Grijalva** was born on 17 September 1873 and was baptized on 1 October 1873 in Tucson. His godparents were Reyes Mendoza and Maria Cruz.\(^{1741}\)

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\(^{1728}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 26 on 16 March 1848.

\(^{1729}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Tome 259, document 7.


\(^{1731}\)Weekly Arizona Enterprise, 10 March 1892, 1:4; US Court of Claims - Indian Depredation Docket No. 9191.

\(^{1732}\)Camp Grant Massacre Ephemera file, AHS/SAD.

\(^{1733}\)Antonio Grijalva, Hayden File, AHS/SAD.

\(^{1734}\)Antonio Grijalva, Hayden file, AHS/SAD.

\(^{1735}\)Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:403-405.

\(^{1736}\)Antonio Grijalva, Hayden file, AHS/SAD.

\(^{1737}\)BLM Serial no. AZAZAA 011887.

\(^{1738}\)Antonio Grijalva household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tres Alamos, ED 1, SD 1, page 25, dwelling 90, family 94.

\(^{1739}\)BLM Serial no. AZAZAA 011907.

\(^{1740}\)Death Certificate, Cochise County, June 1905 no. 684; Probate Court of Cochise County, Arizona, Docket 437.

\(^{1741}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:220.
Antonio Grijalva and Rosa Pacheco Ochoa were the parents of one child:

i. **Antonio Grijalba** was born circa July 1877. He died on 23 October 1877 and was buried the same day in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson.\(^{1742}\)

**Crisanto Grijalva** was born about 1808/1809\(^{1743}\) (or 1824 according to the 1864 census) in Sonora, Mexico. In 1831, a Cristanto Grijalva was living in the household of José Grijalva and Isabel Espina.\(^{1744}\) This Cristanto was supposedly an adult at that time, and if he is the same person the 1809-1810 birthdate is probably correct.

Crisanto was married prior to 1845 to **María Agustina Romero**. María was the daughter of Felipe Romero and Carmen Oroso/Osorio. María inherited a piece of land from her father.\(^{1745}\) María died between May 1848 and 1858. On 28 August 1845, Crisanto and Dolores Marques were the godparents for María Francisca Librada Solares, daughter of Tiburcio Solares and Rafaela Mendoza.\(^{1746}\) In early 1848, Crisanto and Agustina lived in Tucson with their son José Nestor.\(^{1747}\) On 26 May 1848, Crisanto was among the men who could vote in Tucson.\(^{1748}\)

Crisanto was married between May 1848 and prior to 1858 to **Salome Campas**. Salome was born about 1821-1822 in Tubac, daughter of Tiburcio Campa and Ramona Ortega.\(^{1749}\) Salome’s siblings Bernardino and Luisa also lived in Tucson. She had been previously married to **Emiliano Valdez**. In July 1858, the Crisanto and Salome were godparents to Ana María Comadurán, daughter of Antonio Comadurán and Mercedes Campas.\(^{1750}\)

In 1860, the Grijalvas lived in Tucson where he worked as a farmer and she as a seamstress. Neither he or his wife could read or write, whereas their two youngest children attended school.\(^{1751}\) On 28 August 1862, Crisanto and Salome were godparents for Theofilo Montano, son of José Montano and Maxin[?] Ramirez.\(^{1752}\) Crisanto recorded the deed for the land his first wife had inherited in September 1862. It was located along Calle del Correo adjacent to Felipe Romero and Juan Manuel Romero’s properties.\(^{1753}\)

In 1864, Crisanto worked as a laborer in Tucson. He owned $100 worth of real estate and personal possessions valued at $25.\(^{1754}\) In 1866, Crisanto, Filomena [Salome], Tomás, and Nestor were living in Tucson.\(^{1755}\) In March 1867, Crisanto, Salome, and their sons Nestor and Tomás lived in Tucson.\(^{1756}\) On 2 January 1868, Crisanto and Salome were godparents to José Manuel Burruel, son of José María Burruel and Susana Montiel.\(^{1757}\) In 1870, Crisanto was still farming. His real estate was valued at $600 and personal property $400. His wife (Solomena) and son Tomás lived with him, with Tomás listed as a farm laborer.\(^{1758}\)

Crisanto Grijalva and María Agustina Romero were the parents of two children:

\(^{1742}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:141.
\(^{1743}\)AGES, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 39 on 16 March 1848.
\(^{1745}\)Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 25, AHS/SAD.
\(^{1746}\)Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 174, no. 182.
\(^{1747}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
\(^{1748}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13..
\(^{1749}\)McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tubac, household no. 6.
\(^{1750}\)Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1.
\(^{1751}\)Crisanto Grijalva household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 13, dwelling 141, family 145.
\(^{1752}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:16, no. 139.
\(^{1753}\)Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 25, no. 47, AHS/SAD.
\(^{1754}\)1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1124-1128.
\(^{1755}\)1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 792-795.
\(^{1756}\)1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 326-329.
\(^{1757}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:61.
\(^{1758}\)Crecento Grijalba household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 50, dwelling 573, family 572.
i. **Juan Valdez Grijalva** was born about 1845 in Sonora, Mexico.

ii. **José Nestor Esquipulas Grijalva** was born about January 1847 in Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 30 August 1847 by Father Trinidad Garcia Rojas in Tucson. His padrinos were Teodoro Marin And Dolores Acedo.  

Crisanto Grijalva and Salome Campas were the parents of one child:

i. **Tomás/Tomado Grijalva** was born about 1850 in Sonora, Mexico.

**Francisco Grijalva** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 55 peso debt and in 1792 a 58 peso credit in his account. He was married prior to 1797 to **Ysabel Epsinosa**. Francisco was a soldier in 1797 and was living there with his wife, one son, and a daughter. In February 1802 he was stationed in Tuscoan. Francisco owned a field along the Santa Cruz. He died prior to 1852. Francisco Grijalva and Ysabel Espanosa were the parents of one child:

i. **Juan José Grijalva** was born circa 1808 in Sonora.

**Francisco Grijalva** was born about 1834 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was a Private in the Infantry at the Tucson Presidio on 1 September 1855, listed as being present in camp. Francisco purchased a lot of land from Juan Valdez in August 1860. Francisco (apparently) married **Dolores Romero** prior to 1861. Dolores was born about 1844 in Mexico. In 1864, the Grijalva family was in Tucson, where Francisco worked as a farmer. He owned $100 in real estate and $500 in personal possessions. His wife owned $50 in real estate and $100 in personal possessions. A nine-year-old girl, Lorenza, living with the family may be a child from a first marriage or a relative. The couple has not been located in the 1870 US census.

Francisco Grijalva and Dolores Romero were the parents of four children:

i. **Francisca Grijalva** was born circa 1859 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.

ii. **Ambrosia Grijalva** was born on 7 December 1861 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory and was baptized there on 28 August 1862, with Jesús Palomino and Francisca Telles as godparents.

iii. **José Antonio Xavier Grijalva** was born on 14 January 1864 and baptized on 20 January 1864 in Tucson at six days old, with Bernardo Romero and Francisca Telles acting as his godparents.

iv. **Marcial Grijalva** was born on 31 May 1866 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. He was baptized on 6 June 1866 in Tucson with Don Felipe Bigua and Doña Refugia Morales as his godparents.

**José Grijalva** was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was granted a six reales bonus. He was listed as an invalid in June through December 1818. This may be the same José Grijalva as José A. Grijalva (below).

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1759 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 172.
1760 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
1761 Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
1762 AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
1763 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 79, field no. 4, AHS/SAD.
1764 Officer 1989:331.
1765 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 55, no. 104, AHS/SAD.
1766 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 434-438.
1767 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:16 no. 140.
1768 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:7 no. 63.
1769 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:41.
1771 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
José A. Grijalva was married prior to 1831 to Isabel Espina. In 1831, the couple and three other Grijalva adults, Juan, Crisanto, and Guadalupe, and a child named Manuel Usarrage, all lived in a civilian household in Tucson. José was the mayor of Tucson in 1831 and a veteran of the War for Mexican Independence. José was the Tucson justice of the peace in 1837. He wrote a letter to Lieutenant Colonel Martinez describing the visit of Americans at the Gila River the previous year. José sold a parcel of property to Manuela Usarriga in 1843. The parcel was located on the south side of the old Military Plaza. In January 1845, José was among the Tucson civilian residents who voted on three resolutions to support the Plan of Guadalajara, to endorse José de Urrea as governor and military commander of Sonora, and thirdly to reject an oath of allegiance to Santa Anna. On 13 May 1846, José and Serafina Grijalva were godparents to a Pima girl, Maria Rosa at San Xavier. On 12 February 1847 at San Xavier, José and Magna Grijalva were godparents to Maria Juana Damasia Palomino. He was a judge in Tucson in 1847. On 28 August 1847, José and Maria de los Angeles Grijalva were godparents to Maria Ysabel Amparo Grijalva, daughter of Juan Grijalva and Maria Francisca Ramirez. He was Tucson’s last elected mayor during the Mexican Period. [note- there may be two José Grijalvas mingled here].

José Daniel Grijalva was born circa 1798/1799. He was married prior to 1831 to Dolores Vilducea. In 1831, the couple was living with their daughter Magdalena in a civilian household in Tucson. On 16 March 1848, Jose contributed money to the National Guard. In 1848, the couple and their daughter Magdalena lived in Tucson. On 26 May 1848, José Daniel was among the men who could vote in Tucson. José Daniel Grijalba and Dolores Vilducea were the parents of one child:

i. Magdalena Grijalva was born prior to 1831

José Zelenino Grijalva was born circa 1775 at the Villa of San Miguel, Sonora, son of Zelenino Grijalva and his wife Antonia. At age 22 he was five ft six inches tall and a Roman Catholic. He had black hair, dark skin, and a broad nose. He enlisted at the Pueblo of Nacomari on 4 July 1797 for 10 years, signing his enlistment papers with a cross. His enlistment was witnessed by Sergeant Domingo Granillo and the soldier Luis Moreno.

Josefa Grijalva was living in a military household in Tucson in 1831 with a number of other individuals: Conception Apodaca, Petra Santa Cruz, Manuel Ygnacio Elias, and Luis Elias. Conception was the mother of Manuel Ygnacio and Luis. The relationship between Josefa, Conception, and Petra is not known.

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1773 Officer 1989:139.
1774 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 51, no. 98, AHS/SAD.
1776 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 48, no. 131.
1777 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 125.
1778 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, p.19, no. 92, AHS/SAD.
1779 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll no. 1, Book 2, page 169.
1780 Officer 1989:181.
1783 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189, “Listamiento de la Guardia Nacional.”
1784 AGES, Tamo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
1785 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13, “Expediente que conciene las operaciones...”
1786 AGN 243, Report by Arvizo on Payments to Soldiers....
1787 McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.
Juan José Grijalva was born circa 1801/1802 in Sonora, son of Francisco Grijalva and Ysabel Epsinosa. Juan was married prior to 1842 to María Francisca Ramirez. María was born circa 1811 in Sonora. Juan purchased a property from Trinidad Barrios in 1839 for $30 on the east side of Calle Principal at the northwest corner of the Presidio. On 26 May 1848, Juan José was among the men who could vote in Tucson. In 1852, Juan petitioned Manuel Romero, the civil and military commander of the Presidio, for a title paper to a field that he had inherited from his father.

In July 1860, the couple lived in Tucson. Juan’s real estate was valued at $500 and his personal property at $150. He could not read or write. His son Antonio lived with the family as well as a female servant. In 1864, Juan and his family were living in Tucson, where Juan was farming. He owned personal property worth $400. On 11 February 1866, Juan and Cleofa León were godparents to José María de Jesús Antonio Soto, son of José María Soto and Carmen Comadurán. In March 1866 the couple lived with son José Antonio in Tucson.

In June 1870, Juan and Francisca, their son Antonio, and servant named Kerina Castro lived in Tucson. Juan’s real estate was valued at $2,300 and his personal property at $1,000. Juan died on 26 February 1874, aged 65, and was buried the following day in Tucson. Francisca died on 12 February 1877 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson on the next day.

Juan José Grijalva and María Francisca Ramirez were the parents of three children:

i. **Antonio Grijalva** was born on 13 November 1842 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

ii. **María del Carmen Altagracia Grijalva** was baptized on 29 August 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico by Father García. Her padrinos were Don Antonio Comadurán and Ana María Ramirez.

iii. **María Ysabel Amparo Grijalva** was born on 18 March 1847 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She was baptized on 28 August 1847 in Tucson by Father García. Her padrinos were José Grijalva and María de los Angeles Grijalva.

**Pablo Grijalva** was born circa 1745 in the Valley of San Luis. He enlisted as a soldier on 1 January 1763. He was promoted to Corporal on 15 April 1775 and was promoted to Sergeant on 3 October 1775. Pablo was later promoted to Ensign on 20 July 1787. Pablo had served at the Presidios of Terrenate, San Francisco, and San Diego.

**Rafael Grijalva** was born circa 1793 at Arispe, Sonora, son of Santiago Grijalva and Josefa S——. At age 25 he was living in Tucson, a Roman Catholic, and 5 feet 1 inch tall. He had black hair and eyebrows, brown eyes, a regular nose, a mole on his left cheek, and a white complexion. He volunteered on 1 January 1818 for 10 years, his enlistment witnessed by Carabineer Pedro Ramirez and the Soldier [–?--] Romero. In July and August he was

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1788 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189, “Listamiento de la Guardia Nacional.”
1789 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 47, no. 90, AHS/SAD.
1790 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13, “Expediente que conciene las operacions...”
1791 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 79, field no. 4, AHS/SAD.
1793 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 364-366.
1794 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:30 no. 14.
1795 1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 13-15.
1796 Juan Grijalba household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, Tucson, page 8, dwelling 86, family 87.
1797 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:80.
1798 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:127.
1799 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 175, no. 188).
1800 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 169.
1801 AGS, section 7278, document C9, page 69.
1802 AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February 1818.
with the horse herd. In September and November 1818 he was on guard duty. He continued as a soldier until at least December 1818.\textsuperscript{1803}

\textbf{Urbano Grijalva} was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1831, living by himself.\textsuperscript{1804}

\section*{GUANA}

\textbf{Antonio Guana} was married prior to 1831 to \textbf{Gertrudis Corrales}. In 1831, the couple and their son Isidro lived in a civilian household in Tucson.\textsuperscript{1805} Antonio Guana and Gertrudis Corrales were the parents of one child:

\textit{i.} \textbf{Isidro Guana} was born prior to 1831.

\textbf{Francisco Guana} was married prior to 1797 to \textbf{Anna Amado}. In 1797, Francisco was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife and three sons.\textsuperscript{1806} A Francisco Guana was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, listed as being with the pack train.\textsuperscript{1807}

\section*{GUEVARA}

\textbf{Pedro Guevara} was living in Tucson in August 1813, when he witnessed a statement made by Manuel de León.\textsuperscript{1808}

\section*{GURROLA}

\textbf{Javier Gurrola} was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 67 peso debit in his account.\textsuperscript{1809}

\textbf{Juan María Gurrola} was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had an 18 peso debit in his account.\textsuperscript{1810} In 1791 he had a 56 peso debt in his account.\textsuperscript{1811}

\textbf{Miguel Gurrola} was in the cavalry at Tucson in February 1802.\textsuperscript{1812}

\section*{HERNANDEZ}

\textbf{Manuel Hernandez} was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 24 December 1783. At the time, he had a 108 peso debt.\textsuperscript{1813} In 1791 he had a 160 peso debt and in 1792 a 46 peso debt.\textsuperscript{1814} He was married prior to 1797 to \textbf{Leonor Corona}. In 1797, Manuel was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, a son,
and a daughter.\textsuperscript{1815}

\textbf{Manuel Hernandez} was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, listed as being sick.\textsuperscript{1816} He was one of three soldiers imprisoned for murdering an Apache. On 12 July 1820, he petitioned to be pardoned.\textsuperscript{1817}

\textbf{HERRAN}

\textbf{Conrado Herran} was born circa 1800 at Tubac, Sonora, son of Don Nicolas Herran and Doña Loreta Marques. He worked as a farmer and was described as being Roman Catholic, 5 ft 1 inch tall, had red hair and eyebrows, brown eyes, a regular nose, white complexion, beardless, and had a scar above his left cheek. He enlisted for 10 years on 16 April 1817 at Tucson, his enlistment witnessed by Corporal Ignacio Marin and soldier Luis Martinez.\textsuperscript{1818}

\textbf{Dolores Herran} was born circa 1824-1825 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, son of Francisco Herran and Trinidad Noriega.\textsuperscript{1819} A child by this name was living with the couple in 1831.\textsuperscript{1820} On 4 September 1846, Dolores and Mariana Castro were godparents to María Rosalia Rosa Quintero, daughter of Juan Ygnacio Quintero and María Tomasas Musqui [Munguia]\.\textsuperscript{1821} On 26 May 1848, Dolores was among the men who could vote in Tucson.\textsuperscript{1822} Dolores was married prior to 1848 to \textbf{Anita Castro}. Anita was born circa 1833-1834 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. In early 1848 the couple lived in Tucson. He was married prior to 1848 to \textbf{Maria Soledad Herran}. Soledad was born about 1815/1820 in Tucson, Sonora, daughter of Francisco Herran and Trinidad Noriega. She is listed with her parents and brother in the 1831 census for Tucson.\textsuperscript{1823} In 1853, two field parcels in the San Agustín Mission area were appropriated by the Mexican military. Dolores' father had purchased the land from Carlos Rios. The lands were supposed to have been returned on order of the governor of the State of Sonora, however, Captain Hilarion García and other military officers had kept them for their own use. The problem had remained unsolved until 1862.\textsuperscript{1824} On 15 September 1855, Dolores helped Eustaquio Ramirez measure his property in Tucson.\textsuperscript{1825} In August 1860, the Herrans lived in Tucson where Dolores farmed. Neither he nor his wife could read or write. Living in their household was Aptonia Acedo and her family, possible relatives of Dolores and Anita [perhaps Anita's sister]?\textsuperscript{1826} Dolores sold a lot of land to Miguel Pacheco on 9 Oct 1861.\textsuperscript{1827} In 1862, Dolores declared that the property he lived on, located on the west side of the Calle del Correo, had been owned for many years by his father (now deceased) and that he had built the house.\textsuperscript{1828} In 1864, Dolores farmed in Tucson.\textsuperscript{1829} He owned real estate valued at $300 and personal property worth $250. In 1866, Dolores and Anita and their two children, Dolores and Dolores, probably a boy and a girl, were living

\textsuperscript{1815}Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{1816}Dobyns 1976:160.
\textsuperscript{1817}AGN 261, page 211.
\textsuperscript{1818}AGN, Military Rolls for 1817, Presidio of Tucson, May.
\textsuperscript{1819}Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 67, no. 124, AHS/SAD. This document identifies his father.
\textsuperscript{1820}McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.
\textsuperscript{1821}Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 77.
\textsuperscript{1822}AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.
\textsuperscript{1823}McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.
\textsuperscript{1824}Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 67, no. 124, AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{1825}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:23-24.
\textsuperscript{1826}Dolores Herran household, 1860 Census, New Mexico, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory, Tucson, page 15.
\textsuperscript{1827}Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 6, no. 11, AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{1828}Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 53, no. 100, AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{1829}1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1295-1299.
in Tucson.\textsuperscript{1830} In March 1867, the couple lived with two children in Tucson, Santerino and Dolores.\textsuperscript{1831} On 25 November 1867, Dolores and Anita sold a field property to Leopoldo Carrillo for $400.\textsuperscript{1832} On the same day they also sold Carrillo a property along the San Pedro River for $300.\textsuperscript{1833} On 19 September 1868, Dolores bought back his field property from Leopoldo Carrillo for $400.\textsuperscript{1834} On 3 September 1869, Dolores, Anita, and Soledad Herran sold a field west of Tucson to Refugio Pacho and Francisco Romero.\textsuperscript{1835} The Herrans have not been located on the 1870 US census. José Dolores Herran was buried in Tucson on 26 August 1871.\textsuperscript{1836}

In June 1880, Soledad was living with J. B. Holt and his wife Paula Romero. Although listed as Holt’s mother-in-law, this is incorrect (Paula’s mother was Victoria Ocobo de Romero and was still alive at the time, living next door). It is possible that Soledad was related to Paula Romero, but this remains unknown.\textsuperscript{1837} Soledad was buried in the Catholic portion of the Court Street Cemetery on 22 August 1886. She had died from consumption.\textsuperscript{1838}

Dolores Herran and Anita Castro were the parents of three children:

i. **Ufemia/Santerino Herran** was born about 1851 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

ii. **Dolores Herran** (male) was born about 1859 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.

iii. **José Herran** was born about 1860 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.

**Don Francisco Herran** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was listed as “Distinguished” and was working on guard duty.\textsuperscript{1839} He was married prior to 1831 to **Trinidad Noriega**. In 1831, Francisco was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife and two children.\textsuperscript{1840} In early 1848, the couple lived in Tucson. On 26 May 1848, Francisco was among the men who could vote in Tucson.\textsuperscript{1841} Francisco once lived in the convento structure at the Mission of San Agustín.\textsuperscript{1842}

Francisco Herran and Trinidad Noriega were the parents of two children:

ii. **Soledad Herran** was born circa 1820 in Arizona.

iii. **Dolores Herran** was born circa 1824-1825 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

**Geronimo Herran** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was listed as “Distinguished” on the roster and was working with the remount herd.\textsuperscript{1843} Geronimo was married prior to 1831 to **Josefa Arenas**. In 1831, Geronimo was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio and was living there with his wife.\textsuperscript{1844}

\textsuperscript{1830}1866 Census Arizona Territory Pima County, Tucson, lines 717-720.

\textsuperscript{1831}1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1283-1286.

\textsuperscript{1832}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:186-187.

\textsuperscript{1833}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:187-188.

\textsuperscript{1834}Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:5-7.

\textsuperscript{1835}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:360-361.

\textsuperscript{1836}St. Augustine Catholic Church burials, 1:55.

\textsuperscript{1837}J. B. Holt household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 25, dwelling 178, family 256.

\textsuperscript{1838}St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:21, no. 20. Her age at death was listed as 68, suggesting a 1817/1818 birth date.

\textsuperscript{1839}Dobyns 1976:160.

\textsuperscript{1840}McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.

\textsuperscript{1841}AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

\textsuperscript{1842}Document translated by Kieran McCarty, Archives Diocese of Tucson.

\textsuperscript{1843}Dobyns 1976:160.

\textsuperscript{1844}McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.
**HERRERAS**

José Herreras was born about 1804/1808 in Tucson, Sonora. In March 1830, José was among the 28 settlers in Tucson who volunteered to fight the Apache. He was married prior to 1824 to María Jesús Elías. María was born about 1811 in Tucson, daughter of Cornelio Elías and Concepcion Apodoca.

In 1831, the couple and their children Gertrudis and Rafael formed a civilian household in Tucson. On 1 September 1844, José and Jesús were godparents for Josef Francisco de Paula Saes son of Ygnacio Saes and Magdalena Urrea. On 9 May 1846, José and Gertrudis Herreras were godparents for José Francisco Javier, son of Jesús Castro and Rafaela Burrue. On 28 August 1847, the couple were godparents to María Seferina Luques, daughter of Concepcion Luques. In early 1848, the couple and their two children—Ramón and Gertrudis—were living in Tucson. On 26 May 1848, José was among the men who could vote in Tucson. On 2 July 1852, four mules belonging to him and Juan Elías were taken to Tubac.

On 15 September 1855, José testified at a hearing to determine the ownership of a piece of property claimed by Eustaquio Ramirez. On 13 September 1859, the couple sold land to John G. Capron and Hiram Stevens on the east side of Main Street. In 1860 José was a laborer living in Tucson with his wife. In October 1861, José purchased a house and corral from Bernadino Campas on the south side of Calle de la Mesilla. In 1863, José took a paper book to William S. Oury to record the deed to his field. The field was initially granted to Francisco Nuñez in 1779 by the post commander Pedro Allande. In 1864, José and Maria were living in Tucson where he worked as a laborer. They owned real estate valued at $200 and personal possessions worth $50.

María died between 1864 and 1868. José was a widower on 14 June 1868, when he was married to Rafaela Frederico, daughter of [–?–] Frederico and Guadalupe Orosco of Magdalena. Nasario Gallardo and Luz Lucas witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by Bishop Salpointe. Rafaela was born about 1833 in Sonora, Mexico. José testified in 1871 that: in November, 1869, a man named Janero was killed by Indians while in his employ; also saw the bodies Juan Saiz and Angel Ortiga after they were killed by Indians. That at various times during the last two years he has lost about sixty-six head of cattle, of the value of $1,500... In May, 1870, they stole his horse and saddle from in front of his door; also that there is no safety for life or property in the Territory. José appears on the 1870 census, listed as 63 years old, with his new wife Rafaela and two children, Rafael and Ramona. José owned property valued at $3,000 and personal property valued at $1,500. The two children attended school that year.

1845 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 40 on 16 March 1848.
1846 Officer 1989:119.
1847 María Jesus Elias’ maiden name is provided by Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 17, no. 32, AHS/SAD.
1849 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 119, no. 151.
1850 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 46, no. 134.
1851 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 170.
1852 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
1854 AGES, 11-2, carpeton 242.
1855 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:23-24.
1856 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 16, no. 32, AHS/SAD; Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:673-674.
1857 José Herrera household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 16, dwelling 147, family 152.
1858 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 6, no. 12, AHS/SAD.
1859 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 79, field no. 3, AHS/SAD.
1860 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 814-815.
1861 St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:37.
1862 Weekly Arizona Enterprise, 10 March 1892, 1:4.
1863 José Erreas household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 35, dwelling 394, family 393.
On 10 April 1874, the United States government sold the northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 15 South, Range 13 East to José. On 20 March 1876, José and Rafaela sold land in Section 15 to Merced Frederico for one dollar. On the same day they sold other land in Section 15 to their son Rafael Herreras for one dollar.

The family has not been located on the 1880 census. On 3 September 1880, José and Rafaela sold a half interest in Lot 17 of Section 14, Township 14 South, Range 13 East to Samuel Hughes for $1,000.

José was registered to vote in Pima County from 1876 to 1882. The 1883-1884 Tucson directory lists José Herreras as a property owner of 515, 517, and 521 Convent Street and as a rancher residing at 203 Kennedy Street. He was called to testify on 26 July 1882 in the Land Grant case of the Martinez family, stating that he was over 70 years old, had known José María Martinez from birth.

He was called the oldest man in Tucson in 1884. José died on 7 September 1887 from fever. The Arizona Daily Citizen noted:

José Herreras, the oldest man in this city and for 80 odd years a resident thereof, died this morning and was buried at 4 o'clock this afternoon. At the time of his death he was 90 years old. When a boy some seven or eight years of age he accompanied his father as driver of a mule team laden with supplies for the Spanish garrison stationed at this point. He was a native of Sinoloa.

Rafaela died in March 1897.

José Herreras and María Jesús Elías were the parents of two children:

i. Gertrudis Herreras was born circa 1824.
ii. Rafael Herreras was born about 1831 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

José Herreras and Rafaela Federico were the parents of two children:

i. Rafael Herreras was born about 1861.
ii. Ramona Herreras was born about 1863.

Mateo Herrera was born circa 1850/1854 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, son of Rafael Herreras and María Rita Sosa. He was married circa 1885 to Clara Paredes. Clara was born in March 1868 in Yuma, Arizona or Mexico.

On 30 June 1900, the couple and six children–Homecinda, Tomasa, Rafael Jose, Tulita, and Marteo [Mateo]–were living at San Xavier, where Mateo was farming.

The family was caught up in the influenza epidemic of 1918. Son Mateo died on 1 December and son Rafael died on the 18 December. On the 21 December daughters Homecinda and Tula died. Son George died the next day. The elder Mateo died on 23 December 1918 at the family home on West 26th Street in Tucson.

Clara could not be located in the 1920 or 1930 censuses. Clara died on 1 [or 2?] August 1932 at 201 W. 26th Street, from acute enteritis. They are all buried in San Xavier Cemetery.
Mateo Herreras and Clara Paredes were the parents of ten children (two died prior to 1900):

i. **Gumecinda Herreras** was born in December 1887 in Arizona. She died on 21 December 1918 from pneumonia.1877

ii. **Tomasa Herreras** was born in December 1889 in Arizona.

iii. **Rafael Herreras** was born in 1891 in Arizona. Rafael died on 18 December 1918 from pneumonia on West 26th Street in Tucson.1878

iv. **José Herreras** was born in May 1895 in Arizona.

v. **Tulita Herreras** was born in June 1896 in Arizona. Tula died on 21 December 1918 from pneumonia.1879

vi. **Mateo Herreras, Jr.** was born in June 1899 in Arizona. Mateo died on 14 December 1918 from pneumonia.1880

vii. **George Herreras** was born circa 1903 in Arizona. George died on 22 December 1918 from pneumonia.1881

viii. **Seferina Herreras** was born circa 1907 in Arizona.

Pedro Herreras was born circa 1821/1822.1882 He was married prior to 1848 to Gertrudis Lucero. Pedro and Gertrudis were the godparents for María Jesús Telles in Tucson on 28 August 1847.1883 The couple and their two children, Ygnacio and Jesús, lived in Tucson in 1848 (surname reported as Leon?). The couple has not been located on the 1860 census. Pedro Herreras and Gertrudis Lucero were the parents of two children:

i. **Igancio Herreras** was born prior to 1848.

ii. **Jesús Herreras** was born on 19 February 1845. DIED. On the morning of the 22d, inst, after a short illness, Senorita Jesús Herrero, daughter of Don Pedro and Doña Gertrudis Herrero, aged 14 years, 4 months and 3 days.1884

Rafael Herreras was born about 1831 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, son of José Herreras and María Jesús Elías. He was married about 1850 to Maria Rita Sosa. Rita was born about 1837 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. On 26 May 1848, Rafael was among the men who could vote in Tucson.1885 In 1859, Rafael owned a lot on the east side of Main Street, south of Calle de la Mesilla.1886

On 3 August 1860, Rafael was working as a farmer in Tucson. He owned $500 in real estate and $100 in personal property. Neither he nor his wife could read or write. A 26-year-old male named Pedro Sotelo lived with the family that year.1887 On 2 September 1862, Rafael purchased a parcel of land for $300 from Gabriel Sabedra. The parcel was on the east side of Calle Principal.1888 On 25 April 1863, Rafael and Rita served as padrinos for María de Jesús Romero, daughter of Juan and Concepcion Romero, at her baptism at San Xavier.1889 On 4 May

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1877 Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, State Index No. 602.
1878 Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, State Index No. 588.
1879 Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, State Index No. 601.
1880 Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, State Index No. 574.
1881 Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, State Index No. 608.
1882 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 26 on 16 March 1848.
1883 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 169.
1884 The Arizonian, 30 June 1859, page 3, column 2.
1885 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 17 on 16 March 1848.
1887 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 3, no. 5, AHS/SAD.
1888 Rafael Herreras household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 12, dwelling 117, family 117.
1889 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 29, no. 55, AHS/SAD.
1890 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:1 no. 2.
1863, they were godparents to María Barbara Orozco, daughter of Patricia Orozco.\footnote{St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:2 no. 17}

In 1864, Rafael was a laborer with real estate valued at $150 and personal property worth $25.\footnote{1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 670-675.} In 1866, Rafael and Rita lived with their children Marteo, Serafina, Melinda [?], and Pablo in Tucson.\footnote{1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 462-467.} In March 1867, the Herreras lived with their children, Mateo, Serafina, Lucinda, Pablo, and José.\footnote{1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 974-980.} On 31 December 1869, Rafael and Rita sold eight acres of field land to John Sweeney for $150.\footnote{Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:321-324.}

On 14 June 1870, Rafael and Rita lived with their four children–Mateo, Serafina, Humiseuda, and Pablo–in Tucson. Rafael worked as a farmer while Rita kept house. Their farm was valued at $1,000 and their personal property at $500.\footnote{Rafael Erreas household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 48, dwelling 553, family 552.} On 23 July 1872, Rafael received $200 from Charles Lord and W. W. Williams for land in Section 15 of Township 15 South, Range 13 East, where his family resided and they were growing crops (the land is located south of Valencia Road and west of modern Interstate 10).\footnote{Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:660-661.}

Rita died on 22 February 1876 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson on the next day.\footnote{St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:115.} On 20 March 1876, Rafael purchased a portion of Section 15 from his parents for one dollar.\footnote{Pima County Deed Record Entry 4;144-146.}

Rafael was married on 20 August 1876 in the Catholic Church in Tucson to Fortina/Faustina Federico.\footnote{Negley and Lindley 1994, page 35.} A deed on 21 October 1879 notes that Rafael and Fortina sold a portion of Section 15 of Township 15 South, Range 13 East to Samuel Hughes for $575. The 80 acres were conveyed to Rafael through his father José.\footnote{Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:677-679.}

Rafael and his family have not been located on the 1880 US census. Rafael apparently died from fever on 14 September 1892 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson.\footnote{AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.}

Rafael Herreras and María Rita Sosa were the parents of four (possibly five) children:

vii. Mateo Herreras was born circa 1850/1854 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

viii. Serafina Herreras was born circa 1853-1854 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

ix. Lucinda Herreras was born in 1858 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory and baptized in July 1858 in Tucson by Father J. M. Pintiero. Her padrinos were Rafael Saens and Dolores Aciedo.\footnote{Magdalena Catholic Church Records UAL Film 811 Roll 1.} Lucinda died on 22 February 1877 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson the following day.\footnote{St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:127.}

x. Pablo Herreras was born circa 1860 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.

xi. José Herreras (possibly a nephew).

HIGUERA/YGUERA (see also Aguirre)

Agustín de la Yguera was a Scout at the Presidio in 1778. He had a 25 peso debit in his account. On 24 December 1783, he had a 72 peso debit.\footnote{Dobyns 1976:156, 158.} He was listed as an invalid soldier in February 1802.\footnote{AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.}
Ascencion Higuera (also called Apencio, Asencio, and Ascensio) was born about 1800 in Sonora. He was married prior to 1831 to Dolores Siqueiros (called Maria in one document). Dolores was born about 1810 in Sonora (the 1860 and 1870 census listings differ on birthdates for the couple, the 1870 census is possibly more accurate). In 1831, Ascencion was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and three children. Ascencion was in Tucson on 9 March 1847, when a property deed notes he lived along Main Street. Ascencion, his wife Dolores, and Loreto Higuera and his wife Serafina Cruz sold a parcel of land in central Tucson to Hampton Brown for $1,000, suggesting a close relationship between the two men (probably father-son). In early 1848, the couple and their four children—Carmen, Jesus, Loreto, and Brigida—lived in Tucson. On 26 May 1848, Ascensio was among the men who could vote in Tucson.

On 3 August 1860, Ascencio, listed as being a 75 year old, worked as a laborer in Tucson. He owned $100 in real estate and $100 in personal property. Living with him was his wife Dolores, listed as being a 70 year old, and a man named Jose Siqueiros. Dolores lived with her probable daughter-in-law and children in 1864, whereas Ascencio is not listed. In 1866, Ascencio (called Juan) and Dolores were living in Tucson with or next door to their widowed daughter Carmen and her children. In March 1867, Dolores and Josephta Siqueiros lived with or next door to her son Loreto Higuera.

In 1870, Ascension (called Azenso) was listed as a 70-year-old laborer born in Arizona. Dolores was listed as 60 years old and also an Arizona native. Ascencio owned $200 in real estate and $100 in personal property. Ascencio was dead prior to 1 March 1881, when property he owned, part of Lot 5 of Block 195, was divided among his three surviving children, Loreta Higuera, Jesus Burrell, and Carmen Castro, and the two sons of his deceased daughter Brigida, Girardo Castro and Mauricio Castro.

Dolores also must have been dead by this time.

Ascencion Higuera and Dolores Siqueiros were the parents of six children:

vi. **Juan Pablo Higuera** was a child in 1831.

vii. **Rita Higuera** was a child in 1831.

viii. **Carmen (Carmel) Higuera** was born circa 1831 in Tucson. Carmen was married to **Dolores Castro**.

ix. **Jesus Higuera** was born prior to 1848.

x. **Brigida Higuera** (probable daughter, perhaps same as Rita) was born circa 1832/1833 in Tucson. Brigida was married to **Ramón Castro**.

vi. **José Loreto Higuera** was born about 1837 in Sonora, Mexico.

vii. **María Jesús Higuera** was born circa 1839/1840 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Jesús was married to **Pedro Burrell**.

**José Agustín Higuera** was born circa 1754 in Oposura, son of José Higuera and Juana García. At the age of 18 he was a peasant living at the Presidio [of Tucson?]. He was 5 ft 2 inches tall, had a dark complexion, black eyes, black hair, was beardless, and had one scar on his nose and another on his forehead near the hairline. He enlisted for eight years on 10 August 1776, signing with a cross because he was illiterate; his enlistment witnessed by José

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1907 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 48 on 16 March 1848.
1909 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 13, deed no. 24, AHS/SAD.
1910 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:363-365.
1911 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
1914 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Tucson, lines 128-132.
1915 1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 432-433.
1916 1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 755-756.
1917 Azenso Eguirre household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 6, dwelling 66, family 67.
José Loreto Higuera was born about 1837 in Sonora, Mexico probably a son of Ascencion Higuera and Dolores Siqueiros. Loreto took up a parcel of property in March 1856 along the Calle de la Alegria. He was married prior to 1859 to Serafina Cruz. Serafina was born in 1839 in Arizona and was probably the daughter of Pascual Cruz and Francisca Grijalva. On 3 August 1860, Loreto was a farmer living with his wife, son Pedro, and a man from Alabama named James Lincoln. He owned $150 in real estate and $50 in personal property. On 30 August 1862 in Tucson, Loreto Higuera and Seraphina Cruz were godparents to Francisco Telles, son of Joaquín Telles and Silveria Montiel.

In 1864, Serafina was living in Tucson with her sons Pedro and Carlos, and her daughter Albina. Her probable mother-in-law, Dolores Sequeiros was living in the household and owned $100 in real estate. In 1866, Loretto and Serafina were living with their children Carlos, Pedro, Aloncia, and Ygnacio in Tucson. On 17 January 1867, Loreto and Serafina sold a property to Charles Meyers for $200. In March 1867, the couple and their children—Pedro, Albenia, Carlos, Ignacio, and Ascencio—lived in Tucson. On 3 March 1869 Loreto sold property west of Tucson to John B. Allen for $300. On 16 October 1869, the couple, along with Ascencion Higuera and Dolores Siqueiros, sold a property in central Tucson to Hampton Brown for $1,000.

In 1870, the couple was in Tucson and Loreto was a laborer, owning $500 in real estate and $200 in personal property. Serafina was keeping house. On 2 September 1872, Loreto and his wife sold Lot 6 of Block 206 to Richard Woffenden for $120. On the same day he purchased the deed for Lot 6 of Block 206 for $11.05. On 12 September 1872, Loreto purchased a deed for Lot 1 of Block 211 from the Village of Tucson for $8.18. On 10 January 1873 they sold this lot to Richard Woffenden for $100. On 27 October 1875, Loreto and Serafina sold Lot 1 of Block 211 in Tucson to Autumn Castella for $250. On 30 August 1876, Loreta purchased Lot 1 of Block 193 from Ventura Cariel and his wife Dolores Andrade for $100. The couple sold part of Lot 1 of Block 193 to Emeterio Andrade for $23 on 10 July 1878. On 19 May 1879, Loreto and Serafina sold Lot 1 of Block 193 in Tucson to Miguel Legarro for $300. On 7 June 1879, Loreto purchased a deed for Lot 2 of Block 251 from the

1919 Filiacion José Agustin Yguera, AGS, Leg. 7047, page 100, documents 6 and 10.
1920 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 26, AHS/SAD.
1921 Loretto Auguerra household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 11, dwelling 107, family 106.
1922 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:17 no. 153.
1923 1864 State Census, Arizona Territory, Tucson, lines 128-132.
1924 1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 656-661.
1925 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:83-85.
1926 1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 748-754.
1927 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:377-378.
1928 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:363-365.
1930 Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:66-67.
1931 Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:219-220.
1932 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:692-693.
1933 Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:67-69.
1934 Pima County Deed Record Entry 3:204-206.
1936 Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:384-387.
1937 Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:167-169.
City of Tucson for $25.\textsuperscript{1938}

In 1880, Loreto and Serafina, along with their ten children (P., E., Carl, Ignacia, Valentina [?], Feloz, Estevan, Josepha, Cirildo, and Mary), lived in Tucson on Pennington Street.\textsuperscript{1939} Loreto was working as a laborer and had been unemployed for two months in the last year. Son Pedro was also a laborer and had been unemployed for three months. Serafina was keeping house and Carl, Ygnacia, Florentina, Feliz, and Estevan were at school. On 1 March 1881, Loreta, his sisters Jesús and Carmen, and nephews Gerardo and Mauricio sold part of Lot 5 of Block 195 to Richard Woffenden for $500.\textsuperscript{1940}

Loreto died in February 1913 and is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery in Tucson.\textsuperscript{1941}

José Loreto Higuera and Serafina Cruz were the parents of ten children:

i. **Pedro Higuera** was born about 1859 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.

ii. **María Albina Higuera** was born on 16 December 1861 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. She was baptized on 30 August 1862 in Tucson with Ramón Castro and Brigida Higuera as her *padrinos*.\textsuperscript{1942}

iii. **Josephus Loreto (Carlos) Higuera** was born on 8 October 1863 in Arizona Territory. He was baptized on 12 October 1863 in Tucson with Dolores Higuera and Pascuala Cruz serving as his godparents.\textsuperscript{1943}

iv. **Ygnacia Higuera** was born about 1864 in Arizona Territory.

v. **Valentina Ramona [Florentina] Higuera** was born on 15 March 1868. She was baptized on 17 March 1868 in Tucson with Pascual Cruz and Hilaria Vialobos as her godparents.\textsuperscript{1944}

vi. **Victoriano Felix [Feloz] Higuera** was born on 11 January 1870 in Arizona Territory. On 14 January 1870, Felix was baptized with Albino Ocoba and Soledad Herran as godparents.\textsuperscript{1945}

vii **Estevan Higuera** was born and baptized on 26 December 1871 in Tucson. His godparents were Refugio Pacheco and Paula Cruz.\textsuperscript{1946}

viii **Josefa Higuera** was born on 19 March 1874 and was baptized on 20 March 1874 in Tucson. Her godparents were Francisco Solano León and Ramona Elías.\textsuperscript{1947}

ix **Cirilo Higuera** was born on 28 January 1876 and was baptized on 30 January 1876 in Tucson. His godparents were Felix Ruelas and Petra Ruelas.\textsuperscript{1948}

x **María Higuera** was born circa 1877/1878 in Arizona Territory.

**HUERTA**

**Luis Huerta** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He had a 165 peso debt in 1791 and a 32 peso debt the next year.\textsuperscript{1949} Luis was married to **Guadalupe Martínez** prior to 1797. In that year, Luis was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife.\textsuperscript{1950}

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\textsuperscript{1938} Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:245-246.

\textsuperscript{1939} L. Eguerre, household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 3, dwelling 16, family 19.

\textsuperscript{1940} Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:99-101.

\textsuperscript{1941} Arizona Death Records, 1.

\textsuperscript{1942} St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:17 no. 154.

\textsuperscript{1943} St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:7, no. 56.

\textsuperscript{1944} St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:67.

\textsuperscript{1945} St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:115.

\textsuperscript{1946} St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:168.

\textsuperscript{1947} St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:238.

\textsuperscript{1948} St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:333.

\textsuperscript{1949} AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

\textsuperscript{1950} Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
Soledad Huerta was an adult living alone in Tucson in a civilian household in 1831.\textsuperscript{1951}

**IGUAYA [or YGUAYA]**

Agustín Iguaya was married prior to 1797 to Ignacia Medina. In 1797, the couple lived in a civilian household in Tucson.\textsuperscript{1952}

**JACOME**

Manuel Jacome was a Private in the Cavalry at the Tucson Presidio. On 1 September 1855 he was serving with the boundary escort.\textsuperscript{1953}

**LEDESMA**

Juan Ledesma was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817.\textsuperscript{1954}

Lorenzo Ledesma was married prior to 1797 to Rosaria Berdugo. In 1797, Lorenzo was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, one son, and a daughter.\textsuperscript{1955}

**LEÓN**

Cirilo Solano León was born on 9 July 1845 in Tucson, son of Francisco Solano León and Ramona Elías. He was baptized as Jesús María Sirilo León on 31 August 1846, with Teodoro Elías and Polonia Ramires acting as his godparents.\textsuperscript{1956} As a child he saw the walls of the Presidio still standing and attacks by Apache. His mother took him across to see the Mission of San Agustín...”I remember going through the fields. They used to call the little town where this church was Pueblito”.\textsuperscript{1957} On 8 February 1866, Cirilo was a godparent with his sister Librada to Epifamio Urquides, son of Fernando Urquides and Jesús Ramirez.\textsuperscript{1958} Three days later he and María Sais were godparents to María Ignatia Pacheco, daughter of Miguel Pacheco and Guadalupe Sais.\textsuperscript{1959} On 1 October 1866 Cirilo was a godparent to Manuel María Pacheco, son of Refugio Pacheco and Paula Cruz.\textsuperscript{1960}

According to his grandchildren, Cirilo went on to major in English at a school along a river, possibly at the University of Wisconsin or possibly at a school in St. Louis. In either case, it was a long stagecoach ride back to Tucson. While away at school he learned many new things, and came back with an appetite for rhubarb and mincemeat pies, later teaching his wife to make the mincemeat version, as remembered by granddaughter Livia Montiel. Eloisa improved the mincemeat recipe by adding extra meat. She couldn’t make the rhubarb “Where do you get rhubarb here?” she would say as well as “He is coming here with those high ideas.” Cirilo was apparently very well educated and although he spoke English with an accent, he spoke the language very well. He corresponded with his professors after he returned to Arizona. He worked for a while as a printer for the *Tucson Citizen* when the

\textsuperscript{1951}McCarty 1981:9 household no. 47.
\textsuperscript{1952}Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{1953}Officer 1989:332.
\textsuperscript{1954}Dobyns 1976:160.
\textsuperscript{1955}Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{1956}Magdalena Catholic Church Records, 2:75.
\textsuperscript{1957}Cirilo León, Hayden file, AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{1958}St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms1:28 no. 6.
\textsuperscript{1959}St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:29 no. 8.
\textsuperscript{1960}St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:45.
paper was hand-set.1961 Pieces of printers’ type found at the León homestead site may have been lost there by Cirilo.

Cirilo was married on 28 May 1870 in Tucson to Eloisa Ferrer. The ceremony was conducted by Father Jouvenceau. The couple lived with Cirilo’s parents when first married. Eloisa was born 29 June 1853 in Hermosillo or Saric, Mexico, the daughter of Vincente Ferrer and Bonifacia Valencia, and moved to Tucson when she was thirteen.1962 Eloisa’s sisters María and Margarita were married consecutively to Fritz Contzen, a well-known early settler who lived south of Tucson at Rancho Punta de Agua.1963 Another sister, Beatrix, was married to Carlos Velasco. Also in 1870, Cirilo was a delegate from Tucson at the People’s convention.1964 Eloisa joined the 5th Corona of the Rosary Society between 1868 and 1872. She continued to be a member until at least 1906.1965

Cirilo owned a ranch one mile north of St. Mary’s Hospital on Silverbell Road. He raised wheat, barley, melons, cantelopes, vegetables, and later, cotton.1966 Cirilo worked as a cattleman and served in several public offices. Cirilo León was the road assessor for the Tucson district in 1872. He presented his accounts in January and was asked to provide vouchers for the men who had been paid for roadwork.1967 Cirilo ran unsuccessfully in 1873 for the Council of the 7th Legislative Assembly. He ended up becoming the Doorkeeper of the Territorial Council for that assembly.1968 In August 1873, Cirilo was a juror in the inquest held after Vicente Hernandez and Librada Chavez were murdered by three men. The jury ruled that they had been murdered and the men were lynched by vigilantes after the couple’s funeral.1969 Beginning in 1876, Cirilo was registered to vote in Precinct 1 in Pima County.

On 22 June 1880, Cirilo and Eloisa were listed as ranchers and lived in a household with their four children, with Eloisa and Francisco in school.1970 Cirilo ran unsuccessfully for a seat in the Territorial House.1971

Despite his civic leadership, Cirilo could still get into trouble. In June 1881: “Pesqueira, who seriously and probably fatally injured Leon by striking him on the head with a shovel on Tuesday night, is held without bail to await the result of the injuries. Last night Leon was in a very critical condition, and it was thought the crisis would be reached this morning, when the probable result will be foreshadowed with reasonable certainty.”1972

In August 1873, Cirilo was a juror in the inquest held after Vicente Hernandez and Librada Chavez were murdered by three men. The jury ruled that they had been murdered and the men were lynched by vigilantes after the couple’s funeral.1969 Beginning in 1876, Cirilo was registered to vote in Precinct 1 in Pima County.

In June 1900 the census taker found Cirilo, Eloisa, and their two youngest sons, Luis and Antonio, living on their farm. Eloisa was reported to not speak English. Next door lived son Francisco and his family.1974 Cirilo loaned the Baboquiviri Ranch to members of the King family with the understanding that they were to pay the taxes on the property. According to several of his grandchildren, the King family failed to pay the taxes and then bought the ranch at a tax sale. Mrs. King was a Mexican woman with strong religious views and as she was dying declared that she wouldn’t rest in peace until the family had settled with the Leóns. As a result, Mr. King gave Cirilo 16 lots in the Menlo Park area, west of the Santa Cruz River.

After his mother’s death in 1902, Cirilo received the largest share of property. He, Manuel, and Cleofa shared 87 acres of land and improvements along the Santa Cruz River. As well, he received lots 2 and 3 of Section 5 of

1964 Sacks collection, Arizona Historical Foundation, Arizona State University.
1965 St. Augustine Catholic Church Records, 11.
1967 Arizona Citizen, 6 January 1872
1968 Sacks collection, Arizona Historical Foundation, Arizona State University.
1969 Arizona Citizen, 9 August 1873.
1970 Cirilo Leon household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 41, SD 5, page 2, dwelling 36, family 36.
1971 El Fronterizo, 26 September 1880.
1974 Cirilo Leon 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 46, page 9, dwelling 157, family 163.
Township 18 South, Range 8 East—totalling 80 acres and a portion of section 32 of Township 17 South, Range 8 East. In October 1907, the three siblings sold a portion of the land to Gussie Manning for “$10 and other valuable considerations”. Manning would later build his mansion on the property, which was now part of the Paseo Redondo Subdivision. In 1910 Cirilo, Eloisa, and son Louis operated a dairy farm. The dairy was one of the first in Tucson and had about 35 cows. Cirilo and Eloisa sold lot 14 of Block 223 to Eloisa’s sister, Ysmael Ferrer de Amado, in 1912 for $10. In 1920, Cirilo and Eloisa were running a general farm and were caring for their ten-year-old grandson Tony Ward. Two boarders, Martin McFadden and Robert Bousfield, lived with the family.

Cirilo died on 6 June 1931 at his ranch on Silverbell Road. His funeral was widely attended: “While a gentle summer breeze swept over Holy Hope cemetery, the aged pioneer was laid to rest with many paying final respects to the former public official and cattleman.” Eloisa died on 18 May 1935 at the home of her son Antonio following a stroke. Eloisa was buried next to her husband in Holy Hope Cemetery after a funeral that cost $349, plus $19 for Father Carmelo’s services. After her death, sons Luis and Francisco asked that their brother Antonio be made administrator for the estate. Most of the estate consisted of property on the west side of the Santa Cruz River.

The León house was torn down in the 1960s during the El Rio Golf Course expansion. The house was visited by the Historic American Building Survey in 1937, who made measured drawings of each facade, a floor plan, and took a photograph of the front of the house (these are now housed at the Library of Congress). The house was built of adobe with a zaguan breezeway in the center. "It had one little bitty window on one side, that they used as a lookout for Indians".

Cirilo Solano León and Eloisa Ferrer were the parents of four children:

i. **Eloisa Eluteria León** was born on 13 April 1871 and was baptized on 22 April 1871 in Tucson. Her godparents were Francisco Solano León and Ramona Elías.

ii. **Francisco (Joseph Frank) León** was born and baptized on 11 March 1873 in Tucson. His godparents were Vicente Ferrer and Margarita Ferrer.

iii. **José Luis León** was born on 13 March 1875 in Tucson. He was baptized on 22 March 1875 with Juan Acuna and M. Jesus Barcelo as his godparents.

iv. **Manuel Antonio Solano León** was born on 28 July 1877 in Tucson.

**Cleofa León** was born circa 1852/1853 in Tucson, daughter of Francisco Solano León and Ramona Elías. She attended the St. Louis Conservatory of Music. On 11 February 1866 Cleofa and Juan José Grijalva were godparents to José María de Jesús Antonio Soto, son of José María Soto and Carmen Comaduran. The same day she was also godparents to María Paula Fuentes, daughter of Juan Fuentes and Clara Medina, and to María Manuela.

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1984 Pima County Probate Court File 6105.
1986 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:152.
1988 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:280.
Ramona Munguia, daughter of Jesús Munguia and Luisa Campas.\textsuperscript{1989} Cleofa became a member of the 2nd Corona of the Rosary Society in 1867.\textsuperscript{1990} On 29 October 1867 she was a godparent to Cleotilda Gotas, daughter of Florentino and Gertrudis Gotas.\textsuperscript{1991} On 1 July 1873, the St. Joseph’s Academy, the girl’s school operated in Tucson by the Sisters of St. Joseph, awarded premiums at their annual exhibition of pupils. Cleofa received premiums for Department, Christian Doctrine, Arithmetic, and History.\textsuperscript{1992} In July 1876, Cleofa was praised for her schoolwork in the Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Drawing and Hairwork at the Academy Exhibition. Her hair flowers were particularly admired as were her needle and knit work.\textsuperscript{1993}

Cleofa decided to become a nun and entered the Noviate in 1876. In April 1877, she and two other girls made her vows and Cleofa became Sister Amelia, a Sister of St. Joseph in July 1879.\textsuperscript{1994} She was assigned to the Sacred Heart School in Yuma, was at Our Lady of Peace in San Diego in 1882, and returned to Yuma when the school their reopened in 1887. She spent most the period from 1891 to about 1901 at San Xavier;\textsuperscript{1995} however, she was living in Kansas City, Missouri between 1895 and 1899.\textsuperscript{1996} After her mother’s death she received one third of the fields along the Santa Cruz River, sharing them with her brothers Cirilo and Manuel.\textsuperscript{1997}

Sister Amelia moved to Banning, California prior to 1907 and taught at the St. Boniface School, which was an Indian school.\textsuperscript{1998} In May 1910, Amelia lived on Country Road in San Gorgonio, Riverside County, California. She was one of eight Catholic sisters working as a teacher industrial.\textsuperscript{1999}

She died on 14 September 1916 at the St. Boniface School in Banning, California. An obituary prepared for her stated:

\textit{The life of this dear Sister was one of uncomplaining suffering which she bore with loving resignation. Her last days among us were marked by excruciating pain, and yet complaint never hovered on her lips. Love for the poor and afflicted seemed to be her characteristic virtue, and labor and sacrifice seemed light, if only relief could be brought to them.}\textsuperscript{2000}

The \textit{Arizona Daily Star} reported:

\textit{Sister Amelia, of the Immaculate Conception, of Banning, Cal., died Thursday afternoon, according to advices received by relatives in Tucson yesterday. Sister Amelia was born and reared in this city, being a member of the well-known León family, and the news of her death came as a distinct shock to her relatives and friends in Tucson. The funeral and interment, according to the ritual of the Catholic church and the sisterhood to which she belonged, was held yesterday afternoon at Banning. It was hoped by relatives and friends that the body might be brought to Tucson for burial but this could be arranged. Sister Amelia is mourned by numerous friends in this city, and by five sisters and two brothers, who are residents of this city. A niece of Sister Amelia was with her at the time of her death.}\textsuperscript{2001}

Sister Amelia was initially buried in the school cemetery. After the school closed the graves of the sisters were moved and her remains were taken to Los Angeles for reburial.
Francisca S. León was born on 7 March 1858/1859 in Tucson, daughter of Francisco Solano León and Ramona Elías. She attended the Sisters’ Academy, a girl’s school taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph, in 1872. At the July 1872 Exhibition, Francisca was dressed in a “pilgrim’s garb” and sang “The Refugee.” Her performance was described as being the “best executed.” In July 1876, Francisca was praised for her schoolwork in the Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Drawing and Hairwork at the Academy Exhibition. For the December 1879 Christmas Exhibition at the Academy, Francisca sang, “Erin is my Home,” with “much feeling and pathos.”

Francisca was never married. Her grandnephew and grandniece Solano León and Livia León de Montiel remember hearing that Francisca had a boyfriend that her father disapproved of. Later the boyfriend became the governor of New Mexico and Francisca was very bitter about this. She lived with her parents and sisters Librada and María for much of her life. Francisca received part of lots 9 and 10 of Block 194 with all improvements after her mother’s death in 1902. In the early 1900s she lived with her sisters at 532 E. 9th Street in Tucson. From 1925 to 1939, Francisca lived with her sisters at 124 N. Bean Ave. Her brother Cirilo’s grandchildren remember that she did not care for children, unlike her sisters Librada and María.

Francisca became ill from cardiac disease on 20 June 1939. She was already blind from arterio sclerosis. She died on 1 July 1939 at home. The Tucson Citizen reported: “Francisca Leon, 74 Years in City, Dies. Francisca Leon, 74, of 124 Bean Avenue, a resident of Tucson all her life, died Saturday afternoon. Funeral services will be held at 8 a.m. tomorrow in San Agustín cathedral. A rosary will be held at 8 p.m. today.” She is apparently buried in an unmarked grave next to her sister Librada at Holy Hope Cemetery.

Francisco Solano León was born on 24 August 1819 (some sources suggest 1822) in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was probably the son of Juan León and Francisca Acuña. A child named Solano León is listed with this couple in Tucson in the 1831 census and in later life Francisco was often called Solano. However, Francisco’s children believed their grandfather’s name was José León. It is possible that Juan or José are the same person, or that Francisco was living with other relatives in 1831 and that his parents had died. Presently this question remains unanswered. Daughter María remembered her grandmother’s name was Francisca when interviewed in 1945, suggesting the 1831 census is correct. Little else is known about Francisco’s parents. María also stated in 1945 that Francisco’s father came from Spain to Mexico, probably moving to Arispe. He came from Arispe to Tucson prior to 1819, serving in the Spanish Army. Juan is believed to have died in Tucson. As a child, Francisco was educated, perhaps by his parents. He was able to read and write, a distinction not shared by many of his contemporaries.

When he reached adulthood, Francisco served as a sergeant in the cavalry in the Mexican army. He was a paymaster and was in charge of bringing the payroll from Arispe to Tucson. A side venture was a store he operated in Arispe. He had many adventures while traveling through areas controlled by Native Americans, surviving attacks. On one occasion he was bringing the payroll to Tucson on mule-back and the mule train was attacked by Apache. “The men with him wanted to run and leave the mules and the money, but father said, “No, if you run away I’ll shoot you.” In the party, at the time, was a woman with a small baby. The Indians grabbed the baby and taking it by its feet, beat its head against the rock. Father grabbed the mules and kept them from capturing or killing the mother. He said that all the time arrows were flying about his head and his body, but none struck him. He also saved the mule with the money.”

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2003 St. Joseph’s Academy Exhibition, Arizona Citizen, 1 July 1876, page 3, column 3.


2007 Tucson City Directories, 1925-1939.

2008 Arizona State Death Record, 1939, Pima County no. 324; Arizona Daily Star 2 July 1939.

2009 Tucson Citizen, 2 July 1939, page 3.

2010 McCarty 1981:42.


2012 Account of María León, Francisco León file, Hayden files, AHS/SAD.
Francisco was married to Ramona Elías about 1843, supposedly in Tucson. Ramona was born circa 1823, probably a daughter of Cornelio Elías and Concepción Apodoca. Ramona appears in the 1831 census, living with Pascual Cruz, his wife Francisca Grijalva, and their daughter Sacramento Cruz. The relationship of Ramona, if any, to this family is unknown. María León would later say that Luis Elías was Ramona’s father, however, as James Officer notes in *Hispanic Tucson*, Luis was also a child in 1831. Cornelio Elías was a soldier in Tucson by 1797, when he and his wife were listed in the census as “Lyas.” He was a member of the Tucson presidial force from at least 1816 through 1818. He appears to have died prior to 1831, which may explain why daughter Ramona was living with another family. His wife Concepción was living in Tucson in 1860, apparently dying before 1864.

The Elías family were important in the Tucson community, and through marriage, Francisco became related to most of the leading area families. Ramona’s brother Luis had the unfortunate fate of being killed by the Apache.

Tucson was a small community in the 1840s with perhaps 80 to 90 soldiers and 300 civilians. León would remember it as having about 140 adobe buildings that were austere, with little wood used in their construction. Only a few pieces of furniture were present in each structure: “perhaps a small table, a few cooking utensils and a roll of bedding.” In 1844, León was a corporal under the command of Captain Comadurán and participated in ventures against attacking Apaches. He and Ramona were living outside the presidio. Son Cirilo León and daughter María both recalled living near what was later the Manning House, the location of Francisco’s largest field. A deed recorded in 1862 reveals the location of their home:

*Field No. 1. Deed from Antonio Ramirez to Bartolo Granillo, consideration one hundred (100) dollars. Bounded and described as follows. Contains from east to west one hundred and seventy five (175) varas and from north to south ninety seven (97) varas. Bounded on the south by the main callejon, on the west by the field of Dolores Bildeluca, on the north by the field of Franco. S. Leon, and on the east by the callejon leading to the house of said Leon. Deed bears date Nov. 1st, 1844. Recorded Sept. 22, 1862. Wm. S. Oury, Recorder.*

Francisco later testified about his activities as a soldier: He was a soldier in the Mexican army, and for a time was stationed at the Presidio at Tucson. He first visited and knew that part of the San Pedro valley called ATres Alamos about 1838. There were then no persons living there, no ranches or settlements; but he remembers seeing acequias (ditches) and some other evidences that portion of the valley had been cultivated, but the settlers had been driven out by the hostile Apaches. There was no town or pueblo known as Tres Alamos, but he remembers three cottonwood trees (Tres Alamos) which he supposed gave name to this part of the valley, and that they stood, as nearly as he can recollect, on the west side of the San Pedro River and about one fourth of a mile from the river.

He further says that there was no road crossing near the Tres Alamos, but owing to the beaver dams the lands along the San Pedro below and above the ATres Alamos, “was pantano (marshy) and could only be crossed in places by a single horse; that there were several trails through the valley but no defined road, the main crossing being near where the town of Benson now stands.

He also remembers that the Commander of the Presidio sent troops to escort the laborers to the Tres Alamos and guard them while cultivating the crops, and as soon as the crops were gathered the laborers returned to Tucson with the troops and spent the winter. A portion of the subsistence for the troops at the Presidio was obtained in this way.

In January 1845, León signed a document supporting the existing Mexican government. On 12 February

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2013 Officer 1989:324; 1797 Census.
2017 María León, Francisco León file, Hayden files, AHS/SAD.
2018 *Arizona Citizen*, 15 July 1876.
2020 Cirilo León and Francisco León, Hayden Files, AHS/SAD.
2021 Tucson Deeds Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, AHS/SAD.
2022 Senate Executive Document No. 59, 50th Congress, 1887, Tres Alamos Grant, page 27.
2023 Officer 1989:182.
1847 Solano and Ramona served as godparents for the baptism of Plasido Narciso Ramires, son of Francisco Ramires and Nicolasa Berdugo. The 1848 census reveals that Francisco and Ramona were living with their four eldest children—Librada, Cirilo, Paz, and Juan—along with Francisco’s mother Francisca Acuña.

In January 1849, León led a group of men to reoccupy the abandoned village of Tubac; however, the men rebelled at San Xavier Mission, and they returned to Tucson. On 11 September 1849, Francisco led 46 men from Tucson in a large two-day campaign against the Apache, under the leadership of Lieutenant José María Villaescusa. Francisco signed a petition in 1850 asking that a priest be sent to Tucson, as it had been over a year since one had visited, and many children had been born and couples were "living in sin". On 16 December 1850, a large group of Apache attacked Tucson. Sergeant León was commended for his courage and valuable service.

Francisco was a Sergeant in the Cavalry, serving with the Mexican army as it helped locate the new border between the United States and Mexico in September 1855. The Mexican army withdrew from Tucson in March 1856 and the León family probably traveled to Imuris, where the Tucson Presidio forces were stationed. Francisco swore allegiance to the new Mexican constitution while in Sonora in 1857.

Francisco León had returned to Tucson by 1859, when he purchased Lot No. 89 from José María Acedo and Guadalupe Sardinia for $22.50. The lot was eight varas long, north to south, and six varas wide (a vara is about 2 to 3 ft long). It was bounded on the north by the Calle del Arroyo (present-day Pennington Street), on the west by the Calle Principal (today’s Main Street), on the east by the property of José María Acedo, and on the south by the property of Ursula Solares. Francisco opened a store at this location, and daughter María was born there in 1866. Besides storekeeping, Francisco worked as a farmer, tending his large fields in the Santa Cruz River floodplain.

In 1859 the Very Rev. Joseph P. Machebeuf was sent to Tucson to establish an apostolic vicarage. Tucson had been without a resident priest for some time and the church inside the original Presidio walls had fallen into disrepair and was abandoned. Francisco León gave the land for the chapel of Our Lady of Guadalupe to be built just inside the main gate of the Presidio (in the area of the Kino monument in modern-day Sunset Park). It is unclear if the two room structure that occupied the property was already standing or was constructed by Tucsonans for the priest. It was in use for only a few years as a chapel, and later was used as a school.

The 1860 census (for New Mexico Territory) lists Francisco, his wife, and six children living in Tucson. Three Native Americans lived with the family. A military officer in Tucson in 1852 had noted: “The Apaches, under the direction of the Mexicans, do most of the labor in the fields”. Although it is uncertain whether the three are Apache, the close proximity of the León family compound to the Apache settlement suggests that this may have been the case.

In 1861 the Confederate Army occupied Tucson for a few months. By February 1862 the California Union soldiers had recaptured Tucson. William Oury, a prominent Confederate sympathizer, came to the León house and asked Francisco to hide money and medicines. At first he hesitated, but then took the items and hid them in a cellar. The Oury family were near neighbors of the Leóns at the time.

The Leóns owned approximately 360 acres of farmland extending from present-day Paseo Redondo to St. Mary’s Hospital. Francisco was a farmer in the 1850s and raised corn and vegetables on the swampy land east of the...
shallow Santa Cruz River. The 1862 Fergusson field map depicts the [Francisco] Solano León fields and shows a compound with two structures. Daughter María reported "we lived down back of where General Manning built" (the Manning house is to the southeast of the excavated structure).

The small chapel that Francisco had donated was too small to hold Tucson’s congregation. The construction of the new San Agustín church began in 1862 or 1863. By the summer of 1863 the foundation had been laid and the center section of the church was being constructed. Ana María Coenen recalled...

"The adobes were made on the property of Solano León, where the Manning house is now located. When services were over every morning, Father Donato would tell the congregation not to leave until he had changed his robes. Then he would instruct them to follow him and they would go to the place of Solano León and each woman would return with one brick in her arms. Father Donato would carry one brick also. The entire church was built by the people of the parish".

The men would come in after working in their fields and start to work. After the church was constructed, the smaller chapel that León had donated was sold and the money was used to build a chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Guadalupe in the new church.

On 17 May 1863, Francisco and his daughter Librada were godparents for José Mateo Pacheco, son of Refugio Pacheco and María Paula Cruz. A special census was taken in April 1864, shortly after Arizona was made a separate territory from New Mexico. It lists the León family in Tucson (although the children are listed separately from their parents).

A number of documents describe Francisco’s activities in the mid-1860s. On 24 May 1864 Francisco León swore in front of the Clerk of Probate Court that the firm of León and Pacheco had sold goods for six months prior to January 1864 worth between $10,000 and $12,000. León was appointed a City Councilman of Tucson by the Governor of Arizona Territory in May 1864. On 28 June 1864, Francisco and Ramona were godparents to Guillermo Grijalva, son of Antonio Grijalva and Guadalupe Morillo. The same day, Francisco and daughter Paz were godparents to an Apache boy named Francisco Xavier. In 1864-1865 Francisco León was a member of the 1st Legislature for the Territory of Arizona, serving on the Council (which was similar to today’s Senate). He was reported to be a farmer, aged 42. León was in Prescott for the Council from about 29 September to 7 November 1864. He was appointed to the standing committees of Agriculture and Education. During this session he voted for a bill that would have placed the Territorial Capital in Tucson (which didn’t pass), voted against a report that would have denied José María Redondo his seat in the Legislature–because of the claim that he had been born in Mexico, voted against the incorporation of the Mohave and Prescott Toll Road and the Tucson, Poso Verde, and Libertat Road Co. The latter vote may reflect his concern that poor people would not be able to pay tolls on the road. He voted for an addition of $5.00 to the salaries of the Legislature. In general, León’s votes reflective a conservative attitude in this session.

The following year he was appointed to the Council of the 2nd Legislative Assembly, but resigned and did not attend the session.

In 1867, near neighbors to the León family included Josepha Aseda, Julio Ortega, Pedro Biaggi, Antonia Udangaun, María Amparra, and Manario Pacho. Biaggi and Acedo owned property near León’s property on Main Street and Pennington Street and it is probable that the Leóns were living at their home in downtown Tucson when the census was taken. Francisco was named to the first public school board in Arizona along with John B. “Pie” Allen and William S. Oury in 1867. Also in 1867, Ramona, Cleofa, Paz, and Librada were members of the 2nd
Corona of the Rosary Society. That year, Francisco contributed 50 cents to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith.\(^{2049}\)

Francisco increased his field holdings in 1868 by purchasing property from Granville Oury for $300. The property was about 20 acres and had been formerly owned by Manuel Castillo and cultivated by Felipe Romero.\(^{2050}\) Francisco also purchased additional property in Tucson:

_Fernando Acedo and Carmen Asedo, his wife, as first part, for $300 gold and silver coin sell to Francisco León the following property: One house and lot situated in Tucson and fronting the street leading from Main Street east to the property owned and occupied by Charles H. Meyers and on the west by the property of said Francisco León and on the east by property of Cruz Acedo on the west the street known as Calle de India Trieste and measuring from north to south 26 yards and from east to west 16 yards. Witnessed by G. H. Oury on 5 January 1869. Recorded by Oscar Buckalew on 8 January 1869._\(^{2051}\)

Another field property was purchased in July 1869 from Rafael Herreras and his wife Rita Sosa for $100. The property was bounded on the north by land of Fred A. Neville, on the south by the public road, on the east by the land of Guillermo Telles, and on the west by property already owned by the Francisco León.\(^{2052}\) On the 1862 Field Map this property was recorded as being owned by Francisco G. Torano.

In 1870, León was listed as a farmer worth $15,000, placing his family among the elite of Tucson. Few other Mexican families had attained financial wealth after the arrival of the Anglos, and Francisco was one of the wealthiest native Tucsonans. Francisco was a member of the Council of the 6\(^{th}\) Territorial Legislature in 1871, described as being a 52-year-old _ranchero_.\(^{2053}\)

León’s support of education was evident when he gave a speech with Governor Safford and Leopoldo Carrillo at the public school in April 1872. “All the remarks having a tendency to invite more interest in each pupil and the speaker’s gratification at the certain progress exhibited”.\(^{2054}\)

Francisco purchased or registered ownership of many lots in Tucson after the City was formally laid out that year--Lot 7 of Block 49 for $1.00, Lot 5 of Block 144, Lot 10 of Block 194 for $9.66, Lot 9 of Block 199 for $9.21, Lot 3 of Block 200 for $4.00, and Lot 10 of Block 232 for $8.36.\(^{2055}\) The León’s moved to a house on Congress Street by 1873 and Francisco was reported to be putting up a new building on Congress Street next to his home in October.\(^{2056}\) However, the extension of Meyer Street south resulted in the destruction of the structure in mid-1874.\(^{2057}\) Francisco served as a Grand Juror in District Court in early 1874.\(^{2058}\)

In 1875, Francisco purchased additional field properties.\(^{2059}\) The property was described as being bounded by the land of J. Carrillo on the north, by M. Martinez on the west, and by Francisco León on the south and east.

According to the Pima County Great Registers Francisco León was registered to vote in Pima County as of 18 March 1876 and continued to be registered in Precinct 1 until his death. León was an American citizen, naturalized by virtue of the Gadsden Treaty.\(^{2060}\) His family remembered him as a very religious man.

“Every evening, no matter how tired he was, or we were, he had us all together, and we knelt down and said our rosary. I think he instilled a sense of spirituality into all the family, because Luis León, as long as he lived, used to gather his family together in family prayers. We were all more religious in early times. When you woke up in the morning you could hear everyone singing “Praise the Lord,” Bless the

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\(^{2049}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Archives, 11, University of Arizona Special Collections.

\(^{2050}\)Pima County Deeds 1:215-216.

\(^{2051}\)Pima County Deeds 1:300-301.

\(^{2052}\)Pima County Deeds 27:282-283.

\(^{2053}\)Farish 1918:124.

\(^{2054}\)Arizona Citizen, 20 April 1872.


\(^{2056}\)Arizona Citizen, 1 November 1873.

\(^{2057}\)Arizona Citizen, 1 November 1873, 9 May 1874.

\(^{2058}\)Arizona Citizen, 21 February 1874.

\(^{2059}\)Pima County Deeds 27:283-284.

\(^{2060}\)Francisco León, Hayden File, AHS/SAD.
One daughter went to the convent school in Tucson and to the Notre Dame College for Girls in San Jose, California. Another daughter, Cleofa, became a nun.

In the late 1870s and early 1880s, Francisco was called to testify three times at the Court of Private Land Claims. In the treaties of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Gadsden Purchase, the United States government had declared that the land titles held by the Mexican residents of southern Arizona would be honored. Difficulties arose, such as the loss of records and rival claims. The Court of Private Land Claims sought to sort these problems out. Francisco testified in fluent English, and was obviously a highly respected member of the community. On 29 October 1879 Francisco testified at the hearing over the Rancho of San Ignacio del Babacomari: “My name is Francisco S. Leon, 60 years of age, occupation, ranchero and I reside in Tucson...I was born here and have resided there all my life.” Francisco stated that he had known Don Ignacio Elías had had possession of the ranch since “early times” and had much stock on it. León had traveled across the ranch many times. Elías had abandoned the property due to Apaches who burned the ranch house, killing people and driving away livestock. This took place before the war with the United States in 1846. Francisco’s friend José María Acedo testified that is was about 1835 or 1836.

Three days later Francisco testified in the hearing for the Rancho del San Rafael del Valle: “I...have known said Rancho for more than thirty years. I have been upon the same and have traveled over it a great many times...” He was acquainted with the rancher Rafael Elías and knew that Elías had stock on the ranch. The ranch was also abandoned due to the attacks by Apaches, with Francisco noting that the attacks had occurred up to a few years previous.

On 25 July 1882 Francisco testified for the Martinez claim. He said: “My name is Francisco S. Leon; age 63 years, was born in Tucson, Arizona, and have always lived there, and by occupation a farmer.” Question–Before the United States acquired Arizona, what business did you follow in this community? And did you hold any official position. Answer: I was a farmer before the acquisition and also a lieutenant in the Mexican Army. León related that he had first met José María Martinez in Tubac about 1840 and that Martinez had moved to near San Xavier del Bac after the Apaches had destroyed Tubac. Francisco often visited Martinez at his ranch and was able to describe the property, noting that Martinez had used a ditch to irrigate his fields. “He died on the land from a wound received by the Apaches on this same tract of land.” Francisco also knew José Zapata, the son of Ignacio Zapata, the acting Governor at Bac. Francisco was asked to examine the title for the Martinez ranch and recognized the hand writing of Teodoro Ramirez and Ignacio Saens. León also testified that he had known the two men who witnessed the title document, José Ignacio Acedo and Rafael Saens. One of the intriguing questions asked was: Do you know what became of the archives of the Mexican Justice of the Peace of Tucson? Answer: They were taken to Imuris, in the District of Magdalena, Sonora, Mexico, and thereafter I do not know what became of them. To this day no one has determined what happened to these records.

Francisco was reported to have improved a property he owned on Pennington Street in October 1879. In March 1880, Francisco and Ramona sold Andrew Cronly lot 1 of Block 232 for $150. Ramona signed the original deed with her mark (an X). On 25 June 1880 the census enumerator recorded the León family. Only two of the couples’ children, Cleofa and Cirilo, had left the family–Cleofa to become a nun. Cirilo was living with his wife Eloisa and their four children on a ranch near the St. Mary’s hospital. Three years later the Leóns sold Cronley lot 10 of Block 232 for $100. In return Cronley sold Francisco lots 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 12 of Block 86 for

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2061 Francisco León, Hayden File, AHS/SAD.
2064 Journals of Private Land Claims 4:117-121.
2065 Improvements, Arizona Daily Star, 10 October 1879, page 2, column 2.
2066 Pima County Deeds 6:789.
2067 Fco. S. Leon household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 41, SD 5, page 14, dwelling 119, family 119.
Also in 1883 Francisco and Ramona sold lot 3 of Block 200, which he had purchased from the city for less than nine dollars, to Edward Nye Fish for $2250 coin. Clearly the Leóns were doing well financially.

Francisco purchased lot 31 of section 11, Township 14 South, Range 13 East for $382.50 from the heirs of Dolores Grijalva in February 1881. Francisco León also owned a ranch in the Rincon Mountains and a ranch in the Baboquiveri Mountains. The Baboquiveri ranch was on land claimed by León in 1884, it was described as being about two miles north of Redondo’s Ranch and comprising 160 acres. Located in an unsurveyed area, the ranch was laid out using a stone monument erected next to an arroyo. León had registered his brand with Pima County on 3 September 1881.

León bought field lot 32 in section 11 of Township 14 South, Range 13 East from the administrators of Mark Aldrich’s estate in April 1890 for $225.

Francisco made his will on 24 February 1891:

I, Francisco S. Leon, of Tucson Arizona, being in sound mind and memory, do make this my last will and testament, hereby annulling all and every the former wills I may have heretofore made.

It is my will that all my just debts shall be paid in full. It is my will that all my property, real, personal and mixed, shall be on my death the sole and separate property of my faithful and beloved wife Ramona Elias de Leon; and to that end I hereby give and bequeath unto my said wife all of my said property of every kind and value whatsoever.

I hereby nominate and appoint my said wife Ramona Elias de Leon the sole executrix of this my last will and testament, and it is my wish and will that she shall not be required, at any time, in order to qualify as such executrix, to make or give any bond, or bonds; the making and giving of such bonds being hereby expressly waived, and it is my further wish when the proper time shall come, of which my said executrix shall be the judge, to divide her said property that she inherits from me by virtue hereof between herself and our children in equal parts as near as may be, and share and share alike.

In witness I have hereunto set my hand and seal this the 24th day of February A.D. 1891. Francisco S. León (his mark)

The above and foregoing will was executed and made, and signed by the said Francisco S. Leon, and was him, in our presence and in the presence of each of us so executed and signed, and at the same time he declared that he signed and sealed the same as and for his last will and testament. Done this 24th day of February 1891 at Tucson, Arizona. J. C. Handy [and] Anthony Colven.

Francisco Solano León died on 1 March 1891 at his home in Tucson. The Arizona Daily Citizen reported: “Francisco Solano León died yesterday morning at his home in this city. Deceased was 85 years of age and well known throughout the Territory. The funeral today in the Catholic church was very largely attended. The Arizona Daily Star noted:

Francisco Leon, one of the old landmarks of Tucson, passed away Sunday, March 1, 1891. The deceased was highly respected by all of the old people who knew him, for he was the soul of honor and a light for good among his people. He reared a large family in Tucson, all of whom have grown up to call their father blessed. In his death Tucson has lost one of her very best Mexican citizens. The sympathy of the community will go to the family in this their hour of bereavement.

2069 Pima County Deeds 8:406.
2070 Pima County Deeds 10:235-236.
2071 Francisco León file, Hayden files, AHS/SAD.
2072 Pima County Land Claims 1:688.
2073 Pima County Brand Book page 79, Arizona State Archives.
2074 Pima County Deeds 466-467.
2075 Pima County Probate Court File 520.
2076 Arizona Daily Citizen, 2 March 1891.
2077 Arizona Daily Star, 3 March 1891.
He was buried in the Catholic portion of the Court Street Cemetery, which closed in 1907, and his body was transferred to Holy Hope Cemetery where it is marked by a tombstone. Francisco left an extensive estate, valued at $19,980. This included 10 breed mares, 10 work horses, two mules, 750 head of cattle, and two wagons, as well as the field properties and at least seven pieces of land in Tucson.

After Francisco’s death Ramona moved to 532 E. 9th Street. The 1897-1898 Tucson City Directory lists Ramona, son Manuel, son-in-law P. A. Stollar, and a grandson (listed as A. Leon) at this residence. Francisco’s claim to property along the Santa Cruz River was formally established by the Government Land Office in 1897. Ramona settled her husband’s estate in April of 1899. She was now legally the owner of a large amount of property. In May Ramona purchased lot 9 of Block 194 for $50 from the Methodist Episcopal Church of Arizona and in June she purchased Lot 9 of Block 80 from Chas. F. Hoff for $125.

In 1900 Ramona and her extended family, including son Manuel, daughters Guadalupe, Librada, Francisca, and Maria; son-in-law Peter Stollar, daughter-in-law Lillian O’Leary León, and six grandchildren were all living in the same household. Ramona, or whoever talked with the census taker, could not recall the month and year of her birth. She was reported to have had twelve children, eight of whom were still living. She could not read or write or speak English, however, everyone else could.

Ramona brought two orphaned children into the family—Catalina León and Francisco Gallardo, aged 10 and 18 respectively in 1902, and treated them as her own children. Ramona and son Manuel borrowed money from Barron M. Jacobs in March 1900.

Ramona made her will on 22 April 1902. It was witnessed by Thomas Cordes and Carlota Salazar, with Robert B. Parson and her physician Mark A. Rodgers witnessing Ramona’s mark.

I, Ramona E. Leon, being of sound and disposing mind, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, that is to say [illegible line] and peace as befits my station in life and the condition of my estate. 2nd I direct that the expenses of my last illness, and funeral expenses, be paid by the Executors, hereinafter named, from the first moneys coming into their hands belonging to my estate. 3rd I give and bequeath to my daughters Librada, Francisca and Maria, all personal property of which I may die seised [sic.], including all cattle, horses, sheep and other stock or animals; and also the fixtures, fittings and furnishings contained in the house situated at number 532 West Ninth Street. I [illegible] said daughters sell the said cattle, horses, sheep, or other live stock and devote the proceeds of such sale to the extinguishment of the mortgage now upon the said property at No. 532 West Ninth St., in said City of Tucson. 4th I hereby give and devise unto my said daughters Librada, Francisca and Maria, all my right, title and interest in and to the premises known as No. 532 West Ninth Street, in the City of Tucson, Arizona; the said premises and the personal property hereinafter mentioned to be divided amongst my said daughters, share and share alike. 5th. I further give and devise all the balance and residue of my estate to my eight children Librada, Cirilo, Paz, Cleofa, Francisca, Manuel, Guadalupe, and Maria share and share alike. 6th I nominate and appoint as and for the Executors of this, my last will and testament, my said three daughters, Librada, Francisca and Maria, and direct that they serve without bonds...

Ramona died on 29 April 1902. Senile marasmus was listed as the cause of death, which took place at her home. Typical of the time period, her death was not reported in Tucson’s leading English language newspapers. Reilly & Hennessy, Funeral Directors and Embalmers, charged $122.50 for their services (casket $75, outside box

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2078 Pima County Book of Wills, Vol. 2:71; Pima County Probate Court File 520.
2079 Pima County Deeds 31:37.
2080 Pima County Deeds 29:773-775.
2081 Pima County Deeds 30:74, 150.
2082 Ramona Leon 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 47, SD 11, page 11A, dwelling 219, family 233.
2083 Pima County Probate Court File 1367.
2084 Pima County Probate Court File 1367.
2085 Pima County Mortgages 15:207.
2086 Pima County Deeds 39:429-434 gives death date of 22 April; City of Tucson Death Records no. 1628 gives death date of 29 April.
Ramona was buried in the Catholic Cemetery on Court Street. It is likely that her remains were moved to Holy Hope Cemetery after it opened in 1907; however, there is no record of her burial there.

Ramona Elías de León left an extensive estate, even larger than her husband’s of nine years earlier. At her death she owned five houses in Tucson, a 160-acre ranch 45 miles away from Tucson, three city lots, 600 head of cattle, and personal property. Altogether the estate was valued at $20,000, of which $10,000 was mortgaged, and the cattle were valued at an additional $6,000. According to her will, the estate, except for the house on West Ninth Street, was to be divided equally among the eight children. However, Cirilo and Manuel immediately filed a lawsuit. They noted that Francisco Solano León’s will directed that his estate be divided equally among his children. Ramona’s will gave extra property to Librada, Francisca, and María, and apparently Cirilo and Manuel did not like this, although they later dropped the suit. The three sisters subsequently asked the court to give $50 a month to support Catalina León and Francisco Gallardo, which the court subsequently granted.

Francisco Solano León and Ramona Elias were the parents of eleven children:

iv. Librada León was born in 1843/1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.
v. Cirilo Solano León was born on 9 July 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.
vii. Paz León was born in January 1847 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.
vi. Cleofa León was born circa 1852/1853 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.
ix. Manuel León died as a child.
ixi. Francisca León was born on 7 March 1858/1859 in Tucson, Pima County, New Mexico.
xii. Eusebio León was born on 5 March 1862 in Tucson, Pima County, New Mexico. He was baptized on 7 September 1862 with Francisco Ruelas and Sacramento Cruz as his godparents.
ixii. María Guadalupe Solano León was born on 14 March 1864 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona.
ixiii. María Juana (Mary Jane) León was born on 20 March 1866 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona.
ixiiii. Francisco León was born on 13 June 1869 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. He was baptized on 15 June 1869 in Tucson with P. R. Tully and Trinidad C. de Tully as his godparents.
ixvi. José León was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817, listed as being sick. On 19 December 1824, José was elected the first civilian mayor of Tucson. In March 1830, he volunteered to fight Apaches. A José Domingo León was an adult living by himself in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831.
ixvii. Juan León was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, working with the remount herd. Juan was married prior to 1831 to Francisca Acuña. In 1831, Juan was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and son. Juan apparently died between 1831 and 1848. In 1848, Francisca was living in the household of her son Francisco.

Francisco Solano León and Ramona Elías de León left an extensive estate, even larger than her husband’s of nine years earlier. At her death she owned five houses in Tucson, a 160-acre ranch 45 miles away from Tucson, three city lots, 600 head of cattle, and personal property. Altogether the estate was valued at $20,000, of which $10,000 was mortgaged, and the cattle were valued at an additional $6,000. According to her will, the estate, except for the house on West Ninth Street, was to be divided equally among the eight children. However, Cirilo and Manuel immediately filed a lawsuit. They noted that Francisco Solano León’s will directed that his estate be divided equally among his children. Ramona’s will gave extra property to Librada, Francisca, and María, and apparently Cirilo and Manuel did not like this, although they later dropped the suit. The three sisters subsequently asked the court to give $50 a month to support Catalina León and Francisco Gallardo, which the court subsequently granted.
Leonardo León was a “Distinguished” soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, serving with the remount herd.2098

Librada León was born circa 1843 in Tucson, daughter of Francisco Solano León and Ramona Elías. The exact date of her birth has not been determined and later census records suggest Librada was unclear as to when she was born. On 17 May 1863, Librada was a godparent to José Mateo Pacheco, son of Refugio Pacheco and María Paula Cruz.2099 On 8 February 1866, she was a godparent with her brother Cirilo to Epifanio Urquides, son of Fernando Urquides and Jesús Ramirez.2100 On 30 November 1867, she was a godparent to Manuel Esteban Telles, son of Joaquín Telles and Silveris Marquez.2101 Librada was never married and lived with her parents for most of her life. Librada became a member of the Rosary Society in Tucson in 1867 and continued into the 1870s.2102 In 1900 she was living with her mother and three siblings at 532 E. 9th Street.2103 Librada received several parcels of land after her mother’s death: lot 4 of Block 51, Lot 5 of Block 144, and Lots 1, 4, 5, 8, and 9 on Block 86, as well as the improvements and household goods on Lot 1 of that block.2104 Librada sold Lot 9 of Block 86 to J. Monier for $10 in December 1906 and Lot 4 of Block 51 to Toni K. Richey for $10 in October 1909.2105 Librada also ran the Rincon ranch after her father’s death. She registered her brand with Pima County.

Librada was the head of an extended family that included sister Guadalupe and her family and her unmarried sisters Francisca and Maria in 1910. Librada was reported to have her own income.2106 Librada was still living at 532 E. 9th Street on 2 January 1920, according to the city directory. The census taker found Librada, Francisca, and Maria living at 532 E. 9th Street in January 1920.2107 Librada often visited at the home of her nephew Luis León. Luis’s children remember as “a sweet old lady” who would say to them “mi querida, mi chula,” “my loved one, my sweet one.”

In 1925, Librada is listed in the Tucson City Directory with her sisters at 126 Bean Avenue. Librada died suddenly from paralysis at 2:30 p.m. on 12 June 1926 at her home.2108 She is buried in an unmarked grave in Holy Hope Cemetery. Her property, a part of Block 86 worth $1,300, was divided among her four surviving siblings (Maria, Francisca, Guadalupe, and Cirilo) and the children of her deceased brother and sister (Manuel and Paz). All of the heirs sold their interest in the property to Maria for a nominal sum.2109

Luis León was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1831.2110

Manuel de León was born circa 1758. He enlisted in the army on 3 November 1786 as a soldier and Corporal. He was promoted to veteran Sergeant on 18 June 1790 and became Ensign on 5 February 1804. He was promoted to the Lieutenant of the Cavalry on 3 July 1811.2111 Manuel was a lieutenant in the cavalry in February 1812, when a

2099St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:3 no. 27.
2100St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:28 no. 6.
2101St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:59.
2102St. Augustine Catholic Church Records, 11.
2103Ramona Leon 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 47, SD 11, page 11A, dwelling 219, family 233.
2105Pima County Deeds 41:264-265; 47:572-573.
2106Librada Leon household, 1910 Census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, Tucson Precinct no. 1, ED 96, sheet 10A, dwelling 126, family 128.
2107Librada Leon household, 1920 Census, Pima County, Arizona, Tucson, ED 97, SD 2, sheet 5A, dwelling 96, family 121.
2108Arizona State Death Records, June 1926, Pima County no. 332.
2109Pima County Probate Court File 4060.
2111AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.
patrol he led ran into some Apaches and José Loreto Ramirez killed a warrior. Manuel was the acting military commander of the Tucson Presidio, also serving as the civil judge. The trial of Francisco Xavier Díaz took place in August 1813, with Díaz being charged with the murder of his wife. The trial began on 18 September 1813 with Manuel presiding. He drew up a list of questions for Díaz to answer. On the 23rd of September he took the statement of Venancio Salvatierra, the mayor of San Xavier, the Pima alcalde Eusebio of San Xavier, and a Piman named Juan Francisco Pacheco. The following day Juan María Baldenegro, the comissary of justice at San Xavier del Bac testified. On 12 November 1813 he appointed Tomás Ortiz to be the prosecuting attorney. On 25 November 1813 he appointed Alejo García to be the defense attorney. Manuel was still a Lieutenant at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was the commander of the Tucson Presidio in November 1826 and January 1827.

**Manuel Solano León** was born about March 1860 (perhaps as early as 1858) in Tucson, son of Francisco Solano León and Ramona Elías. He attended medical school at St. Mary's School in Santa Clara, California. This was a Jesuit school. Manuel was married around 1886/1887, apparently in California, to **Lillian (Lillie) Elizabeth O'Leary**. Lillie was born on 5 September 1858 in California. In 1889 the *Arizona Daily Star* reported:

> Mr. Manuel León is improving his property on Pennington Street, which is located between the M. E. Church and Major Miltimore's property. He proposes to build a business house as well as a residence. Mr. León recently returned from California, where he has been attending college and lately a medical school. He is full of the spirit of progress and is starting off right.

Two weeks later masons and other workers were working on the new building. Manuel went out to his father's Baboquivari ranch on October to procure 100 head of cattle that Francisco had sold to people in California. Manuel ended up bringing in 150 two-year-old steers, which brought $15 per head. Manuel's wife and daughter Cleofa returned from San Francisco (where he had apparently attended school) to join Manuel as he started his cattle and grain brokerage and butcher shop on Pennington Street. "With two large cattle ranches and an extensive farm below town from which to draw supplies, Mr. León will have extra facilities for conducting a prosperous business." Manuel's shop advertised in January 1890: "Meat Market. The meat market just opened at 607 Pennington Street by M. León will supply you with the best meats in the city. Hay, grain and produce also bought and sold".

In 1897, Manuel was living with his mother while working as a rancher. He had registered his brand with Pima County. In 1900, Manuel and family lived with his mother at 532 W. 9th Street in Tucson. Manuel was working as a financial agent while daughter Cleofa was in school. Manuel received a third share of the fields along the Santa Cruz River after his mother's death in 1902.

On 27 April 1910, Manuel and his family lived near W. Franklin Street in their own home. It is possible that this was the old León farm. Manuel worked as a real estate agent. Solano León remembers him as being "about six feet tall." Manuel died prior to June 1926. His wife Lillie died on 20 June 1940 in Los Angeles.

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2112McCarty 1976:129.
2113McCarty 1976:94.
2116*Arizona Daily Star*, 13 September 1889.
2117*Arizona Daily Star*, 9 September 1889.
2118*Arizona Daily Star*, 26 October 1889, 27 October 1889.
2119*Arizona Daily Star*, 6 November 1889.
2120*Arizona Daily Star*, 10 November 1889; 21 November 1889.
2121*Arizona Daily Star*, 3 January 1890.
2122Ramona Leon 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 47, SD 11, page 11A, dwelling 219, family 233.
2124Manuel Leon household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, Tucson, ED 102, SD 1, sheet 14B, dwelling 339, family 375.
2125Pima County Probate Court File 4060.
Manuel Solano León and Lillian Elizabeth O’Leary were the parents of four children:

i. **Cleofa León** was born on 19 January 1889 in California.

ii. **Mary Filby Marguerita León** was born on 17 August 1893 in Tucson.

iii. **Lillian León** was born on 22 October 1897 in Arizona.

iv. **Henry Thomas León** was born on 27 December 1900 in Tucson.

**María Guadalupe Solano León** was born on 14 March 1864 in Tucson, daughter of Francisco Solano León and Ramona Elías. She was baptized on 23 March 1864 in Tucson, with Francisco Romero and his wife Victoriana Ocoboa as her godparents.  

Guadalupe was married prior to 1886 to **Henry B. Holmes**. Henry was born about 1856/1857 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. He had come to Arizona around 1879/1880 and by 1884 Henry co-owned the Lonergan and Holmes store. Henry and Guadalupe were married for only a short time, he died unexpectedly from heart disease on 11 October 1886 in Tucson. The **Arizona Citizen** reported on 16 October 1886:

> Death of Henry B. Holmes. No more unexpected nor deeply regretted death than that of Henry B. Holmes has taken place in this city for years. Yesterday he was ailing, but able to be about; this morning sad tidings announced his death. Mr. Holmes was a well known, popular merchant, admired alike for social and business qualities, and will be sincerely mourned and missed. He was about 30 years of age, native of Canada, having been born in the city of Montreal, but left there when quite young. About seven years since he came to Arizona with Judge Anderson of Nogales, and immediately entered the house of Tully, Ochoa & Co., where he remained three years. Four years this month he entered into the dry goods business with Mr. Lonergan under the firm name of Lonergan, Holmes & Co. The firm has been eminently successful. From a small beginning they have become one of the largest and most prosperous in Arizona. He leaves a young wife and one child in good circumstances. They have the sympathy of all in this their hour of bereavement.”

The funeral was held at 9 a.m. on 12 October 1886 from the family house at 218 McCormick Street and “A large concourse of friends yesterday attended the funeral of the late H. B. Holmes. There were thirty seven vehicles in the procession.”  

After Henry’s death, Andrew Cronley was appointed administrator of his estate. Thomas Driscoll, Francisco S. León, Cirilo León, Adolfo Vasquez, and John Gardiner served as sureties in November 1886. Cronley inventoried the estate on 3 December 1886 and found that the family owned one set of parlor furniture, one set of bedroom furniture, one wardrobe, two carpets, one cupboard, one safe, one stove and fixtures, two chests, one extension table, one baby carriage, one cradle, and six chairs, altogether valued at $313.

Guadalupe was married on 23 September 1895 in Tucson to **Peter Andrew Stollar**. Peter was born on 24 May 1870 in Ohio, son of Daniel and Nancy (–?–) Stollar. In 1880, the Stallors lived in Waterford, Washington County, Ohio, where Peter’s father worked as a wagon maker. A garbled account of Peter and Guadalupe’s wedding appeared in the **Arizona Daily Citizen** on 28 September 1895: “William J. Stolla and Mrs. Lulu Holmes were married Wednesday by Rev. Father Girard. Mr. Stoll is proprietor of the Benson Bottling Works and a highly respected citizen. The happy couple will make Benson their future home.”

The 1897 city directory for Tucson lists Peter in his mother-in-law’s household. He was working as a stockman. In 1900, Guadalupe and her family lived with her mother at 532 W. 9th Street in Tucson. At that time Peter was working as a railroad machinist. Daughter Laura was attending school. Guadalupe received lot 7 of Block 49

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2126 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:11 no. 95.
2127 *Arizona Daily Star*, 12 October 1886.
2128 *Arizona Daily Star*, 13 October 1886; St. Augustine Catholic Church Burial Records, 2:22 no. 22.
2129 Pima County Probate Court File no. 434.
2130 Daniel Stollar household, 1880 US census, Washington County, Ohio, population schedule, Waterford, ED 239, SD 7, page 16, dwelling 166, family 187.
2131 Ramona Leon 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 47, SD 11, page 11A, dwelling 219, family 233.
and part of lot 10 of Block 194 after her mother’s death. Guadalupe purchased lot 7 of Block 49 from her siblings for $1.00 in May 1907. The disposition of the property had apparently been overlooked in the previous settlement of Ramona León’s estate.

In 1910, Guadalupe and family continued to live with Guadalupe’s sisters Librada, Francisca, and Maria. Peter was working with cattle at the time. The couple had adopted Sadie Filby, a 16-year-old girl. The 1914 Tucson city directory lists Peter as a bartender at the El Moro Co. They were still living at 532 E. 9th Street.

By 1920, Peter had opened the Stollar & Campbell restaurant at 274 E. Congress. The family lived at 874 E. 3rd Street with their four children. In June 1926, Guadalupe was living in Los Angeles, California. Livia León de Montiel and her husband Fermin Montiel visited Guadalupe in San Francisco in 1935 on their honeymoon. Livia had a gold hatpin that once belonged to Guadalupe, with filigree work and an AL” on the end. Peter died on 7 February 1956 in Los Angeles. Guadalupe died on 26 April 1956 in San Francisco.

Henry B. Holmes and María Guadalupe Solano León were the parents of one child:

i. **Mary Eugenie Laura Holmes** was born on 9 April 1886 in Tucson

Peter Andrew Stollar and María Guadalupe Solano León were the parents of four children:

i. **Morris Eugene Stollar** was born on 27 August 1896 in Tucson.

ii. **Hubert Daniel Stollar** was born on 8 June 1898 in Tucson.

iii. **María Lydia Stollar** was born on 8 October 1900 in Tucson.

iv. **Orpha María (Jane) Stollar** was born on 6 October 1903 in Tucson.

María Juana León was born 20 March 1866 in Tucson, daughter of Francisco Solano León and Ramona Elías. She was baptized when 30 days old on 19 April 1866 in Tucson with Feberano Montaño and Leonides Elías as her godparents. She was never married. “I went to school in the convent just across from the church. Father was a great believer in education, and kept me in school there long after I had learned all they had to offer. Then he sent me to the Notra Dome (sic) College for Girls, in San Jose, California.”

In 1900, María lived with her mother and siblings at 532 W. 9th Street in Tucson. María received part of lot 10 of Block 194 and lot 12 of Block 86 with its improvements after her mother’s death. María and sisters Francisca and Librada sued the City of Tucson after the City condemned property owned by the estate of Ramona León. The City agreed to pay $6,480 for Lot 9 of Block 199. In 1906, María sold lot 12 of Block 86 to J. Monier for $10.

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2133 Pima County Deeds 42:283-286.
2134 Librada Leon household, 1910 Census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, Tucson Precinct no. 1, ED 96, sheet 10A, dwelling 126, family 128.
2135 Peter A. Stollar household, 1920 US census, Pima County, Arizona, population schedule, Tucson, ED 98, sheet 4A, dwelling 65, family 85.
2136 Pima County Probate Court File 4060.
2137 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:38.
2138 Francisco León file, Hayden file, AHS/SAD.
2139 Ramona Leon 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 47, SD 11, page 11A, dwelling 219, family 233.
2140 Librada Leon household, 1910 Census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, Tucson Precinct no. 1, ED 96, sheet 10A, dwelling 126, family 128.
2143 Pima County Deeds 41:262-263.
In 1914 through 1920, Mary and her sisters Librada and Francisca were still living at that location.\textsuperscript{2144} From 1925 to 1946, Mary lived at 124 N. Bean Ave., remaining there after the death of her sisters.\textsuperscript{2145} She was interviewed by Mrs. George F. Kitt on 5 February 1945, relaying her memories of her father. She last appears in the 1946 City Directory. Towards the end of her life Maria had been living at an apartment and had to move to another place after the landlord decided to use the property. Patricia Montiel Overall remembers visiting Maria’s home as a child in the late 1940s and watching her play the piano. According to Livia León de Montiel, Maria had the first piano in Tucson, an upright piano, and she was an excellent player. She often spent Sundays with her grandniece, Livia León de Montiel, who remembers her happy personality. It is likely she learned to play while at school.

Maria died on 15 November 1948 at the a hospital after being ill for four days from bronchopneumonia and a complication from a bowel obstruction. She was buried in Holy Hope Cemetery on 17 November 1948.\textsuperscript{2146}

\textit{Services Wednesday for Mrs. Mary Leon. Miss Mary Leon, 83, a native Tucsonan, died Monday evening in a local hospital. She lived at 115 West Fifth Street. Rosary will be recited at 8 p.m. Tuesday at the Tucson mortuary. Requiem high mass is set for 9 a.m., Wednesday at Holy Family church, with burial following in Holy Hope cemetery. Survivors are one sister, Mrs. Lupe Stollar, San Francisco, and three nephews, Antonio Leon, Morris Stollar, both of Tucson, and Francisco Leon, Los Angeles.}\textsuperscript{2147}

\textbf{Ygnacio León} was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817.\textsuperscript{2148} Ygnacio was one of three soldiers imprisoned for murdering an Apache. On 12 July 1820, he petitioned for a pardon.\textsuperscript{2149}

\section*{LIGANDES}

\textbf{Monsieur Lapine de Ligandes} was in charge of 20 Frenchmen who settled in Tucson in 1852. On 17 June 1852, Ligandes and 11 other Frenchman joined in the counterattack against an Apache force of 300 warriors.\textsuperscript{2150}

\section*{LIRA}

\textbf{Juan Diego Lira} was born circa 1778 at Arispe, Sonora, son of Lorenzo Lira and María Paviela [?]. At age 19 he was five ft five inches tall, a Roman Catholic, had black hair and eyebrows, brown eyes, dark skin, and one scar on his left eyebrow. He enlisted for 10 years in the Company of the Opatas at Bacuachi on 14 February 1797, his enlistment witnessed by Corporals Alejandro Medrano and Juan Joaquín Serrano.\textsuperscript{2151} Juan was a soldier at the Presidio but was stationed in Bacucahi on 1 January 1817. He was granted a six reales bonus.\textsuperscript{2152}

\section*{LIZARRAGA}

\textbf{José Lizarraga} was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1831. He was living by himself when the census was taken.\textsuperscript{2153}

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\item[2144] Tucson City Directories 1914, 1920.
\item[2145] Tucson City Directories 1925-1946.
\item[2147] Services Wednesday For Mrs. Mary Leon, \textit{Tucson Citizen}, 16 November 1948, page 11, column 3.
\item[2148] Dobyns 1976:160.
\item[2149] AGN 261, page 211.
\item[2150] \textit{El Sonorense}, 23 July 1852.
\item[2151] AGN 243, page 347.
\item[2152] Dobyns 1976:160.
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
José Lizarraga was married prior to 1831 to Carmen Castillo. In 1831, José was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, and son.²¹⁵⁴ José Lizarraga and Carmen Castillo were the parents of one child:

i. Ramón Lizarraga was a child in 1831.

LOPEZ

Buenaventura Lopez was living in Tucson in August 1813, when he witnessed a statement written by Manuel de León.²¹⁵⁵ He was married to Teresa Acedo. Buenaventura was the Civil Commissioner of Tumacácori in 1829. The couple lived in Tucson in 1831 with two adult Acedos, Sabino and María, who may have been their children.²¹⁵⁶ Buenaventura Lopez and Teresa Acedo were the parents of two children (possibly her nephew and niece):

i. Sabino Acedo

ii. María Acedo

Joaquín Lopez was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 24 December 1783. At the time he had 140 peso debit in his account.²¹⁵⁷

Juan Santos Lopez was a soldier in 1778 at the Presidio. He had a 30 peso credit in his account.²¹⁵⁸

Manuel Jesús Lopez [Lopes] was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself.²¹⁵⁹

Víctor Lopez was married to Leona Rodríguez. They were the parents of one child:

i. José Martín Lopez was born on 9 March 1846. He was baptized on 7 May 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. His godparents were José Burruel and Santos Osorrio.²¹⁶⁰

LUJAN

Javier Lujan was living with Ignacia Tacuba in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831 with adults Guadalupe Martinez and Claudia Pina and children María Lujan and Alverto [Lujan?].²¹⁶¹ Javier Lujan and Ignacia Tacuba were the parents of two children:

i. María Lujan was a child in 1831.

ii. Alverto [Lujan?] was a child in 1831.

²¹⁵⁷Dobyns 1976:158.
²¹⁵⁹Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
²¹⁶⁰Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 42, no. 125.
LUZ/LUCAS/LUQUES

Concepcion Luques was possibly the daughter of Severino Luque and Lucia Huerta. In 1831, Concepcion was living with the couple in Tucson.\textsuperscript{2162} Concepcion does not appear to have been married and was the mother of at least three children. Concepcion Luques was the parent of three children:

i. **Maria Guadalupe Sipriana Emerenciana Luques** was born on 16 September 1844. She was baptized on 28 August 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were Francisco Castro and Maria Romana Ruis.\textsuperscript{2163}

ii. **Maria Seferina Luques** was born on 26 August 1847 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She was baptized on 28 August 1847 in Tucson. Her godparents were José Herreras and Jesús Elias.\textsuperscript{2164}

iii. **Francisco Lucas** was born on 8 December 1857 in Tucson. He was baptized in July 1858 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. His godparents were Juan Camacho and Manuela Borquez.\textsuperscript{2165} Francisco was later adopted by Solomon Warner and renamed John Solomon Warner. John was married to Josefina Ortiz.

**Eulario Luque** was born circa 1794/1795 at the Presidio of Tubac, Sonora, son of Luis Luque and Guadalupe Marquez. At age 18 he was living at the Tucson Presidio, working as a farmer. He was 5 ft 3 inches tall and a Roman Catholic. He had black hair, brown eyes, dark skin, a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, assigned to guard duty.\textsuperscript{2166}

**Guadalupe Luque** was born circa 1803/1804.\textsuperscript{2167} He was married prior to 1831 to Juana Guerra. In 1831, Guadalupe was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and child.\textsuperscript{2168} He contributed money to the National Guard on 16 March 1848.\textsuperscript{2169} Guadalupe Luque and Juana Guerra were the parents of one child:

i. **Carmen Luque** was a child in 1831.

**José Luque** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817, running the remount herd.\textsuperscript{2170} He was still a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1831.\textsuperscript{2171}

A José Luque was enlisted in the Mexican military. On 10 May 1848 he was among the 17 men killed at Mustang Springs by Apache warriors.\textsuperscript{2172} It is likely that this is a different individual than the José Luque who served between 1817 and 1831.

**Juan Luque** was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 116 peso debit in his account.\textsuperscript{2173}

**Luis Luque** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He had a 115 peso debt in his account in 1791 and a two peso credit in 1792.\textsuperscript{2174} Luis was married prior to 1797 to Guadalupe Marquez. In 1797, Luis was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife and three sons.\textsuperscript{2175}

\textsuperscript{2162}McCarty 1981:42 household no. 27.
\textsuperscript{2163}Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 174, no. 181.
\textsuperscript{2164}Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 170.
\textsuperscript{2165}Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811 Roll 1.
\textsuperscript{2166}Dobyns 1976:155.
\textsuperscript{2167}AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 44 on 16 March 1848.
\textsuperscript{2168}McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 1.
\textsuperscript{2169}AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.
\textsuperscript{2170}Dobyns 1976:160.
\textsuperscript{2171}McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 3.
\textsuperscript{2172}AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, 198B.
\textsuperscript{2173}Dobyns 1976:158.
Luis Luque and Guadalupe Maquez were the parents of three children (the name of one is not known):

i. **Leuterio Luque** was born circa 1792 at Tubac, Sonora.

ii. **Severino Luque** was born circa 1796 at Tucson, Sonora.

**Miguel Luque** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 24 December 1783, with a 54 peso debit on his account. He was a Corporal in 1791 and 1792. He had a seven peso debt in 1791 and a 63 peso credit the next year. **Miguel** was still a Corporal at the Tucson Presidio in 1797. He lived in Tucson with a daughter.

**Severino [Zeferino] Luque** was born circa 1796 at Tucson, Sonora, son of Luis Luque and Guadalupe Marques. At age 22 he was a Roman Catholic, five ft one inch tall, had red hair and eyebrows, a bulgy nose, beardless, white complexion, and had a brown mole on his left cheek. He enlisted on 1 April 1818 for 10 years at Tucson, his enlistment was witnessed by Sergeant Loreto Ramirez and Carabineer Pedro Ramirez. He was married prior to 1831 to **Luisa [Lucia] Huerta**. In 1831, Severino was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and child. In early 1848 the couple and their child Concepcion lived in Tucson.

Seferino Luque and Luisa Huerta were the parents of one child:

i. **Concepcion Luque** was a child in 1831.

**Venancio Luque** was married prior to 1831 to **Ramona Urias**. In 1831, Venancio was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and a child named Jesús Telles.

**MALDONADO**

**Simón Maldonado** was married prior to 1797 to **Luisa Bohorquiz [Bojorquez]**. In 1797, Simón was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, three sons, two daughters, a manservant, and a maidservant. Luisa was previously married to **Pablo Romero**.

**MARIN**

**Teodoro Marin** was granted a piece of property in Tucson by Judge or Justice of the Peace José Grivalva on 26 May 1847. On 30 August 1847, Teodoro Marin and Dolores Acedo were godparents to José Nestor Esquipulas
Grijalva, son of Crisanto Grijalva and María Agustina Romero. 2186 Teodoro conveyed his property on the west side of Main Street to Don Rafael Sais and his wife Dolores Acedo. Marin was apparently related to the couple since they received the property partly through inheritance. 2187 On 26 May 1848, Teodoro was among the men who could vote in Tucson. 2188

José Ygnacio Marin was born circa 1782 in the old Presidio of the [???manias?], Sonora, son of Vicente Marin and Felipa Castillo. At age 14 he was five ft tall and a Roman Catholic. He had black hair and eyebrows, black eyes, a regular nose, and a ruddy complexion. He enlisted for 10 years at Tucson on 16 July 1796, his enlistment witnessed by the Soldiers José Servantes and Juan Acuña. 2189 He was a Corporal at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, working with the pack train. He was given a six reales bonus that year. 2190

MARQUEZ

Augustín Marquez was the recruiting officer for Salvador Gallegos on 16 October 1792. 2191 He was the paymaster of the Tucson Presidio in January 1793. 2192

Francisco Xavier Marquez was born about 1747-1748 in Sinola. He was a Mulatto by social class. On 13 August 1775 he was a soldier stationed at the Tubac Presidio. He had a two peso credit in his account. 2193 He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778, with a 34 peso debit in his account. He was a Corporal at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 25 peso debit in his account. On 6 October 1785 he was a Sergeant. 2194

Ildefonso Marquez was a Private in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855. He was present in camp at the time. 2195

José María Marquez was a godparent with Guadalupe Camacho at the baptism of Jesús María Bernardo Castelo, son of Francisco Castelo and Dolores Camacho, on 1 January 1848. 2196 On 26 May 1848, José was among the men who could vote in Tucson. 2197 On 1 September 1855, José was a Corporal in the Cavalry at the Tucson military colony, serving with the boundary escort. 2198

Pacifico Marquez was married prior to 1831 to Dolores Cervantes [?]. In 1831, Pacifico was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and two children. 2199 On 26 May 1848, Pacifico was among the men who could vote in Tucson. 2200 Pacifico Marquez and Dolores Cervantes [?] were the parents of two children:

2185 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 19, AHS/SAD; Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:179-180.
2186 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 172.
2187 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:179-180.
2188 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.
2189 AGN 253, page 233.
2191 McCarty 1976:122.
2195 Officer 1989:332.
2196 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 191.
2198 Officer 1989:331.
i. José María Marquez was a child in 1831.
ii. Dolores Marquez was a child in 1831.

MARTINEZ

Antonio María Martínez was born circa 1798/1799.\textsuperscript{2201} He was married to Catalina Guevara. On 2 September 1845, Antonio and Catalina Guevara were godparents to Antonio de los Remedios Gallego, son of Ysidro Gallego and Guadalupe Elías.\textsuperscript{2202} On 29 August 1847 in Tucson, the couple were godparents to María Ygnacia Burruel, daughter of Manuel Burruel and María Francisca Solana Ortega.\textsuperscript{2203} On 2 July 1852, a burro belong to Antonio was taken to Tubac.\textsuperscript{2204}

Carlos Martínez was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1791. He had a 30 peso debt in his account.\textsuperscript{2205} He was living by himself in 1797, next door to José Martínez, a probable relative.\textsuperscript{2206} He was in Arispe for an Assembly in February 1802.\textsuperscript{2207} This is probably the Corporal Carlos Martínez who died in Tucson on 9 November 1816.\textsuperscript{2208}

Guadalupe Martínez was married prior to 1831 to Claudia Pina. In 1831, the couple lived with two children, María Surra and Alberto Surra, in a civilian household in Tucson.\textsuperscript{2209}

Guadalupe Martínez was born circa 1826/1834 in Mexico, perhaps the son of Hilaria Martínez. He reportedly moved to Arizona in 1848 and there is a man by that named listed on the 1848 census.\textsuperscript{2210} He was married prior to 1856 to María Munguia. María was born circa 1835 in Arizona (1860 and 1870 censuses) or Mexico (1880 census). She may have been the daughter of Eugenio Munguia and Ignacia Acuna. A daughter named Maria was living with Eugenio Munguia, his second wife Maxima Acuna, and siblings Ramon, Jesus, Jesus, Antonio, and Antonia on the 1848 census of Tucson.\textsuperscript{2211}

On 28 July 1860, the couple lived in Tucson in the household of 50-year-old Hilario Martínez, probably Guadalupe’s mother. Also in the household were their two children, Juan and Manuel (should be Manuela); a 20-year-old woman, Rita Martínez, and a 36-year-old man, Jose M. Vorduz.\textsuperscript{2212} In November 1862, Guadalupe took up a lot of land in Tucson measuring 20 varas, east-to-west, and 40 varas, north-to-south. It was bounded on the west by a street, on the east by vacant land, on the south by the property of Dolores Rodriguez, and on the north by vacant land.\textsuperscript{2213} In 1864, the couple lived in Tucson with four children, Juan, Manuela, Carmela, and Ilaria. Also in the household was 60-year-old Ilaria Martínez who was a native of Sonora and had lived in Arizona for 12 years, and 23-

\textsuperscript{2201}AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 49 on 16 March 1848.
\textsuperscript{2202}Magdalena Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 176, no. 194.
\textsuperscript{2203}Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 171.
\textsuperscript{2204}AGES, 11-2, carpeton 242.
\textsuperscript{2205}AGS, Section 7047 document 10.
\textsuperscript{2206}Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{2207}AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
\textsuperscript{2208}AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1816.
\textsuperscript{2209}McCarty 1981:8 household no. 41.
\textsuperscript{2210}The 1864 census reports that he had lived in Arizona for 12 years. 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 612. AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
\textsuperscript{2211}AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
\textsuperscript{2212}Hilario Martinez household, 1860 US census, Arizona County, New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 5, dwelling 49, family 49.
\textsuperscript{2213}Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 70, AHS/SAD.
year-old Rita Martinez. Guadalupe worked as a farmer. In 1866, the couple lived with five children in Tucson, Manuela, Juan, Mercedes, Ylaria, and Domingo.

In 1867, the couple was listed on the Territorial census with their five children, Juan, Manuela, Carmento, Hilario, and Domingo. On 10 November 1867, Guadalupe claimed a piece of land bounded on the north by public land, on the south by Antonio Sosa, on the east by Estevan Ochoa, and on the west by M. G. Gay, measuring 50 yards square. On 20 August 1868, the couple received $90 from Estevan Ochoa and Pinckney Tully for this land in Tucson, described as measuring 150 ft by 150 ft.

On 1 June 1870, the couple and seven children—Juan, Manuela, Canuta, Elaria, Domingo, Cirilo, and Cevera—lived in Tucson. Guadalupe owned $150 in real estate. He worked as a laborer, as did his son Juan. Maria kept house. None of the children had attended school in the previous year. On 22 September 1871, the couple received $300 from Leonardo Romero for the piece of land claimed in 1862 (listed as being 150 ft north-south by 80 ft east-west). The 1874 school census indicates the couple had four boys and four girls.

On 8 July 1880, the couple and their children—Juan, Manuela, Canuta, Hiliara, Domingo, Cerilo, Levera, Maxima, Magdelan, Ramon, and Francisca—lived on a ranch in Luttrell, Pima County. None of the family could read or write.

Guadalupe Martinez and Maria Munguia were the parents of 13 or 14 children:

i. **José Felix Tranquilino Martinez** was baptized on 9 January 1848 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. His godparents were Jesús Munguia and Maria Munguia. It is not clear whether this child is this couple’s or another couple with the same name.

ii. **Juan Martinez** was born circa 1856 in Arizona.

iii. **Manuela Martinez** was born circa 1859 in Arizona.

iv. **Maria Canuta Martinez** was baptized on 17 October 1861 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory with Manuel Ignatio Elias and Isidora Marquez as her godparents. She was married to **Fermin Tanori** and (probably) **Octaviano Sanchez**. She died on 9 May 1918 in Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona.

v. **Maria Hilaria Martinez** was born circa February 1862. She was baptized on 12 May 1863, aged 15 months, with Francisco Romero and Victoriana Ocoba acting as her godparents.

vi. **Dominicus (Domingo) Martinez** was born on 4 August 1864 and was baptized on 8 August 1864. His godparents were José Maria Robles and Paulina Rodriguez.

vii. **Cirilo Martinez** was born on 10 July 1866. He was baptized in Tucson on 20 July 1866 with Bernardo Romero and Francisca Telles [Ceyes?] as his godparents.
viii. **Ygnacio Eloiso Martinez** was born on 30 July 1868 and was baptized in Tucson on 31 July 1868 in Tucson. His godparents were Mariano Acedo and Gertrudis Acuna.\(^{2229}\) This child died and was buried on 12 August 1868.\(^{2230}\)

ix. **María Severa Martinez** was born on 14 November 1869 and was baptized on 17 November 1869 in Tucson. Her godparents were Cirilo León and Cleofa León.\(^{2231}\)

x. **José Leonisio Martinez** was born on 8 April 1872 and was baptized on 9 April 1872. His godparents were Simón [?] Sanches and Albura [?] Morales.\(^{2232}\) He died and was also buried on 11 June 1872.\(^{2233}\)

xi. **María Maxima Martinez** was born on 25 April 1873 and was baptized on 26 April 1873 in Tucson. Her godparents were José Rodríguez and María Benigna Marina.\(^{2234}\) She was married to **Vincente Gomez**. Maxima died on 8 July 1934 in Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona.\(^{2235}\)

xii. **Tomasa (Magdalena) Martinez** was born on 7 March 1875 and was baptized on 8 March 1875, daughter of Guadalupe Martinez and Maria Munguia. Her godparents were Jesus M. Elias and Genoveva Rodriguez.\(^{2236}\)

xiii. **Ramon Martinez** was born circa 1876 in Arizona.

xiv. **Francisca Martinez** was born circa 1879 in Arizona.

**Jesús Martinez** was an Infantry Drummer on 1 September 1855. He was present in camp (may be the same as Jesús María Martinez).\(^{2237}\)

**Jesús María Martinez** was born circa 1836 at San Xavier, Arizona, son of José María Martinez and Felipa Yrigoyen. On 11 September 1860, Jesús lived next door to his father in the Lower Santa Cruz Settlements. Jesús had been married in the last year to **Ramona Amado**. Ramona was born circa 1842 in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico. Jesús was a farmer and owned $500 in real estate and $500 in personal property.\(^{2238}\)

Jesús was killed by Apaches on 8 September 1862 while cutting timber near the mouth of Madera Canyon.\(^{2239}\) Juan Elias recalled this event: “In 1862 Jesus Maria Martinez and a servant, who had gone with a wagon to bring timber, were surprised while asleep in the morning, and both were killed. Another of his servants, who had escaped, reported that Martinez had killed one Indian. This same Martinez had, in many encounters with the Apaches, bested them, killing many Indians, often going with one or two companions to the most dangerous places occupied by the Apaches. This temerity cost him his life.” Martinez’s rifle was later recovered during another battle with the Apache.\(^{2240}\) Jesús María left behind a son, **Dario Martinez**.\(^{2241}\)

Jesús María Martinez and Ramona Amado were the parents of one child:

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\(^{2228}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:42.

\(^{2229}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:76.

\(^{2230}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:24.

\(^{2231}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:111.

\(^{2232}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:174.

\(^{2233}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:63.

\(^{2234}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:207.


\(^{2236}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:278.

\(^{2237}\)Officer 1989:331.

\(^{2238}\)Jesus M. Martinez, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico territory, population schedule, Lower Santa Cruz Settlements, page 53, dwelling 524, family 510.


\(^{2241}\)Pima County Probate File no. 325.
i. **Dario Martinez** was born 4 February 1861 in Tucson, Dona Ana County, New Mexico Territory. On the 1870 census he is listed as “Dario Amado” and was living with Manuel Amado and Ismael Ferrer and their children in Tucson. He has not been located on the 1880 census. Dario was married on 27 August 1881 in Tucson to **Guadalupe Sanches**. Guadalupe was the daughter of Guadalupe Sanches and Guadalupe Mendes. The marriage was witnessed by Manuel Amado and Filomena Angulo. Dario died on 18 June 1933 in Benson, Cochise County from an “immense” tumor on his neck.

**José Martinez** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 116 peso credit and the following year a 28 peso debt in his account.

**José Antonio Martinez** was a citizen at the Tucson Military Colony on 17 June 1852. He was severely wounded by a musket ball during an attack by Apaches. This may be the same individual as Antonio Maria Martinez.

**José Gregorio Martinez** was born in 1768 at Tubac, Sonora, son of Isidro Martinez and Antonia Granillo. He was a Roman Catholic and was 5 ft 2 inches tall, had a dark complexion, a large nose, and a light beard. José enlisted on 11 August 1792, signing his papers with a cross. In 1797, José was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife **Teresa Castro**, who he had married prior to 1792. Next door was Carlos Martinez, a probable relative. José left Tucson to fight the Insurgents in southern Sonora on 23 November 1810. He was present at the battle of Piaxtla. His salary was increased by six reales monthly from 1 January 1811 until 1 October 1815. During this time, on 11 August 1814, he was promoted to carbineer by Manuel de León. He was still a Carbineer at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was granted a nine reales bonus and was stationed in Arizpe. By July 1817, José has engaged in 20 campaigns during which 315 Apaches had been killed or captured.

**José Manuel Martinez** was married to **Maria Eufрасia Villa**. In 1831, the couple lived in a civilian household in Tucson with two Martinez adults (Francisco and José Manuel) and a child, Tomás Martinez, probably their children.

José Manuel Martinez and Maria Eufрасia Villa were possibly the parents of three children:

i. **Francisco Martinez**

ii. **José Manuel Martinez**

iii. **Tomás Martinez**

**José María Martinez** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio. He died from natural causes on 28 August 1816. He was buried in the church cemetery the following day, with Father Arriquibar conducting the burial ceremony.

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2242 Dario Martinez Standard Certificate of Death, State File no. 23; online at genealogy.az.gov. The month and day are calculated from his death certificate, the year from his marriage record (he is listed as being born in 1860 on his death certificate, but does not show up with his parents on the 1860 census).

2243 Manuel Amado household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 38, dwelling 430, family 429.

2244 St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, copy from Arnold Smith.

2245 Dario Martinez Standard Certificate of Death, State File no. 23; online at genealogy.az.gov.

2246 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

2247 *El Sonorense*, 23 July 1852.

2248 AGN 243, page 339.

2249 Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.


José María Martinez was born circa 1806/1811 in Arizona. He was married circa 1833 to Felipa Yrigoyen. Felipa was an adult in 1831, when she was living in the household of Don Trinidad Irigoyen and María Tecla Madril in Tubac. José María was the commander of the Tucson Presidio and the second section of the northern line from 1836 to 1838. He served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Mexican military. He had signed the peace treaty with the Pinal Apaches on 5 March 1836. On 28 January 1837, Pinal Apaches reported to José the subversive activities of the Janeros. In the summer of 1837 José dealt with Chief Azul of the Pima. Martinez had promised Azul a new suit of clothes for each campaign he made against hostile Apaches. Azul and his fellow Pimans apparently attacked peaceful Pinal Apaches, and came to Tucson with fifteen pairs of Apache ears. Martinez refused the reward the Azul went to Teodoro Ramirez to complain. On 4 November 1837, José wrote a letter to the Commander General of Sonora, Ignacio Elias González, explaining that he had known of the rumors of the presence of Americans at the Gila River in 1836, a year prior to Teodoro Ramirez spreading the story. José retired from the military in 1838 and was granted land in Tubac by the Presidio commander Don José María Villavacencuia. Martinez later petitioned his father-in-law, Justice of the Peace Don Trinidad Yrigoyen to have the land surveyed to verify its boundaries. Pablo Conteras and Francisco Usarraga later helped Yrigoyen complete the task on 2 November 1838. Martinez sold a property to Joaquín Burruel in Tucson, although the date of the sale is unknown.

In February 1843, Martinez participated in an expedition against rebellious Papagos. In January 1845, Martinez was among the six men in Tubac who signed three resolutions. In October 1850, a letter was sent to José María asking him if he knew what had happened to the church furnishings at local churches, which had been without local priests since the late 1820s.

In February 1851, attacks by the Apache led José María to move his family north to San Xavier del Bac after the O’odham chief granted them permission to do so at a meeting called by Ignacio Saens, Justice of the Peace for Tucson. The farm lands they took up measured 400 by 500 varas. They built a house on the west side of the plaza in front of the San Xavier church. José remained there, except for a six-month-stint when the family moved further west or to Soni, Sonora to escape Apache raids. Martinez’ fields were enclosed by fences and drew water from the irrigation ditch called “Ojo de Agua.” He brought stock from Tubac and loaned his oxen to neighboring Indians so they could cultivate their land.

The Apache danger continued and on 11 June 1853 José was kidnapped by them, taken from Tubac and recovered after a group of Tubac soldiers tracked the band to the Santa Rita Mountains. Martinez was given the keys of the San Xavier and Tumacacori churches when the Mexican military evacuated the area in the spring of 1846.

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2254 AGN 223, Military Rolls for Tucson Presidio, September 1816.
2255 Williams 1982.
2256 1831 Tubac census, McCarty 1982a.
2258 Officer 1989:137.
2259 McCarty 1997:52.
2260 Officer 1989:141.
2261 Officer 1989:141-142.
2263 José María Martinez, Hayden file, AHS/SAD; 41st Congress, 1st Session, Document No. 81, page 7-8.
2264 MS 1062, page 3, AHS/SAD.
2265 Officer 1989:165.
2266 Officer 1989:183.
2267 AGES, carpeton 216, AHS film H-46.
2268 José María Martinez, Hayden file, AHS/SAD; Journals of Private Land Claims, 4:84-85.
2269 Officer 1989:253; Arizona Daily Star, 6 September 1908, 1:6; Journals of Private Land Grants, 4; University of Arizona Library Special Collections, MS 310, roll 19.
2270 Journals of Private Land Grants, 4, University of Arizona Library Special Collections, MS 310, roll 19.
On 29 August 1856, José was elected one of two Vice Presidents to help form the Territorial government for Arizona. On 16 December 1858, José María testified about what had happened to the priestly vestments used at San Xavier and Tumacacori. When the foreign-born priests were expelled by the Mexican government in 1828, Father Bernardino Pacheco had turned the garments over to the governor of the Papagos, Mariano. In the mid-1850s Martinez had assisted Joaquín Comaduran in making an inventory of the church at San Xavier. On 2 March 1859, José sold his land in Tubac to Manuel Otero.

On 11 September 1860, José was living at the Lower Santa Cruz settlements with his children María, Nicholas, José María, Favian, Manuel, and Refugio. José was working as a stock raiser and owned $1,000 in real estate and $7,000 in personal property. He could not read or write but his children were attending school. Between 1860 and 1864, José was married to Jesús Quintero. She was born circa 1829 in Arizona.

José was attacked by Apache warriors while caring for his cattle at the foot of Black Mountain at San Xavier in February 1863. He had a six shooter and a muzzle loading rifle. After firing a shot, local Papago Indians rushed to his aid. José was shot twice, “once by a rifle ball in the left side and again by an arrow through the left shoulder”. In 1864, José lived at San Xavier, working as a farmer. He owned $3,000 in real estate and $1,000 in personal property. He was living with his wife Jesús and nine of his children: Nicolas, Jose, Xavier, Manuel, Refugio, Nestor, Cleofa, Augustin, and Juan. A 12-year-old boy, Felix Ortiz, also lived with the family.

José “had always a weakness for fine horses, but his continued losses kept him poor. Three corrals were built against his house, one against the other. In the outer he kept his cattle, in the middle one of his mares and colts, and in the one built against his house, and protected by the other two, he kept his best stock. On one occasion he had matters so arranged and lost everything...”

The 1866 Territorial census lists José María and his wife Jesús living in San Xavier with ten children—Nicolas, José María, Favian, Manuel, Refugio, Nestor, Augustine, Juan, Cleofa, and Bernardino. José prepared a will on 19 September 1866, witnessed by William Oury and Pedro Burriel. He left Teresa, Carmen, María, Nicolas, José María, Fabian, and the heirs of his deceased son Jesús María the lower part of the cultivated lands near San Xavier. Manuel, Refugio, Cleofa, Agustin, Nestor, and Juan received the upper part of the cultivated lands. All of his children and the heirs of Jesús María received equal shares in the houses he owned at San Xavier. His horses and “neat” cattle were to be kept until the minor heirs came of age and these children were to be educated and maintained out of the increase in these, with the remainder sold when all of the children had matured. Joaquin Tapia was to receive $38 and Jesús María Elías $100, with these debts to be paid from barley that was to be sold. Barley, totaling 500 fanegas, was to be used for seed and the rest sold and divided equally among the heirs. Also to be divided equally were 66 fanegas of wheat, one wagon, one cart, the iron parts of another cart, and agricultural implements. Jesús María Elías and Manuel Smith were named as executors.

In March 1867, José and Jesús were still living at San Xavier with their children—Nicolas, Filomena, Favingo, Manuel, Refugio, Cleofa, Nestor, Augustine, Juan, and Bernardino. The preceding household held Ramón

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2272 Officer 1989:281.
2273 San Francisco Herald, 28 October 1856, 3:1.
2274 Sacks Collection cardfile, Arizona Historical Foundation, Arizona State University.
2276 41st United States Congress, 1st Session, Document No. 81, page 5.
2277 José M. Martinez, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Lower Santa Cruz Settlements, page 53, dwelling 523, roll 509.
2279 1864 census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier, lines 11-22.
2281 1866 Territorial census, Pima County, San Xavier, lines 1042-1053.
2282 Pima County Probate File no. 325; Pima County Wills, 1:14.
2283 1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, San Xavier, lines 1816-1827.
Quintero, his wife Gregoria Montiel, and their children Florencia and Canteo, probable relatives of Jesús Quintero de Martinez.2284

José prepared a will on 19 September 1868, with William S. Oury and Pedro Burruez witnessing the document. He named thirteen of his children, dividing his lands at San Xavier into two pieces with the eldest children and the heirs of one son getting the “lower” half and the younger children getting the “upper” half. He gave all of his heirs his houses in San Xavier and Tucson. He wanted his cattle and horses to be raised and the proceeds from them to be used to educate and maintain the younger children. José asked that a debt of $38 owed Joaquín Tapia and $100 to Jesús María Elías be paid. He had 500 fanegas of barley, 66 fanegas of wheat, one wagon, one cart, the irons for a second cart, and agricultural implements which were to be left to his heirs. Jesús María Elías and Manuel Smith were named executors.2285 José María died on 22 September 1868 from the effects of his wounds.2286

In 1870, the six youngest Martinez children—Manuel, Refugio, Nestor, Theophila [Cleofa], Agustino, and Juan—lived with Teresa Martinez de Elías and her family.2287 José María was reportedly related to Don Toribio de Otero de Tubac.2288 The connection is probably through Manuel Otero de Tubac, who was married to María Clara Martinez prior to 1844.2289 Clara was probably José María’s sister.

José María Martinez and Felipa Yrigoyen were the parents of perhaps ten children:

i. Jesús María Martinez was born circa 1836 in Arizona.

ii. Teresa Martinez was born in October 1837 in Tubac. Teresa was married to Jesús María Elías.

iii. Carmen/Carmil Martinez was born circa 1841 in Arizona. She was married to Gabino Ortega.

iv. Juana María Martinez was born on 9 January 1844. She was baptized in Tubac on 29 August 1844 with Leonardo Orosco and Crisanta Romero serving as her godparents.2290 She appears to have died as a child.

v. María Policarpia Martinez was born on 26 January 1846 in Arizona. She was baptized in Tubac on 15 May 1846 with Don Antonio Orosco and María del Carmen Orosco acting as her godparents.2291 María was married to Manuel Smith and John M. Berger.

vi. José Nicolas Telesforo Martinez was born on 4 January 1848 in Arizona.

vii. José María Martinez was born circa 1851 in Arizona.

viii. Faviano Martinez was born circa 1853 in Arizona. Faviano died between 1880 and September 1883.2292

ix. Manuel Martinez was born circa 1854 in Arizona. Manuel was probably married to Josefa Orosco.

x. Refugio Martinez was born circa 1856 in Arizona.

José María Martinez and Jesús Quintero were the parents of five children:

i. Nestor Martinez was born circa 1858 in Arizona.

ii. Cleofa Martinez was born circa 1858 in Arizona. Cleofa was married between 1880 and September 1883 to Concepcion Ortiz.

iii. Agustín Martinez was born circa 1860 in Arizona. In September 1883, Agustín lived at Tubutuma, Sonora.2293

iv. Juan Martinez was born circa 1861 in Arizona.

v. Bernardino Martinez was born circa 1865 in Arizona. This child was listed on the 1866 census and appears to have died young.

2284 1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, San Xavier, lines 1812-1815.
2285 Pima County Probate File no. 325.
2286 Pima County Probate File no. 325; José Maria Martinez, Hayden file, AHS/SAD.
2287 Jesus M. Elias household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 30, dwelling 329, family 328.
2288 Sacks Collection cardfile, Arizona Historical Foundation, Arizona State University.
2289 Magdalena Baptisms, UAL microfilm 811, roll 1, page 116R.
2290 Magdalena Baptisms, UAL microfilm 811, roll 1, page 117R.
2291 Magdalena Baptisms, UAL microfilm 811, roll 1, page 51R.
2292 Pima County Probate File no. 325.
2293 Pima County Probate Court File no. 325
José María Martínez was born circa 1851, son of José María Martínez and Felipe Yrigollen. He was married to Guadalupe Sinoquoy. José died on 28 June 1872. Guadalupe died on 21 October 1878. José María Martínez and Guadalupe Sinoquoy were the parents of one child:

i. Francisca Martínez. Francisca was married on 10 March 1888 to Rafael Méndez. Rafael was the son of Jesús Menitza and Guadalupe Saiz.

José Nicolás Telesforo Martínez was born on 4 January 1848 in Tubac, Arizona, son of José María Martínez and Felipa Yrigoyen. He was baptized on 10 January 1848 in Tubac with Juan José Lopez and María Nicolasa Herreras serving as his godparents. Nicolas was married on 14 May 1869 in Tucson to Simona Burruel. Simona was born circa 1853/1854 in Arizona, daughter of Pedro Burruel and María Jesús [Genoveva] Higuera.

On 28 June 1870, Nicolas and Simona lived at San Xavier with Nicolas’ siblings Faviano, Nestor, and Cleofa. Nicolas was working as a farmer, assisted by Faviano. Nicolas was one of the men who participated in the Camp Grant Massacre in April 1871.

On 4 June 1880, Nicolas and Simona lived at San Xavier with Nicolas’ siblings Faviano, Nestor, and Cleofa. Nicolas and Faviano worked as miners and Nestor was a laborer. Simona, Faviano, and Nestor had suffered from fever [malaria?] in the last year. In August 1881, Nicolas had the family land at San Xavier surveyed by John Wasson, the U.S. Surveyor General. Nicholas died on 17 May 1885. The cause of death was an accident. Nicolas was buried at the San Xavier Cemetery on 19 May 1885.

Simona was married on 11 April 1896 in Pima County to José Contreras. Jose was born in January 1862 in Mexico, Santa Ana, Sonora, Mexico, son of Damian Contreras and Gabriela Salazar, and had emigrated from Mexico in 1880.

In June or July 1900, Jose and Simona and Simona’s son Nicolas lived at San Xavier, with Jose working as a farmer and Nicolas as a day laborer. Simona died between 1900 and 1906. On 28 June 1906, Jose was married to Albina Rosenda Elias in Pima County. Rosenda was born circa 1867/1868 in Arizona.

Nicolas Martínez and Simona Burruel were the parents of three children:

i. Josefa Martínez was born and baptized on 19 March 1872 in Tucson. Her godparents were José Franco and Anacleta Elías. Josefa was married on 27 December 1886 to Jacinto German. Jacinto was the son of Jesús

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2294 Negley and Lindley 1994, 128.
2295 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:15 no. 4.
2296 Magdalena Baptisms, UAL microfilm 811, roll 1, page 200R.
2297 St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:51.
2298 Nicolas Martínez household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, San Xavier, page 3, dwelling 36, family 34.
2299 Camp Grant Massacre Ephemeris file, AHS/SAD.
2300 Nicolas Martínez household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Third District, ED 3, page 4, no dwelling or family numbers.
2301 Journals of Private Land Grants, 4; Records relating to cases decided by the Court of Private Land Claims, United States Court of Private land Claims, University of Arizona Library Special Collections, MS 310, roll 19.
2302 Pima County Deed Record Entry, 31:335.
2303 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:15 no. 4. He was reported to be 35 years old and born in Tubac.
2304 Negley and Lindley 1994, 16.
2306 José Contreras household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, San Xavier Precinct 2, ED 46, sheet 18B, dwelling 362, family 375.
2307 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:173.
German and Ursina Laguna. Thomas Gonzáles and Miguel Soza were the witnesses to the marriage. In 1900, Josefa was living in Graham County, Arizona, separated from her husband.2308

ii. Nicholas Martinez was born and baptized on 7 October 1875. His godparents were Jesus Maria Elias and Teresa Martinez2309. He died the following day. He was buried in the Catholic Cemetery.2310

iii. Nicholas Martinez was baptized on 5 March 1877. His godparents were Gabino Ortega and Carmen Martinez. Nicholas was living unmarried in Graham County, Arizona in February 1900.2311 He was also counted in June or July 1900 with his mother and stepfather at San Xavier, where he was working as a day laborer.2312

José Procopio Martinez was probably born about 1754. A child by this name was baptized on 18 July 1754 at Tumacácori, son of Juan Manuel Martinez and María Ignacia Consoler. Father Francisco Pauer performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by Juan Josef Ximenez and María de la Luz Rivera.2313 José Procopio Martinez was a member of the Light Troop at the Presidio in 1778. He had a five peso credit in his account.2314

José Ygnacio Martinez was born about 1746-1747 at San Juan. He was a Coyote by social class. On 13 August 1775 he was a soldier at the Tubac Presidio. He had an 11 peso credit in his account.2315 He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. He had a 66 peso debit in his account.2316

Juan Martinez There was one Juan Martinez stationed at the Presidio in February 1802 (actually he was in Arispe for an Assembly2317 and there were three Juan Martinezes stationed at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. One was in the hospital, one was on guard duty, and one was present but invalid.2318 It is possible that one of these men was the soldier in Tucson in 1831.

Juan Martinez was an invalid soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1831.2319

Juan Martinez was a soldier at Tucson, enlisting prior to 1845. Juan signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845.2320 He was married prior to 1848 to Maríana Romero. In early 1848 the couple lived with their children Tomás and Antonia, in Tucson.2321

Juan was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio and was a member of the company that was attacked at the springs at the foot of the Mustang Mountains on 10 May 1848 and subsequently killed. In July 1848, Maríana petitioned Manuel María Gándara, Commander General of Sonora, for a reinstatement of their biweekly allotment of provisions.2322

Juan Martinez and Maríana Romero were the parents of two children:

2308Pima County Deed Record Entry, 31:335.
2309St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:308.
2310St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:107.
2311Pima County Deed Record Entry, 31:335.
2312José Contreras household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, San Xavier Precinct 2, ED 46, sheet 18B, dwelling 362, family 375.
2313Mission 2000 database; Guevavi-Suamca Register page 102, no. 129.
2314Dobyns 1976:156.
2317AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
2320Officer 1989:182.
2321AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
2322McCarty 1997:120-121.
i. **Tomás Martinez** was born prior to 1848.

ii. **Antonia Martinez** was born prior to 1848.

**Juan José Martinez** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in February 1802. He died there from natural causes on 28 August 1816. He was buried in the Presidio Cemetery on 29 August 1816.

**Juan María Martinez** was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio between 1795 and 1797. He was a Sergeant in 1795 and participated in the Zúñiga expedition to Zuni. In 1797, he was living by himself.

**Juan Vicente Martinez** was born about 1748-1749 at Buenavista, Sonora. He was a Spaniard by social class. On 5 December 1774, he was a godparent to Bibiana Ramirez, daughter of Juan José Ramirez and Francisca Manuela Sosa. On 13 August 1775 he was a soldier at the Tubac Presidio. He had a 23 peso credit in his account at that time, had been enlisted for one year, and owned six horses. He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. He had a 95 peso debit in his account.

**Loreto Martinez** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 60 peso debt and the following year he had a 16 peso credit in his account. He was married prior to 1797 to **Rosa Sosa**. In 1797, Loreto was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living with his wife. He was still in Tucson in February 1802.

**Loreto Martinez** was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1831. He was living by himself. Loreto was married between 1831 and 1844 to **Andrea Orosco**.

Loreto Martinez and Andrea Orosco were the parents of one child:

i. **María Felix Martinez** was born on 31 March 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She was baptized on 4 September 1844 in Tucson. Her godparents were Francisco Castro and Ramona Ruiz.

**Luis Martinez** was born in the Presidio of Altar, Sonora, son of Jesús Martinez and Antonia Sosa. He was five ft five inches tall and a Roman Catholic. He had red hair, brown eyes, black eyebrows, a wide nose, beardless, ruddy complexion, with [?????]. He enlisted for 10 years as a soldier in Tucson on 1 July 1816, with the Corporal Distinguished Doña Leonardo León and the soldier José León witnessing his enlistment. This may be the same Luis Martinez living in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831. His wife **Guadalupe Santa Cruz** is also listed. Two of Santa Cruz’s relatives were also living with the family.

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2323 AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
2324 AGN 223, Military Rolls for Tucson Presidio, September 1816.
2325 Holterman 1956:2.
2326 Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
2327 Dobyns 1976:153; AGI, GUAD 515, Quaderno 1.
2329 Dobyns 1976:153; AGI, GUAD 515, Quaderno 1.
2331 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
2332 Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
2333 AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
2335 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 120, no. 159.
2336 AGN 223, Military Rolls for Tucson Presidio, July 1816.
Manuel Martinez was born circa 1854 at San Xavier, son of José María Martinez and Felipe Yrigollen. He was married to Concepcion Tesonca [?]. Manuel died on 17 February 1892. 2338 Manuel Martinez and Concepcion Tesonca [?] were the parents of one child:

i. Laura Martinez was baptized on 25 March 1878.

María Policarpia Martinez was born on 26 January 1846 in Arizona, daughter of José María Martinez and Felipe Yrigoyen. María was married prior to September 1866 to Manuel Smith. Manuel was born circa 1838/1846 in Mexico–his origins are unknown.

The couple and their six-month-old son Manuel lived in Tucson in 1864, along with María’s brother Nicolas and a man named Jesús Morales. 2339 In 1866, Manuel, María, and their son Manuel lived at San Xavier. 2340 In March 1867 the family was still in San Xavier. 2341

Manuel died on 10 April 1869. He was buried the following day. 2342 On 17 July 1869, Charles Meyer was named administrator of Smith’s estate, although the order was revoked four days later after the Judge of Probate decided that María could handle the liquidation of the estate and the payment of creditors. The estate was valued at $1,800, with $1,600 of that personal property. 2343

María was married on 19 June 1869 at San Xavier to José María Tasos. José was the son of Ramón Pastos and María Baquero. 2344 José was born circa 1845/1846. He died soon afterwards; he died on 17 July 1869 and was buried at San Xavier del Bac on 18 July 1869. 2345

On 18 June 1870, María was working as a seamstress in Tucson taking care of her son Manuel. 2346 On 25 June 1880, Manuel Smith was working as a tinsmith for Charles Tully in Tucson. 2347 María was married on 11 March 1878 in Tucson by Father Salpointe to John M. Berger. Alexander Levin and Santiago Ainsa witnessed the wedding. 2348 Berger was born in April 1839 in Germany or Switzerland, son of John Berger and Maria (–?–). He immigrated to the United States in 1865 and was a Naturalized United States citizen.

John purchased Lot 6 of Block 234 from J. S. Fried for one dollar on 13 November 1878. 2349 He purchased part of Lot 3 of Block 236 from J. S. Fried on 15 March 1879. 2350 He sold Lot 3 of Block 236 to Ana F. de Ferreira on 22 May 1879 for $50. 2351 John worked as a jeweler in the late 1870s and early 1880s in Tucson. It was reported that:

Mr. J. M. Berger is now the pioneer in this line of business, he has added to his business the manufacture of filagree work in gold and silver and has the finest Mexican jewelry always on hand which is generally liberally purchased by those visiting Arizona. Mr. Berger is also the resident agent for Sherman, Hyde & Co.’s great music house of San Francisco. He furnishes the finest class of instruments on short notice at San Francisco prices, with freight added, either for cash or on the installment plan. 2352

2338 Personal communication, Arnold Smith.
2339 1864 census, Arizona Territory, Tucson, lines 777-781.
2340 1866 Arizona Territory census, Pima County, San Xavier, lines 996-998.
2341 1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, San Xavier, lines 1785-1787.
2342 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:32.
2343 Pima County Probate Court File.
2344 St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:53.
2345 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials Volume 1:33.
2346 María Martinez household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 78, dwelling 863, family 863.
2347 Charles Tully household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 41, SD 5, page 16, dwelling 133, family 133.
2348 St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:256.
2349 Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:492-495.
2350 Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:722-724.
2351 Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:86-88.
Maria and J. M. Berger lived on the family ranch at San Xavier. Berger had planted a vineyard with 5,000 vines, 500 fruit trees, and 70 acres of barley in the winter of 1884-1885. According to a survey conducted by John Wasson, U.S. Surveyor-General of Arizona, the land contained 74.17 acres with a “dwelling house, out-houses, barns, sheds and buildings.”2353 John and María cultivated 12 acres of land, growing fruit trees and vines.2354

On 20 January 1885, the Indian Agent Roswell G. Wheeler and sub-agent F. J. Hart, assisted by United States soldiers, forcibly evicted María from the ranch, which had become part of the Papago [today Tohono O’odham] Reservation as a result of the United States setting aside a large tract of land in 1874. Wheeler claimed that he “removed said Berger & his family, furniture and provisions from the said Reservation...and took possession of the tract of land... and of the houses and improvements.”2355 María later claimed that:

"under the orders of the agent, the Indians had thrown everything out of house, even to the tearing up of the carpets. In doing this the Indians had broken and stolen many things, including her watch and other pieces of jewelry. She refused to leave the house, and had, in consequence, been violently and forcibly expelled, two Indians having seized her by the hands and dragged her out. There is, she said, a man by the name of Troll living on the reservation with a Papago woman, who together with agent Wheeler had long been trying to bring the present condition of affairs about. He was present at the ransacking of her house and so obnoxiously manifested his pleasure that in her anger she seized a bootjack and dealt him a blow with it."2356

John and María filed a suit against Roswell Wheeler and F. J. Hart in the District Court of the 1st Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona. They claimed that the land had been taken from them improperly, that the president of the United States did not have the authority to establish the Papago Reservation and include the property that María had inherited from her father. María won the court case, it being established that she had a clear title to the property and that the United States could not take land away arbitrarily. The land was returned to her, with the agents fired.2357 It took years to pay off the damages caused by the eviction.2358

On 29 June 1900, John, María, and Manuel were living at San Xavier. John was listed as a farmer in the United States Indian Service. Manuel was attending school.2359 John was the census taker for San Xavier that year. In 1902, John’s position as sub-agent was terminated and Henry Granjon, a priest at the Mission of San Xavier, wrote a letter asking that he be re-instated. Granjon noted that María could speak Papago, that “Mr. Berger is not a Catholic, but in view of the immense good accomplished by our Sisters’ school at San Xaviers’ (115 pupils), he has always endeavored to further the usefulness of this school.”2360

In April 1910, John and María were living at San Xavier with John listed as a farmer.2361 At about this time Berger was attempting to sell the 62 acre ranch at San Xavier for $8,000.2362 John died on 22 August 1911 from a brain hemorrhage at 135 Simpson Street in Tucson and was buried the following day in Holy Hope Cemetery.2363 The Arizona Daily Star reported:

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2353Martinez-Berger vs. Wheeler 1886.
2355Martinez-Berger vs. Wheeler 1886.
2356Arizona Citizen, 24 January 1885; Arizona Mining Index, 24 January 1885, 4:1; José María Martinez, Hayden file, AHS/SAD.
2357Arizona Citizen, 27 August 1887.
2358Arizona Daily Star, 6 September 1908.
2359J. M. Berger household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier, ED 80, SD 11, sheet 1A, dwelling 1, family 1.
2360Letter by Henry Granjon to W. H. Ketcham, 14 February 1902, Archives of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.
2362Letter by Henry J. McQuigg to W. H. Ketcham, 6 April 1910, Archives of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.
2363Death Certificate, Arizona Territorial Board of Health, Pima County 1911 no. 332.
J. M. BERGER PIONEER GOES TO HIS REWARD. Well Known Tucsonan Passes Away at the Ripe Age of 73 Years.

One by one the old pioneers are going out: J. M. Berger is the last of these to close his eyes in eternal sleep. He died yesterday morning at four o’clock at his home in this city. He was one of the old pioneers to this country coming in 1876. He was 73 years of age.

In the early days Berger ran a jewelry store on Congress Street in the old wedge. In 1878 he married Mrs. María Martinez. Five years later he took up a ranch near the San Xavier mission. In a short time after this he received his appointment as Indian agent which position he held up to a few months ago. The deceased is survived by a stepson and eight grandchildren. The funeral arrangements were made by the Reilly Undertaking Company and the service will be held this morning from the cathedral and interment will be in Holy Hope Cemetery.²³⁶⁴

Later that year María sold the ranch.²³⁶⁵ On 8 January 1920, María lived by herself at 135 Convent Street.²³⁶⁶ María died on 11 May 1939 at 1019 Rubio Avenue in Tucson from a gall bladder problem. She was buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.²³⁶⁷ The Arizona Daily Star announced:

BERGER FUNERAL SCHEDULED TODAY

Mrs. Marie M. Berger, 93, a widow of a San Xavier reservation Indian agent and for 91 years a resident of Tucson, died yesterday in her home at 1019 South Ruby Avenue.

Funeral services will be held in Santa Cruz church at 9 a.m. today, with burial in the family plot of Holy Hope cemetery.

Mrs. Berger was a native of Tubac. Her father, José Martinez, was a rancher who died in the sixties from wounds received in an Indian attack. Her husband, John M. Berger, was San Xavier agent for a quarter of a century before his death, in 1911.

A son, Manuel Smith, survives.²³⁶⁸

Manuel Smith and María Policarpia Martinez were the parents of one child:

i. José Manuel Smith was born on 13 August 1863. He was baptized on 23 August 1863 in Tucson at 10 days old. His godparents were Ignatius Duarte and María Romero.²³⁶⁹

Maria Ignacia Martinez was an adult living by herself in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831.²³⁷⁰

Miguel Martinez was born circa 1843 in Arizona. He was married on 26 July 1864 in Tucson to María Petronila de Refugia Calvadillo. Father Bosco performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by Refugio Pacheco and Paula de la Cruz.²³⁷¹ Petronilla was born on 27 June 1846 in Sonora, daughter of Vicente Calvadillo and María Montoya. She was baptized on 4 September 1846 at Tumacácori, with Jesús Orosco and Nicolasa Herreras serving as her godparents.²³⁷² The couple lived next door to Petronilla’s parents in March 1867 (with Petronilla called “Calcedilla Martinez”).²³⁷³ On 17 June 1870 the couple lived in Tucson near the Catholic Church. Miguel was working as a farmer and owned $500 in real estate. Petronilla was keeping house and caring for their two-year-old son. The census taker reported that the couple could not read or write.²³⁷⁴ On 30 September 1878 the couple sold Lot

²³⁶⁶ María M. Berger household, 1920 US census, Pima County, Arizona, population schedule, Tucson, EDS 101, SD 2, sheet 12A.
²³⁶⁹ St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:5 no. 42.
²³⁷⁰ McCarty 1981; 1831 Tucson Census, 9 household no. 48.
²³⁷¹ St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:6 no. 27.
²³⁷² Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL microfilm 811, roll 1, Book 2 page 79.
²³⁷³ 1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 24-25.
²³⁷⁴ Miguel Martinez household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 70, dwelling 791, family 791.
Miguel Martinez and María Petronila de Refugia Calvadillo were the parents of two children:

i. **Maximiana Martinez** was born on 19 August 1868 and was baptized in Tucson on 23 August 1868. This child’s godparents were Simón Sanches and Albina Morales.

ii. **Atanasia Martinez** was born on 12 June 1873 and was baptized on 15 June 1873 in Tucson. Her godparents were Perfecto Gallardo and Paula Romero.

**Modesto Martinez** was enlisted in the Mexican military. On 10 May 1848 he was among the 17 men killed at Mustang Springs by Apache warriors.

**Pedro Martinez** was an invalid soldier living at the Tucson Presidio in 1831. On 27 August 1845, Pedro and María del Carmen Romero were godparents to María de la Luz Ocoboa, daughter of Tomás Ocoboa and María Antonia Siqueiros. A Pedro Martinez was living in Tucson on 5 August 1860. He was born about 1810 in Arizona and was working as a laborer. He lived with his 50-year-old wife Gertrudes, and a 25-year-old blacksmith Tomás Burruel. The older couple could not read or write. It is uncertain if the 1831 Pedro Martinez is the same as the post-1845 Pedro Martinez.

**Petra Martinez** lived in Tucson in 1846. She was the parent of one child:

i. **José María Genaro Martinez** was born on 4 October 1845. He was baptized on 7 May 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. His godparents were Julian Valdez and Catarina Libara.

**Refugio Martinez** was born circa 1856 at San Xavier, son of José María Martinez and Felipe Yrigollen. He was married on 15 October 1879 to **Loreto Romero**. Loreto was born on 10 December 1860, the daughter of Jesús Romero and Catalina Miranda. Jesús M. Elías and Teresa Martinez witnessed the wedding. Refugio died on 25 February 1883 at Benson, Arizona. Loreto died on 10 May 1946 from broncho pneumonia at 1123 N. 3rd Avenue in Tucson. She is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

Refugio Martinez and Loreto Romero were the parents of six children:
i. Jesús María Martinez was born on 26 February 1876 in Tucson.\textsuperscript{2387}

ii. Laura Martinez

iii. Manuel Martinez

iv. Nicolas Martinez

v. Reyes Martinez

vi. Catalina/Caterina Martinez

Ysidro Martinez was born about 1747-1748 at San Lorenzo. He was a Morisco by social class. On 13 August 1775 he was a soldier stationed at the Tubac Presidio. He had a five peso debit in his account at that time.\textsuperscript{2388} He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. He had a 23 peso debit in his account at that time.\textsuperscript{2389}

MASCAREÑO

José Mascareño was stationed in Tucson in February 1802.\textsuperscript{2390}

Juan Antonio Mascareño was married prior to 1797 to Juana Lopez. In 1797, Juan was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife.\textsuperscript{2391}

Martín Mascareño was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 123 peso debit in his account.\textsuperscript{2392}

MEDINA

José Toribio Medina was born circa 1783 in Tucson, son of Juan José Medina and María Santos Cruz. At age 17 he was a peasant in Tucson, five ft two inches tall, and a Roman Catholic. He had light chestnut brown hair, brown eyes, black eyebrows, rosy white skin, a protruding nose, a pimple scar on his chin, and a mole above the right eyebrow. He enlisted for ten years at Tucson on 17 September 1800. He did not receive any enlistment bonus and was read the penalties stated in the ordinance. Not knowing how to sign he made in his own hand writing the sign of the cross, being admonished that it would be considered his recognized signature and would not be excused. His enlistment was witnessed by Sergeant Bautista Romero and Soldier Matias Ortiz.\textsuperscript{2393} He was still in Tucson in February 1802.\textsuperscript{2394}

Juan José Medina was born about 1746-1747 at Santa Ana. He was a Coyote by social class.\textsuperscript{2395} Juan may have been a godfather on 21 June 1773 at the baptism of Marco Marcelino Mesa, son of Hermenegildo de Mesa and Luisa Bonilla, at Tumacácori.\textsuperscript{2396} On 13 August 1775 he was a soldier stationed at the Tubac Presidio. He had an 18 peso credit in his account.\textsuperscript{2397} He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. He had a 36 peso debit in his account.

\textsuperscript{2387}Arizona State Department of Health, Certificate of Death, State File No. 1367, Registrar’s No. 336.

\textsuperscript{2388}Dobyns 1976:153.

\textsuperscript{2389}Dobyns 1976:155.

\textsuperscript{2390}AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

\textsuperscript{2391}Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

\textsuperscript{2392}Dobyns 1976:158.

\textsuperscript{2393}AGI, GUAD 280, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, October-December 1800.

\textsuperscript{2394}AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

\textsuperscript{2395}Dobyns 1976:153.

\textsuperscript{2396}Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 2.

\textsuperscript{2397}Dobyns 1976:153.
account.2398 On 24 December 1783 he had an eight peso credit.2399 He was married prior to 1783 to María Santos Cruz [Santa Cruz?].

Juan José Medina and María Santos Cruz were the parents of one child:

i. José Toribio Medina was born circa 1783 in Tucson

MENDES

José Mendes was a soldier at the Presidio from August 1816 through January 1817, working on guard duty.2400 In September 1817 he was with the “Cavallada”.2401

Santiago Mendes was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself.2402

MESA/MISA

Clemente Mesa was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 27 peso debit in his account.2403

Domingo Mesa was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 150 peso debit in his account.2404

José Bernardino Mesa was born in 1779 in Tucson, Sonora, son of Hermenegildo Mesa and Timotea Castro. He was Roman Catholic, five feet two inches tall, had black hair and eyes, a dark complexion, an aquiline face with a regular nose, and a small pockmark on his left cheek. He was a farmer before enlisting on 27 July 1797, signing his papers with a cross.2405 He was in Arispe in February 1802.2406 José reenlisted on 1 August 1808. By the end of 1811 José had been involved in 18 campaigns during which 325 Apaches or Navajos had been killed or captured. In 1812 he was at the Battle of Piaxtla. On 3 February 1813 he received an additional six reales a month, commencing on 27 July 1812, for his long service.2407 On 25 September 1813 he deserted the army on a march to Culiacán, but presented himself to his commanding officer four days later and his awards were not taken away.2408 On 1 January 1817 he was on the coast and had been given a six reales bonus.2409 He was at Rosario fighting the insurgents in May 1818.2410 He was still away in December 1818.2411

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2400Dobyns 1976:160; AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August to December 1816.
2401AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, September 1817.
2402Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
2403Dobyns 1976:158.
2404Dobyns 1976:158.
2406AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
2410AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, May 1818.
2411AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.
José Cayetano Mesa was born about 1749-1750 at Villa de San Miguel. He was a Spaniard by social class. On 2 April 1767 he was a young boy between 14 and 15 years of age living in Tubac. On 13 August 1775 he was stationed at the Tubac Presidio and had a 21 peso credit in his account. He owned six horses and one mule. In 1778 he was stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He had a 54 peso credit in his account.

Juan de Mesa was born about 1757-1758 in Sinoloa. He was a Spaniard by social class. On 13 August 1775 he was stationed at the Tubac Presidio and had a 99 peso debit in his account. He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. He had an eighteen peso credit in his account.

Luis Mesa was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 64 peso debit in his account.

Rafael Marcelo Mesa [also spelled Misa] was an adult living by himself in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831. On 26 May 1848, Rafael was among the men who could vote in Tucson.

Ignacio Mesa was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 127 peso debit in his account.

MICHELENA

Santos Michelena was a Sergeant in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855. He was on detached service at Ures at the time. On 20 January 1856 he witnessed a property sale in Tucson.

MIRANDA

Francisco Xavier Miranda was a Scout at the Presidio in 1778. He had a 33 peso credit in his account.

Juan Miranda was working with the pack train on 1 January 1817.

Salvador María Miranda was born circa 1750 at the Pueblo of Oposura, son of Juan and Antonia Miranda, and was an Opata Indian. At age 24 he was a farmer, five ft two inches tall, and a Roman Catholic. He had dark skin, brown eyes, and black eyebrows. He enlisted for 10 years on 10 December 1774, with his enlistment witnessed by Corporal Domingo Granillo and soldier Manuel Morales of the Tubac Company. He served as a Scout for the Presidio at Tubac on 13 August 1775, owning three horses and a mule. Salvador was married prior

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2417 Dobyns 1976:158.
2418 McCarty 1981; 1831 Tucson Census, page 9, household no. 50.
2420 Dobyns 1976:158.
2421 Officer 1989:331.
2422 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:4-5.
2423 Dobyns 1976:156.
2424 Dobyns 1976:156.
2425 Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.
2427 Mission 2000 database; AGI, GUAD 515, Quaderno 1.
to 1775 to María Ignacia Cota.²⁴²⁸ He was a Scout at the Presidio in 1778. He had a 20 peso debit in his account.²⁴²⁹ Salvador was a witness at the marriage of Juan Antonio Crespo and Josefa Gorgel on 1 August 1780.²⁴³⁰ On 24 December 1783 he had a 54 peso debit.²⁴³¹ He was promoted to Carabineer on 23 January 1791.²⁴³² That year he had a 32 peso debt. He was promoted to Corporal on 28 April 1791. By 1792 and had a 68 peso credit.²⁴³³

Salvador María Miranda and Maria Ignacia Cota were the parents of one child:

i. **Josef Roque Miranda** was baptized on 20 August 1775 at Tumacácori, Sonora. Father Thomas Eixarch performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by Josef Martinez and María Dolores Urquijo.²⁴³⁴

**MONROY**

Ramón Monroy was in the cavalry in Tucson in February 1802.²⁴³⁵

**MONTOÑO**

Pedro Montañó was a Private in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855, serving with the boundary escort.²⁴³⁶

**MONTOYA**

Sotero Montoya was married prior to 1831 to Teodora Gallardo. In 1831, Sotero was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife and child as well as Soledad Tisnado and her child Cirilio.²⁴³⁸

Sotero Montoya and Teodora Gallardo were the parents of one child:

i. **Joaquina Montoya** was a child in 1831.

**MORAGA**

Don José Ignacio Moraga was born circa 1729 in Sonora. He was of Spanish origin. On 10 July 1759 he enlisted at the Presidio of Santa Gertrudis of Altar. He was promoted to Corporal on 3 August 1778. On 1 September 1780 he was promoted to Sergeant and on 8 July 1783 he was promoted to Ensign. After serving 26 years, 7 months

²⁴²⁸Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 18.
²⁴²⁹Dobyns 1976:158.
²⁴³⁰Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 105.
²⁴³²Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.
²⁴³³AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
²⁴³⁴Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 18.
²⁴³⁵AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
²⁴³⁶Officer 1989:332.
²⁴³⁷AGS, Section 7047, document 6.
and 6 days at Altar, he was transferred to Tucson.\textsuperscript{2439} He was an ensign under Pablo Romero at the Tucson Presidio. After Romero’s death in June 1788 he was promoted on 1 October 1788 to lieutenant and was the Presidio commander for five years. He settled the first “tame” Apaches, a band of Aravaipas, who arrived in Tucson on 5 January 1793.\textsuperscript{2440}

\textbf{Ygnacio Moraga} born circa 1788-1789 at the Presidio of San Ygancio, Sonora, son of Joaquin Moraga and Magdalena Mendoza. At age 29 he was five ft two inches tall, a Roman Catholic, had black hair and eyebrows, brown eyes, a large nose, beardless, and a ruddy complexion. He enlisted for 10 years at Tucson on 1 April 1818, his enlistment witnessed by Sergeant Loreto Ramirez and Carabineer Pedro Ramirez.\textsuperscript{2441} Ygnacio was married prior to 1831 to \textbf{Piedad Dias}. In 1831, the couple and their four probable children Josefa, Matias, Jesús, and Trinidad, lived in a civilian household in Tucson.\textsuperscript{2442} Ygnacio Moraga and Piedad Dias were the parents of four children:

i. \textbf{Josefa Moraga} was an adult in 1831.
ii. \textbf{Matias Moraga} was an adult in 1831.
iii. \textbf{Jesús Moraga} was a child in 1831.
iv. \textbf{Trinidad Moraga} was a child in 1831.

\textbf{MORALES}

\textbf{Antonio Morales} was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself.\textsuperscript{2443} He was listed as sick in the February 1802 roster.\textsuperscript{2444}

\textbf{Bernardo Morales} was born circa 1746 at Santa Ana, Sonora. He was living in Tubac in 1767.\textsuperscript{2445} Bernardo was married to \textbf{María Gertrudis Chacon}. He enlisted in the military around 1773 and was a soldier stationed at the Tubac Presidio on 13 August 1775. At that time he owned five horses and one mule.\textsuperscript{2446} He was a soldier at the Presidio in 1778. He had a 61 peso credit in his account.\textsuperscript{2447} Bernardo Morales and María Gertrudis Chacon were the parents of two children:

i. \textbf{María Dolores Morales} was baptized on 26 May 1775 at Tumacácori, Sonora. Father Pedro Antonio de Arrriquibar performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by María Dolores de Mesa.\textsuperscript{2448}
ii. \textbf{Juan Nepomuceno Morales} was born circa 1777 in Tubac.

\textbf{Eduardo Morales} was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in February 1802.\textsuperscript{2449}

\textbf{Francisco Morales} was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817.\textsuperscript{2450}

\textbf{Francisco Morales} was a Private in the Infantry on 1 September 1855. He was on guard duty.\textsuperscript{2451}

\textsuperscript{2439}El Teniente Don Josef Ygnacio Moraga, Leg., page 38, AGS.
\textsuperscript{2440}McCarty 1976:63; El Teniente Don Josef Ygnacio Moraga, Leg., page 38, AGS.
\textsuperscript{2441}AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, April 1818.
\textsuperscript{2442}McCarty 1981:8 household no. 31.
\textsuperscript{2443}Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{2444}AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
\textsuperscript{2445}Mission 2000 database.
\textsuperscript{2446}Mission 2000 database; AGI, GUAD 515, Quademo 1.
\textsuperscript{2447}Dobyns 1976:155, Dobyns calls him Fernando.
\textsuperscript{2448}Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 16.
\textsuperscript{2449}AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
\textsuperscript{2450}Dobyns 1976:160.
\textsuperscript{2451} Officer 1989:331.
Joaquín Morales was the 2nd Sergeant at the Tucson Military Colony on 17 June 1852. He led a force of 10 men and some citizens to cut off the retreat of the attacking Apache, who were trying to drive away the colony’s livestock. He was a Sergeant in the Infantry on 1 September 1855. He was present in camp. On 3 March 1856, Morales was the 2nd Sergeant and Acting Commandant of the Presidio. He witnessed a property sale that day.

José Morales was married prior to 1831 to María Josefa Herran. In 1831, José was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife. On 31 August 1846, the couple were godparents to María Ramona de los Remedios Castro, daughter of Ramón Castro and Brigida Higuera. On 26 May 1848, José was among the men who could vote in Tucson. The 1848 census indicates that the couple lived in Tucson with their sons Antonio and Mario. José Morales and Josefa Herran were the parents of two children:

i. Antonio Morales was born between 1831 and 1848.
ii. Mario Morales was born between 1831 and 1848.

Juan Nepomuceno Morales was born circa 1777 in Tubac, Sonora, son of Bernardo Morales and Gertrudis Chacon. At age 19 he was a farmer, five feet five inches tall, and Roman Catholic. He had black hair and eyebrows, brown eyes, a ruddy complexion, and a bulgy nose. He enlisted for 10 years at Tucson on 3 October 1796, his enlistment witnessed by Sergeant Domingo Granillo and the Soldier Francisco Valle. He was listed as a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797. He lived by himself, next door to Salvador Morales. He was in Arispe with pack animals in February 1802. Juan was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was granted a six peso bonus that year. Nepomuceno was married prior to 1831 to Antonia Sosa. In 1831, the couple lived in a civilian household in Tucson with a child named José Apache and an adult named Asencion Amayo.

Justo Morales was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He had a 121 peso debt in his account in 1791 and a 19 peso credit in his account the next year. Justo was married prior to 1797 to Josefa Castro. Justo was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797. He lived there with his wife, a son, and a daughter.

Salvador Morales was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself, next door to Nepomuceno Morales. He was in the cavalry in February 1802. He was an invalid soldier in May 1816. He was still an invalid in December 1818.
Tomás Morales, on 26 May 1848, was among the men who could vote in Tucson.2470

MORENO

Higinio Moreno was a Private in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855. He was on duty with the mail.2471

Juan Ygnacio Moreno was a soldier at the Presidio in 1778. He had a 22 peso credit in his account.2472

Luis Moreno was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He had a 173 peso debit in 1791, decreasing to 56 the following year.2473 Luis was married prior to 1797 to Ygnacia Yescas. In 1797, Luis was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife, son, and a daughter.2474 He witnessed enlistment papers for José Miguel Burrola on 4 July 1797.2475 He was a carbineer in February 1802.2476 He witnessed enlistment papers on 1 January 1803.2477

MORILLO

German Morillo was born about 1834-1840 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. German was a Private in the Cavalry at the Tucson Presidio on 1 September 1855. He was on duty with the mail.2478 He was married about 1859 to Rafaela Soto. Rafaela was born about 1845 in Mexico, moving to Tucson around 1849. On 4 August 1860, German was a laborer in Tucson, living there with his wife, child, a child named Benito Gallardo, and a washerwoman named Andrea Granilla.2479 He took up a lot in 1860 and made improvements to it. His neighbors were Ramón Pacheco and Serafina Orosco.2480 In 1864, German was a farmer who owned $100 in personal possessions. Nearby lived Guadalupe Morillo, a probable sister of German’s. She was married to Antonio Grijalva.2481 The couple has not been found on the 1870 census.

German Morillo and Rafaela Soto were the parents of seven children:

i. Carmel Morillo was born about 1859 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. Carmel appears to have died prior to 1864.

ii. Juan Bautista Cristobal Morillo was born on 30 July 1862. He was baptized on 29 August 1862 in Tucson with Ramón Ortega and María Jesús Granillo acting as his godparents.2482
iii. **María Gabina Morrillo** was born on 18 February 1866. She was baptized on 22 February 1866 in Tucson with Manuel Jacome and Teresa Sotel serving as godparents.2483

iv. **Paula Morillo** was born on 10 January 1868 and was baptized on 16 January 1868 in Tucson. Her godparents were Angel Gonzáles and Guadalupe Vildaraya.2484 This child was buried on 29 September 1868 in Tucson, aged eight months.2485

v. **José Brigido Morrillo** (spelled Morias in one record) was born on 18 October 1869. José was baptized on 3 February 1870 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory, with Juan José Valenzuela and Juana Moreno serving as his godparents.2486

vi. **Isabela Rafaela Morillo** was born on 16 November 1871 and was baptized on 19 November 1871 in Tucson. Her godparents were James Lee and María Ramirez.2487

vii. **Presciliana Morrillo** was born on 4 January 1874 and was baptized on 6 January 1874 in Tucson. Her godparents were Manuel Soto and Severiana Gonzáles.2488

**Juan Morillo** was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, running the remount herd.2489 He was married prior to 1831 to **Antonia Siqueiros**. In 1831, Juan was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife and three children.2490 Juan Morillo and Antonia Siqueiros were the parents of three children:

i. **Juan María Morillo** was an adult in 1831.

ii. **Manuel Ignacio Morillo** was a child in 1831.

iii. **María Guadalupe Morillo** was a child in 1831.

**Miguel Morillo** was married prior to 1797 to **Anna Rodriguez**. In 1797, Miguel was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, two sons, and a daughter.2491 He was listed as sick in February 1802.2492

**MUNGUIA**

**Angel Munguia** was born about 1826 in Sonora, Mexico, son of Eugenio Munguia and Ignacia Urias. On 26 May 1848, Angel was among the men who could vote in Tucson.2493 He was a Private in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855, on duty with the remount herd.2494 He was apparently married about 1856 to an unidentified woman, who apparently died prior to 1860. On 28 July of that year, Angel was living with a three-year-old girl, Brigida Munguia, and an old woman (listed in the census as being 100 years old), named Quitana Munguia. Angel was working as a laborer and owned $100 in personal property.2495 Angel Munguia and an unidentified wife were the parents of one child:

i. **Brigida Munguia** was born about 1857 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.

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2483 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:34 no. 35.
2484 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:62.
2485 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:25.
2486 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:117.
2487 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:165.
2488 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:228.
2491 Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
2492 AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
2494 Officer 1989:332.
2495 Angel Marquia household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 4, dwelling 41, family 38.
Antonio Munguia was born about 1832-1839 in Sonora, Mexico. He may be the Antonio Munguia who was captured by the Apache in 1850 and was held captive until being recaptured in September 1854.\(^{2496}\) He was married prior to 1855 to Reyes Sinoqui. Reyes was born about 1837-1840 in Sonora, Mexico. On 6 August 1860, Antonio and his family lived in his brother Ramon’s household. Antonio was a shoemaker.\(^{2497}\) In 1864, Antonio was a laborer with $20 in personal possessions. He lived with his wife and three children (Francisco, Tomas, and Francisca). Next door was Jesus Mungia, a 26 year old born in Tucson who was possibly Antonio’s brother.\(^{2498}\) In 1866, Antonio and Reyes (spelled Raisa) were in Tucson with children Francisco, Tomas, and Eduvicia.\(^{2499}\) In 1867, Antonio and Reyes lived with their three children, Francisco, Tomas, and Idelequia[?], in Tucson.\(^{2500}\) In 1870, Antonio was a laborer in Tucson. He owned $200 in real estate and $100 in personal property. Reyes was keeping house.\(^{2501}\) The couple has not been located in the 1880 US census.

Antonio Munguia and Reyes Sinoqui were the parents of three children:

i. **Francisco Munguia** was born circa 1855 in Sonora, Mexico.

ii. **Tomás Munguia** was born circa 1860 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.

iii. **Ydubigar Munguia** was born circa 1865 in Arizona Territory.

Eugenio Munguia was married on 14 May 1821 at Tumacácori to 1831 to Ignacia Urias. Ignacia was the daughter of Asencio Urias and Gertrudis Martinez. Father Juan Bautista Estelric performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by José Castelo and Ramón Rios.\(^{2502}\) In 1831, Eugenio was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife and three children.\(^{2503}\) Ignacia appears to have died prior to 1844. Eugenio apparently was married between 1831-1843 to Maxima Acuña (unless there are two Eugenio Munguia). In early 1848 the couple lived in Tucson with their five children: Ramon, Jesus, Antonio, Maria, and Antonia.\(^{2504}\) On 26 May 1848, Eugenio was among the men who could vote in Tucson.\(^{2505}\)

Eugenio Munguia and Ignacia Urias were the parents of eight children:

i. **Domingo Munguia** was a child in 1831.

ii. **Angel Munguia** was born about 1826 in Sonora, Mexico. He was listed a child in the 1831 Tucson census.

iii. **Ramón Munguia** was a child in 1831.

iv. **José Juan Tranquilino Munguia** was born on 13 April 1844 in Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 2 September 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. His godparent was Ramona Linohui.\(^{2506}\)

v. **Jesús Munguia** was born prior to 1848.

vi. **Antonio Munguia** was born prior to 1848.

vii. **María Munguia** was probably born circa 1835 in Arizona. She was apparently married to Guadalupe Martinez.

viii. **Antonia Munguia** was born prior to 1848.

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\(^{2496}\) Officer 1989:278.

\(^{2497}\) Antonio Munguia household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 19, dwelling 178, family 187.

\(^{2498}\) 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 738-742.

\(^{2499}\) 1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 413-417.

\(^{2500}\) 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1019-1023.

\(^{2501}\) Antonio Mungia household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 5, dwelling 59, family 60.

\(^{2502}\) Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 154.


\(^{2504}\) AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

\(^{2505}\) AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

\(^{2506}\) Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 119, no. 153.
Ramón Munguia was born about 1835 in Sonora, Mexico. He was married to Guadalupe (–?–). She may have been married previously (she had a 9 year-old in 1860, and Ramón would have been 16 when the child was born). Ramón was a Private in the Cavalry at the Tucson military colony. On 1 September 1855 he was on detached service in Ures. On 6 August 1860, the couple and their two children lived in Tucson, where Ramón worked as a shoemaker. Neither Ramón nor Guadalupe could read or write. Living with the family was an Antonio Munguia, who was probably Ramon’s brother. In 1864, Ramón worked as a laborer in Tucson, owning $50 in personal possessions. He lived with his wife and son Crecencio (listed as a female Casencia). The couple has not been located in the 1870 US census.

Ramón Munguia and Guadalupe (–?–) were the parents of two children:

i. Crecencio Munguia was born circa 1851 in Sonora, Mexico.

ii. Agapito Munguia was born in March 1860 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.

MUÑOZ

Maximo Muñoz was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 146 peso debt and the following year a 90 peso debt in his account.

NARBONA

Antonio Narbona was born in 1773 in Spanish Louisiana. Narbona was an ensign at the Tucson Presidio in April 1795, serving on the Zúñiga expedition to Zuni. He was the commander of the Fronteras Presidio in 1809. He was back at the Tucson Presidio in the 1810s, with the rank of Captain, alternating with Manuel de León and Manuel Arvizu. In July 1813, Narbona was the commander of Fronteras and the acting commander of Tucson. He apprehended Francisco Xavier Dias, who had been accused of murder. Narbona left in 1815, turning command over to Manuel Ignacio Arvizu. The Tucson community was not happy with Narbona’s departure, and many residents moved away. Support for the Tucson Presidio declined afterward, and residents considered abandoning the town in 1828. Narbona died on 20 March 1830 at Arizpe.

Guillermo Narbona was a Cadet at the Presidio from August 1816 through at least September 1817. He was stationed at Arizpe for part of the time, stationed in Bacuachi in September 1817.

NORIEGA

Francisco Noriega was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 63 peso debt and the following year a one peso credit in his account. Francisco drowned in the Gila River on 4 September 1800.
Francisco Xavier Noriega was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he owned 68 pesos in his account and the following year he had a one peso credit. He was sick in 1792 and could no longer serve.\textsuperscript{2518}

**NUÑEZ**

Francisco Nuñez was a granted land by the commanding officer of the Presidio in 1779.\textsuperscript{2519}

Jesús Nuñez was a Private in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855, serving with the boundary escort.\textsuperscript{2520}

Juan de Dios Nuñez was married prior to 1797 to Ygnacio Carrasquete [Carrasguese?]. In 1797, Juan was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife.\textsuperscript{2521} He witnessed José Loreto Ramírez’s enlistment papers on 15 September 1797.\textsuperscript{2522}

Miguel Nuñez was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself.\textsuperscript{2523}

**OCHOA/OCHA**

Felipe Ochoa was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 117 peso debt and in the following year he had a 32 peso credit in his account.\textsuperscript{2524}

Juan Ochoa was a Private in the Infantry on 1 September 1855, present in camp.\textsuperscript{2525}

Juan Josef Ochoa was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791. He had a 98 peso debt in his account.\textsuperscript{2526}

Leocadio Ochoa was born circa 1793-1795 at Tucson, Sonora, son of Loreto Ochoa and Manuela Baes. At age 22 or 23 he was five feet one inch tall, a farmer, a Roman Catholic, had brown eyes, a large nose, white complexion, and was beardless. He enlisted for 10 years at Tucson on 1 August 1817, his enlistment witnessed by Corporal Bicente Rodriguez and soldier Ygnacio Castelo.\textsuperscript{2527} Leocadio was married prior to 1831 to Juana Mendez. In 1831, Leocadio was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife.\textsuperscript{2528}

Loreto Ochoa was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 72 peso debt and in the following year an eight peso debt.\textsuperscript{2529} He was married prior to 1797 to Manuela Baes. In 1797, Loreto was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with Manuela and a son.\textsuperscript{2530}

\textsuperscript{2517}AGI, GUAD 280, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, October-December 1800.
\textsuperscript{2518}AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
\textsuperscript{2519}Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 79, field no. 3, AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{2520}Officer 1989:332.
\textsuperscript{2521}Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{2522}McCarty 1976:128.
\textsuperscript{2523}Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{2524}AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
\textsuperscript{2525}Officer 1989:331.
\textsuperscript{2526}AGS, Section 7047, document 6.
\textsuperscript{2527}AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1817.
\textsuperscript{2528}McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 3.
\textsuperscript{2529}AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
\textsuperscript{2530}Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
Loreto Ochoa and Manuela Baes were the parents of one child:

i. **Leocadio Ochoa** was born circa 1793-1795 at Tucson, Sonora.

**Pablo Ochoa** was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself.\(^{2531}\)

**Pascual Ochoa** was born circa 1831-1834 in Sonora, Mexico, son of Teodoro Ochoa and Josefa Acuña. He was married prior to 1848 to **Gertrudes Telles**. Gertrudes was born circa 1829-1834 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. On 26 May 1848, Pascual was among the men who could vote in Tucson.\(^{2532}\) On 1 September 1855, Pascual was a private in the Mexican garrison, but was on detached service in Ures.\(^{2533}\) In July 1858 in Tucson, Pascual and Jesús Pacheco were godparents to Juana Pacheco, daughter of Miguel Pacheco and Guadalupe Saez [Saens].\(^{2534}\) Prior to February 1859, Pascual and Gertrudes sold a piece of land to Solomon Warner & company.\(^{2535}\) Pascual also sold a piece of land to James Douglass on the south side of the Main Plaza prior to 1861.\(^{2536}\)

In July 1860, Pascual worked as a laborer.\(^{2537}\) He owned real estate valued at $500 and personal property worth $50. Living with the couple was Rafael and Felicita Ochoa, a probable relative. Pascual owned a house on the south side of the main Plaza in Tucson.\(^{2538}\)

In 1864, the couple lived in Tucson where Pasqual was a farm laborer. His real estate was valued at $75 and the family owned $10 in personal possessions.\(^{2539}\) Two years later, in April 1866, Pascual and his wife Gertruda and their children, Atanacio, Estavan, and Juan, lived with another relative, Felicita Ochoa in Tucson.\(^{2540}\) In 1867, Pascual, his wife [Tuda], and children and relatives; Felicita, Altanasia, Juan, Estephana, and Juan, lived in Tucson.\(^{2541}\) In March 1868 Pascual sold two lots of land on the east side of Main Street to Isaac Golderg and Phillip Drachman.\(^{2542}\)

In 1870, Pascual worked as a farm laborer in Tucson, living with his wife Gertrudis, son Juanito, daughter Estefan, and her husband Juan Valdez. The census taker reported that only Estefa could read and that no one in the household could write.\(^{2543}\)

Pascual was registered to vote in Pima County from 1876 to 1884.\(^{2544}\) The couple has not been located in the 1880 US census. He prepared a will in April 1885.\(^{2545}\) Pascual died and was buried in the Catholic portion of the Court Street Cemetery on 4 April 1886, aged 80 years, from dysentery.\(^{2546}\)

Pascual Ochoa and Gertrudes Telles were the parents of three children:

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\(^{2531}\)Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
\(^{2532}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.
\(^{2533}\)Officer 1989:332.
\(^{2534}\)Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.
\(^{2535}\)Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 65, no. 120, AHS/SAD.
\(^{2536}\)Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 49, no. 94, AHS/SAD.
\(^{2537}\)Pasqual Ochoa household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 6, dwelling 59, family 55.
\(^{2538}\)Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 2, no. 4, AHS/SAD.
\(^{2539}\)1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 504-507.
\(^{2540}\)1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 497-502.
\(^{2541}\)1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1128-1134.
\(^{2542}\)Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:202-203, 1:293-294.
\(^{2543}\)Pasqual Ochoa household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 73, dwelling 812, family 812.
\(^{2544}\)Pima County Great Registers.
\(^{2545}\)Pima County Wills, 1:302.
\(^{2546}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:19 no. 8; Last will and Testament is in Pima County Misc. Records 4:20, filed 24 October 1888.
i. **Anastacia Ochoa** was born about 1848 in Sonora, Mexico.

ii. **Estefana Ochoa** was born circa 1851 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Estafa was married **Juan Valdez**.

iii. **Santiago (Juan?) Ochoa** was born circa 1863 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. He was baptized on 25 April 1863 in Tucson, with Laurentio Renteria and Guadalupe Gonzáles as his godparents.\(^{2547}\)

Rafael Ochoa was a Private in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855. At the time he was listed as sick.\(^{2548}\)

**Teodoro Ochoa** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1831, living alone.\(^{2549}\) He was married after 1831 to **Josefa Acuña**. On 26 May 1848, Teodoro was among the men who could vote in Tucson.\(^{2550}\) In 1848, the couple lived in Tucson with their three children: José María, Rafael, and Pascual.\(^{2551}\)

Teodoro Ochoa and Josefa Acuña were the parents of three children:

i. **José María Ochoa** was born prior to 1848.

ii. **Rafael Ochoa** was born prior to 1848.

iii. **Pascual Ochoa** was born circa 1831-1834 in Tucson.

**OCOBOA/OCOVOA**

**Alvino [Albino] Ocoboa** was born about 1800 in Sonora. He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817.\(^{2552}\) He was married prior to 1831 to **Dolores Sosa**. In 1831, Alvino was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and two children.\(^{2553}\) He was married prior to 1848 to **Maria Soledad Herran**. Soledad was born about 1815 in Sonora. In early 1848 Alvino and Soledad lived in Tucson.\(^{2554}\) On 26 May 1848, Alvino was among the men who could vote in Tucson.\(^{2555}\)

On 8 August 1860, Albino was a farmer in Tucson, living with Soledad. He owned $50 in real estate and $50 in personal property.\(^{2556}\) On 11 February 1866, the couple were godparents to Juan Romero, son of Fructoso Romero and Granlia Leiva.\(^{2557}\) In 1867, Albino and Soledad were in Tucson.\(^{2558}\)

On 14 January 1870, Albino and Soledad were godparents to Victoriano [a?] Felix Higuera, child of Loreto Higuera and Serafina Cruz.\(^{2559}\) In 1870, Albino was living in Tucson with his wife Soledad, who was keeping house.\(^{2560}\) On 19 August 1872, Albino purchased a deed from the Village of Tucson for Lot 5 of Block 195 for $9.95.\(^{2561}\) Albino died on 20 December 1872 in Tucson (aged 88 years) and was buried the following day.\(^{2562}\) On 4 August 1875,
Soledad purchased a portion of Lot 5 of Block 195 from Rosalia Munguia de Elías for $100. 2563 She has not been located in the 1880 US census.

Albino Ocoboa and Dolores Sosa were the parents of two children:

i. **Tomás Ocoboa** was an adult in 1831.

ii. **Petra Ocoboa** was a child in 1831. She married **Pedro Ramirez**.

**Juan Ocova** was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 15 peso credit in his account. 2564

**Tomás Ocoboa** was the son of Albino Ocoboa and Dolores Soza. In 1831, he was living with this couple and his probable sibling Petra in Tucson. 2565 Tomás was married to **María Antonia Siquieros**. Tomás was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio and was a member of the company that was attacked at the springs at the foot of the Mustang Mountains on 10 May 1848 and subsequently killed. In July 1848, Antonia petitioned Manuel María Gándara, Commander General of Sonora, for a reinstatement of their biweekly allotment of provisions. 2566 Tomás Ocoboa and María Antonia Siquieros were the parents of one child:

i. **María de la Luz Ocoboa** was born on 17 March 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She was baptized on 27 August 1845 in Tucson. Her godparents were Pedro Martinez and María del Carmen Romero. 2567

**OGEDA**

**Cosme Ogeda** was born circa 1766 at an army camp near Arispe, son of Salvador and Filiciana Ogeda. At age 27 he was a miner, five ft two inches tall, and a Roman Catholic. He had white skin and black eyes. He enlisted for 10 years on 4 March 1788, his enlistment witnessed by Corporal Granillo and Soldier Manuel Ortega. 2568 Cosme was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 92 peso debit and in 1792 a 6 peso credit in his account. 2569 Cosme was declared an invalid on 22 September 1793 due to lameness, and moved to the Presidio of Buena Vista. 2570

**OLIVA**

**Juan Antonio Oliva** was born about 1756 at Tubac, Sonora, son of Don Juan Maria Oliva and María Michaela Morales. 2571 He was a Coyote or Mestizo by social class, and was five feet one inch tall, a Roman Catholic, had dark skin, black hairs and eyes, a thick nose, and did not have a beard. 2572 He enlisted in the army on 4 June 1774. 2573 On 25 June 1775, Juan was married at Tumacácori to **Juana Romero**. Thomas Eixarch was the priest and the ceremony was witnessed by Josef Villa and Josefa Antonio Ysasi. 2574 On 13 August 1775 he was stationed at the

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2563 Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:509-512.
2564 Dobyns 1976:158.
2566 McCarty 1997:120-121.
2567 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 173, no. 175.
2568 Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.
2569 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
2570 Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.
2571 Presidio of Tucson Annual Report 1793; AGS, Section 7047, document 17.
2573 AGS, Section 7047, document 17.
Tubac Presidio. He had a 72 peso debit in his account at that time.\textsuperscript{2575} He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. He had a two debit charge on his account.\textsuperscript{2576}

On 28 January 1783 he was promoted to carbineer by Comandante Allande.\textsuperscript{2577} On 24 December 1783, Juan was a Carbineer with a 22 peso debit.\textsuperscript{2578} On 25 July 1784 he was promoted to Corporal and on 10 May 1789 Commandante Zúñiga promoted him to Sergeant.\textsuperscript{2579} In 1791 he had a 291 peso debt in his account, reduced to 24 the following year.\textsuperscript{2580} In 1797, Juan was a second sergeant at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife.\textsuperscript{2581} He witnessed Ildefonso Bojorquez’s enlistment papers on 1 September 1800.\textsuperscript{2582} On 15 December 1800 Juan Antonio was honored for having served quarter century, his total service at that time was 25 years, six months, and 12 days.\textsuperscript{2583} He was still in Tucson in February 1802.\textsuperscript{2584}

**OROSCO/OROZCO**

Ignacia Orozco was an adult living with the family of Alejandro Granillo and Maria Ignacia Orozco. A relative named Andrés Orozco lived with the family as well.\textsuperscript{2585}

José María Orozco was born prior to 1831, the son of Juan José Orosco and Esperanza Zambrano. He was listed on 26 May 1848 among the men who could vote in Tucson.\textsuperscript{2586} He signed a petition asking that a priest be sent to Tucson for the military colony on 6 February 1850.\textsuperscript{2587} Jose was killed in March 1853 by Apaches near Calabazas.\textsuperscript{2588}

Juan Orosco was married prior to 1831 to Refugia Sotelo. In 1831, Juan was an invalid soldier at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife. Next door was a probable relative Pablo Corona.\textsuperscript{2589}

Juan José Orosco offered to contribute a saddle to the support of troops who had volunteered to campaign against the Apaches in March 1830.\textsuperscript{2590} He was married prior to 1831 to Esperanza Zambrano. In 1831, the couple lived in Tucson with their four probable children in a civilian household.\textsuperscript{2591} Juan José Orosco and Esperanza Zambrano were the parents of five children:

i. **María Jesúsa Orosco** was born circa 1812-1813 in Tucson, Sonora. She was married to Juan Bautiste Elías.

ii. **José María Orosco** was an adult in 1831.

iii. **Toribia Orosco** was an adult in 1831.

\textsuperscript{2575}Dobyns 1976:153.

\textsuperscript{2576}Dobyns 1976:155.

\textsuperscript{2577}AGS, Section 7047, document 17.

\textsuperscript{2578}Dobyns 1976:157.

\textsuperscript{2579}AGS, Section 7047, document 17.

\textsuperscript{2580}AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

\textsuperscript{2581}Collins 1970:18; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83, AHS/SAD.

\textsuperscript{2582}McCarty 1976:118.

\textsuperscript{2583}AGS, Section 7047, document 18.

\textsuperscript{2584}AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

\textsuperscript{2585}McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 2.

\textsuperscript{2586}AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

\textsuperscript{2587}Office 1989:385.


\textsuperscript{2589}McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 1.

\textsuperscript{2590}Office 1989:119.

\textsuperscript{2591}McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 2.
iv. **Jesús Orosco** was a child in 1831.

v. **Trinidad Orosco** was a child in 1831.

**Manuel Orosco** was born at the Presidio of Altar, Sonora, son of Miguel Orosco and Ygnacia Ramirez. Manuel was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was a Carbineer, was going to receive a 6 reales bonus, and was on guard duty. Manuel married prior to 1831 to **Gertrudis Ríos**. In 1831, Manuel was a soldier stationed in Tucson where he lived with his wife and child. Manuel was retired by 3 May 1843, when he wrote a letter to Antonio Comaduran detailing a peace mission to the Papago, who had been threatening an attack on Tucson. On 1 September 1844 the couple witnessed the baptism of Miguel Antonio Gallardo. On 9 January 1845, Manuel was one of a group of men signing a letter on political issues. Manuel Orosco and Gertrudis Ríos were the parents of one child:

i. **Concepcion Orosco** was a child in 1831. Concepcion was married on 11 May 1869 in Tucson to **Leandro Nuñez**. Juan José Valenzuela, Estevan Ramirez, and Rafael Sais witnessed the ceremony. Leandro was the son of Tomás Nuñez and Longina Nuñez.

**Pablo Orosco** was married prior to 1831 to **Micaela Romero**. In 1831, Pablo was an invalid soldier at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife.

**ORTEGA**

**Buenaventura Ortega** was born about 1835 in Sonora, Mexico. Buenaventura was a Private in the Cavalry at the Tucson military colony on 1 September 1855. He was present in camp at that time. Buenaventura was married prior to 1857 to **María Josefa Acedo**. María was born circa 1826 in Arizona, daughter of Loreto Acedo and Ursula Solares. This couple proved somewhat difficult to research because Buenaventura sometimes was called Julio and Josefa was sometimes called Maria, as noted below.

María Josefa was married circa 1845 to **José Manuel Urrea**. They were listed as a couple on the 1848 census with their daughter Maria, living in the same household as her parents. José Manuel Urrea died between 1851 and 1857.

Buenaventura and Josefa had their son Anastacio baptized in July 1858 in Tucson [parents listed as Julio Ortega and Maria Acedo]. On 3 August 1860, the couple [listed as Buenaventura and Josefa], their child Anastacio, and three Urrea children, Aresta, Lorenzo, and Loreto, from Josefa’s first marriage lived in Tucson. Buenaventura worked as a laborer. Neither he nor Josefa could read or write. The couple’s daughter Gregoria was baptized in May 1864 [parents listed as Buenaventura Ortega and Josepha Acedo]. In 1866, the couple [listed as Beneventuro and Josepha] lived with their three children; Jose, Mariano, and Gregoria; Josefa’s mother Ursula Solaris; and Josefa’s children Lorenzo and Loretta “Hurea” in Tucson. In 1867, the couple [listed as Julio Ortega...
and Josepha Acedo] lived with six “Reyes” children: Evirate, Lorenzo, Loretta, Jose, Marcino, and Gregorio [the last three should be listed as Ortega].

Buenaventura died between 1867 and 1870. On 9 June 1870, Josefa was living with her mother working as a seamstress along with her daughter Evarista and son Loreto. Her sons, José and Maríano were living next door with a laborer named Reyes Palomino in Tucson. Reyes Palomino was the husband of Evarista Urrea.

“María Azedo” the widow of Ventura Ortega died on 4 December 1870 and was buried the same day in Tucson.

Buenaventura Ortega and María Josepha Acedo were the parents of eight children:

1. **Anastacio Ortega** was born about 1857 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico. He was baptized in July 1858 in Tucson with Bernardino Campas and Jesús Acedo as his godparents.

2. **José Ortega** was born circa 1858 in Arizona Territory (may be the same child as Anastacio).

3. **Mariano Ortega** was born circa 1860 in Arizona Territory.

4. **Hippolitus Ortega** was born in August 1861. He was baptized on 17 October 1861 in Tucson with Ramón Castro and María Brigida Higuera.

5. **María Gregoria Ortega** was born on 9 May 1864, probably in Tucson. She was baptized in Tucson on 10 May 1864 with Urios Bustamente and Evarista Urrea acting as her godparents. Gregoria [listed as a male] died in March 1870 from small pox.

6. **María Bernardina Ortega** was born on 20 May 1866 and was baptized the following day in Tucson. Her godparents were Manuel Solares and Lucia Mendoza.

7. **Ramón Acedo** was born circa 1867/1868 in Arizona. He died in March 1870 from small pox.

8. **María Ramona Ortega** was born on 29 November 1868 in Tucson. She was baptized on 1 December 1868 in Tucson with Esteban Ramirez and Angela Gomes acting as her godparents.

**Francisco Ortega** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817. At the time, he was stationed on the coast. He was married prior to 1831 to **Ignacia Sosa**. Francisco was the mayor of Tucson in 1830. In March 1830, Ortega wrote a letter to a politician in Arizpe listing adult males who were willing to fight against the Apaches and another listing those who agreed to contribute provisions to the troops. In 1831, the couple and their child Ramón were living in a civilian household in Tucson. Francisco Ortega and Ignacia Sosa were the parents of one child (possibly two):

9. **Ramón Ortega** was circa 1829-1830 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

10. (possibly) **Gavino Ortega** was born about 1838/1840 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

**Francisco Ortega** was married to **Ramona Arriola**. They were the parents of one child:

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2605 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 716-723.

2606 Ursula Solaris household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 26, dwelling 280, family 279.

2607 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:47.

2608 Magdalena Catholic Church Baptisms, UA Microfilm 811, roll 1.

2609 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:15 no. 123.

2610 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:23 no. 196.

2611 1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, mortality schedule, page 1, line 28.

2612 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:40.

2613 1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, mortality schedule, page 1, line 29.

2614 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:84.


2616 Officer 1989:119.

Maria Norvenia[?] Rosa Ortega was born in 4 June 1846. She was baptized on 31 August 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were Alejandro Ramirez and Francisca Telles.

Gabino Ortega was born circa 1838/1840 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, probable son of Francisco Ortega and Ignacia Sosa. He was married in 1859/1860 to Carmen Martinez. Carmen was born circa 1841 in Arizona, daughter of José María Martinez and Felipa Yrigoyen.

On 11 September 1860, the couple lived with Carmen’s brother Jesús at the Lower Santa Cruz Settlements. Gabino worked as a farmer and owned $500 in real estate and $250 in personal property. In 1864, Gabino and Carmen were living next door to Ramón Ortega. In 1866, the couple lived at San Xavier. In March 1867 the couple lived at San Xavier.

On 2 June 1870 the couple lived in Tucson with Gabino farming and Carmen keeping house. In June 1880, Gabino and Carmen lived in Tucson where he worked as a farmer. Gabino was buried in the Court Street Cemetery in Tucson on 27 May 1883.

Ignacio José Ortega was born circa 1801/1802. He contributed money to the National Guard on 16 March 1848. He was living in Tucson on 2 July 1852 when two yoke of oxen he owned with Miguel Pacheco were taken to Tubac.

Joaquín Ortega was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had an 86 peso debit in his account.

José Ortega was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 24 December 1783. He had a 126 peso debit on his account. In 1791 he had a 109 peso debt and the following year a 69 peso credit. José was married prior to 1797 to Rita Amigo. In 1797, José was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio and was living there with his wife.

Juan de Ortega was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had an 18 peso debit in his account.

Manuel Ortega was born circa 1761 at Tubac, Sonora, son of Cristobal Ortega and María Saenz. His father was a Sergeant at the Tubac Presidio from at least 1756 to 1760. At age 19 (in 1780) Manuel was 5 feet 1 inch.

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2618 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 75.
2620 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 452-453.
2621 1866 Territorial census, Pima County, San Xavier, lines 1009-1010.
2622 1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, San Xavier, lines 1810-1811.
2623 Gabino Ortego household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 7, dwelling 77, family 78.
2625 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:3 no. 23. The record states he was 38 years old and had been born in Tucson.
2626 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 46 on 16 March 1848.
2627 AGES, 11-2, carpeton 242.
2628 Dobyns 1976:158.
2629 Dobyns 1976:158.
2630 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
2631 Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
2632 Dobyns 1976:158.
tall, was Roman Catholic, had chestnut brown hair, brown eyes, a white complexion, and a regular nose. He worked as a farmer.2634

Manuel enlisted in the military on 14 August 1780 in Tucson. His enlistment was witnessed by Luis Alviso and Joaquin Gongora.2635 He was still a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had an 82 peso debit on his account.2636 In 1791 he had a 41 peso debt in his account.2637 He was promoted on 12 March 1792 to the rank to carbineer. That year he had a 65 peso credit in his account.2638 On 17 May 1796 Commandant Zúñiga promoted him to the rank of Corporal.2639

Manuel was married prior to 1797 to Andrea Castelo. In 1797, Manuel was a Corporal at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with Andrea, two sons, and a daughter.2640 He received an award for 20 years service on 15 December 1800. At that time he had served 20 years, four months, and two days.2641 In February 1802, Manuel was stationed in Tucson.2642 Manuel was a Sergeant and a Brevet Ensign and was stationed in Tubac in January 1817 when the roster was taken, and was to receive a 135 peso bonus.2643 Ortega was declared an invalid on 1 October 1817 and died from natural causes at Tubac on 4 October 1817.2644

Manuel Ortega and Andrea Castelo were the parents of four children:

i. **Ramona Ortega** was born circa 1794 in Tucson. Ramona was married to **Tiburcio Campa y Coz**.

ii. **Male Ortega** was born prior to 1797.

ii. **Male Ortega** was born prior to 1797.

iv. **Guadalupe Ortega** was born in 1799 in Tubac. She was married first to **Ramón Sortillón**. She was married after 1817 to **Agustín Marquez**. Guadalupe died from fever on 22 August 1888 in Magdalena, Sonora, Mexico.2645

**Manuel Ortega** was married prior to 1831 to **Margarita Romo**. In 1831, Manuel was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and child.2646 Manuel Ortega and Margarita Romo were the parents of one child:

i. **Solana Ortega** was a child in 1831.

**Manuel Ortega** purchased a lot of land for $18 from Ramón Cruz in October 1852. The property was located on the north side of Calle de la Mission.2647

**Narciso Ortega** was born circa 1797 at Tucson, Sonora, son of Reymundo and Josefa Perazo. At age 19 he was five feet three inches tall and a Roman Catholic. He had black hair and sparse eyebrows, ruddy skin, a large nose, and beardless. He enlisted for 10 years in Tucson on 1 June 1816, with the enlistment witnessed by Corporal Carlos

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2634 Section 7047, document 18, AGS.
2635 Section 7047, document 18, AGS.
2636 Dobyns 1976:158.
2637 AGS, Section 7047, document 6.
2638 AGS, Section 7047, document 10.
2639 Section 7047, document 18, AGS.
2640 Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
2641 AGS, Section 7047, document 17.
2642 AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
2644 AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, October and November 1817.
2645 Ray 2000.
2647 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 57, no. 110, AHS/SAD.
Martinez and the Carabineer Distinguished Don Leonardo León. He was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was working with the remount herd in December 1818 he was in the hospital.

**Reymundo Ortega** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He had a 128 peso debit in 1791 and a 24 peso debit in his account the following year. Reymundo was married prior to 1797 to **Josefa Perazo**. In 1797, Reimundo was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife, one son, and two daughters. He was a soldier at the Presidio on in August 1816. He was still an invalid in December 1818. Reymundo Ortega and Josefa Perazo were the parents of one child:

i. **Narciso Ortega** was born circa 1797 in Tucson, Sonora.

**Ramón Ortega** as born circa 1829-1830 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, probable son of Francisco Ortega and Ignacia Sosa. A child named Ramón lived near this couple in 1831. He was married between 1851 and 1855 to **María Jesús Granillo**. Jesús was born circa 1829-1830 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, probably a daughter of Francisco Granillo and Gertrudis Leon. A child named Jesús lived with this couple in 1831. María Jesús was previously married to **Francisco Gallardo** and had two sons, Perfecto and Manuel, who are called Gallardo or Ortega in different records.

On 26 May 1848, Ramón was among the men who could vote in Tucson. On 1 September 1855, Ramón was a private in the Cavalry, present in camp, with the Mexican military in Tucson.

On 28 July 1860, Ramón and his family lived in Tucson, where he worked as a laborer. A couple named José and Madalina León lived with the Ortegas. In May 1861, Ramón took up a parcel of land on the north side of the old Presidio wall, building a new house. In 1864, the family lived in Tucson where Ramón was a farmer. He owned $100 in real estate and $150 in personal property. Members of the household included son Perfecto and possibly a 14-year-old boy named Manuel Gallardo. In 1866, Ramón and Jesús lived with their six children, Perfecto and Manuel, Feckla [Tella], Juana, Rosa, and Martina, in Tucson. In March 1867, Ramon, Jesús, and their six children, Tesla, Juana, Rosa, Martina, Perfecto, and Manuel, were living in Tucson.

In 1870, the couple farmed in Tucson. Ramon’s real estate was valued at $1,100 and his personal property at $600. None of the family members could read or write. A farm laborer, Prefecto Giardo, lived with the family. Ramón Ortega died about 24 or 25 May 1871 and was buried in Tucson on 25 May 1871. On 24 July 1873, Jesús, 2648 AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June 1816.
2650 AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.
2651 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
2652 Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
2653 AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816.
2654 AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.
2655 McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 2. However, another Ramón Ortega was a child living in Tubac, son of Manuel Ignacio Ortega in 1831: McCarty 1981a, household no. 9.
2657 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.
2658 Officer 1989:332.
2659 Ramon Ortega household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 4, dwelling 38, family 34.
2660 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 21, no. 40, AHS/SAD.
2661 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 448-451.
2662 1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 364-371.
2663 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County Tucson, lines 477-484.
2664 Ramon Ortego household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 76, dwelling 841, family 841.
2665 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:52.
her sons Perfecto and Manuel Gallardo, and Manuel’s wife Juana Soto sold a field property one mile northwest of Tucson to Edward Nye Fish for $1,473. 2666 On 14 October 1873, Jesús, Perfecto, Manuel and his wife Juana, Tella, and Rosa are listed as selling the same field to Edward Nye Fish for $1,473. 2667

On 30 June 1880, Jesús lived along the Santa Cruz River near Tucson with her son Manuel Gallardo and his family as well as her daughter Martina (listed as Martina Granilla). 2668 Next door were her other children, Rosa, Santiago, and Tella.

Ramón Ortega and María Jesús Granillo were the parents of six children:

i. **Tella Ortega** was born circa 1855 in Sonora, Mexico. Tella was married circa 1874 to **H. Viago**. On 30 June 1880, this couple lived with their two sons, five-year-old Ramón and one-year-old Perfecto on a farm along the Santa Cruz River in Tucson with other family members. 2669

ii. **Juana Ortega** was born circa 1858 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. Juana died on 10 May 1873 in Tucson and was buried the next day. 2670

iii. **Rosa Ortega** was born on 25 March 1862 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. She was baptized on 30 August 1862 in Tucson, with Bernardo Romero and Francisca Telles as godparents. 2671

iv. **Santiago Ortega** was born circa 1864 in Arizona.

v. **Martina Ortega** was born on 13 March 1866 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. She was baptized on 30 August 1862 in Tucson, with Bernardo Romero and Francisca Telles as godparents. 2672

vi. **Petronila Antonia Ortega** was born on 31 May 1869. She was baptized on 13 June 1869 in Tucson with Francisco Carillo and Teodora Carillo as her godparents. 2673

**ORTIZ**

**Antonio Ortiz** was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself. Next door was Matiaz Orts, a probable relative. 2674

**Jesús María Ortiz** was born circa 1824 in Tubac, son of Tomás Ortiz and Josefa Clementa Elias González. 2675 Jesús had two siblings, Dolores and Tomas. In January 1845, Jesús was among the Tucson civilian residents who voted to three resolutions to support the Plan of Guadalajara, to endorse José de Urrea as governor and military commander of Sonora, and thirdly to reject an oath of allegiance to Santa Anna. 2676 On 29 August 1845, Jesús and Rosa Ortiz were godparents to José Teodoro Cirilo Apodaca, son of Roman Apodaca and Trinidad León. 2677

Jesús was married prior to 1856 to **María Encarnación Comaduran**. Encarnación was born circa 1827 in Tucson, daughter of José Antonio Comaduran and Ana María Ramirez. On 6 January 1848, Encarnación was a

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2666 Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:41-43.
2667 Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:129-132. It is uncertain why the deed was repeated, the inclusion of Jesús’s two daughters may have been necessary.
2668 Jesus Granilla household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Santa Cruz River near Tucson, ED 40, page 29, dwelling 118, family 144.
2669 Rosa Ortega household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 40, page 29, dwelling 119, family 145.
2670 St. Augustine Catholic Church burials, 1:72.
2671 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:18 no. 155.
2672 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:38.
2673 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:101.
2674 Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
2675 McCarty 1982a.
2677 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 174, no. 186.
godparent with Francisco Armenta to José Juan de la Cruz, an Apache. In July 1853, Jesús was the Justice of the Peace in Tucson. He turned down an opportunity to fight the Apache. In September 1853 wrote a letter to Prefect González complaining that the commandante of the Tucson Presidio was depriving people of land and water and that many people were leaving for California. On 24 October 1856, Jesús sold a piece of land on the north side of the public square to George Blake and George Hooper for $200.

On 19 December 1857, a Jesús “Ortez” and Manuel Burrue attended property to Solomon Warner and Company. Ortiz had apparently purchased the property from his wife Encarnación and his brother-in-law Antonio Comaduran, who had inherited it from their mother.

In September 1862, Jesús recorded the deed for his property on the west side of Calle Principal. In 1864, Jesús acted as attorney for a son of José María Elías. The census for 1864 indicates the couple lived in Tucson where Jesús was a farmer. His real estate was valued at $300 and their personal possessions at $50. Jesús’s sister Rosa lived nearby. Two years later in April 1866, Jesús lived with his wife, Carme, and children, Josepha, Carmin, and Louisa, in Tucson. In March 1867, José María, his wife, and their children, Carmelita, Luisa, and Guadalupe, were living in Tucson. On 16 February 1869, Jesús and Encarnación were godparents to Faustino Rafael Comaduran, son of Rafaela Comaduran. On 2 April 1869, the couple were godparents to Joaquín Soto, son of José María Soto and Carmen Comaduran. In April 1869, Apaches stole three work oxen from Jesús and another ox in May. Jesús petitioned the United States government for relief, stating No farmer can with safety pursue his calling without having someone to watch the Indians.

On 18 January 1870, Jesús and Encarnación were godparents to Antonio Miguel William McKenna, son of Michael McKenna and Manuela Sosa. On 17 June 1870, Jesús was a farmer in Tucson, owning $2500 in real estate and $1,500 in personal property. He lived with his wife and their four children—Feliz, Guadalupe, Josepha, and Carmelita.

Jesús died on 1 July 1872 in Tucson and was buried the same day. He did not leave a will. His estate consisted of Lot 30 in Section 11, Township 14 South, Range 13 East. His heirs were his wife and two daughters. Charles Drake was appointed the administrator of his estate, with his land valued at $700. In 1881, Charles Hudson bought one portion for $700 and Samuel Hughes another portion for $450.

On 4 February 1878, Encarnación sold a portion of Lot 8 of Block 221 to Samuel Drachman for $370. On 14 February 1878, Encarnación purchased from Francisco Gomez the north 24 ft of Lot 5 of Block 221 for one dollar.

2678 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 193.
2679 Officer 1989:272.
2681 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:476-477.
2682 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 19, no. 36, AHS/SAD.
2683 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 33, no. 62, AHS/SAD.
2684 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 74, AHS/SAD.
2685 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 566-569, 572.
2686 1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 483-487.
2687 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 222-227.
2688 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:92.
2689 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:96.
2690 Arizona Enterprise, 10 March 1892 page 1.
2691 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:116.
2692 José María Ortiz household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 69, dwelling 777, family 777.
2693 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:63.
2694 Pima County Probate Court File no. 199; Pima County Misc. Records 2:500.
2696 Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:424-427.
dollar. She sold Lot 30 of Section 11 in Township 14 South, Range 13 East to Charles Hudson for $700 on 20 May 1879.

On 10 June 1880, Encarnación was living in Tucson north of Congress Street with her daughters Josepha and Carmen, and grandson Frank Mazzeletti. Encarnación and Carmen were listed as having the Martinez surname, but this is incorrect. Encarnación died in 1902.

Jesús María Ortiz and María Encarnación Comaduran were the parents of six children:

i. **Guadalupe Ortiz** was born about 1856 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. (child may be a niece and not a daughter with family in 1864)

ii. **María Josefa Ortiz** was born on 27 March 1858 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. She was baptized in July 1858 in Tucson, with Juan Elias and Gertrudis Elias as her godparents. María Josepha was married on 16 September 1876 to **Franklin Pierce Massoletti**. The couple’s son Albert died in Tubac on 1 August 1879, aged five months. Frank died in Tombstone on 3 March 1880 several days after being accidentally shot in the foot. On 10 June 1880, Josepha (called Josepha) lived in Tucson with her two-year-old son Frank, her sister Carmen, and her mother. Josepha was married on 22 January 1883 to **John Solomon Warner**.

iii. **José Antonio Teodoro Ortiz** was born circa November 1860 and was baptized on 18 October 1861 at eleven months old in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory, with Tomás Ortiz and Rosa Ortiz as his godparents.

iv. **María del Carmen Ortiz** was born circa April 1863 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was baptized on 3 May 1863 at one month old in Tucson, with Sabino Otero and Guadalupe Santa Cruz acting as her godparents. This child appears to have died as a child.

v. **Luisa Equipula Ortiz** was born about November 1865 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was baptized at age three months on 11 February 1866 with Juan Elias and Jesús Orosco as her godparents. Luisa died in June 1869 from pneumonia.

vi. **María del Carmen Ortiz** was born about 23 October 1867 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was baptized [record suggests 9 days old] in Tucson, with José [illegible, but possibly Veramundi] and Merced [illegible] as her godparents. Carmen was married to (—?—) Palmer.

**José Ortiz** was an adult living by himself in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831.
Matiaz Ortiz was married prior to 1797 to Antonia Martinez. In 1797, Matiaz was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife.2712

Rosa Ortiz was born in 1822 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico daughter of Tomás Ortiz and Josefa Clementa Elías Gonzáles.2713 Rosa took up and made a house on a plot on the west side of Calle Principal in 1855.2714 In 1864, Rosa lived with or near her brother Jesús’s house.2715 She has not been located on the 1870 census. On 15 February 1878, Rosa purchased part of Lot 8 of Block 221 from her sister-in-law Encarnación for one dollar.2716

On 22 June 1880, Rosa was living in Tucson, listed as a 52 year old born in Arizona. She was living with a T. [?] G. Gallagher, a 32-year-old mining engineer.2717 A Rosa Ortiz died from paralysis in Tucson and was buried in the Catholic portion of the Court Street Cemetery on 19 March 1886 in Tucson, aged 67 years.2718

Don Tomás Ortiz was born circa 1804, son of Agustín Ortiz and María Reyes de la Peña. He was married in 1821 to Doña Josefa Clementa Elías Gonzáles. Josefa was born in 1803, the daughter of Manuel Ignacio Elías Gonzáles and Soledad Grijalva.2719 Ignacio’s parents were Fernando Elías Gonzáles and Leonor Hortis Cortes. Leonor was a sister of Agustín Ortiz, father of Tomás.2720 Josefa’s half sister Serafina Quixada married Teodoro Ramirez.2721 On 14 December 1821, Tomás and his brother Ygnacio received the San Ygnacio de Canoa land grant from the Spanish authorities in Sonora.2722

Tomas offered to contribute a horse and a mule to the support of troops who had volunteered to campaign against the Apaches in March 1830.2723 In 1831, Tomás and Josefa were residents of Tubac, living there with their three children and another relative, Rosa Ortiz.2724 On 1 September 1844 in Tucson, the couple were godparents to Cruz Benito Burrel, son of Juan Manuel Burrel and Timotea Castillo.2725 Tomás signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845.2726 Josefa died in 1851.2727

Tomás died on 31 July 1877 in Tucson, Arizona Territory:

DIED. In Tucson, July 31, 1877, Don Tomás ORTIZ. We are informed that deceased was born at Tubac in this county, and at the time of his death aged 85; and that he was, in his active manhood, a man of great influence among his people. He was evidently a man of superior ability. We are informed that he was the original grantee of the Arivaca land grant in this county. At times he lived and did business in Sonora, but as a whole his life was spent in this part of Arizona. For some time past, he was nearly blind and much crippled, for some cause, in his lower limbs. ED.2728

Tomás Ortiz and Josefa Clementa Elías Gonzáles were the parents of five children:

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2712Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
2713Officer 1989:322.
2714Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 66, no. 121, AHS/SAD.
27151864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 573.
2716Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:252-254.
2717Rosa Ortez household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 39, SD 5, page 57, dwelling 408, family 408.
2718St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:19 no. 3.
2719Officer 1989:322.
2720Antonio Comaduran file, AHS/SAD.
2721Officer 1989.
2723Officer 1989:119.
2724McCarty 1982a, household no. 3.
2725Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 118, no. 145.
2726Officer 1989:182.
2727Officer 1989:322.
2728Arizona Weekly Citizen, 4 August 1877, page 2, column 4.
i. **Rosa Ortiz** was born in 1822 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico.

ii. **Jesús María Ortiz** was born about 1824-1825 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico.

iii. **Dolores Ortiz** was a child in 1831.

iv. **Tomás Ortiz** was a child in 1831.

v. **María Carmen Esquipulas Ortiz** was baptized on 29 August 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were José María Vasques and Jesús Lopez.\(^{2729}\)

**Tomás Ortiz** sold half of the San Ygnacio de Canoa land grant to the firm of Maish & Driscoll on 18 November 1876 for $1,100.\(^{2730}\) He was probably the son of Tomás Ortiz and Josefa Clementa Elías Gonzáles.

**OSORIO**

**Javier Osorio** was married prior to 1797 to **Josefa Salas**. In 1797, Javier was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife, two sons, and a daughter.\(^{2731}\)

**OTERO**

**Atanasio Otero** was born after 1779, son of Toribio Otero and María Ignacia Salazar. Atanasio was married prior to 1816 to **Carmen Quijada**. On 14 April 1816, the couple witnessed the baptism of a child named Tomás at Tumacacori.\(^{2732}\) On 22 April 1820 in Tumacacori Atanasio acted as a witness for the wedding of a Yuman Indian named Maximo Otero and Carmen Quijada.\(^{2733}\) The couple lived in Tubac in 1831 with five probable children and Atanasio’s father Toribio.\(^{2734}\)

In 1833 Atanacio Otero was the constitutional Alcalde (mayor) of Tubac. Among his duties was to act as a notary public. On 2 June 1833, he traveled from “Tubac to Aribaca to take sworn testimony from three witnesses in regard to the history of settlement at the latter place, by old-timers, as an opening step by the Ortiz brothers of Tubac in obtaining new title papers to Aribaca to replace those originally granted their father in 1812.”\(^{2735}\) From the Mission 2000 database:

*One of his occupations at Tubac, besides farming, involved distilling mescal brandy, as evidenced by the following translation of a promisory note in the Arizona State Library & Archives: “I, Atanasio Otero, say that I am obliged to pay a certain debt in the amount of --- pesos to Mr. Jesús María Corella on the 24th day of June of the upcoming year that we will compute as 1844. The sum to be payed will proceed from the business of selling the distillation of mescal at the presidios of Tubac and Tucson, payment for which is in current --- money. I will offer the same for payment of the debt when it is due, in conjunction with various present and future goods, the receipt of which will be verified upon demand. For these truths I document and will execute the most secure payment to him in whom I have obligated my person, without which no defense could protect me. I certify and give surety to this writing in which I am justly obligated, at Arizpe on June 29, 1839.” Atanasio Otero (rubric) (Sealed with the two-real arbitrator’s stamp for the years 1838 and 1839)*

Atanasio Otero and Carmen Quijada were the parents of six children\(^{2736}\):
i. **Manuel Otero** was born circa 1810 in Arizona or Alamos, Sonora. He was listed as an adult in the 1831 census of Tubac.

ii. **Magdalena Otero** was buried on 22 February 1821 in Tubac.\(^{2737}\)

iii. **Maria Otero** was an adult in 1831.

iv. **Fernando Otero** was an adult in 1831.

v. **Piedad Otero** was an adult in 1831.

vi. **Jesus Otero** was a child in 1831.

**Fernando Otero** was a child living in the household of Maxima Acuña in 1831 in Tucson.\(^{2738}\)

**Manuel Otero** was born circa 1810 in Arizona or Alamos, Sonora (according to son Sabino’s death certificate), son of Atanacio Otero and Carmen Quijada. He married circa 1838 to **Maria Clara Martinez**. Clara was born circa 1823 [based on the 1860 census] in “Tubatana,” Sonora, Mexico (according to son Teofilo’s death certificate), and was probably a sister of José Maria Martinez.

In January 1845, Manuel was one of six Tubac men to sign three resolutions relating to Mexican politics.\(^{2739}\) On 2 March 1959, José Maria Martinez sold a piece of land in Tubac, measuring 700 by 175 varas, to Manuel Otero.\(^{2740}\)

On 10 September 1860, Manuel and Clara lived in Tubac where he owned a farm valued at $2,500 and personal property worth $500. Six of their children—Sabino, Manuela, Helena, Gabriela, Fernando, and Francisca—as well as Francisca’s husband Ramón Comaduran and her daughter Ana Maria, lived with them. Sabino, Helena, and Gabriela had attended school.\(^{2741}\) In March 1866, the family was headed by Sabino. Manuel and Clara also are listed in the household. Also present were Sabino’s siblings—Francisca, Manuela, Gabriella, Fernando, and Theophilo.\(^{2742}\) In March 1867, Manuel and Clara lived in Tubac with their children, Sabino, Fernando, Teofilo, Gabriela, and Francisca.\(^{2743}\) Manuel died in February 1870 in Tubac from pneumonia.\(^{2744}\)

On 6 July 1870, Clara was living with her children—Sabino, Francisca, Gabriela, Fernando, and Theofilo—and her granddaughters Ana M. [Comaduran] and Brigida [Castro] in Tubac. She was keeping house while Sabino worked as a farmer. The farm was valued at $2,000 and the family’s personal possessions at $3,000.\(^{2745}\)

In 1880, Clara lived in Tubac with her sons Fernando and Theofilo. She was keeping house while Fernando was a stock raiser.\(^{2746}\)

Manuel Otero and Maria Clara Martinez were the parents of seven children:

i. **Francisca Otero** was born circa 1839/1840 in Arizona. She was married to **Ramón Comaduran**.

ii. **Sabino Otero** was born on 30 December 1842 in Arizona.

iii. **Maria Manuela Otero** was born on 6 June 1844. Manuella was married to **Louis Quesse**.

iv. **Maria Helena de Jesús Otero** was born on 17 August 1846. She was baptized at Tumacacori on 4 September 1846 with Mariano Cruz and Concepcion Cruz acting as her godparents.\(^{2747}\) She was married in 1864 to **Mauricio Castro**.

\(^{2737}\)Mission 2000 database, Tubac Book D:15.

\(^{2738}\)McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.

\(^{2739}\)Officer 1989:183.

\(^{2740}\)41st United States Congress, 1st Session, Document No. 81, page 5.

\(^{2741}\)Manl Otero household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tubac, page 49, dwelling 478, family 461.

\(^{2742}\)1866 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tubac, lines 1244-1251.

\(^{2743}\)1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tubac, lines 1905-1911.

\(^{2744}\)1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, mortality schedule, Tubac, page 1, line 8.

\(^{2745}\)Sabino Otero household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tubac, page 2, dwelling 17, family 17.

\(^{2746}\)Clara Otero household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tubac, ED 3, page 24, no dwelling or family numbers.

\(^{2747}\)Magdalena Catholic Church Baptisms, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, page 78L.
v. **Gabriela Otero** was born circa 1849 in Arizona. She acted as a godparent for an Apache child, María Blas, on 3 February 1864 in Tucson.\(^{2748}\) She was still alive in 1879.\(^{2749}\)

vi. **Fernando Otero** was born circa May 1860 in Arizona. Fernando and his sister Gabriela were godparents at the baptism of their sister Helena’s daughter Brigida on 21 March 1866.\(^{2750}\) Fernando died on 5 February 1878.\(^{2751}\)

vii. **José Teofilo Otero** was baptized on 13 April 1863 (viginti quator dies) in Tucson with Francisca Otero acting as his godmother.\(^{2752}\) He died from cancer on 15 May 1941 in Tucson and was buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.\(^{2753}\)

**María Manuela Otero** was born on 6 June 1844, daughter of Manuel Otero and María Clara Martinez. She was baptized in Tubac on 29 August 1844 with Jesús María Orosco and Nicolasa Herrera acting as her godparents.\(^{2754}\)

Manuella was married prior to 1865 to **Louis Quesse**. Louis was born circa 1827 reportedly in Minden, Westphalia, Prussia.\(^{2755}\) He “Enlisted in the Regular Army at New Orleans, Louisiana, July 14, 1845, to serve 5 years; occupation when enlisted—Blacksmith; assigned to the Band of the 3\(^{rd}\) U.S. Infantry; transferred on April 17, 1846, to Company H, same Regiment, and promoted to Corporal; honorably discharged at Taos, New Mexico, July 14, 1850.”\(^{2756}\) On 10 September 1860, Luis was living in Tubac and working as a blacksmith. He owned $3,000 in personal property.\(^{2757}\) On 29 October 1864, Louis purchased a blacksmith shop from John Burt for $1,500.\(^{2758}\) On 1 June 1866, the couple sold the blacksmith shop in Tucson on Main Street to John Sweeney for $1,000.\(^{2759}\)

The *Weekly Arizonian* reported:

> Yesterday at about 2 o’clock p.m. news was brought of the capture by the Indians of one hundred head of beef cattle from Mr. Lewis Quesse, short two miles from this town [Tubac]. As quick as thought six mounted citizens under Don Ramón Romano were in the saddle, and ere these now-praised, romantic greasy cusses had proceeded two miles with their spoils they were overhauled by the little band of pursuers. The Indians numbered thirty and felt disposed to have a “brush,” but the citizens put spurs to their horses and would have rode over them had they not scattered to the mountains. Sixty head of cattle were recaptured when night put an end to the chase.

> Many shots were exchanged; however, none of our party were injured. Today Mr. Quesse and his men are picking up the remainder of his stock. A few days previous to this Mr. Quesse lost all his horses.\(^{2760}\)

In February 1870 it was reported that:

> About the first of February 1869, a party of Indians ran off the herd of Louis Quesse, near Tubac, consisting of more than 100 horses and cattle. Being an enterprising and industrious ranchero he had

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\(^{2748}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:8 no. 67.

\(^{2749}\)Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:194.

\(^{2750}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:38.


\(^{2752}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, Book 1:7, no. 58. He reported his birthdate was 21 October 1863 on his United States passport application, filed on 10 September 1920, viewed on www.ancestry.com.

\(^{2753}\)Arizona State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, State File No. 422, Registrar’s No. 414.

\(^{2754}\)Magdalena Catholic Church Baptisms, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, page 116R, no. 135.


\(^{2757}\)Luis Quese household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tubac, page 49, dwelling 653, family 712.

\(^{2758}\)Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:54-55.

\(^{2759}\)Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:55-56.

\(^{2760}\)The *Weekly Arizonian*, 31 January 1869, page 2, column 4.
well nigh recovered from the effects of that robbery when last week, his ranch was again invaded by a party of “infernal revenue collectors,” who jumped his herd and took it to the mountains.2761

On 7 July 1870, the couple and their child Louisa lived in Tubac. Louis worked as a farmer while Manuella kept house. They owned $500 in real estate and $3,500 in personal property.2762

Louis died from pneumonia in Tucson on 17 March 1871 and was buried in the National Cemetery. At his death he owned a house and a lot in Tubac, his blacksmith shop with tools and 200 pounds of iron, 160 acres of land along the east side of the Santa Cruz River two and a half miles north of Tubac, an ambulance, a wagon, farming implements, 66 chickens, and 219 head of livestock.2763 Manuela Otero died in 1892 in Arizona.2764

Louis Quesse and Manuela Otero were the parents of five children:

i.  **Trinidad Quesse** died young.

ii.  **Clara Quesse** died young.

iii. **Rosaria Quesse** was born circa 1865 in Arizona. She died in January 1870 from cerebro spinal meningitis.2765

iv. **Manuel Quesse** was born in July 1868 and was baptized on 24 August 1868 in Tucson. His godparents were Manuel Otero and Gabriela Otero.2766

v.  **Luisa Quesse** was born on 15 January 1870 and was baptized on 3 March 1870 with Francisca Otero as her godparent.2767 She was buried in Tubac on 11 September 1870, aged eight months old.2768

**Sabino Otero** was born on 30 December 1842 in Arizona, son of Manuel Otero and María Clara Martinez. He was living with his parents in September 1860.2769 On 17 October 1861, Sabino and his sister Manuela were godparents to José Hermanigildo Díaz, son of Jesús Dias and Josefa Comaduran.2770 On 3 May 1863, he was a godparent to María del Carmen Ortiz, daughter of Jesús María Ortiz and Encarnación Comaduran, in a ceremony held in Tucson.2771

Sabino witnessed a deed in Tucson on 10 April 1866.2772 Sabino almost lost his cattle from a corral at Tubac in November 1867.2773 He was operating a store in Tubac in January 1869.2774 In April 1869, Sabino claimed land on the west bank of the Santa Cruz River.2775

Sabino was living in Tubac on 6 July 1870 with his mother, siblings Francisca, Gabriela, Fernando, and Theofilo; and nieces Ana M. [Comaduran] and Brigida [Castro] in Tubac. His farm was valued at $2,000 and the

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2762 Louis Quesse household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tubac, page 4, dwelling 41, family 41.


2765 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, mortality schedule, Tubac, page 1, line 10.

2766 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:78.

2767 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:119.


2769 Manl Otero household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tubac, page 49, dwelling 478, family 461.

2770 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:14 no. 114.

2771 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:2, no. 11.

2772 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:36-37.

2773 *Southern Arizonian*, 16 November 1867, page 3, column 1.

2774 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:310-312.

2775 Pima County Land Claims 1:163.
family’s personal possessions at $3,000. On 22 June 1877, Sabino exchanged land in the Santa Cruz Valley with A. P. K. Safford. As reported in the Arizona Citizen in 1878:

 Senor Sabino Otero of Tubac, returned last week from a trip to Paris, and other portions of Europe, where he has been for general observation and especially to be present at the Exposition. Mr. Otero is one of our shrewd and influential citizens and we are glad to know his visit has been a pleasant and beneficial one.

He submitted a petition to reaffirm his family’s claim to land in Tubac in 1879. Sabino was living in Tubac and working as a merchant on 16 June 1880. On 29 June 1881, Otero purchased land from Dario Martinez in Tucson. He has not been located on the 1900 or 1910 censuses. Sabino died from cirrhosis of the liver on 22 January 1914 at his home at 84 Main Street in Tucson. He is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

**Toribio de Otero** was born circa 1761, son of Don Josef de Otero and Doña Francisca Granillo, residents of Cucurpe. He was married on 16 February 1779 at Santa Ana, Sonora to **María Ignacia Salazar**. María Ignacia was the daughter of Don Vicente Prudencio Salazar (who had died prior to 1779) and Doña Josefa de Urrea, residents of Santa Ana (who died prior to 12 July 1779). Toribio was a witness at the marriage of Gabriel Romo and Martina Serrano on 27 December 1781 in Santa Ana. On 15 February 1787, Toribio was a witness at the wedding of Juan Felipe Zurubua and Juana Olguín in Santa Ana. Toribio’s sister Ignacia Otero was married prior to 1783 to Pedro Sebastion Villascuesa. Another sister, Maria Dolores Otero, was married prior to 1774 to Juan Francisco Salazar, brother of Toribio’s wife.

On 10 January 1789, Toribio was living in Tubac when he received the first grant of land under Title 33 of 1772 “Reglamento de Presidios.” A translation of the Land Grant, with the original housed at the Arizona State Library & Archives in Phoenix, is on the Mission 2000 database. The document was originally prepared by Don Nicolás de la Herran, Lieutenant Commander of the Company of Pimas of Tubac:

“Whereas, citizen Toribio de Otero having presented himself before me, soliciting a home site and farmland by which he might become an inhabitant of the presidio and work in his occupation of laborer, in attention to the usefulness that results from the establishment of resident laborers, like the petitioner, who cultivate their lands and provide grain on different farms of generous size that have necessarily been solicited:

Therefore, exercising the authority vested in me by the King, I grant to the said Toribio Otero and bestow upon him as the first settler, perpetually and forever, with all rights of continuous possession as an inheritance for himself, his children, and his descendants, a site for building his house(1) below the presidio on the south side with its front two and a half miles (2) north of the Tumacácori Mission,(3) and farmland one third mile(4) distant from the presidio, for it is only at that point that a little dependable

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2776Sabino Otero household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tubac, page 2, dwelling 17, family 17.
2777Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:61-63, 63-65.
2778Arizona Citizen, 28 September 1878, 3:2.
2779Pima County DRE 9:194.
2780Sabino Otero household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 3, page 24, no dwelling or family numbers.
2782Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Health, State Index 250, Registered No. 31.
2783Officer 1989:66.
2784Santa Ana Records, page 1; Mission 2000 database.
2785Santa Ana Records, page 32; Mission 2000 database.
2786Santa Ana Records, page 9; Mission 2000 database.
water flows in the river, which he can take for himself; I further equally grant in the name of His Majesty (whom God keep) four pieces\(^{(5)}\) of farmland that measure 400 yards\(^{(6)}\) from south to north and east to west with a circumference of 3400 yards\(^{(7)}\) with the understanding that the said Toribio de Otero will maintain arms and horses and be swift to defend the land against the enemies who hostilize it, and always ride out against them when ordered to do so. Furthermore, beginning on this date, for the space of four years, he cannot sell, trade, mortgage, or impose any encumbrance on the said home site or farmland. However, after two years it would be a reasonable requirement that he maintain his home and family at this presidio until the completion of the four years, so that he might obtain true title and possession of the farmland, the home site, and the structures that he has built there. After that amount of time, he will have authority to be able to sell them, trade them, and do with them freely according to his will, as something of his own, but with the stipulation that he never be allowed to sell them to a minister, religious community, or charitable organization, under the same penalty as mentioned above.

Having thoroughly informed him of everything, and about planting fruit trees or other trees that would be beneficial, I personally conveyed to the said Toribio de Otero the expressed home site and farmland wherein he (is required to) burn the weeds, remove the rocks, and plow up the meadow, or grass; And for its constancy I execute this present document, a copy of which shall remain as a judicial record in the archive of this presidio, and sign it with witnesses from my staff this 10th day of the month of January, 1789.

Nicolás de la Herran (rubric)
Ignacio Vasquez (rubric)
Ramón García Erieros (rubric)

(Sealed with the two-real arbitrator's stamp of Charles IV for the years 1788 and 1789)
(Sealed with the two-real arbitrator's stamp of Charles IV for the years 1802 and 1803)
(Sealed with the two-real arbitrator's stamp of Charles IV for the years 1806 and 1807)"

Toribio built a house on the property that was later known as “Casa de Alta.” The house was in ruins in 1881.\(^{2789}\) On 13 August 1790, Toribio was a godfather for María Biglamu, daughter of Antonio Concho and Rosa (–?–) at Tumacacori.\(^{2790}\) In the early 1800's Toribio de Otero was petitioning the Spanish government for aid in recovering his granted lands from farmers who had taken possession of them when Otero moved his farming operations elsewhere during a water shortage. When he petitioned, Otero was apparently a school teacher in the provincial capital at Arizpe, and commercial agent there for the quartermaster at the military post of Tubac.\(^{2791}\)

Otero had moved off of his land grant in 1804 during a drought and three other men had taken over the land, building a dam, clearing ditches, and plowing fields.\(^{2792}\) Intendent-General Alexo García Conde, ordered the Commandant at Tubac, Ensign Manuel de León, to investigate. It was decided that if the men cultivating the lands could not repay Otero, they would have to return the lands to him.\(^{2793}\) Toribio is listed in the 1831 census with his son Atanasio in Tubac.\(^{2794}\)

Toribio de Otero and María Ignacia Salazar were the parents of one child:

i. **Atanasio Otero**

**OYA**

Don **Diego de Oya** was born circa 1722 in Salvatierra in Europe. He enlisted circa 1754 and served as a soldier and corporal for 14 years (the majority of them probably in Spain). He took part in the War of Portugal. He

\(^{2789}\)41st United States Congress, 1st Session, Document No. 81, page 3.
\(^{2790}\)Mission 2000 database.
\(^{2791}\)MS 638 Otero family papers, 1807-1957, AHS/SAD.
\(^{2792}\)MS 638 Otero family papers, 1807-1957, AHS/SAD.
\(^{2793}\)García Conde, Feb. 12, 1807:4-5; Dobyns 1967.
\(^{2794}\)McCarthy 1982a.
was promoted to sergeant on May 20th 1771 at the Provincial Cavalry Regiment of Queretaro by its lieutenant colonel Pedro Ruiz Dabalos [Davalos], where he served for 5 years, 3 months and 10 days. He was promoted to ensign and sent to the Tucson Presidio on March 30th 1776. The report of the inspector considered the officer to deserve (the normal) consideration for regular promotion. The notes of the captain on the inspector’s report rated him to be dedicated, having regular capacity and good conduct, and giving his [civil] state as single. He was still an Ensign at the Presidio in May 1779.

PACHECO

Francisco Pacheco was born circa 1780 in Sonora, son of Ygnacio Pacheco and his wife Maria. At age 18 he was a farmer, five ft three inches tall, and a Roman Catholic. He had red hair and eyebrows, brown eyes, and a slightly broad nose. He enlisted at Bacuachi for ten years service in the military at Tucson on 22 January 1798, his enlistment witnessed by Sergeant Francisco Rivera and Corporal José Grijalva. He was a soldier stationed at Arizpe and was given a six reales bonus in January 1817.

Guadalupe Pacheco was born circa 1808, son of Ignacio Antonio Pacheco and Rita Duran. He was married to Carmen Osorio. In 1831, they were a civilian household in Tucson. Guadalupe died prior to 1855. Guadalupe Pacheco and Carmen Osorio were the parents of three children:

i. Refugio Pacheco was born circa 1836-1837 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.
ii. Guadalupe Pacheco was born about 1848. She was married to José Pacheco.
iii. Carmen Pacheco.

Guillermo Pacheco was born circa 1783 at the Presidio of Altar, son of Reyes Pacheco and Ygnacia Contreras. At age 18 he was a Roman Catholic, had worked as a peasant farmer, and was 5 ft 1 inch tall. He had red hair, black eyes, a large nose, and white skin. He enlisted at Tucson for 10 years on 4 October 1801, with his enlistment witnessed by Luis Gallardo and José Castro. Guillermo was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, listed as being sick.

Ignacio Antonio Pacheco was born at Tubac, Sonora in January 1775. He was baptized there, a few days old, on 8 January 1775 with Josef Domingo Granillo and María Dolores de Mesa as his godparents. He was married circa 1802 to María Rita Duran. Rita was born circa 1785, the daughter of Juan Antonio Duran and María Guadalupe Ramirez. She was baptized on 31 December 1875 at Tumacácori, with María Antonia Gertrudes Gonzáles acting as her godmother.

On 19 May 1818, Ignacio applied for a brand:

Commander and Political Judge: Ignacio Antonio Pacheco, of the vicinity of the Military Fort of San Rafael de Tubac, hereby humbly and respectfully appears in your presence and states that in compliance with the Public Mandate, on the 17th of the present month of the Superior Government in this Province, and his Majesty’s name, requests the marginal displayed brand for the purpose that the same may be

2795 AGI, GUAD 277, Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1779.
2797 AGN 243, page 341.
2800 MS 1155, “A Case Study of a Pioneer Family,” Box 42, AHS/SAD.
2801 Tucson Presidio Report October 1801; Polzer film.
2803 Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Baptisms Register page 14.
2804 MS 1155, “A Case Study of a Pioneer Family,” Box 42, AHS/SAD.
2805 Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Baptisms Register page 33.
freely used to brand the cattle and horse stock kept in my properties. I hereby agree to pay the correspondingly just charges to the present cashier or others in the Secretary’s office in payment to cover title issued in my favor, therefore I respectfully request you to kindly hand this memorandum to the Lieutenant in my behalf. Tubac, 19 May 1818.

The request was granted on 10 June 1818 by Ignacio de Bustamente.2806

In 1818, he applied for and registered the Diamond Bell brand, and was ranching at Tubac. On 26 December 1819, Ignacio was a witness to the marriage of Francisco Trujillo and Guadalupe Duran in Tubac.2807 Ignacio was the second elected mayor of Tucson in 1825.2808 He offered to contribute two fanegas of wheat to the support of troops who had volunteered to campaign against the Apaches in March 1830.2809 In 1831, the couple, headed a large household that included their children Miguel and Ramon, and another child named José Corrales; three Pacheco adults, Jose, Rafael, and Trinidad; and the family of Guadalupe Pacheco, Carmen Osorio, and their daughter Carmen.2810 In 1848 the couple lived in Tucson with their son Miguel.2811

Ignacio Antonio Pacheco and María Rita Duran were the parents of four children:2812

i. **Guadalupe Pacheco** was born circa 1808/1812. Guadalupe was married circa 1835 in Tucson to Antonio Gauna.2813

ii. **Ramón Pacheco** was born circa 1819-1820 in Tucson, Sonora.

iii. **Miguel Pacheco** was born in 1816/1822 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico. Miguel was married to Guadalupe Saenz.

iv. **Jesús Pacheco** was born on 10 December 1830/1831 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She was married to Cornelio Elias.

**Juan Pacheco** was married to Ygnacia Musqui

Juan Pacheco and Ygnacia Musqui were the parents of one child:

i. **José Teodoro Pacheco** was born around December 1845. He was baptized on 10 May 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. His godparents were Carlos Rios and María Rosa Cabanas.2814

**Miguel Pacheco** was born about 1816/18222815 in Tubac, Sonora, son of Ignacio Antonio Pacheco and Rita Duran. In 1831, Miguel was living with his parents in Tucson.2816 Miguel signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845.2817 On 29 August 1845, Miguel and Dolores Acedo were godparents to María Benita Ricarda Granillo, daughter of Bartolo Granillo and María Burruel.2818 On 31 August 1846, Miguel and Jesús Pacheco were godparents to María Febronia Luciana Pacheco, daughter of Ramón Pacheco and Gertrudis Herreras.2819 Miguel was 2806MS 1155, “A Case Study of a Pioneer Family,” page 1; original título is at AHS/SAD.

2807Mission 2000 database; Tubac records, page 8v.


2809Officer 1989:119.


2811AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

2812MS 1155, “A Case Study of a Pioneer Family,” Box 42, AHS/SAD.

2813Magdalena Church Records, UAL microfilm 811, roll 1.

2814Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 47, no. 138.

2815AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 32 on 16 March 1848.


2817Officer 1989:182.

2818Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 174, no. 184.

2819Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 2, page 75.
the acting judge in Tucson on 16 May 1846. In 1851 he reported the vital statistics for Tucson—there has been 19 births (six boys and 13 girls), eight marriages, and 122 deaths (44 men, 70 women, five boys, 3 girls). On 2 July 1852, two yoke of oxen belonging to Miguel and José Ortega were taken to Tubac.

In 1855, Miguel purchased the lot left to him and his siblings by his father. He paid sister Doña Jesús Pacheco $20, sister Doña Guadalupe Sardina $14, his nephew and nieces Refugio, Guadalupe, and Carmen Pacheco $14; nephews Concepcion and Angel Gozales $15; brother Ramón 1/7 interest in a wagon, and brother [?] Rafael Ochoa $25. Miguel was married prior to 1856 to Maria Guadalupe Saiz/Saens. Guadalupe was born about 1828-1829 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, probably a daughter of Ygnacio Saenz and Magdalena Urrea. On 3 March 1856, Miguel witnessed a property sale in Tucson. On 26 November 1857 the couple sold a piece of land on the road to San Xavier to William S. Oury for $30.

On 4 August 1860, Miguel worked as a blacksmith in Tucson. He owned real estate valued at $500 and personal property worth $500. His wife could not read or write. On 15 July 1860, Pacheco purchased William H. Kirkland’s Upper Rancho. Miguel purchased a lot in Tucson from Dolores Herran on 9 October 1861. In 1864, the Pacheco family lived in Tucson where Miguel worked as a carpenter. He owned real estate valued at $500 and personal property worth $100. Next door lived Ignacia Saens, perhaps Guadalupe’s sister. Miguel died between 31 October 1865 and 2 January 1866. His will was written in Spanish and was probated on 19 June 1866. He left an estate valued at $3,134.

In June 1870, Guadalupe worked as a farmer in Tucson. Her family’s real estate was valued at $3000 and their personal possessions at $2,000. Guadalupe lived with her children (Juana, Marcus, Oguino, Ygnacia), the three oldest attending school, and a probable relative, Theodora Seis, who was a 21-year-old seamstress. In June 1880, Guadalupe lived on Main Street with her children–Juana, Marcos, Eugenio (listed as W.), Ignacia, and Marcos’s wife Jesús. Eugenio and Ignacia were attending school while Guadalupe kept house.

Guadalupe prepared a will on 18 July 1898. She died on 21 July 1898 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson on 22 July 1898.

Miguel Pacheco and Maria Guadalupe Saiz/Saens were the parents of four children:

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2820 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 80, AHS/SAD.
2821 AGES, 11-3, carpeton 242.
2822 AGES, 11-2, carpeton 242.
2823 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 5, no. 10, AHS/SAD.
2824 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:24-25.
2825 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 38, no. 73, AHS/SAD.
2826 Miguel Pacheco household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 15, dwelling 146, family 150.
2827 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:98.
2828 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 6, no. 11, AHS/SAD.
2829 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1168-1172.
2830 Pima County Book of Records May 17, 1864-Dec. 28, 1865, pp. 59-60, AHS/SAD.
2831 Pima County Book of Wills, 1:1.
2832 1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 297-301.
2833 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 87-91.
2834 Guadalupe Seis household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 29, dwelling 314, family 313.
2835 G. Pacheco household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 32, dwelling 246, family 345.
2836 Pima County Wills, 2:284.
2837 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:95.
i. **Juana Pacheco** was born in December 1856 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. She was baptized in July 1858 by Father J. M. Piniero in Tucson. Her **padrinos** were Pascual Ochoa and Jesús Pacheco.\(^{2838}\) She died on 3 May 1921 at 511 S. 4th Avenue from chronic Bright’s disease. She is buried at Holy Hope Cemetery.\(^{2839}\)

ii. **Marcos S. Pacheco** was born on 23 April 1860 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. Marcos was married on 29 November 1879 in Tucson to **Jesús Mendez**.\(^{2840}\) Jesús was born on 3 March 1860 at Altar, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Jesús Mendez and Guadalupe Saenz. Marcos died on 14 October 1923 at Benson, Cochise County, Arizona from a perforating duodenal ulcer.\(^{2841}\) Jesús died on 2 May 1939 at 821 S. 4th Avenue in Tucson from a cerebral hemorrhage. Jesús is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.\(^{2842}\)

iii. **José Eugenio Pacheco** was born December 1862 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. He was baptized on 12 May 1863 at age six months with Francisco Romero and Victoriana Ocoba as his godparents.\(^{2843}\)

iv. **María Ignatia Pacheco** was born in May 1865. She was baptized on 11 February 1866 (aged nine months) in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory with Cirilo León and María Sais as her godparents.\(^{2844}\)

**Nicholas Pacheco** was born circa 1818/1819. He contributed to the National Guard on 16 March 1848.\(^{2845}\) He was a soldier in the Mexican military at Tucson. On 10 May 1848 he was among the 17 men killed at Mustang Springs by Apache warriors.\(^{2846}\)

**Rafael Pacheco** was born about 1820 in Sonora. He was married on 25 February 1864 in Tucson to **Carmen Castillo**. Aloisius Ma. Bosco performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by Christiano Grijalba and María Salome Campas.\(^{2847}\) Carmen was born circa 1825. In 1870, Rafael worked as a carpenter in Tucson. He owned real estate valued at $500 and personal property valued at $250.\(^{2848}\) He has not been located on the 1880 US census.

**Ramón Pacheco** was born circa 1820/1824 in Tucson, Sonora, the son of Ignacio Antonio Pacheco and Rita Duran. In 1831, Ramón was living with his parents and siblings in Tucson.\(^{2849}\) He would later recall the yearly journey by Tucson residents to the San Pedro River where they cultivated land under the guard of the Presidio soldiers. Large quantities of grain were harvested and returned to Tucson.\(^{2850}\) On 4 September 1844, Ramón and María de Jesús Pacheco were godparents to María Toribia Castro, daughter of Jesús Castro and Rafaela Burruel.\(^{2851}\) Ramón signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845.\(^{2852}\) He was married about 1845 to **Gertrudis Herreras**. Gertrudis was born circa 1824-1825 in Sonora, Mexico, possibly the daughter of José Herreras and Juana Elías. A female child by that name was living in the household next door to the one where Ramón Pacheco was

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\(^{2838}\) Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811.

\(^{2839}\) Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, May 1921 no. 2865.

\(^{2840}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:246.

\(^{2841}\) Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Cochise County, October 1923 no. 2193.

\(^{2842}\) Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, May 1939 no. 3012.

\(^{2843}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:3 no. 25.

\(^{2844}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:29 no. 8.

\(^{2845}\) AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 29 on 16 March 1848.

\(^{2846}\) AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, 198B.

\(^{2847}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:1 no. 1.

\(^{2848}\) Rafael Pacheco household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 4, dwelling 43, family 44.

\(^{2849}\) AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 24 on 16 March 1848.


\(^{2851}\) Affidavit of Ramón Pacheco, 17 June 1886, Cochise County, Arizona.

\(^{2852}\) Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 124, no. 162.

\(^{2853}\) Officer 1989:182.
living in 1831. On 2 September 1845, Ramón and Getrudis were godparents to an Apache girl María Salome. On 6 January 1848, the couple were godparents to José Reyes Demetrio Romero, son of Juan Romero and Trinidad León. In early 1848 the couple was living in Tucson. On 26 May 1848, Ramón was among the men who could vote in Tucson.

On 2 July 1852, a cart belonging to Ramón Pacheco was taken to Tubac. On 19 August 1852, Ramón purchased a piece of land on the west side of Calle del Correo from Guadalupe Santa Cruz for $50. On 15 November 1855, Ramón sold his 1/7 share of a house lot that he had received from his father to his brother Miguel for one-seventh of a wagon. In July 1858, Ramón and Petra Santa Cruz were godparents to María Luciana Green, daughter of Theodore Green and Concepcion Telles.

On 4 August 1860, Ramón worked as a blacksmith in Tucson. He owned real estate worth $400 and personal property valued at $15,000. Gertrudis could not read or write, however, the couple’s three children were in school. Ramón had a meteorite anvil in his shop, apparently finding it in the Santa Rita mountains:

> Mr. Pacheco was a worthy Blacksmith and had a shop in town...The meteorite weighed four to five hundred pounds and was four feet long and a foot high...By sitting it upright in the ground, it would answer very well the purpose of an anvil in his blacksmith shop. Which he did.

In 1864, Ramón had become a merchant with real estate valued at $3000 and personal property worth $3,000. On 23 July 1862, Ramón purchased a piece of land from Francisco Dias and his wife Bernarda González for $200. The land was on the north side of Calle de la Mission, adjacent to another parcel he owned. On 17 February 1866, Ramón and Gertrudes were godparents for José R. Elias, son of Cornelio Elias and Jesús Pacheco and for Francisco Oury, son of William Oury and his wife Inez García. In March 1867, Ramón and Gertrudes lived with their three children, Jesús, Guadalupe, and Cesario, in Tucson.

By 9 June 1870, Ramón was a grocer with real estate worth $3500 and personal property valued at $4000. He lived with his wife Gertrudis and daughter Guadalupe in Tucson. In November 1870, while hauling lumber from the Santa Rita Mountains, Pacheco was attacked by the Apache who captured eight yoke of oxen, two mules, and a horse valued at $1,500. On 31 August 1872 the *Weekly Citizen* reported:

> The Apaches stole eight mules from Ramón Pacheco near San Xavier last Saturday. He was engaged with his train to carry the freight belonging to Captain Sumner’s troop to Calabasas. A detachment from Captain Sumner’s troop followed the Indians to the Santa Catalina Mountains north of Tucson without being able to recover the property. It is a hard blow to Mr. Pacheco who can ill afford the loss.

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2855 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 176, no. 193.
2856 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 199.
2857 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
2859 AGES, 11-2, carpeton 242.
2860 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 23, no. 44, AHS/SAD.
2861 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 5, no. 10, AHS/SAD.
2862 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.
2863 Ramon Pacheco household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 15, dwelling 147, family 151.
2864 *Arizona Citizen*, 15 January 1875 2:4 [GET].
2865 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1188-1192.
2866 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 24, no. 45, AHS/SAD.
2867 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:32 no. 23; 1:31 no. 21.
2868 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 43-47.
2869 Ramon Pacheco household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 27, dwelling 299, family 298.
2870 *Weekly Arizona Enterprise*, 10 March 1892.
On 20 May 1879 Ramón sold Lot 9 of Block 82 to the City of Tucson for $25.\footnote{Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:287-289.} The City was planning to build the new train station in the area, but ended up not needing the lot. On 20 June 1879, Ramón purchased the deed for Lot 9 of Block 82 from the City of Tucson for one dollar.\footnote{Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:341-343.}

Ramón and Guadalupe lived with their son Jesús and their daughter Guadalupe in Tucson in 1880. Ramón was working as a laborer and Jesús was a clerk in a store.\footnote{Ramón Pacheco household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, E.D. 5 page 34 [259B], dwelling 267, family 369.} Ramón moved to Tres Alamos in 1886 and ranched there until his return to Pima County in 1894.\footnote{Pima County Great Registers.}

Gertrudis died on 18 June 1893. Ramón died on 9 February 1900:

> Don Ramón Pacheco died at his residence on McCormick street last night at the age of about ninety years. He was born in Tucson and knew the place from its inception as a Mexican village to its present metropolitan conditions. The old gentleman was vigorous and hearty until a few days ago and was proud of the Americanized appearance of the city. He was an encyclopedia of local history and had a wide circle of friends.\footnote{Arizona Daily Citizen, 10 February 1900, 4:2.}

Ramón Pacheco and Gertrudis Herreras were the parents of four children\footnote{MS 1155, “A Case Study of a Pioneer Family,” Box 42, AHS/SAD.}:

i. **María Febronia Luciana Pacheco** was born on 26 June 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She was baptized on 31 August 1846 in Tucson. Her padrinos were Miguel Pacheco and Jesús Pacheco.\footnote{Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 75.} She apparently died prior to 1860.

ii. **Jesús Pacheco** (male) was born in 1848 in Sonora, Mexico. He was employed by the Lacy Post Traders Company at Fort Apache in 1884.\footnote{Arizona Daily Star, 6 May 1884, 4:1.} He moved to his father’s ranch at Tres Alamos and was a stockraiser by 1886. In 1890 he had moved to Willcox and was a salesman. He moved to Yuma and operated a dry goods store that was destroyed in a flood. In 1892 he was a clerk in Benson. Jesús died in 1919.\footnote{MS 1155, “A Case Study of a Pioneer Family,” page 5, Box 42, AHS/SAD.}

iii. **Guadalupe Pacheco** (female) was born circa 1851-1852 in Sonora, Mexico. Guadalupe was married to Augustin Caballero.\footnote{Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 12, no. 23, AHS/SAD.}

iv. **Cesario Pacheco** was born about 1853-1854 in Sonora, Mexico. Cesario died prior to 1867.

**Refugio Pacheco** was born circa 1836-1837 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, [or Ignacio, Sonora, Mexico (son of Guadalupe (Ascencion?) Pacheco and Carmen Osorio.)\footnote{Richard Pacheco, biographical folders, AHS/SAD; Williams 1982:34; MS 1155, box 40, file 555, AHS/SAD.} In July 1858 in Tucson, Refugio and Timotea Lisarrage were godparents to Juan Silva, son of Luiza Silva.\footnote{Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.} Refugio was married prior to 1860 to **Paula Cruz**. Paula was born circa 1838-1839 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, probable daughter of Pascual Cruz and Francisca Grijalva.

Refugio purchased a house and lot from Pedro Burruel on 8 December 1861, paying two horses and five fanega of wheat.\footnote{Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 12, no. 23, AHS/SAD.} He purchased a field property from Ursula Solares on 14 June 1862.\footnote{1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 929-932.} In 1864, the couple farmed in Tucson. Their real estate was valued at $400 and their personal property at $100.\footnote{Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:44-45} On 18 March 1866, Refugio and Paula were godparents to José Francisco Sanchez, son of José Sanchez and Joanna Uquija.\footnote{St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:36 no. 48.} In 1866,
Refugio lived with his wife Paula and children Nabor, Mateo [spelled Martes], and Lentivua [?]. On 1 October 1866, the couple were godparents to José Munguia, son of Francisco Munguia and Carmen Cruz. On 8 February 1867 the couple were godparents to Antonio Gallegos, son of Ramón Gallegos and Juana Ruelas. In March 1867, Refugio, Paula, and their children, Nabor, Mateo, Ascenscia, and Manuel Maria, were in Tucson. On 20 October 1867, the couple were godparents to María Mendoza, daughter of Reyes Mendoza and María Cruz. On 9 May 1869, they were godparents to José Gregoria Ruelas, daughter of Francisco Ruelas and Sacramento Cruz. On 4 August 1869, Refugio purchased a field from Jesús Dias for $200. The couple were padrinos for María Andrea Cota, daughter of Florentino and Gertrudis Cota, on 1 December 1869.

On 30 January 1870, the couple were godparents to Helena Ramirez, daughter of María Ramirez. A week later, on 7 February 1870, the couple were godparents to María Romalda Adelaida Cruz, daughter of Jesús Cruz and Concepcion Ramirez. In March 1870, the family was farming. Refugio owned real estate valued at $2500 and personal property worth $2000. Living with the family were Carmel Mungia (a 4-year-old boy), Francisco Amploma (a 7-year-old boy), and Carmel Amploma (a 12-year-old boy working as a domestic servant). On 7 June 1871, Refugio assaulted Manuel Rivera, pointing a loaded gun at him.

Refugio was appointed a member of the Board of Supervisors of Pima County on 12 April 1873. On 1 September 1873, Refugio purchased a deed from the Village of Tucson for Lot 2 of Block 83 for $4.00. Shortly afterward he became sick and he made a will on 23 September 1873 and he died five days later. His wife Paula was named the sole executor. A Probate Order for his estate was made in March 1880. Paula, as executrix of her husband’s estate, sold Lot 2 of Block 83 to the City of Tucson on 20 May 1879 for $15.

In June 1880, Paula lived with her six children in Tucson. Paula was buried in the Catholic portion of the Court Street Cemetery on 14 November 1884. She died from heart disease. The couples’ estate included Lot 3 of Block 193, lot 3 of Block 198, lot 5 of Block 38, and lot 4 of Block 141; Lot 9 of Section 3 and Lot 5 in Section 10 in the field area, as well as other agricultural fields. The property was divided among the children, with daughter Ascencion receiving all of the household furniture and two mares, Nabor getting three pieces of land and an ambulance, Mateo receiving three pieces of land and a mare, Manuel receiving two pieces of land and a mare, and Jesús getting four pieces of land and a mare.

\[2886\] 1866 census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 148-152.
\[2887\] St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:45.
\[2888\] St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:50.
\[2889\] 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 652-657.
\[2890\] St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:57.
\[2891\] St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:98.
\[2892\] Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:362-363.
\[2893\] St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:112.
\[2894\] St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:117.
\[2895\] St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:117.
\[2896\] Refugio Pacheco household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 75, dwelling 833, family 833.
\[2897\] Pima County Superior Court, Criminal Cases, File 1:9; Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records, Phoenix.
\[2899\] Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:219-221.
\[2900\] Pima County Book of Wills 1:45; Tucson Citizen, 12 April 1873; St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:75; Carmony 1994:215.
\[2901\] Pima County Misc. Records, 2:79.
\[2902\] Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:221-223.
\[2903\] Paula Pacheco household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 41, SD 5, page 2, dwelling 37, family 37.
\[2904\] St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:12 no. 11.
\[2905\] Refugio Pacheco file, AHS/SAD.
Refugio Pacheco and Paula Cruz were the parents of eight children:

i. **Nabor Pacheco** was born on 12 July 1859 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. Nabor was the Sheriff of Pima County from 1904 to 1908 and from 1909 to 1910.\(^{2906}\) Nabor married **Carmen Monteverde**, who was born in August 1861, and had eight children—Nabor, Enrique, Ricardo, Paula, Armida, Violet, and Raquel. On 5 June 1900 the family lived at 113 S. Main Avenue in Tucson with eight children.\(^{2907}\) On 9 January 1920, Nabor lived with his wife Carmen and daughters Armida, Violet, and Raquel at 337 S. 6\(^{th}\) Avenue. He was not working at the time.\(^{2908}\) Nabor died on 14 February 1920 at 337 S. 6\(^{th}\) Avenue from acute uremia.\(^{2909}\) Carmen died in 1927.\(^{2910}\) They are buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

ii. **José Mateo Pacheco** was born on 21 September 1862 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.\(^{2911}\) He was baptized on 17 May 1863 in Tucson, with Francisco Solano León and his wife Ramona Elías serving as godparents.\(^{2912}\) Mateo was married to **Paula Yamez** and **Teresa Contreras**. He had four children: Paula, Ermenia (Minnie), Amelia (married (?–?) Laos), and Antonio. Mateo died on 18 January 1939 at his home at 402 W. 3\(^{rd}\) street from chronic Bright’s disease. He is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.\(^{2913}\)

iii. **María Ascension Pacheco** was born on 5 May 1864 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was baptized on 6 May 1864 in Tucson, with Francisco Romero and Victoriana Ocooba serving as godparents.\(^{2914}\) Asencion was married to **Miguel Cordoba**. They had six children: Miguel, Cleofa, Ascension, Josafina, Refugio, and Frederico. She died in August 1904.\(^{2915}\)

iv. **Manuel María Pacheco** was born on 13 September 1866 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. He was baptized on 1 October 1866 in Tucson with Cirilo León and Paz León as his godparents.\(^{2916}\) Manuel was married to **Ann Juaquina Celaya**. Manuel died on 7 March 1940 in Tucson.\(^{2917}\)

v. **Jesús María Anacasio Pacheco** was born on 10 October 1868 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. He was baptized on 13 October 1868 in Tucson with Juan María Elías and Jesús Orosco as his godparents.\(^{2918}\) Jesús married **Gertrudis Bustamante** and had two sons, Arturo and Fernando.\(^{2919}\) Gertrudes was born in Altar, Sonora, and moved to Tucson in 1885, traveling two days in a cart. Jesús died on 5 August 1938 at 56 W. 4\(^{th}\) Street in Tucson from liver cancer. He was buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.\(^{2920}\) Gertrudis died in October 1962.\(^{2921}\)

vi. **José Refugio Pacheco** was born on 12 January 1871 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. He was baptized on 19 January 1872 in Tucson with Tomás Elias and Jesús Pacheco serving as his godparents.\(^{2922}\) He
was married to Josefa Larua (Lerua?). She was born in Tucson on 16 March 1875, daughter of Antonio Larua/Lerua and Matilda Carpena/Carpera. They had four children: Matilda, Sarah, Elizabeth, and Refugio. Josefa died on 22 May 1933 from "angina pectoris". Refugio died on 7 May 1944 in Tucson from a cerebral embolism. They are buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

vii Carmel Pacheco was born circa 1872 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory.

viii. Miguel Pacheco was born on 10 October 1872 and was baptized on 25 October 1872. His godparents were Jesús Pacheco and Guadalupe Pacheco. He died on 28 May 1874 in Tucson and was buried the next day.

Reyes Pacheco was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He had a 126 peso debt in his account in 1791 and a 23 peso debt the following year. Reyes was married prior to 1797 to Figencia Escalante. In 1797, Reyes was a civilian living in Tucson with his wife, one son, and two daughters.

Vicente Pacheco was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 44 peso debit in his account. In 1791 he had a 113 peso debt.

PALACIOS

(–?–) Palacios was in command of the presidio on 1 April 1805.

PALOMINO

José Palomino was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1816. He was in the Hospital in August 1816. He died there on 6 October 1816.

José Palomino was a soldier stationed at the Presidio from at least August 1816 through December 1818, listed as being an invalid.

José Palomino was a child in 1831, living next door to Bautista Romero and his wife Loreta Lopez. On 26 May 1848, José was among the men who could vote in Tucson.

2925 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:190.
2926 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:84.
2927 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
2928 Collins 1970:22; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
2929 Dobyns 1976:158.
2930 AGS, Section 7047, document 6.
2932 AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816.
2933 AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, November 1816.
2934 Dobyns 1976:160; AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.
José Antonio Palomino was born about 1739-1740 at San Luís. He was a Morisco by social class. On 13 August 1775, José was stationed at the Tubac Presidio. He had a 22 peso credit in his account.\(^{2937}\) He was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. He had a 107 peso credit in his account.\(^{2938}\)

Juan Angel Palomino born about 1743-1744 at Tubutuma. He was a Morisco by social class. On 13 August 1775 he was stationed at the Tubac Presidio. He had a 22 peso credit in his account.\(^{2939}\) He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. He had an 82 peso credit in his account.\(^{2940}\) On 24 December 1783, he had a 110 peso debit.\(^{2941}\)

Juan Felipe Palomino was born about 1760-1762 at the Presidio of Tubac, Sonora, son of Antonio Palomino and Maria Antonia Diaz. He was baptized on 5 February 1762 at Guevavi, with Ignacio Pefferkorn acting as priest and Nicolás Palomino and Maria Higenea Perea.\(^{2942}\) Felipe was five feet two inches tall when he was 23 years old. He was a Roman Catholic, had chestnut brown hair, black eyes, dark skin, and one scar above his nose. He enlisted for 10 years service at Santa Anna on 14 June 1783, with his enlistment witnessed by 1st Sergeant Juan Fernandez and Corporal Francisco Marques. In 1791 he had a 108 peso debt in his account and the following year a one peso credit.\(^{2943}\) He was promoted to Carbineer on 9 November 1793 by Mariano de Urrea.\(^{2944}\) Felipe was married prior to 1797 to Manuela Luque. In 1797, Felipe was a Carbineer, stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, two sons, and a daughter.\(^{2945}\) On 5 January 1798 he was promoted to Corporal by Zúñiga.\(^{2946}\) Felipe Palomino witnessed Mariano Rodriguez’s enlistment papers on 13 November 1800.\(^{2947}\) On 15 December 1800 he was given a reward for 15 years of service. At the time he had been in the military for 17 years, six months, and two days.\(^{2948}\) He was still stationed in Tucson in February 1802.\(^{2949}\)

PENA/PINA

Francisco Pina was married prior to 1831 to Eustaquia Salazar. In 1831, Francisco was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and three probable children.\(^{2950}\) Francisco Pina and Eustaquia Salazar were the parents of three children:

i. Guadalupe Pina was an adult in 1831.

ii. Rosalia Pina was a child in 1831.

iii. Juan Pina was a child in 1831.

Francisco Pina was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself.\(^{2951}\) He was still in Tucson in February 1802.\(^{2952}\)

\(^{2937}\)Dobyns 1976:153.

\(^{2938}\)Dobyns 1976:155.

\(^{2939}\)Dobyns 1976:153.

\(^{2940}\)Dobyns 1976:158.

\(^{2941}\)Dobyns 1976:155.

\(^{2942}\)Mission 2000 database; Guevavi Baptism Register page 131.

\(^{2943}\)AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

\(^{2944}\)AGS, Section 7047, document 18.

\(^{2945}\)Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

\(^{2946}\)AGS, Section 7047, document 17.


\(^{2948}\)AGS, Section 7047, document 17.

\(^{2949}\)AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.


\(^{2951}\)Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
Isidro Pina was married prior to 1831 to Piedad Urias. In 1831, Isidro was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living with his wife and child.  

Isidro Pina and Piedad Urias were the parents of one child:

i. **Juan Pina** was a child in 1831.

Nazareo Peña was married to Rosalia Pina. Rosalia was the daughter of Anastasio Pina and Eustaquia Salazar. In 1831, Rosalia was a child living with this couple and two probable siblings, Guadalupe and Juan.

i. **Maria Dominga Peña** was born on 29 March 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She was baptized on 4 September 1844 in Tucson. Her godparents were Francisco Castro and Ramona Ruiz.

**PERALTA**

José María Peralta was born about 1825-1835 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico. He was a Corporal in the Cavalry at the Tucson military colony. On 26 May 1848, José was among the men who could vote in Tucson. On 1 September 1855 he was serving with the boundary escort. José was married prior to 1860 to Concepcion (Cruz) Romero. Concepcion was born circa 1838-1844 in Tubac, Sonora.

On 3 August 1860, José María lived with his wife and his sister Cecilia Peralta (age 20) in Tucson. He worked as a farmer, owned $100 in real estate, and $100 in personal property. José took up a parcel on the Plaza de la Mesilla in May 1861. In 1864, José was working as a trader in Tucson, with $300 in personal possessions. He lived there Concepcion and Cecilia (age 24 born in Tubac).

On 8 July 1870, José María and “Concension” lived with 15-year-old Juana “Parelta” at Calabasas, where José worked as a farmer. The family owned $300 in real estate and $350 in personal property.

On 3 June 1880, José and Concepcion were living along the Santa Cruz River near Tucson. José was working as a rancher.

José María Peralta and Concepcion/Cruz Romero were the parents of two children:

i. **Santiago Peralta** was born circa 1875. He died on 17 June 1877 in Tucson and was buried in the Catholic cemetery the following day.

ii. **Benjamin Peralta** was born circa January/February 1879. He died on 16 December 1879 in Tucson and was buried the following day in the Catholic cemetery.

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2952 AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
2955 Church Records UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 124, no. 160.
2957 Officer 1989:331.
2958 José M. Peralta household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 11, dwelling 109, family 108.
2959 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 26, AHS/SAD.
2960 1864 Census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 746-748.
2961 José María Peralta, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Calabasas, page 2, dwelling 13, family 13.
2962 José M. Peralta household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 7, dwelling 49, family 61.
2963 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:136.
PERDIGON

Father Francisco Perdigon was the Presidio chaplain. He was present in May 1779. 2965 In June 1780, he traveled south to Bacanuchi to attend the festival of St. John, held on 23-24 June. He was returning via Arizpe when his party was attacked by Apache and was killed “wounded head to foot”. 2966

PEREZ

Antonio Perez was a member of the Light Troop in 1778. He had a 26 peso credit in his account. 2967

POLANCO

Francisco Polanco was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in February 1802. 2968 He was a Carbineer at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He had been awarded a 6 reales bonus. 2969 From June through December 1818 he was listed as an invalid, still drawing the 6 reales bonus. 2970

PRECIADO

José Preciado was a soldier stationed in Tucson in February 1802. 2971

QUIJADA

Pedro Quijada was a Trumpeter with the Cavalry on 1 September 1855. He was serving with the boundary escort. 2972

QUINTERO

Juan Ygnacio Quintero was married to María Tomasa Musqui

Juan Ygnacio Quintero and María Tomasa Musqui were the parents of one child:

i. María Rosalia Rosa Quintero was born on 3 September 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She was baptized on 4 September 1846 in Tucson. Her godparents were Dolores Herran and Maríana Castro. 2973

2964St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:166.
2966Dobyns 1976:70.
2967Dobyns 1976:156.
2968AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
2970AGN 233, Military Rolls for the Tucson Presidio, May-December 1818.
2971AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
2972Officer 1989:331.
2973Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 77.
José María Quintero was born about 1834 in Sonora, Mexico. He was a Corporal in the Cavalry at the Presidio on 1 September 1855, assigned to guard duty.2974 José was married prior to 1857 to Carolina (–?–). She was born about 1837 in Sonora, Mexico. On 4 August 1860, the couple lived with their two children and an elderly woman named Guadalupe Urrea in Tucson. He worked as a laborer.2975 He took up a lot and built a house on it in May 1861 on the south side of the Calle de la Alegria.2976 In 1864, José was living in Tucson with Caroline, and three children (Ufemia, Marcos, and Manuela). He was working as a laborer and owned $75 in real estate and $20 in personal property.2977 The family has not been located in the 1870 US census.

José María Quintero and Carolina (–?–) were the parents of two children:

i. Marcos Quintero was born about 1857 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.

ii. Manuela Quintero was born about 1858 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory

RAMIREZ/RAMIRES

Andrés Ramirez was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself.2978 He had been sent to Arispe for an Assembly in February 1802.2979

Antonio Ramirez was born in 1784 at San Ignacio, son of Juan José Ramirez and Manuela Sosa. He was a Roman Catholic. Antonio was five ft two inches tall, had brown hair and heavy eyebrows, blue eyes, a light complexion, and a scar on his right arm. He was a laborer before enlisting for a ten year term on 1 January 1803, and was able to sign his name on the enlistment papers. He was later promoted to Corporal.2980

Antonio was married on 6 March 1810 in Arizpe to Gertrudis León.2981 On 23 January 1811 he left Tucson to fight the Insurgents on the coast at El Rosario. He was promoted to first corporal on 1 July 1816.2982 On 1 January 1817 he was on the coast.2983 He remained there from June through December 1818.2984

He was among the men who volunteered to fight Apaches in March 1830.2985 Antonio died on 1 July 1848.2986

Antonio Ramirez was born circa 1811/1812.2987 He enlisted in the Mexican military. Antonio contributed money to the National Guard on 16 March 1848.2988 On 10 May 1848 he was among the 17 men killed at Mustang Springs by Apache warriors.2989 It is possible that this is the same individual as the Antonio Ramirez born in 1784.

2974Officer 1989:331.
2975José M. Quintero household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 14, dwelling 133, family 136.
2976Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 42, no. 80, AHS/SAD.
29771864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 887-891.
2978Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
2979AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
2981Officer and Dobyns 1984:243.
2983Dobyns 1976:160.
2984AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.
2985Officer 1989:119.
2986Officer and Dobyns 1984:230.
2987AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.The document lists his age as 36 on 16 March 1848.
2988AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.
2989AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198B.
Antonio Ramirez sold farm land to Bartolo Granillo on 1 November 1844.\textsuperscript{2990} He was married to Josefa Orozco. On 1 September 1855, Antonio was a Trumpeter in the Cavalry at the Tucson Presidio, serving with the boundary escort.\textsuperscript{2991}

Antonio Ramirez and Josefa Orozco were the parents of two children:

i. **José Antonio Abad Ramirez** was born circa January 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 9 May 1846 in Tucson. His godparents were Leonardo Orozco and Ana María Ramirez.\textsuperscript{2992}

ii. **José Leonardo Ramirez** was born on 18 November 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 28 August 1847 in Tucson. His godparents were Joaquín Comaduran and Guadalupe Santa Cruz.\textsuperscript{2993}

Estevan (Stephen) Ramirez was born about 1830 in Mesilla. He was married prior to 1859 to María de Jesús Acedo. Jesús was born about 1840 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. On 6 August 1860, Estevan was a wagoner living in Tucson. He owned $100 in real estate and $25 in personal property. His wife and son lived with him.\textsuperscript{2994} Estevan witnessed a property transaction on 18 March 1860.\textsuperscript{2995} In May 1861, Stephen Ramirez sold a parcel of property on the Calle de las Milpas to William S. Oury.\textsuperscript{2996} In 1864, Estevan was a laborer living in Tucson, owning real estate valued at $75 and personal possessions worth $15.\textsuperscript{2997} In 1866, Estevan and Jesús lived with their sons Estevan and Pablo in Tucson.\textsuperscript{2998} On 5 April 1867 Estevan sold land and water rights in an acequia along the Gila River to M. F. Larkin.\textsuperscript{2999} In 1867, Estevan and Jesús lived with their children—Estevan, Pablo, and Felipa—in Tucson.\textsuperscript{3000} On 7 December 1867 Estevan purchased land along on the Gila River from F. M. Larkin.\textsuperscript{3001} On 1 March 1869, Estevan and Jesús sold land in Pima County to Florentino Ortega.\textsuperscript{3002}

On 30 July 1870, Estevan lived in Florence, Pima County, where the family lived part of the year. According to the census taker, he had been born at San Luis Potosi, Mexico. His Florence farm was valued at $1,350.\textsuperscript{3003} On 30 July 1873, Stephen and Maria sold the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 30, Township 4 South, Range 9 East to Levi Ruggles for $5.00.\textsuperscript{3004}

On 12 June 1880, Estevan and Jesús lived in Florence, Pinal County, Arizona, where he farmed and she kept house. Their five children, Estevan, Pablo, Juana, Timoteo, and Jesúsa, lived at home, with the oldest two working as farm laborers and the next two attending school.\textsuperscript{3005}

Estevan Ramirez and María de Jesús Acedo were the parents of nine children:

\textsuperscript{2990}Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 78, field no. 1, AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{2991}Officer 1989:331.
\textsuperscript{2992}Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 46, no. 136.
\textsuperscript{2993}Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 170.
\textsuperscript{2994}Esteven Ramirez household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 18, dwelling 172, family 178.
\textsuperscript{2995}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:26-27.
\textsuperscript{2996}Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072 AHS/SAD page 39, no. 75.
\textsuperscript{2997}1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 631-634.
\textsuperscript{2998}1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 729-732.
\textsuperscript{2999}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:100-101.
\textsuperscript{3000}1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1172-1176, Estevan is also counted at “Ramirez Ranch” on line 1517.
\textsuperscript{3001}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:253-254.
\textsuperscript{3002}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:351-353.
\textsuperscript{3003}Estevan Ramirez household, 1870 US Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Florence, page 3.
\textsuperscript{3004}Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:125-126.
\textsuperscript{3005}Esteven Ramerez household, 1880 US census, Pinal County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Florence, ED 10, SDD 5, page 14, dwelling 183, family 209.
i. **Estevan Ramirez** was born about 1859 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.

ii. **Juan Pablo Ramirez** was born on 28 May 1863 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. He was baptized on 14 June 1863 at 18 days old with Manuel Solares and Ursula Mendoza as his godparents.

iii. **María Felipa Ramirez** was born between 1864 and 1866. She was baptized on 1 June 1866 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory, with Isidro Telles and Ursula Solares as her godparents.

iv. **José Florencio Ramirez** was born in November 1868. He was baptized on 7 December 1868 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory, with Florentino Ortega and Damiana Para as his godparents.

v. **Juana Ramirez** was born circa 1869 in Arizona.

vi. **Timoteo Ramirez** was born circa 1871 in Arizona.

vii. **Antonio Ramirez** was born on 27 January 1874 and was baptized on 29 January 1874 in Tucson. His godparents were Rafael Saenz and Dolores Acedo.

viii. **José Ramírez** was born on 5 July 1879. He died in Tucson on 21 July 1879 and was buried on the same day in the Catholic cemetery.

Eustoquio Ramírez was born about 1790, son of Juan José Ramirez and Manuela Sosa. He was married prior to 1834 to Joséfa Morales. Joséfa was born about 1824 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. In 1848 the couple and their sons Susano and Antonio lived in Tucson. On 15 September 1855, Eustoquio asked the Commandant and Judge of the Presidio, Joaquín Comaduran, to give him a title document for his house. Eustoquio stated that he had bought the house from Clemente Telles, who testified that this was true. José Herreras and Ignacio Saenz also testified in the case. Comaduran granted the deed, and Ramirez, Ramón Castro, and Dolores Herran measured his lot. The deed was witnessed by Mariano Cruz, José Herreras, Ignacio Saenz, and Pedro Ramírez. On 3 March 1856, Ramírez sold the property to George Hooper and F. Hinton for 40 pesos.

He took up a piece of land in Tucson on the Calle del Indio Trieste. On 9 September 1860, Eustoquio lived in Tubac with his wife Josefa and son Antonio. Eustoquio was listed as an “Old Spanish Soldier” and Antonio worked as a laborer. Josefa could not read or write. Son Susano and his family lived with the couple. In 1864, Eustichio and Josefa lived with a son, Antonio, and an 11-year-old girl, Geniveva Gallegos. Next door was the couple’s other probable son, Susanno. In 1866, Eustophio and Josepha lived with their children and grandchildren—Susanno, Antonio, Agapita, and Bruno—in Tubac. Josefa has not been located in the 1870 census. Josefa, a widow aged 63, died on 21 August 1877 and was buried the following day in the Catholic cemetery.

Eustoquio Ramírez and Josefa Morales were the parents of two children:

i. **Susanno Ramírez** was born about 1834 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

ii. **Antonio Ramirez** was born about 1839 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.
Francisco Ramirez was investigated by the Catholic Church on 7 May 1846, prior to his planned marriage to Nicolasa Verdugo. Nicolasa was the daughter of Tomás Verduco and María Romero. In early 1848, Francisco and Nicolasa lived in Tucson with their sons Narciso and Casimiro. Francisco was among the men listed on 26 May 1848 who could vote in Tucson. He was a Private in the Cavalry at the Presidio on 1 September 1855. He was serving with the boundary escort.

Francisco Ramires and Nicolasa Verdugo were the parents of two children:

i. Narciso Ramirez was born prior to 1848.
ii. Casimiro Ramirez was born prior to 1848.

Jesús Ramirez (female) was born about 1837-1838 in Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Rafael Ramirez and Petra Ocoboa. Jesús had a son named Hilaria born about 1858 in Tucson. She was married first, probably prior to 1860, to Fernando Urquides. Fernando was born in Spain about 1815-1818. He came across the Atlantic on a three-month voyage. He moved to Tucson in 1854 with his brother Epifanio.

On 6 August 1860, he was living with son Hilario in a household next door to Petra Ocoboa. His wife Jesús was living with Petra’s family. Another Fernando Urquides was living in the household of Cornelio Elias. He was working as a laborer and had $1,000 in real estate.

Fernando became a merchant and freighter, moving goods overland from Yuma to Tucson.

On 10 June 1860 the couple sold land to Mark Aldrich on the west side of Tucson for $580. On 4 August 1860, Fernando transferred a deed to a property on Main Street in Tucson to Jesús. On 10 June 1861, Fernando acquired a property in Tucson for $90 from Anita Burruel. Fernando raffled a property located on the east side of Main Street in Tucson prior to August 1862. On 2 September 1862, Fernando and Jesús bought a house from Florencio Tanora for $2,200. They were to pay the mortgage within eight months. In 1864, Fernando was a merchant in Tucson, owning $100 in real estate and $500 in personal property. Jesús owned $500 in personal property as well. Living with the family was their sons Hilarion and Serafinio, and a probable relative, 10-year-old Guadalupe Urquide. In May 1865, Fernando and Jesús mortgaged a property on Main Street to Jesús Redondo.

In 1866, Fernando and Jesús lived with their children Yllario and Epifanio in Tucson. In March 1867, the couple were listed in Tucson with their two children, Hilarion and Epifanio. On 22 May 1867, Fernando purchased from Atanasio Cires for $50 the one-half interest in the mill located on the west side of
Tucson along with the mill stones and water rights.\textsuperscript{3036} On 12 September 1867 Fernando gave his wife “for natural love and affection” four pieces of property including a ranch northwest of Tucson, 1/4 interest in the mill at the base of Sentinel Peak, property on the west side of Main Street, and half interest in the firm of Tonge & Urquides.\textsuperscript{3037} Fernando had been a partner with William H. Tonge, Tongue & Urquides. They dissolved this partnership on 6 November 1867.\textsuperscript{3038} The following day, on 7 November 1867, the couple sold the mill site to William Tonge for $500.\textsuperscript{3039} On 11 April 1868 Fernando and Jesús sold a piece of land on the east side of Main Street to Francis Hodges.\textsuperscript{3040}

Fernando died on 6 December 1868 in Tucson and was buried the following day.\textsuperscript{3041} His estate included 24 yokes of oxen, three mules, three horses, two freight wagons, an iron axle cart, a wood axle cart, cultivated land north of Tucson where he kept 39 hogs, as well as a house and lot in Tucson. He owed money to Sacramento Granillo, Francis M. Hodges, Jesús Armenta, Francisco Martinez, Alex Levin, and Charles O. Brown.\textsuperscript{3042}

Jesús was married on 12 March 1870 to Sacramento Varela. Jesús Salgado and Petra Ocoboa witnessed the ceremony, performed by Father Jouvenceau. Sacramento was born circa 1829 in Sonora. He had been previously married to Rafaela Lopez, who had died.\textsuperscript{3043}

On 9 April 1870 Juan Fernandez, executor of the estate of Fernando Urquides, and Jesús Ramirez de Urquides sold a parcel on the west side of Main Street to William Zeckendorff.\textsuperscript{3044} Shortly afterward the 1870 census lists Sacramento as a retail merchant with $1,000 in real estate and $750 in personal property. Jesús was keeping house and caring for Sacramento’s two sons, 18-year-old Juan, a blacksmith, and 13-year-old Hilario, a miller’s apprentice (Hilario may be his stepson).\textsuperscript{3045} Sacramento purchased a deed for Lot 5 of Block 223 on 15 August 1872 from the Village of Tucson for $9.59.\textsuperscript{3046} On 11 March 1875, Sacramento and Jesús sold part of Lot 7 of Block 223 to William Eustis for $100.\textsuperscript{3047} On 20 May 1875, Sacramento and Jesús sold the southern part of Lot 7 of Block 223 to Josefa Feliz for $150.\textsuperscript{3048}

The couple has not been located on the 1880 census. Jesús died on 22 September 1887 from dysentery and was buried there in the Catholic cemetery.\textsuperscript{3049}

Fernando Urquides and Jesús Ramirez were the parents of four children (also Epifanio and Natividad?):

i. **Hilario Urquides** was born in 1856 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. He was married on 20 December 1893 in Pima County to Maríana Legarra.\textsuperscript{3050} Maríana was born in June 1871 in Arizona. On 19 June 1900, the couple and their son Fernando lived at 162 Convent Street in Tucson with several boarders. Hilario was working as a constable.\textsuperscript{3051} Hilario died on 18 November 1928 at his home at 424 N. 5th Avenue.

\textsuperscript{3036} Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:140-141.  
\textsuperscript{3037} Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:168-170.  
\textsuperscript{3038} *Southern Arizonian*, 16 November 1867, page 3, column 3.  
\textsuperscript{3039} Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:182-183.  
\textsuperscript{3040} Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:211-212.  
\textsuperscript{3041} St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:28.  
\textsuperscript{3042} Pima County Wills, 1:20; Pima County Probate Court File no. 38.  
\textsuperscript{3043} St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:65; Pima County Miscellaneous Records 1:118.  
\textsuperscript{3044} Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:432-433, 1:441-442.  
\textsuperscript{3045} Sacramento Varela household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 52, dwelling 593, family 592.  
\textsuperscript{3046} Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:345-346.  
\textsuperscript{3047} Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:528-531.  
\textsuperscript{3048} Pima County Deed Record Entry 3:350-352.  
\textsuperscript{3049} St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:29.  
\textsuperscript{3051} Hilario Urquides household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson 2nd Ward, ED 48, SD 11, sheet 24B, dwelling 503, family 529.
in Tucson. The cause of death was cancer of the stomach, pancreas, and liver, which he had suffered from for eight months. He was buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.  

Serafino Urquides was born about June 1863 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory.

Epifamio Urquides was ten months old when he was baptized on 11 February 1866 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory with Cirilo León and Librada León as his godparents.

Maria Natividad Urquides was born on 1 September 1868. She was baptized on 9 September 1868 with Refugio Pacheco and Paula Cruz as her godparents.

Sacramento Varela and Jesús Ramírez were the parents of four children:

i. Maria Ascencion Varela was born on 10 August 1870 and was baptized on 15 August 1870. Her godparents were Santiago [James] Lee and María Ramírez. She died on 14 April 1877 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson the following day.

ii. Helena Varela was born on 14 August 1872 and was baptized on 18 August 1872 in Tucson. Her godparents were Francisco Romero and Victoriana Ocoba.

iii. Paula Varela was born on 11 November 1874 and was baptized on 22 November 1874. Her godparents were Juan Varela and Paula Romero.

iv. María Magdalena Varela was born on 12 July 1877 and was baptized on 22 July 1877 in Tucson. She was married to (–?–) Romo.

José Ramírez was a soldier at the Presidio. In August 1816 he was in jail. In December 1816 and January 1817 he was assigned to the remount herd. He was sick in September and in the hospital in November and December 1818. This may be the same man who was married prior to 1831 to Josefa Morales. In 1831, José was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living with his wife and daughter.

José Ramírez and Josefa Morales were the parents of one child:

i. Maria Servala[?] Ramirez was a child in 1831.

José Loreto Ramírez was born in 1778 in San Ignacio, son of Juan José Ramírez and Francisca Manuela Sosa. He was baptized on 10 December 1778 at Tumacácori. He was Roman Catholic. José Loreto was five ft three inches tall, had dark hair and eyebrows, beady eyes, a light complexion. a round face that was pockmarked, and a regular nose. He enlisted on 15 September 1797 for ten years, signing his papers with a cross. He was in Arispe for an Assembly in February 1802. José Loreto was promoted to carbineer on 1 April 1805. He was promoted to

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3053 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:28 no. 6.
3054 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:78.
3055 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:132.
3056 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:130; this may be the Maria Urquides listed above.
3057 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:183.
3058 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:264.
3059 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:405.
3060 AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816.
3061 Dobyns 1976:160; AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1816; AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, January 1817.
3062 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, September-December 1818.
3064 Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 22.
3066 AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
corporal on 15 September 1809. In February 1812 he was credited with killing an Apache warrior during a patrol. By the end of that year he had been on 20 campaigns and 12 lesser missions during which 325 Apaches and Navajos had been killed or captured. He received a raise of six reales per month on 3 February 1813, beginning on 16 September 1812. On another occasion he led a ten soldiers following Apaches who had raided Tucson. He killed a warrior and recaptured stolen horses. On another mission, he led five soldiers and recaptured 43 horses. He was promoted to sergeant on 6 June 1816. Manuel Ignacio de Arvizu once sent him on peace mission to the Pinal Apache. 3067 Loreto was still a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was a Sergeant working with the remount herd, and had been assigned a six reales bonus. 3068 Loreto was still a soldier in 1831. He was living in a household with his brother Antonio Ramirez (the two were brothers to Teodoro Ramirez) and two other family members, his son Rafael and a child named Josefa Ramirez. 3069 On 3 July 1834, Loreto wrote a letter to José María González, Adjutant Inspector of the Northern Line, to inform him of a planned attack on Tucson by the Apache. 3070 At the time Loreto was an ensign. On 5 March 1836, Loreto signed the peace treaty with the Pinal Apaches. 3071 Loreto signed a letter enacting three resolution on 9 January 1845. 3072 He died circa October 1846. 3073

José Loreto Ramirez and his unidentified wife were the parents of one child:

i. Rafael Ramirez was born say about 1816.

José Marcos Ramirez was born about 1734-1735 at Fronteras. He was a Spaniard by social class. On 13 August 1775 he was stationed at the Tubac Presidio with a 20 peso credit in his account. 3074 He was a 3rd Corporal at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. He had a one peso credit in his account at the time. 3075

Juan José Ramirez was born at Tubac, Sonora, in 1753. He was married on 21 September 1773 at Tumacácori to Francisca Manuela Sosa. Father Gaspar de Clemente performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by Josef Antonio Pérez and Juan Antonio Duran. 3076 Manuela was baptized on 22 October 1755 at Guevavi, daughter of Josef Ignacio Sosa and Maria Emerenciana Romero. Father Francisco Pauer performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by Juan Bautista de Ansa and Margarita Gomez. 3077

On 21 December 1773, Juan was a witness at the marriage of a man named Ignacio to a woman named Maria Antonia at Tumacácori. 3078 A nuptial benediction was performed by Father Gaspar de Clemente for Juan and Manuela on 8 February 1774 at Tumacácori. 3079 The couple were godparents to a boy named Josef Manuel who was baptized on 12 March 1774 at Tumacácori. 3080 Juan was a witness at the marriage of Luis Albizu and Maria Nicolasa Duran on 26 December 1775 at Tumacácori. 3081 Juan Ramirez was a Carbineer at the Presidio on 24 December 1783.

3068 Dobyns 1976:160.
3071 McCarty 1997:52.
3072 Officer 1989:182.
3073 Officer and Dobyns 1984:229-230.
3076 Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 95.
3077 Mission 2000 database; Guevavi Register page 106.
3078 Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 96.
3079 Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 96.
3080 Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 7.
3081 Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 101.
He had a 48 peso debit at that time.\textsuperscript{3082} Juan died in Tucson on 30 April 1816. Manuela died on 4 May 1818 in Tucson.\textsuperscript{3083}

Juan José Ramirez and Francisca Manuela Sosa were the parents of nine children:

i. **Bibiana Ramirez** was baptized on 5 December 1774 at Tumacácori. Father Josef Matias Moreno performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by Juan Vicente Martinez and María del Carmen Ramirez.\textsuperscript{3084}

ii. **Maria Gabriela Ramirez** was born in 1776. She was baptized on 20 March 1776 at Tumacácori. Father Pedro Antonio de Arriquibar performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by José Antonio Amado and María del Carmen Ramirez.\textsuperscript{3085} Gabriela was married to **Ygnacio Contreras** and **Juan Romero**.

iii. **José Loreto Ramirez** was born in 1778 at San Ignacio. He was baptized on 10 December 1778 at Tumacácori. Father Arriquibar performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by Manuel de Barragán, son of Juan Epomuceno Barragán, and Francisca Antonia Olguin, daughter of Antonio Olguin.\textsuperscript{3086}

iv. **Antonio Ramirez** was born in 1784 at San Ignacio.

v. **Petra Ramirez** was born in the 1780s.

vi. **Teodoro Ramirez** was born in 1791.

vii. **Pedro Ramirez** was born circa 1785 to the 1790s.

viii. **Ana María Ramirez** was born in the 1790s. She was married to **Antonio Comaduran**.

ix. **Eustaquio Ramirez** was born in the 1790s.

**María Florencia Ramirez** was born on 13 February 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Rafael Ramirez and Petra Ocoboa. In the late 1850s María entered a relationship with **James Lee**. James Lee was born on 17 March 1833 in Londonderry, Ulster, Ireland, son of James Lee and Mary (–?–). He emigrated to Canada as a youth and later moved to St. Louis, Missouri. He came to Arizona on 10 April 1856 with the Overland Mail Company. In 1860 he was working as a hostler at the Overland Mail Station between Tucson and Pima Villages. Later he was in charge of the Point of Mountain station 17 miles northwest of Tucson. The Overland Mail ended in 1861 and James spent time as a teamster and miner.\textsuperscript{3087} During the Civil War the Lee family went to Sonora, returning in 1864. He became partners with W. F. Scott and operated a water-powered flour mill on the Santa Cruz River at Silver Lake.\textsuperscript{3088} On 13 August 1861 Lee loaned $75 to Pat H. Dunne, with the mortgage discharged on 12 February 1867 (Pima County Book of Records 1864-1865 page 130). Lee was at Fort Yuma in September 1862.\textsuperscript{3089} In 1865, Lee wrote a letter to Governor Goodwin informing his of the dissatisfaction of troops in Tucson who were unable to obtain rations.\textsuperscript{3090}

In 1866, James and Mary lived with their children–Mary, Patrick, James, and Nancy–in Tucson.\textsuperscript{3091} On 14 September 1866 James and María sold a field property to George Tyroll for $1,175.\textsuperscript{3092} On 13 November 1866, Lee and William Scott purchased the Tucson Mill from Charles T. Hayden for $700.\textsuperscript{3093} In 1867, María and James lived with their children–María, Patrick, Santiago [James], and María.\textsuperscript{3094} Lee and William Scott’s mine, the Naguila, was attacked by Apaches in 1867 with an African-American wood cutter killed and horses, 11 mules, and four burros...
In December 1868, Lee’s mine lost all of his livestock to Indians. The mine had yielded about 500 pounds of ore from which 90 ounces of silver had been procured.

Maria was formally married on 18 August 1870 in Tucson to James Lee. Francisco Romero and Refugio Pacheco witnessed the ceremony.

James and William Scott were operating the flour mill in January 1870 and began work on a new mill the following month. On 17 June 1870, the Lees lived in Tucson, where James worked as a miller. They owned $5000 in real estate and $3500 in personal possessions. Living with the family were a 45-year-old woman named Petra Acavauer and a 37-year-old miller David Foley. James was naturalized on 25 April 1870 at Tucson. The new flour mill was completed and was known as “the most expensive and one of the largest buildings ever erected in Tucson.” A special feature of the mill was its steam engine, the first in Tucson. By October 1870 the mill was in operation and the shrill yell of the steam whistle brought favorable comments. By December Lee and Scott were working together on a mine nine miles southwest of Tucson. Ore was shipped to Guaymas and then to San Francisco, yielding “a handsome profit.” In March 1871 the mine had been sunk to 120 feet and a large amount of ore extracted. Lee participated in the Camp Grant massacre, helping to track cattle stolen by the Apache toward the camp.

In 1872 the family purchased their first stove and sewing machine, which traveled from St. Louis on freight wagons with other items. The family lived well during this time period. James had also ordered a bull dog, which arrived and guarded the horses in the stable. In June 1872 Lee and Scott were operating two flour mills, one of which was the Eagle Steam Flouring Mill, grinding freshly harvested wheat. At the time wheat was going for $15 per 100 lbs, with the price expected to drop to at least $6. Lee & Scott were also shipping ore to San Francisco. In November Lee and Scott received a government patent for their Neguilla miles, located a few miles west of Tucson.

In June 1873 Lee began to but a new engine and boiler into the Tucson Flour Mill. He was manufacturing flour and lumber in November. Lee sold flour at $5 per 100 lbs from his mill. He announced himself as an independent candidate for Sheriff of Pima County in January 1874. In March 1874 Lee helped investigate the wrongful accusation of rustling made against a group of Papago who had recaptured some horses and a mule from...
Apache. He rode with others for over 25 miles to verify that the Papago had battled the Apaches.\textsuperscript{3115} Lee’s flour mill ground 120,000 pounds of wheat that was shipped to the Chiricahua Indians’ Agency in early April.\textsuperscript{3116}

In April, Lee had a saw mill operating outside Tucson, although there were few logs to saw.\textsuperscript{3117} A man named Santos was killed at the camp by Apaches. Lee closed the lumber camp and brought his men in to safety.\textsuperscript{3118} The mill produced a lot of lumber at the end of May, with several teams taking lumber to Camp Lowell.\textsuperscript{3119} On 29 June 1874, James and María, along with William and Larcenia Scott, sold the Eagle Mill and its equipment to Edward Nye Fish for $10,000.\textsuperscript{3120} He considered another run for Sheriff in September.\textsuperscript{3121} Late that year he was a member of a committee hoping to open a race track on the recently vacated Camp Lowell military reservation.\textsuperscript{3122} Lee and Scott dissolved their partnership in 1874, selling the Eagle Mill to E. N. Fish. Lee continued to operate the Pioneer Mill.\textsuperscript{3123}

In February 1875, Lee and Scott contracted to sink the shaft of the Neguila mine 50 ft deeper. At the same time Lee was putting a steam sawmill in the Santa Rita Mountains, 35 miles south from Tucson.\textsuperscript{3124} By the end of March the mill was in operation.\textsuperscript{3125} In May 1875, thieves stole six mules and two horses from the corral of William Morgan. Lee helped track the stock south into Mexico, and all were recovered, although Lee exchanged gunfire with the rustlers.\textsuperscript{3126} James was captain of the Arizona Minute Men in June of 1875. The group formed to protect the Tucson area from thieves and murderers.\textsuperscript{3127} In July, Lee and other Tucsonans traveled to the Sonoita Valley after hearing of rich ore finds there.\textsuperscript{3128} On 1 February 1876, James and María sold part of Lot 12 of Block 221 to William Scott for one dollar.\textsuperscript{3129}

One of the Lee’s young children died on 6 June 1877.\textsuperscript{3130} In May 1878 Lee was putting in a saw mill in the Catalina Mountains.\textsuperscript{3131} He began operations at the Pilot mine in the Catalina Mountains, finding “a rich body of black sulphurate ore”.\textsuperscript{3132}

The family has not been located in the 1880 census. James Lee died on 11 March 1884 in Tucson. The following day his obituary appeared in the \textit{Arizona Daily Star}:

\textit{Death of James Lee. It is with sincere regret that the STAR announces the death of James Lee, who died of pneumonia at his home near Silver Lake, early yesterday morning. Mr. Lee was a pioneer in the true sense of the word. Of such hearts as his only are men made the forerunners of civilization, the founders of a nation’s greatness. At his advent in 1857 Arizona was a land, although but little known, was much feared. Its dry and barren sands were forbidding only to the brave, a proud distinction to which no men gainsaid his title. He came to Arizona in darksome times and lived in the land of danger and death. He lived to see the light pass and the day dawn of a great state ushered in. He was open handed to a fault, and his death will be sincerely mourned. He leaves a family who have the sympathies of all in their

\textsuperscript{3115} Arizona Citizen, 14 March 1874, 1:2-3. \\
\textsuperscript{3116} Tucson Citizen, 4 April 1874, 3:3. \\
\textsuperscript{3117} Arizona Citizen, 18 April 1874, 3:2. \\
\textsuperscript{3118} Arizona Citizen, 9 May 1874, 3:3; 16 May 1874, 2:1. \\
\textsuperscript{3119} Arizona Citizen, 30 May 1874, 3:2. \\
\textsuperscript{3120} Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:300-304. \\
\textsuperscript{3121} Arizona Citizen, 5 September 1874, 3:2. \\
\textsuperscript{3122} Arizona Citizen, 5 December 1874, 2:3. \\
\textsuperscript{3123} James Lee bio file, AHS/SAD. \\
\textsuperscript{3124} Arizona Citizen, 13 February 1875, 2:2 and 3:2. \\
\textsuperscript{3125} Arizona Citizen, 27 March 1875, 3:2. \\
\textsuperscript{3126} Arizona Citizen, 8 May 1875, 3:4; 22 May 1875, 3:3. \\
\textsuperscript{3127} Arizona Citizen, 5 June 1875, 3:3, 3:4. \\
\textsuperscript{3128} Arizona Citizen, 31 July 1875, 3:4. \\
\textsuperscript{3129} Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:148-150. \\
\textsuperscript{3130} Carmony 1994:218. \\
\textsuperscript{3131} Arizona Daily Star, 16 May 1878, 3:1. \\
\textsuperscript{3132} Arizona Daily Star, 4 March 1880, 3:3.
distress. He will be buried from the cathedral at 10 o’clock this morning, to which place the pioneers will bear the body and from there they will accompany it to the grave.

On 8 August 1900, Mary was living in the Fifth Precinct in Pinal County, heading a household that included her daughter Nellie Lee, her mother Petra Ramires, and two boarders–Rose Moss and Charles Moss–probably relatives of her daughter Mary’s husband Austin Ross. Her occupation was listed as “rancher”.3133 On 16 April 1910, Mary lived with her adopted son Roberto in Oracle Precinct, Pinal County. The census taker noted that only four of her children were still alive.3134 Maria has not been located on the 1920 census. She died on 24 September 1924 in Tucson.3135 The Arizona Daily Star reported on 27 September 1924:

Wife of Pioneer Buried Yesterday. Funeral services for María R. Lee, 79, widow of the late James “Jimmy” Lee, who pioneered to Tucson in 1852 and was one of this city’s best known settlers, were held yesterday morning at 10 o’clock in the Cathedral with Rev. Father Duval officiating. Burial was made in Holy Hope cemetery.

Mrs. Lee died Thursday afternoon at a local hospital from burns she received when her clothing supposedly took fire from a match at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Minterman, at Oracle, Thursday morning. The aged woman was staying with her daughter at Oracle and the accident occurred while Mr. and Mrs. Minterman were away from their home. When they returned they found the mother’s clothing on fire and the fire being communicated to the floor. The fire was extinguished and the mother rushed to the hospital here where she was given all medical aid available, but her burns were too severe, death occurring at 3:15 Thursday afternoon.

James Lee and María Florencia Ramirez were the parents of eleven children:

i. Nancy (Ignacia) Lee was born about 1857. She was baptized on 13 May 1866 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, aged 10 years, with Peter Brady and Anna Bonilla as her godparents.3136

ii. María Candida del Refugio Lee was born circa February 1863 in Tucson. She was baptized on 9 May 1863 at three months, with Ferdinand Urquides and Manuela Ramirez serving as her godparents.3137 In July 1876, Mary was praised for her schoolwork in the Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Drawing and Hairwork at the Academy Exhibition. Her hair flowers and drawings were particularly admired.3138 Mary married Austin Moss

iii. Ramón Patricio Lee was born about 1864. He was baptized on 13 May 1866 (aged 20 months), with Peter Brady and Anna Bonillas as his godparents.3139 Patrick was injured in an accident at the Mammoth Mine on 25 April 1885 when a bucket of ore and tools fell, striking him on the head.3140 He died on 1 May 1885 and was buried in the Catholic Cemetery in Tucson.3141

iv. James (Santiago) Lee Jr. was born about 1866. James was baptized on 13 May 1866 in Tucson with Juan Lerenay and Manuela Ramirez as his godparents.3142

v. Nellie Lee was born on 31 March 1868 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was baptized on 26 April 1868 with Francisco Romero and Victoriana Ocobo as her godparents.3143 Nellie was married to Chris Menderman.
vi. **Helena Lee** was born circa 1869. She died and was buried on 7 June 1877 in Tucson.\(^{3144}\) *DIED. In Tucson, June 6, 1877, Ellen Lee, aged eight years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Lee.*\(^{3145}\)

vii. **William [Guillermo] Lee** was born and baptized on 2 April 1871 in Tucson. His godparents were Jesús María Munguía and Petra Ocoba.\(^{3146}\)

viii. **Josefa Lee** was born on 25 March 1873 and was baptized on 11 May 1873 in Tucson. Her godparents were Carlos Tully and Josefa Ortiz.\(^{3147}\)

ix. **Daniel Lee** was born on 12 September 1875 and was baptized on 26 September 1875. His godparents were Charles Page and Angela Peres.\(^{3148}\)

x. **Robert Lee** was born circa 1878. He died in December 1896 in the Table Mountains. He was roping a steer when his horse fell, rolling upon him, and breaking his neck. He died a few hours later.\(^{3149}\)

xi. **Josephine Lee** was married to **Richard G. Brady**.

Maria Manuela Martina Ramirez was born on 12 November 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Teodoro Ramirez and María de las Angeles Salazar. She was baptized at San Ygnacio on Easter Sunday in 1846 with José Antonio Bergara and Cristina Acuña (wife of Tomás Gauna) acting as her godparents.\(^{3150}\) Manuela was married on 10 May 1863 to **John William Sweeney**.\(^{3151}\) John was born about 1837 Ireland (or St. Louis, Missouri?). On 4 August 1860, he was living by himself in Tucson, working as a blacksmith.\(^{3152}\) On 1 January 1865, John sold a property on Main Street to Hiram Stevens for $50.\(^{3153}\) In March 1866, John and Manuela lived next door to her parents in Tucson.\(^{3154}\) On 1 June 1866, Sweeney purchased a blacksmith shop and house from Louise Quesse and Manuela Otero for $1,000.\(^{3155}\) In March 1867, the couple and their daughter Ana María lived next door to her parents.\(^{3156}\) On 17 November 1867, an advertisement appeared in *The Southern Arizonian*: Wagon is made and repaired at the establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.” Sweeney’s shop was on Pearl Street.\(^{3157}\) In 1867, John and Manuela lived with their daughter Ana María in Tucson.\(^{3158}\) From 1 April 1867 to 30 June 1869, John worked as a blacksmith for the US Army, earning $600 per year.\(^{3159}\)

**JOHNNY SWEENEY**—Our persevering fellow townsman, Johnny Sweeney, has nearly completed his wagon-making establishment—a commodious building, we would judge, one hundred feet square, having a stone foundation of fine mason-work, in places nine feet, deep. All this Johnny has accomplished by the sweat of his brow and it is pleasant to reflect that the toils of the industrious are amply renumerated. At the breaking out of the late rebellion, Johnny was in tolerable fair circumstances, but by the officiousness of new-fledged officers of the California volunteers, he lost nearly everything he possessed. This neither

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\(^{3144}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:135.

\(^{3145}\) *Arizona Citizen*, 9 June 1877, page 2, column 4.

\(^{3146}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:149.

\(^{3147}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:209.

\(^{3148}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:307.

\(^{3149}\) *Arizona Daily Star*, 23 December 1896, 4:3.

\(^{3150}\)Officer and Dobyns 1984:225.

\(^{3151}\)Officer and Dobyns 1984:234.

\(^{3152}\)John A. Sweeney household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 13, dwelling 127, family 127.

\(^{3153}\)Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:14-15.

\(^{3154}\)1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 754-755.

\(^{3155}\)Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:55-56.

\(^{3156}\)1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1195-1197.

\(^{3157}\) *The Southern Arizonian*, 17 November 1867, page 4:3.

\(^{3158}\)1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1195-1197.

\(^{3159}\)Sacks Collection cardfile, Arizona Historical Foundation, Arizona State University.
caused him to commit suicide nor pause to repine over his loss, but he has applied himself diligently to business and we are glad to see him once more on the straight road to prosperity. 3160

On 31 December 1869, John purchased eight acres of field land near Tucson from Rafael Herreras and Rita Sosa for $150. 3161 In 1870, the couple lived in Tucson where John worked as a blacksmith. He owned $2,000 in real estate and $2,000 in personal property. They had two children, Samuel born in 1868 and Serafina born in February 1870. 3162 On 8 August 1871 John Sweeney purchased a piece of land in Florence from Charles A. Paige for $700. 3163 He was Supervisor of Pima County in 1870, 1871, and 1872. 3164 The Sweeneys moved to Florence, Pinal County in 1872. At this time Sweeney was serving as blacksmith for the Papago Indians and was being paid $600 per year. 3165 In 1873, Sweeney was elected to the 7th Legislature. 3166 On 23 September 1873, John and Manuela sold his interest in the Sweeney & Etchells Blacksmith Shop to Charles T. Etchells for $3,000. The property was located on the north side of Congress Street and the sale included Sweeney’s half of the blacksmith tools. 3167 On 8 October 1874, the Sweeneys sold Lot 4 of Block 231 to J. P. Fuller for $50. 3168

John died on 11 January 1878 at Florence. He was called “A man of integrity and honor, kind and charitable, his faults are buried with him. His good kind and generous heart will be recollected by many”. 3169 One of his faults was apparently drinking. 3170 Manuela died three months later:

DIED. In Florence, April 18, 1878, Sra. Da. Manuela R. Sweeney.

[A deep feeling of sadness spread over our little community yesterday morning at the announcement of the death of Mrs. Manuela Sweeney, a widow of the last John W. Sweeney, whose death we chronicled only three months ago. Mrs. Sweeney’s illness was very brief, her death leaves five little orphans, the oldest of whom is only eight years old. Mrs. Sweeney was very exemplary in her life, a most affectionate and devoted wife and mother. Her sudden demise is deeply lamented, but it is especially sad when we think of the five little ones from whom, within three short months, the cold hand of death has thus taken the providing arm and the tender, nourishing care of father and mother. These little ones and all the friends of the deceased have the hearty sympathy of the community in their great affliction. The funeral of Mrs. Sweeney took place at 5 o’clock last evening, and was the most numerously attended of any ever observed in this place.–ED. CITIZEN.] 3171

On 11 June 1880, the Sweeney children were living with their grandmother Maria Ramirez in Florence. 3172

John William Sweeney and Maria Manuela Martina Ramirez were the parents of seven children:

i. **John Samuel Sweeney** was born on 20 May 1864 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. He was baptized on 23 May 1864 with Teodoro Ramirez and Maria Salazar as godparents. 3173

ii. **Ana Maria del Rosario Sweeney** was born circa November 1865 and was baptized on 10 February 1866, aged four months, in Tucson. Her godparents were Teodoro Ramirez and Serafina Ramirez. 3174
iii. **Samuel Teodoro Sweeney** was born on 5 November 1867 and was baptized on 13 November 1867 in Tucson. His godparents were Frank and Francisca Hodges.\(^{3175}\) Samuel died on 25 March 1948 from heart failure at the Pinal General Hospital in Florence, Pinal County.\(^{3176}\) He is buried in the Florence Cemetery.

iv. **Maria Serafina Sweeney** was born on 6 January 1870 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was baptized on 15 January 1870 with H. S. Stevens and Petra Santa Cruz as her godparents.\(^{3177}\)

v. **Catherine Sweeney** was born circa 1871 in Arizona.

vi. **Dolores Sweeney** was born circa 1875 in Arizona.

vii. **Mary Sweeney** was born on 1 May 1877 in Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.\(^{3178}\)

**Pedro Ramirez** was born circa 1785 to the 1790s in Sonora, son of Juan José Ramírez and Manuela Sosa.\(^{3179}\) On 1 January 1817, Pedro was a Carbineer at the Tucson Presidio, listed in the roster as being sick.\(^{3180}\) He served as a carbineer from June through December 1818.\(^{3181}\) He was among the men who volunteered to fight the Apaches in March 1830.\(^{3182}\)

He was married prior to 1842 to **Petra (Dolores?) Polanco.**\(^{3183}\) Petra was born circa 1787 in Sonora.

On 15 September 1855, Pedro witnessed a deed given to Eustaquio Ramirez.\(^{3184}\) In January 1856, Pedro was granted a parcel of land on the north side of Calle de la Guardia, just inside the Main Gate of the Presidio, by the Commandant of the Presidio of Tucson, Joaquín Comaduran, in return for $26.75 due Ramirez for his work as civil and military constable.\(^{3185}\) On 20 January 1856, Pedro measured Fernando Galas’s lot and witnessed the creation of a title document.\(^{3186}\) In July 1858, Pedro and Francisca Orozco were godparents to María Petra Gaaydacan, daughter of Guadalupe Gaaydacan and Angelo Romero.\(^{3187}\)

On 28 July 1860, the Ramírezes lived in Tucson where Pedro was a farmer. His real estate was valued at $500 and his personal possessions were worth $50. Petra was recorded as being deaf.\(^{3188}\) A man named Pedro Ramirez sold land on the north by the Main Plaza to Charles Stevens on 21 January 1869 for $200, although it is not certain, and perhaps unlikely, these are the same individuals.\(^{3189}\) The couple do not appear on the 1870 US census.

**Rafael Ramirez** was born about 1816, son of José Loreto Ramírez. He was married prior to 1838 to **Petra Ocoboa.** Petra was born about March 1822/1825 in Tucson, daughter of Alvino Ocoboa and Dolores Soza.\(^{3190}\) A child by this name lived with this couple in 1831.\(^{3191}\) In early 1848, Rafael and Petra lived in Tucson with their four children—Jesús, Aleja, María, and Manuela.\(^{3192}\)

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\(^{3174}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:28 no. 4.

\(^{3175}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:59.


\(^{3177}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:115.

\(^{3178}\) *Arizona Citizen*, 19 May 1877, page 2, column 4.

\(^{3179}\) Officer 1989:327.

\(^{3180}\) Dobyns 1976:160.

\(^{3181}\) AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

\(^{3182}\) Officer 1989:119.

\(^{3183}\) Officer 1989:327; Officer and Dobyns 1984:238.

\(^{3184}\) Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:23-24.

\(^{3185}\) Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 31, AHS/SAD.

\(^{3186}\) Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:2-3.

\(^{3187}\) Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.

\(^{3188}\) Pedro Ramirez household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 4, dwelling 43, family 41.

\(^{3189}\) Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:533-534.

\(^{3190}\) James Lee bio file, AHS/SAD, where daughter Maria Florencia is called a great granddaughter of Alvino Ocoboa.

\(^{3191}\) McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.

\(^{3192}\) AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
Rafael Ramirez was killed on 10 May 1848 at the springs at the foot of the Mustang Mountains, Arizona. He had gone with a group of soldiers from the Tucson presidio who were to escort a group of Tucson civilians to the Babocomari ranch. They were ambushed and all nine killed. In July 1848, Petra was one of a group petitioning the Commander General of Sonora for a reinstatement of the biweekly allotment of provisions their husbands had been receiving, as well as any additional cloth that they could use to clothe their families.

On 2 March 1860, Petra purchased a lot on the north side of the old Military Plaza from Bernardo Romero. On 6 August 1860, Petra and her children were living in Tucson, where Petra worked as a washer and ironer. A 23-year-old laborer named José Montana lived with the family. In 1864, Petra and daughters María and Juana lived in Tucson where she had $100 in personal possessions. In 1870, Petra was still a seamstress. She was living with her daughters Jesús and María. The census taker reported that Petra could not read or write. Petra was not located on the 1880 US census.

On 8 August 1900, Petra was living in the Fifth Precinct in Pinal County, in a household headed by her daughter Mary Lee and including Mary’s daughter Nellie Lee and two boarders—Rose Moss and Charles Moss.

Rafael Ramirez and Petra Ocooba were the parents of four children:

i. **Jesús Ramirez** was born about 1837-1838 in Sonora, Mexico. She was married to Fernando Urquides and Sacramento Varela.

ii. **Aleja Ramirez** was born about 1841-1842 in Sonora, Mexico. Aleja had a daughter named Polonia born about May 1860 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.

iii. **María Florencia Ramirez** was born on 13 February 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She was baptized on 2 September 1844 at Tucson by Father García Rojas. Her padrinos were Fernando Ruelas and his wife Teresa Siqueiros.

iv. **María Manuela Pascuala Ramirez** was baptized on 12 February 1847 at San Xavier del Bac, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparent was Claudia Pina.

**Susano Ramirez** was born about 1834 in Sonora, Mexico, probable son of Eustoquio Ramirez and Josefa (– ?–). He was married about 1854 to Reyes Armenta. Reyes was born about 1834 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico. Susano was a Private in the Cavalry at the Tucson Presidio on 1 September 1855. He was serving with the boundary escort.

On 9 September 1860, Susano and Reyes and their son Agapito lived with Susano’s parents in Tubac. He was working as a laborer. Reyes could not read or write. In 1864, Susano, his wife Reyes, and three children, Agapito, Bruno, and Manuela, lived in Tucson. Next door was Susano’s father. In 1866 and March 1867, Susano and sons Agapito and Bruno were living in Tubac with his parents.

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3193McCarty 1997:120-121.
3194Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 70, no. 127, AHS/SAD.
3195Petra Ocooba household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 18, dwelling 170, family 176.
31961864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 389-391.
3197Petra Ocooba household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 52, dwelling 592, family 591.
3198Mary Lee1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 47, SD 11, page 7B, dwelling 186, family 191.
3199Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 120, no. 154.
3200Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 127.
3201Officer 1989:332.
3202Susano Ramirez household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico territory, population schedule, Tubac, page 46, dwelling 454, family 433.
32031864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 906-910.
32041866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tubac lines 1224-1229; 1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tubac lines 2001-2003.
In June 1870, Susano was a farm laborer in Tucson. He lived there with his sons Agapito and Bruno. On 8 September 1877, Susano sold land on the San Pedro River to Nasario Ortiz for $5.00. Susano and Antonio Ramirez sold Lot 2 of Block 206 to Santos Sandoval for $100 on 22 March 1878. The couple are not listed on the 1880 US census for Arizona. Suzano Ramirez was buried in the Court Street Cemetery in Tucson on 29 September 1883. He died from apoplexy.

Susano Ramirez and Reyes Armenta were the parents of three children:

i. **Agapito Ramirez** was born about 1854 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

ii. **Bruno Ramirez** was born about January 1861 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. He was baptized on 18 October 1861, aged nine months, with José María Peralta and Concepcion Gallegos acting as his godparents.

iii. **María de Jesús [Manuela] Ramirez** was born on 11 June 1863 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was baptized on 14 June 1863 when three days old, with Ignatio Herreras and Cecilia Peralta acting as her godparents. She died on 2 June 1864 in Tucson and was buried the next day.

**Teodoro Ramirez** was born on 1 November 1791 at San Ignacio, Sonora, son of Juan José Ramirez and Manuela Sosa. He was baptized on 9 November 1791 with Father Pedro de Arriquibar and Juliana Amayo serving as his godparents. In September 1820 Teodoro inherited property from Arriquibar. Teodoro was married first on 7 January 1821 at Tubac to **Serafina Quixada**. Serafina was born in 1790, daughter of Pedro Quixada and María Reyes Peña. Her mother was married after Quixada’s death to Agustín Ortiz. Serafina died in September 1827.

In March 1830, Teodoro was among the men who volunteered to fight the Apaches. In 1831, he was living in Tucson with his brothers Pedro and Juan Antonio. On 6 September 1837, Teodoro sent a private letter to the governor of Sonora, Rafael Calixto González, detailing how the Tucson Presidio commander had reneged on a deal to provide clothes for Chief Azul of the Gila Pima if he led attacks against the Apaches. Ramirez then supplied Azul with clothing, some knives, handkerchiefs, a bottle of spirits, and a dress for Azul’s wife.

Teodoro was married in Santa Ana in 1838 to **María de las Angeles Salazar**. María was born on 21 June 1811 at Santa Ana, Sonora, daughter of José Francisco Salazar and Leonar Quixada, and was sister of Teodoro’s first wife. In 1843, Teodoro loaned cattle form his herd to his brother-in-law, Captain Antonio Comaduran, to provide food for troops on a campaign against the Apaches. Teodoro signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845. Teodoro and María provided 88 fanegas of wheat to feed the soldiers in Tucson.

3205 Susano Ramirez household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 11, dwelling 126, family 126.
3206 Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:162-165.
3207 Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:295-296.
3208 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burial Records, 2:6 no. 9. He was reported to be 45 years old.
3209 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:15 no. 128.
3210 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:4 no. 35.
3211 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:17.
3212 Officer and Dobyns 1984.
3213 Officer and Dobyns 1984:225.
3214 Officer and Dobyns 1984:222.
3215 Officer and Dobyns 1984:226, 243.
3216 Officer 1989:119.
3219 Officer and Dobyns 1984:228.
3220 Officer and Dobyns 1984:229.
3221 Officer 1989:182.
3222 Officer and Dobyns 1984:229.
Catarina, a 30-year-old “heathen,” on 7 May 1846 in Tucson.\footnote{Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 44, no. 128.} In early 1848, the couple and their children—Manuela and Josefa—lived in Tucson.\footnote{AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.} On 26 May 1848, he was among the men who could vote in Tucson.\footnote{AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.}

On 23 February 1851, Teodoro acted as a witness to the survey of José María Martínez’ land at San Xavier.\footnote{Journals of Private Land Grants, 4:97-98.} The Ramirez family has not been located on the 1860 census.

On 21 August 1862, Teodoro declared that he had bought his property along the north interior side of the Presidio Wall from his mother-in-law, Doña Reyas Pena.\footnote{Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 16, AHS/SAD.} On 23 May 1864, Teodoro and Maria were godparents to their grandson John Samuel Sweeney.\footnote{St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:23 no. 201.} On 21 December 1864, he was appointed Justice of the Peace for Pima County by Governor John N. Goodwin, the term to begin on 1 January 1865.\footnote{Sacks Collection cardfile, Arizona Historical Foundation, Arizona State University.}

In 1866, Teodoro and Maria were living in Tucson, next door to their daughter Manuela and her husband John Sweeney.\footnote{1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 756-757.} In 1867, Teodoro and Maria were still living next door to the Sweeneys with Manuela, as well as an unmarried man named Juan Barrilas and a child named Jesús Salazar.\footnote{1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1198-1199.} On 11 June 1870, Teodoro and Maria lived in Tucson.\footnote{Teodoro Ramirez household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 40, dwelling 455, family 454.} Teodoro died on 5 July 1871 in Tucson and was buried the following day.\footnote{St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:54; _Arizona Citizen_, 8 July 1871, 3:2; tombstone says he died on 10 July 1871 but is incorrect.}

On 11 June 1880, Maria lived in Florence, Pinal County were her five Sweeney grandchildren. Maria was keeping house.\footnote{Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 119, no. 148.} Maria died on 21 February 1885. A tombstone for the couple was erected in the Florence Cemetery, Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.\footnote{Office and Dobyns 1984:235.}

Teodoro Ramirez and María de las Angeles Salazar were the parents of five children:

i. **José Francisco de Paula Ramirez** was born on 2 April 1844. He was baptized on 1 September 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, by Father Trinidad García Rojas.\footnote{Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 119, no. 148.} José died on 2 February 1857.\footnote{Office and Dobyns 1984:234.}

ii. **María Manuela Martina Ramirez** was born on 12 November 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She was baptized in San Ignacio on 12 April 1846.\footnote{Officer and Dobyns 1984:229.} She was married to **John William Sweeney**.

iii. **Juana María Ramirez** was born in August 1847. She died the following day.\footnote{Officer and Dobyns 1984:230.}

iv. **María Luisa Serafina Ramirez** was born in December 1848.\footnote{Officer and Dobyns 1984:231.} She was married to **Juan Elías**.

v. **Juan Manuel Ramirez** was born in 1851. He was baptized in August 1851 by Father Bernardino Pacheco.\footnote{Officer and Dobyns 1984:232.}
RANGEL

José María Rangel was a soldier at the Presidio. In August 1816 he was at Tres Alamos. On 1 January 1817 he was running the remount herd. In June 1817 he was promoted to Armorer. From June through December 1818 he was stationed at the Presidio, working part of the time as *armero*.

RIBERA/RIVERA

José Francisco Ribera was a member of the Light Troop in 1778. He had a 32 peso debit in his account.

Pasqual Ribera was born about 1741-1742 at San Luís. He was a Coyote by social class. On 13 August 1775 he was stationed at Tubac. He had an 18 peso credit in his account. He was a 1st Corporal at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. He had a 14 peso credit in his account.

RICO

José Saenz Rico was a signed of the peace treaty with the Pinal Apaches on 5 March 1836.

RIOS

Carlos Rios was married to Maríana Orosco

Carlos Rios and Maríana Orosco were the parents of one child:

i. María Martina Rios was born in 1836. She was baptized on 28 August 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were Martin Sangil and María Tomasa Musqui.

Francisco Rios was a child living with Josefa Rios in a civilian household headed by Josefa Saenz in Tucson in 1831.

Juan Gregorio Rios was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio between 30 November 1782 and 1 January 1817. In the 1780s he served as the Drummer. He was married prior to 1797 to María Cuellar. In 1797, Gregorio was a

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3242 AGS 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816.
3243 Doby 176:160.
3244 AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, July 1817.
3245 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
3246 Doby 176:156.
3247 Doby 176:153.
3248 Doby 176:155.
3249 McCarty 1997:52.
3250 Magdalena Baptisms, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 173, no. 178.
soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife.\textsuperscript{3253} Gregorio was in Tucson in February 1802.\textsuperscript{3254} From August 1816 though December 1818, he was an invalid and was given a six reales bonus.\textsuperscript{3255}

Juan Rios was married prior to 1831 to Serapia Luque. In 1831, Juan was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and two children.\textsuperscript{3256}

Juan Rios and Serapia Luque were the parents of two children:

i. Antonio Rios was a child in 1831.
ii. Ramón Rios was a child in 1831.

Santos Rios was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself.\textsuperscript{3257} He was in Arispe for an Assembly in February 1802.\textsuperscript{3258}

RODRIGUEZ

Alejandro Rodriguez was married to Trinidad (–?–).

Alejandro Rodriguez and Trinidad (–?–) were the parents of one child:

1. María Luisa Rodriguez was born on 2 November 1846. She was baptized on 30 August 1847 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were Ramón Burrue and Francisca Romero.\textsuperscript{3259}

Antonio Rodriguez was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 74 peso debt in his account and had a 35 peso credit the following year.\textsuperscript{3260}

Antonio Rodriguez was a Private in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855. He was on detached service at Ures.\textsuperscript{3261}

Cristobal Rodriguez was born circa 1771 in Tubac, son of Pedro Rodriguez and Loreta Bera [Vera]. In 1801 he was living at San Xavier. He worked as a farmer, was 5 ft 1 inch tall, and was a Roman Catholic. He had white skin, black hair and eyebrows, and was without a beard. Cristobal enlisted on 15 October 1789 for ten years, signing with a cross because he was illiterate. Don Juan Antonio Oliva and Don Juan Belderrain witnessed his enlistment.\textsuperscript{3262} He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 86 peso debt in his account, reducing to 52 pesos the following year.\textsuperscript{3263} Cristobal was married prior to 1797 to Juana Corona. In 1797, Cristobal was a

\textsuperscript{3253}Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{3254}AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
\textsuperscript{3255}Dobyns 1976:160; AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.
\textsuperscript{3256}McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 1.
\textsuperscript{3257}Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{3258}AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
\textsuperscript{3259}Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 172.
\textsuperscript{3260}AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
\textsuperscript{3261}Officer 1989:332.
\textsuperscript{3262}Guad 286, Compa. del Rl. Presidio de Sn. Agustin del Tucson, Junio 1801.
\textsuperscript{3263}AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife. Cristobal re-enlisted on 25 May 1801 and took a five month leave, returning to work on 25 December 1801.

Dolores Rodriguez sold a parcel of land along the Calle de la Alegria to Jesús María Elías on 23 November 1855.

José Rodriguez was born circa 1823. He was investigated on 7 May 1846 prior to his marriage to Concepcion Granilla. Concepcion was the daughter of Francisco Granilla and Gertrudis Meza. This may be the same José Rodriguez who was a Private in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855, serving with the boundary escort.

José Maria Rodriguez was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1831. He was living with Lorenzo Rodriguez, Francisca Soto, and María de la Luz [Rodriguez?].

Juan Rodriguez was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He had a 14 peso debt in his account in 1791 and a 40 peso credit the next year. Juan was married prior to 1797 to Rosa Luque. In 1797, Juan was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife. He was in the hospital in February 1802.

Juan Rodriguez was born at San Xavier, in southeastern Sonora, in 1784, son of Miguel Rodriguez and Juana Benitez. He was a Roman Catholic. Juan was five ft two inches tall, had red hair and eyebrows, had a regular nose, a mole on his left ear, a light complexion, and a scar on his forehead between his eyebrows. He was a farmer and stockraiser before enlisting on 27 July 1804 for ten years, signing his papers with a cross. Rodriguez left Tucson to fight the Insurgents in the south on 23 January 1811, serving in seven campaigns along the coast of El Rosario during which 150 Insurgents of both sexes were killed or captured. Juan killed two Insurgents with his sword. He returned on 19 October 1813. He insulted a corporal at Tucson and was sentenced to seven months in the guardhouse. He was released on 16 April 1816. He was still a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, listed a Brevet Sergeant. At the time the roster was taken he was sick. He was still sick in September 1817. He had apparently left the military by May 1818, since he is missing from rosters after that date.

He may be the same Juan Rodriguez who was married prior to 1843 to Tomasa Tonahue [Toysque]. In 1831, Juan was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and four children. Juan was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio and was a member of the company that was attacked at the springs at the foot of the Mustang Mountains on 10 May 1848 and subsequently killed. In July 1848, Tomasa petitioned Manuel Maria Gándara, Commander General of Sonora, for a reinstatement of their biweekly allotment of provisions.

Juan Rodriguez and Tomasa Tonahue were the parents of four children:

i. Manuel Rodriguez was a child in 1831.

3264 Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
3266 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 25, AHS/SAD.
3267 Magdalena Church Records, UAL microfilm 811, roll 1.
3268 Officer 1989:332.
3270 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
3271 Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
3272 AGN 243, page 349; McCarty 1976:130.
3274 AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, September 1817.
3275 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, May 1818.
3277 McCarty 1997:120-121.
Juan Rodriguez was a child in 1831.

María Trinidad Rodriguez was a child in 1831.

Antonio Rodriguez was a child in 1831.

Juan Antonio Rodriguez was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 136 peso debt and the following year a 16 peso credit in his account. He was married prior to 1797 to Teresa Medina. In 1797, Juan was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife and son.

Lorenzo Rodriguez was married prior to 1831 to Francisca Soto. In 1831, Lorenzo was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio. He, his wife, and their child lived with José María Rodriguez.

Loreto Rodriguez and Francisca Soto were the parents of one child:

María de la Luz Rodriguez was born prior to 1831.

Manuel Rodriguez was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 52 peso debt and in the following year a 57 peso credit in his account.

Manuel Rodriguez was married prior to 1831 to Javiera Lujan. Manuel was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1831, living there with his wife.

Manuel Rodriguez was probably the son of Juan Rodriguez and Tomasa Tonahue. In 1831, a child named Manuel was living with this couple in Tucson. Manuel was married to Gertrudis (María) Telles. In early 1848, Manuel and Gertrudis were living in Tucson with their two daughters, Felicita and Anastacia. Manuel was killed on 10 May 1848 by Apaches at the foot of the Mustang Mountains while on a Presidio military expedition. Gertrudis (called María) was among the widows petitioning the government for a reinstatement of allotments.

Manuel Rodriguez and Gertrudis/María Telles were the parents of two children:

Maria Felicita Encarnación Rodriguez was born on 25 March 1845. She was baptized on 29 August 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were Bernardo Romero and María Francisca Telles.

Atanacio Agustín Rodriguez was born on 17 August 1847 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 28 August 1847 in Tucson. His godparents were Teodoro Marin and Dolores Acedo.

Mariano Rodriguez was born in 1770 at El Paso [in present day New Mexico], son of Mariano Rodriguez and María Dolores Duran. He was peasant and a Roman Catholic. Mariano was five ft three inches tall, had light brown hair and black eyebrows, brown eyes, a ruddy complexion, a large nose, a mole on his right cheek, a pockmarked face, and a sparse beard. He enlisted for 10 years on 13 November 1800, signing his name on the papers. His enlistment was witnessed by Felipe Palomino and Soldier Matias Ortiz. Mariano got into trouble several times with the military. He gambled away his zarape, spurs, neckerchief, stockings, and leather armas while at Arizpe. For this he was sentenced to a month’s imprisonment in Tucson and made to clean the barracks and plaza.

3278 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
3279 Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
3281 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
3284 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
3285 McCarty 1997:120-121.
3286 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 175, no. 190.
3287 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 168.
while wearing leg irons. While in Sinoloa he sold his flintlock musket and was made to spend two months in leg irons, sweeping the plaza and barracks for four hours a day. Mariano reenlisted for five years on 1 December 1815 and took leave for two months. From 20 February to 26 April 1816 he was on an Apache campaign. He was in Tucson in February 1802. He was working with the remount herd on 1 January 1817. Soon afterward he gambled away his cloak, leather jacket, spurs, lance, and horse to another soldier, Juan Salazar. He was put into leg irons. The governor of the province sent Commander Manuel Ignacio de Arvizu a letter stating that since he had reenlisted it was considered his first offence. He was released on 7 April 1817. Mariano served as a carabineer from June through December 1818, including a trip to New Mexico in November of that year. He was married prior to 1831 to Brigida Echevarria. In 1831, Mariano was an invalid soldier at the Tucson Presidio. He was living in a military household with his wife and two children.

Mariano Rodriguez and Brigida Echevarria were the parents of two children:

i. **Agustina Rodriguez** was a child in 1831.

ii. **José Rodriguez** was a child in 1831.

**Vicente (Bicente) Rodriguez** witnessed Salvador Gallegos enlistment papers on 16 October 1782. He was the Drummer at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He had a 41 peso debit in his account in 1791 and a 50 peso debit the following year. He was married prior to 1797 to Luz Palomino. In 1797, Vicente was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife. Vicente was a Corporal at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was due to receive a 90 peso bonus. He had been promoted to Sergeant by June 1818 and was stationed in Tucson until at least December 1818.

**ROMANOS**

**Agustín Romanos** was the 1st Captain of the Military Colony of Tucson in June 1852. On 17 June 1852, he was in charge when a group of 300 Apache attacked the settlement. He sent a letter describing the event to Comandante Blanco, with the letter subsequently appearing in the newspaper *El Sonorense.* On 2 July 1852, he sent a letter to Bernabe Gomez, the captain and commandant of the Tubac Military Colony.

**Miguel Romanos** was the 1st Alferez at the Military Colony of Tucson in June 1852. He joined in the counterattack against the 300 Apache who attacked Tucson on 17 June 1852.
ROMERO

Antonio Romero was a member of the cavalry in Tucson in February 1802.\(^{3302}\)

Antonio Romero was born circa 1805/1806.\(^{3303}\) He was married prior to 1831 to Petra Gallardo. In 1831, the couple and their children Matias and Josefa were living in Tucson.\(^{3304}\) On 26 May 1848, Antonio was among the men who could vote in Tucson.\(^{3305}\)

Antonio Romero and Petra Gallardo were the parents of three children:

i. Matias Romero was born prior to 1831.
ii. Josefa Romero was born prior to 1831.
iii. Maria Elena de la Cruz Romero was born in August 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She was baptized on 4 September 1844 in Tucson. Her godparents were Bernardo Romero and Francisca Telles.\(^{3306}\)

Bautista Romero was a Sergeant at the Tucson Presidio in February 1802, stationed with the cavalry.\(^{3307}\) He was still a sergeant in April 1804.\(^{3308}\) This may be the same Bautista Romero who was a soldier on 1 January 1817, working with the remount herd and who had been assigned a six reales bonus.\(^{3309}\) He continued working with the remount herd from June through December 1818.\(^{3310}\) In 1831, Bautista was an invalid soldier and he and his wife, Loreta Lopez, were living with a child, Crisanto Bejarano, in Tucson.\(^{3311}\)

Bautista Romero was a Sergeant when he signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845.\(^{3312}\) On 10 May 1848 he was among the 17 men killed at Mustang Springs by Apache warriors.\(^{3313}\)

Bernardo Romero was born circa 1808/1815\(^{3314}\) in Arizona. He was married to Francisca Telles. Francisca was born circa 1825 [according to the 1870 census, but this is probably incorrect]. In 1831, a couple by this name were living in Tucson with their daughter Carmen.\(^{3315}\) On 4 September 1844, Bernardo and Francisca were godparents to Maria Elena de la Cruz Romero, daughter of Antonio Romero and Petra Gallardo.\(^{3316}\) On 29 August 1845, the couple were godparents to Maria Felicitas Encarnacion Rodriguez, daughter of Manuel Rodriguez and Gertrudis Telles.\(^{3317}\) In early 1848, the couple and their daughter Carmen lived in Tucson.\(^{3318}\) On 26 May 1848, Bernardo was among the men who could vote in Tucson.\(^{3319}\)

\(^{3302}\)AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
\(^{3303}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 42 on 16 March 1848.
\(^{3305}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.
\(^{3306}\)Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 124, no. 161.
\(^{3307}\)AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
\(^{3308}\)AGS, Section 7047, document 647.
\(^{3309}\)Dobyns 1976:160.
\(^{3310}\)AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
\(^{3312}\)Officer 1989:182.
\(^{3313}\)AGES–Ramo Ejecutivo, 198-B.
\(^{3314}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 40 on 16 March 1848.
\(^{3316}\)Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 124, no. 161.
\(^{3317}\)Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 175, no. 190.
\(^{3318}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
\(^{3319}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.
In 1866, Bernardo and Francisca lived in Tucson with children Francisco and José. In 1867, the four were living in Tucson (with the two sons listed as Telles instead of Romero).

In 1870, the couple were still living in Tucson. Bernardo was working as a laborer while Francisca kept house. They owned $500 in real estate and $100 in personal property. A 19-year-old boy named Francisco Seis lived with them.

In 1872, Francisca Telles received title to Lot 2 of Block 182. On 30 September 1875, the couple sold Lot 2 of Block 182 to Angela Munos de Salaya for $150. On 19 July 1879, the couple were residents of Pinal County and sold Lot 2 of Block 179 to Ramón Soto for $50. The couple have not been located on the 1880 US census.

Bernardo Romero and Francisca Telles were the parents of three children:

i. **Carmen Romero** was born prior to 1831.

ii. **Francisco Romero**

iii. **José Romero**

**Felipe Romero** was born circa 1790-1804 in Tucson, Sonora. On 8 December 1829, Felipe Romero purchased a lot of land from Ygnacio Sardina for $70. The property was located on the east side of Calle de Correos. Felipe was married prior to 1831 to **Luz Orosco [Osorio]**. Luz was born circa 1785 in Tucson. The couple was living in Tucson in 1831 with their two children and another child named Eulalia Castillo. On 26 May 1848, he was among the men who could vote in Tucson.

On 4 August 1860, Felipe was a farmer in Tucson. His real estate was valued at $200 and his personal property at $100. He and his wife could not read or write. A man named Eusebio Gallegos, who worked as a trader, lived with the couple. Felipe lived next door to his deceased daughter María’s husband, Crisanto Grijalva. In 1862, Felipe owned a parcel of land on the west side of Main Street. Luz died between August 1860 and 1864. In 1864, Felipe was living in Tucson. Felipe was deceased prior to 23 March 1868 and is not listed on the 1866 census.

Felipe Romero and Luz Orosco/Osorio were the parents of four children:

i. **María Agustina Romero**. María was married to **Crisanto Grijalva**.

ii. **Juan? Manuel Romero** was born prior to 1831.

iii. **Luz Romero** was born prior to 1831.

iv. **Antonia Romero** was born circa 1838 in Tucson.

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33201866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 375-378.
33211867 Arizona Territorial Census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 489-492.
3322Bernardo Remore household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 3, dwelling 33, family 34.
3323Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:205-207.
3324Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:207-209.
3325Pima County Deed Record Entry 6:342.
3326AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 46 on 16 March 1848.
3327Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 56, no. 107, AHS/SAD.
3330Felipe Romero household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 15, dwelling 140, family 144.
3331Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 15, no. 28, AHS/SAD.
33321864 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 1136.
3333Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:215-216.
Francisco Romero was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 24 December 1783. At the time, he had a 31 peso debit in his account. In 1791 and 1792 he was a Carabineer and had a 36 peso debt in 1791 and a 69 peso credit the following year. It is possible that one of the three Francisco Romeros living in Tucson in 1817 is this man.

There were three contemporaneous Francisco Romeros at Tucson in 1817 and 1831, however, they can be distinguished because two were called the 1st and 2nd, and the third did not have a nickname.

Francisco Romero was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio as early as August 1816, when he was working with the remount herd and was called “Distinguished”. In 1831, a soldier by this name was living there with another adult named Carmen Romero.

Francisco Romero (el primero) a soldier at the Tucson Presidio as early as February 1802. In August 1816 he was with the guard and on 1 January 1817 he was working with the King’s cattle herd and had been assigned a bonus of 112 reales. Francisco was married prior to 1831 to Juliana Amado. In 1831, Francisco was an invalid soldier at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife and daughter.

Francisco Romero and Juliana Amado were the parents of one child:

i. Dolores Romero was a child in 1831.

Francisco Romero (el segundo) was a soldier at the Presidio as early as February 1802. He guarded the King’s cattle in August 1816. He was in the hospital in May 1818 (By December 1818 he was an invalid. He was married prior to 1831 to Geronima Amaya. In 1831, Francisco was an invalid soldier at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife, son Tomas, and a child named Pedro Martinez.

Francisco Romero and Geronima Amaya were the parents of one child:

i. Tomás Romero was a child in 1831.

Francisco Romero was married to Manuela Burruel.

Francisco Romero and Manuela Burruel were the parents of one child:

i. Juan Bautista Gregorio Romero was born on 11 April 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 4 September 1844 in Tucson. His godparents were Francisco Castro and Ramona Ruiz.

Francisco Romero was born about 4 October 1822 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico a son of José Romero and Soledad Saenz [Saiz], although another source states his father was Marcelino Romero, this is incorrect. A child

3334 Dobyns 1976:158.
3335 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
3336 AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816; Dobyns 1976:160.
3338 AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
3339 AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816; Dobyns 1976:160.
3341 AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
3342 AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816; AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, May 1818; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.
3344 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 120, no. 158.
named Francisco lived with this couple in 1831 and Francisco inherited land from José Romero. Francisco was married prior to 1853 to Victorianna Ocoboa. Victorianna was born in 1833-1834 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico probably a daughter of Alvino Ocoboa and Dolores Soza. Her brother Tomás was a Presidio soldier killed by Indians in May 1848.

In 1851, Francisco was employed as a scout by the Mexican Army. On one expedition, he traveled to Tres Alamos to escort workers who were cultivating crops there. The last roster of soldiers for the Tucson Presidio lists Private Francisco Romero, who was out sick when the list was made in September 1855. In July 1858, Francisco and Victorianna were godparents to Maria Bernarda Saenz, daughter of Rafael Saenz and Dolores Orozco.

On 6 August 1860, Francisco was a farmer with real estate valued at $100 and personal property valued at $100. Next door lived Victorianna’s probable sister, Petra Ocoboa de Ramirez. On 18 October 1861, Francisco and Victorianna were godparents for Maria Amelia Cleco, daughter of Juan Cleco and Concepcion Romero.

On 2 March 1864, Francisco and Victorianna were godparents for Juan Francisco Lopez, son of Juan Lopez and Maria Rios. On 23 March 1864, the couple were padrinos for Maria Guadalupe Solano Leon, daughter of Francisco Solano Leon and Ramona Elias. In April 1864, the Romeros owned a farm in Tucson valued at $100 and $500 in personal possessions. On 6 May 1864, the couple were godparents to Maria Ascencion Pacheco, daughter of Refugio Pacheco and Paula Cruz. In 1865, the Romeros sold their house on Main Street to Don Jesus Redondo in Tucson for the sum of 1,100 pesos in gold or silver.

In 1866, the couple were godparents to Francisco Romero, son of Fructuoso Romero and Braulia Gonzales. In March 1867, the Territorial Census taker found Francisco, Victorianna, and their two children (Pablo and Favino) living in Tucson.
On 18 June 1870, Francisco farmed in Tucson. He owned real estate valued at $3,000 and personal property worth $2,000. He, his wife, and daughter Paula could not read or write.3365 It is obvious that the Romeros were quite wealthy during this period. However, this did not last. Between May 1869 and March 1870 he lost horses, mules, and 28 head of cattle (total value $1,100) to the Apache. He moved for a while to Sonora because he considered the highways and fields unsafe for travel.3366 On 3 September 1870, Francisco and Victoriana were godparents to Juan Bautista Dorame, son of Jesús and Ruperta Dorame.3367 Fifteen days later they were godparents to María Angelita Munguía, daughter of Francisco Munguía and Matilda Carrillo.3368

Francisco Romero was a member of the party that left Tucson and traveled to Camp Grant in January 1871. This group massacred many Apache who were receiving rations at the camp from the United States government. A number of children survived the attack and Francisco Romero kept one in his house in Tucson.3369 On 3 September 1872, Francisco purchased a field property from Hiram Stevens and Petra Santa Cruz for $1,200.3370 On 1 July 1873, Francisco and Victoria sold a field property to Anita Orosco for $500.3371 Francisco purchased three Tucson lots on 1 September 1873—Lot 8 of Block 42, Lot 11 of Block 135, and Lot 8 of Block 82.3372

The raid failed to solve the problems of Tucson ranchers. The Apaches continued to raid and in March 1874 two mules belonging to Romero were stolen from Heran's ranch. Five men followed the Apache and one, Simón Sanches, was killed by them.3373

In March 1875 Romero teamed up with William Zeckendorf and prospected for gold and silver on the eastern slopes of the Santa Catalina Mountains. They named their mine the Florencia.3374 It is probable that Romero occupied the site now called the Romero Ruin at this time. Francisco and Victoriana lived at the site by themselves and were in a constant state of warfare with the Apache. They would capture cattle at night and Francisco would chase after them, armed with a brace of pistols and a rim fire .44 carbine. This gun was superior to the Apache weapons, and he was reported to have shot many of them. However, Francisco's grandson Fabian, Jr. reported that his body bore the scars from the arrows and lances of the Apache.3375 It is unlikely that the Romeros lived at the site for long.3376 They returned to Tucson to live. Also at this time, Romero helped with the construction of the St. Augustine church by bringing lumber from nearby areas.3377

Francisco was registered to vote in Pima County from 1876 onward.3378 Francisco continued farming along the Santa Cruz River, working on the west side of Flowing Wells. Francisco purchased thne northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 13 South, Range 13 East from Ramón and Soledad Romero for $250 on 16 September 1878.3379 On 20 May 1879, Francisco sold Lot 8 of Block 82 to the City of Tucson for $25.3380 On 7 June 1879, Francisco purchased the deed for Lot 5 of Block 250 from the City of Tucson for $25.3381

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3365 Francisco Romero household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 75, dwelling 832, family 832.
3366 Arizona Enterprise, 10 March 1892.
3367 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:132.
3368 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:133.
3369 Officer 1989:403.
3370 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:734-736.
3371 Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:49-51.
3373 Arizona Citizen, 14 March 1874.
3374 Arizona Citizen, 6 March 1875, 1:3.
3375 Interview with Fabian Romero, Jr. Donald Page file, AHS/SAD.
3376 Swartz and Doelle. 1996.
3377 Francisco Romero biographical file, AHS/SAD.
3378 Pima County Great Registers.
3379 Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:420-423.
3380 Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:235-237.
3381 Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:324-326.
In June 1880, the Romero family lived on Main Street (corner of Main and Paseo Redondo) in Tucson. Francisco Romero joined the Society of Arizona Pioneers in 1884. On 2 December 1887, Francisco and his son Fabian made an agreement about an irrigation ditch. In 1889, the *Arizona Daily Star* complained about the Romero home on Main Street. The Romeros lived across the street from prominent Tucsonans Sam Hughes, Hiram Stevens, and E. N. Fish. A mesquite fence and piles of refuse were blamed for causing sickness among neighborhood residents.

On 24 May 1901, the Romeros satisfied a mortgage. Francisco died on 11 September 1905 at his home at 192 N. Main Avenue in Tucson from chronic nephritis. A short obituary was published in the *Tucson Citizen* on 13 September 1905:

> *Funeral services over the remains of Francisco Romero were held this morning from the Cathedral. Romero was one of the pioneers here. He was 87 years old and was born in Tucson. His father was also born here. At one time he was quite wealthy and owned a great deal of land. Members of the Arizona Pioneer Historical Society attended the funeral.*

The administrator of his estate was J. Knox Corbett. He left behind 30 acres of land along North Main Street, valued at $20,000. His son Fabian Romero had mortgaged the land to Albert Steinfeld for $15,000. Victoriana died on 19 January 1908 in Tucson from “La Grippe.” Her obituary appeared in the 20 January 1908 issue of the *Tucson Citizen*:

> "A PIONEER PASSED AWAY
Mrs. Victoriana Romero, Native of Tucson, Died Here Sunday

Funeral services were held this afternoon from the Cathedral over the remains of Mrs. Victoriana Romero, one of the oldest residents of Tucson. Mrs. Romero was a native of the Old Pueblo and her father and mother were also natives of this city, her family being one of the oldest in Southern Arizona. Her death was due to an attack of la gripppe. She was seized with the malady about a week ago and the illness proved fatal. She passed away Sunday. She is survived by a number of children, grand children and great grandchildren. The Romero estate was quite extensive here and included the greater portion of the valley land, which has now become one of the residence districts of Tucson. Mrs. Romero was the widow of Francisco Romero, who was one of the Tucson pioneers. A large number of friends attended the funeral. She was 75 years old."

The Romeros were originally buried in the Catholic Cemetery along Court Street. Their bodies were probably moved to Holy Hope Cemetery in 1909.

Francisco Romero and Victoriana Ocoboa were the parents of six children:

i. **Paula Romero** was born about 1853 in Sonora, Mexico. She was married to **Joseph B. Holt**. Joseph was born circa 1858 in Arizona, son of Solidad Borquez. In June 1880, the Holts lived with Paula’s parents on Main Street in Tucson. Mr. Holt worked as a farmer. An older woman, Soledad Herran was living with the couple and may be related to Paula. A daughter was born to the couple on 29 June 1880. Paula died on 13 November 1883 in Tucson from “febris puerperalis,” complications from childbirth, and was buried in the Catholic Cemetery in Tucson. On 22 June 1900, Joseph was living on North Main Street with his brother-

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3382 Francisco Romero household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 25, dwelling 178, family 255.
3383 Pima County Misc. Records 4:117.
3386 Death Certificate, City of Tucson, 1905 no. 4121.
3387 Pima County Probate Court, File 1521.
3388 Death Certificate, City of Tucson, 1908 no. 2331.
3389 J. B. Holt household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 25, dwelling 178, family 256.
3391 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:6. She was reported to be 30 years old.
in-law Fabian Romero.\textsuperscript{3392} Joseph died on 7 February 1911 at 721 N. 3\textsuperscript{rd} Avenue from pulmonary tuberculosis.\textsuperscript{3393} He is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

\textbf{Antonio Romero} was born about 1857 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.

\textbf{José Zeno Romero} was born on 23 June 1862 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. He was baptized on 28 August 1862 in Tucson, with Manuel Ignacio Elías and his wife Isadora Marquez as godparents.\textsuperscript{3394}

\textbf{José Fabian Romero} was born in January 1865 in Arizona Territory. He was baptized on 26 February 1866 (aged 13 months) in Tucson, with Manuel Ortega and Anna Bonilla as his godparents.\textsuperscript{3395} He was married on 19 December 1884 in Pima County to \textbf{Bernardina Aragon}. Bernardina was born in March 1868 and was baptized on 30 May 1868 in Tucson, the daughter of Ysidoro Aragon and Enemecia Dorame.\textsuperscript{3396} On 22 June 1900, Fabian and Bernardina lived at 192 North Main with their children: Carmen, Victoria, Julia, Fabian, Paula, María, and Bernardina. Fabian was working as a stock raiser.\textsuperscript{3397} Fabian died from diabetes and acute bronchopneumonia at his home at 151 W. Council Street on 24 December 1916.\textsuperscript{3398} He is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery. In January 1920, Bernardina lived with seven children–Victoria, Fabian, Paulina, Frank, Max, Arthur, and Juan–in Tucson. She and her sons Fabian and Frank were listed as general farmers.\textsuperscript{3399}

\textbf{Pablo Romero} was born about 1865 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory.

\textbf{Carmen Romero} was born in 1870/1871 in Arizona Territory.

José Romero was married prior to 1831 to Ramona Rios. In 1831, José was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife.\textsuperscript{3400} There was a José Romero at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, working with the King’s cattle.\textsuperscript{3401} From June through October 1818 this individual guarded the King’s cattle and was sent to New Mexico for November and December.\textsuperscript{3402} It is uncertain if these are the same individuals.

Don José Maximo Romero was baptized on 2 June 1776 at San Miguel de Oposura, son of Pablo Faustino Romero and Luisa Bohorques.\textsuperscript{3403} He was of Spanish origin. José enlisted as a Cadet on 1 March 1790 at Tucson. By 1796 he had served in 12 campaigns against the Apache.\textsuperscript{3404} In 1797, Cadet Don José Romero was listed as living in Tucson.\textsuperscript{3405} This Josef had a 89 peso debit in his account in 1791 and a 63 peso debit in 1792.\textsuperscript{3406} A José Romero was the Second Lieutenant in February 1802, sent to Arispe to collect the payroll.\textsuperscript{3407}

It is unclear whether José remained in Tucson. It is possible he is the José Romero who was married prior to 1822 to Soledad Saenz. On 8 June 1823, Romero was the commander of the Tucson Presidio and left for an

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item\textsuperscript{3392}Fabian Romero 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 49, page 24A, dwelling 571, family 582.
\item\textsuperscript{3393}Death Certificate, Arizona Territorial Board of Health, 1911 no. 2499.
\item\textsuperscript{3394}St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:16 no. 133.
\item\textsuperscript{3395}St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:35 no. 41
\item\textsuperscript{3396}St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:73; Aragon family file, AHS/SAD.
\item\textsuperscript{3397}Fabian Romero 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 49, page 24A, dwelling 571, family 582.
\item\textsuperscript{3398}El Tucsonense, 27 December 1916, 3:4; Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, 1916 no. 2703.
\item\textsuperscript{3399}Bernardino Romero household, 1920 US census, Pima County, Arizona, population schedule, Tucson, ED 90, SD 2, sheet 2A, dwelling 29, family 31.
\item\textsuperscript{3400}McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.
\item\textsuperscript{3401}Dobyns 1976:160.
\item\textsuperscript{3402}AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.
\item\textsuperscript{3403}AGI, GUAD 289.
\item\textsuperscript{3404}AGS, Section 7278, page 115.
\item\textsuperscript{3405}Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
\item\textsuperscript{3406}AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
\item\textsuperscript{3407}AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
expedition to California with ten men, not returning for three years. In 1831, the couple were living in a civilian household in Tucson with their three children, Francisco, Francisca [?], and Maríana. Next door was the family of Ignacio Saenz and Magdalena Urrea. José purchased a property “in front of the Old Guard House of the Presidio where a row of pomegranate trees runs straight toward the north, there... is a small corner belonging to my sister...”.

José Maximo Romero and Soledad Saenz were the parents of three children:

i. Francisco Romero was born in 1822 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

ii. Francisca [?] Romero was a child in 1831.

iii. Maríana Romero was born prior to 1831.

José Reyes Demetrio Romero was born on 22 December 1847 the son of Juan Romero and Trinidad León. Demetrio, formally named José Reyes Demetrio Romero, was baptized by the couple on 6 January 1848 with Ramón Pacheco and Gertrudis Herreros acting as godparents. The couple’s oldest daughter María was baptized as María del Pilar Leonarda Romero on 12 February 1847 by Father García Rojas, with Rafael Sais and María Sais serving as godparents.

On 22 July 1860, the census taker found 35-year-old Trinidad León in Tucson with her five living children, María 11, Demetrio 10, Petra 9, Eulalia 5, and Juan 1/12. The 1864 census revealed that Trinidad had been born in Sonora about 1826 and had moved to Tucson around 1839. Her son Juan had apparently died between 1860 and 1864. The family lived only a few houses away from Francisco Solano León and it is possible that the families were related. On 11 February 1866, Demetrio was a godparent with Cleofa León to María Manuela Ramona Munguía, daughter of Jesús Munguía and Luisa Campas. By April 1866 Trinidad may have been married to Ygnacio Duarte. A woman by that name was listed before the five Romero children; María, Demetrio, Petra, Eulalia, and Maríana. The following March, Ygnacio Duarte is not listed with the family. Instead, Trinidad and her children Demetrio, María, Petra, and Eulalia; are living with an older woman named Maríana Grijalva.

The 1870 census finds Demetrio living with his mother Trinidad, who was working as a laundress; his probable grandmother Mariana Grijalba, who was 73 and was reported to have been born in Arizona; and his sister and brother-in-law, Jesús and María Mondrudroga. Demetrio owned $400 in real estate and $100 personal property in that year.

On 5 June 1880, Trinidad “Leone” headed a household living at 72 Stone Avenue. She was keeping house while son Demetrio was working as a merchant. Also in the household were a woman and two children; H. Marelis (Morales?) age 23, Morea Marelis (María Morales?) age 11, and Refilda Marelis age 10; as well as a 13-year-old boy named T. Deas, who was working as a clerk. The relationship of the three females is listed as “daughter” but it remains unclear if this is correct.

Demetrio was married about 1871 to Paz Leon. Paz León was born circa January 1847 in Tucson, daughter of Francisco Solano León and Ramona Elías. In 28 June 1864, Paz was a godparent with her father to an Apache boy.

3410 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 9, no. 17, AHS/SAD.
3411 Magdalena Catholic Church Records 2:199.
3412 Magdalena Catholic Church Records 2:126.
3413 Trinidad household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 2, dwelling 16, family 14.
3414 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, no. 976-981.
3415 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:30 no. 17.
3416 1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, no. 336-342.
3417 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson no. 554-559.
3419 Trinidad Leone household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 12, dwelling 72, family 98.
Francisco Xavier.  

On 1 October 1866 she was a godparent to Manuel María Pacheco, son of Refugio Pacheco and Paula Cruz. She was a member of the 2nd Corona of the Rosary Society in 1867.

In 1900, Demetrio and his family lived in precinct No. 1 in Tucson. Demetrio was apparently not employed. Son Francisco was working as a clerk at a dry goods store and son Demetrio Jr. was a day laborer. The family was immersed in the Mexican culture in Tucson, with only daughter Lolita speaking English.

After her mother’s death Paz received lot 9 and a portion of lot 12 in Block 80, along with subdivisions of lots 10 and 11 of Block 79. In 1910 the Romero family lived near W. Franklin Street, perhaps in the old family home, although they are listed as renters. Son Francisco was working as a Pullman conductor and son Demetrio was an office clerk. Paz and Demetrio sold lots 44 and 45 of Block 79 to the Arizona Home Building and Construction Company in July 1910 for $1,000. Demetrio could not write, so he signed the contract with his mark.

Demetrio died at home at 11:30 p.m. on 27 October 1911 after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage the day before. He was buried in Holy Hope Cemetery on 29 October 1911. Paz left Tucson afterward, she does not appear on the 1920 census in Arizona. According to relatives, she moved to Los Angeles and was seldom heard from. She was deceased prior to June 1926.

Demetrio Romero and Paz León were the parents of five children:

i. **Francisco (Frank) Romero** was born in September 1882.

ii. **Demetrio Romero, Jr.** was born on 7 March 1884 in Tucson.

iii. **Unknown Romero** (the 1900 census indicates one child died young).

iv. **Maria Josephine Romero** was born in January 1888 in Tucson.

v. **Dolores Lolita B. Romero** was born on 24 August 1890 in Tucson.

**José Pio Romero** was married to Manuela Burruel. José was listed on 26 May 1848 among the men who could vote in Tucson. He was a Sergeant in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855. He was serving with the boundary escort at that time. On 5 June 1856, Pio sold a field property belonging to his son Juan Romero to Mark Aldrich for $50. José Pio Romero and Manuela Burruel were the parents of two children:

i. **Francisca Romero** was married in 1848 to Manuel Soto.

ii. **Juan Romero** was born prior to 1856.

**Juan Romero** was married to Petra Ramirez. In 1831, they lived in a civilian household in Tucson with their son Juan. Juan Romero and Petra Ramirez were the parents of one child:
i. **Juan Romero** was a child in 1831.

**Juan Romero** was married prior to 1847 to **Trinidad Leon**. Trinidad was born on 19 March 1824 in Santa Cruz, Sonora, Mexico. Juan and Trinidad were living in Tucson with their daughter María and son José Demetrio in 1848.³⁴³⁴ Juan appears to have died between 1848 and 1860.

On 22 July 1860, Trinidad and her children (surname listed as Leon) were living in Tucson.³⁴³⁵ In 1864, Trinidad and her family lived in Tucson (children are surnamed Leon).³⁴³⁶ In March 1866, María and her children–Demetrio, Petra, Eulalio, and Mariana, were living in Tucson.³⁴³⁷ In March 1867, Trinidad was living with four children and an adult woman named Mariana Grijalva.³⁴³⁸

On 3 June 1870, Trinidad was living with her son Demetrio, daughter María, María’s husband Jesús Mondurdroga, and Mariana Grijalva, who was a 73-year-old Arizona native.³⁴³⁹

On 5 June 1880, Trinidad lived with her son Demetrio and three daughters (their names are garbled in the original census record) on Stone Avenue. Trinidad was keeping house.³⁴⁴⁰ Trinidad was married between 1880 and 1900 to (–?–) **Morales**.

In June 1900, Trinidad lived with her daughter Eulalia Morales at 231 N. 3rd Avenue in Tucson.³⁴⁴¹ Trinidad died on 4 May 1903 at her home on 3rd Avenue in Tucson from “general debility and chronic inflammation of the bowels”.³⁴⁴²

Juan Romero and Trinidad Leon were the parents of seven children (four alive in 1900):

i. **María del Pilar Leonarda Romero** was baptized on 12 February 1847 at San Xavier del Bac, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were Rafael Saiz and María Saiz.³⁴⁴³ María was married to **Jesús Mindes Manduraga**.

ii. **José Reyes Demetrio Romero** was baptized on 6 January 1848 in Tucson. His godparents were Ramón Pacheco and Gertrudis Herreras.³⁴⁴⁴ Demetrio was married to **Paz Leon**.

iii. **Petra Romero** was born about 1851 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Petra was married to **Ygnacio Varela**.

iv. **Eulalia Romero** was born about 1855 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Eulalia was married to (–?–) **Morales**. She was living with her mother at 231 N. 3rd Avenue in Tucson in June 1900.³⁴⁴⁵ On 22 April 1910, Eulalia lived with her sister Petra Morales at 231 N. Stone Avenue.³⁴⁴⁶ On 3 January 1920, Eulalia lived at 231 N. 3rd Avenue with her adopted daughter Guadalupe and Guadalupe’s son Ernesto Cote.³⁴⁴⁷ Her sister Petra lived

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³⁴³⁴AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
³⁴³⁵Trinidad Leon household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 2, dwelling 16, family 14.
³⁴³⁶1864 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 975-979.
³⁴³⁷1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 338-342.
³⁴³⁸1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 554-559.
³⁴⁴⁰Trinidad Leone household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 12, dwelling 72, family 98.
³⁴⁴¹Trinidad Morales household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, Tucson, ED 47, SD 11, sheet 14A, dwelling 287, family 301.
³⁴⁴²Return of a Death, City of Tucson, Burial permit No. 2015.
³⁴⁴³Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 126.
³⁴⁴⁴Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 199.
³⁴⁴⁵Trinidad Morales household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, Tucson, ED 47, SD 11, sheet 14A, dwelling 287, family 301.
³⁴⁴⁶Eulalía Morales household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 100, sheet 12B, dwelling 170, family 172.
nearby. On 9 April 1930, she was living with Guadalupe, and two roomers at 229 3rd Avenue.\footnote{Eulalia Morales household, 1930 US census, Pima County, Arizona, Tucson, ED 29, SD 3, sheet 11B, dwelling 262, family 262.} Again, her sister Petra lived nearby. Eulalia died on 3 August 1931 at 114 N. 3rd Avenue from natural causes.\footnote{Arizona State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, State File no. 247.}

\vspace{1ex}

v. \textbf{Mariana Romero} was born circa 1864/1866 (may be a granddaughter).

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{Juan Bautista Romero} was born circa June 1754, son of Nicolas Romero and Maria Figenia Perea Grijalva.\footnote{Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.} He was baptized on 29 June 1754 at Guevavi by Father Francisco Pauer, with Juan Bautista Morriseta acting as his godfather.\footnote{Mission 200 Database; Guevavi-Suamca Baptism Register page 102, no. 129.} At age 22 he was living at the Presidio of Tubac. He was five ft tall and a Roman Catholic. He had large black eyes, black hair, and a sharp nose. He enlisted for 10 years on 25 January 1777, his enlistment witnessed by a Sergeant in the company.\footnote{Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.} Bautista was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 24 December 1783, with a nine peso credit in his account.\footnote{AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.} He was promoted to Carabineer on 28 August 1784 and to Corporal on 20 December 1786.\footnote{Collins 1970:18; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.} In 1791 he was still a Corporal. He had 1 134 peso debt in his account that year and a 50 peso credit the next year.\footnote{McCarty 1976:126.} Bautista was married prior to 1797 to \textbf{Loreta Cota}. In 1797, Bautista was a Corporal and was living there with his wife, two sons, and two daughters.\footnote{Mission 2000 Database.} He was still a corporal on 1 January 1798, when he witnessed Juan Maria Castro’s and Jose Antonio Granillo’s enlistment papers.\footnote{AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Presidio of Tucson, May 1818, Filacion Juan Ygnacio Romero.} He was a sergeant on 1 August 1808 when he witnessed enlistment papers.\footnote{McCarty 1997:9.} Loreta died prior to 1815.\footnote{McCarty 1976:121.}

Juan Bautista Romero and Loreta Cota were the parents of three children:

\begin{itemize}
\item i. \textbf{Juan Ygnacio Romero} was born circa 1793-1794 at Tucson, Sonora.
\item ii. \textbf{Manuel Romero} was married to \textbf{Maria Soledad Saenz} on 20 February 1821 at Tubac, Sonora.\footnote{Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.} Maria was the daughter of Juan Saenz and Maria Sosa.
\item iii. \textbf{Crisanta Romero} was married to \textbf{Ignacio Cruz} on 6 February 1815 at Tubac.\footnote{Dobyns 1976:157.}
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Juan Ygnacio Romero} was born circa 1792-1793 at the Presidio of Tucson, Sonora, son of Don Juan Bautista Romero and Doña Loreta Cota. At age 22 he was living at the Presidio of Tubac, where his father was the Commander. He was five feet one [possibly two] inches tall, and a Roman Catholic. He had black hair and eyebrows, brown eyes, a regular nose, and had one mole on his left cheek. He enlisted for ten years on 1 May 1816, with Sergeant Jose Maria Gonzales and Corporal Carlos Martinez witnessing the enlistment.\footnote{Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.} He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817, in charge of ordinance.\footnote{McCarty 1976:121.} It is possible this is the same Juan Romero who was the third elected mayor of Tucson, serving in 1827.\footnote{McCarty 1976:160.} In March 1827, Juan called an emergency meeting at his
house and organized the repair of the town wall, due to the threat of attack by Yaqui. Juan purchased a property from Ana Maria Romero after 1828. In March 1830, Juan offered to fight Apaches. In 1831, Juan was an invalid soldier living in Tucson with his wife Rita Urias and son Bernardo Romero.

Juan Ygnacio Romero and Rita Urias were the parents of one child:

i. **Bernardo Romero** was a child in 1831.

   **Juan Ygnacio Romero** was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was working with the remount herd.

   **Macario Romero** was born in January 1849 in Arizona, son of Pio Romero and Manuela Burrue. On 6 August 1860, Macario lived in Tucson with his mother, siblings Ramón and Juan, Ramon’s wife Soledad, and two other boys, Elijio de Lyon and Crecencio Burrue. Macario was married first circa 1869 to **Petra Ruelas**. Petra was born circa 1852 in Sonora, Mexico. On 2 June 1870 the couple and their son Manuel lived in Tucson. Manuel worked as a laborer and they owned $150 in real estate and $100 in personal property. Petra died on 18 November 1872 and was buried on 20 November 1872 in Tucson.

   He was married on 22 March 1874 in Pima County to **Concepcion Estrada**. Concepcion was born in 1846/1850 in Mexico.

   On 23 June 1900, the Romero family lived at 324 N. 10th Avenue in Tucson. Besides Macario and Concepcion the household included Macario worked as a farm laborer while two of his sons, Dionisio and Juan, worked as day laborers. Macario died on 7 September 1901 in “North” Tucson from asthma. Concepcion died on 7 September 1944 at 640 West Mabel Street from senility. She was buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

Macario Romero and Petra Burrue were the parents of two children:

i. **Manuel Romero** was born on 26 May 1869 and was baptized on 3 July 1869. His godparents were Canuto Moreno and Marta Soqui.

ii. **Jesús María Romero** was born on 18 August 1872 and was baptized on 16 August 1872. His godparents were Albino Ocobo and Soledad Delerana. Jesús died on 4 May 1877 and was buried the same day.

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3465 McCarty 1997:11.
3466 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 9, no. 17, AHS/SAD.
3467 Officer 1989:119.
3470 Ramon Romero household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 19, dwelling 177, family 185.
3471 Macario Romero household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 6, dwelling 62, family 63.
3472 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:67.
3474 Macario Romero household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 49, sheet 27A, dwelling 629, family 642.
3475 Return of a Death, City of Tucson, Record No. 1374.
3476 Arizona State Department of Health, Division of Vital Statistics, State File No. 343, Registrar’s No. 834.
3477 San Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:104.
3478 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:183.
3479 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:131.
Macario Romero and Concepcion Estrada were the parents of twelve children (four died prior to 1900):

i. **Dionisio Romero** was born in February 1877 in Arizona. Dionicio was killed by a falling adobe wall about three miles southwest of Tucson on 16 September 1908.  

ii. **Juan Romero** was born in June 1879 in Arizona.  

iii. **Adelia/Ariela Romero** was born in March 1881 in Arizona. She was married to (?–?, possibly Francisco) Castro.  

iv. **Macario Romero, Jr.** was born in April 1886 in Arizona. Macario died on 3 September 1902 from “la gripe” at a Court Street address in Tucson.  

v. **María Romero** was born in May 1887 in Arizona.  

vi. **Carmen Romero** was born in June 1888 in Arizona.  

vii. **José Romero** was born in April 1893 in Arizona.  

viii. **Pablo Romero** was born in February 1898 in Arizona.  

**Manuel Romero** was the 2nd Alférez at the Tucson Military Colony on 17 June 1852, when the colony was attacked by 300 Apache. He led the first counterattacking force. Manuel was the military commander of the Presidio in August 1852, when Juan Grijalva petitioned him for a title paper. He gave a tract of land to Ana María Ramirez on 12 October 1854 while commander of the Presidio. He was a Lieutenant at the Tucson Presidio on 1 September 1855. He was serving with the boundary escort at that time. In 1862, Manuel was in the possession of land that had belonged to Ursula Mendoza de Solares. She and her husband Manuel Solares petitioned William Oury for the return of her field property.  

**María del Pilar Leonarda Romero** was baptized on 12 February 1847 at San Xavier del Bac, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Juan Romero and Trinidad Leon. María was married on 27 April 1867 to Jesús Mindes Banduraga (surname is also spelled Mendenga, Vanduraga, and Manduraga). Francisco Gomes, Jesús Valenzuela, John B. Allen, and Antonio Urdangarin [?–?, probably Manduraga] acted as witnesses and sponsors to the wedding. Jesús was born on 24 December 1846 (according to his death certificate), a native of Caborca, Sonora, Mexico and was the son of Rafael Mindes and Rosalia Manduraga. He moved to Arizona in 1860. Jesús was living at Rancho de Las Libertad [probably located somewhere near Tucson] in March 1867 with two family members, Manuel and Ampurana. Jesús and John B. Allen sold a property on the east side of Main Street to Francis Goodwin on 13 February 1869. On 16 October 1869 Jesús and María sold land located on the west side of the Santa Cruz nine miles from Tucson for $2,000 to John B. Allen. A neighboring parcel was owned by Manuel Bandurraga, a probable relative. Two days later John Allen returned the property to María “for better maintenance, support, and livelihood” with the land to be passed on to María’s children. It is possible that María and John Allen had some sort of relationship, and that he was the father of these children.

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3480Return of a Death, Health Department, Pima County, Record No. 754, Burial Permit No. 483.  
3481Return of a Death, City of Tucson, Record No. 1498.  
3482*El Sonorense*, 23 July 1852.  
3483Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 79, field no. 4, AHS/SAD.  
3485Officer 1989:331.  
3486Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 52, AHS/SAD.  
3487Pima County Misc. Records 1:55-56.  
3488St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:24.  
34891867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 584-586.  
3490Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:313-314.  
3491Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:365-366.  
3492Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:366-368.
Jesús and María have not been located on the 1870 census. In July 1878, María went to the Pima County Probate Court asking to sell land belonging to three of her children: Rafila, Maguel, and Maríana.ção 1878, María went to the Pima County Probate Court asking to sell land belonging to three of her children: Rafila, Maguel, and Maríana. This is probably the land that John B. Allen had given to María for her children.

In June 1880, Jesús and María lived with three children—Alblaido, Miguel, and Maríanna—in the 6th District of Tucson. Jesús was working as a laborer while his wife kept house.494

On 12 June 1900, the couple, their children Miguel, Maríana, and Roberto; and their daughter Rafaela and her husband Ignacio Riesgo, all lived at 349 9th Street in Tucson. Jesús was working as a miner, son-in-law Ignacio as a compactor [?], and son Miguel as a store salesman.495

On 22 April 1910, the couple, their son Ruperto, and two grandsons, Ronerto and Ygnacio Banduraga, all lived at 347 E. 7th Street in Tucson. Jesús was still working as a miner.496

On 2 January 1920, Jesús and María owned a home at 222 N. Hoff Street in Tucson. Jesús was still working as a copper miner.497

Jesús died on 13 November 1924 at their home at 22 Hoff Street from pulmonary tuberculosis.498

María died on 6 January 1931 at 227 N. 3rd Street in Tucson from myocarditis.499

Jesús Mindes Banduraga and María del Pilar Leonarda Romero were the parents of thirteen children (nine died before 1900):

i. **María Raphaela Pascuala Banduraga** was born on 17 May 1870 and was baptized on 24 May 1870 in Tucson. Her godparents were Antonio Grijalva and Trinidad León.500 Rafaela was married on 7 May 1898 in Pima County to **Ignacio Riesgo**.501

ii. **Miguel Banduraga** was born on 5 July 1873 and was baptized on 7 July 1873 in Tucson. His godparents were José Gomez and Eloisa Bon.502 He died on 1 August 1873 and was buried in Tucson on 2 August 1873.503

iii. **Miguel Facundo Banduraga** was born on 27 November 1875 in Arizona and was baptized on 4 December 1875. His godparents were Esquipula Munguia and Felipa Escalante.504

iv. **Maríana Banduraga** was born in April 1879 in Arizona. She was married on 13 January 1904 in Pima County to **Charles Loebs**.505 Charles was murdered by gunshot in Tucson on 23 December 1917 in Pastime Park.506

v. **Ruperto Banduraga** was born in April 1887 in Arizona.507

**Matias Romero** was the son of Antonio Romero and Petra Gallardo. In 1831, Matias and his sister Josefa were living in Tucson with their parents.507 Matias was married to **Rosa Arriola**. On 26 May 1848, Matias was...
among the men who could vote in Tucson. On 1 September 1855, he was a Private in the Cavalry, on duty with the remount herd. Matias Romero and Rosa Arriola were the parents of one child:

i. **Maria Ramona Atanacia Romero** was born on 11 August 1846. She was baptized on 31 August 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were Francisco Dias and Bernarda Gonzáles.

Don **Pablo Faustino Romero** was baptized on 19 March 1741 at the Presidio of Fronteras, son of Gregorio Romero and Josefa Gauna. He served as a godfather for Maria Francisca de la Soledad Romero at Guevavi on 16 February 1760. He was married on 22 September 1770 in San Miguel de Orcasitas to Doña **Luisa Bohorques**. He began his military in the military on 8 May 1776. Pablo was the commander of the Tucson Presidio after Allande. He was appointed in early 1788 after being recommended for bravery and his knowledge of the territory. He was killed on 30 June 1788 near Arizpe while traveling to report on his successful campaigns against the Apache. He was buried in Arísppe on 31 July 1788, without having received the sacraments. After his death Luisa began proceedings to get a pension to help care for her four living children. Her son José Maximo remained in Tucson and enlisted in the army in 1790.

Luisa was later married to **Simon Maldonado** and was living with him and their children when the 1797 census was taken in Tucson.

Pablo Faustino Romero and Luisa Bohorques were the parents of four children:

i. **José Maximo Romero** was born on 30 May 1776 and was baptized on 2 June 1776 at San Miguel de Oposura.

ii. **José Ignacio Romero** was born on 28 September 1778 and was baptized on 11 October 1778 at Fronteras, Sonora.

iii. **Juan Pablo Romero** was born on 20 February 1781 and was baptized on 18 March 1781 at Santa Cruz.

iv. **María Josefa Teresa Romero y Bohorques** was born on 18 October 1785 and was baptized on 19 October 1785 at San Miguel de Bacoachi.

**Petra Romero** was born about 1851 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Juan Romero and Trinidad Leon. Petra was married on 17 August 1867 to **Ygnacio Varela**. Jesús Manduraga and Antonio Vrilangarin [?] witnessed the ceremony. Ygancio was born circa 1832, a native of San Miguel, Sonora, Mexico, and was the son of Joaquín Barela and Guadalupe Manjarego.

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3508 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.
3509 Officer 1981:332.
3510 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 76.
3511 AGI, GUAD 289.
3512 Guevavi Baptisms page 120, Mission 2000 database.
3513 AGI, GUAD 289.
3516 AGI, GUAD 289.
3517 Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
3518 AGI, GUAD 289.
3519 AGI, GUAD 289.
3520 AGI, GUAD 289.
3521 AGI, GUAD 289.
3522 Pima County Misc. Records, 1:55-56.
3523 St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:27.
On 24 June 1870 the couple lived at “Laguna,” near Tucson. They owned $2,250 worth of real estate and $1,500 in personal property. \(^{3524}\) The couple has not been located on the 1880 census.

On 22 April 1910, Petra lived with her sister Eulalia Morales at 231 N. Stone Avenue. \(^{3525}\) On 3 January 1920, Petra lived with two grandchildren Roberta Varela and Paulo Varela at 227 N. 3rd Street in Tucson. \(^{3526}\) On 9 April 1930, Petra was living at 227 N. 3rd Street in Tucson with two roomers. \(^{3527}\) Petra died at 844 S. 5th Avenue on 7 May 1936 from “obstruction of intestines cause unknown” with the date of onset “possibly about April 1928”. \(^{3528}\)

Ignacio Varela and Petra Romero were the parents of five children:

i. **Manuel Varela** was born circa July 1868. He was baptized on 25 September 1868 with John B. Allen and Trinidad León as his godparents. \(^{3529}\)

ii. **María Ignacia Varela** was born and baptized on 14 November 1869. Her godparents were Demetrio Romero and Angelita Gomes. \(^{3530}\) This child died as an infant.

iii. **Joaquín Varela** was born on 2 March 1871 and was baptized on 12 March 1871. His godparents were Juanito Elías and Eulalia Morales. \(^{3531}\)

iv. **Francisco Varela** was born and baptized on 8 October 1873 in Tucson. His godparents were Francisco Gomez and Jesús Valenzuela. \(^{3532}\)

v. **Gilibaldo Varela** was born on 1 July 1876 and was baptized in Tucson on 9 July 1876. His godparents were Manuel Vasquez and Teofila Leon. \(^{3533}\) This child died on 3 December 1877 and was buried on 4 December 1877. \(^{3534}\)

**Pio Romero** was married prior to 1848 to **Manuela Burruel**. In early 1848 the couple and their three children—Concepcion, Ramon, and Griselda—lived in Tucson. \(^{3535}\)

Pio Romero and Manuela Burruel were the parents of three children:

i. **Concepcion Romero** was born prior to 1848.

ii. **Ramón Romero** was born circa 1838 in Arizona.

iii. **Griselda Romero** was born prior to 1848.

Ramón Romero was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, He was working with the remount herd. \(^{3536}\)

Ramón Romero was born circa 1838 in Arizona, son of Pio Romero and Manuela Burruel. He was married circa 1868 to **Soledad Sotelo** [one record says she was Soledad Munguia]. Soledad was born circa 1843 in Arizona.

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\(^{3524}\)Ygnacio Varela household, 1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Laguna, page 1.

\(^{3525}\)Eulala Morales household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 100, sheet 12B, dwelling 170, family 172.

\(^{3526}\)Petra Varela household, 1920 US census, Pima County, Arizona, population schedule, Tucson, ED 96, SD 2, sheet 3A, dwelling 59, family 64.

\(^{3527}\)Petra Varela household, 1930 US census, Pima County, Arizona, Tucson, ED29, SD 3, sheet 11B, dwelling 263, family 263.


\(^{3529}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:79.

\(^{3530}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:111.

\(^{3531}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:146.

\(^{3532}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:221.

\(^{3533}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:358.

\(^{3534}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:142.

\(^{3535}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

\(^{3536}\)Dobyns 1976:160.
On 6 August 1860 the couple lived with Ramón’s mother and his brothers Juan and Macario, along with two other boys—Elijio de Lyon and Crecencio Burrel.3537

In 1867, Ramón and Soledad lived in Tucson with their daughter Victoriano and four other children (surname Sotelo)–Pedro, Petra, Francisco, and Regina.3538

On 2 June 1870, Ramón and Soledad lived in Tucson with their two daughters–Regina and Victoriano–next door to Ramón’s brother Macario. Ramón worked as a laborer and they owned $200 in real estate and $100 in personal property.3539 Ramón died on 1 December 1878 in Tucson and was buried the following day.3540

Ramón Romero and Soledad Sotelo were the parents of nine children:

i. María Atanacia Romero was born circa May 1861. She was baptized on 17 October 1861 in Tucson, with Hilario Pacho and Juana Gomez as her godparents.3541

ii. Regina Romero was born circa 1862 in Arizona [may be same as above child].

iii. María Alexandra Romero was baptized on 3 May 1863 in Tucson. Her godparents were Feliciano Romero and Paula Romero.3542

iv. María Atanacia Romero died on 15 January 1864 and was buried the next day in Tucson.3543

v. Victoriana Romero was born circa 1866 in Arizona. She died on 11 May 1877 and was buried the next day in Tucson.3544

vi. Francisca Romero was one month old [?] when she died on 13 December 1870. She was buried in Tucson the following day.3545

vii. Francisca Romero was born circa 1870. She died on 30 October 1875 and was buried the next day in Tucson.3546

viii. Pablo Romero was born and baptized on 26 January 1874. His godparents were Juan Fuentes and Clara Hedina [?].3547

ix. Manuel Nicolas Romero was born circa September 1878. He died on 13 October 1878 and was buried the following day in Tucson.3548

Teodoro Romero was living in Tucson in 1828. He transferred property to his sister Ana Maria Romero in 1828.3549

Don Tomás Romero was a soldier living by himself at the Tucson Presidio in 1831.3550

Distinguished Don Ygnacio Romero was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1801. He was killed by the enemy [probably Apache] on 15 April 1801. He was buried in the Presidio cemetery.3551

3537 Ramon Romero household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 19, dwelling 177, family 185.
3538 Ramón Romero household, 1867 Arizona Territorial census, Tucson, lines 1003-1009.
3539 Ramon Romero household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 5, dwelling 61, family 62.
3540 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:152.
3541 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:14 no. 120.
3542 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:1 no. 5.
3543 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:15 no. 13.
3544 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:132.
3545 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:47.
3546 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:107.
3547 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:231.
3548 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:151.
3549 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 9, deed no. 17, AHS/SAD.
ROSARIO

Doña Juana Rosario sold land to George Leach for 20 pesos on 20 January 1856. She made the sale with the consent of her children, who renounced any rights to the property.3552

RUELAS

Concepcion Ruelas was born circa 1835, daughter of Fernando Ruelas and Teresa Siqueiros. On 3 August 1860, she was living with her mother and three children in Tucson while working as a seamstress. She may not have been married when she had her first three children.3553 Concepcion may have had a relationship with Hilario Pacho between 1860 and 1867 (it is thought that he was the father of three of her children, José Matias, Matilde, and María Concepcion). Hilario was born circa 1835 in Sonora.3554 Concepcion was apparently never formally married to Pacho. The 1864 census lists her as a widow, living in Tucson with mother and her five children–Jesús M., Estevan, Mateo, Julian, and Francisco. Concepcion owned $300 in real estate and $30 in personal property.3555 In March 1867, the couple lived together with Concepcion’s children–Jesús María, Estevan, Matteo, Julio, and Francisco, as well as a small child–Maríano Pacho, who was probably the couple’s child.3556

In 1870, Hilario was working as a saloon keeper and owned $500 worth of property.3557 Concepcion (listed as Josepha) was living separately in Tucson with her seven children (Jesús, Estevan, Mateo, Julio, Francisco, Marcos, and Maria).3558 On 3 September 1872, Concepcion purchased the deed for Lot 5 of Block 209 from the Village of Tucson for $8.43.3559 On 9 April 1879, she sold this property to José Velasco for $500.3560 In 1880, Hilario and Concepcion were living in Maricopa County. Hilario worked as a farmer and Concepcion was keeping house. Six of their children–Estevan, Mateo, Julio, Francisco, Marco, and María–were living with them.3561 On 5 April 1882, Concepcion and Hilario were listed as husband and wife in a deed recorded in Maricopa County, Arizona. They sold Lot 5 of Block 209 to José Velasquez for one dollar.3562 The couple has not been located on the 1900 census.

Hilario Pacho and Concepcion Ruelas were the parents of seven children:

i. Vicente Ruelas was born circa 1853.
ii. Jesús M. Ruelas was born circa 1855-1856.
iii. Estevan Ruelas was born circa 1858.
iv. José Matias Ruelas was born circa 1860. He was baptized on 17 April 1861 in Tucson. His godparents were Jesús M. Elías and Maria Ruelas. Originally the entry in the baptismal register indicated that the father was unknown. Later someone added “Hilario Pacho” in the margin, perhaps indicating the true identity of the father.3563

3552Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:4-5.
3553Teresa Siquierros household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 11, dwelling 110, family 109.
3554Hilario Pacho household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 55, dwelling 634, family 635.
35551864 Territorial Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1010-1016.
35561867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1069-1076.
3557Hilario Pacho household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 55, dwelling 634, family 635.
3558Josepha Rueles household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 22, dwelling 239, family 239.
3559Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:769-771.
3560Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:772-774.
3561Hilario Pacho household, 1880 US census, Maricopa County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Mesa and Tempe City, ED 19, page 11, dwelling 68, family 68.
3562Maricopa County Deed Record Entry 11:609-611.
3563St. Augustine Church Baptisms, 1:13, no. 112.
v. **José Julio Ruelas** was 12 April 1862. He was baptized on 30 August 1862 with Meliton Rios and Vincenta Ruelas serving as his godparents. 3564  
vi. **Matilde [Francisco] Pacho** was born on 14 March 1864. He was baptized on 17 March 1864 with Antonio Camacho and Theodora Camacho acting as godparents. 3565 

vii. **Maria Concepcion Ruelas** was born on 8 May 1869. She was baptized the following day, with Manuel Martinez and Trinidad Romero serving as her godparents. 3566

Feliciano Ruelas was a resident of Tucson who was killed “en manos de los enemigos” while near the town of Imuris on 17 November 1789. He was buried in the cemetery of the town of San Ignacio on 19 November 1789. 3567

Fernando Ruelas was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817, working with the remount herd. 3568 He was married prior to 1831 to Teresa Siqueiros. Teresa was born circa 1797. 3569 In 1831, Fernando was a soldier in the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife and six children. 3570 Fernando died after 1835 and prior to the 1848 census. The census indicates that Teresa lived in Tucson with six children–Juana, Francisco, Concepcion, Antonia, Dolores, and Julian. 3571

On 3 August 1860, Teresa worked as a school mistress in Tucson, living with Concepcion Siqueiros and Concepcion’s children. Next door was her son Francisco Ruelas’s household. 3572 In 1864, Teresa was living in Tucson with her daughter Concepcion and five grandchildren. Teresa owned $100 in real estate and $30 in personal property. 3573 In March 1867, Teresa lived with Vicenta and her two children–Juan and Eloisa. 3574 On 17 June 1870, Teresa “Zecedes” was listed as a 60-year-old woman living with Elijio and Jesús Dias in Tucson. 3575 Teresa died on 31 March 1873 in Tucson and was buried the following day. 3576

Fernando Ruelas and Teresa Siqueiros were the parents of eleven children:

i. **Ramona Ruelas** was born circa 1810-1815. She was married to Juan Gonzáles.

ii. **Vicenta Ruelas** was born circa 1824 [although listed as an adult in the 1831 census]. Vicenta was apparently married to Tomás Castelo.

iii. **Petra Ruelas** was a child in 1831. Petra was apparently married to Manuel Solares.

iv. **Pedro Ruelas** was a child in 1831.

v. **Francisco Ruelas** was born circa 1819-1820 in Tucson, Sonora.

vi. **María Ruelas** was born about 1829 in Sonora. María was married to Luis Elías.

vii. **María Juana Ruelas** was born on 16 March 1831 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. 3577 Juana was married to Ramón Gallego.

viii. **Concepcion Ruelas** was born circa 1835.

ix. **Antonia Ruelas** was born between 1835 and 1848.

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3564 St. Augustine Church Baptisms, 1:18 no. 152.
3565 St. Augustine Church Baptisms, 1:9, no. 79.
3566 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:98.
3567 San Ignacio Catholic Church Records, Defunciones 1770-1792, page number 65; online at www.familysearch.org.
3569 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:72.
3571 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
3573 1864 Territorial Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1009-1016.
3574 1867 Arizona Territorial Census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 806-809.
3575 Elijio Dies household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 69, dwelling 770, family 770.
3576 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:72.
3577 Fernando Ruelas file, AHS/SAD.
x. **Dolores Ruelas** was born between 1835 and 1848.

xi. **Julian Ruelas** was born between 1835 and 1848.

**Francisco Ruelas** was born circa 1819-1820 [or perhaps 1830] in Tucson, Sonora a son of Fernando Ruelas and Teresa Siquieros. A Francisco Ruelas was living in this couple’s household in 1831. Francisco was among the men who could vote in Tucson. Francisco reportedly started a ranch, called El Charco del Yuma, which was located about 50 miles west of Tucson in 1849. He helped the 49ers, who passed by the ranch on their way to California.

Francisco was married prior to 1852 to **Maria Sacramenta Cruz** (called **Marcelina** in the 1860 census). Sacramenta was born about 1822-1823 in Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Pascual Cruz and Francisca Grijalva. In 1831, Sacramento Cruz was listed with the couple in Tucson. In March 1859, Francisco took up a piece of land and built a house on the south side of Calle de la Mesilla. On 3 August 1860, the Ruelas farmed in Tucson. Francisco’s real estate was valued at $100 and his personal property was worth $150. Neither he nor his wife could read or write. 3581

In 1866, Francisco and his wife (called Marcelina) were living with their children–Petra, Calssido, Felipe, Feliz, and Lotero–in Tucson. In March 1867, the couple lived with their children–Petra, Placido, Felipe, Felix, Sotelo, Francisca, and Guadalupe.

In 1870, the couple and eight children lived in Tucson, where Francisco owned a farm. His real estate was valued at $5000 and his personal property at $5000. The six oldest children were in school. On 24 July 1870, the couple served as godparents to Ignacio Mendosa, son of Reyes Mendoza and Maria Cruz. Francisco was one of the Mexican men who participated in the Camp Grant Massacre. In August 1872, Francisco purchased a deed for Lot 2 of Block 215 from the Village of Tucson for $11.96. Francisco purchased the deed for Lot 11 of Block 131 on 1 September 1873 from the Village of Tucson for $4.00. On 18 April 1875, the couple sold Lot 2 of Block 215 to James Blade for $1,600. Francisco was registered to vote in Pima County from 1876 to 1898.

On 14 June 1880, Francisco and Sacramenta lived on Meyers Street with their seven children. Francisco was working as a laborer but had been employed three months during the last year. Son Sotero and daughter Maria also

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3578 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 17 on 16 March 1848.
3581 Holder 1992:36.
3583 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 29, no. 56, AHS/SAD.
3584 Fco. Ruelos household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 12, dwelling 111, family 110.
3585 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:19 no. 159.
3586 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, lines 826-831.
3587 1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, lines 576-582.
3588 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 965-973.
3589 Francisco Ruelas household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 33, dwelling 367, family 366.
3590 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:131.
3591 Holder 1992:3-23.
3592 Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:612-613.
3593 Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:189-190.
3594 Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:613-615.
3595 Pima County Great Registers.
worked as laborers, whereas daughters Gregoria and Encarnación were in school. Sacramento died on 18 July 1880 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery the following day.

**Obituary.** The funeral services of Srita. Doña Sacramento Ruelas took place this morning from San Augstin church. It was but a few days since her aged father, Pascual Cruz, died at the advanced age of 110 years. While the daughter who is only 54 years of age, is now called from among us, which is but another evidence of the uncertainty of life. Mrs. Ruelas run a thorn or splinter into her thumb about a week ago, which becoming inflamed, brought on a fever which culminated in an attack of erycipelas, causing her death yesterday. The family of the deceased have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

The 1881 City Directory for Tucson indicates he was a cattle raiser and was living with his son at 417 N. Meyer Street. In July 1900, Francisco was living as a boarder in the household of Refugio and Lola Rivera. He died on 31 August 1901 at 570 N. Main Street in Tucson from bronchitis. He was buried at Holy Hope Cemetery.

Francisco Ruelas and María Sacramento Cruz were the parents of ten children:

i. **Petra Ruelas** was born on 28 October 1853 in Sonora, Mexico. Petra was married to Filomeno Santa Cruz.

ii. **Placido Ruelas** was born circa 1856 in Sonora, Mexico.

iii. **Felipa Ruelas** was born in February 1857-1858 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. She was baptized in July 1858 by J. M. Piniero. Her godparents were Ramón Castro and Brigida Yguera. She was married circa 1881/1882 to Alejandro Molina. Alejandro was born in March 1850 in Mexico. On 22 June 1900, the couple and six children—Alejandro, Francisco, Alfred, Hilda, Gregorio, and María—lived at 135 Council Street in Tucson. Alejandro worked as a stock raiser. On 19 April 1910, the couple and six children—Frank, Alfred, Hilda, Mary, Gregorio, and Pedro—owned a house at 134 Council Street. Alexander worked as a farmer, assisted by his two oldest sons.

iv. **Felix Ruelas** was born in 1859-1860 in New Mexico Territory.

v. **Sotero Ruelas** was born on 22 April 1862 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. He was baptized on 29 August 1862 in Tucson, with Ramón Gallegos and Juana Ruelas as his godparents. Soto was married circa 1882 to Francisca (–?–). He established a homestead north of his father’s ranch in Sections 8 and 17 of Township 12 South, Range 12 East. He operated a land grading business. On 23 June 1900, the couple and their children—Caroline, Frederico, Louisa, Ramona, Ernestina, Francisco, and Vicente—lived in Tucson. He worked as a teamster. Sotero died on 8 July 1931 in Tucson at the Souther Methodist Hospital from cancer of the colon. His children were Fred, Frank, Vincente, Sortero Jr., Ernest, and Romona.

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3596 Francisco Ruellas household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 22, dwelling 156, family 230.
3597 St. Augustine Catholic Church burials, 1:175.
3599 Refugio Rivera household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 46, page 27B, dwelling 551, family 564.
3600 Death Certificate, City of Tucson, August 1901 no. 1919.
3602 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.
3604 Alexander Molina household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 102, SD 1, sheet 4A, dwelling 101, family 106.
3605 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:17 no. 148.
3606 Stein 1993:104.
3607 Soto Ruelas household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 46, page 26B, dwelling 618, family 630.
3608 Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, July 1931 no. 1513.
vi. **Francisca de Paula Ruelas** was born and baptized on 2 April 1864 in Tucson, with Immanuel Ignacio Elías and Isadora Marques as her padrinos.\(^{3610}\)

vii. **María Ruelas** was born in 1865-1866 in Arizona Territory.

viii. **José Gregoria Ruelas** was born on 9 May 1869 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was baptized the same day with Refugio Pacheco and Paula Cruz serving as godparents.\(^{3611}\) Gregoria died on 7 May 1887 from heart disease and was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson.\(^{3612}\)

ix. **Maria Encarnación Ruelas** was born on 8 November 1871 in Arizona Territory. She was baptized on 10 November 1871, with Francisco Gomes and Jesús Valenzuela serving as her godparents.\(^{3613}\) In 1920, Encarnación was living with her sister, Petra Ruelas de Santa Cruz, in Tucson.\(^{3614}\)

x. **Carmen Ruelas** [?] was born in July 1874 in Arizona. Carmen was married to (–?–) Flores.

**Pedro Ruelas** was probably the son of Fernando Ruelas and Teresa Siqueiros. In 1831, Pedro was a child living with the couple and their children in Tucson.\(^{3615}\) Pedro was married to **Trinidad Orosco**. Trinidad was born circa 1825 in Arizona (based on 1870 census), the probable daughter of Juan José Orosco and Esperanza Zambrano. In 1831, she was living with this couple in Tucson.\(^{3616}\) Pedro was apparently killed by Apaches at Arivapa Canyon on 14 September 1847.\(^{3617}\)

The family was not located on the 1866 Arizona Territorial census. In March 1867, Trinidad and her children—Pedro Ruelas, Armatesia Orosco [Anastacia], and Alegrio Orosco—were living in Tucson.\(^{3618}\) In 1870, Trinidad and her three children, Pedro, Oloyo, and Anestacia, were living in Tucson. Trinidad was keeping house. She owned real estate valued at $200 and personal property valued at $125. Pedro was working as a laborer.\(^{3619}\)

On 14 June 1880, Trinidad lived with a woman named Diago Leuca in a house in the vicinity of Congress and Meyers Street. Also in the household were Pedro Orosco, who worked as a laborer, her daughter Anastacia Quintero [spelled Quantraro], and Anastacia’s two children, Parfacto [Perfecto?] and Ygnacio.\(^{3620}\) Trinidad apparently died on 22 September 1905 at 47 Washington Street from diarrhea.\(^{3621}\)

Pedro Ruelas and Trinidad Orosco were the parents of one child:

i. **Pedro Carlos Ysidro Ruelas** was baptized on 2 January 1848 (possibly age 1 month 28 days) in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. His godparents were Ysidro Gallegos and Guadalupe Elías.\(^{3622}\)

Trinidad Orosco was the mother of two children:

i. **Alegrio [Oloyo] Orosco** was born circa 1858 in Arizona.

ii. **Anastacia Orosco** was born circa 1860 in Arizona. Anastacia was married to (–?–) Quintero.

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\(^{3609}\) *Arizona Daily Star*, 9 July 1931.

\(^{3610}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:11 no. 96.

\(^{3611}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:98.

\(^{3612}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:27.

\(^{3613}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:165.

\(^{3614}\) 1920 Census, Arizona, Pima County, Tucson, ED 94, page 2B.

\(^{3615}\) McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.


\(^{3617}\) Officer 1989:207, 378.

\(^{3618}\) 1867 Arizona Territorial Census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 485-488.

\(^{3619}\) Trinidad Orosco household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 3, dwelling 25, family 26.

\(^{3620}\) Deago Leucia 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 22, dwelling 153, family 227.

\(^{3621}\) Death Certificate, City of Tucson, 1905 no. 1130.

\(^{3622}\) Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 192
Placido Ruelas was born circa 1856 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, son of Francisco Ruelas and Sacramento Cruz. On 22 April 1874 Placido purchased Lot 1 of Block 177 from William and Crisenta Allen for $200.\(^{3623}\) Placido purchased the deed for Lot 2 of Block 176 on 12 December 1874 from the Village of Tucson for $20.45.\(^{3624}\) On 9 September 1878 Placido Ruelas purchased half interest in the Crittenden Ranch at old Camp Crittenden for one dollar, including the old Suttler’s Store.\(^{3625}\) He was married on 14 November 1878 in Tucson to Victoria Borquez [Bojorquez]. Victoria was born about 1858 in Tucson, daughter of Juan Bojorquez [Borquez] and Encarnación Ramirez. Samuel Hughes, Atanacia Santa Cruz, Ramón Montoya, and Herminia Roca witnessed the wedding.\(^{3626}\)

Diarist George Hand described the wedding:

The wedding of Placido Ruelas and Miss Victoria Borquez was held at the church. Being one of the invited guests, I went to the church and from there to H. S. Stevens’ house. Had a big time, more fun than ever before in Arizona. Leatherwood and I were the last to leave—two o’clock in the morning.\(^{3627}\)

The Arizona Citizen reported:

It is with rare pleasure that we chronicle the above happy union. The marriage ceremony is ever an event attended with rejoicing and congratulations, but where, as in this case, is it the result of long years of acquaintance, unmarred by a single interruption, and during which the ties of affection have entwined themselves with constantly increasing strength about the hearts of the couple, the bright side of life indeed, shines brightly. Mr. Placido Ruelas is one of the best known, most energetic and capable young men in Southern Arizona, while the fair bride, a niece of Mrs. H. S. Stevens, by her modest deportment and pleasant ways long ago won a place in the hearts of the community. After the ceremony at the church the hospitable doors of Delegate Stevens were thrown open and the gaiety, lasting till the “wee sma” hours betokened the hearty welcome of the new pair to the pleasures of married life. With such evidence of a happy future before them it seems almost needless for THE CITIZEN to follow Mr. and Mrs. Ruelas to Camp Crittenden with a God speed.\(^{3628}\)

The couple has not been located in the 1880 US census. In Disturnell’s Arizona Gazetteer for 1881 he was listed as selling groceries and liquors and in the 1881 City Directory his business was at 214 Meyer Street. Victoria died after (or in?) childbirth on 27 March 1882.\(^{3629}\)

Placido became an original member of the Society of Arizona Pioneers in 1884. He later worked in E. N. Fish’s General Merchandise store and in later years for Steinfeld & Company. On 28 April 1910, Placido lived on 4th Street with his daughter Maria. He was running a grocery store.\(^{3630}\) On 10 January 1920 he was living at 257 N. Church with his 26-year-old daughter Mary. Placido was working as a building watchman.\(^{3631}\) Placido died on 7 December 1920 at 257 N. Church Avenue in Tucson from apoplexy.\(^{3632}\) He was buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.\(^{3633}\)

Placido Ruelas and Victoria Borquez were the parents of one child:

\(^{3623}\)Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:192-194.
\(^{3624}\)Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:190-192.
\(^{3625}\)Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:416-418.
\(^{3626}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriage Records.
\(^{3627}\)Carmony 1994:205.
\(^{3628}\)Arizona Citizen, 16 November 1878, 2:4.
\(^{3629}\)El Fronterizo, 31 March 1882, 3:2.
\(^{3630}\)Placido Ruelas household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, Tucson 1st Ward, ED 99, SD 1, sheet 18B, dwelling 429, family 452.
\(^{3631}\)Placido Ruelas household, 1920 US census, Arizona, Pima County, Tucson, ED 93, SD 2, page 9B, dwelling 177, family 192.
\(^{3632}\)Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, 1920 no. 343.
\(^{3633}\)Placido Reulas, Hayden files, Arizona Historical Foundation, Arizona State University.
i. **Eliza Ruelas** was born on 15 March 1882 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was adopted by Petra Santa Cruz de Stevens. Eliza was married on 21 January 1903 in Pima County to **Carlos J. Velasco, Jr.**\(^{3634}\)

Placido Ruelas and an unidentified woman were the parents of one child:

i. **Maria Ruelas** was born circa 1891 in Arizona. She was probably married on 2 September 1922 in Pima County to **M. D. Martinez.**\(^{3635}\)

**Vicenta Ruelas** was born circa 1824 in Tucson, apparently the daughter of Fernando Ruelas and Teresa Siquieros, who she was living with [listed as an adult] in 1831.\(^{3636}\) In 1864, Vicenta lived with her two children in Tucson.\(^{3637}\) A Vicenta Ruelas is listed as the head of a household on the 1866 census with a daughter Elisa aged less than 10.\(^{3638}\) She has not been located on the 1870 US census. Vicenta Ruelas was the parent of two children:

i. **Juan Ruelas** was born circa 1855 in Tucson.

ii. **Eloisa Ruelas** was born circa 1856 in Tucson.

**RUIS**

**Felix Ruis** was born circa 1826/1827. He was a resident of Tucson on 16 March 1848.\(^{3639}\)

**Jose Maria Ruis** was born circa 1809/1810. He was a resident of Tucson on 16 March 1848.\(^{3640}\)

**SAAVEDRA**

**Francisco Saavedra** was married prior to 1831 to **Mauricia Osorio.** In 1831, Francisco was a soldier in the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife.\(^{3641}\)

**SAIZ/SAEZ/SAENS/SAENZ**

**Felipe Saiz** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in the early 1800s. In February 1802 he had been sent to Arispe for an Assembly.\(^{3642}\)

**Guillermo Saez** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1792. He had a one peso debt in his account.\(^{3643}\) Guillermo was married prior to 1797 to **Quiteria Lopez [Uzarraga ?]**. He was a soldier in 1797 and was living in Tucson with his wife and son.\(^{3644}\) Guillermo was in Tucson in February 1802.\(^{3645}\) He was a soldier at the Tucson

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\(^{3634}\)Negley and Lindley 1994:79.

\(^{3635}\)Negley 1997:194.


\(^{3637}\)1864 Territorial Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 915-917.

\(^{3638}\)1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 211-212.

\(^{3639}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 21 on 16 March 1848.

\(^{3640}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 38 on 16 March 1848.

\(^{3641}\)McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.

\(^{3642}\)AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

\(^{3643}\)AGS, Section 7047, document 10.

\(^{3644}\)Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

\(^{3645}\)AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
Presidio on 1 August 1808, when he witnessed enlistment papers.\textsuperscript{3646} By August 1816, he was listed as an invalid and was granted a six reales bonus.\textsuperscript{3647} In 1831, Guillermo was an invalid soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife and a child named José Figueroa.\textsuperscript{3648}

**Leandro Saenz** was born in May 1855 in Tucson, son of Ygnacio Saenz and Antonia Romero. Leandro was married on 16 March 1880 in Maricopa County to **Carmen Dominguez**.\textsuperscript{3649} Carmen was born in December 1863 in Mexico. On 14 June 1880, Leandro, wife Carmen, and his brother Ignacio lived in Maricopa County. The two brothers were working as laborers.\textsuperscript{3650}

In June 1900, Leandro and Carmen lived at 713 N. 9th Avenue in Tucson with their two daughters—Carmen and Jesus—and a sister-in-law, Lucy Mendoza. Leandro was working as a freighter while daughter Carmen had spent eight months in school the preceding year.\textsuperscript{3651} Leandro died at his home at 200 W. 4th Street in Tucson on 27 September 1909 from “cystitis and enlarged prostate” with sepsis as a contributing factor. He was buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.\textsuperscript{3652} Carmen and her daughters have not been located on the 1910 or later censuses.

Leandro Saenz and Carmen Domingues were the parents of two children:

i. **Carmen Sainz** was born in June 1890 in Arizona.

ii. **Jesus Sainz** was born in December 1899 in Arizona.

**Ygnacio Saenz** was born circa 1803/1804\textsuperscript{3653} in Sonora. Ygnacio was married prior to 1831 to **Magdalena Urrea**. In 1831, Ignacio, his wife, and their four children were living in Tucson.\textsuperscript{3654} Magdalena appears to have died between 1844 and 1860. Ignacio signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845.\textsuperscript{3655} In early 1848, the couple and their six children—María, Guadalupe, Carmen, Bautista, Ygnacia, and Francisco—were living in Tucson.\textsuperscript{3656} On 26 May 1848, he was among the men who could vote in Tucson.\textsuperscript{3657} On 16 May 1849, Ygnacio traded Francisco Acedo one horse, a pair of bullocks, $12, two fanegas of wheat and six varas of manta [coarse cotton cloth] for a piece of land.\textsuperscript{3658}

On 23 February 1851, Ygnacio and his son Rafael traveled to San Xavier to measure lands claimed by José María Martinez.\textsuperscript{3659} On 6 May 1852, he was the first judge in Tucson, drafting a petition asking that traditional lands not be encroached upon by the Military Colony.\textsuperscript{3660} On 17 June 1852, Ygnacio was the Justice of the Peace for the civilians at the Tucson Military Colony. He helped the counterattack against a force of 300 Apaches.\textsuperscript{3661} On 15

\textsuperscript{3646}McCarty 1976:126.

\textsuperscript{3647}AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816; Dobyns 1976:160.

\textsuperscript{3648}McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 1.

\textsuperscript{3649}Maricopa County Marriage Records, 1:55. The couple’s names are spelled Leander Rodregus and Carmen Domengus.

\textsuperscript{3650}Leandro Siesta household, 1880 US census, Maricopa County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, District 10, ED 16, page 11, no dwelling or family numbers.

\textsuperscript{3651}Leandro Sais household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona, population schedule, Tucson, ED 1, sheet 27B, dwelling 633, family 647.

\textsuperscript{3652}Leandro Sainz entry, Arizona Territorial Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, Ter, Index No. 647, County Registered Bo. 184.

\textsuperscript{3653}AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 44 on 16 March 1848.

\textsuperscript{3654}McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.

\textsuperscript{3655}Officer 1989:182.

\textsuperscript{3656}AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

\textsuperscript{3657}AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

\textsuperscript{3658}Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 36, no. 68, AHS/SAD.

\textsuperscript{3659}Journals of Private Land Grants, 4:97-98.

\textsuperscript{3660}AGES, Hermosillo film 48; AGES, carpeton 242, drawer 3, cabinet 11.

\textsuperscript{3661}El Sonorense, 23 July 1852.
December 1855, Ignacio was a witness to a deed for Eustaquio Ramirez. Ignacio was the Judge of the Presidio in 1856 and was later charged with having taken away the land inherited by Manuela Burrel and giving the property to his relatives, Calistro and Ynacio Sosa. Magdalena died prior to 1856.

Ignacio was married prior to 1856 to Antonia Romero. Antonia was born circa 1838 in Tucson, daughter of Felipe Romero. In July 1860, Ignacio and Antonia were living in Tucson and working as a farmer. Living with the couple were children by his first marriage—Jose, Carmel, and Francisco, and two children by his second marriage—Leandro and Ignacio, along with Manuel Castillo, a 10-year-old boy.

On 25 April 1861, Ignacio (called Nacho Seis) was returning from Palatine Robinson’s ranch, about seven miles from Tucson, where he had been irrigating a crop of wheat. He was coming toward Tucson on horseback along with a wagon with two [or three?] other men, including his brother, and a nine-year-old boy when they were attacked by Indians about four miles from town. One of the other men was killed and the boy was taken captive. Saens rode to Tuson and alerted the residents, who formed a party and pursued the Indians. The next day they were able to recover the boy and some stolen oxen. In 1862, Ignacio “Saenes” owned a piece of property in Tucson on the west side of the town.

Ignacio died prior to the 1864 census. In that year, Antonia was listed with her three children—Leandro, Ignacio, and Encarnacion. Antonia soon entered into a relationship with Crecencio Rodriguez. He was born circa 1848/1853 in Texas, son of Juan Rodriguez and Juana Leon. In 1866, the couple and Antonia’s three children—Leandro, Ygnacio, and Yncarnacion—were living in Tucson. In 1867, Crecencio was listed as working for the government. Antonia and her children have not been located on the census.

On 4 March 1868, Crecencio claimed a lot in the southeast part of town. He sold this land to Manuel Ramirez for $40 on 21 December 1868. On 11 June 1870, the couple lived in Tucson with Antonio’s sons Leandro and Ignacio. Cricencio was working as a farm laborer. He owned $200 in real estate and $100 in personal property.

The couple had a son in 1873, at which time they do not appear to have been formally married until 26 February 1875 in Pima County. In April 1877, they were the godparents for two children while living in Solomonville.

On 14 June 1880, Crecencio and Antonia were living in District 16 in Maricopa County, Arizona Territory. Their two children, Usovalde and Francisco lived with them, while Antonia’s two sons Leando and Ignacio lived next door with Leandro’s wife Carmen and a 14-year-old servant girl, Juana Romero. The men were working as laborers while Antonia and Carmen were keeping house. The couple has not been located on the 1900 census.

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3662 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:23-24.
3663 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 64, AHS/SAD.
3664 Antonia Romero de Rodriguez entry, Arizona Territorial Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, County No. 442.
3665 Ignacio Saiz household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 7, dwelling 68, family 66.
3667 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 17, no. 32, AHS/SAD.
3668 Francisco Solano Leon believed he died in 1858 or 1859, but was incorrect; Journals of Private Land Grants, 4.
3669 Cricencio Rodriguez entry, Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, County No. 464.
3670 Cricencio Rodriguez household, 1866 Arizona Territorial census, Tucson, Pima County, lines 595-599.
3671 Pima County Land Claims, 1:118.
3672 Pima County Deed Record Entry, 1:305-306.
3673 Cricencio Rodriges household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 37, dwelling 422, family 421.
3674 Pima County Marriages, 1:25.
3675 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:393, 1:394.
3676 Crecinco Rodricas household, 1880 US census, Maricopa County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, District 10, ED 16, page 11, no dwelling or family numbers.
Antonia lived by herself at the rear of 40 W. Alameda Street on 16 April 1910. She was reported to have her “own income.” Meanwhile, on 2 May 1910, Crecencio (listed as Christian Rodriguez) lived with his son Francisco and Francisco’s family on St. Mary’s Road in Tucson.

Antonia died on 21 October 1910 at 50 W. Alameda Street in Tucson from chronic gastritis. She is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery. Crecencio died on 5 November 1915 at the rear of 528 N. Stone Avenue from acute pneumonia. He is also buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

Ygnacio Saenz and Magdalena Urrea were the parents of eight children:

i. Rafael Saiz was born circa 1825-1826 in Sonora, Mexico.
ii. José Saiz was born circa 1829-1830 in Sonora, Mexico.
iii. Juan Bautista Saiz was born circa 1829/1830. He contributed money to the National Guard on 16 March 1848.
iv. Guadalupe Saiz was born prior to 1831. She was probably married to Miguel Pacheco.

v. Maria Saiz was born prior to 1831. Maria took up and made improvements on a parcel of land in 1860 on the east side of the Calle Principal.
vi. Carmel Saiz was born circa 1834-1835 in Sonora, Mexico.

vii. Ygnacia Saiz was born circa 1840 in Tucson. In 1864 she lived in Tucson with a four-year-old son Francisco Saens.

viii. Josef Francisco de Paula Saiz was born on 28 February 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, and was baptized on 1 September 1844 by Father García in Tucson. His padrinos were José Herreras and Jesús Elías. In 1860 Francisco was living with his father in Tucson.

Ygnacio Saenz and Antonia Romero were the parents of three children:

i. Leandro Saenz was born in May 1855 in Tucson.
ii. Ygnacio Saenz was born circa 1858 in Tucson.
iii. Maria Encarnacion Saiz was born on 28 March [?] 1863 and was baptized on 25 April 1863 in Tucson. Her godparents were Jose Maria Martinez and Ramona Rosario. Encarnacion died on 28 February 1870 in Tucson and was buried the same day.

Crecencio Rodriguez and Antonia Romero were the parents of two children:

i. Usbaldo Rodriguez was born on 1 March 1873 and was baptized in Tucson on 21 April 1873. His godparents were Guadalupe Acosta and Guadalupe Campas. Usbaldo was married on 16 January 1897 in Pima County.

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3677Antonia Rodriguez household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson precinct 1, ED 102, sheet 2B, dwelling 64, family 68.
3678Frank Rodriguez household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson precinct 1, ED 96, sheet 7B, dwelling 60, family 62.
3679Antonia Romero de Rodriguez entry, Arizona Territorial Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, County No. 442. Son Frank Rodriguez was the informant. She was listed as being born in 1830.
3680Cricencio Rodriguez entry, Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, County No. 464. Daughter Usvalda Rodriguez was the informant. He was listed as having been born in 1825.
3681AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 18 on 16 March 1848.
3682Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 60, no. 116, AHS/SAD.
36831864 Territorial Census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1166-1167.
3684Magdalena Catholic Church Records UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 119, no. 148.
3685St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:21 no. 178.
3686St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:38.
3687St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:207.
to Maria Encarnacion Elias. Encarnacion was born on 27 February 1870 in Tucson, daughter of Manuel Ignacio Elias and Teresa Marquez. The couple’s first two children died as infants, daughter Lucila Rodriguez was born on 12 January 1896 and died on 15 May 1899, son Usbaldo Rodriguez was born and died on 20 August 1899. Both are buried in Holy Hope Cemetery. Usbaldo, Sr. worked as a carpenter. Usbaldo died on 17 July 1947 from natural causes at Apache Junction, Pinal County, Arizona. Encarnacion died on 6 June 1949 at the Maricopa County Hospital in Phoenix from heart disease.

ii. Francisco Rodriguez was born on 23 October 1877 in Tucson. He was married on 8 July 1899 to Ramona Rodriguez. Frank died on 12 February 1963 and is buried in St. Francis Cemetery in Phoenix. He had nine children: Oswald, Alex, Jose Luis, Tonia, Lucille, Alica, Mary, Frank, and Rudolph.

Josefa Saenz was an adult heading a civilian household in Tucson in 1831. Living with her were two children, Francisco Rios and Josefa Rios.

Juan Saenz was married prior to 1797 to Mariana Sosa. In 1797, Juan was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife. Juan Saenz and Mariana Sosa were the parents of one child:

i. Maria Soledad Saenz was born between 1797 and circa 1800. She was married to Manuel Romero.

Rafael Saiz (also spelled Saenz) was born circa 1824-1826, son of Ygnacio Saiz and Magdalena Urrea. A child named Rafael was listed with this couple in 1831. On 9 May 1846 in Tucson, Rafael and Maria Sais were godparents to José Victor Burruel, son of Manuel Burruel and Solana Ortega. On 12 February 1847 at San Xavier, Rafael and Maria Saiz were godparents to María del Pilar Leonarda Romero, daughter of Juan Romero and Trinidad Leon. On 26 May 1848, Rafael was among the men who could vote in Tucson.

Rafael was married prior to 1848 to Dolores Acedo [in two records her surname is listed as Acedo, one baptismal records her surname as Oroso]. In early 1848, Rafael and Dolores were living in Tucson. Dolores was born about 1820-1821 in Sonora.

On 23 February 1851, Rafael assisted his father in the survey of José María Martinez’ land at San Xavier. In July 1858, Rafael and his wife Dolores Acedo were godparents to Nestor Cruz, son of Jesús Cruz; Guadalupe Saenz [sic?], daughter of Felipa Sanchez; and Gusisinda Herreras, daughter of Rafael Herreras and Rita Sosa. On 10 February 1859, Rafael [Saens] sold Doña Josefa C. de Fernandez a piece of land along Main Street for $500. He had previously received the property by sale and inheritance from Teodora Marin.

3688Pima County Marriages 1:150.
3689St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:122.
3690A photograph of the tombstone inscription was provided by Alycia Taylor of Phoenix, Arizona on 15 January 2007.
3693Email from Alycia Taylor of Phoenix, 15 January 2007.
3695Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD; Mission 2000 Database; Tubac Register page 10.
3696AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 24 on 16 March 1848.
3698Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 47, no. 137.
3699Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 126.
3701AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
3702Journals of Private Land Claims, 4:97-98.
3703Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.
3704Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 19, no. 35, AHS/SAD; Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:179-180.
On 30 July 1860, Rafael worked as a laborer in Tucson. His household included his wife Delores, children–Sedora, Josefa, Refugio, and Bernalda; and a 19-year-old male, Francisco Marin.\(^{3705}\) In October 1860, Rafael took up a parcel of land and built a house in Tucson.\(^ {3706}\) The family is not listed on the 1866 or 1867 census. Dolores appears to have died. In 1870, he was a dairyman living with his wife, seven children–Theodora, Josepha, Refugio, Bernada, Fanislando, Rosa, and Rafael, Jr. –, and a laborer named Francisco Marin in Tucson. He owned personal property valued at $200. Rafael, wife Dolores, and daughter Bernada could not read or write.\(^ {3707}\) On 20 October 1871 Rafael Saiz was a surety for Teodora Camacho de Castro and was appointed an appraiser to her husband’s estate three days later.\(^ {3708}\) Dolores Acedo apparently died prior to 1874. In that year Rafael’s wife was Dolores Siqueiros. The couple has not been located on the 1880 census. Francisco Solano León thought he had died soon after 1870.\(^ {3709}\) The birth of a son in 1874 indicates he was alive up to that point.

Rafael Saiz and Dolores Acedo were the parents of eight children:

i. **Theodora Saiz** was born circa 1848-1850 in Sonora, Mexico.

ii. **Josepha Saiz** was born circa 1850-1852 in Sonora, Mexico. Josefa was married on 26 February 1869 in Tucson to James Shoemaker. Shoemaker was a soldier at Fort Grant and was the son of James Shoemaker. The wedding was witnessed by S. Pietron [?], W. Cuowra [?], and Jeremiah Kenny.\(^ {3710}\)

iii. **Refugio Saiz** was born circa 1855 in Sonora, Mexico.

iv. **Maria Bernarda Saiz** was born circa 1858 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. She was baptized in July 1858 in Tucson by J. M. Piniero. Her godparents were Francisco Romero and Victoriana Ocobo.\(^ {3711}\)

v. **José Stanislaus Saiz** was born circa 1861 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. He was baptized on 17 October 1861 at five months old in Tucson, with Juan Siqueiros and Maria Saiz as padrinos.\(^ {3712}\)

vi. **Rosa Saiz** was born circa 1864 in Pima County, Arizona Territory.

vii. **Rafael Saiz, Jr.** was born on 16 August 1869 in Pima County, Arizona Territory. He was baptized on 19 November 1869 with Baulia Saens and Guadalupe Saens acting as his godparents.\(^ {3713}\)

viii. **Teodoro Saenz** was born on 23 February 1872. He was baptized in Tucson on 29 February 1872 with Antonio Araizo and Josefa Saenz as his godparents.\(^ {3714}\) Teodoro died and was buried in the Catholic cemetery on 25 October 1876.\(^ {3715}\)

Rafael Saiz and Dolores Siqueiros were the parents of one child:

i. **Celedonio Saiz** was born on 2 March 1874 and was baptized on 5 March 1874 in Tucson. His godparents were Leandro Saens and Vicenta Ruelas.\(^ {3716}\) Celedonio died on 26 May 1919 at 1068 Contzen Street in Tucson from pneumonia.\(^ {3717}\)

\(^{3705}\) Rafael Saiz household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 7, dwelling 67, family 64.  
\(^{3706}\) Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 21, no. 38, AHS/SAD.  
\(^{3707}\) Rafael Seis household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 71, dwelling 802, family 802.  
\(^{3708}\) Pima County Probate Court File no. 73.  
\(^{3709}\) Journals of Private Land Grants, 4.  
\(^{3710}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:48.  
\(^{3711}\) Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811.  
\(^{3712}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:14 no. 117.  
\(^{3713}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:111.  
\(^{3714}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:172.  
\(^{3715}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:124.  
\(^{3716}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:236.  
\(^{3717}\) Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, State Index No. 350.
SALAZAR

Andrés Salazar was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1831, living there with his wife and child.\footnote{McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 3.} Andrés Salazar and his unidentified wife were the parents of one child:

i. Juan Salazar was a child in 1831.

Baptista Salazar was born about 1749-1750 at Mistepori. He was a Coyote by social class. On 13 August 1775 he was a soldier at the Tubac Presidio with a 12 peso balance in his account.\footnote{Dobyns 1976:153.} He was a soldier at the Presidio in 1778. He had a six peso credit in his account.\footnote{Dobyns 1976:155.} In 1797, Baptista was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife Bernarda Olivas.\footnote{Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.} He was listed as sick in February 1802.\footnote{AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.}

José María Salazar was born circa 1788-1789 in Sonora, son of Pedro Salazar and Andrea Martines. At age 29 he was five ft one inch tall, a Roman Catholic, had black hair and eyebrows, black eyes, dark skin, was beardless, and had a scar on his forehead. He enlisted for 10 years in Tucson on 16 March 1818. His enlistment was witnessed by Sergeant Loreto Ramirez and Carabineer Pedro Ramirez.\footnote{AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, April 1818.} He was in Durango in December 1818.\footnote{AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.} Juan Salazar was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was working with the pack train.\footnote{Dobyns 1976:160.} He was in New Mexico in December 1818.\footnote{AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.}

SALGADO

Marcelo Salgado was married prior to 1831 to Juana Timad. In 1831, the couple was living with their daughter Josefa in a civilian household in Tucson.\footnote{McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.} Marcelo Salgado and Juana Timad were the parents of one child:

i. Josefa Salgado was born prior to 1831.

Mariano Salgado was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He had a 114 peso debit in his account.\footnote{AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.} Mariano was married prior to 1797 to Reyes Castro. In 1797, Mariano was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, two sons, and a daughter.\footnote{Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.} In February 1802, Mariano had been temporarily sent to Arispe.\footnote{AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.}

SANCHEZ

Emeterio Sanchez was married to María Margarita Romero. Emeterio Sanchez and María Margarita Romero were the parents of one child:

\footnotetext[1]{McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 3.}
\footnotetext[2]{Dobyns 1976:153.}
\footnotetext[3]{Dobyns 1976:155.}
\footnotetext[4]{Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.}
\footnotetext[5]{AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.}
\footnotetext[6]{AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, April 1818.}
\footnotetext[7]{AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.}
\footnotetext[8]{Dobyns 1976:160.}
\footnotetext[9]{AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.}
\footnotetext[10]{McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.}
\footnotetext[11]{AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.}
\footnotetext[12]{Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.}
\footnotetext[13]{AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.}
i. **José Antonio Vitorino Sanchez** was born on 11 May 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 4 September 1844 in Tucson. His godparents were José María Vilderray and María Rafaela Flores.\(^{3731}\)

**Salvador Sanchez** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1792 with a 113 peso debt in his account.\(^{3732}\)

**SANTA CRUZ**

**Atanacia Santa Cruz** was born on 4 August 1850 in Tucson, Sonora, daughter of Juan María Santa Cruz and Manuela Bojorquez.\(^{3733}\) Atanacia was interviewed in the 1920s by Frank Lockwood and Donald Page, who recorded the memories of her childhood.

> "The little girl often walked about in the old adobe city, and played with her friends within the walls; and she remembered well how life went on there... Early in the morning and at sunset, to the music of drums and bugles, she would often see the ragged Mexican soldiers marching up and down in front of the commandante’s house...

> During her childhood Atanacia had little chance for schooling...there were no public schools until after she was a grown woman. Yet she learned somehow; and was well educated in both the Spanish and English languages. She was a busy child, and, even when small, sewed more than she player.

> ‘Did the girls then have pretty clothes?’ I asked her in her old age.

> She answered simply, ‘Not very, but we thought they were.’

> ‘And what games did you play?’

> ‘Then we didn’t play so much as they do now. I was very much for sewing. I don’t remember just when I made my first garment. I did a lot of experimental work first, so that when I made a dress it would fit. It did, and I was so proud I went down to my aunt’s home to show her the first garment I ever made.’

> She did play, too—with dolls, “Hide and Seek;: and “Ring-around-the-Rosy.” There were Punch and Judy shows, also; and tumblers and ropewalkers came from Sonora to entertain them. And, even when she was only about twelve, she went to dances. They were held in some store-room, and people went only upon invitation. The instruments used then were the fiddle, the drum, and the big rawhide kettledrum. The time was always beaten on the drums. She remembered very well the fun and excitement of the Festival of St. Augustine in the fifties. It was held right by her home on Pearl Street, at the corner of Pennington. Forked posts were set up; and, across these, poles were laid and covered with green boughs to form a shelter from the sun. Along the walls of the nearby houses logs were laid for seats..."\(^{3734}\)

Atanacia was married on 27 May 1863 at the church at San Xavier del Bac in Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory, to **Samuel Hughes**. Samuel was born on 28 August 1829 in Pembrokeshire, Wales, son of Samuel Hughes and Elizabeth Edwards. Pembrokeshire is located in northeastern Wales, close to the Atlantic Ocean. His family came to the United States in 1837 aboard the *North Star*, taking 60 days to sail from Liverpool to Philadelphia. The Hughes family settled near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.\(^{3735}\) Sam headed west with the gold rush in 1850, traveling with Captain Dennis’ party from St. Joseph, Missouri. He arrived in Placerville, California in June of 1850. Sam worked on the American River fishing, as a pastry cook at the New Orleans Hotel. Hughes went to Yreka, California in 1851 with a pack train to a mine. He discovered several mines before heading north to Oregon, where he participated in Indian wars at the Rouge River. Hughes left on 1 January 1858, heading to Arizona. He traveled overland on what was later known as the Buttersfield Overland Stage route. He arrived in Yuma on 1 March 1858. He came with Geo. F. Hooper to Tucson, arriving on 25 March 1858.\(^{3736}\)

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\(^{3731}\) Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 120, no. 157.

\(^{3732}\) AGS, Section 7047, document 10.

\(^{3733}\) Lockwood 1943:5; her death certificate lists mother’s last name as “Borquez”.

\(^{3734}\) Lockwood 1943:5-8.

\(^{3735}\) Chapman Publishing County 1901:67-70.

\(^{3736}\) MS 366, AHS/SAD.
On 3 August 1860, Sam was a butcher in Tucson, owning real estate valued at $250 and personal property worth $1,000.\textsuperscript{3737} On 7 February 1862 Sam sold his butcher shop to Solomon Warner for $250.\textsuperscript{3738} On 10 February 1862, Samuel sold another lot to Solomon Warner for $10.\textsuperscript{3739} In 1864, Samuel and Atanacia lived by themselves in Tucson. Sam was listed as a trader with $800 in real estate and $900 in personal possessions.\textsuperscript{3740} On 14 July 1864, Samuel purchased a house along the Overland Mail Road from his brother-in-law Hiram Stevens for $500.\textsuperscript{3741} Atanacia was a godparent on 17 February 1866 to Agapito de Jesús Barosa, child of Apolimario Barosa and Francisca Sosa.\textsuperscript{3742} In 1866, Atanacia and her daughter Isabella were living with sister Petra and brother-in-law Hiram Stevens in Tucson.\textsuperscript{3743}

In March 1867, Samuel and Atanacia lived with their daughter Elizabeth in Tucson.\textsuperscript{3744} Hughes purchased a field property from Alexander Levin for $1,200 on 22 October 1867.\textsuperscript{3745} On 24 December 1869, the couple were godparents to María Inez Shibell, daughter of Charles Alexander Shibell and Merced Quiros.\textsuperscript{3746} Atanacia was a godparent on 20 March 1869 to Peter Hodges, son of Francisco Hodges and Francisca Ferrer.\textsuperscript{3747} In 1870, Samuel was a grain dealer owning $4000 in real estate and $21,000 in personal property. He lived with Atanacia, their daughters Isabela and Marguerita, and an 18-year-old servant named Guadalupe Sotela.\textsuperscript{3748} On 1 March 1871, the Hughes sold a field property to L. E. Brown for $1,000.\textsuperscript{3749} On 19 February 1872, Samuel Hughes sold a judgment that he had purchased against I. Goldberg, Phillip Drachman, and Solomon Warner to Charles Lesinsky for $1,095.41.\textsuperscript{3750} Sam bought a deed from the Village of Tucson for Lot 6 of Block 188 for $21.39 on 25 August 1872.\textsuperscript{3751}

The couple completed ten years of their married life last Tuesday, and a large number of their friends called upon them in the evening to extend congratulations and celebrate their tin wedding. A large number of presents of tin-ware was made consisting of almost every thing that ingenuity could create out of tin. The company after being served with refreshments, retired with many wishes for the continuance of the happiness and prosperity of their excellent host and hostess.\textsuperscript{3752}

On 3 March 1875, Sam and Atanacia sold Lot 1 of Block 200 to Horace B. Smith for $85.\textsuperscript{3753} In late March 1875, the couple baptized a 13-year-old Apache girl named Helena, who they had adopted. Her godmother was Juana Borquez.\textsuperscript{3754} Samuel and Atanacia sold part of Lot 6 of Block 188 to Zenona Levin on 15 March 1878 for $2,500.\textsuperscript{3755} On 15 June 1880, Samuel and Atanacia were living on Main Street in a household containing their eight children–Lizee, Maggie, Samuel, David, Thomas, Emma, Jessie, and Farrell, Samuel’s 35-year-old sister Annie, and

\textsuperscript{3737}Sam Hughes household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 13, dwelling 120, family 121.
\textsuperscript{3738}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:144-145.
\textsuperscript{3739}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:146.
\textsuperscript{3740}1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 82-83.
\textsuperscript{3741}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:89-90, 1:90-92.
\textsuperscript{3742}St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:32 no. 24.
\textsuperscript{3743}1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 121.
\textsuperscript{3744}1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 143-145.
\textsuperscript{3745}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:177-178.
\textsuperscript{3746}St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:113.
\textsuperscript{3747}St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:94.
\textsuperscript{3748}Samuel Hughes household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 16, dwelling 171, family 171.
\textsuperscript{3749}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:551-553.
\textsuperscript{3750}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:632-633.
\textsuperscript{3751}Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:280-283.
\textsuperscript{3752}Article about 10th anniversary, \textit{Arizona Citizen}, 31 May 1873, page 3, column 2.
\textsuperscript{3753}Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:513-516.
\textsuperscript{3754}St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:281.
\textsuperscript{3755}Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:285-287.
a 17-year-old Indian girl servant (Helan?). Samuel was listed as a miner, Atanacia was keeping house, and the five oldest children were in school.3756

On 19 June 1900, Samuel and Atanacia lived at their home at 223 North Main Street with their children Atanacia, Mary, and Emma; four grandchildren–Frank Landon, James Landon, Jessie Landon, and Clarence Landon; and a servant Justo Contreras.3757

Samuel Hughes died at home on 20 June 1917, his cause of death listed as “chronic endocarditis”.3758 He is buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Tucson.

On 6 January 1920, Atanacia lived with her daughter Mary (Hughes) Dietrich, Mary's husband Edgar Dietrich, and a granddaughter Ida [?] Treat at 223 N. Main. Edgar was working as a civil engineer for the Arizona Highway department and the granddaughter was a clerk at the post office.3759

On 10 April 1930, Atanacia and her widowed granddaughter Elizabeth [surname?] lived at the house, with Elizabeth working as a bookkeeper at the electric company. The house was valued at $2,000 and they owned a radio.3760 Atanacia died at St. Mary's Hospital from an intestinal obstruction on 12 November 1934 in Tucson and is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery in Tucson.3761

Samuel Hughes and Atanacia Santa Cruz were the parents of fifteen children:

i. **Juan Baptiste Hughes** was born and died on 14 January 1864 in Tucson.

ii. **Theodore Hughes** was born and died on 9 November 1864 in Tucson.

iii. **María Isabela Luisa (Elizabeth) Hughes** was born on 5 November 1865. She was baptized at three months on 11 February 1866 in Tucson with Hiram Stevens and Petra Santa Cruz as her godparents.3762 She was married in 1885 to **Johnston Knox Corbett**. Knox was born on 20 June 1861 in Sumter, South Carolina, son of James N. Corbett and Gulie Britton. He died on 22 April 1934 from pneumonia in Tucson.3763 Lizzie died at her house at 179 N. Main Street from diabetes on 24 November 1936 in Tucson.3764 They are buried in Evergreen Cemetery. Three children: Hiram S. Corbett (married Dorothy McBride), Leonard N. Corbett, and Gulie Corbett (married Joseph Colbert Caperton and William A. Bell).

iv. **Marguerita Frances Hughes** was born on 3 December 1867 in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Margaret was married on 26 October 1889 at the Congregational Church in Tucson to **Frank Shrewsbury Treat**. Frank was born in 1863 in Atkinson, Kansas, son of [–?]–Treat and Dorothea Copper. In 1900, she and Frank lived at 327 North Meyer Street in Tucson with their children: Mabel E., Atanacia, Margaret, Frank, and Elizabeth.3765 Margaret died on 22 October 1904 at 327 N. Meyer Street from a cerebral embolism.3766 She was originally buried in the Masonic portion of the Court Street Cemetery and her body was moved to Evergreen Cemetery in 1907. Frank was married second to **Stella Preston**. He died on 13 May 1934 at the South Methodist Hospital from myocarditis. He is buried in Evergreen Cemetery.3767

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3756Saml Hughes 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 24, dwelling 171, family 248.
3757Samuel Hughes household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 49, SD 11, page 20B, dwelling 478, family 488.
3758Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County 1917 no. 999.
3759Atanacia Hughes household, 1920 US census, Pima County, Arizona, population schedule, Tucson, ED 92, SD 3, sheet 6A.
3760Atanxia Hughes household, 1930 US census, Pima County, Arizona, population schedule, Tucson, ED 43, SD 3, sheet 11A.
3761Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, 1934 no. 324.
3763Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, 1934 Pima County no. 323.
3764Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, 1936 Pima County no. 863.
3765Frank Treat household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 49, SD 11, page 21A, dwelling 497, family 507.
3766Death Certificate, City of Tucson, 1904 no. 725.
3767Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, 1934 no. 2978.
v. Manuela Hughes was born on 25 March 1869 in Tucson. She was baptized on 18 April 1869 with John William Sweeney and Manuela Ramirez as his padrinos.3768 Manuela died on 21 or 22 June 1869 in Tucson. She was buried on 22 June 1869.3769

vi. Samuel Hughes was baptized on 29 April 1870. His godparents were Alexander and Zenona Levin.3770 He died in May 1870 in Tucson from malarial fever.3771

vii. Steven Samuel Hughes was born on 6 September 1871. He was baptized on 16 September 1871 in Tucson, with Hiram Stevens and Petra Santa Cruz as his godparents.3772 He was married in 1897 to Lilian Ruskhoff. He died on 12 April 1909 at 327 North Meyer from “Acute M. lites” and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery.3773

viii. David Louis Hughes was born on 9 April 1873 in Arizona. He was baptized (as Lewis David) on 4 May 1873, with Francisco Romero and Victoria Ocoboa as his godparents.3774 He died on 23 July 1935 at the U. S. Soldier’s Home at Sawtelle, California.3775

ix. Thomas Elias Hughes was born on 20 November 1874. He was baptized on 6 December 1874 with Juan Elias and Juana Borquez acting as his godparents.3776 He died on 14 April 1900 and is buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

x. Petra Manuella (Emma) Hughes was born on 25 March 1876 at Fort Crittenden, Arizona Territory.3777 She was baptized in Tucson on 20 May 1876 with Placido Ruelas and Annie Hughes as her godparents.3778 She was married to Frank Julian Landon and to Otto B. Leonhardt. Emma died in May 1942 in Seattle. Five children: Frank J. Landon, Jr., James L. Landon, Jessie (Mrs. J. R. Boothe), Clarence Landon, and Mrs. Dewey Vickery.

xi. Jessie Petra Hughes was born on 19 December 1877 in Arizona. She was baptized on 16 January 1878 in Tucson, with Guadalupe Pacheco acting as her godmother.3779 She was married first to Jeffrey Stradling. She was married second to (~?~) McReynolds. She died on 24 November 1965.

xii. James Farrell Safford Hughes was born on 22 January 1880 in Arizona. He died on 4 December 1967 at Long Beach, California.

xiii. Atanacia Santa Cruz Hughes was born on 4 January 1882. She was married in 1903 to Clarence Barnhart. Atanacia died on 6 May 1978 at Petaluma, Sonoma County, California.

xiv. Mary Belle Hughes was born on 12 December 1886 in Arizona. She was married on 23 November 1910 in Tucson to Edward/Edgar C. Dietrich. Edgar was born circa 1883 in Pennsylvania and worked as a civil engineer for the Arizona Highway Department. The couple lived with Mary’s mother in January 1920. Mary was married second to James St. Clair Sheehan. James died in 1984. Mary died on 10 July 1988 at Burlingame, California.3780

xv. Carlos Elias Hughes was born on 3 September 1891. He died on 22 October 1891.

Casimiro Santa Cruz was born circa 1818/1819.3781 He was a child living with his probable sibling Andrés Santa Cruz in the civilian household of Paulina Avila in 1831 in Tucson.3782 Casimiro enlisted in the Mexican
military. He was living in Tucson in 1848. In 1848 he was among the 17 men killed at Mustang Springs by Apache warriors.

**Felipe Santa Cruz** probably born circa 1812 in Tucson, son of Juan Santa Cruz and Petra (–?–). He was married prior to 1831 to **Dolores González**. In 1831, Felipe was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife and child. In 1866, Felipe was living by himself in Tucson. Felipe Santa Cruz and Dolores González were the parents of one child:

i. **Teodora Santa Cruz** was a child in 1831.

**Guadalupe Santa Cruz** was born about 1807 in Tucson, Sonora, daughter of Juan Santa Cruz and his wife Petra. She was married prior to 1824 to **Luis Martinez**. In 1824, Luis Martinez was charged with responding to a suit brought against the estate of Guadalupe’s father. He was able to keep a portion of the property that Juan Santa Cruz had paid for, losing the unpaid portion to Ignacio Antonio Pacheco. In 1831, the couple were living in Tucson with two of Guadalupe’s brothers, Juan Santa Cruz and Hilario Santa Cruz. On 28 August 1847 in Tucson, Guadalupe and Joaquín Comaduran were godparents to José Leonardo Ramirez, son of Antonio Ramirez and Josefa Orozco. On 6 January 1848, Guadalupe was listed as a godparent with Juan Borquez for an Apache named Jesús María. Both baptisms took place as a priest made trips north from Magdalena, since there hadn’t been a resident priest in Tucson since the 1820s. In 1848 Guadalupe was living with Juan Bojorquez in Tucson.

Guadalupe sold a piece of property along Calle del Correo to Ramón Pacheco on 19 August 1852. In early 1856 Americans began to trickle into the Tucson Presidio. Guadalupe was caring for her two orphaned nieces, Petra and Atanacia Santa Cruz. The Mexican military was in the process of evacuating Tucson and the girls’ brother Filomeno Santa Cruz was leaving with them. Guadalupe was uncertain what to do and so she went to John Spring, a recent arrival, and asked whether it was safe to stay in Tucson. Fears that the Americans would confiscate Mexican property were spreading among the locals. Spring assured her that the American soldiers would honor Mexican property titles, and so Guadalupe, Petra, and Atanacia stayed.

Guadalupe and Atanacia were not counted by the census taker in 1860. On 4 September 1862 Guadalupe exchanged land with William and Granville Oury—she received a house and lot whereas they received a lot on the west side of the Calle del Correo. This land was located just to the west of the old Main Gate of the Presidio, whose walls had been largely dismantled in the last six years.

Guadalupe served as a **padrino** for María del Carmen Ortiz, daughter of Jesús María Ortiz and Maria Encarnación Comaduran on 3 May 1863. In 1864, Guadalupe lived with her nieces Petra and Petra’s husband, Hiram Stevens. In 1866, Guadalupe was living with her nieces, Petra Santa Cruz de Stevens and Atanacia Santa Cruz de Hughes. The Stevens and Hughes families lived on the east side of Main Street in homes that still stand...

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3783 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
3784 AGES–Ramo Ejecutivo, 198-B.
3785 Ancestral File, LDS.
3787 1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 759.
3788 MS 1155, “A Case Study of a Pioneer Family,” Box 42, AHS/SAD.
3790 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 170.
3791 Magdalena Catholic Church Records UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 149.
3792 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
3793 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 23, AHS/SAD.
3794 Lockwood 1943; Lockwood and Page 1930.
3795 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072 AHS/SAD, page 40, no. 77, AHS/SAD.
3796 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:2 no. 11.
3797 1864 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 17-19, also counted on line 663.
3798 1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 125.
140 years later. On 17 March 1867, Guadalupe Santa Cruz and her nephew Filomeno were godparents to José Antonio Soto, son of José María Soto and Carmen Comaduran. In March 1867, Guadalupe was living in Tucson with niece Petra and her family. On 14 July 1868, Guadalupe received $200 from Samuel Hughes for her portion of a field she inherited from her father.

On 9 May 1870, Guadalupe was a godparent with Ignacio Herreras to María Gabriel Altagracia Michilena, daughter of Trinidad Michelen and Anita Varez. In June 1870, Guadalupe was with the Stevens household. On 7 January 1871, Guadalupe sold a house and lot on the west side of Main Street to Alejandra Elias for $700.

In June 1880, Guadalupe was living with Hiram and Petra at their home on Main Street.

Guadalupe died on the night of 21-22 May 1891 from old age. The Arizona Daily Star reported:

Gone, at Last. Died, in Tucson, Arizona, May 21, 1891, at the residence of H. S. Stevens, 212 North Main street, Senora Guadalupe Santa Cruz, aged 84 years. The funeral will take place today from the Catholic church at 8:30 o'clock a.m.

Deceased was the mother of Mrs. H. S. Stevens and Mrs. Samuel Hughes, and has lived in Tucson all her life. For a month past she has been ailing, but her illness did not assume a dangerous turn until about two weeks ago, when she began to fail and breathed her last yesterday morning, honored and beloved by all who knew her.

In addition to the above, it may be said that the deceased father was an artist of no mean ability, and that it was he who did all the fresco painting in the old San Javier church, now so much admired by all that visit that relic of Spanish civilization, and the wonder of eastern tourists.

The Arizona Daily Citizen reported:

Tucson's Oldest Inhabitant Gone. Last night one of the oldest inhabitants of the city—probably the very oldest—died at her home with her son-in-law, H. S. Stevens, on Main street aged 84 years.

Her name was Guadalupe Santa Cruz and she was the mother of Mrs. Hiram Stevens and Mrs. Samuel Hughes. The old lady was dearly loved by all knowing her and the corner where she sat day after day, absorbed in quilt making, her favorite occupation, will seem lonesome with her gone. She was in keeping with Tucson as an old city having been here back in the fifties, when it was a walled town, closed at night for protection from predatory hordes of Indians. An old man so aged as to lie helpless tells of her a married woman with a family when he was a boy roaming the streets in the city.

She has lived under three flags and rulers numerous. Spain, Mexico and the United States have in their turns been her home.

During the past two weeks she failed rapidly and the end of a long and good life came expected. The funeral takes place tomorrow at 8:30 o'clock, from the residence of Hiram Stevens, proceeding to the Catholic Church, where services take place.

The Arizona Daily Citizen reported: The funeral of Senora Santa Cruz took place this morning at the Catholic church and was largely attended. The Spanish language newspaper El Fronterizo noted correctly that Guadalupe Santa Cruz was the aunt of Petra, Atanacia, and Filomeno.

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3799St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:51.
38001867 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 140.
3801Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:248-249.
3802St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:125.
3803Hiram S. Stevens household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 17, dwelling 182, family 182.
3804Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:497-498.
3805H. S. Stevens 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 25, dwelling 182, family 262.
3806St. Augustine Catholic Church Deaths, 1:49.
3807Arizona Daily Star, 22 May 1891, 4:2.
3808Arizona Daily Citizen, 21 May 1891 4:2.
3809Arizona Daily Citizen, 22 May 1891, 4:1.
3810El Fronterizo, 23 May 1891, 3:2.
**Ignacio Santa Cruz** was married prior to 1797 to **Lucia (Luisa) Morales**. In 1797, Ignacio was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife and son.\(^{3811}\)

**Juan Santa Cruz** was born about 1776, son of Modesto Hillario Santa Cruz and Guadalupe González.\(^{3812}\) Juan is reported to have helped paint the interior murals at San Xavier.\(^{3813}\) He was married prior to 1814 to **Petra (–?–)**.\(^{3814}\) On 5 January 1817, Juan was granted a field west of the Presidio by Lieut. Colonel Captain Manuel Ygnacio Arisvu.\(^{3815}\) Juan purchased the Juan Antonio Duran land grant, issued in 1792, from Ignacio Antonio Pacheco and his wife Rita Duran just prior to Mexican Independence. This land was located along the west wall of the Tucson Presidio. He had three years to pay, and was given an extension of one year to complete payment. Juan died about 1823, before the debt could be paid off. Pacheco brought suit against the Santa Cruz estate in September 1824 and recovered most of the land.\(^{3816}\)

Juan Santa Cruz and Petra (–?–) were the parents of five children (some data from Ancestral File, LDS Church and may be incorrect):

1. **Ylario Santa Cruz** was born about 1805 in Tucson, Sonora.
2. **Guadalupe Santa Cruz** was born in 1807 in Tucson, Sonora. Guadalupe was married to **Luis Martinez**.
3. **Felipe Santa Cruz** was born about 1812 in Tucson, Sonora.
4. **Juan Maria Santa Cruz** was born in 1814 in Tucson, Sonora.
5. **Ygnacio Santa Cruz** was born about 1816 in Tucson, Sonora.

**Juan Maria Santa Cruz** was born in 1811/1812\(^{3817}\) in Tucson, Sonora, son of Juan Santa Cruz and Petra (–?–).\(^{3818}\) In 1831, he was living with his aunt Guadalupe Santa Cruz de Martin in Tucson.\(^{3819}\) Juan was married between 1831 and 1844 to **Manuela Bojorquez**. Manuela was born in 1812 in Tucson, the daughter of Ildefonso Bojorquez and Ignacia Romero.\(^{3820}\) In 1831, she was living with this couple and a sibling named Angel in Tucson.\(^{3821}\) Juan signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845.\(^{3822}\) In early 1848 the couple and their daughters Petra and Luisa lived in Tucson.\(^{3823}\) On 26 May 1848, Juan was among the men who could vote in Tucson.\(^{3824}\) It is believed that Juan died during the cholera epidemic of 1851. Manuela died circa 1858 in Tucson.\(^{3825}\)

Juan Maria Santa Cruz and Manuela Bojorquez were the parents of five children:

1. **Maria Petra Alcantar Santa Cruz** was born on 21 June 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She was baptized on 2 September 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were Romano Villa and Ana Montano.\(^{3826}\) Petra was married to **Hiram S. Stevens**.

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\(^{3811}\)Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
\(^{3812}\)Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:238-244.
\(^{3813}\)MS 1155, “A Case Study of a Pioneer Family,” Box 42, AHS/SAD.
\(^{3814}\)Ancestral File, LDS Church.
\(^{3815}\)Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:245-246.
\(^{3816}\)MS 1155, “A Case Study of a Pioneer Family,” Box 42, AHS/SAD.
\(^{3817}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 36 on 16 March 1848.
\(^{3818}\)Ancestral File, LDS.
\(^{3820}\)Ancestral File, LDS.
\(^{3821}\)McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.
\(^{3822}\)Officer 1989:182.
\(^{3823}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
\(^{3824}\)AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.
\(^{3825}\)Lockwood 1943:5.
\(^{3826}\)Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 120, no. 155.
ii. **José Anastacio Filomeno Santa Cruz** was born on 22 January 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 28 August 1847 in Tucson. Antonio Bustamante and Serafina Sotelo were his godparents (also Rafael Siaz?). 3827

iii. **Luisa Santa Cruz** was born prior to 1848.

iv. **Atanacia Santa Cruz** was born on 14 August 1850 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Atanacia was married to **Samuel Hughes**.

v. **Ignacia Santa Cruz** [possible daughter?] was born about 1848. In 1860, this female child was living with Petra Santa Cruz Stevens and Filomeno Santa Cruz. 3828

**José Anastacio Filomeno Santa Cruz** was born on 22 January 1846 [death certificate says 20 March 1847 but is incorrect] in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, son of Juan María Santa Cruz and Manuela Bojorquez. 3829

On 3 August 1860, Filomeno was living with his sister Petra. He was working as a blacksmith and owned real estate valued at $250. 3830 In 1864, Filomeno (counted as a 17-year-old girl!) was living with his aunt Guadalupe in Tucson. 3831 On 11 February 1866, Filomeno was the godparent with Cleofa León to María Paula Fuentes, daughter of Juan Fuentes and Clara Medina. 3832 Six days later Filomeno was a godparent with his sister Atanacia for Agapito de Jesús Barosa, son of Apolimario Barosa and Francisca Sosa. 3833 Filomeno and his aunt Guadalupe Santa Cruz were godparents to José Antonio Soto, son of José María Soto and Carmen Comaduran. 3834 In March 1867, Filomeno (listed as Phelonio, 10-21 years old) was apparently living in Tucson with or next door to his relative Juan Bojorquez’s family. 3835 On 14 July 1868, Filomeno received $300 from his brother-in-law Samuel Hughes for a field west of Tucson. 3836

In 1870, Filomeno was working as a laborer in Tucson, living there with two other men, Santiago Franco and Rafael Moreno. 3837 Filomeno was married on 2 June 1877 in Pima County to **Petra Ruelas**. 3838 MARRIED. In Tucson, June 2, 1877, Mr. Filomeno Santa Cruz and Miss Petra Ruelas. 3839 Petra was born on 28 October 1853 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Francisco Ruelas and Sacramenta Cruz.

In June 1880 the Santa Cruz family lived on Main Street. The census taker called Filomeno “Lapa” and indicated he was working as a laborer. Petra was keeping house and caring for their two young daughters. 3840

On 23 June 1900, Filomeno [listed as Phillip] and Petra lived at 236 West 4th Street with their nine children: Guadalupe Blount, Manuela, Petra, Francisco, Filomeno S., Matilda, Victoria, Anita, and Alberto. Filomeno and son Filomeno worked as day laborers, son Francisco as a wagon driver, and daughter Guadalupe as a dress maker. Daughters Matilda, Victoria, and Anita were attending school. 3841

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3827 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 170.
3828 Horace Stephens household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 12-13, dwelling 118, family 119. Ignacia is listed as “Finacio Lopas.”
3829 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 170.
3830 Horace Stephens household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 12, dwelling 118, family 119. Filomeno is listed with the surname “Lopas.”
3831 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 664.
3832 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:30 no. 16.
3833 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:32 no. 24.
3834 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:51.
3835 1867 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 340.
3836 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:245-246.
3837 Filomeno Santa Cruz household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 76, dwelling 848, family 848.
3839 Arizona Citizen, 9 June 1877, page 2, column 4.
3840 Lapa Santa Cruz 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 23, dwelling 160, family 234.
3841 Philip Santa Cruz 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 49, page 27A, dwelling 626, family 638.
On 28 April 1910, Philomeno and Petra lived with four children—Francisco, Alverta, and Matilda [the last name is illegible]. Daughter Alverta was working at a drug store.\footnote{Philomeno Santa Cruz household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson 1st Ward, ED 99, SD 1, sheet 18B, dwelling 430, family 453.}

On 3 January 1920, Filomeno and Petra lived at 236 W. Fourth Street in Tucson with their daughter Petra and son Alberto, a 17-year-old granddaughter Maria Elías, and Petra’s sister-in-law, Encarnación Ruelas. Filomeno worked in a blacksmith shop, daughter Petra was a telephone operator for the railroad, and son Alberto was a salesman at a drug store.\footnote{Filomeno Santa Cruz household, 1920 Census, Arizona, Pima County, Tucson, ED 94, page 2B, dwelling 29, family 29.}

Petra died on 6 February 1930 at her home at 236 W. 4th Street in Tucson from “Bright disease”.\footnote{Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County 1930 no. 113.} A newspaper reported on 8 February 1930:

\begin{quote}
**PIONEER WOMAN IS CALLED TO REWARD.** Mrs. Petra Santa Cruz, of Old Pueblo Days, Buried Tomorrow. Mrs. Petra Santa Cruz, 78, who was born in the old walled city of Tucson when the pueblo had only a few hundred Americans, died yesterday in her home at 236 West Fourth street. The funeral will be held from the Holy Family church at 9 o’clock tomorrow morning with mass services.

Mrs. Santa Cruz left her husband, Phil, who is a brother to Mrs. Sam Hughes, and six children. The sons and daughters surviving her are Mrs. Lupe Blount, of Tucson; Mrs. Manuel Yeatts, Berkeley, Calif.; Phil Cruz, Jr., Los Angeles; Mrs. Matilda White, Berkeley, Calif.; Frank and Albert Santa Cruz, Tucson. She also left two brothers and a sister who live in Tucson, Felix, Sotero, and Maria Ruelas. Mrs. Felipe Molina of Los Angeles also was a sister of Mrs. Santa Cruz.

Mrs. Santa Cruz was born in the Old Pueblo in 1852, at a time when the Mexican government wielded control over what later was to be included in the Gadsden purchase. The Santa Cruz family was the outstanding one in the little settlement and throughout the nineteenth century the sons and daughters continued to take active part in the storm-stricken time that threatened to wipe out the courageous pioneers. Mrs. Santa Cruz was a little girl when the Confederates, during the Civil War, claimed Tucson for the South. She had a wonderful memory and told her friends many times of the coming of the California cavalry in 1862 and the first time that the American flag was raised over the outpost of civilization.

Mrs. Santa Cruz was reared in an atmosphere of danger. Wild hordes of Apaches constantly swung out of the foothills to attack the walled city but never once did they capture the fortress. Mrs. Santa Cruz was active up to the time of her death. She lost a daughter, Mrs. Petra Will, in December.\footnote{Unsourced newspaper clipping for Petra Santa Cruz, Biographical binders, AHS/SAD.}

Filomeno died on 22 June 1935 in Tucson from “mitral heart disease”.\footnote{Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County 1935 no. 438.} The Arizona Daily Star reported:

\begin{quote}
**FILOMENO SANTA CRUZ INDIAN FIGHTER DIES.** Filomeno Santa Cruz, 84, who was born in Tucson, fought Indians in the early days, became a peace officer, and who was related to several of the leading families of Tucson, died yesterday at his home, 326 North Fourth avenue.

Funeral services will be held in the home Monday morning at 10 o’clock. Burial will be in Holy Hope cemetery. Mr. Santa Cruz was a blacksmith, working for the government in his youth. He was jailor and deputy sheriff for several years. He was a brother of the late Atanasia Hughes. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Lupe Blount of Tucson and Mrs. Manuela Yeatts of California, and two sons, Albert and Filomeno, Jr., of California.
\end{quote}

José Anastacio Filomeno Santa Cruz and Petra Ruelas were the parents of ten children (one of whom died before 1900):

i. **Guadalupe Santa Cruz** was born and baptized on 10 December 1877 in Arizona. Her godparents were Pascual Cruz and Guadalupe Santa Cruz.\footnote{St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:422.} She was married on 26 February 1896 in Pima County to John S.
Blount. John was born circa 1866. She worked as a dressmaker. Lupe died on 29 May 1937 at St. Mary’s Hospital from acute alcoholism. She is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

ii. Manuela Santa Cruz was born on 24 December 1879 in Arizona. She was married to (–?–) Yeatts. Manuela died on 24 May 1949 in California.

iii. Petra Santa Cruz was born in July 1881 in Arizona. She was married to Peter Wills. Petra died on 17 December 1929 at 334 E. 5th Street in Tucson from a cerebral hemorrhage.

iv. Francisco (Frank) Santa Cruz was born on 30 October 1882 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Filomeno Santa Cruz, Jr. was born in September 1884 in Arizona. Filomeno was married on 24 May 1905 in Pima County to Anita Herran. Anita was born circa 1884.

v. Matilda Santa Cruz was born on 14 March 1886 in Arizona. She was married to (–?–) White. Matilda died on 16 May 1948 in California.

vi. Victoria Santa Cruz was born in March 1888 in Arizona. Victoria was married on 24 July 1907 in Pima County to Homer Roche. Homer was born circa 1886/1887.

vii. Anita Santa Cruz was born in June 1893 in Arizona. Annie was married on 23 October 1905 in Pima County to Augustin Telles. Agustín was born circa 1885/1886.

viii. Alberto Santa Cruz was born in June 1895 in Arizona.

Maria Petra Alcantar Santa Cruz was born on 21 June 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Juan María Santa Cruz and Manuela Bojorquez. She was baptized on 2 September 1844 in Tucson. In July 1858, Petra was a godparent with Ramón Pacheco to María Luciana Green, daughter of Theodore Green and Concepcion Telles.

Petra was married circa 1858 to Hiram Stevens. Hiram was born on 20 March 1832 in Weston, Windsor County, Vermont, son of David Stevens and Lydia Fletcher. On 18 July 1850, Hiram was working as a farmer in Weston, Vermont while living in the household of Joshua and Hannah Hale. He had attended school in the previous year. Prior to their marriage, Hiram was required by Petra’s aunt Guadalupe Santa Cruz to join the Catholic Church.

On 3 August 1860, Hiram (listed as Horace Stephens), Petra, Filomena Sopas, and Ignacio Sopas (Santa Cruz) were living in Tucson. Hiram was listed as a merchant with $6,000 in personal property. On 13 July 1862, Hiram purchased a house along the Overland Mail Road from Patricia Granilla de Pope for $100.

In 1864, Petra lived with her husband and aunt Guadalupe in Tucson. Hiram was a merchant with real estate $3,000 and $4,000 in personal property. On 14 July 1864, Hiram and Petra sold a house and lot along the Overland Mail Road to Samuel Hughes. On 1 January 1865, Hiram purchased a property on the west side of the

3849 Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, May 1937 no. 2609.
3850 Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, December 1929 no. 2700.
3851 Birth Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health [delayed], December 1931 no. 131.
3854 Death Certificate, City of Tucson, January 1908 no. 2322.
3856 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 120, no. 155.
3857 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.
3858 Hiram Stevens household, 1850 US census, Vermont, Windsor County, Weston, page 452, dwelling 117.
3859 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.
3860 Horace Stephens household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 12, dwelling 118, family 119.
3861 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:89-90.
3862 1864 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 17-19.
3863 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:89-90, 1:90-92.
Military Plaza from John Sweeney for $50.\textsuperscript{3864} On 4 January 1866, Hiram purchased a property on the west side of Main Street containing a house and warehouse from Jeremiah Riordan for $3,000.\textsuperscript{3865} The 1866 census lists Hiram and Petra with several of Petra’s family members.\textsuperscript{3866} On 10 March 1866, Hiram and Petra were the godparents for William Steven Hodges, son of Francis Hodges and Francisca Ferrar.\textsuperscript{3867} Several weeks later, on 24 April 1866, Hiram and Petra sold a property containing a house and two warehouses on the west side of Main Street to Frank Hodges, Alexander Levin, and José Maria Castenada.\textsuperscript{3868} On 1 May 1866, Hiram and Petra sold a field property to George and Matilda Tyroll.\textsuperscript{3869} On 15 July 1866, Stevens purchased back a property on the west side of Main Street that he had previously sold from Alexander Levin, Francis Hodges, and Frances Hodges for $4,867.\textsuperscript{3870} In March 1867, Petra was listed in the household of Hiram Stevens, as well as her aunt Guadalupe Santa Cruz and relatives Juana and Victoria Bojorquez. Next door was Petra’s sister Atanacia and her family.\textsuperscript{3871} On 21 October 1867, Hiram purchased a house and lot along the east side of Main Street (the current Fish-Stevens House) as well as a field west of town, from George and Matilda Tyroll for $4,000.\textsuperscript{3872}

On 15 January 1870, Petra and Hiram were godparents to María Serafina Sweeney, daughter of John Sweeney and María Ramirez.\textsuperscript{3873} In March 1870, Hiram and Petra lived in Tucson with Petra’s aunt Guadalupe and her relatives Juana and Victoria Bojorquez.\textsuperscript{3874} Hiram purchased the deed for Lot 5 of Block 188 from the Village of Tucson for $20.30 on 27 August 1872.\textsuperscript{3875} On 3 September 1872, Hiram and Petra sold a field property west of Tucson to Francisco Romero.\textsuperscript{3876} On 29 December 1873, Hiram purchased Lot 4 of Block 190 from H. Hewitt for $500.\textsuperscript{3877} On 25 February 1875, Hiram and Petra sold Lot 1 of Block 187 to a group of five prominent business for $350.\textsuperscript{3878} On 15 March 1878, Hiram and Petra sold Lots 4 and 5 of Block 188 to Zenona Levin for $1,500.\textsuperscript{3879}

In June 1880, Hiram and Petra lived on Main Street with Petra’s aunt Guadalupe. Hiram was working as a miner and Petra was keeping house.\textsuperscript{3880} On 1 June 1880, Hiram and Petra sold Lot 4 of Block 185 to F. L. Stiles for $2,000.\textsuperscript{3881} In March of 1893 the Ariona Daily Star reported:

\begin{quote}
H. S. STEVENS DEAD. From a Bullet Inflicted by his Own Hand. He Shoots His Wife Before the Deed...
Hiram S. Stevens killed himself yesterday afternoon.
He shot his wife also, before ending his own life.
The lamentable deed is undoubtedly that of an insane man. He had been out with the member of the board of supervisors for the past three or four days, during which he was unwell, though he complained little, being of a deep, reserved nature.
\end{quote}

\textsuperscript{3864}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:14-15.
\textsuperscript{3865}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:12-13.
\textsuperscript{3866}1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 119-125.
\textsuperscript{3867}St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:36 no. 48.
\textsuperscript{3868}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:47-48.
\textsuperscript{3869}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:175-176.
\textsuperscript{3870}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:69-71.
\textsuperscript{3871}1867 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 138-142.
\textsuperscript{3872}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:175-176.
\textsuperscript{3873}St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:115.
\textsuperscript{3874}Hiram S. Stevens household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 17, dwelling 182, family 182.
\textsuperscript{3875}Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:283-284.
\textsuperscript{3876}Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:734-736.
\textsuperscript{3877}Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:193-196.
\textsuperscript{3878}Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:502-505.
\textsuperscript{3879}Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:287-289.
\textsuperscript{3880}H. S. Stevens 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 25, dwelling 182, family 262.
\textsuperscript{3881}Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:99-101.
He came in yesterday at noon. One of the servants of his household told that he lay down in the afternoon with a headache. It was so intense that he got up from one bed, to lie down in another, changing from one bed to the other several times.

**WITH TWO REVOLVERS**

At ten minutes to three yesterday Mrs. Stevens was lying on the bed, also suffering with a headache. Mr. Stevens came to her with two revolvers, a large one with a long barrel, and a small six-shooter, and spoke sympathetically.

"Let me feel of your head," he said.

"No, my dear," she replied, without looking up. "You are ill yourself. Go and lie down."

Then to her horror she saw Mrs. Stevens had two revolvers, one in either hand. A moment later and shots rang out, coming from the smaller weapon, and Mrs. Stevens was shot.

Mrs. Stevens was shot through the left hand, the ball passing through the fleshy part, between the thumb and forefinger, and in the top of the head. She says that the ball passed through her hand into her head. Whether or not the ball is lodged in her head her physicians, Doctors Armstrong and Goodfellow, are unable to say. They think perhaps the woman was struck by the butt of a revolver, making the hole in her head, which is the size of one's little finger. The wound caused a depression of the bone on the brain.

This morning she will be placed under chloroform and the wound opened, the ball, if there, removed, and the bone raised. The doctors saw the ball or some foreign matter in the wound. Her condition is quite serious.

He then turned the large revolver on himself, the ball entering through the forehead above the right eye, crashing upward and coming out of the top of the skull, tearing a ghastly hole in it.

Stevens was unconscious from the time of the shooting. Physicians were quickly summoned, Drs. Goodfellow and Armstrong. They found a sad sight. The wounded man's face was powder marked and the brains oozed from the hole in the top of his head.

That he could not survive was evident. He was made comfortable as possible, and suffered little till the end came. He died at five o'clock.

The ball passed upward from the eye, nearly following the skull to above the forehead. Here it glanced along the inside of the skull, passing clear through the top of the head, the ball stopping in the back of the head. The ball crashed and broke the skull in its passage, so that by pressure of the hand along the head one could feel the broken skull.

Stevens was unconscious from the moment of the shooting. The surgeons set about stopping the flow of blood, which was excessive, by tying up the arteries. This was slow work. Pieces of bone like one's finger were removed. The patient breathed heavily until the last half hour. Then the pulse failed. A few minutes before death the last artery was died.

At the request of friends present, after death, the doctors searched out the ball. The course of the ball along the skull was opened, and well back Dr. Goodfellow sighted it, inserted a tiny instrument and removed it. It was a forty-four caliber. Another ball of like-size, nearly round, was found on the floor. It was supposed to have passed through the bedding.

**NOT IN HIS RIGHT MIND**

Those who knew Mr. Stevens best, who have seen him of late, say he was not at all the quiet, jolly Stevens of years ago. During the past six months he has not acted right. Some in a position to know think the disposal of the Cosmopolitan hotel property at $2,800, half or less than actual value, all things considered, was not an act he would ordinarily have done. Of late he has been downhearted, looking on everything darkly. His cattle have died to a great extent, and his health has been bad, factors contributing, but the chief cause is declared by those nearest to him not to lie there, but "in a trouble about a matter in the east that will come out by and by." What this mysterious matter is, is at present with held.

Dr. Armstrong says that Stevens has been suffering from bowel trouble. Yesterday this became so severe it went to his brain, rendering him delirious, so that he was unaccountable for his actions.

At present the value of the real estate of the deceased at the time of holding the inquest and the date of the funeral are unknown. Of the estate, it is generally declared to be considerable, some going so far as to say that Hiram Stevens was one of the richest men in Tucson..."
Stevens was buried in the Catholic portion of the Court Street Cemetery. Petra survived her wounds. After Hiram’s death, Petra became administrator for his estate. At his death Hiram owned four horses, three buggies, two lumber wagons, two sets of double harnesses, two sets of single harnesses, a gold watch and chain, a shot gun, two pistols, furniture, and household fixtures. He also owned property in Tucson: Block 34; lots 2, 3, 6, 9, and 10 of Block 61; lot 2 of Block 175, the southeast 1/4 of the northeast 1/4 of section 22 of Township 14 South Range 13 East (40 acres), and one-sixth interest in the Margarita Mine in the Papago Mining District.

Petra prepared her will on 13 December 1909. She made nine requests and bequests: 1) That her “body be decently buried with proper regard to my station and condition in life and the circumstances of my estate;” 2) Estate be sold or disposed of; 3) That the expenses of her funeral and final illness be paid; 4) That her beloved adopted daughter Eliza Stevens de Velasco receive one upright piano manufactured by Kranich & Batch and two pillow shams (other bequests—a Mexican serape, a silk quilt, and a Spanish silk shawl—were crossed out); 5) Sarah Sanchez was to receive a silk home made crazy quilt; 6) Her friend Carmelita Romero was to receive a large picture of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception; 7) Her niece Mrs. J. Knox Corbett was to receive the breast pin with a picture of Hiram Stevens and two silk shawls and Mrs. Corbett’s son was to receive a watch and shirt studs of Hiram’s; 8) cash bequests went to the Sister’s of St. Mary’s Hospital ($50), the Sisters of St. Joseph’s Orphanage ($50), the Parish Priest of San Agustín Cathedral ($126.50), the Sociedad de Sar de Vocelde de Paul ($50), and to the Right Reverend Bishop Granjon for the benefit of the San Agustín Church ($100); 9) all the rest of the estate was to be divided between her sister Atanacia, her brother Filomeno, her adopted daughter Eliza Stevens de Velasco, her adopted son Thomas Stevens, her beloved nephew Lazaro Borquez, and her beloved niece Mrs. J. Knox Corbett including lots 5, 6, and 7 of Block 183; lot 13 of Block 228, and a promissory note of $2500 from J. Knox and Lizzie Corbett. Mrs. Corbett was named Petra’s administrator.

Petra died on 30 July 1916 and is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

Modesto Hilario Santa Cruz was born in 1752 at Real del Mortero, Sonora. He was a Spaniard by social class. On 13 August 1775, he was stationed at the Tubac Presidio with a 20 peso credit in his account. He was married about 1775 to Maríana González. Maríana was born in 1753, daughter of Gloria Carrasco. He was still a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. At the time he had a 46 peso credit in his account. Hilario was a carbiner at the Presidio on 24 December 1783 with a four real credit in his account. He was a carbiner at the Tucson garrison in January 1784. In 1797, Hilario was a civilian living at Tucson with his wife, two sons, and a maidservant. Maríana may have died in 1797 and Modesto in 1802.

Modesto Hilario Santa Cruz and Maríana González were the parents of two children:

i. Juan Santa Cruz was born about 1776 in Tucson, Sonora.

ii. Ignacio Santa Cruz was born about 1780

Santos Santa Cruz was a Private in the Infantry at the Presidio on 1 September 1855, serving on guard duty.

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3883 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:63.
3884 Hiram Stevens collection, MS 674 file 5, AHS/SAD.
3885 Hiram Stevens collection, MS 674 file 5, AHS/SAD.
3886 Dobyns 1976:153; Ancestral File, LDS Church.
3887 Ancestral File, LDS Church; Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:238-244.
3890 Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
3891 Ancestral File, LDS, death dates have not been confirmed.
3892 Officer 1989:331.
SARDINA

Ignacio Sardina was the fourth mayor of Tucson, serving in 1828. He and Juan Gonzales were asked in 1830 to care for the priest’s residence at San Xavier after he was expelled for being foreign-born.

Juan Sardina was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He had a 135 peso debt in his account in 1791 and a 29 peso debt the next year. Juan was married prior to 1797 to Guadalupe Martin. In 1797, Juan was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife and two sons.

Miguel Sardina was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1792 with a 64 peso debt in his account. Miguel was married prior to 1797 to Gregoria Palfoox. Gregorio was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797. He lived there with his wife, one son, and three daughters.

Santos Sardina was a soldier in the Tucson Presidio and was stationed there from at least 1791 to at least 1797. In 1791, Santos had a 112 peso debt in his account and the following year he had been reduced to a seven peso debt.

SIERRA

Juan Santos Sierra was born circa 1780 at the Pueblo of Cucurpe, Sonora, son of Juan Sierra and his wife Maria Ana. At age 18 he was five ft tall and a Roman Catholic. He had black hair and eyes, a Roman nose, dark skin, and was beardless. He enlisted for 10 years service at Tucson on 24 May 1798, with his enlistment witnessed by Corporal Miguel Ana and the Soldier José Rosario. Santos was a Presidio soldier from at least May 1816 through December 1818. During this time he was stationed on the Coast or at El Rosario. He had been granted a six reales bonus.

SILVA/SILVAS

Mariano Silva was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1831. On 26 May 1848, Mariano was among the men who could vote in Tucson.

Antonio Silvas was a soldier in the Mexican military. On 10 May 1848 he was among the 17 men killed at Mustang Springs by Apache warriors.
SIQUEIROS

José Siqueiros was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio, stationed there from at least 1816 through at least December 1818. He was married prior to 1831 to María González. In 1831, José was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and three possible children. In 1848 the couple and their three children—Bruna, Concepcion, and Juan—were living in Tucson.

José Siqueiros and María Gonzáles were the parents of six children:

i. Antonio Siqueiros was an adult in 1831.
ii. José Siqueiros was a child in 1831. On 26 May 1848, A José Siqueiros was among the men who could vote in Tucson. This may be the same José Siquerres living in Tucson on 3 August 1860. This individual was 43 years old, born in New Mexico [Arizona], and listed as an “idiot.” José was living with Ascencio Higuera and his wife Dolores Siqueiros and is possibly a relative of Dolores.
iii. María Ramona Siqueiros was a child in 1831.
iv. Bruna Siqueiros was born prior to 1848.
v. Concepcion Siqueiros was born prior to 1848.
vi. Juan Siqueiros was born prior to 1848, probably circa 1840.

José María Siqueiros was the armorer for the Tucson Presidio in February 1802. He was in Arispe that month.

Juan Siqueiros was born circa 1840 in what is today Arizona, probably the son of José Sequeiros and María Gonzáles. About 1857 Juan was married, or took as his common law wife, Soledad Jacome. Soledad was born in 1840/1845 in Arizona, and died on 18 January 1911 in Tucson. In 1862 Union forces retook Tucson from the Confederates and the first map of Tucson was drawn. William Oury was charged with recording the property deeds for the next several years. Four deeds indicate that Siqueiros lived at this house through March 1864. Several individuals who may have been related to Juan lived nearby. Two houses to the west lived José Loreto Higuera, son of Ascencio Higuera and Dolores Siqueiros. Nearby lived Teresa Siqueiros, widow of Fernando Ruelas, a soldier killed by Apaches in May 1848. Unfortunately, the exact relationship, if any, to these individuals remains unknown.

The Siqueiros-Jacome family is missing from the 1860 Federal census and the 1864 and 1866 Territorial censuses. In April 1867, Juan Siquerus, Solidad Jacome, Inés Jacome, Isidoro Jacome, and Bernerda Jacome were living in Tucson. The couple’s two-year-old daughter Petra died in April 1870 from smallpox. On 1 June...
1870, the family was living on Court Avenue.\footnote{Juan Zecedo household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 4, dwelling 41, family 42.} Juan disappears after the birth of daughter Paula in 1873. It is not known if he died or left the family.

In August 1874, Soledad and her four daughters were living in Tucson.\footnote{1874 Territorial Census, Pima County, page 2, line 16; Arizona State Library; Archives and Public Records, Phoenix.} On 28 September 1874, Soledad purchased the deed for Lot 8 of Block 181 from the Village of Tucson for $7.03.\footnote{Pima County Deed Record Entry, Book 2:500-502.} On 5 February 1875, Soledad purchased the deed for Lot 3 of Block 181 from the Village of Tucson. This lot was directly east of Lot 8.\footnote{Pima County Deed Record Entry, Book 11:242.} In June 1880, Soledad was living with her four daughters at the Court Avenue house. She was keeping house while Bernarda and Paulita attended school. Ignacio and Isadora were also at home.\footnote{Soledad Hacum household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 15, dwelling 101, family 132.} Soledad sold Lot 3 of Block 181 to James McElliott on 7 February 1882.\footnote{Pima County Deed Record Entry, Book 11:244.} Soledad lost control of her property for not paying taxes in December 1882, when the Sheriff of Pima County sold Lot 8 to William Griffith and others. She regained control by paying Griffith and his partners on 16 February 1883.\footnote{Pima County Deed Record Entry, Book 8:35; 8:246.} The 1883-1884 city directory for Tucson lists “Mrs. Soledad Jacome, dressmaker” at 110 Court Street.\footnote{Cobler & Co. 1883 Tucson and Tombstone General and Business Directory for 1883 and 1884. Daily Citizen Steam Printing Establishment, Tucson.} The address was later changed to 184 N. Court Street.

On 18 June 1900, Soledad was living by herself on her Court Avenue home. She was working as a dressmaker.\footnote{Soledad Jacome household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 49, SD 11, sheet 18B, Dwelling 423, family 431.} Soledad sold her Lot 8 property to her daughter Isadora Siqueiros on 19 February 1908.\footnote{Pima County Deed Record Entry, Book 45:134.} On 19 April 1910, Soledad was living with her daughter Dora. Soledad was listed as a widow who had had four children, three of whom were living. Dora was single and was working as a dressmaker at home.\footnote{Arizona Territorial Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, 1911 no. 254; “Aged Woman Dies,” Arizona Daily Star, 19 January 1911, page 6, column 4.} Soledad died at her home on 18 January 1911 from “organic dis[ease] of heart,” which she had suffered from for two years.\footnote{Arizona Death Records, 1976, Arizona State Genealogical Society, Tucson, 1, page 627.} Her remains were handled by the Reilly Mortuary. Her two son-in-laws, Frank Mariscal and P. P. Lopez, appear to have paid for her burial in Holy Hope Cemetery in Tucson.\footnote{St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:17 no. 141.}

Soledad Jacome was the mother of at least six children. Juan Siquieros was probably the father of Inez, Bernarda, Petra, and Paula. No father is listed on the baptismal record for Phillipa:

i. **Inez Siqueiros** was born in January 1858 in Tucson. Inez was married to **Pedro Pablo Lopez**.

ii. **Isidora Jacome Siqueiros** was born circa 1860 in Tucson. Isadora was married to **Angelito Lopez**.

iii. **Phillipa Jacome** was born on 15 May 1862 and was baptized on 28 August 1862 in Tucson with Emanuel Usarraga and Jesús Palomino acting as her godparents.\footnote{St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:33 no. 33.}

iv. **Antonia Bernarda Jacome** was born circa April 1865 in Arizona. She was baptized on 20 February 1866 at the San Agustín Church in Tucson with Antonio Rodriguez and Dolores Ramirez serving as her padrinos. **Bernarda** last appears on the 1880 Federal census.
v. **Petra Siqueiros** was born circa 31 August 1868. She was baptized on 24 September 1868 in Tucson with Jesús Figueroa and Patricia Granilla acting as her godparents. Petra died in April 1870 from smallpox.

vi. **Paula Siqueiros** was born on 18 June 1873. She was married circa 1889 to **Francisco Mariscal**.

**Pedro Siqueiros** was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, working with the pack train.

**SISNEROS**

**Juan Sisneros** was born circa 1785 at the Presidio of Pitic, Sonora, son of José Pasqual Sisneros and Bicenta Granillo. At age 18, Juan was five ft two inches tall, Roman Catholic, and worked as a *campista*. He had chestnut brown hair, brown eyes, a ruddy complexion, sparse eyebrows, and was beardless. He enlisted for 10 years in the Tucson company on 1 January 1803, with his enlistment witnessed by Sergeant Domingo Granillo and Carabineer Luis Moreno. Juan was a soldier at the Presidio, on leave in August 1816. He was in Arispe in April 1817 and spent the rest of 1817 and 1818 working with the remount herd or on guard duty.

**SOLARES**

**José Solares** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio. He was in prison in August 1816 and in training in December 1816. He was in Arispe in April 1817, with the remount herd in September, present at the Presidio in May through August 1818, and in New Mexico in December 1818. He was married prior to 1831 to **Josefa Celaya**. In 1831, the couple and their adult son Manuel lived in a civilian household in Tucson. José Solares and Josefa Celaya were the parents of one child:

i. **Manuel Solares** was born prior to 1831.

Manuel Solares was married prior to 1831 to **Josefa Flores**. In 1831, Manuel was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife and son. Manuel Solares and Josefa Flores were the parents of one child:

i. **Jesús María Solares** was a child in 1831.

Manuel Solares was the probable son of José Solares and Josefa Celaya. In 1831 Manuel was listed as living with this couple in Tucson. He was apparently married first prior to 1845 to **Petra Ruelas**. Petra was the daughter of Fernando Ruelas and Teresa Siqueiros. In 1848, Manuel and Petra lived in Tucson with their daughter Juana. Petra apparently died between 1848 and 1860.

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3932 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:79.
3933 Petra Zecedo entry, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, mortality schedule, Tucson, page 1, line 2.
3935 AGN 243.
3936 Dobyns 1976:160; AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, 1816; AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, 1817; AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, January-April 1818; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, May-December 1818.
3937 AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, 1816; AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, 1817; AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, January-April 1818; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, May-December 1818.
3941 Holder 1992:34.
3942 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
He was married prior to 1860 to Ursula Mendoza. Ursula was born in 1801 [supposedly] in Altar, Sonora. She moved to Tucson about 1816. In December 1857, Ursula Mendoza, who was at that time a widow, had a piece of land taken away from her by the military commander of the colony. The lands were supposed to have been returned on order of Manuel Gándara, civil and military governor of Sonora, however, Captain Hilario García ignored the order and gave the property to Lieutenant Manuel Romero.3943

In July 1859, Manuel Solares took up a piece of land and built a house on the north side of the Plaza de la Mesilla and the south side of Calle de la Alegria.3944

On 3 May 1863, Manuel and Ursula were godparents for Ignatius Albinus Camacho, son of Carmen Camacho.3945 On 14 June 1863, they were godparents for Juan Ramirez, son of Estavan Ramirez and Maria de Jesus Acedo.3946 In 1864, Manuel and Ursula were living at San Xavier. Manuel was farming and owned $300 in real estate and $100 in personal property. Next door was 30-year old Lucia Mendoza, who may have been Ursula’s sister, as well as Lucia’s two probable children, nine-year old Placidor and five-year-old Fernandez.3947

In March 1866, Manuel, Ursula, and three Mendoza children aged 10 to 21–Placido, Trinidad, and Trinidado–were living near San Xavier.3948 On 21 May 1866, Manuel and Ursula were godparents to Maria Bernardina Ortega, daughter of Julio Ortega and Josefa Haceda [Acedo?].3949

In March 1867, the couple and their child Francisco lived at San Xavier. In the same household or next door was a single woman named Lucia Mendosa, as well as four Mendosa children–Placido, Fernandez, Magdalena, and Jose.3950 On 10 December 1867, Manuel and Ursula sold a house and lot on the north side of the Plaza to John G. Capron for $300.3951 The couple have not been located in the 1870 US census.

Manuel Solares and Petra Ruelas were the parents of two children:

i. Juan Solares was born on 9 May 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 27 August 1845 in Tucson. His godparents were Ramon Burrue and Juana Aldaco.3952

ii. Juana Solares was born prior to 1848.

Manuel Solares and Ursula Mendoza were probably the parents of one child:

i. Francisco Solares was born circa 1866/1867.

Tiburcio Solares was married to Rafaela Mendoza. Tiburcio Solares and Rafaela Mendoza were the parents of one child:

i. Maria Francisca Librada Solares was born in January 1845. She was baptized on 28 August 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were Crisanto Grijalva and Dolores Marquez.3953

SOLIS

Francisco Solis was married to Susana Rios. Francisco Solis and Susana Rios were the parents of one child:

3943 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 52, AHS/SAD.
3944 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 24, no. 46, AHS/SAD.
3945 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:2 no. 10.
3946 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:4 no. 24.
3947 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier lines 111-112.
3948 1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier lines 1028-1032.
3949 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:40.
3950 1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, San Xavier, lines 1798-1805.
3951 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:194-195.
3952 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 173, no. 176.
3953 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 174, no. 182.
i. **María Teresa Solis** was born in February 1845. She was baptized on 28 August 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were Nicolas Orozco and Guadalupe Martinez.3954

**SOQUI**

**Ygnacio Soqui** was a scout at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. He had a 104 peso credit in his account at that time.3955

**SORTILLON**

**Ramón Sortillon** was a soldier at the Presidio. He was guarding the King’s Cattle in August 1816 and through 1817. In May 1818 he was with the Commander and was back at the Presidio for the rest of the year.3956

**SOSA/SOZA**

**Antonio Campos Sosa** was born on 17 August 1845 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico, son of Manuel Sosa and Luisa Campa. At the age of about 12 he was tending a herd of cows when Apaches raided Tubac. He was rescued by his uncle Bernardino Campa, and taken to San Xavier Mission.3957 Antonio was married first on 23 April 1864 in Tucson to **Francisca Gastelo**. The service was performed by Rev. Aloisius Bosco and was witnessed by Antonio Comaduran and his wife María Mercedes Campa. Francisca was the daughter of Guadalupe Gastelo and Nieves Herrera.3958 Maria was almost certainly a relative of Antonio, through his mother, but this relationship is unclear. Francisca is not listed on the 1864 census (Antonio is still living with his mother). She died between 1866 and December 1869.

Antonio testified before the Arizona Legislature about an Apache attack that took place in November 1869. He said:

> Is a farmer and native of this Territory, testifies to the murder of Juan Saize and an attack upon himself and party on November 1869, in which two horses were killed and men wounded, by Apache Indians. On same day the Apache stole from him and others 100 head of cattle—witness losing all he had. That the Apache Indian are more bold than at any time heretofore, and there is no safety to travelers or those outside of town.3959

Antonio was married next on 18 December 1869 to **Mercedes Federico**. Father Jouvenceau performed the ceremony with Francisco Federico and Refugio Subiate (?) serving as witnesses. Mercedes was born about 1854 in Sonora, daughter of José Federico and María Augustina Marquez.3960 In 1870, Antonio was living with his wife in Tucson. He was working as a farmer, owning real estate valued at $2000 and personal property worth $750. Mercedes was keeping house.3961 Mercedes died on 28 February 1877 and was buried the following day in the Catholic cemetery.3962

3954 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 173, no. 179.
3955 Dobyne 1976:156.
3956 Dobyne 1976:160; AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, 1816; AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, 1817; AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, January-April 1818; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, May-December 1818.
3957 Account of María Jesús Moreno de Soza, Soza file, AHS/SAD.
3958 St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:3 no. 12.
3959 U. S. Senate 1870.
3960 St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:60.
3961 Antonio Sosa household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 48, dwelling 550, family 549.
3962 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:143.
Antonio was married a third time on 28 July 1878 at the San Agustín Church in Tucson to María Jesús Moreno. Father Francisco Jouvenceau performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by Antonio Urias, María Martínez, Concepción Franco and Francis Goodwin. Francis Goodwin was married to María Jesús Moreno’s half sister, Petra Carrillo Moreno. Las Dos Republicas reported:


A los nuevos esposos les deseamos muchos anos de felicidad.3963

Jesús was born on 24 December 1855 in Los Angeles, California, daughter of José Benito Moreno and María del Refugio Villalobos. On 3 July 1860, María lived with her parents and siblings—Maríana, María F., and Bersabe [?]—in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Her father worked as a farm laborer.3964 Jesús moved to Tucson about 1872 after her half sister Petra Carrillo Moreno married Francis Goodwin.3965

On 7 June 1879, Antonio purchased a deed for Lot 3 of Block 250 from the City of Tucson for $25.3966 Antonio sold Lot 5 of Block 82 to the City of Tucson on 20 May 1879 for $25.3967 The City had planned to build the train station on the property, but ended up not needing the lot. On 20 June 1879, Antonio purchased the deed for Lot 5 of Block 82 from the City of Tucson for one dollar.3968

On 19 June 1880, Antonio and Jesús were living on the Tanque Verde in Pima County, where Antonio worked as a farmer. Jesús was keeping house and caring for their son Leander.3969

On 10 May 1910, the couple and their children—listed as Rosa, M. M., Antonio, Juan, Henrique, and José—lived at Benson, Cochise County. Antonio worked as a farmer assisted by his sons. Two of his children’s spouses and a granddaughter lived with them as well.3970 Antonio Soza died on 13 June 1915 at 432 N. 4th Avenue in Tucson from cancer of the stomach.3971

On 9 January 1920, Jesús lived in Tucson with her children Ben, Enrique, and Francisca. Ben worked as a farmer and Enrique was a salesman at a grocery store.3972 On 3 April 1930, Jesús lived with her daughter Francisca in Tucson in a house valued at $3,000.3973 Jesús died on 13 January 1939 at 1006 S. 4th Avenue in Tucson.3974

Antonio Sosa and Francisca Gastelo were the parents of four children3975:

i. Josée Soza was born in 1864.
ii. María Soza was born in 1865.
iii. Francisco Soza was born in 1866.

3963 Las Dos Republicas, 3 August 1878, 3:3.
3964 Benito Moreno household, 1860 US census, California, Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, page 104.
3965 Soza Family History website, http://www.library.arizona.edu/soza/endnotes.htm, no. 51-60.
3966 Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:290-291.
3967 Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:295-297.
3968 Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:337-339.
3969 Antonio Sosa 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 7, page 32, no dwelling or family numbers.
3970 Anto. Sosa household, 1910 US census, Cochise County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Benson, ED 12, sheet 32A, dwelling 297, family 302.
3971 Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, June 1915 no. 2240; Pima County Probate Court File no. 3722.
3974 Soza Family History website, http://www.library.arizona.edu/soza/endnotes.htm, no. 51-60.
iv. **Antonio Pedro Soza** was born on 14 April 1869 and was baptized in Tucson on 15 April 1869. His godparents were Placido Sosa and Ma. Jesús Armenta.\(^{3976}\)

Antonio Sosa and Mercedes Federico were the parents of five children:

i. **María Soza** was born on 17 October 1870 and was baptized on 20 October 1870 in Tucson. Her godparents were Placido Soza and Luisa Campos.\(^{3977}\)

ii. **María Nicolasa Sosa** was born on 6 December 1871. She was baptized in Tucson on 9 December 1871 with Bernardino Campas and Guadalupe Camacho as her godparents.\(^{3978}\) She died on 23 or 24 August 1872 in Tucson and was buried on 24 August 1872.\(^{3979}\)

iii. **Antonio Eumecindo Soza** was born on 16 February 1873 and was baptized on 17 February 1873 in Tucson. His godparents were Jesús María Munguía and Luisa Campas.\(^{3980}\) He died on 23 February 1873 and was buried on 24 February 1873.\(^{3981}\)

iv. **Desiderio Francisco Soza** was born on 11 February 1874 and was baptized on 12 February 1874 in Tucson. His godparents were Crisanto Grijalba and Salome Campos.\(^{3982}\)

v. **José Antonio Soza** was born on 29 August 1875 and was baptized in Tucson on 13 September 1875. His godparents were Tomas Elias and Juana Ortiz.\(^{3983}\)

Antonio Sosa and María Jesús Moreno were the parents of fourteen children:

i. **Lisandro Soza** was born in 1879.

ii. **Rosaura Soza** was born in 1881.

iii. **Manuel Soza** was born in 1882.

iv. **Luisa Soza** was born in 1884.

v. **Benito Soza** was born in 1886.

vi. **Antonio Soza** was born in 1888.

vii. **Mercedes Soza** was born in 1889.

viii. **María Soza** was born in 1890.

ix. **Carlos Soza** was born in 1891.

x. **Benito Soza** was born in 1893.

xi. **Juan Soza** was born in 1895.

xii. **Francisca Soza** was born on 2 April 1896 in Tubac.\(^{3984}\)

xiii. **Francisco Enrique Soza** was born in 1898.

xiv. **Albero Soza** was born in 1900.

**Eugenio Sosa** was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797. He lived by himself when the census was taken.\(^{3985}\) He was in Arispe for an Assembly in February 1802. At that time he had been promoted to Carbineer.\(^{3986}\)

\(^{3976}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:96.

\(^{3977}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:135.

\(^{3978}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:167.

\(^{3979}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:65.

\(^{3980}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:200.

\(^{3981}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:70.

\(^{3982}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:233.

\(^{3983}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:306.

\(^{3984}\) Arizona State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Birth, Registered No. 332 [?].

\(^{3985}\) Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

\(^{3986}\) AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
Ignacio Sosa was apparently born prior to 1831 to José [María?] Sosa and Gregoria Nuñez. He was reported to have had a garden west of Tucson in May 1847. Ignacio was apparently married Gertrudis Elías. Gertrudis was born circa 1836/1837, daughter of Juan Bautiste Elías and Jesús Orosco. Gertrudis died in July 1859 and was buried in Tucson on 27 July 1859: MUERTE: GERTRUDIO Elías: esposa de Don Ignacio Sosa, y hija de Don Juan y Senora Jesús Elías, edad 22 anos, murio en Tucson el 27 de Julio de 1859.

Don José María Sosa was born about 1743 at Tecori, Sonora, Mexico, son of Manuel Sosa and Juana Acedo. At age 27 he was five ft four and a half inches tall, a Roman Catholic, had black hair, brown eyes, dark skin, black beard and eyebrows, and a sharp nose. He was a Spaniard by social class. José began his military career at Tubac on 3 August 1770, with his enlistment witnessed by Juan María de Oliva. He signed his enlistment papers with an X because he could not write. On 13 August 1775 he was a soldier stationed at Tubac and had a 21 peso balance in his account. He was promoted to Corporal on 31 January 1779. That year he had a 50 peso credit. José was promoted to 2nd Sergeant on 14 February 1782 and to 1st Sergeant on 13 May 1784. By the end of 1792 he had served in 18 campaigns against the Apaches and other enemies and had been wounded once.

José was married prior to 1797 to Doña Rita Espinosa. In 1797, José was the second ensign at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, one son, three daughters, four manservants, and one maid servant. By 1799, José had participated in 20 campaigns against the enemy. José María died prior to 6 March 1811. Rita died on 16 April 1820, probably in Tubac. She received the Sacred Viaticum and Extreme Unction on Palm Sunday through Father Narciso Gutiérrez. Rita was buried on 17 April 1820 at Tubac with Gutierrez conducting the ceremony.

José María Sosa and Rita Espinosa were the parents of four children:

i. José [María?] Sosa II was born before 1797.
ii. Female Sosa was born before 1797.
iii. Female Sosa was born before 1797.
iv. Female Sosa was born before 1797.

José [María?] Sosa II was the son of José María Sosa and Rita Espinosa. He was married sometime after 6 March 1811 to Gregoria Nuñez. Father Arriquibar had to petition the bishop to allow the marriage since Sosa had had sex with Gregoria’s half sister. The two women had the same father, but a different mother (one living in Altar and the other at Arivaca). Arriquibar claimed that Sosa was a poor farmer troubled by the Apache raiding. In 1831, the couple lived with their seven children, another relative (a sister or daughter?), María Tomasa Sosa, in Tubac.

José [María?] Sosa and Gregoria Nuñez were the parents of seven children:

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3987Hiram Stevens collection, MS 764 file 1, AHS/SAD.
3988The Arizonian, 4 August 1859, page 3, column 2.
3989Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.
3990Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.
3992Dobyns 1976:155; AGS, Section 7047, document 10.
3993Dobyns 1976:157, 159; GUAD 286, AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
3994AGS, Section 7047, document 10.
3995Collins 1970:18; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83, AHS/SAD.
3996AGS, Section 7279, page 108.
3998Mission 2000 database; Tubac Register page 13v.
3999Dobyns 1976:119-120.
4000McCarty 1982a, household no. 2.
i. Rita Sosa was an adult in 1831
ii. Ramón Sosa was an adult in 1831
iii. José María Sosa II was born circa 1810-1819 in Tucson.
iv. Manuel Sosa was a child in 1831.
v. María Guadalupe Sosa was a child in 1831.
vi. José Calistro Sosa was a child in 1831.
vii. Ignacio José María Sosa was a child in 1831.

José María Sosa III was born circa 1810-1819 in Tucson, Sonora, son of José Sosa and Gregoria Nuñez. He was married to Solana Mendoza. Solana was born circa 1815 in Cocospera, Sonora, Mexico. In 1864, the couple lived in Tucson, where José was a laborer. He owned $100 in real estate and $10 in personal property.4001

On 14 June 1870, the couple lived in Tucson where José worked as a laborer. Living with them was their seven-year-old daughter Gregoria.4002 On 10 August 1878 José purchased land on Lot 11 of Block 223 for one dollar from Leopoldo and Jesús (Suarez) Carrillo.4003

On 23 March 1880, José testified in the land grant case involving the Otero and Martinez families in Tubac. He said he was 62 years old, that he had known that the land in Tubac had been occupied by the Oteros for 50 years, that he remembered when Tubac was abandoned about 1842 when Apaches killed about 19 people, and that he did not know what happened to the records of Tubac.4004

José was registered to vote from 1878 to 1886 in Pima County.4005 The couple have not been located in the 1880 census. José died on 16 April 1887 in Tucson, aged 78, from dysentery.4006

Solano died on 18 December 1906 at 26 McKenna Street in Tucson from old age.4007 The Tucson Citizen reported:

_Died at Ripe Age of 111 Years. Mrs. Solano M. Sosa Who Came Here Before Settlement Began, Passed Away This Morning._

_Death Claimed today the oldest resident of Tucson, and without doubt, one of the oldest persons in the world, when Mrs. Solano M. Sosa passed away of old age. Mrs. Sosa was 111 years old and had been a resident of this county for sixty-nine years. She was the mother of Mrs. M. McKenna._

_She died this morning at 8 o’clock after an illness of but a short time. Not withstanding her advanced years, Mrs. Sosa was bright mentally almost to the hour of her death._

_She was born in Cocospera, Sonora, on Christmas Day, 1795. When she came to this vicinity sixty-nine years ago, there was no settlement in what is now Tucson. The soldiers had not yet reached this section and the Apache Indians were bloodthirsty then and were on the warpath, as they were in later years. The settlement at that time was at San Xavier Mission, although the old adobe church across the river was in use._

_Funeral services will be held on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o’clock from the residence of Mrs. McKenna, 26 McKenna street._

José María Sosa II and Solana Mendoza were the parents of two children:

i. Manuela Sosa was born about 1853 in Sonora. Manuela was married to Michael McKenna.
ii. Gregoria Sosa was born about 1861-1862 in Tucson.

_Manuel Sosa_ was born before 1831, son of José Sosa and Gregoria Nuñez (see _Luisa Campa_ entry).

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4001 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 650-653.
4002 José María Sosa household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 49, dwelling 564, family 563.
4003 Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:616-618.
4005 Pima County Great Registers 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886.
4006 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:26; Carmony 1994:244 says he died on 15 April.
4007 Death Certificate, City of Tucson, December 1906, no. 1740.
Manuel Vincente Sosa was born about 1754, son of Juan Nicolas de Sosa and Maria del Carmen Bais. He was baptized on 23 November 1754 at Guevavi by Father Francisco Pauer, with Manuel Vincente Salazar and Maria Josefa de Luque as his godparents.\(^{4008}\) On 24 August 1775, Manuel Vicente de Sosa was a godfather for Jacinto Castro, son of Vicente Castro and Maria Beatriz Pacho.\(^{4009}\) He enlisted in the military around 1775. He was listed as a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778, with a 73 peso credit in his account.\(^{4010}\) On 24 December 1783 he had a 40 reales credit in his account.\(^{4011}\) He had achieved the rank of Corporal by 12 February 1791. He was declared an invalid on that date after 16 years service and 28 campaigns. He was planning on remaining in Tucson and had an 8 peso credit in his account.\(^{4012}\) He was married prior to 1797 to Manuela Chamorro. In 1797, Vincente was stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with Manuela, two sons, and two daughters.\(^{4013}\)

Manuela Sosa was born about 1853 in Sonora, daughter of Jose Maria Sosa II and Solana Mendoza. Manuela was married circa 1866/1867 to Michael McKenna. Michael was born circa 1836 in Providence, Rhode Island, son of Michael McKenna. He grew up in Pike County, Illinois. In March 1867, the couple lived in Tucson.\(^{4014}\)

On 14 June 1870, Michael and Manuela were living in Tucson next door to Manuela’s parents. Michael was working as a clerk in a store and Manuela was keeping house, helped out by a 10-year-old boy, Dolores Ruis.\(^{4015}\) In November 1873, Michael was named the new jailor for Pima County.\(^{4016}\) The couple, along with Manuela’s mother and brothers Gregorio and Jose Maria sold the south part of Lot 1 of Block 222 to Jesus Suarez de Carrillo for one dollar on 10 August 1878.\(^{4017}\) On 18 February 1879, the couple sold land to Jesus Carrillo for $110 on the east side of Lot 1 of Block 222.\(^{4018}\) On 14 June 1879, the McKennas sold another piece of land on Lot 1 of Block 222 to Jesus Carrillo for $150.\(^{4019}\)

On 21 June 1880, the McKennas lived on Main Street in Tucson. Michael was working as a farmer and Manuela was caring for their four children—Catherine, Anita, John, and Michael, Jr.\(^{4020}\) On 8 July 1887, Michael was in charge of the “Pest House” three miles west of Tucson. The house was set up to provide a place for poor women and children to live. A flash flood in July almost destroyed the facility, but McKenna’s quick work saved it.\(^{4021}\)

Manuela died on 24 November 1907 at 26 McKenna Street in Tucson from “gall stone disease”.

**DEATH CALLS AGED PIONEER**

Mrs. Manuela McKenna Succumbs After a Long Illness

Here a Half Century, Was One of the Best Known Among the Early Pioneers

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Manuela Sosa McKenna passed away in this city on Sunday morning.

Funeral services were held this afternoon at 3 o’clock from the family residence.

Mrs. McKenna was one of the Tucson pioneers and had been a resident of this county nearly all of her life. She was very well known and was highly respected.

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\(^{4008}\) Mission 200 database; Guevavi-Suamca Register page 104-133.

\(^{4009}\) Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 18.

\(^{4010}\) Dobyns 1976:155.


\(^{4012}\) AGS, Section 7047, document 6.

\(^{4013}\) Collins 1970:22; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

\(^{4014}\) 1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 292-293.

\(^{4015}\) Michael Mckenna household, 1870 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson page 49, dwelling 563, family 562.

\(^{4016}\) *Arizona Citizen*, 1 November 1873, page 3:3.

\(^{4017}\) Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:397-400.

\(^{4018}\) Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:157-160.

\(^{4019}\) Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:388-390.

\(^{4020}\) M. McKenna 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 39, SD 5, page 54, dwelling 372, family 372.

\(^{4021}\) Undated newspaper clipping, McKenna scrapbook, AHS/SAD.

\(^{4022}\) Death Certificate, City of Tucson, November 1907, no. 2241.
She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Frank Sabichi and Mrs. William Brown and by three sons, Steve, Manuel and Michael McKenna. The husband passed away several years ago.

The funeral services were held at the residence and also at the Cathedral and a large number of friends were present to pay their last respects to the deceased. Mrs. McKenna was the owner of considerable property in this city and resided on South Main Street.

Mrs. McKenna was born at Santa Ana, Sonora, but while still a child she was brought to Tucson by her parents. At that time Tucson was but a garrisoned post while the surrounding country was infested with Apaches. It was in Tucson that she met Michael McKenna, her future husband. Mr. McKenna had been a soldier in the Mexican War under Gen. Winfield Scott and after his discharge he became one of the merchants of Tucson.

The pallbearers at the funeral this afternoon were: Dr. F. A. Odermatt and L. V. Russell representing the A.O.U.W.; Mose Kelley and Jos. Ronstadt, representing the Elks and Frank Fish and P. Lopez representing the Arizona pioneers of which organization Mrs. McKenna was a member of the Ladies’ Auxiliary.4023

Michael McKenna and Manuela Sosa were the parents of nine children:

i. **Anita McKenna** was married born circa 1870 in Arizona. She was married on 19 November 1904 in Pima County to **Frank W. Sabichi**.4024 Sabichi was a California native, born circa 1866, son of Frank W. Sabichi and Magline [?] Wolskill. He died from a heart attack and tuberculosis in Tucson on 15 July 1909.4025

ii. **Antonio Michael William McKenna** was born on 17 January 1870 in Tucson. He was baptized on 18 January 1870 with Jesús María Ortiz and Encarnación Comaduran.4026 He died in February 1870 from small pox.4027

iii. **Manuela Ana McKenna** was baptized on 7 September 1871 in Tucson. Her godparents were Hiram Stevens and Petra Santa Cruz.4028

iv. **Catalina (Katie) McKenna** born on 12 February 1874 and was baptized on 23 February 1874. Her godparents were Guadalupe Alcala and Dolores Gonzales.4029 She was married on 26 November 1892 in Pima County to **William C. Brown**.4030

v. **John Henry Archibald McKenna** was born on 19 December 1875 in Arizona.4031 He was baptized on 2 January 1876 with J. H. Archibald and Victoria Borquez as his godparents.4032 He died on 30 January 1897 while working as a brakeman on the railroad, falling between the cars near Gila Bend. He was buried on 31 January 1897 in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson.4033

vi. **Michael McKenna, Jr.** was born on 1 November 1879 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona.4034 Michael was married on 28 November 1907 in Pima County to **Anna L. Valencia**.4035 He died on 28 April 1952 in the Pima County Hospital and is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.4036

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4023 Undated newspaper clipping, McKenna scrapbook, AHS.
4025 Death Certificate, Arizona Territorial Board of Health, July 1909, Pima County, no. 364; undated newspaper clipping, McKenna scrapbook, Sosa-Carrillo-Frémont House Museum, AHS.
4026 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:116.
4027 1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, mortality schedule, page 3, line 3.
4028 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:161.
4029 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:233.
4031 *Arizona Weekly Citizen*, 1 January 1876, 2:4.
4032 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:327.
4033 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:87.
4034 Birth Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health [delayed], December 1931 no. 73.
vii. Steve McKenna was married to Harriet Johnson in El Paso, Texas.

viii. Manuel McKenna

ix. Agenor Hector McKenna was born circa December 1895. He died on 3 November 1899 in Tucson.\(^{4037}\)

**Pedro Sosa** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in February 1802.\(^{4038}\)

Placido Sosa was born circa 1847-1848 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico, son of Manuel Sosa and Luisa Campas. On 15 April 1869, Placido was a godparent with Maria Jesus Armenta for his nephew Antonio Pedro Sosa, son of Antonio Soza and Francisca Gastello.\(^{4039}\) On 20 November 1869, Placido was a godparent with his mother Luisa Campas at the baptism of Maria Gregoria Carmen Campas, daughter of Guadalupe Campas.\(^{4040}\) Placido was married on 8 January 1871 in Tucson to **Merced Elias**. Francisco Esparzo, M. Baldenegro, and Mariano Acedo witnessed the wedding. Merced was born circa 1855 in Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Paulina Rodriguez.\(^{4041}\) Placido was one of the men who participated in the Camp Grant Massacre in April 1871.\(^{4042}\)

Placido was registered to vote from 1876 to 1886.\(^{4043}\) On 14 June 1880, Placido was living on the San Pedro River in Pima County. He was working as a farmer, his wife kept house, and their four children were at home.\(^{4044}\)

Mercedes may be the widow living by herself on 13 June 1900 in Precinct No. 3 near Wilcox in Cochise County. This woman reported she was born in January 1849 and had been the mother of four children, all living.\(^{4045}\)

Placido Sosa and Mercedes Elias were the parents of five children:

i. **Manuel Sosa** was born on 30 November 1871 in Tubac, Arizona. He was baptized on 3 December 1871 with Esquipula Munguia and Felipa Mariscal as his godparents.\(^{4046}\)

ii. **Heimogenes Sosa** was born circa 1874 in Arizona.

iii. **Placido Sosa** was born on 21 March 1874 and was baptized on 4 April 1874 in Tucson. His godparents were Rosalio Conce and Juana Moraga.\(^{4047}\) Placido died on 1 September 1875 and was buried the next day in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson.\(^{4048}\)

iv. **Louisa Sosa** was born circa 1877 in Arizona.

v. **Placido Sosa** was born on 16 June 1878 and was baptized on 16 July 1878 in Tucson. His godparents were Nicolas Sosa and Emilia Elias.\(^{4049}\)

**Vicente Sosa** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio. In August 1816 he was in the hospital. He spent the next year with the horse herd. In December 1818 he was stationed in New Mexico.\(^{4050}\)

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\(^{4037}\)Funeral card, McKenna scrapbook, AHS/SAD.

\(^{4038}\)AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

\(^{4039}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:96.

\(^{4040}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:112.

\(^{4041}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:75.

\(^{4042}\)Camp Grant Massacre Ephemera file, AHS/SAD.

\(^{4043}\)Pima County Great Registers 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1886.

\(^{4044}\)Blasido Sosa 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, San Pedro River, ED 7, page 26, dwelling 12, family 12.

\(^{4045}\)Mercedes Sosa 1900 US census, Cochise County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Precinct No. 3, ED 6, sheet 6B, dwelling 86, family 86.

\(^{4046}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:166 (mother’s surname is listed as Rodriguez); Standard Certificate of Birth, Arizona State Board of Health, Registered No. 825.

\(^{4047}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:242.

\(^{4048}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:105.

\(^{4049}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:453.

\(^{4050}\)Dobyns 1976:160; AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, 1816; AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, 1817; AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, January-April 1818; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, May-December 1818.
SOTELO

Antonio Sotelo was the Justice of the Peace in Tucson on 6 February 1850. He wrote a petition that asked for a priest to be sent to Tucson, since it had been more than a year since the community had been visited by a priest and people were living in sin, among other things.\footnote{4051}

Ignacio Sotelo was in command of the Tucson Presidio on 16 April 1815.\footnote{4052}

Jacinto Sotelo purchased a house from José Burruel in Tucson and later transferred it to the wife of Fernando Galas, all before 1856.\footnote{4053}

Pedro Sotelo was born circa 1833/1834 in Sonora, Mexico. He was a Private in the Cavalry at the Tucson Presidio. On 1 September 1855 he was in detached service at Ures.\footnote{4054} Pedro was working as a farmer in Tucson in 1864, owning $300 in personal property.\footnote{4055} In 1864 Pedro had an affair with Juliana Martinez and they had a child. He has not been located in the 1870 US census. This may be the Pedro Sotelo who sold Lot 8 of Block 174 in Tucson to Juliana Gallego for $150 on 22 April 1878.\footnote{4056} Pedro Sotelo and Juliana Martinez were the parents of one child:

i. José Vicente Martinez was born circa 1865. He was baptized on 19 April 1866 in Tucson with Juan Siquiero and Eulalia Bialoz [?] as his godparents.\footnote{4057}

SOTO

Dionicio Soto was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He had a 95 peso debit in his account in 1791, decreasing to 29 pesos in 1792.\footnote{4058} Dionicio was married prior to 1797 to Gertrudis Cruz. In 1797, Dionicio was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, a son, and a daughter.\footnote{4059}

Francisco Soto was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1792 with a 38 peso debt in his account.\footnote{4060}

José Soto was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio. He spent the period from August 1816 through December 1818 stationed on the Coast or at El Rosario, fighting the Insurgents.\footnote{4061}

José María Soto was born about 1824 in Sonora, Mexico. He was married in 1859-1860 to María del Carmen Comaduran. Carmen was born in 1843, daughter of José Antonio Comaduran and Ana María Ramirez. José moved to Tucson around 1855. On 26 July 1860, the couple lived in Tucson, where José worked as a brick mason. They reported that they had been married in the last year.\footnote{4062} In 1864, the family was in Tucson with José

\footnote{4051}{Officer 1989:246.}
\footnote{4052}{McCarty 1976:130.}
\footnote{4053}{Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:2-3.}
\footnote{4054}{Officer 1989:332.}
\footnote{4055}{1864 Territorial Census Arizona Territory, Tucson, line 481.}
\footnote{4056}{Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:330-332.}
\footnote{4057}{St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:39.}
\footnote{4058}{AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.}
\footnote{4059}{Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.}
\footnote{4060}{AGS, Section 7047, document 10.}
\footnote{4061}{Dobyns 1976:160; AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, 1816; AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, 1817; AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, January-April 1818; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, May-December 1818.}
\footnote{4062}{José M. Soto household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 3, dwelling 29, family 25.}
working as a musician, owning $300 in personal property. Besides their three children—Ramon, Carmelita, and Antonia—another relative, nine-year-old Florencia Soto from Mexico, lived with the family.\footnote{1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 498-503.} In March 1866, José and wife Carma lived with their children Ramon, Carmil, Maria, and José Maria in Tucson.\footnote{1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County lines 347-352.} In 1867, José and Carmel lived with their four children—Ramon, Carmen, Anna Maria, and José Maria.\footnote{1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 441-446.}

In 1870, José was a bricklayer in Tucson. He owned $250 in real estate and $100 in personal property. None of his children could read or write.\footnote{José M. Soto household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 7, dwelling 78, family 79.}

In 1880, José was working as a stone mason, son Ramón was a clerk in a store, and son José was a porter at a store. Son Antonio and daughter Manuela were in school. The family lived on Cemetery Street (later called Alameda Street).\footnote{J. M. Sotos household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, ED 5 page 15, dwelling100, family 131.}

José María Soto and María del Carmen Comaduran were the parents of seven children:\footnote{Officer 1989:326.}

i. \textbf{Ramón Soto} was born in 1859. Ramón was married in 1886 to María Carrillo.

ii. \textbf{Ana María Soto} was born in 1862

iii. \textbf{Carmen Soto} was born in 1861. Carmen was married to Ramón Vasquez.

iv. \textbf{José María de Jesús Antonio Soto Jr.} was born 1 March 1865. On 11 February 1866 he was baptized in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory, with Juan José Grijalva and Cleofa León as his godparents.\footnote{St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:30 no. 14.}

v. \textbf{José Antonio Soto} was born on 22 February 1867. He was baptized on 17 March 1867 in Tucson with Filomeno Santa Cruz and Guadalupe Santa Cruz as his godparents.\footnote{St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:51.}

vi. \textbf{Joaquín Soto} was born in March 1869 and was baptized on 2 April 1869, aged 21 days. His godparents were Jesús María Ortiz and Encarnación Comaduran.\footnote{St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:96.} Joaquin died on 7 July 1870 in Tucson and was buried the next day.\footnote{San Augustine Catholic Church burials, 1:43.}

vii. \textbf{Manuela Soto} was born on 17 June 1871 and was baptized on 2 July 1871 in Tucson. Her godparents were Juan Elías and Josefa Ortiz.\footnote{St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:157.}

\textbf{Juan José Soto} was a member of the Light Troop at the Presidio in 1778. He had a 41 peso credit at that time.\footnote{Dobyns 1976:156.}

\textbf{Manuel de Soto} was born circa 1799/1800.\footnote{AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 48 on 16 March 1848.} He was a resident of Imuris when he was married circa January 1848 to Francisca Romero. Francisca was the daughter of José Pio Romero and Manuela Burruel.\footnote{Magdalena Church Records, UAL microfilm 811, roll 1.} Manuel was listed on 26 May 1848 among the men who could vote in Tucson.\footnote{AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.} He signed a petition on 6 February 1850 asking that a resident priest be sent to Tucson.\footnote{Officer 1989:385.}
Simón Soto was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 24 December 1783. At the time, he had a 104 peso debit.4079

TACUBA

Francisco Xavier Tacuba was a soldier stationed at Bacoachi but was at the Tucson Presidio from at least 15 July 1801 to 1 August 1801.4080

TAPIA

Simón Tapia was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. He has a 149 peso credit in his account that year.4081 He was married prior to 1797 to Ramona Chamorro. In 1797, Simón was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with Ramona. Next door was the household of Vicente Sosa and his wife, Manuela Chamorro, perhaps a sister of Ramona’s.4082

TELLES

Agapita Telles was born about 1843 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Guillermo Telles and María Simona Castro. Agapita gave birth to two children prior to her marriage in 1864/1865 to Procopio Leivas. In March 1866, Procopio and Agapita lived in Tucson with their daughter Juana.4083 In March 1867, the couple were still living in Tucson with their daughter Juana.4084 Agapita may have died shortly afterwards.

About 1868, Procopio was married to Josefa Barcelo [or Noriega?]. In 1869, Procopio had a house on the east side of Main Street.4085

On 1 September 1875, Procopio was shot in the groin by Francisco Esparza. “There was considerable excitement about it and talk of lynching him [Esparza], but no one took the lead and he was out in jail.” Leivas recovered.4086 On 7 May 1879, Procopio and his wife Josefa sold the west half of Lot 3 of Block 219 to George Pusch and John Zellweger for $600.4087 The couple have not been located in the 1880 US census.

Agapita Telles was the parent of two children:

i. Simona Telles was born prior to July 1858. In that month the child was baptized in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory, with Jesús Castro and Rafaela Burruel as her godparents.4088

ii. José Telles was born in 1863 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. He was baptized on 11 July 1863 with Cornelio Elias and Griselda Saiz as his godparents.4089

Procopio Leivas and Josefa Barcelo were the parents of three children:

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4079 Dobyns 1976:158.
4080 AGI, GUAD 280, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, October-December 1800.
4082 Collins 1970:22; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
4083 1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 439-441.
4084 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 229-231.
4085 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:313-314.
4087 Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:60-63.
4088 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.
4089 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:5 no. 38.
i. **Juana Leivas** was born circa 1865.

ii. **Juanita Leivas** was born on 16 May 1870 and was baptized on 17 May 1870. Her godparents were Teodoro Pacheco and Librada Noreiga. She died on 9 July 1870 and was buried the following day in Tucson.4090

iii. **Trinidad Barcelo Leivas** was born on 13 April 1871 and was baptized on 25 April 1871. This child’s godparents were Francisco Mansa and Carmelia Franco.4091

**Anastacio Telles** was born circa 1833 in Sonora, Mexico. He was married prior to 1858 to **Manuela Vilderray** [Vildoragga in 1858 and Bilderalla in 1864]. On 28 July 1860, the couple lived in Tucson with their daughter Luisa. Anastacio worked as a laborer.4092 In 1864, Anastasio was a farmer in Tucson with $200 in personal possessions. He lived there with his wife and daughter. A number of other Telles lived nearby and are probable relatives: Cristiana (27), Maria (15), Prundencio (20), Hilario (22), Polonio (25), and Susanna (25).4093 In 1866, Anastacio and Manuela lived with daughter Louisa in Tucson.4094 The couple have not been located on the 1870 US census.

On 1 March 1875, Anastacio purchased a deed from the Village of Tucson for Lot 1 of Block 181 for $8.00.4095 He sold this property for $35 to W. C. Barden on 19 May 1875.4096 The family has not been located in the 1880 US census.

Anastacio Telles and Manuela Vilderray were the parents of four children:

i. **Luisa Telles** was born about 1858 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. She was baptized in July 1858 in Tucson, with Mariano Lopez and Concepcion Romero as her godparents.4097

ii. **Francisca Telles** was baptized on 3 February 1867 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory, with Francisco Diaz and Maria Mariana Diaz as her godparents.4098

iii. **Victoria Telles** was born on 23 March 1870 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was baptized on the same day with Mariano Acedo and Juana Solares acting as her godparents.4099

iv. **Maria Rafaela Telles** was born on 22 May 1873 and was baptized on 25 May 1873 in Tucson. Her godparents were Marcos Pacheco and Juana Pacheco.4100

**Clemente Telles** was born circa 1801/1802,4101 the son of José Gausinio Telles.4102 He was married prior to 1831 to **Bonifacia Morales**. In March 1830, he was among the men who volunteered to campaign against the Apaches.4103 In 1831, the couple and three of Clemente’s siblings, Gertrudis, Teodora, and Guillermo, lived in a civilian household in Tucson.4104 He signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845.4105 In early 1848,
the couple were listed as living in Tucson on the census.\textsuperscript{4106} On 26 May 1848, Clemente was among the men who could vote in Tucson.\textsuperscript{4107} Clemente sold a piece of land to Eustaquio Ramirez that he had inherited from his father and Clemente later testified on 15 September 1855 that the sale had taken place.\textsuperscript{4108}

Concepcion Telles was born about 1841 in Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Guillermo Telles and María Simona Castro. She was married prior to 1858 to Theodore Green Rusk (sometimes called Theodore Green or Tom Green and nicknamed Tea Green Rusk). Theodore was born on 15 September 1828 in Hickman County, Kentucky. He moved to Arizona in 1856 and was engaged in mining and prospecting. He, John Muncie, and Bill Kirkland were well known for obtaining a flag from Edward Miles and securing several mesquite poles together to form a flagstaff, and then raising the first American flag after the American soldiers marched in in 1856.\textsuperscript{4109} In 1860, the couple lived in Tucson in the home of her father Guillermo.\textsuperscript{4110} In October 1863, Rusk was scouting with Henry Wickenburg and Major Van Bibber for gold and discovered what later was known as the Vulture Mine.\textsuperscript{4111} In 1864, the couple and their four children—Luísa, Julia, Edward, and Simona—were in Tucson, where Theodore was a miner.\textsuperscript{4112}

On 8 January 1866, Rusk purchased a lot from Feliciano Romero for $1.\textsuperscript{4113} On 10 February 1866 Rusk purchased property from M. B. Duffield located on Tucson’s main plaza.\textsuperscript{4114} In March 1866, Green and Concepcion lived with their children—Limona, Lusiana, and Julia—in Tucson.\textsuperscript{4115} On 3 April 1866 Green and Concepcion sold this house to Robert McCoy for $800.\textsuperscript{4116}

In March 1867, T. G. and Concepcion were listed in the Territorial census with their four children, Simona, Luceria, Julia, and Eliza.\textsuperscript{4117} On 10 May 1867, T. G. and Concepcion sold a piece of land on Main Street to Granville Wheat for $275.\textsuperscript{4118}

On that same day, Rusk “did discharge into crowd of persons a pistol charged and loaded with powder and ball, to the great danger of all persons present.”\textsuperscript{4119} An article that originally appeared in the Southern Arizonian but was reprinted in the Arizona Miner stated:

\textit{A row occurred on Friday, between T. W. Rusk, our worthy hotel keeper, and Milton Ward, commencing in a fistic round in Rusk’s own bar room, in which he came out second best. Not well satisfied Rusk procured a pistol and advanced upon Ward’s position. Ward, not being armed fell back to Wise and Wheat’s saloon and secured a pistol, when the engagement became general, until Ward’s pistol refused to revolve, he effected a further retreat to the saloon of Goodwin & Sanders. Rusk following up in order to battle until he was finally stopped and his pistol taken from him by one of our peaceable citizens. Results—Ward is wounded slightly in the left breast, and a severer wound in the hand. Both parties were arrested.}\textsuperscript{4120}

\textsuperscript{4105} Officer 1989:182.
\textsuperscript{4106} AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
\textsuperscript{4107} AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.
\textsuperscript{4108} Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:23-24.
\textsuperscript{4109} Theodore Green Rusk file, AHS/SAD; Arizona Enterprise, 28 June 1890, 1:3.
\textsuperscript{4110} Guillermo Telles household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 9, dwelling 87, family 88.
\textsuperscript{4111} Theodore Green Rusk file, AHS/SAD.
\textsuperscript{4112} 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 6-11.
\textsuperscript{4113} Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:17-18.
\textsuperscript{4114} Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:21.
\textsuperscript{4115} 1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 176-180.
\textsuperscript{4116} Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:35-36.
\textsuperscript{4117} 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 391-396.
\textsuperscript{4118} Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:143-144.
\textsuperscript{4119} Pima County Superior Court, Criminal Cases, File 1:2; Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records, Phoenix.
\textsuperscript{4120} Arizona Miner, 31 August 1867, 2:3.
In June 1869 the *Weekly Arizonan* reported4121: “Gassy Green,” we are informed, is making war upon the sons of the forest resident at Arizona City. G. G. is deputy constable in Arizona City and is considered justifiable in having shot Lo, who was drunk and disorderly and would not suffer himself to be arrested.

In 1870, Theodore and Concepcion lived in Arizona City, where Theodore was a hotelkeeper who owned $900 in real estate. Concepcion was caring for their five children: Luciana, Simona, Julia, Eliza, and Robert.4122

In October 1871, Theodore was charged and acquitted for the murder of an Indian.4123 In November 1872, Rusk leased Marsh’s Restaurant and was running it.4124 He was out prospecting in June 1873, finding coal within 30 miles of Tucson.4125 In September 1874, four of Rusk’s horses were stolen and reportedly taken to Mexico.4126 He lost a well bucket and rope in December of that year from his home on the northeast part of town.4127 He made a claim in July 1875 in the Santa Ritas and reported to be taking one to one and a half ounces per day from it.4128 He had two or three whip saw pits in the Santa Rita mountains.4129 Rusk joined other miners, in an effort to develop a mine a few miles south of San Xavier in March 1876.4130 Rusk came in to Tucson from the Santa Ritas on 18 April 1876, intending to leave his family in town. He claimed to have “taken out a large amount of gold and expects to take out more, His expenses have been heavy and water is scarce, and there are difficulties to be encountered, but, all the same, the placers are rich and will pay working well, under more advantageous circumstances”.4131 The Rusk mine was still in operation in March 1877.4132

Rusk operated the Palace Hotel on South Meyer Street that later became the Occidental. He left the hotel business to mine and was the partial owner of the Esperanza mine. He was registered to vote in Pima County from 1876 to 1906.4133

On 10 June 1880, the Rusk family lived on North Meyer Street. T. G. was working as a miner, and Eliza, Rosa, and R. E. were in school.4134 In August and November 1882, Concepcion sold her portion of the estate of her father to Pedro Aguirre.4135 In September 1885 Rusk returned to Tucson after visiting for a year in Redbud, Monroe County, Illinois.4136 He became a member of the Pioneers’ Society on 23 November 1886.4137 He was working the Richmond mines in April 1886, reported to have gone down 30 feet.4138 In June 1888, Rusk planned a prospecting trip of four or five months duration in which he planned to relocate a supposed diamond mine that he had found 20 years earlier.4139 In October 1889 the Rusks separated and a notice was published in the *Arizona Weekly Star*:4140

NOTICE: T. G. Rusk will not be responsible for the debts of his wife Conception Rusk.

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4124 *Weekly Arizona Citizen*, 9 November 1872, 3:2.
4125 *Weekly Arizona Citizen*, 7 June 1873, 2:3.
4126 *Arizona Citizen*, 19 September 1874, 3:2.
4127 *Arizona Citizen*, 19 December 1874, 3:3.
4128 *Arizona Citizen*, 24 July 1875, 3:3; 31 July 1875, 2:4.
4130 *Arizona Citizen*, 6 March 1875, 1:3.
4131 *Arizona Weekly Citizen*, 22 April 1876, 3:3.
4133 Pima County Great registers.
4134 T. G. Rusk 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 19, dwelling 146, family 185.
4135 Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:326-330, 8:334-336.
4136 *Arizona Mining Index*, 19 September 1885, page 3
4137 Theodore Rusk Green file, AHS/SAD.
4138 *Arizona Daily Star*, 20 April 1886.
4139 *Arizona Daily Star*, 22 June 1888, 4:3.
Concepcion probably died on 7 August 1897 and was buried on 9 August 1897 in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson.\textsuperscript{4141} Theodore lived by himself, working as a copper miner, in the Rincon Valley in June 1900.\textsuperscript{4142} Rusk died on 21 November 1908 at his home at 22 S. Convent Street from tuberculosis.\textsuperscript{4143} The \textit{Arizona Daily Star} reported\textsuperscript{4144}:

\textit{GREEN RUSK PASSED AWAY AT ADVANCED AGE. Was An Original Pioneer, Having Come to Arizona Over Half Century Ago. With the death of Thomas G. Rusk, popularly known by the older residents as “Green” Rusk, who passed away at his residence on Convent street yesterday afternoon, another of the old pioneers, who did so much to create history for Arizona and who were the strongest factors in the upbuilding of this country, passed to his reward.}

Thomas G. Rusk came to Tucson in 1856, before the territory had become a part of the United States and resided here continuously ever since, having been engaged in mining and prospecting in which, of late years, he had been quite successful.

Together with Bill Kirkland, who is still living, Rusk raised the first American flag that floated in the ‘Old Pueblo.’”

During the early days he conducted the Palace hotel on South Meyer street, now known as the Occidental, but later abandoned the hotel business and engaged in mining operations and was instrumental in effecting the sale of the Esperanza mine, in which he had large holdings.

Mr. Rusk, who was in his 81\textsuperscript{st} year had been ill but a short time and his death was rather sudden.

He is survived by five daughters, Mrs. W. A. Hopkins, of Tucson, Mrs. Geo. Merritt and Mrs. Bagg of Pueblo, Colo., and Mrs. S. C. Brown of New Orleans and one son, Robert Rusk.

The funeral will be conducted from his late residence, 22 Convent street, this afternoon at 3 o’clock under the auspices of the Pioneers’ society, of which he was a member. All friends of the deceased are invited to attend.

Theodore Rusk Green and Concepcion Telles were the parents of eight children:

i. \textbf{Simona Rusk} was born about 1858 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. She was married to S. C. Brown.\textsuperscript{4145}

ii. \textbf{María Luciana Green Rusk} was born about 1858 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. She was baptized in July 1858 in Tucson, with Ramón Pacheco and Petra Santa Cruz as her godparents.\textsuperscript{4145} She was married to \textbf{George Merritt}. She moved to Los Angeles in 1914 and died there in January 1949.\textsuperscript{4146}

iii. \textbf{William Green Rusk} was born in July 1860 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.

iv. \textbf{Julia Rusk} was born on 14 December 1861 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. She was baptized on 30 August 1862 with Jesús María Elias and Teresa Martinez as padrinos.\textsuperscript{4147}

v. \textbf{Remigio Edward Rusk} was born 24 September 1863 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. He was baptized on 8 October 1863, aged 15 days, with Pedro Burruel and Josefa Higuera acting as his godparents.\textsuperscript{4148}

vi. \textbf{Eloisa Rusk} was born in 1865 in Arizona Territory. She was baptized on 27 April 1866 in Tucson with Vicente Ferrer and Margarita Ferrer as her godparents.\textsuperscript{4149}

vii. \textbf{María Rosalia Rusk} was born in 1867 in Arizona Territory. She was baptized on 18 November 1867 in Tucson with José Herreras and María Rosalia Montiel acting as her godparents.\textsuperscript{4150}

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\textsuperscript{4140} \textit{Arizona Weekly Star}, 27 October 1889, 4:1.
\textsuperscript{4141} \textit{St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials}, 2:89.
\textsuperscript{4142} Theodore Rusk household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Rincon Valley, ED 52, sheet 6A, dwelling 109, family 109.
\textsuperscript{4143} Death Certificate, City of Tucson, November 1908 no. 2772.
\textsuperscript{4144} \textit{Arizona Daily Star}, 22 November 1908, 3:3.
\textsuperscript{4145} Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.
\textsuperscript{4147} \textit{St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms}, 1:17 no. 156.
\textsuperscript{4148} \textit{St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms}, 1:6 no. 49.
\textsuperscript{4149} \textit{St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms}, 1:39.
\textsuperscript{4150} \textit{St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms}, 1:59.
\end{flushright}
viii. **Robert E. Rusk** was born in 1870 in Arizona Territory.

**Eduardo Benigno Telles** was born about November or December 1843 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico son of Guillermo Telles and María Simona Castro. He was married prior to 1865 to **Perfecta Castilla**. Perfecta was born circa 1841-1842 in Sonora, Mexico. On 17 June 1870, Eduardo was living in father’s household without Perfecta. On 19 March 1878, the couple sold Lot 3 of Block 206 to Francisco Morales for $120.

On 26 August 1872, Perfecta bought a deed for Lot 3 of Block 206 from the Village of Tucson for $9.40. On 4 November 1879, Eduardo (called Guadalupe) and his wife Perfecta sold land in Section 26 of Township 14 South, Range 13 East to his father Guillermo for $600.

On 30 June 1880, the couple lived on a ranch along the Santa Cruz River in an extended household that included Eduardo’s parents, five brothers, as well as his own two sons. Perfecta may have died prior to October 1882, when Eduardo is called a bachelor. In August and October 1882, Eduardo was among the heirs of his father who sold land to Pedro Aguirre.

Eduardo Benigno Telles and Perfecta Castilla were the parents of two children:

i. **José Telles** was born circa 1864-1865 in Arizona Territory.

ii. **Eliás Telles** was born about 1874-1875 in Arizona Territory.

**Guillermo Telles** was born circa 1804 [1812?] in Tucson, Sonora son of José Gausinio Tellez. In 1831, Guillermo was found in his brother Clemente’s household, along with his sisters Gertrudis Telles and Teodora Telles. Guillermo was married circa 1834 to **María Simona Castro**. María was born circa 1815 in Tucson, Sonora, probably a daughter of Saturnino Castro and Eulalia Pacheco. In 1831, a child named Simona was living with this couple. In early 1848, Guillermo and Simona lived in Tucson with their six children–Joaquín, Nicolas, Eduardo, Trinidad, Concepcion, and Agapita. On 26 May 1848, Guillermo was among the men who could vote in Tucson.

On 20 January 1856, attested to a statement during the creation of a title document for Fernando Galas.

On 16 January 1860 Guillermo and Simona sold land along Main Street to the firm of Capron & Stevens. In 1860, Guillermo and his family lived in Tucson, where he was a farmer. His property was valued at $1,500. Besides his wife Maria, six children–Nicholas, Agapita, Eduardo, Trinidad, Narciso, and Dionicio–lived with the family as well as the family of his son-in-law and daughter, Theodore and Concepcion Green. Guillermo, wife Maria, and son Nicolas could not read. Eduardo, Trinidad, and Narciso were in school. His grandson recalled that

*My grandfather owned 160 acres of land where the Indian School now stands. The Indians sometimes raided the place and drove off all the cows and left only the calves. He had a big reservoir there made of*

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4151 Guillermo Telles household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 72, dwelling 804, family 804.
4152 Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:290-291.
4153 Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:291-293.
4154 Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:737-740.
4155 Eduardo Telles 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 40, page 30, dwelling 130, family 158.
4156 Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:330-333.
4157 Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:326-330, 8:330-333.
4158 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 44 on 16 March 1848.
4160 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
4162 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:2-3.
4163 Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:33-35.
4164 Guillermo Telles household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 9, dwelling 87, family 86.
dirt. The water ran back half a mile and was enough to irrigate all the land. Several other ranches were located nearby including Mrs. Guadalupe Pacheco’s, Mrs. Wm. Oury’s, Ramón Castro’s, and José Herreras’s. The houses were built close together for mutual protection. The houses were built with a four foot wall extending above the flat dirt roof to be used as breastworks. There were holes in the wall and a ladder of poles with smaller branches tied on with cowhide for rounds was always placed against the walls. The corrals were close to the house and made of brush piled between upright posts. Around the corral on the outside was a ditch deep enough that the cattle would not jump it should the fence be torn down. All of this was to make it as hard as possible for the Indians to get the cattle which were locked in these corrals at night and herded in the daytime. The calves were generally kept in the corrals all the time.4165

On 21 May 1861 Guillermo sold a piece of land located inside the Presidio boundaries to the firm of Capron & Stevens. The property was on the east side of Main Street, south of what later was called Ott Street (Lot 11 on the 1862 Ferguson map).4166 On 18 August 1862, Guillermo filed a deed with William Oury, stating that he had taken a lot two years earlier.4167 In 1864, Guillermo’s real estate was reported to be worth $250 and personal property at $50.4168 The five younger children still lived with the family. In March 1866, Guillermo was living with four of his children—Nicolas, Lorenzo, Trinidad, and Narciso.4169 In 1867, Guillermo and Simona lived in Tucson with children Edwardo, Trinidad, Leonisio, Narciso.4170 In September 1869 the Apache stole seven cows from Guillermo and in November 1870, another 11 head of cattle. He placed a $600 value on the cattle.4171

By 1870, Guillermo was working as a dairymen and owned personal property worth $500. He, Maria, and children Edwardo, Dionisio, and Paz lived together, with Edwardo working as a farm laborer.4172 On 24 June 1870, Guillermo and Simona sold a field property to Samuel Hughes west of Tucson.4173 Guillermo noted in the deed that he had cultivated the field for 45 years. On 23 October 1871, Guillermo was a surety for Teodora Camacho de Castro and was appointed an appraiser of her husband’s estate three days later.4174 On 23 August 1872, Guillermo purchased a deed from the Village of Tucson for Lot 5 of Block 197 for $11.17.4175 On 14 July 1873, Guillermo purchased land in Section 26 of Township 14 South, Range 13 East from Teodora Castro for $200.4176 On 10 April 1874, the United States government sold land in Section 26 to Guillermo.4177 On 27 November 1874, Guillermo and Simona sold Lot 5 of Block 197 for $300 to Anna C. Woffenden.4178 On 5 January 1876, Guillermo and Simona sold a field property in Section 26 to their son Eduardo for $200.4179 On 4 November 1879, Guillermo purchased the field in Section 26 back from his son and daughter-in-law for $600.4180

On 30 June 1880, Guillermo and Simona lived on a ranch along the Santa Cruz River near Tucson. They were living is the same household as their son Eduardo and his family, as well as their four children.4181 Guillermo

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4165Juan Tellez file, AHS/SAD.
4166Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 10, no. 19, AHS/SAD.
4167Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 18, AHS/SAD.
41681864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, lines 896-905.
41691866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 131-135. Maria Simona is not listed.
41701867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1328-1333.
4171Weekly Arizona Enterprise, 10 March 1892, page 1:8.
4172Guillermo Telles household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 72, dwelling 804, family 804.
4173Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:409-411.
4174Pima County Probate Court File no. 73.
4175Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:402-403.
4176Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:394-396.
4177Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:298-300.
4178Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:403-406.
4179Pima County Deed Record Entry 3:295-297.
4180Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:737-740.
4181Edwardo Telles 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 40, page 30, dwelling 130, family 158.
prepared a will on 10 June 1881. His estate was divided up among his heirs in August 1882. It appears that Simona was remarried to William Waters, prior to August 1882. On 4 August 1882 and 26 December 1882, Simona sold her portion of the estate to Pedro Aguirre.

Guillermo Telles and María Simona Castro were the parents of ten known children:

i. Joaquín Telles was born about 1835 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

ii. Nicolás Telles was born about 1838 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

iii. Concepción Telles was born about 1841. She was married to Theodore Green Rusk.

iv. Agapita Telles was born about 1843 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Agapita died, aged 28 years, on 15 October 1869 from pneumonia and was buried on the following day in Tucson.

v. Eduardo Benigno Telles was born on 17 November 1843 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was baptized on 2 September 1844 in Tucson with Pedro Urico and Ramona González acting as his godparents. His mother is called Nicolasa Castro.

vi. José Trinidad Abel Telles was born in October 1845. He was baptized on 5 May 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, with Bautista Romero and María Teodora Polanco as his godparents.

vii. Narciso Telles was born about 1852 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

viii. Dionicio Telles was born about 1856 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. Dionicio was alive and married to Bernarda (—?—) in August and October 1882 when he was among the heirs of his father who sold land to Pedro Aguirre.

ix. Paz Telles was born circa 1863 in Arizona. Paz was married to José Ruiz prior to August 1882. Paz was among the heirs of her father Guillermo who sold land to Pedro Aguirre in August and November 1882.

x. Juanito Telles was born circa 1865 in Arizona. He died in March 1870 from smallpox.

Hilario Telles was born circa 1840 in [Tucson?], Sonora, Mexico, son of Tomás Telles and Gertrudes Montoya. He was married on 26 June 1868 in Tucson to Inez Curiel. Father Boucard performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by José Rodriguez and Gabriel González. Inez was born circa 1845, daughter of Lucas Curiel and Griselda Morales. In 1870, the couple lived in Tucson where Hilario worked as a laborer and Inez kept house. They owned $250 worth of real estate and $150 in personal possessions. He was one of the men who participated in the April 1871 Camp Grant Massacre. The couple have not been located in the 1880 US census.

Jesús Telles was a child in 1831, living with Venancio Luque and Ramona Urias.

Joaquín Telles was born about 1835 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, son of Guillermo Telles and María Simona Castro. He was married prior to 1855 to Silveria Marques. Silveria was born about 1844 in Sonora, Mexico. According to son Juan, Silveria was born in Santa Cruz, just over the Mexican border. She supposedly owned a share

4182Pima County Wills, 1:89.
4183Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:326-330, 8:339-342.
4184Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:326-330, 8:339-342.
4185St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:33; 1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, mortality schedule, page 4, line 8.
4186Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 119, no. 150.
4187Magdalena Catholic Church Records UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 42, no. 123.
4188Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:326-330, 8:330-333.
4189Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:326-330, 8:336-339.
4191St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:38.
4192Elario Telles household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 38, dwelling 426, family 425.
4193Camp Grant Massacre Ephemera file, AHS/SAD.
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in the original San Rafael Land Grant. The family lived on Main Street right where Elias’ corral now stands, west side between Mesilla and Broadway.4195

On 8 January 1860, Joaquín Telles was deeded a property by Palatine Robinson on the south side of Calle del Correo.4196 On 4 August 1860, Juan (listed as Juan Quintelles) was working as a farmer in Tucson. He owned $500 in real estate and $100 in personal property. His wife, children—Juana, Eusebio, and Juan J—and Rosa “Montile,” perhaps his wife’s mother, also lived in his household.4197 In 1864, Joaquín was a farmer in Tucson, worth $750. He lived with his wife and their three children—Juana, Jose, and Francisco. An elderly woman named Rosalia Montales [Montiel?] appears to have lived with the family. She was born circa 1784 in Sonora.4198 In 1866, Joaquín, Silveria, and their five children—Juan (?), Eusevio, Juana, Casnito (?), and Francisco, were living in Tucson.4199 On 3 October 1866, the couple had baptized a seven-year-old Apache boy, Joaquín, who they had adopted.4200 In March 1867, Joaquín and family, wife Silveria, and children Juana, Eusebio, Juan, Francisco, and Jacinto, lived in Tucson.4201 On 20 May 1869, the couple were godparents to Francisco Romero Para, son of Juan Bautista Romero Para and Crenza Gonzáles.4202 In August 1869, Apache Indians stole four head of cattle, valued at $150, from Joaquín. He reported that a constant watch has to be kept in houses, fields and highways to prevent nbeing murdered by the Indians.4203

In 1870, the family continued to farm and Joaquín’s real estate was valued at $2,500 and his personal property at $1550. He and Silveria lived with their five children—Juana, Jose, Juan, Jacinta, and Gertrudes in Tucson. The three oldest children could not write and José and Juan could not read. None of the children had attended school in the last year.4204 Joaquín was a member of the group that attacked the Apaches at Camp Grant in 1871. He was one of the party. They met near Cabadilla Ranch and went through the pass. There were many Indians and not quite so many Mexicans and Americans...On their way back they met an Arivaipa Apache driving off a fine buckskin race horse which belonged to a man in Tucson. The horse was being ridden by a big squaw and a little girl. They shot the squaw and one of the men was leading the girl off by the hand, for he was going to keep her, when Placido Sosa [road] up with his gun and shot her. They also had a yoke of oxen and this proved that it was the Arivaipa Indians who were doing the stealing and killing.4205

Joaquín purchased the deed for Lot 3 of Block 221 from the Village of Tucson for $13.48 on 3 September 1872.4206 Joaquín was registered to vote in Pima County from 1876 to 1888.4207 The family has not been located in the 1880 US census.

On 12 November 1880, Joaquín sold part of Lot 1 of Block 245 for one dollar to Viviano Moraga.4208 On 4 August 1882, Joaquín was among the heirs of his father who sold land to Pedro Aguirre for $4,000.4209

The family homesteaded a ranch 15 miles east of Tucson on the Pantano Wash in the 1880s. They owned a Tucson lot, as well as the home which once belonged to E. N. Fish. Joaquin sent his son Juan to private schools and for ten months to the Industrial College at Lawrence, Kansas. Juan could not stand the climate and developed malaria, He was returned to Tucson and was taught by John Spring.4210

4195 Juan Tellez file, AHS/SAD.
4196 Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 43, no. 83, AHS/SAD.
4197 Juan Quintelles household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 14, dwelling 139, family 143.
4198 1864 Territorial Census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1129-1135.
4199 1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 747-753.
4200 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:45.
4201 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 210-216.
4202 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:99.
4203 Arizona Enterprise, 10 March 1892, 1:5.
4204 Joaquin Telles household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 34, dwelling 375, family 374.
4205 Juan Tellez file, AHS/SAD.
4206 Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:604-606.
4207 Pima County Great Registers.
4208 Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:484-487.
4209 Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:326-330.
4210 Juan Tellez file, AHS/SAD.
Joaquín died from pneumonia on 24 March 1890. The Arizona Daily Citizen reported:

Joaquín Telles, an old time resident of Tucson, died at his home on Main Street yesterday and was interred this morning. The cause of his death was pneumonia which he contracted as a sequel to a poorly attended case of influenza. Deceased was about sixty-five years old, and leaves a large family of grown up sons and daughters to mourn his unfortunate demise.

His estate included of Lot 10 of Section 11 of Township 14 South, Range 13 East; Lot 3 of Block 221; vacant lots 5 of Block 74, lot 1 of Block 135, and lot 3 of Block 245; and five saddle horses, two stallions, 23 common mares, 25 one- to two-year-old colts, 13 Mexican milk cows, 20 stock cattle, and two old wagons valued at $830. The total estate was valued at $1,600. Silveria was appointed administrator. Silveria died on 4 December 1917 at 160 S. Main Avenue in Tucson from acute bronchitis.

Joaquín Telles and Silveria Marques were the parents of nine children:

i. **Juana Telles** was born on 28 January 1854 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. Juana married on 2 September 1872 in Tucson to Bianche Saens. Loreto Higuera and Perfecto Elías witnessed the ceremony. Bianche was the son of Mario Saens. She was married second to (–?–) Elías. Juana died on 14 April 1909 at 129 Jackson Street from cancer of the womb. She was buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

ii. **José Telles** was born about 1857 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.

iii. **Eusubio Telles** was baptized in July 1858 by Father J. M. Piniero in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. His padrinos were Ramón Castro and Brigida Higuero. Information Wanted. The whereabouts of Eusebio, Telles, who left Tucson, A.T., last month going towards California. His father is anxious about the safety of the young man in question, and any information concerning him and addressed to THE BULLETIN Office or to his Father Joaquín Telles, Tucson, A.T., will be thankfully received.

iv. **Juan I. Telles** was born about 1859 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. Juan probably died on late April 1932, leaving a wife (Elvira) and several children.

v. **Francisco Telles** was born on 2 July 1862 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. He was baptized on 30 August 1862 in Tucson, with Loreto Higuera and Seraphina Cruz as godparents. Francisco died on 28 February 1870 from small pox and was buried in Tucson on 1 March 1870.

vi. **Jacinta Telles** was born about 1866 in Arizona Territory. Jacinta married (–?–) Aros.

vii. **Manuel Esteban Telles** was born on 28 November 1867 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. He was baptized there on 30 November 1867 with Emilio Carillo and Librada León as his godparents. Manuel died on 18 March 1870 from small pox and was buried in Tucson the following day.

viii. **Gertrudes Telles** was born on 17 November 1869 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was baptized on 19 November 1869 with Cirilo S. León and Paz León as her godparents.

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4211 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:43.
4213 Pima County Probate Court File 498.
4214 Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, December 1917 no. 658.
4215 St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:99-100.
4216 Death Certificate, Arizona Territorial Board of Health, Pima County, April 1909 no. 852.
4217 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UA Microfilm 811, Roll 1.
4218 *Daily Bulletin*, 16 March 1877, page 1, column 3.
4220 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:17 no. 153.
4221 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:38; 1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, mortality schedule, page 1, line 32.
4222 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:59.
4223 St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:39; 1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, mortality schedule, page 1, line 33.
4224 St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:111.
ix. **Inocenta Telles** was born on 28 December 1871 and was baptized in Tucson on 30 December 1871, with Narciso Telles and Dolores Synovia as her godparents.\(^{4225}\) She was married to (–?) **Molino**.

**José Gausinio Telles** was born about 1771 at Rio del Paso, son of Antonio Telles and Antonia Ponce. At age 26 he was a farmer, five ft five inches tall, and was a Roman Catholic. He had black hair, brown eyes, a pale complexion, and a sharp nose. He was at Sasabe on 22 July 1797 when he signed up for ten years to serve at the Tucson Presidio, his enlistment witnessed by Sergeant José Domingo Granillo and Soldier Luis Moreno.\(^{4226}\) He was in Tucson in February 1802.\(^{4227}\) About 1815 José built a house inside the Tucson Presidio.\(^{4228}\) On 1 January 1817 he had been sent to the coast. He was given a six reales bonus.\(^{4229}\) José left his house to his son Clemente.\(^{4230}\) José Gausinio Telles and his unidentified wife were the parents of four children:

i. **Guillermo Telles** was born about 1812 in Tucson, Sonora.

ii. **Clemente Telles** was an adult in 1831.

iii. **Gertrudes Telles** was an adult in 1831.

iv. **Teodora Telles** was an adult in 1831.

**José Trinidad Telles** was born about October 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, son of Guillermo Telles and María Simona Castro. He was married on 27 April 1868 in Tucson to **Juana Granilla**. Father Salpointe performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by Juan Michileno and Francisco Chacon (?).\(^{4231}\) Juana was born circa 1850/1851 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, the daughter of Bartola Granillo and María Burruel. On 11 April 1868, Juana participated in the purchase of a parcel of land to Granville and Sarah Oury called the “Rincon” and the sale of another field called the “Ojito” to Granville Oury.\(^{4232}\) In 1870, Trinidad was living with his brother-in-law Bartola Granilla, next door to Juana Granilla and her mother. Trinidad owned property valued at $180.\(^{4233}\) On 30 June 1880, José lived along the Santa Cruz River working as a rancher. Juana was caring for four children now—Refugia, Elias, Trinidad, and Amelia. They lived next door to Trinidad’s brother Eduardo.\(^{4234}\) In August and October 1882, Trinidad was among his father’s heirs who sold land in Section 26 of Township 14 South, Range 13 East to Pedro Aguirre.\(^{4235}\)

In June 1900, Juana lived in Tucson with her children, Trinidad, Maria, Juana, and Jacinto, and Ciricao, along with Ciricao’s wife and daughter Fidelia and Juana’s mother Maria Burruel.\(^{4236}\) Juana died on 7 December 1914 at 1024 Anita Street in Tucson from pneumonia. She is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.\(^{4237}\)

José Trinidad Telles and Juana Granilla were the parents of eleven children (five died prior to 1900):

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\(^{4225}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:168.

\(^{4226}\)AGN 243, page 342.

\(^{4227}\)AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

\(^{4228}\)Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:23-24.

\(^{4229}\)Dobyns 1976:160.

\(^{4230}\)Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:23-24.

\(^{4231}\)St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:35.


\(^{4233}\)Bartola Granilla household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 33, dwelling 371, family 370.

\(^{4234}\)Juan Tellis 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 41, SD 5, page 5, dwelling 40, family 40.

\(^{4235}\)Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:326-330, 8:330-333.

\(^{4236}\)Juana Telles household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson Precinct 1, ED 46, sheet 2B, dwelling 28, family 29.

\(^{4237}\)Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, December 1914 no. 531.
i. **María Juana del Refugio Telles** was born on 7 March 1869 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was baptized there the following day with Jesús Figueroa and Patricia Granillo as her godparents. Refugia was married to **Fabiano Aguirre**.

ii. **Serapia Telles** was born and baptized on 7 September 1871 in Tucson. Her godparents were Rafael Saens and Dolores Acedo.

iii. **María Telles** died on 21 March 1873, aged 1 year and six months, and was buried the following day in Tucson.

iv. **María Agapita Telles** was born on 21 October 1873 and was baptized on 22 October 1873 in Tucson. Her godparents were Leonisio Telles and María Burruel.

v. **Ciricao Marcos Telles** was born on 18 June 1875 at Los Reales, Pima County, Arizona. He was baptized on his birth date with Pedro Burruel and Jesús Higuerra acting as his godparents. Ciricao attended San Xavier school in 1895. He was a member of the Tucson volunteer fire department during the time period when the equipment was horse drawn. He was married on 16 January 1899 in Nogales, Pima County, Arizona to **Angelita Felix**. Angelita was born on 29 July 1878 in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico. In June 1900, Ciricao lived with his wife and six-month-old daughter Fidelia and other family members in Tucson. Ciricao was known for wearing a big cowboy hat and had a big moustache. He died on 22 February 1944 in Tucson. Angelita died on 11 February 1947 in Tucson.

vi. **Trinidad Telles** was born 13 July 1878 in Los Reales, Pima County, Arizona. He was baptized on 30 July 1878 with James Lee and Maria Ramirez as his godparents. He was married on 23 June 1902 in Tucson to **Juana Felix**. Juana was born in 1882. Trinidad worked for the City of Tucson for 41 years. He was employed by the sanitation department and for a time drove a horse-drawn water wagon that sprinkled water on the streets. He was also a member of the Tucson volunteer fire department. Trinidad died on 11 August 1959 in Tucson.

vii. **Amelia Telles** was born circa 1879 in Arizona.

viii. **Juana Telles** was born on 7 December 1884 in Pima County. She was married on 9 September 1901 to **William McDermott**.

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*Narciso Telles* was born about October 1852 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, son of Guillermo Telles and Maria Simona Castro. Narciso was married in Tucson on 10 May 1869 in Tucson to **Dolores Sinoque**. The marriage was witnessed by Mariano Acedo and Jesús Valencia. Dolores was born about 1852-1853 in Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Cesario Sinoque and Miguela Valencia. On 5 January 1868, Narciso and Dolores Burruel were godparents to Telesforo Castro, son of Isidro Castro and Anita Burruel. In June 1870, Narciso was working as a...
laborer and had personal property valued at $200. His household included his wife and son, a female servant, a laborer (probably boarding), and a possible female relative Calino Castro.4253

On 30 June 1880, Narcisco, Dolores, and their seven-year-old daughter lived along the Santa Cruz River near Tucson, with Narciso working as a rancher.4254 In August 1882, Narciso was among the heirs of his father who sold land to Pedro Aguirre.4255

In June 1900, the couple lived in the Rincon Valley, with Narciso working as a ranch foreman.4256 Narciso died between 1900 and 1910. On 4 May 1910, Dolores lived with her son-in-law and daughter, Esteban and Eloisa Mendez, in the Rincon Valley.4257 Dolores died on 30 November 1928 at 446 E. 7th Street in Tucson from pneumonia. She is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.4258

Narciso Telles and Dolores Sinoque were the parents of four children:

i. **Narciso (Simón?) Telles** was born on 1 June (May?) 1870 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. He was baptized on 6 June 1870 with Eduardo Telles and Euphemio Quintero acting as his godparents.4259

ii. **Eloisa Telles** was born on 17 June 1872 and was baptized on 23 June 1872 in Tucson. Her godparents were Agustin Green and Concepcion Telles.4260

iii. **Miguel Telles** was born on 25 November 1873 and was baptized on 29 November 1873 in Tucson. His godparents were Eugenio Telles and Rosalia Munguia.4261 He died on 23 May 1877 in Tucson and was buried in the Catholic cemetery the following day.4262

iv. **Narcizo Telles** was born circa November 1877. He died on 27 September 1878 in Tucson and was buried the following day.4263

Nicholas Telles was born about 1838 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. He was married about 1863 to Pasquala Ortega. In 1864, Nicolas was living with his parents and working as a laborer in Tucson.4264 Pasquala died prior to 1866. In 1866, Nicolas was living with his father and siblings Trinidad and Narciso, and a relative/sibling named Lorenzo.4265 He was married prior to July 1866 to Tiburencia Vilderray. In March 1867, Nicolas was listed with his wife in Tucson, as well as daughter Paz.4266 Nicolas is not listed in the 1870 census. He was one of the men who participated in the Camp Grant Massacre in April 1871.4267 He probably died on 26 May 1872 in Tucson and was buried the next day.4268

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4253Narciso Tellas household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 11, dwelling 127, family 127.
4254Narcis Telles 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 40, page 30, dwelling 127, family 156.
4255Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:326-330.
4256Narciso Tagus household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 52, SD 11, page 6B, dwelling 113, family 113.
4257Esteban Mendez household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Rincon Valley, ED 137, sheet 1A, dwelling 4, family 4.
4259St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:128.
4260St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:181.
4261St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:225.
4262St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:133.
4263St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:150.
42641864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 898-900.
42651866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 131.
42661867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 634-636.
4267Camp Grant Massacre Ephemera file, AHS/SAD.
4268St. Augustine Catholic Church burials, 1:63.
Nicolas Telles and Pasquala Ortega were the parents of one child:

i. **María Paz de la Cruz (Pascuala) Telles** was born about February 1863 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was baptized on 3 May 1863 at three months old in Tucson, with Bernardo Romero and Francisca Telles acting as her godparents.4269

Nicolas Telles and Tiburencia Vilderray were the parents of one child:

i. **Ignacio Telles** was born on 31 July 1866 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. He was baptized that day by Pedro Burruel and Jesús Higuera as his godparents.4270 He died very soon afterward and was buried on 1 August 1866.4271

**Suzano Telles** was born circa 1839, son of Tomás Telles and Gertrudes Montoya. In 1864, he lived in Tucson working as a farmer. He owned $200 in personal property.4272 He was married on 13 October 1866 in Tucson to **Fabiana Mendibles**. Fabiana was the daughter of Lucas Mendibles and Geronima Navarella.4273 The couple have not been located on the 1870 US census.

**Tomás Telles** was born circa 1807/1808.4274 He was married prior to 1831 to **Gertrudis Montoya**. In 1831, the couple lived in Tucson with their daughter Casmina.4275 In early 1848 the couple and their five children—Emeterio, Rafaela, Anastacio, María, and Prudencio—were living in Tucson.4276 Tomás and his wife sold a field to H. S. Strube on 18 April 1857.4277 In March 1867, Gertudes lived with her son Hilario and probably Jesús Mendible in Tucson.4278 Gertrudis has not been located on the 1870 US census.

Tomás Telles and Gertudis Montoya were the parents of seven children:

i. **Casmina Telles** was a child in 1831.
ii. **Hilario Telles** was born circa 1840 in [Tucson?], Sonora, Mexico.
iii. **Rafaela Telles** was born before 1848.
iv. **Anastacio Telles** was born before 1848.
v. **María Jesús Telles** was born in March 1847. She was baptized on 28 August 1847 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were Pedro Herreras and Gertrudis Lucero.4279
vi. **Suzano Telles** was born prior to 1847.
vi. **Prudencio Telles** was born before 1848.

**TISNADO**

**Cicilio Tisnado** (listed as Cicilio Trinado) was living with Soledad Trinado [Tisnado] in Tucson in 1831 in a military household.4280 On 26 May 1848, Cicilio was among the men who could vote in Tucson.4281 He was later married to **Carmen Grijalva**. Cicilio Tisnado and Carmen Grijalva were the parents of one child:

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4269St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:2 no. 14.
4270St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:42.
4271St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:17.
42721864 Arizona Territorial Census, Pima County, Tucson, line 411.
4273St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:16.
4274AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 40 on 16 March 1848.
4276AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.
4277Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 78, field no. 2, AHS/SAD.
42781867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 515-517.
4279Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 169.
i. **María Faustino Tisnado** was baptized on 1 September 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.\[^{4282}\]

**Francisco Xavier Tisnado** was born circa 1761/1762 at the deserted ranch at Buenavista, Sonora, son of José Tisnado and María del Carmen Tapia. He was baptized on 22 February 1761 at Guevavi by Miguel Gerstner, with Nicolas Josef de Sosa and María del Carmen Wais serving as godparents.\[^{4283}\] At age 24 Francisco was five feet two inches tall, a Roman Catholic, with black and brown hair and eyebrows, dark skin, a Roman nose, and a scar. He enlisted on 10 December 1784 for 10 years, the enlistment witnessed by Sergeant José María Sosa and Corporal Juan Antonio Oliva. He had a 94 peso debit in his account in 1791 and a 23 peso credit in 1792.\[^{4284}\] He was promoted to Carbineer on 18 January 1796 by Zúñiga.\[^{4285}\] Francisco was married prior to 1797 to **Francisca Urtado**. In 1797, Francisco was a Carbineer at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, a son, and three daughters. Next door was the household of his brother José Tisnado.\[^{4286}\] On 15 December 1800 Francisco was given a reward for 15 years service. At the time he had been in the military for 16 years and six days.\[^{4287}\] He was still at the Presidio in February 1802.\[^{4288}\]

**José Tisnado** was born around 1765 at an uninhabited ranch at Buenavista, Sonora, son of José Tisnado and María del Carmen Tapia.\[^{4289}\] A boy named Josef María Tisnado was baptized on 26 September 1756 at Guevavi by Father Francisco Pauer, with Josef Ignacio Martinez and Maria Escolastica as his godparents. However, it is possible this is Jose’s brother.\[^{4290}\] His family later moved to the Mission of San Xavier. At age 28 he was a five feet one inch tall, a Roman Catholic, had black hair and eyebrows, chestnut brown eyes, dark skin, and two scars: one on the front and one on the side of his right cheek. José enlisted to serve for 10 years at the Tucson Presidio on 19 October 1783. His enlistment was witnessed by Sergeant Juan Fernandez and soldier Ygnacio Espinosa.\[^{4291}\] By 24 December 1783 he had a 162 peso debit in his account.\[^{4292}\] He had an eight peso debit in his account in 1791 and a 73 peso credit in his account in 1792.\[^{4293}\] José was promoted to Carbineer on 2 November 1796 by Zúñiga.\[^{4294}\] He was married prior to 1797 to **Gertudis Acuña**. In 1797, José was a Carbineer at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife, one son, and three daughters. Next door was his brother, Francisco Tisnado.\[^{4295}\] On 15 December 1800 José was given a reward for 15 years service, having been in the military for 17 years, one month, and 27 days.\[^{4296}\] In February 1802 he was still in Tucson.\[^{4297}\] On 1 January 1817, José was a Corporal, although an invalid. He was granted a 90 reales bonus.\[^{4298}\] He died on 7 November 1818 in Tucson.\[^{4299}\]

\[^{4281}\] AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.
\[^{4282}\] Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 118, no. 144.
\[^{4283}\] Mission 2000 database; Guevavi Baptisms Register page 127.
\[^{4284}\] AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
\[^{4285}\] AGS, Section 7047, document 17.
\[^{4286}\] Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
\[^{4287}\] AGS, Section 7047, document 17.
\[^{4288}\] AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
\[^{4289}\] AGS, Section 7047, document 17.
\[^{4290}\] Mission 2000 database; Guevavi Baptisms Register page 109.
\[^{4291}\] AGS, Section 7047, document 17.
\[^{4292}\] Dobyns 1976:158.
\[^{4293}\] AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
\[^{4294}\] AGS, Section 7047, document 17.
\[^{4295}\] Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
\[^{4296}\] AGS, Section 7047, document 17.
\[^{4297}\] AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
\[^{4298}\] Dobyns 1976:160.
\[^{4299}\] AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, November 1818.
Juan Tisnado was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio. He is listed on rosters from May 1816 through December 1818. In 1816 and 1817 he served with the horse herd or was on guard. In May 1818 he was in the hospital. In August and December 1818 he was in prison.

Juan José Tisnado was a soldier at the Presidio in 1778, when he was a member of the Light Troop and had a five peso credit in his account. On 25 December 1783, Juan Tisnado had an 81 peso debit in his account.

Ramón Tisnado was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1816. He was in Tres Alamos in August 1816. He died there on 18 October 1816.

Soledad Tisnado was living in the household of Sotero Montoya and Teodora Gallardo in Tucson in 1831 with a child. Soledad Tisnado was the parent of one child:

i. Cicilio Tisnado was a child in 1831.

TONA

José de Tona born circa 1737 in Rome and was of good (respectable) origin and had good health (in 1779). He was a godfather to a child named María Ignacia who was baptized at Tumacácori on 27 February 1774. He enlisted 1 June 1774 at the Presidio of Tubac, where he served for one year as sergeant. He was married prior to 1775 to María Rita de Mesa. He was promoted to corporal by commander Mr. José Ruvio [Rubio] on 1 January 1776, having been discharged from service by Brigadier Mr. Hugo O’ Conor. He served as corporal at the same location for 5 months and 10 days. He was finally promoted to first sergeant by order of the commander general and sent to the Presidio of Tucson. At the time of the record he had served in this location for 5 months and 10 days. There were no reported military actions or campaigns he had taken part in.

The report of the inspector indicates that he followed the orders given to him by his superiors. The notes of the captain on the inspector’s report rated him to be valiant and dedicated, having regular capacity and good conduct, and giving his [civil] state as married. He was demoted to Corporal on 1 January 1778, but was re-promoted to Sergeant on 7 July 1778. He was the 1st Sergeant at the Presidio in 1778 with a one peso credit in his account. He was still the Sergeant in May 1779.

José de Tona and María Rita de Mesa were the parents of one child:

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i. **Gaspar Antonio de Jesús Tona** was baptized on 13 January 1775 at Tumacácori. Father Gaspar de Clemente performed the ceremony, with Joaquin Camuñez and Maria Ignacia Oliva acting as godparents.\(^{4313}\)

**TORAÑO**

**Francisco G. Toraño** sold a piece of property on the west side of Calle del Correa to William and Granville Oury on 28 November 1857.\(^{4314}\) In 1866, Francisco Terrano, his wife **Jesús** (–?–), and their child José María lived in Tucson.\(^{4315}\)

**UREÑA**

**José Antonio Ureña** was born about 1745-1746. On 13 August 1775 he was a soldier stationed at the Tubac Presidio. He had a 49 credit balance in his account.\(^{4316}\) He was the Tucson Presidio Armorer. He was a soldier at the Presidio in 1778. At the time he had a 165 peso credit in his account.\(^{4317}\) On 24 December 1783 he had a 41 peso credit in his account. On 15 January 1784, he was in prison.\(^{4318}\)

**URQUIJO**

**Bautista Urquijo** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio from at least 24 December 1783 through 1792. In 1783 he had a 10 peso debit in his account, in 1791 a 129 peso debt, and in 1792 a 37 peso debt.\(^{4319}\)

**Gregoria Urquijo** was an adult living in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831. Three adults, Josefa Fierro, Romula Verdugo, and **Luisa Urquijo** and a child **José Urquijo** were also living in the house.\(^{4320}\)

**URREA/URREAS/URIAS**

**Acencio Urias** was born circa 1751 at Real de Santa Ana, son of Acencio Urias and Maríana Alvira. At age 36 he was living in Tucson. He was five ft two inches tall and a Roman Catholic. He had black hair and eyes, a ruddy complexion, and an aquiline nose. He enlisted for 10 years service at Tucson on 16 January 1788, his enlistment witnessed by Corporal Juan Antonio Oliva and Don Juan Beldarrain.\(^{4321}\) He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He had a 168 peso debt in his account in 1791, reduced to 38 pesos the next year.\(^{4322}\) Acencio was married prior to 1797 to **Gertrudis Martinez**. In 1797, Acencio was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife, one son, and two daughters.\(^{4323}\) He was in Tucson in February 1802.\(^{4324}\) Acencio received a bonus for his long service in 1804.\(^{4325}\)

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\(^{4313}\)Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Baptisms Register page 15.

\(^{4314}\)Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 40, no. 76, AHS/SAD.

\(^{4315}\)1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 155-157.

\(^{4316}\)Dobyns 1976:153.

\(^{4317}\)Dobyns 1976:155.

\(^{4318}\)Dobyns 157, 159.

\(^{4319}\)Dobyns 1976:158; AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.


\(^{4321}\)AGS, Section 7047, document no. 28.

\(^{4322}\)AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

\(^{4323}\)Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

\(^{4324}\)AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

\(^{4325}\)AGS, Section 7047, document 28.
Ascencio Urias and Gertrudis Martinez were the parents of one child:

i. **María Ignacio Urias** was married to **Juan Eugenio Munguia**.

   Don **Bernardo Urrea** was born circa 1771 at the Presidio of Altar. He enlisted as a Cadet on 1 January 1794 at Tucson.\(^{4326}\) He was married prior to 1797 to **Ygnacia Granilla**. In 1797, Bernardo was a Cadet at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and another person named Juana Gonzáles.\(^{4327}\)

   **Guadalupe Urias** was an adult living with two probable adult relatives, Vincenta Urias and José Urias, in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831.\(^{4328}\) In 1860, a 90-year-old woman named Guadalupe Urrea was living with the family of José María Quintero. This may be this woman, or possibly the Guadalupe Urias who was married to Bautista Gallego in 1831.\(^{4329}\) In 1864, Guadalupe lived in Tucson possibly in either the household of Jesús Castro or with a 70-year-old man named Francisco Días.\(^{4330}\)

   **José Manuel Urrea** was born circa 1800.\(^{4331}\) He was married to **María Josefa Acedo**. María was born circa 1826, daughter of Loreto Acedo and Ursula Solares. José and María Dolores Acedo were godparents to Francisco Blas Burrel and Timotea Castillo, on 30 August 1847 in Tucson.\(^{4332}\) On 16 March 1848, he contributed money to the National Guard.\(^{4333}\) José Manuel died between 1851 and 1857. María Josefa was married circa 1857 to **Buenaventura Oretga** (see his entry for additional information).

José Manuel Urrea and María Josefa Acedo were the parents of three children:

i. **María Tiburcia Everista Urrea** was born on 10 August 1846. She was baptized when 21 days old on 31 August 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were Bartolo Granillos and María Dolores Acedo.\(^{4334}\)

ii. **Lorenzo Urrea** was born circa 1848 in Arizona.

iii. **Loreto Urrea** was born circa 1851 in Arizona.

   **Lino Urias** was married prior to 1831 to **Gertrudis Martinez**. In 1831, Lino was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and three adult relatives, **Guadalupe Urias, José Urias, and [????] Urias**.\(^{4335}\) On 26 May 1848, Lino was among the men who could vote in Tucson.\(^{4336}\)

   **María Tiburcia Evarista Urrea** was born on 10 August 1846 and was baptized in Tucson on 31 August 1846, daughter of José Manuel Urrea and María Josefa Acedo. Her godparents were Bartolo Granillo and María Dolores Acedo.\(^{4337}\) Evarista was married circa 1865 to **Reyes Palomino**. Reyes was born circa 1841 in Sonora, Mexico.

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\(^{4326}\) AGS, Section 7279, page 110.

\(^{4327}\) Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.


\(^{4329}\) José M. Quintero household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 14, dwelling 133, family 136.

\(^{4330}\) 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 961.

\(^{4331}\) AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 48 on 16 March 1848.

\(^{4332}\) Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 173.

\(^{4333}\) AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.

\(^{4334}\) Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 76.


\(^{4336}\) AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 188A, document 13.

\(^{4337}\) Magdalena Catholic Church Baptisms page 76; UA Microfilm 811, roll 1.
Mexico. In 1866, Reyes [listed as Reyes Molino] was apparently living in Tucson in a household with other single men.\(^{4338}\) Evarista was living with her parents and siblings in 1867.\(^{4339}\) On 9 June 1870, Reyes lived in Tucson with his two sons, Angel Palomino and Nicolas Palomino, and wife’s two half-brothers, José Ortega and Mariano Ortega. His wife was living next door working as a laundress with her mother and grandmother.\(^{4340}\) The couple has not been located in the 1880 census.

Reyes Palomino and Evarista Urrea were the parents of five children:

i. **Angel Palomino** was born on 2 October 1866 and was baptized in Tucson on 3 October 1866, one day old. His godparents were his grandparents Buenaventura Ortega and Josefa Acedo.\(^{4341}\)

ii. **Nicolas Palomino** was born and baptized on 10 September 1868. Her godparents were José Franco and Anacleta Elías.

iii. **María Evarista Palomino** was born on 19 June 1870 and was baptized on 23 June 1870. Her godparents were Severiano [no surname provided] and Isabel Acedo.\(^{4343}\)

iv. **Buenaventura Palomino** was born on 14 July 1872 and was baptized in Tucson on 17 July 1872. Godparents were Refugio Pacheco and Paula Cruz.\(^{4344}\)

v. **José Manuel Palomino** was born on 2 June 1874 and was baptized in Tucson on 4 June 1874. His godparents were Juan [no surname] and Encarnación González.\(^{4345}\)

**Don Mariano de Urrea** was born circa 1765 in the Presidio at Altar, son of Miguel Urrea and a daughter of Joseph de Mesa.\(^{4346}\) He enlisted as a Cadet on 1 February 1782. He was promoted to Ensign on 16 July 1789. On 25 February 1793 he was promoted to Lieutenant. He served at Altar and Pitic before being sent to Tucson around 1793.\(^{4347}\) He was the Lieutenant at the Tucson Presidio in 1797.\(^{4348}\) He was granted permission to marry **María Gertrudis Elías González Ortiz Cortes** on 4 June 1797. The banns of marriage were publicized on 27, 28, and 30 August 1797.\(^{4349}\) María was born on 18 September 1780 and was baptized on 7 October 1780 at Bacanuchi, near Arizpe, Sonora, Mexico, the daughter of Fernando Elías González and Leonor Ortiz Corella.\(^{4350}\)

Mariano enlisted Mariano Rodríguez into the military on 13 November 1800.\(^{4351}\) He was stationed in Tucson in February 1802.\(^{4352}\) He was named Captain of the Altar garrison in 1805. Mariano went on to be the first constitutional governor of Durango, appointed on 24 September 1821. He served until 6 August 1822, when he accepted the same position for Sonora.\(^{4353}\)

\(^{4338}\) 1866 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, line 885.

\(^{4339}\) 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 716-723.

\(^{4340}\) Reyes Palomino household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 26, dwelling 281, family 280.

\(^{4341}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:44.

\(^{4342}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:78.

\(^{4343}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:128.

\(^{4344}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:182.

\(^{4345}\) St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:247.

\(^{4346}\) Herring 1995.

\(^{4347}\) AGS Leg. 7279:106.

\(^{4348}\) Collins 1970:18; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83, AHS/SAD.


\(^{4350}\) Herring 1995:35; Officer 1989:320.


\(^{4352}\) AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

\(^{4353}\) Herring 1995:164.
Iturbide empire in 1823, and was exiled in 1827 to Ecuador for his involvement in the Plan of Montaño. Several letters written by Gertrudis survive. Gertrudis died in March 1826. Mariano died in exile in 1828.

Mariano de Urrea and Maria Gertrudis Elias Gonzalez Ortiz Cortes were the parents of two children:

i. **Jose Cosme Urrea** was born on 19 March 1797. Jose was baptized on 30 September 1797 in Tucson. His godparents were Jose de Zuniga, Captain of the Tucson Presidio, and Doña Leonor Ortiz de Elías González, his maternal grandmother. Jose led an illustrious life that has been chronicled by Patricia Herring in her biography *General José Cosme Urrea: His Life and Times, 1797-1849*. Jose was married in January 1825 to Maria de Jesus Arana y Renteria. Maria died on 14 September 1845 at Mazatlán, Sinoloa, Mexico. Jose died in July 1849 in Durango during a cholera epidemic.

ii. **Daughter Urrea** was born in August 1802.

Don Miguel de Urrea was born in Mexico about 1718. He enlisted as a soldier on June 24th 1747 at the Presidio de Terrenalte, where he served for 7 years and 23 days. He was promoted to lieutenant and transferred to the Presidio of Altar on July 17th 1754, where he remained for 22 years, 10 months and 22 days. He was finally transferred to the Presidio of San Agustin de Tucson on June 16th 1777, where at the time of the record he had served as lieutenant for 1 year, 6 months and 6 days.

Among the military actions he participated in, he battled the enemies in twelve occasions, in which 82 of them died, 108 were taken prisoner, and 1,222 head of cattle and other beasts were taken. This was expressed by Mr. Miguel de Urrea [himself] under his signature, with no other record than a note by the Military Commander, Most Illustrious Mr. Pedro Tueros, of the following tenor: “I have seen this account and I vouch for some part of the services reported in it; (quoted) Tueros.”

The report of the inspector states the official to be very useful for the war conducted in this frontier, of which he has great knowledge and experience. The notes of the captain on the inspector’s report rated him to be valiant and dedicated, having regular capacity and conduct, and giving his [civil] state as married. He was transferred to the presidio of San Miguel de Horcasitas in 1779.

Pedro Urias was married prior to 1831 to Ramona Gonzalez. In 1831, Pedro was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife. In early 1848 the couple lived in Tucson. Pedro was a member of the company that was attacked at the springs at the foot of the Mustang Mountains on 10 May 1848 and subsequently killed. In July 1848, Ramona petitioned Manuel Maria Gándara, Commander General of Sonora, for a reinstatement of their biweekly allotment of provisions.

Rafael Urreas was born about 1822-1823 in Sonora, Mexico. He was married prior to 1851 to Rita (–?–). Rita was born about 1829-1830 in Arizona. In 1870, the family owned a farm in Tucson. Their real estate was valued at $1,000 and their personal property at $500. The couple has not been located on the 1880 US census.
Rafael Urreas and Rita (–?–) were the parents of four children:

i. **Mateo Urreas** was born about 1851 in Sonora, Mexico.
ii. **Seferina Urreas** was born about 1855 in Sonora, Mexico.
iii. **Humiseceda Urreas** was born about 1858 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.
iv. **Pablo Urreas** was born about 1860 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.

**Vicente Urias** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He had a 15 peso debit in 1791 and a 77 peso credit the next year. He was married prior to 1797 to **Ygnacia Martinez**. In 1797, Vicente was a Carbineer at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, three sons, and a daughter. He was stationed at the Presidio in February 1802 but was away at Arispe.

**Ygnacio Urias** was a soldier at the Presidio in 1816 through 1818. Most of the time he was assigned to the horse herd or guard duty. In May 1818 he was helping with the Governor's escort. In December 1818 he was stationed in New Mexico.

**URTADO/URTRADO**

**Juan Urtado** was stationed with the Presidio between 1816 and 1818. In August 1816 he was at Tres Alamos. He was sick in December 1816. Juan was with the pack train on 1 January 1817. He spent time in 1817 and 1818 with the horse herd or on general duties.

**Santiago Utrado** was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio. He was stationed at Tres Alamos in August 1816. He was with the horse herd in December 1816. Santiago was stationed with the Presidio pack train on 1 January 1817. Santiago died on 4 July 1818 and was buried in the Presidio Cemetery on 5 July 1817.

**USARRAGA**

**Francisco Xavier Usarraga** was born circa 1748 in the town of Alcape [perhaps Arispe?]. He enlisted as a soldier at Buenavista on 2 January 1766. He was transferred to Tucson 26 March 1779. On 1 April 1779 he was promoted to 2nd Corporal. On 24 December 1783, he had a 17 peso debit on his account. On 1 April 1784 he

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4367 AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
4368 Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
4369 AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
4370 AGN 223; AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, 1817; AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, January-April 1818; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, May-December 1818.
4371 AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August and December 1816.
4373 AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, 1817; AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, January-April 1818; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, May-December 1818.
4374 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816.
4375 AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1816.
4377 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1818.
4378 El Sargto 2 Franco. Usarraga, Leg. 7278, pages 42, AGS; Leg. 7278, page 114, AGS.
was promoted to 1st Corporal. On 27 February 1786 he was promoted to 2nd Sergeant. On 19 January 1787 he attained the rank of Sergeant. By that time he had participated in 18 campaigns against the Apaches. Francisco was married prior to 1797 to Dolores Acedo. Dolores was born circa 1755. From 1791 through at least 1797, Francisco was the First Sergeant at the Tucson Presidio. In 1791 he had a 86 peso debt in his account. In 1797, he lived there with his wife, and two manservants. In 1801, “Xavier” and Dolores were living at either San Xavier del Bac or at San Agustin along with two Yuma Indians, Marcial Usarraga and Luz Ussaraga (perhaps adopted) and Juan Sisneros, a 17-year-old “Coyote.” Francisco was listed as an invalid in the February 1802 roster.

Francisco Usarraga was the Drummer at the Tucson Presidio between May 1816 and December 1818. Francisco was a soldier in the Tucson Presidio in 1831.

Manuel Gil Usarraga was born circa 1766 at the Presidio of San Carlos at Buenavista, Sonora, son of José Joaquin Usarraga and María Loreta Diaz. At age 19 he was a farmer, a Roman Catholic, had chestnut brown hair and eyebrows, brown eyes, a regular nose, and had no beard. He enlisted for 10 years at the Presidio of San Gertrudis del Altar on 16 December 1785, his enlistment witnessed by Sergeant Juan José Gauna and Corporal José Urias, both of the same company. Manuel was at the Tucson Presidio on 15 September 1797 and was still there on 15 December 1800, when he was given a reward for his 15 years service. He was with the cavalry in February 1802.

Manuela Usarraga was a child living in the civilian household of José Grijalva and Isabel Espina in 1831 in Tucson.

Valentin Usarraga was a soldier at the Presidio He was sick in December 1816. He spent other time with the horse herd. In December 1818 he was stationed in New Mexico. He was married prior to 1831 to Serafina Corrales. In 1831, Valentin was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife.

Don Ygnacio Felix Usarraga was born circa 1745/1746 at Cucurpe, Sonora. He was “quality” was Spanish. He enlisted in the Spanish army on 19 December 1771. He was promoted to Corporal on 15 April 1775 and to Sergeant on 23 July 1775. On 22 May 1778 he was moved to the rank of Ensign. He was named Second Ensign at Tucson on 1 October 1780 and was promoted to First Ensign on 1 April 1782. Ygnacio is listed as First Ensign at the Presidio on 30 November 1782 and 15 January 1784. At the latter time he was wounded. Felix was probably married to María Antonia Gertrudis Gonzáles. She was listed as his widow in 1785. María was baptized on 12

4380El Sargto 2 Franco. Usarraga, Leg. 7278, pages 42.
4381AGS, Legato 7278:114.
4382AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.
4383McCarty 1976:122; Collins 1970:18; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83, AHS/SAD.
4384Dobyns 1976:171.
4385AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
4386AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, 1817; AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, January-April 1818; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, May-December 1818.
4388AGS, Section 7047, document 17.
4389AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
4391AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, 1817; AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, January-April 1818; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, May-December 1818.
4393GUAD 286, Military Records 1793.
June 1754 at Suamca, daughter of Juan de la Rosa Gonzáles and María Hilaria del Carmen Carrasco. Father Ignacio Xavier Keller performed the ceremony, and her godparents were Manuel Duran and María Xaviera Carrasco. She was a godparent on 31 December 1785 at Tumacácori to María Rita Duran, daughter of Juan Antonio Duran and María Guadalupe Ramírez.

VALDEZ

Emiliano Valdez was married to Salome Campas. Salome was born circa 1821-1822 in Arizona, daughter of Tiburcio Campa and Ramona Ortega. She was living with this couple in Tubac in 1831. Emiliano died between 1850 and 1860. Salome was married second prior to 1858 to Crisanto Grijalva. Emiliano Valdez and Salome Campas were the parents of three children:

i. Juan Andrés Valdez was born on May 1845. He was baptized on 28 August 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. His godparents were Ygnacio José Ortega and Manuela Usaraga [Uscarirraga]. Juan was married on 24 November 1867 in Tucson to Estefana Ochoa.

ii. Nestor Valdez was born circa 1848.

iii. Tomás Valdez was born circa 1850.

José Valdez was a member of the Light Troop at the Presidio in 1778. At the time he had a 124 peso credit in his account.

Juan Valdez was born in May 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, son of Emiliano Valdez and Salome Campas. In 1860, Juan was living in the household of Crisanto Grijalva and his wife Salome Campas (Salome was Juan’s mother). He was married on 22 April 1868 to Estefana Ochoa. Luisa Campa and Jesús María Munguía witnessed the ceremony. Estefana was born circa 1851 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Pascual Ochoa and Gertrudes Telles. They have not been located on the 1870 US census. Juan Valdez and Estefana Ochoa were the parents of one child:

i. Francisco Valdez was born on 10 [or 12?] August 1874 and was baptized on 28 August 1874 in Tucson. His godparents were Pascual Ochoa and Juana Ochoa.

Juan José Valdez was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1792. He had a 36 peso debit in his account. In 1797, he was a soldier and was living by himself. He was a member of the cavalry in February 1802.
Julian Valdez was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was married prior to 1831 to Catarina Guevara. In 1831, Julian was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife. On 7 May 1846, Julian and Catarina (Libara) were godparents to José Maria Genaro Martinez, son of Petra Martinez.

VALENCIA

Francisco Valencia was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1792. He had an eight peso debit in his account.

Juan José Valencia was born circa 1762 at Arispe, son of Francisco Valencia and Loreta Hernandez. At age 20 he was a miner, was five ft three inches tall, and a Roman Catholic. He had dark brown hair, brown eyes, rosy skin, an eagle-like nose, and a small beard. He enlisted for eight years on 25 June 1782. His enlistment was witnessed by Corporal José Garcia and Soldier Juan Barvaruz [?]. He was declared invalid on 22 September 1793 due to lameness. He was still an invalid in February 1802.

Juan Ygnacio Valencia was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791. He had a 93 peso debt in his account. He was married to Francisca Graci [García?]. In 1797, Juan was a civilian living in Tucson with his family, which consisted of his wife, a son, and two daughters.

Luis Valencia was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 with a 68 peso debt in his account.

VALENZUELA/BALENZUELA

Jesús Valenzuela was married prior to 1831 to Dolores Amaya. In 1831, the couple lived in a civilian household in Tucson.

Roque Valenzuela was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio between 1816 and 1818. In August 1816 he was sick in the hospital. In December 1816 he was in Pitic. He was on guard duty at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He spent much of 1817 and 1818 with the horse herd, although he was sick in the hospital in August 1818. In December 1818 he was stationed in New Mexico.

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4409 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 42, no. 124.
4410 AGS, Section 7047, document 10.
4411 Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.
4412 AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
4413 AGS, Section 7047, document 6.
4414 Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.
4415 AGS, Section 7047, document 6.
4417 AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August and December 1816.
4419 AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, 1817; AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, January-April 1818; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, May-December 1818.
VALLE

Esteban Valle was married prior to 1831 to Magdalena Gutierrez. In 1831, Esteban was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife and probable adult relative Andrés Valle.4420

Francisco Valle was a member of the cavalry at Tucson in February 1802.4421

VASQUEZ/BASQUIZ/YESCAS

Juan Joseph Vasquez [Basquiz] was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 with a 15 peso debt.4422 He was married prior to 1797 to Ignacia Medina. In 1797, Juan was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife.4423

Mauricio Vasquez was a Private in the Infantry at the Presidio on 1 September 1855. He was on guard duty at the time.4424

Ramón Yescas was listed on 26 May 1848, among the men who could vote in Tucson.4425 He was a Private in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855, serving with the boundary escort.4426

VEGA/BEGA

Juan de la Vega was a Sergeant at the Tucson Presidio in 1778 (he is listed as Juan de Vegas). At the time he had a three peso debit in his account. In May 1779 he was at the fort. He was sent to the Colorado River settlements in that year.4427

Pedro Regalido Vega was born circa 1772 at the Villa of Sinoloa, Sonora, son of José María Bega and María Castro. At age 22 he was Roman Catholic, was five feet one inch tall, had a white complexion, black eyebrows, brown eyes, a regular nose, one scar on his forehead, and a jagged beard. He enlisted on 9 April 1794 at Tucson, his enlistment witnessed by Corporal Bautista Romero and Cadet Don Bernardo Urrea.4428 “Regalado Bega” was married prior to 1797 to Antonia Castro. In 1797, he was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife and son.4429 He was in Tucson in February 1802.4430 He re-enlisted on 10 April 1806.4431 Pedro was a Carbineer and was at the Coast in August 1816. In December of that year he was sick. He was receiving a nine reales bonus and was stationed on the coast in January 1817. He was still stationed there in April 1817.4432 He was on leave

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4421AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
4422AGS, Section 7047, document 6.
4423Collins 1970:22; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
4424Officer 1989:331.
4426Officer 1989:332.
4427Dobyns 1976:69, 154, 155.
4428AGN 243, Tucson Presidio, Filiacion Pedro Vega.
4429Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.
4430AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
4431AGN 243, Tucson Presidio, Filiacion Pedro Vega.
4432AGN 233; Dobyns 1976:160; AGN 206.
for several months in 1818 and was back in Tucson in December.\footnote{AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, various month 1817.} He was imprisoned for murdering an Apache. On 12 July 1820, he petitioned for a pardon.\footnote{AGN 261, page 211.}

**VERA**

**Juan Simón Vera** was a soldier at the Presidio in 1778 with a 78 peso credit in his account. On 24 December 1783 he had a 16 peso credit.\footnote{Dobyns 1976:155, 157.}

**VERDUGO/BERDUGO**

**Joaquín Simón Verdugo** was born circa 1757 at the Villa del Fuente, Sonora, son of Juan Verdugo and María Ygnacia Armenta. At age 20 he was a farmer, five feet two inches tall, a Roman Catholic, had chestnut brown hair and eyebrows and black eyes. Joaquín enlisted for 10 years at the Tucson Presidio on 12 July 1777. His enlistment was witnessed by Corporal Francisco Espinosa and soldier José Urena.\footnote{AGS, Section 7047, document 17.} Joaquin was married prior to 1782/1783 to **Gertrudis Escalante**.\footnote{AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.} He was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. At the time he had an 83 peso debit in his account.\footnote{Dobyns 1976:158.} Joaquin was promoted to Carbineer on 1 April 1790. In 1791 he had a 56 peso debt and in 1792 a 50 peso credit in his account.\footnote{AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.} He was promoted to Corporal on 9 October 1794. On 15 December 1800 he was given a reward for 20 years of service, having been in the army for 23 years, five months, and four days.\footnote{AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.} He was in Tucson in February 1802.\footnote{McCarty 1976:130.} He was a Sergeant on 27 July 1804, witnessing enlistment papers.\footnote{AGI GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.} Joaquin was an invalid in 1816. He died from natural causes on 19 November 1816 in Tucson.\footnote{AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1816.}

Joaquin Simón Verdugo and Gertrudis Escalante were the parents of one child:

i. **José Gabriel Verdugo** was born circa 1782-1783 in Tucson.

**José Gabriel Verdugo** was born circa 1782-1783 in the Presidio of Tucson, son of Joaquin Simón Verdugo and Gertrudis Escalante. At age 18, José was five ft two inches tall and a Roman Catholic. He had black hair and eyebrows, brown eyes, dark red skin, a sharp nose, and was beardless. He enlisted for 10 years on 23 December 1801 at the Tucson Presidio, his enlistment witnessed by Corporal Cayetano Castro and Soldier Manuel Barrera.\footnote{AGI GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.} In February 1802 he was present in Tucson.\footnote{AGS, Section 7047, document 18.}

**Juan Verdugo** was one of three sergeants stationed at the Tucson Presidio in April 1804.\footnote{McCarty 1976:130.}

**Romula Verdugo** was an adult living by herself in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831.\footnote{AGS, Section 7047, document 647.}
Tomás Verdugo was married prior to 1831 to María Romero. In 1831, Tomás was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio. He, his wife, and their three children lived in a military household. On 26 May 1848, Tomás was among the men who could vote in Tucson. Tomás Verdugo and María Romero were the parents of three children:

i. Ana Verdugo was a child in 1831.
ii. Francisco Verdugo was a child in 1831.
iii. Nicolasa Verdugo was a child in 1831. Nicolasa was married in 1846 to Francisco Ramirez.

VERGARA

José Vergara was married prior to 1831 to Dolores Figueroa. In 1831, José was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and two children. José Vergara and Dolores Figueroa were the parents of two children:

i. Francisca Vergara was a child in 1831.
ii. Luz Vergara was a child in 1831.

VILDERRAY

José María Vilderray was born circa 1798/1799. He was married prior to September 1844 to Rafaela Flores. On 4 September 1844, the couple were godparents to José Antonio Vitorino Sanchez, son of Esneterio Sanchez and María Margarita Romero. On 29 May 1847, José witnessed a property deed where María Reyes Castro sold a field to Ramón Burrell. José was a godparent with María Carmen Servantes to an Apache named María Micaela Guadalupe on 30 August 1847. On 16 March 1848, he contributed money to the National Guard while living in Tucson.

José María Vilderray and Rafaela Flores were the parents of two children:

i. María del Carmen Esquipulas Vilderray was born about October 1844. She was baptized on 2 September 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were Geronimo Gonzáles and Ramona Urias.
ii. María Magdalena Clemencia Vilderray was born in March 1847. She was baptized on 29 August 1847 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were Juan Gomez and Ramona Gonzáles.

VILDUSEA/BILDUCEA/BILDELUCA

Dolores Bildeluca had a field along the Santa Cruz river in November 1844.

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4451 AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 49 on 16 March 1848.
4452 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 120, no. 157.
4453 Hiram Stevens collection, MS 764 file 1, AHS/SAD.
4454 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 172.
4455 “AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.
4456 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 175, no. 192.
4457 Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 171.
José Bildusea was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in May 1801, when he was transferred to the category of invalid. He was still a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817 through at least December 1818, although an invalid at the time.

VILLA/VILLASENOR

Jesús Villa was married prior to 1831 to Dolores Rodriguez. In 1831, Jesús was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living with his wife.

Juan José Villa was born about 1742-1743 at Pitíc, Sonora. He was a Spaniard by social class. On 13 August 1775 he was a soldier stationed at the Tubac Presidio. He had a 22 peso credit in his account. He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778.

Ramón Villa was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself. He was a member of the cavalry in February 1802.

Romano Villa was an adult living in a civilian household in 1831 in Tucson. Dolores Amayo and three other family members, Perfecta, Cecelia, and Carmen lived with him.

Tomás Villa [also called Villasenor] was born circa 1758 at Valle de Sonora, son of José Silvestre Villa and Maria Rosa Bravo. In 1789 he was living at Nacomari. At age 31 he was a miner, five feet one inch tall, and a Roman Catholic. He had blackish-brown hair, small brown eyes, somewhat sparse black eyebrows, a wide nose, was beardless, had a scar on his right cheek, and had dark skin. He enlisted for 10 years at Nacomari on 29 May 1789, his enlistment witnessed by the Corporal of the Buenavista company, Andrés Villa, and a soldier from Tucson, Juan María Gurrola. Tomás Villasenor was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. He had a 10 peso credit in 1791 and had increased it to 32 pesos by the following year. Tomás was promoted to carabineer on 17 May 1796. Tomás was married prior to 1797 to Gertrudis Urrea. In 1797, Tomás was a Carbineer stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, two sons, and a daughter.

On 15 December 1800 Tomás was given a reward for his 15 years service. At the time he had been in the military 15 years, six months, and 21 days. He was in Tucson in February 1802. He received a bonus for length of service in 1804. He was declared an invalid soldier on 28 April 1804, after serving 18 years, 10 months, and 29 years in the military and participating in 33 campaigns.
VILLAESCUSA

Don José María Villaescusa was born circa 1799, probably at Buenavista, Sonora. He was made Cadet on 11 December 1817.\textsuperscript{4474} He spent much, if not all, of 1818 stationed in Pitic.\textsuperscript{4475} José María was married prior to 1831 to Guadalupe Romo. José was the temporary commander of the Tucson Presidio in 1831. He was living there with his wife, his possible child, and another child named Ansieta Fernandez, as well as several other people, Maxima Acuña, Fernando Otero, Francisco Savedra, and Naracia Osorio.\textsuperscript{4476} José María Villaescusa and Guadalupe Romo were the parents of one child:

i. Angel Sebastion Villaescusa \textsuperscript{[?]} was a child in 1831.

YGUERA (see Higuera)

ZAMBRANO

Guadalupe Zambrano was married prior to 1831 to Petra Martinez. In 1831, the couple lived with their child José and another child named José Acedo in a civilian household in Tucson.\textsuperscript{4477} Guadalupe Zambrano and Petra Martinez were the parents of one child:

i. José Zambrano was born prior to 1831.

José Zambrano was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio. In February 1802 he was stationed in Arispe.\textsuperscript{4478}

ZAMORA

José Ygnacio Zamora was born about 1752-1753 at Sinoloa. He was a Spaniard by social class. On 13 August 1775, José was stationed at the Tubac Presidio. He had a 63 peso debit in his account.\textsuperscript{4479} He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778 with a 76 peso credit in his account.\textsuperscript{4480}

Miguel Zamora was born about 1732-1733 in Sinoloa. He was a Coyote by social class. On 13 August 1775, Miguel was a soldier stationed at the Tubac Presidio. He had an eight peso debit in his account.\textsuperscript{4481} He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778 with a one peso credit in his account.\textsuperscript{4482}

ZAPATA/ZEPEDA/CEPEDA

Acencio Cepeda was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1792 with a 43 peso debt in his account.\textsuperscript{4483} Acencio was married prior to 1797 to Juana Federico. In 1797, Acencio was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, son, and a daughter.\textsuperscript{4484}

\textsuperscript{4474} AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.
\textsuperscript{4475} AGN 233.
\textsuperscript{4476} McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.
\textsuperscript{4477} McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 1.
\textsuperscript{4478} AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.
\textsuperscript{4479} Dobyns 1976:153.
\textsuperscript{4480} Dobyns 1976:155.
\textsuperscript{4481} Dobyns 1976:153.
\textsuperscript{4482} Dobyns 1976:155.
Dolores Cepeda was married prior to 1797 to Ramona Castro. In 1797, Dolores was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife.  

Francisco Zepeda was born circa 1801/1802. On 16 March 1848, he contributed money to the National Guard while living in Tucson.

José Zapata was the governor of San Xavier in May 1852. He signed a petition asking that non-military settlers of Tucson and the vicinity be allowed to keep their lands against the encroachment plans of the Military Colony.

Josef Zepeda was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 and 1792. In 1791 he had a 125 peso debt and the following year a 79 peso debt in his account.

Nepomuceno Cepeda was married prior to 1797 to Juana Granillo. In 1797, Nepomuceno was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife.

Vitorino Zepeda was an invalid soldier in the Tucson Presidio in 1831, living by himself.

ZÚÑIGA

José Antonio de Zúñiga was born on 13 May 1754 at Cuatitlan, Mexico, son of Ignacio de Zúñiga and Margarita María (–?–). He was baptized on 19 March 1755 at Cuatitlan with Josefa de la Bastida acting as his godmother. Zúñiga enlisted in the army as a Distinguished soldier on 18 September 1772 in the Regiment of the Dragones of Mexico. Zúñiga served in five campaigns against the Apache between 1773 and 1756, assisted in the transfer of three presidios, and served in three excursions against Gentile Indians in northern New Spain. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant on 26 August 1778. He was promoted to First Lieutenant on 4 September 1779. Zúñiga was made a First Lieutenant at a Presidio on 21 December 1778. On 21 April 1780 he was promoted to Lieutenant Commander. In March through August 1781 he helped lead a group of settlers from Guaymás to Loreto, Alta California. In September he was made commandant of the Presidio of San Diego, also serving as paymaster until 1793. A few details about his service in San Diego survive—he prevented an Indian disturbance in 1783, he shipped otter skins in 1786, and protested the harsh treatment of the local Indians in 1790.
On 21 December 1791, he was promoted to Captain.\footnote{4496} He was named Captain of the Tucson Presidio following the death of Nicolas Soler, but remained in San Diego for several years. On 27 November 1793 he was still there when he met with Captain George Vancouver.\footnote{4497}

He was in Tucson by 1795. On 9 April he led an expedition to the Apacheria. They marched east and then northward, engaging the Apaches on 19 April. Afterward they continued northward and arrived at the pueblo of Zuni in May, visiting with the priest at the Mission Guadalupe. Following two days of snowfall the expedition began the return trip to Tucson, arriving in late May.\footnote{4498}

José was away from Tucson when the census was taken in January 1797. On 30 September 1797, José and his wife, \textbf{Loreto Ortiz}, were godparents to Jose Cosme Urrea, son of Mariano de Urrea and Gertrudis Elias Gonzalez.\footnote{4499} Nothing is known about Ortiz, who apparently died within the next year.

In October 1798, permission was given to Zúñiga to marry Doña \textbf{María Josefa Guadalupe Belderrain}.\footnote{4500} She was born on 15 March 1773 and was baptized on 22 March 1773 at San Ignacio, daughter of Juan Tomas de Belderrain and Ana Gertrudis Monroy, with Ignacio Perez Serrano and Maria Guadalupe Belderrain as her godparents.\footnote{4501}

Zúñiga continued on as the commander of the Tucson Presidio in February 1802.\footnote{4502} On 4 August 1804, he authored a letter describing Tucson.\footnote{4503} In 1806 he was ordered to pay Nicolas Soler’s debt to the San Diego Company. He was still commander at Tucson in 1810.\footnote{4504}

José Zúñiga and his wives were the parents of four children:

i. \textbf{Ignacio Zúñiga}

ii. \textbf{Mariano Zúñiga}

iii. \textbf{José Anselmo Zúñiga} was baptized at Arizpe on 21 April 1802, with Rosa Tato as his godmother and Maria Gregoria Tato as his proxy godmother.\footnote{4505}

iv. \textbf{José Tiburcio Zúñiga} was baptized at Arizpe on 15 April 1807, with Lazaro Morales and Catalina Ortiz as his godparents.\footnote{4506}

\textbf{ZURITA}

\textbf{Mariano Zurita} was the commander of the military colony at Tucson. On 28 April 1851 he wrote two letters to José María Carrasco, inspector of the military colonies of the West, about problems with local Apaches.\footnote{4507}