

PIONEER FAMILIES OF THE PRESIDIO SAN AGUSTÍN DEL TUCSON

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 Agustín 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

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¹Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1783-1784.

²Dobyns 1976:70, 157, 159.

³Dobyns 1976:70-71.

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.¹⁰ 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 María 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 1799.¹³ 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.¹⁴ In early 1848 the couple and their five children- Ermenegildo [Eleuterio?], José Ygnacio, Demetrio, Antonio, and Cruz- were living in Tucson.¹⁵ On 16 March 1848, Francisco was on the list of “Guardia Nacional Hombres” for Tucson.¹⁶ 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 1831.¹⁷

José Ignacio Acedo was born circa 1823¹⁸, son of Francisco Acedo and Rafaela Granilla. On 16 March 1848, Jose was on the list of “Guardia Nacional Hombres” in Tucson.¹⁹ José Ignacio acted as an assistant to Ignacio Saens when he surveyed land being given to José María Martinez on 23 February 1851.²⁰

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.²¹

José María Acedo was born about 1820 in Tucson, Sonora, probably the son of Loreto Acedo and Ursula Solares.²² He was married prior to 1853 to **Guadalupe Sardina**. Guadalupe was born about 1833-1834 in Tucson, Mexico. On

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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.

¹⁴McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 2.

¹⁵AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7..

¹⁶AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A.

¹⁷McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 1.

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.²³ On 15 July 1854 José sold land on the west side of Main Street to José Gallego.²⁴

In 1860, José worked as a laborer in Tucson, with his family living with Ursula Solares.²⁵ 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, Ignes Neves, lived with the family.²⁶ On 29 February 1866, José and Guadalupe were godparents to Bernardina Cruz, daughter of Jesusita Cruz of Tubac.²⁷ In March 1866, the Acedo family was living in the San Xavier area.²⁸ In March 1867, José María, wife Guadalupe, and children- Adelaide, Leonardo, Clophola, Sephina, Martina, and Juana, were living in Tucson.²⁹

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 Acedo was living with the family, a probable family member.³⁰ José registered to vote in Tucson in 1876.³¹ On 7 May 1872, José and Guadalupe sold property on the east side of Meyer Street to Francisco Gomez for \$50.³²

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

*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 Elías? 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 Elías? Elías 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 Elías? 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.*³³

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.³⁴

Guadalupe was buried in the Court Street Cemetery in Tucson on 16 September 1883. She was reported to have died from fever.³⁵

José was last registered to vote in Pima County, Precinct 1, in 1894.³⁶ He died and was buried on 11 October 1899 in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson.³⁷

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²³ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

²⁴ Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:47-48.

²⁵ Jose M. Aseda household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 10, dwelling 98, family 97.

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 Jose Maria 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.

³³ Journals of Private Land Claims, 1:168-169.

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. Azedo.

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 **Lazaro Romero**. Ramón Gallegos and Mariano Acedo witnessed the wedding. Lazaro 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.

⁴³McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 2.

⁴⁴Officer 1989:182.

⁴⁵AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

⁴⁶Officer 1989:385.

⁴⁷McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 1.

⁴⁸AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

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.⁵¹ 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 1866.⁵²

On 2 September 1862, Ursula sold a piece of land on the east side of Calle Principal to Ramón Castro for \$45.⁵³ In 1864, Ursula was living in Tucson.⁵⁴ In March 1866, Ursula was living in Tucson with her daughter Josefa and her family.⁵⁵ On 1 June 1866, Ursula and Isidro Telles were godparents to María Felipa Ramirez, daughter of Esteban Ramirez and Jesús Acedo.⁵⁶ 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.⁵⁷ On 10 May 1868, Ursula was a godparent with Gabriel Fimbres [?] and Isabel Acedo[?] to Gregoria Burruel, son of Pedro Burruel and Jesús Higuera.⁵⁸

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.⁵⁹ On 10 September 1872, Ursula purchased a deed for \$11.53 for Lot 1 of Block 200 from the Village of Tucson.⁶⁰ She sold a part of this property to Edward Nye Fish on 6 September 1877 for \$400.⁶¹

Ursula died on the evening of 23 September 1879 in Tucson and was buried in the Catholic cemetery the following day.⁶² 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*⁶³

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.*⁶⁴

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⁵¹Ursula Solares household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 10, dwelling 98, family 96.

⁵²Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:44-45.

⁵³Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 27, no. 51, AHS/SAD.

⁵⁴1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 1064.

⁵⁵1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 457.

⁵⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:41.

⁵⁷1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 707-716.

⁵⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:72.

⁵⁹Ursula Solaris household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 26, dwelling 280, family 279.

⁶⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:90-91.

⁶¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:92-97.

⁶²St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:163; Carmony 1994:221.

⁶³*Arizona Daily Star*, 25 September 1879, 3:1.

⁶⁴*Arizona Citizen*, 27 September 1879, 4:4.

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 1818/1819.⁶⁵ He was married to an unidentified woman and died prior to 1862.
- iii. **Maria 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. Leuterio 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, 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.⁶⁶

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.⁶⁷ He had a corral on his property as well as a house.⁶⁸ In 1864, Luterio lived with his wife and two children in Tucson. Luterio worked as a farmer and owned \$75 worth of real estate and \$50 worth of personal possessions.⁶⁹ In March 1867, Luterio and Wenceslao lived in Tucson with their children Paulo and Ysabel.⁷⁰ On 18 September 1869, Leuterio and Wenceslada sold a property to Charles H. Meyers (later probably part of Block 221) for \$250.⁷¹

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. Wenceslada was keeping house and raising four children, Paula, Isabel, Errardo, and Miguel.⁷² Leuterio was one of the Mexican men who participated in the Camp Grant Massacre in April 1871.⁷³ On 22 September 1871, Leuterio purchased a field property from the Granilla family for \$150.⁷⁴ On 27 August 1872, Leuterio purchased the deed for Lot 7 of Block 195 from the Village of Tucson for \$9.61.⁷⁵

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 (Paulia, Isabel, Casaldo, Miguel, and Antonia) were all at school. Living with the family was Wenceslada's father, Pascual Cruz.⁷⁶ On 21 April 1881, Leuterio and Wenceslao sold Lot 7 of Block 195 to Tully, Ochoa, & County for \$1,500.⁷⁷

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.⁷⁸

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⁶⁵"Listamiento de la Guardia Nacional," Toma 189, Prefectura de Ure, Archivo del Congreso del Estado de Sonora. The document lists his age as 29 on 16 March 1848.

⁶⁶1860 US census, New Mexico Territory, Tucson, page 8.

⁶⁷Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 50, AHS/SAD.

⁶⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:146.

⁶⁹1864 Territorial Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 967-970.

⁷⁰1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 784-787.

⁷¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:421-422.

⁷²Miterio Acedo household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 10, dwelling 106, family 104.

⁷³Camp Grant Massacre Ephemera file, AHS/SAD.

⁷⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:770-772.

⁷⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:317-318.

⁷⁶Luterio Acedo household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 5, dwelling 41, family 49.

⁷⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:354-356.

⁷⁸Luterio Acedo household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson Precinct 1, ED 46, sheet 2A.

“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 María 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 Ocoboa, 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 Aseda 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. **María 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. **María 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

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⁹⁴Mariano Acedo household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 12, dwelling 130, family 130.

⁹⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:120-123.

⁹⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:2 no. 15.

⁹⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:91.

⁹⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:136.

⁹⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:192.

¹⁰⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:139.

¹⁰¹AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

¹⁰²Collins 1970:20; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.

¹⁰³Officer 1989:332.

¹⁰⁴Dobyns 1976:158.

¹⁰⁵Collins 1970:21; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.

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.¹⁰⁷

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.¹⁰⁸

Juan Acuña offered to contribute to the support of troops who had volunteered to campaign against the Apaches in March 1830.¹⁰⁹ 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**.¹¹⁰

Luis Acuña was married prior to 1797 to **Manuela Chamorro**. In 1797, Luis was a civilian living in Tucson with his wife.¹¹¹

Maxima Acuña was an adult living in a military household headed by Don José María Villascuesa in Tucson in 1831.¹¹²

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.¹¹³

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.¹¹⁴ 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.¹¹⁵

Juan Aguirre was born about 1838 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico. He was living in Tucson with Santos Aguirre in 1860.¹¹⁶ 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.¹¹⁷ In 1866, Juan and Felipa were living in Tucson with their children Faviano and Augustina, next door to Santos Aguirre.¹¹⁸ 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.¹¹⁹ On 30 June 1880, Juan

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¹⁰⁶Collins 1970:22; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.

¹⁰⁷Dobyns 1976:156.

¹⁰⁸Officer 1989:250.

¹⁰⁹Officer 1989:119.

¹¹⁰McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 2.

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.

¹¹⁶Santos Aguirre household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 10, dwelling 99, family 99.

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 with 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 Favian’s mother. He 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. One other child had died. Fabian was working as a laborer.¹²⁶ Refugio died on 21 April 1925 in Tucson from endocarditis.¹²⁷ 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 María 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 Burruel 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

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¹²⁰Lutero Asedo household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Santa Cruz River near Tucson, ED 40, page 29 [352A], dwelling 117, family 142.

¹²¹Favian Aguirre household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson 1st Precinct, ED 46, sheet 1A.

¹²²Fabian Aguirre household, 1910 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 96, SD 1, sheet 7B, dwelling 65, family 68.

¹²³Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, September 1917, no. 2722.

¹²⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:16 no. 137.

¹²⁵Favian Aguirre household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson 1st Precinct, ED 46, sheet 1A.

¹²⁶Fabian Aguirre household, 1910 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 96, sheet 7B, household 64.

¹²⁷Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, State Index no. 365.

¹²⁸Arizona State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, State File no. 366, Registered No. 512.

¹²⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:56.

¹³⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:114.

¹³¹Negley and Lindley 1994:1.

¹³²Amado Aguirre household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson 1st Precinct, ED 46, sheet 1A.

¹³³Amado Aguirre household, 1910 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 96, SD 1, sheet 7, dwelling 64, family 68.

¹³⁴Arizona Territorial Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, Territorial Index No. 380.

¹³⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:180.

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.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.¹³⁷ In 1866, Santos and Isabella lived next door to Juan Aguirre. Three children were present in the household- Felisa, María, and María Jesús.¹³⁸

In 1867, Santos and Ysabel 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.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.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 \$6.85.¹⁴¹ On 7 March 1874, Juan and Felipa sold this property to Miguel Mejillas for \$200.¹⁴²

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.¹⁴³ On 13 December 1881, Santos and Isabel sold the western portion of Lot 7 of Block 214 to Pusch & Zellweger County for \$700.¹⁴⁴

Santos died from fever, "aged 96," and was buried on 23 March 1897 in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson.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.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.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.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.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.

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¹³⁶Santos Aguirre household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 10, dwelling 99, family 99.

¹³⁷1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 635-638; also counted on lines 1065-1069 with an additional child Ilario.

¹³⁸1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 739-743.

¹³⁹1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1163-1171.

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

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

¹⁴²Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:247-249.

¹⁴³41st Congress, 1st Session, Document No. 81, page 11.

¹⁴⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:762-764.

¹⁴⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:87; *El Fronterizo*, 27 March 1897, 3:1.

¹⁴⁶Pima County Probate Court, Docket no. 1633.

¹⁴⁷Death Certificate, City of Tucson, January 1907, no. 1758.

¹⁴⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:75.

¹⁴⁹Alexander 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 Oroasco 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?]

¹⁵³McCarty 1976:130.

¹⁵⁴Dobyns 1976:160.

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.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.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.¹⁶¹ In 1778, he campaigned against the Apache.¹⁶² He was the Captain at the Presidio from May 1779 to 15 January 1784.¹⁶³ In May 1779, Allande led 79 troopers, militia and auxiliaries on a sortie against the Apache, although they failed to meet them in combat.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 chieftain and stuck it on a lance, waving it at the Apache, who fled.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.¹⁶⁶ That year he also granted farm land to Francisco Nuñez.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.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.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.¹⁷⁰

Allande was married but his wife died prior to March 1779.¹⁷¹ 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.¹⁷² On 6 October 1785 he was the Second Ensign.¹⁷³

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¹⁵⁹McCarty 1976:28-30; Tucson Presidio 1779 annual report.

¹⁶⁰Tucson Presidio 1779 annual report.

¹⁶¹McCarty 1976:43.

¹⁶²McCarty 1976:43.

¹⁶³Dobyns 1976: 157, 159.

¹⁶⁴Dobyns 1976:68; McCarty 1976:43.

¹⁶⁵Dobyns 1976:68.

¹⁶⁶Dobyns 1976:69.

¹⁶⁷Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 79, field no. 3, AHS/SAD.

¹⁶⁸AGI, GUAD 271, reel 5, document 52.

¹⁶⁹McCarty 1976:44.

¹⁷⁰McCarty 1976:44.

¹⁷¹Santiago 2003:51.

¹⁷²Dobyns 1976:157.

¹⁷³Dobyns 1976:159.

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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¹⁷⁴Officer 1989:332.

¹⁷⁵Dobyns 1976:153.

¹⁷⁶Dobyns 1976:155.

¹⁷⁷AGI, GUAD 280, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, October-December 1800.

¹⁷⁸Dobyns 1976:157.

¹⁷⁹Dobyns 1976:155.

¹⁸⁰AGS, Section 7278, page 70.

¹⁸¹McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.

¹⁸²McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 2.

¹⁸³Dobyns 1976:160,

¹⁸⁴AGN 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

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¹⁸⁵Dobyns 1976:155.

¹⁸⁶Tumacácori Register, page 183; Mission 2000 database.

¹⁸⁷Dobyns 1976:156, 158.

¹⁸⁸AGS, Section 7047, document 6.

¹⁸⁹Dobyns 1976:158.

¹⁹⁰AGS, Section 7047, document 6.

¹⁹¹Collins 1970:22; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.

¹⁹²McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 1.

¹⁹³AGN 252, page 231.

¹⁹⁴AGN 206, Tucson Presidio, January 1817.

¹⁹⁵AGI, GUAD. [?Guadalajara?] 294.

¹⁹⁶Dobyns 1976:160.

¹⁹⁷AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

¹⁹⁸Magdalena Catholic Church Records UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, page 174, no. 186.

ARIAS/ARAISA

Ambrosio Araisa was the Presidio Armorer on 1 January 1817.¹⁹⁹

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.²⁰⁰ 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.²⁰¹

AROS

Vitor Aros offered to contribute to the support of troops who had volunteered to campaign against the Apaches in March 1830.²⁰²

ARRIOLA

Juan Arrilola 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.²⁰³ 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.²⁰⁴

ARRIQUIVAR

Pedro Antonio de Arriquirar was born in Spain, probably prior to 1750. On 29 May 1770, Arriquirar 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 1771.²⁰⁵

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 Arriquirar set sail for Loreto on 19 October 1772, arriving in San Blas 11 days later.²⁰⁶

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 1780.²⁰⁷ 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.²⁰⁸

Arriquirar arrived in Tucson by 21 January 1797, when he drew up an inventory of the furnishings of the military chapel.²⁰⁹

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¹⁹⁹Dobyns 1976:160.

²⁰⁰Dobyns 1976:153.

²⁰¹Dobyns 1976:155, 157.

²⁰²Officer 1989:119.

²⁰³AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

²⁰⁴Collins 1970:19; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.

²⁰⁵Stoner 1959:72.

²⁰⁶Stoner 1959:72.

²⁰⁷Stoner 1959:74.

²⁰⁸Stoner 1959:74.

²⁰⁹Stoner 1959:75.

Arriquibar spent the next 23 years as the Presidio chaplain.²¹⁰ On 29 August 1813, Arriquibar escorted Francisco Xavier Dias out of the Presidio chapel where he had taken refuge after murdering his wife.²¹¹ On 1 January 1817 he was at the Presidio, but was reported to be sick.²¹² He recovered and was stationed at Tucson until his death, which occurred after he prepared his will on 17 September 1820.²¹³ 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.²¹⁴

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 1805.²¹⁵ In April 1795 he was a member of the Zúñiga expedition to Zuni.²¹⁶ He was Captain at Bavispe in 1808.²¹⁷ 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.²¹⁸ On 5 January 1817, Arvizu granted a field west of the Presidio.²¹⁹ He was in Buena Vista in June 1818, was sick in September and October, and was in Durango in December 1818.²²⁰

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.²²¹

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 1831.²²²

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²¹⁰AGS, Section 7047, document 18; AGN 233, 1818 rosters; AGI, GUAD 294.

²¹¹McCarty 1976:96.

²¹²Dobyns 1976:160.

²¹³Stoner 1959:75-79.

²¹⁴Stoner 1959:78-79.

²¹⁵AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818; Almada 1952:84 states he was born in 1760.

²¹⁶Holterman 1956:2.

²¹⁷Almada 1952:84.

²¹⁸AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

²¹⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:245-246.

²²⁰AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

²²¹Almada 1952:84; McCarty 1976:134-137.

²²²McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 2.

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.²²³ He was officially declared an invalid soldier on 10 May 1801.²²⁴ He was listed as an invalid in the February 1802 roster.²²⁵

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.²²⁶ He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. At the time, he had a 17 peso credit in his account.²²⁷

BAEZ

José Ignacio Baez was married prior to 1797 to **Dolores León**. In 1797, Pedro was a civilian living with his wife in Tucson.²²⁸

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.²²⁹

BALDENEGRO

José Baldenegro was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 43 peso debit in his account.²³⁰

BALDERRAMA

Blas Antonio Balderrama was a member of the Light Troop in 1778. He had a 13 peso credit in his account.²³¹

BALLE

Francisco Balle was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself.²³²

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²²³AGS, Section 7047, document 17.

²²⁴Tucson Presidio Report May 1801.

²²⁵AGI, GUAD 294.

²²⁶Dobyns 1976:153.

²²⁷Dobyns 1976:155.

²²⁸Collins 1970:22; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.

²²⁹Collins 1970:22; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.

²³⁰Dobyns 1976:158.

²³¹Dobyns 1976:156.

²³²Collins 1970:21; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.

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

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²³³Officer 1989:332.

²³⁴Dobyns 1976:158.

²³⁵Dobyns 1976:158.

²³⁶AGI, GUAD 294.

²³⁷Collins 1970:21; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.

²³⁸AGI, GUAD 294.

²³⁹Dobyns 1976:159.

²⁴⁰McCarty 1976:128.

²⁴¹AGN 206, Tucson Presidio, May 1817.

²⁴²AGN 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 Ocoboa. At age 21 he was a farmer, five ft 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 María 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

Augustin 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, Joaquín 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

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²⁴³McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 3.

²⁴⁴AGN 207, Tucson Presidio, January 1818.

²⁴⁵AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

²⁴⁶AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 41 on 16 March 1848.

²⁴⁷McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 2.

²⁴⁸Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, page 126, no. 156.

²⁴⁹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 172, no. 174.

²⁵⁰AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.

²⁵¹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

²⁵²Collins 1970:21; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.

²⁵³AGI, GUAD 294.

²⁵⁴McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 1.

²⁵⁵Collins 1970:19; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD

²⁵⁶AGES, 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 1830.²⁵⁷ He was married prior to 1831 to **Josefa Sortillon**. In 1831, the couple lived in a civilian household in Tucson.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.²⁵⁹ On 26 May 1848, José was among the men who could vote in Tucson.²⁶⁰ In 1848 the couple and five children- Trinidad, Gertrudis, Manuela, Guadalupe, and Carmen- were living in Tucson.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.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.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.²⁶⁴ Juan may be a brother of Juan Felipe de Beldarrain. He was still in Tucson in February 1802.²⁶⁵

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.²⁶⁶ His father was the Commander of the Upper Pimeria in the 1750s and his mother was the daughter of a frontier provincial governor.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 1773.²⁶⁸ On 1 June 1774 he was selected the Tubac Presidio quartermaster. At about this time he may have suffered from tuberculosis.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.²⁷⁰ She was the godmother of María Josefa Leonor Corona, daughter of Pablo Corona and Magdalena de Salazar on 3 June 1774 at Tumacacori.²⁷¹

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²⁵⁷Officer 1989:119.

²⁵⁸McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 1.

²⁵⁹McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 1.

²⁶⁰AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

²⁶¹AGES-Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

²⁶²Dobyns 1976:158.

²⁶³AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

²⁶⁴Collins 1970:20; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.

²⁶⁵AGI, GUAD 294.

²⁶⁶Bolton 1930:IV:511.

²⁶⁷Dobyns 1967.

²⁶⁸Dobyns 1967.

²⁶⁹Dobyns 1967.

²⁷⁰Mission 2000 database.

²⁷¹Tumacacori 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 Martinez, daughter of José María Martinez 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'Connor in 1775 due to charges of financial mismanagement. O'Connor 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 Penueles, 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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²⁷²Tumacacori Book, page 12; Mission 2000 database.

²⁷³Tumacacori Book, page 12; Mission 2000 database.

²⁷⁴AGI, Guadalajara 515, Quaderno 1; Mission 2000 database.

²⁷⁵Dobyns 1967.

²⁷⁶Dobyns 1967.

²⁷⁷AGS Section 7279, page 107.

²⁷⁸Holterman 1956:2.

²⁷⁹Collins 1970:18; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83, AHS/SAD.

²⁸⁰AGS Section 7279, page 107.

²⁸¹AGS, Section 7047, document 18.

²⁸²AGI, GUAD 294.

²⁸³Collins 1970:19; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.

²⁸⁴AGES- Ramo Ejecutivo, 198-B. [diff. format, usually AGES at end?]

²⁸⁵AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and two daughters.²⁸⁶ Francisco died on 12 November 1800. He was buried the following day with Father Pedro Arriquibar performing the funeral mass.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.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 Burruel. 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.²⁸⁹ He was at a meeting in Arispe in February 1802.²⁹⁰

Ildefonso Bojorquez was born in 1786 at Pitic (Hermosillo), Sonora, son of Ignacio Bojorquez and María Loreta Preciado.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.²⁹² He was in Arispe in February 1802.²⁹³ 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.²⁹⁴ On 1 January 1817, Ildefonso was stationed on the coast and was to receive a 6 real bonus.²⁹⁵ He was at Rosario in June through November 1818 and was at El Essencito in December.²⁹⁶ He was married prior to 1831 to **Ignacia Sosa**. Ignacia was born about 1788.²⁹⁷ In 1831, Ildefonso was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife and two children, Angel and Manuela.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 1848.²⁹⁹ 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

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²⁸⁶Collins 1970:20; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.

²⁸⁷Tucson Presidio Report, December 1800.

²⁸⁸McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 2.

²⁸⁹Tucson Presidio Report, May 1801.

²⁹⁰AGI, GUAD 294.

²⁹¹Ancestral File, LDS.

²⁹²AGN 243, pp. 350-351; McCarty 1976:117-118.

²⁹³AGI, GUAD 294.

²⁹⁴AGN 243, pp. 350-351; McCarty 1976:117-118.

²⁹⁵Dobyns 1976:160.

²⁹⁶AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

²⁹⁷Ancestral File, LDS identifies Ignacia as a Romero.

²⁹⁸McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, columns 1-2.

²⁹⁹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

January 1848, Juan was a godparent with Guadalupe Santa Cruz Burrue! to Jesús María, an Apache.³⁰⁰ On 1 September 1855, he was reported to be in camp.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.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.³⁰³ In 1866, Juana and Victoria were living with the Stevens and Hughes family in Tucson.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.³⁰⁵ Juana and Victoria were also counted as living with their relatives, Petra Santa Cruz de Stevens and Guadalupe Santa Cruz.³⁰⁶ On 13 July 1869, the couple were godparents to Filomena Montijo, daughter of Jesús Montijo and Leonarda Gomez.³⁰⁷

In 1870, Juana and Victoria were still living with the Stevens.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.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".³¹⁰

In 1876, Bohorquez 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."*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.³¹² Mrs. Encarnación Borquez died on 1 January 1887.³¹³

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.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.³¹⁵ She was married to **Placido Ruelas**.
- iv. **Serapia Bojorquez** was born circa January 1860 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico.

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³⁰⁰Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 199.

³⁰¹Officer 1989:331.

³⁰²1860 US census, New Mexico Territory, Arizona, Tubac, page 50.

³⁰³1864 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 657-662.

³⁰⁴1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 123-124.

³⁰⁵1867 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 335-339.

³⁰⁶1867 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 141-142.

³⁰⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:102.

³⁰⁸Hiram S. Stevens household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 17, dwelling 182, family 182.

³⁰⁹Juan Borques household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 1, dwelling 6, family 6.

³¹⁰*Weekly Arizonan*, 16 July 1870, 3:1.

³¹¹*Arizona Citizen*, 22 September 1877, 1:3.

³¹²Jaun Borces household, 1880 US census, Pima County, San Pedro River, ED 7, page 4, dwelling 11, family 11.

³¹³Carmony 1994:243.

³¹⁴Lazaro Bojorquez household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson 2nd Ward, ED 48, sheet 18B.

³¹⁵Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.

Luisa Bojorquez was born in August 1832, (apparently in Tucson) Arizona.³¹⁶ As a child it is reported by family members that Apaches killed her parents and Luisa and her brother Feliciano moved to California.³¹⁷ This likely happened after 1848, when “Luisa Bohorques” lived with Julian Baldes and his wife Catarina Guevara in Tucson.³¹⁸ 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)³¹⁹ was born on 24 March 1830 in Nes, Hallingdal, Buskerud, Norway, son of Nels Nelson and Mari Olsdtr Onsgaard.³²⁰

On 12 July 1860, Alexander (listed as A.) and “Lousia” 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.³²¹

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.³²²

On 20 October 1875, Alexander purchased land in Sections 29, 31, and 32 of Township 2 South, Range 13 West in Los Angeles County.³²³

On 1 June 1880, the couple and eight children- Mary, Rosa, Isabell, 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.³²⁴

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.*³²⁵

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.³²⁶

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.³²⁷

Luisa died on 18 March 1911 in Los Angeles County. She is buried there in Evergreen Cemetery.³²⁸ A lengthy obituary appeared in the *Los Angeles Times*:

³¹⁶Luisa’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.

³¹⁷Family traditions reported by Marquita Rosa Elias in an email on 9 April 2007.

³¹⁸1848 Census of Tucson, AGES Tome 259, document 7, line 93.

³¹⁹See query posted at <<http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/AZPIMA/2004-01/1074795861>>.

³²⁰See “Dodge-Olmsted, MN Norwegian-Americans” database by Michael Oiseth, online at <www.ancestry.com>, viewed 10 April 2007.

³²¹A. 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.

³²²Alexander 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.

³²³See database “BLM Land Records” at <<http://userdb.rootsweb.com/landrecords/cgi-bin/landrecord.cgi>>, viewed 10 April 2007.

³²⁴Alexander 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.

³²⁵“Deaths,” *Los Angeles Times*, 13 August 1887, page 7.

³²⁶Louisa Nelson household, 1900 US census, Los Angeles County, California, population schedule, Florence, ED 122, SD 6, sheet 27A, dwelling 210, family 221.

³²⁷Ole Nelson household, 1910 US census, Los Angeles County, California, population schedule, Los Angeles, ED 258, SD 7, sheet 5A, dwelling 98, family 98.

³²⁸Luisa’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

³²⁹“Woman Alone the Survivor,” *Los Angeles Times*, 22 March 1911, page 1, column 5.

³³⁰Birth dates and middle names of some of the children provided by Marquita Elias.

³³¹See database “California Death Records” at <<http://vitals.rootsweb.com/ca/death/search.cgi>>, viewed 10 April 2007.

- 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.³³³
- 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.³³⁴

Ygnacio Borquez was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1792. He had a 49 peso debit in his account.³³⁵

BUENA

José Buena was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 12 July 1779, when he witnessed José Cayetano Castro's enlistment.³³⁶

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 ft 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.³³⁷ 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 Alejo 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.³³⁸ In June through December 1818 he was stationed at El Rosario.³³⁹ By 1 July 1820 he had participated in 20 campaigns and 25 encounters with the Apaches.³⁴⁰

BURRUEL

Benito Burruel was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in February 1802. He was sick and in the hospital at that time.³⁴¹

Joaquín Burruel witnessed a property sale in Tucson on 3 March 1856.³⁴²

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 Joaquína Urias.

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³³²See database "California Death Records" at <<http://vitals.rootsweb.com/ca/death/search.cgi>>, viewed 10 April 2007.

³³³See database "California Death Records" at <<http://vitals.rootsweb.com/ca/death/search.cgi>>, viewed 10 April 2007.

³³⁴See database "California Death Records" at <<http://vitals.rootsweb.com/ca/death/search.cgi>>, viewed 10 April 2007.

³³⁵AGS, Section 7047, document 10.

³³⁶AGI, GUAD 280, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, October-December 1800.

³³⁷AGN 243; McCarty 1976:118-119.

³³⁸Dobyns 1976:160.

³³⁹AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

³⁴⁰McCarty 1976:119.

³⁴¹AGI, GUAD 294.

³⁴²Pima 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, Armeda, 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, Armeda, Refugia, Rita, Beatrice, and Simona), a niece and nephew, Jesús Monreal [?] and Miguel Grijalva, and a boarder at their home. Joaquín 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, Joaquín lived at the family home with his daughter Refugia, son Elijo, granddaughter Aurelia Ramirez, and another boy (listed as a son) Enrique Vegara [?]. Joaquín'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. Refugio 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. **Joaquína Burruel** was born in July 1884 in Arizona. Joaquína 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.

³⁴⁷Joaquín Burruel household, 1930 US census, Pima County, Arizona, population schedule, Tucson, ED 44, SD 3, sheet 37A, dwelling 193, family 202.

³⁴⁸Death Certificate, Arizona State Department of Health, State File No. 1204, Registrar's No. 153.

³⁴⁹*Arizona Daily Star*, 2 February 1948, 3:5.

³⁵⁰*Arizona Marriages, Pima County, Books 5-10, Feb. 1912 through Dec. 1926*, 277.

³⁵¹*Arizona Marriages, Pima County, Books 5-10, Feb. 1912 through Dec. 1926*, 94.

³⁵²Negley and Lindley 1994:94.

³⁵³Death Certificate, Arizona State Department of Health, State File No. 503, Registrar's No. 464.

- 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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³⁵⁴Negley and Lindley 1994:94.

³⁵⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:2-3.

³⁵⁶McCarty 1982a.

³⁵⁷Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 124, no. 165.

³⁵⁸AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

³⁵⁹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

³⁶⁰Juan M. Burruel household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 14, dwelling 137, family 141.

³⁶¹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, page 118, no. 145.

³⁶²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:19 no. 164.

³⁶³Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:575-577.

³⁶⁴Cruz Burruel household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Rincon Valley, ED 52, sheet 6A.

³⁶⁵Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 173.

³⁶⁶AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 40 on 16 March 1848.

³⁶⁷Joaquín Comadurán file, AHS/SAD.

daughter Rafaela lived in a civilian household in Tucson.³⁶⁸ He was judge of Tucson on 9 March 1841, when he granted a property title to Ysidro Gallegos.³⁶⁹ Luis signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845.³⁷⁰ In early 1848, the couple and their daughter Rafaela lived in Tucson.³⁷¹ On 16 March 1848, Juan contributed money to the National Guard.³⁷² On 26 May 1848, Luis was among the men who could vote in Tucson.³⁷³ He conveyed land on Main Street to Jesús Castro on 5 January 1850.³⁷⁴ On 6 February 1850, Luis signed a petition asking for a resident priest in Tucson.³⁷⁵ Luis Burruel and María Valvanida Urias were the parents of one child:

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

María Burruel took up a lot in 1856 and improved a lot on the southeast corner of Calle Principal and Calle de la Mesilla.³⁷⁶

Manuel Burruel was born circa 1819/1820.³⁷⁷ 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.³⁷⁸ On 26 May 1848, Manuel was among the men who could vote in Tucson.³⁷⁹ On 8 March 1856, Manuel sold a house and lot in Tucson to George Leach for 13 pesos.³⁸⁰ On 19 December 1857, Manuel and Jesús Orteza sold property along Calle del Correo to S. Warner & Company in Tucson.³⁸¹ Manuel Burruel and María Francisca Solana Ortega were the parents of four children:

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

ii. **María Juana de la Cruz Burruel** was born in February 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She was baptized on 7 September 1844 in Tucson. Her godparents were Ramón Burruel and María Juana Aldaco.³⁸²

iii. **José Victor Burruel** was born in March 1846. He was baptized on 9 May 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. His godparents were Rafael Sais and María Sais.³⁸³

iv. **María Ygnacia Burruel** was born on 31 July 1847. She was baptized on 29 August 1847 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were Antonio María Martínez and María Encarnación Comadurán.³⁸⁴

Pedro Burruel was born circa 1833 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico, son of Juan Manuel Burruel and Timotea Castillo.³⁸⁵ 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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³⁶⁸McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.

³⁶⁹Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 13, no. 24, AHS/SAD.

³⁷⁰Officer 1989:182.

³⁷¹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7..

³⁷²AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.

³⁷³AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

³⁷⁴Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 15, AHS/SAD; Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:51-53.

³⁷⁵Officer 1989:385.

³⁷⁶Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 47, no. 91, AHS/SAD.

³⁷⁷AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 28 on 16 March 1848.

³⁷⁸AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7..

³⁷⁹ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

³⁸⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:3.

³⁸¹Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 19, AHS/SAD.

³⁸²Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, page 124, no. 163.

³⁸³Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 47, no. 137.

³⁸⁴Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 171.

³⁸⁵per 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 Burruel, daughter of María Burruel.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 Burruel and 22-year-old Cruz Burruel.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 Febornia [?] Vilderray.³⁹² In 1867, Pedro and Jesús lived with their children Simona, Martin, Joaquín, and Demesia 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 Burruel and José Burruel, 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 \$9.30.³⁹⁸

On 12 April 1875 Jesús purchased part of Lot 3 of Block 219 from her sister Carmen for \$50.³⁹⁹ Pedro Burruel 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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³⁸⁶Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 48, no. 92, AHS/SAD.

³⁸⁷Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.

³⁸⁸Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 12, no. 23, AHS/SAD.

³⁸⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:19 no. 162.

³⁹⁰1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 955-1002.

³⁹¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:30 no. 13.

³⁹²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:42.

³⁹³1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1149-1154.

³⁹⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:107.

³⁹⁵Pedro Burruel household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 39, dwelling 441, family 440.

³⁹⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:131.

³⁹⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:575-576.

³⁹⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:200-202.

³⁹⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:194-195.

⁴⁰⁰Carmony 1994:52.

⁴⁰¹Carmony 1994:57.

⁴⁰²Carmony 1994:216.

⁴⁰³Pima County Probate Court, File no. 73.

⁴⁰⁴Pima 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.⁴⁰⁶ 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 \$500.⁴⁰⁷

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 Martínez both in Tubac and at San Xavier. He assisted in the surveying of the land in 1851.⁴⁰⁸

Pedro Burruel died from pneumonia on 21 December 1886 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson, probably on 23 December 1886.⁴⁰⁹ She died on 3 March 1896 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson.⁴¹⁰ She had prepared a will on 23 February 1896, naming her son Joaquín as her executor.⁴¹¹

Pedro Burruel and María Jesusa 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 **Jose Nicolas Telesforo Martinez**. The ceremony was witnessed by Jesús Nuñez and Mariano Acedo. Nicolas was the son of María Martínez and Felipe Yrigoyen.⁴¹²
- ii. **Martin Burruel** was born circa 1856-1857 in Sonora, Mexico. Martin 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.⁴¹³
- iii. **Joaquín Burruel** was born on 17 August 1859 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico. Joaquín married **Refugia Bedoya**.⁴¹⁴ Refugia died on 4 February 1914 in Tucson.⁴¹⁵ Joaquín died on 1 February 1948 in Tucson.⁴¹⁶
- 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.⁴¹⁷ 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.⁴¹⁸ She died and was buried in Tucson on 22 May 1868.⁴¹⁹
- vi. **Cruz Burruel** was born circa 1870 in Arizona. She was unmarried in 1896.⁴²⁰

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⁴⁰⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 6:118-120.

⁴⁰⁶Pedro Borello household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Santa Cruz River near Tucson, ED 5, page 30, dwelling 124, family 152.

⁴⁰⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:99-101.

⁴⁰⁸Journals 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.

⁴⁰⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:24 no.9; Carmony 1994:243.

⁴¹⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:80.

⁴¹¹Pima County Wills, 2:207.

⁴¹²St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:51.

⁴¹³St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:256.

⁴¹⁴*El Fronterizo*, 17 August 1883, page 3.

⁴¹⁵Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, State Index No. 526, County Registered no. 53.

⁴¹⁶Death Certificate, Arizona State Department of Health, State File No. 1204, Registrar's no. 153.

⁴¹⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:1 no. 9.

⁴¹⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:72.

⁴¹⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:23.

⁴²⁰Pima County Misc. Records, 2:207.

Ramón Burruel was born circa 1801/1802.⁴²¹ He was married prior to 1831 to **María Juana Aldaco**. In 1831, Ramón and Juana were living by themselves in Tubac.⁴²² 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.⁴²³ On 27 August 1845, the couple were godparents to Juan Solares, son of Manuel Solares and Petra Ruelas.⁴²⁴ On 29 May 1847, Ramón purchased a field with fruit trees from María Reyes Castro.⁴²⁵ On 30 August 1847 in Tucson, Ramón was a godparent with Francisca Romero to María Luisa Rodríguez, daughter of Alejandro and Trinidad Rodríguez.⁴²⁶

Ramón was married prior to 1848 to **Anastacia Arguelle**. In early 1848 the couple and their son Santiago lived in Tucson.⁴²⁷ On 16 March 1848, Ramón contributed to the National Guard.⁴²⁸ On 26 May 1848, Ramón was among the men who could vote in Tucson.⁴²⁹ He signed a petition on 6 February 1850 asking for a resident priest in Tucson.⁴³⁰ On 2 July 1852, two burros belonging to Ramón were taken to Tubac.⁴³¹ Ramón died in 1856. He left his field property to his mother and she soon died, leaving the parcel to her daughter, Manuela Burruel.⁴³² An earlier deed, dated 20 June 1857 (perhaps 1851) indicates the deed was to go to Ramón's foster son and nephew, Juan Romero.⁴³³ 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.⁴³⁴

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.⁴³⁵ 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.⁴³⁶ In 1791 he had a 108 peso debt and in 1792 a six peso credit in his account.⁴³⁷ He suffered a serious lance wound, probably caused by an Apache, and was placed on medical leave, asking to go to Arizpe.⁴³⁸

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⁴²¹ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 46 on 16 March 1848.

⁴²² McCarty 1982a, household no. 34.

⁴²³ Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, page 124, no. 163.

⁴²⁴ Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, page 173, no. 176.

⁴²⁵ Hiram Stevens collection, MS 764, file 1, AHS/SAD.

⁴²⁶ Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 172.

⁴²⁷ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7..

⁴²⁸ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.

⁴²⁹ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

⁴³⁰ Officer 1989:385.

⁴³¹ AHES, 11-2, carpeton 242.

⁴³² Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 64, AHS/SAD.

⁴³³ Hiram Stevens collection, MS 764, file 1, AHS/SAD.

⁴³⁴ AGN 243.

⁴³⁵ AGS, Section 7047, document 10.

⁴³⁶ Dobyns 1976:160.

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 María 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 María 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 Buitierras** [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.

⁴³⁹ Bancroft Library microfilm M-M 381, No. 153.

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.⁴⁵¹

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 **Bernardino Campas**.
- ii. **Teodora Camacho** was born about 1839-1840 in Arizona.⁴⁵² 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.⁴⁵³

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.⁴⁵⁴

CAMPA/CAMPAS/CAMPOS

Bernardino Campas was born circa 1831-1832 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico, son of Tiburcio Campa and Ramona Ortega.⁴⁵⁵ On 28 August 1845 in Tucson, Bernardino and his sister Rita were godparents for Ramón Modesto Abila, son of Ramón Abila and Guadalupe Sierra.⁴⁵⁶ In July 1858, Bernardino and Jesús Acedo were godparents to Anastacio Ortega, daughter of Julio Ortega and María Acedo.⁴⁵⁷

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, Bernadino and his wife sold a house they had built to Pedro Burruel for \$150.⁴⁵⁸ 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.⁴⁵⁹ In October 1861, Bernadino sold a house and lot on the south side of Calle de la Mesilla to José Herreras.⁴⁶⁰

In 1864, the Campos lived in Tucson and were counted twice in the census. Bernadino 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.⁴⁶¹ On 21 July 1864, the couple became godparents to an Indian girl named María Trinidad Rios, daughter of Mauritius Rios and Joanna.⁴⁶² In March 1866, Bernardino and Guadalupe lived in Tucson

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⁴⁵¹McCarty 1997:120-121.

⁴⁵²St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:9 no. 1.

⁴⁵³Dobyns 1976:156.

⁴⁵⁴AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

⁴⁵⁵McCarty 1982a, household no. 6.

⁴⁵⁶Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811 Roll 1, Book 1, page 174, no. 183.

⁴⁵⁷Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811 Roll 1.

⁴⁵⁸Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 12, no. 23, AHS/SAD.

⁴⁵⁹Bernardino Campo household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 8, dwelling 75, family 74.

⁴⁶⁰Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 6, no. 12, AHS/SAD.

⁴⁶¹1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 119-125, 639-644.

⁴⁶²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:25 no. 221.

with their five children- María, Matilda, Manuel, Ramilia, and Cristoval.⁴⁶³ In 1867, Bernardino, Guadalupe, and their children: María, Matilda, Manuel, Remigua, and Cristobel, lived in Tucson.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 \$1,000.⁴⁶⁵ Bernardino worked as a government mail carrier and founded one of the first ranches in the Tanque Verde region.⁴⁶⁶ On 27 June 1870 Bernardino and Guadalupe purchased a piece of land from Juana Camacha and then sold it to Alexandro Molina.⁴⁶⁷ On 4 September 1872, Bernardino purchased the deed for Lot 6 of Block 214 from the Village of Tucson for \$8.72.⁴⁶⁸ Bernardino was first registered to vote in Pima County in 1876.⁴⁶⁹ On 22 October 1879, Bernardino and Guadalupe sold Lot 6 of Block 214 to Jesús Mungilla [Munguia] for \$300.⁴⁷⁰

In July 1880, the census taker found Bernardino living in Tucson with his wife and four children, listed as Matildo, Cipona, Antonia, and María.⁴⁷¹ On 27 December 1880, Bernadino and Guadalupe sold 13 acres of land to John Solomon Warner for \$450.⁴⁷² In 1886, Bernardino took part in the Apache campaigns, serving under Capt. Bob Leatherwood.⁴⁷³ Bernardino was last registered to vote in 1892.⁴⁷⁴ He died on 11 June 1894 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson.⁴⁷⁵

In July 1900, Guadalupe lived with her son Matildo and his family on their farm at Tanque Verde.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.⁴⁷⁷ Guadalupe died on 24 February 1907 in Tucson from liver disease. She was buried in the Catholic Cemetery.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.⁴⁷⁹ Matildo, 44, married **Amelia Miranda** [Montano?], 25, on 10 December 1904 in Pima County.⁴⁸⁰ Matildo was living in Tucson in 1935. Matildo died 1 February 1940 at

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⁴⁶³1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 662-668.

⁴⁶⁴1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1135-1141.

⁴⁶⁵Bernardino Campas household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 38, dwelling 437, family 436.

⁴⁶⁶Unknown Newspaper, 1 January 1935, Campas Biographical Folder, AHS/SAD.

⁴⁶⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:411-413.

⁴⁶⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 6:395-397.

⁴⁶⁹Pima County Great Register, 1876.

⁴⁷⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 6:397-399.

⁴⁷¹Bernardino Campa household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 41, SD 5, page 27, no dwelling or family number.

⁴⁷²Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:651-653.

⁴⁷³Unknown newspaper, 1 January 1935, Campas Biographical Folder, AHS/SAD.

⁴⁷⁴Pima County Great Register, 1892.

⁴⁷⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:71.

⁴⁷⁶Matildo Campas household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tanque Verde, ED 46, sheet 30A.

⁴⁷⁷*Arizona Daily Star* 27 January 1907.

⁴⁷⁸Death Certificate, City of Tucson, February 1907 no. 1746.

⁴⁷⁹Matildo Campas household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tanque Verde, ED 46, sheet 30A.

⁴⁸⁰Negley 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 Rosalia 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. Cristobel, 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 **Calistro Sosa**. Calistro 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

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⁴⁸¹ Arizona State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, online at <http://genealogy.az.gov/azdeath/062/10621486.pdf>

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.

⁴⁸⁷ Negley and Lindley 1994:12.

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.⁴⁹⁴

Luisa was living with and probably married to **Jesús María Munguia** 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.⁴⁹⁵ On 27 December 1868, Luisa and Jesús were godparents to Concepcion Romero, daughter of Jose Romero.⁴⁹⁶ In 1867, Jesús María and Luisa lived with children- Antonio, Placido, Nicolas, Tomás, and Ramona, as well as a man named Francisco “Gartilo.”⁴⁹⁷

In 1870, he and Luisa were farming in Tucson. Their real estate was valued at \$3,500 and their personal property at \$2,000.⁴⁹⁸ On 11 September 1872, Luisa purchased a deed from the Village of Tucson for \$9.20 for Lot 5 of Block 214.⁴⁹⁹ On 6 March 1873, Louisa sold Lot 5 of Block 214 in Tucson to Paul Abadie & County for \$1,300.⁵⁰⁰ On 22 October 1879, Jesús purchased Lot 6 of Block 214 from his brother-in-law Bernardino Campas and wife for \$300.⁵⁰¹

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.⁵⁰² Luisa apparently died around 1900.⁵⁰³ Jesús died on 22 April 1906 at St. Mary’s Hospital in Tucson from endocarditis. He was buried in the Catholic Cemetery.⁵⁰⁴

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

- i. **Antonio Sosa** was born on 17 August 1845 in Tubac, Sonora, Mexico.
- ii. **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:

- i. **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 Cicilia Peralta.⁵⁰⁵ He was attending school in 1870.
- ii. **Santiago Soza** died as an infant.⁵⁰⁶

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

- i. **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 Munguia and Raymundia Ortega as his godparents.⁵⁰⁷ Tomás was later in a relationship with **Jose Quintero**.
- ii. (Possibly) **Maria Soza** was born in 1865. María died in January 1870 from smallpox while living in the household of and Jesus and Luisa.⁵⁰⁸ She is not listed in the Catholic burial records.

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⁴⁹⁴1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 784-788.

⁴⁹⁵1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 474-480.

⁴⁹⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:89.

⁴⁹⁷1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1120-1127.

⁴⁹⁸Jose M. Mungia household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 37, dwelling 424, family 423.

⁴⁹⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 7:443-445.

⁵⁰⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:736-737.

⁵⁰¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 6:397-399.

⁵⁰²*Pima County Marriages*, page 95.

⁵⁰³See <http://parentseyes.arizona.edu/booksbyedwardsoza/azpictorialbiography/images/luisagrnr.jpg>

⁵⁰⁴Death Certificate, City of Tucson, April 1906 no. 1393.

⁵⁰⁵Magdalena Catholic Church Records, Microfilm 811, UAL.

⁵⁰⁶Soza Family History website.

⁵⁰⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:5 no. 39. The entry mistakenly calls him “Ma. Thomasa.”

⁵⁰⁸1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, mortality schedule, page 2, line 1.

- iii. **María 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.

María 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. **María 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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⁵⁰⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:30, no. 17.

⁵¹⁰Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, page 47, no. 139.

⁵¹¹1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 480.

⁵¹²Rosa Campo household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 39, dwelling 438, family 437.

⁵¹³St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:55.

⁵¹⁴Tumacácori Book page 358; Mission 2000 database.

⁵¹⁵McCarty 1982a, household no. 6.

⁵¹⁶Officer 1989:127.

⁵¹⁷Magdalena Baptisms, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 130.

⁵¹⁸1864 Arizona Territorial Census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 782-788.

- Campa as his godparents.⁵¹⁹ 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.⁵²⁰
- 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.⁵²¹ 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.⁵²² He witnessed Salvador Franco's enlistment at the Presidio on 12 March 1788.⁵²³ In 1791 he had a 143 peso debt and in 1792 an eight peso debt in his account.⁵²⁴

CANELO

Juan María Canelo was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1792. He had a 50 peso credit in his account.⁵²⁵ He was listed as an invalid in the February 1802 roster.⁵²⁶

CANO

Antonio Cano was a member of the cavalry from July 1801 to February 1802.⁵²⁷

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.⁵²⁸

CARRILLO

Antonio Carillo was a soldier at the Presidio. On 1 January 1817 he was stationed on the coast.⁵²⁹ He was sick in July and in the hospital in September and October. In November and December he was working with the horse herd.⁵³⁰

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⁵¹⁹Magdalena Baptisms, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 130.

⁵²⁰Nelson Van Alstine household, 1860 US census, Arizona, New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Lower Santa Cruz Settlements, page 52, dwelling 505, family 492.

⁵²¹McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 3.

⁵²²Dobyns 1976:158.

⁵²³Presidio of Tucson Annual Report 1800, Salvador Franco.

⁵²⁴AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

⁵²⁵AGS, Section 7047, document 10.

⁵²⁶AGI, GUAD 294.

⁵²⁷AGI, GUAD 280, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio Report, June 1801; AGI, GUAD 294.

⁵²⁸Dobyns 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

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⁵²⁹Dobyns 1976:160.

⁵³⁰AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

⁵³¹AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, July-December 1818.

⁵³²AGI, GUAD 294.

⁵³³AGS, Section 7047, document 10.

⁵³⁴AGI, GUAD 294.

⁵³⁵AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

⁵³⁶GUAD 286, Tucson Presidio Service Records 1783.

⁵³⁷Dobyns 1976:157, 159.

⁵³⁸Dobyns 1976:160.

⁵³⁹Dobyns 1976:160.

⁵⁴⁰AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

⁵⁴¹AGS, Section 7047, document 647.

⁵⁴²McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 4.

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.⁵⁴³ He was in training in September 1818 and was stationed with the remount herd in November 1818.⁵⁴⁴

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.⁵⁴⁵ 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.⁵⁴⁶ On 26 May 1848, Francisco was among the men who could vote in Tucson.⁵⁴⁷ 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.⁵⁴⁸
- 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.⁵⁴⁹

Ignacio Castelo was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was working with the remount herd.⁵⁵⁰ 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.⁵⁵¹ Ignacio was married prior to 1831 to **Jose Azedo [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.⁵⁵² 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 1817.⁵⁵³ He was sick in June 1818. In August and September he was with the horse herd.⁵⁵⁴

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.⁵⁵⁵ 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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⁵⁴³AGN 233, September 1818, Filiacion Francisco Castelo.

⁵⁴⁴AGN 233, September-November 1818.

⁵⁴⁵McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 3.

⁵⁴⁶AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

⁵⁴⁷AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

⁵⁴⁸Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, page 42, no. 125.

⁵⁴⁹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811 Roll 1, Book 2, page 191.

⁵⁵⁰Dobyns 1976:160.

⁵⁵¹AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-November 1818.

⁵⁵²McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 3.

⁵⁵³Dobyns 1976:160.

⁵⁵⁴AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-September 1818.

⁵⁵⁵Dobyns 1976:153.

deb, and in 1791 he had a 141 peso debt.⁵⁵⁶ 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).⁵⁵⁷

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.⁵⁵⁸

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.⁵⁵⁹ 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.⁵⁶⁰

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.⁵⁶¹

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.⁵⁶² 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.⁵⁶³

Vicenta was living in Tucson with her children—Eloisa and Juan—in 1864.⁵⁶⁴

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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⁵⁵⁶Dobyns 1976:155, 158; AGS, Section 7047, document 6.

⁵⁵⁷Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

⁵⁵⁸Collins 1970:22; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

⁵⁵⁹McCarty 1997:120-121.

⁵⁶⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:71-72, 1:215-216.

⁵⁶¹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 173, no. 177.

⁵⁶²AGES-Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

⁵⁶³*El Sonorense*, 10 January 1851, page 1:3.

⁵⁶⁴1864 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 Siquieros. 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 María 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: María Filomena, Espitacion, 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, María, Seferino, and Espetaticion 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 (–?–) **Burrue**. On 12 April 1875, Carmen sold part of Lot 3 of Block 219 to her sister Jesús Higuera de Burrue for \$50.⁵⁸⁰ Carmen has not been located on the 1880 census.

On 1 March 1881, Carmen and her siblings Loreta Higuera and Jesús Burrue 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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⁵⁶⁵McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 3.

⁵⁶⁶McCarty 1997:83-84.

⁵⁶⁷AGI, GUAD 294.

⁵⁶⁸AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 18 on 16 March 1848.

⁵⁶⁹McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.

⁵⁷⁰McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 3.

⁵⁷¹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

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.

⁵⁸¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:99-101.

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 owner \$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 María 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 Gonzáles, son of Geronimo Gonzáles 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,

⁵⁸²St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:49.

⁵⁸³Alphonso Pardo household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 26, dwelling 275, family 274.

⁵⁸⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:121.

⁵⁸⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:22 no. 193.

⁵⁸⁶Dobyns 1976:158.

⁵⁸⁷Officer and Dobyns 1984:243.

⁵⁸⁸Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 120, no. s 158, 159, and 160.

⁵⁸⁹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, 174, no. 181.

⁵⁹⁰Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 169.

⁵⁹¹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 192.

⁵⁹²AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

⁵⁹³AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

⁵⁹⁴Urtosa Castro household, 1860 US census, Arizona, New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 14, dwelling 132, family 135.

⁵⁹⁵1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1290-1294.

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. **María 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. **María 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 Bustamante 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 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 Anita lived with their four children (Jesús María,

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⁵⁹⁶Fructoso Castro household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 62, dwelling 709, family 708.

⁵⁹⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:59.

⁵⁹⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:14 no. 119.

⁵⁹⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:3 no. 24.

⁶⁰⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:9 no. 80.

⁶⁰¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:38.

⁶⁰²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:44.

⁶⁰³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:73.

⁶⁰⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:122.

⁶⁰⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:41.

⁶⁰⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:146.

⁶⁰⁷Isidoro Castro household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 20, dwelling 186, family 199.

⁶⁰⁸1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 693-697.

⁶⁰⁹1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1011-1016.

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, Zenobevea, 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

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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.

⁶¹⁸1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, mortality schedule, page 3, line 26.

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.⁶²⁶

Javier Castro 2nd was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 10 peso credit in his account.⁶²⁷

Jesús Castro was born in 1816⁶²⁸ in Tucson, Sonora, probably a son of Saturnino Castro and Eulalia Pacheco. A child with this name was living with this couple in 1831.⁶²⁹ 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.⁶³⁰

Jesus was on the list of “Guardia Nacional Hombres” on 16 March 1848.⁶³¹ On 26 May 1848, Jesús was among the men who could vote in Tucson.⁶³²

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 1850.⁶³³ On 5 November 1850, Jesús received a property on Main Street from Luis Burruel.⁶³⁴ In 1852, Jesús was attorney-treasurer (*sindico*) in Tucson. He helped draft a petition asking that traditional lands not be encroached upon by the Military Colony.⁶³⁵ In July 1858 in Tucson, Jesús and Rafaela were godparents to Simona Telles, daughter of Agapita Telles.⁶³⁶

In 1860, Jesús and his family lived in Tucson where he worked as a laborer and Rafaela was a seamstress.⁶³⁷ Children Francisco and Anacleto attended school that year. Jesus’ son-in-law and daughter, Concepcion Gonzalez 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 Gonzáles.⁶³⁸ In March 1866, Jesús and his wife Rafaela lived with nine children- Francisco, Nacleto, Alcario, Casmero, Capula, Jesús, Juana, Martina, and Ursula, in Tucson.⁶³⁹ On 1 May 1866, Jesús and his wife sold a piece of property on Main Street to Hiram Stevens for \$500.⁶⁴⁰ In March 1867, Jesús and Refugia (called Braylio) were living in Tucson with their children- Francisca, Anacleto, Jesús, Juana, Martina, Ursula, and Alcario.⁶⁴¹

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.⁶⁴² On 26 August 1872, Jesús purchased the deed for Lot 5 of Block 227 from the Village of Tucson for

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⁶²⁶Dobyns 1976:158.

⁶²⁷Dobyns 1976:158.

⁶²⁸AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 32 on 16 March 1848.

⁶²⁹McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.

⁶³⁰McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.

⁶³¹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.

⁶³²AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

⁶³³Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 15, no. 28, AHS/SAD.

⁶³⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:51-53.

⁶³⁵AHES, Hermosillo film 48; AHES, carpeton 242, drawer 3, cabinet 11; Officer 1989:263.

⁶³⁶Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811 Roll 1.

⁶³⁷Jesus Castro household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 14, dwelling 134, family 137.

⁶³⁸1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 951-960.

⁶³⁹1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 322-332.

⁶⁴⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:51-53.

⁶⁴¹1867 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1334-1342.

⁶⁴²Jesus Castro household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 67, dwelling 753, family 753.

\$9.47.⁶⁴³ On 12 September 1872, Jesús purchased the deed for Lot 12 of Block 228 from the Village of Tucson for \$8.79.⁶⁴⁴ On 23 November 1874, Jesús and Rafaela sold a field property to Dolores Waltemuth for \$770.⁶⁴⁵ On 22 February 1875, Jesús and Rafaela sold Lot 5 of Block 227 to William Zeckendorff for \$54.00.⁶⁴⁶ On 11 February 1878 Jesús and Rafaela sold land in Section 35 to Barron Jacobs for \$1,000.⁶⁴⁷ 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.⁶⁴⁸

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.⁶⁴⁹ 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 1902.⁶⁵⁰

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].⁶⁵¹

Rafaela died on 5 November 1907 at 167 S. Convent Street in Tucson from apoplexy. She was buried in the Catholic Cemetery.⁶⁵²

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 García Rojas. Her padrinos were Ramón Pacheco and María de Jesús Pacheco.⁶⁵³
- 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.⁶⁵⁴ Francisco was registered to vote in Tucson from 1876 to 1908.⁶⁵⁵
- 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.⁶⁵⁶
- 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.⁶⁵⁷ Alcario died on 25 October 1907 at 167 S. Convent Street in Tucson from “ulceration of stomach.” He was buried in the Catholic Cemetery.⁶⁵⁸
- vii. **Juana Castro** was born about January 1860 (22 in 1883) in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.

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⁶⁴³Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:493-494.

⁶⁴⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:55-56.

⁶⁴⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:397-399.

⁶⁴⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:495-496.

⁶⁴⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:244-246.

⁶⁴⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 7:240-242.

⁶⁴⁹St> Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:172.

⁶⁵⁰Pima County Probate Court, File no. 292.

⁶⁵¹Rafael Castro household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson Precinct No. 1, ED 46, sheet 8B.

⁶⁵²Death Certificate, City of Tucson, November 1907 no. 2218.

⁶⁵³Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 124, no. 162.

⁶⁵⁴Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 46, no. 134.

⁶⁵⁵Francisco Castro file, AHS/SAD.

⁶⁵⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:5 no.1; *El Fronterizo* 13 July 1883, 2:7.

⁶⁵⁷Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UA Microfilm 811 Roll 1.

⁶⁵⁸Death 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
- 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

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⁶⁵⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:17 no. 14.

⁶⁶⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:36 no. 44.

⁶⁶¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:56.

⁶⁶²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:95.

⁶⁶³AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

⁶⁶⁴McCarty 1976:126.

⁶⁶⁵AGI, GUAD 294.

⁶⁶⁶AGS, Section 7047, document 17.

⁶⁶⁷AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

⁶⁶⁸AGS, Section 7047, document 18.

⁶⁶⁹Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

⁶⁷⁰AGS, Section 7047, document 18.

⁶⁷¹Santiago 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 Oconor [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 María 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 María kept house.⁶⁸⁰ On 21 September 1874, Mauricio and María 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].

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⁶⁷²AGI, GUAD 277.

⁶⁷³Dobyns 1976:154.

⁶⁷⁴Magdalena Catholic Church Records, Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 192.

⁶⁷⁵Magdalena Catholic Church Baptisms, page 78L.

⁶⁷⁶1866 Territorial census, Pima County, Tubac, lines 1258-1261.

⁶⁷⁷1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 698-699.

⁶⁷⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:22.

⁶⁷⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:43.

⁶⁸⁰Mauricio Castro household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 67, dwelling 755, family 755.

⁶⁸¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:344-347.

⁶⁸²Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:216-218.

⁶⁸³St. 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.

⁶⁹⁰Dobyns 1976:160.

⁶⁹¹McCarty 1976:122.

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; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

⁶⁹⁸Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 80, AHS/SAD.

María Reyes Castro was an adult living alone in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831.⁶⁹⁹ On 29 May 1847, María sold her field property with its fruit trees to Ramón Burruel for \$100.⁷⁰⁰

Ramón Castro was born circa 1822⁷⁰¹ in Tucson, Sonora, son of Saturnino Castro and Eulalia Pacheco. In 1831, a child named Ramón was living with this couple in Tucson.⁷⁰² 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 thirdly to reject an oath of allegiance to Santa Anna.⁷⁰³ 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."⁷⁰⁴ On 26 May 1848, Ramón was among the men who could vote in Tucson.⁷⁰⁵ Ramón Castro was among the men petitioning for a priest to be sent to Tucson in 1850.⁷⁰⁶

In 1853 Ramón had a parcel of land appropriated by the military. He had purchased the land from an Indian woman named Tomás and had been cultivating it for some time. In 1862, he reclaimed the land.⁷⁰⁷ On 15 September 1855, Ramón helped Eustaquio Ramirez measure his land in Tucson.⁷⁰⁸ In July 1858, Ramón and Brigida were godparents to Felipa Ruelas, daughter of Francisco Ruelas and Sacramento Cruz and to Eusebio Telles, son of Joaquín Telles and Silveria Montiel.⁷⁰⁹

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.⁷¹⁰ On 30 August 1862, Ramón and Brigida were *padrinos* for María Albina Higuera, daughter of Loreto Higuera and Seraphina Cruz.⁷¹¹

Ramón purchased a piece of land from Ursula Solares for \$45 on the east side of Calle Principal on 2 September 1862.⁷¹² Ramón sold a parcel of land near the small plaza in Tucson to Fritz Contzen prior to 1862.⁷¹³ On 3 May 1863, Ramón and Brigida served as *padrinos* for María Altagracia Ramona Elías, daughter of Cornelio Elías and Jesús Pacheco.⁷¹⁴ On 8 October 1863, Ramón and Gertrudis Herreras were godparents for José Gonzáles, son of Concepcion Gonzáles and María Esquipula Castro.⁷¹⁵

In 1864, Ramón's farm was valued at \$500 and the family's personal possessions at \$250.⁷¹⁶ In 1864, there is another Ramón Castro farming in Tucson.⁷¹⁷ This Ramón appears to have married a woman named Luisa Ortega.

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⁶⁹⁹McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 3.

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.

⁷⁰⁵AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

⁷⁰⁶Officer 1989:385.

⁷⁰⁷Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 63, AHS/SAD.

⁷⁰⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:23-24.

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 Burruel and Jesús Higuera served as witnesses.⁷¹⁸ She was born about February 1839-1843 in Arizona, daughter of Juan Camacho and Ana Higuera.⁷¹⁹ In 1866, Ramón, Teodora, “Giardo,” and Mauricio were in Tucson.⁷²⁰ On 29 July 1868, Ramón and Teodora received \$200 from John Sweeney for a field west of Tucson.⁷²¹ 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 \$1,150.⁷²²

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.⁷²³

Ramón died on 6 September 1871 in Tucson and was buried the next day.⁷²⁴ 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.⁷²⁵ On 14 July 1873, Teodora sold to Guillermo Telles land in Section 26 to Township 14 South, Range 13 East for \$200.⁷²⁶

On 5 January 1874 in Pima County, Teodora was married to **Nelson Van Alstine**.⁷²⁷ 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 Compoany 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.⁷²⁸ He purchased a lot in Tucson in September 1857.⁷²⁹ 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.⁷³⁰

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.⁷³¹

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⁷¹⁸Pima County Misc. Records 1:37.

⁷¹⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:9 no. 1.

⁷²⁰1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 71-74.

⁷²¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:251-252.

⁷²²Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:283-285.

⁷²³Ramon Castro household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 67, dwelling 754, family 754.

⁷²⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church burials, 1:56.

⁷²⁵Pima County Probate File no. 73.

⁷²⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:394-396.

⁷²⁷Negley and Lindley 1994:78.

⁷²⁸See <http://www.emat-tucson.org/Netherlands/People.html>

⁷²⁹Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 39.

⁷³⁰Nelson Van Alstine household, 1860 US census, Arizona, New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Lower Santa Cruz Settlements, page 52, dwelling 505, family 492.

⁷³¹Nelson Van Alstine household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 37, no dwelling or family numbers.

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.⁷³²

Teodora was living with her son George at Tanque Verde in June 1900.⁷³³ Teodora died on 20 April 1914 at 433 N. 4th Avenue in Tucson from senile debility.⁷³⁴ She is buried at Tanque Verde.

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

- i. **María Ramona de los Remedios (same as Alena?) 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].⁷³⁵ She probably died prior to 1860 since she does not appear in that year's census with her family.
- ii. **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.⁷³⁶
- iii. **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.⁷³⁷ Gerardo was married on 19 November 1887 in Pima County to **Ygnacia B. Van Alstine**.⁷³⁸ She died in July 1891 at the age of 28.⁷³⁹ He was married on 31 May 1895 in Pima County to **Jose Montano**.⁷⁴⁰

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

- i. **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.⁷⁴¹
- ii. **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.⁷⁴²
- iii. **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 1818.⁷⁴³ Saturnino was married prior to 1819 to **Eulalia Pacheco**. In March 1830, Saturnino was one of 28 settlers in Tucson who agreed to campaign against the Apache.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.⁷⁴⁵ In early 1848, the couple and their five children—Dolores, Antonia, Quelina, Ysidra, and Fructoso—lived

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⁷³²See 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>

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

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

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

⁷³⁶Magdalena Catholic Church Records, Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 192.

⁷³⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:216-218.

⁷³⁸Pima County Marriage Records, Liber 1A:252.

⁷³⁹*El Fronterizo*, 18 July 1891, 3:3.

⁷⁴⁰Pima County Marriage Records, Liber 1:426.

⁷⁴¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:309.

⁷⁴²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:396.

⁷⁴³AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

⁷⁴⁴Officer 1989:119.

⁷⁴⁵McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.

in Tucson.⁷⁴⁶ On 26 May 1848, Saturnino was among the men who could vote in Tucson.⁷⁴⁷ On 12 March 1851, Saturnino was granted a field one mile south of Tucson called “La Jola”.⁷⁴⁸ This was inherited by son Ramón.⁷⁴⁹

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 \$100.⁷⁵⁰ Seferino was married on 19 July 1875 to **Trinidad Mejias**.⁷⁵¹ 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.⁷⁵²

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.⁷⁵³

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.⁷⁵⁴

CHAMORRO

José Fermin 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 Urquijo and María Gonzáles as godparents.⁷⁵⁵ 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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⁷⁴⁶AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

⁷⁴⁷AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

⁷⁴⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:216-218.

⁷⁴⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:251-252.

⁷⁵⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:666-667.

⁷⁵¹Negley and Lindley 1994:14.

⁷⁵²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:356.

⁷⁵³Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811 Roll 1, Book 2, page 41, no. 122.

⁷⁵⁴AGI, GUAD 280, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, May 1800.

⁷⁵⁵Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Baptisms, page 124.

being five feet two inches tall, a Roman Catholic, having black hair, brown eyes, and a dark complexion.⁷⁵⁶ On 24 December 1783, José was listed as having a 209 peso debt (much higher than the other soldiers).⁷⁵⁷ He was promoted to Carbineer on 1 January 1788 by Pablo Romero.

On 5 April 1790 he was promoted by Medina to Corporal.⁷⁵⁸ In 1791 and 1792 he had a 116 peso debt and a 50 peso credit in his account.⁷⁵⁹ He was still corporal on 11 August 1792, when he witnessed José Gregorio Martínez's enlistment papers.⁷⁶⁰ 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.⁷⁶¹

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.⁷⁶² He was on temporary leave in February 1802.⁷⁶³

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.⁷⁶⁴

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.⁷⁶⁵ In June through August 1818 he was with the horse herd.⁷⁶⁶

CIERCIL?

Francisco Ciercil? [last name practically indecipherable] was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself.⁷⁶⁷

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 1786.⁷⁶⁸ He was still a cadet at the Tucson Presidio in 1791. He had a 46 peso debt in his account.⁷⁶⁹

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⁷⁵⁶AGS, Section 7047, document 17.

⁷⁵⁷Dobyns 1976:158.

⁷⁵⁸AGS, Section 7047, document 17.

⁷⁵⁹AGS, Section 7047, document 6 and 10.

⁷⁶⁰McCarty 1976:125.

⁷⁶¹Collins 1970:18; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83, AHS/SAD.

⁷⁶²AGS, Section 7047, document 17.

⁷⁶³AGI, GUAD 294.

⁷⁶⁴AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

⁷⁶⁵AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February 1817.

⁷⁶⁶AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-August 1818.

⁷⁶⁷Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

⁷⁶⁸AGS, Section 7278, page 70.

⁷⁶⁹AGS, 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.⁷⁷⁰ 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.⁷⁷¹ He was with the horse herd in June 1818 and September and was reported to be sick in November.⁷⁷² In 1820, Antonio was a witness for Father Arriquibar's will. At the time he was an Ensign.⁷⁷³ 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 River to investigate claims that Americans had been seen in the area.⁷⁷⁴ Comadurán led a group of Tucson soldiers in pursuit of Apaches in May 1832.⁷⁷⁵ In July 1835, he prepared a census of *Apaches mansos* in Tucson, finding a total of 486.⁷⁷⁶ On 5 March 1836, Antonio Comadurán signed the peace treaty with the Pinal Apaches.⁷⁷⁷

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 María Elías González, Commander of the Northern Line, describing a fight between the Papagos and peaceful Apaches that had taken place the previous month.⁷⁷⁸ On 5 March 1843, Comadurán sent another letter to Elías González, 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.⁷⁷⁹ On 12 March 1843, another letter was sent by Comadurán in which he discussed further details of the plots by local Native Americans.⁷⁸⁰ 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.⁷⁸¹ In August 1843, Comadurán met with three Papago village governors who came to Tucson requesting that they be reinstated to their positions.⁷⁸²

On 29 August 1845 in Tucson, Antonio and Ana María were godparents to María del Carmen Altagracia Grijalva, daughter of Juan Grijalva and Francisca Ramirez.⁷⁸³ Antonio and Encarnación Comadurán were godparents on 9 May 1846 in Tucson to María Merced Silvestra Elías, daughter of Juan Elías and Jesús Orozco.⁷⁸⁴

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.⁷⁸⁵

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⁷⁷⁰Officer 1989:326.

⁷⁷¹AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.

⁷⁷²AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

⁷⁷³Stoner 1959.

⁷⁷⁴McCarty 1997:6.

⁷⁷⁵Officer 1989:124.

⁷⁷⁶Officer 1989:133.

⁷⁷⁷McCarty 1997:52.

⁷⁷⁸McCarty 1997:68-70.

⁷⁷⁹McCarty 1997:74-77.

⁷⁸⁰McCarty 1997:77-79.

⁷⁸¹McCarty 1997:83-84.

⁷⁸²McCarty 1997:86-87.

⁷⁸³Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 175, no. 188.

⁷⁸⁴Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 45, no. 133.

⁷⁸⁵Sheridan 1992:24-25.

On 6 January 1848, Ana María was the godparent with Leonardo Orosco to José Tomás Silvestre Elías, son of Juan Elías and Jesús Orosco.⁷⁸⁶ On 26 May 1848, Antonio was among the men who could vote in Tucson.⁷⁸⁷ The 1848 census of Tucson indicates that Antonio and Ana María were living with their daughters Encarnación and Francisca.⁷⁸⁸

Antonio signed a petition on 6 February 1850 asking that a resident priest be sent to Tucson.⁷⁸⁹ 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 1851.⁷⁹⁰ 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 1855.⁷⁹¹

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.⁷⁹² On 8 March 1856, Antonio witnessed the sale of a property in Tucson.⁷⁹³

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.⁷⁹⁴ Antonio and Mercedes were godparents to José Ramón Comadurán, son of his brother Ramón Comadurán and Francisca Otero, on 17 October 1861.⁷⁹⁵ 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.⁷⁹⁶ The Comaduráns haven't been located on the 1870 census.

Mercedes, aged 32, died on 13 October 1876 in Tucson and was buried in the Catholic cemetery the following day.⁷⁹⁷

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**.⁷⁹⁸ 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.⁷⁹⁹

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⁷⁸⁶Magdalena Catholic Church Records UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 193.

⁷⁸⁷AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

⁷⁸⁸AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

⁷⁸⁹Officer 1989:385.

⁷⁹⁰Officer and Dobyns 1984:244.

⁷⁹¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:209-210.

⁷⁹²Officer 1989:331.

⁷⁹³Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:3.

⁷⁹⁴1860 US Census, NM, Doña Ana County, Lower Santa Cruz Settlements, Tubac, page 52.

⁷⁹⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:14 no. 115.

⁷⁹⁶1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 809-812.

⁷⁹⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:23.

⁷⁹⁸Negley and Lindley 1994:16.

⁷⁹⁹Antonio 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.*⁸⁰⁰

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.⁸⁰¹

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.⁸⁰²
- 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.⁸⁰³
- iv. **Antonio Comadurán** was born in 1863 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory. Antonio died in Tucson and was buried on 31 January 1867.⁸⁰⁴
- 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.⁸⁰⁵
- 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.⁸⁰⁶ He died on 22 May 1874 in Tucson (11 m 19 days).⁸⁰⁷
- 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.⁸⁰⁸ He died on 11 August 1875 in Tucson.⁸⁰⁹

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 on April 1898 in Arizona.

Joaquín Comadurán was born in 1824, son of José Antonio Comadurán and Ana María Ramirez. He was baptized on 2 November 1824 in Tucson by Father Juan Vaño, with Luis Burruel and María Balbaneda Urias as his godparents.⁸¹⁰

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⁸⁰⁰*Tucson Citizen*, 17 June 1912, 5:6.

⁸⁰¹Death Certificate, Arizona Territorial Board of Health, Pima County, June 1912 no. 1116.

⁸⁰²Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811 Roll 1.

⁸⁰³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:16 no. 136.

⁸⁰⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:19.

⁸⁰⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:132.

⁸⁰⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:218.

⁸⁰⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:83.

⁸⁰⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:292.

⁸⁰⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:103.

⁸¹⁰Joaquín 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 Mariana Díaz were godparents for María Juana de Dios Ysabel Díaz, daughter of Mauricio Dias and Guadalupe Grijalva.⁸¹¹ Joaquín signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845.⁸¹² On 29 August 1847 in Tucson, Joaquín and Guadalupe Santa Cruz were godparents to José Leonardo Ramirez, son of Antonio Ramirez and Jose Orozco.⁸¹³

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.⁸¹⁴ 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 María Martinez.⁸¹⁵ On 1 September 1855 he compiled the final troop roster for the Tucson military colony.⁸¹⁶ On 15 September 1855, as Commander and Judge of the Presidio he granted a title paper to Eustaquio Ramirez.⁸¹⁷ 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.⁸¹⁸ On 20 January 1856, Joaquín held a hearing and granted a title paper to Fernando Galas.⁸¹⁹ On the same day he witnessed a property sale.⁸²⁰ On 3 March and on 8 March 1856, Comadurán witnessed the sales of houses in Tucson.⁸²¹

In 1864, Joaquín was living at the Mowry Mine, working as a foreman.⁸²² Joaquín has not been located in any other U.S. census records for Arizona. Joaquín died on 18 February 1890 in Tucson from pneumonia.⁸²³

Ramón Comadurán was born in 1826/1830,⁸²⁴ son of José Antonio Comadurán and Ana María Ramirez. Ramon was on the list of “Guardia Nacional Hombres on 16 March 1848.⁸²⁵ 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.⁸²⁶ He was a Sergeant in the Cavalry at the military colony on 1 September 1855, serving with the boundary escort.⁸²⁷ He was married prior to 1859 to **Francisca Otero**.⁸²⁸ Francisca was born circa 1840/1841 in Arizona, daughter of Manuel Otero and Clara Martinez.⁸²⁹ In 1860, Ramón and Francisca 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[lara], born circa 1823 in Mexico; and her siblings Sabino, Manuela Helena, Gabriela, and Leonardo.⁸³⁰

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⁸¹¹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 119, no. 149.

⁸¹²Officer 1989:182.

⁸¹³Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 170.

⁸¹⁴Officer 1989:274, 280, 331.

⁸¹⁵Officer 1989:281.

⁸¹⁶Officer 1989:281.

⁸¹⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:23-24.

⁸¹⁸Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 31, AHS/SAD.

⁸¹⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:2-3.

⁸²⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:4-5.

⁸²¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:3, 1:24-25.

⁸²²1864 AZ Territorial Census, Mowry Mine, page 52.

⁸²³Pima County Records MS 183, Box 4A, page 15, AHS/SAD.

⁸²⁴AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 18 on 16 March 1848.

⁸²⁵AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.

⁸²⁶*El Sonorense*, 23 July 1852.

⁸²⁷Officer 1989:331.

⁸²⁸Officer 1989:389.

⁸²⁹Mission 2000 database.

⁸³⁰Manl 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

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⁸³¹Un sourced newspaper article, Mrs. Anna María Coenen, biographical folder, AHS/SAD.

⁸³²Sabino Otero household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Tubac, page 2, dwelling 17, family 17.

⁸³³Mission 2000 database.

⁸³⁴Eugene 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.

⁸³⁶Death Certificate, Arizona State Department of Health, Pima County, January 1946 no. 1289; *Arizona Daily Star*, 24 January 1946.

⁸³⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:14 no. 115.

⁸³⁸McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 3.

⁸³⁹AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

⁸⁴⁰AGEMS, reel 28, document 110; Microfilm 811, reel 3, UAL.

⁸⁴¹Officer and Dobyns 1984:238.

⁸⁴²AGI, GUAD 294.

⁸⁴³AGI, GUAD 294.

⁸⁴⁴AGS, 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.⁸⁴⁵ Ignacio Corrales and María Granillo were the parents of one child:

- i. **Rafaela Corrales** was a child in 1831.

José Corales 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.⁸⁴⁶ José Corales 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.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.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.⁸⁴⁹ He was listed as an invalid in the February 1802 roster.⁸⁵⁰ He was still an invalid in August 1816 and December 1818.⁸⁵¹

Phelipe Corral was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself.⁸⁵² He was still stationed in Tucson in February 1802, although he had been sent to Arispe with pack animals.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.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.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.⁸⁵⁶

Ramón Corona was a civilian adult living by himself in Tucson in 1831.⁸⁵⁷

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⁸⁴⁵McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2 column 1.

⁸⁴⁶McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1 column 3.

⁸⁴⁷McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 2.

⁸⁴⁸AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

⁸⁴⁹Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

⁸⁵⁰AGI, GUAD 294.

⁸⁵¹AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

⁸⁵²Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

⁸⁵³AGI, GUAD 294.

⁸⁵⁴AGI, GUAD 294.

⁸⁵⁵AGS, Section 7047, document 6.

⁸⁵⁶Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

⁸⁵⁷McCarty 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 María Gertrudis Brixio. At the age of 26 he was five ft [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 María 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.

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⁸⁵⁸McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.

⁸⁵⁹AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June 1818, Filiacion Juan Antonio Crespo.

⁸⁶⁰Mission 2000 database, Tumacácori Register page 226.

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.

⁸⁶⁴McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.

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.⁸⁶⁹ 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.⁸⁷⁰

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.⁸⁷¹ Juan died on 5 November 1910 from acute gastritis. He was buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.⁸⁷²

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.⁸⁷³

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**.⁸⁷⁴ José María died on 12 September 1948 at 15 N. Bonita Street in Tucson from arterial hypertension.⁸⁷⁵ He is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.
- ii. **María Agapita Saens** was born on 24 March 1874 and was baptized on 26 March 1874 in Tucson. His godparents were Eduardo Telles and Zenona Azedo.⁸⁷⁶ Agapita was married on 27 April 1901 in Pima County to **Henry J. Blaise**.⁸⁷⁷
- 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.⁸⁷⁸ 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 1879.⁸⁷⁹
- 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**.⁸⁸⁰
- 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.⁸⁸¹
- xi. **Euphemia Saenz** was born on February 1894 in Arizona.

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⁸⁶⁹Juan José Saenz household, 1880 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 41, SD 5, page 2, dwelling 38, family 38.

⁸⁷⁰Juan José Saenz household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson 1st Precinct, ED 47, sheet 16B.

⁸⁷¹Juan José Saenz household, 1910 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 99, SD 1, sheet 3B. Dwelling 69, family 71.

⁸⁷²Arizona Territorial Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, Territorial Index No. 407, County Registered No. 461.

⁸⁷³Euphemia Saenz household, 1920 US census, Arizona, Pima County, Tucson, ED 96, sheet 6B.

⁸⁷⁴Negley and Lindley 1994:67.

⁸⁷⁵Arizona State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, State File No. 5087, Registrar's No. 945.

⁸⁷⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:239.

⁸⁷⁷Negley and Lindley 1994:149.

⁸⁷⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:161.

⁸⁷⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:162.

⁸⁸⁰Negley and Lindley 1994:67

⁸⁸¹Arizona State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, State File No. 417, Registered No. 495.

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 (Nabor and Sacramento), and a girl named Ramona Elías (probable daughter of Cornelio Elías 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,

⁸⁸²McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 3.

⁸⁸³Mission 2000 database; Guevavi Register page 117.

⁸⁸⁴Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.

⁸⁸⁵Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 30.

⁸⁸⁶AGS, Section 7278, document 6; AGS

⁸⁸⁷AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

⁸⁸⁸José María Cruz household, 1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, page 11.

⁸⁸⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry, 2:391-394.

⁸⁹⁰McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 3.

⁸⁹¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:23-24.

⁸⁹²McCarty 1976:131.

⁸⁹³McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 2.

⁸⁹⁴Officer 1989:182.

Sacramento, Valentina, Serafina, Paula, Jesús, and Carmen.⁸⁹⁵ On 26 May 1848, Pascual was among the men who could vote in Tucson.⁸⁹⁶ Francisca 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.⁸⁹⁷ 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.⁸⁹⁸ 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.⁸⁹⁹ 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.⁹⁰⁰ In March 1866, Pascual was living by himself or in his daughters Paula's household in Tucson.⁹⁰¹ In 1867, Pascual appears to be living with his probable daughter Paula and her family, headed by Refugio Pacheco.⁹⁰² 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.⁹⁰³ 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.⁹⁰⁴ 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.*⁹⁰⁵

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

- i. **Sacramento Cruz** was born circa 1822/1823 in Sonora, Mexico. Sacramento was married to **Francisco Ruelas**.
- ii. **Nabor Cruz** was born circa 1829.⁹⁰⁶ On 16 March 1848, he was on the list of "Guadia Nacional Hombres."⁹⁰⁷ On 26 May 1848, Nabor was among the men who could vote in Tucson.⁹⁰⁸
- 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.

⁸⁹⁶ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

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 Lutero 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.

⁹⁰⁵ *Weekly Arizona Citizen*, 17 July 1880, page 3, column 3.

⁹⁰⁶ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 19 on 16 March 1848.

⁹⁰⁷ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.

⁹⁰⁸ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

- vii. **Mariano Jorge Cruz** was born on 26 April 1844. He was baptized on 1 September 1844 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico by Father García. His godparents were Tomás Ortiz and Guadalupe Elías 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 ft one inch tall, had black curly hair, black eyebrows, brown eyes, a dented nose,

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⁹⁰⁹Magdalena Catholic Church Records UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 118, no. 147.

⁹¹⁰Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 43, no. 126.

⁹¹¹Paula Cruz de Pacheco was a godparent for a child of Francisco Munguia and Carmen Cruz in 1858 [St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:45].

⁹¹²Dobyns 1976:157.

⁹¹³AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

⁹¹⁴Dobyns 1976:160.

⁹¹⁵AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

⁹¹⁶McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 1.

⁹¹⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:2-3.

⁹¹⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:72-74, 1:734-736.

⁹¹⁹Dobyns 1976:156.

and dark skin. Francisco enlisted for 10 years at Tucson on 2 August 1816, his enlistment witnessed by Carabineers Francisco Polanco and Manuel Orosco.⁹²⁰ He was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817, working with the remount herd.⁹²¹ 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.⁹²²

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.⁹²³ The couple sold a parcel of land on the Calle del Correo to Ramón Pacheco.⁹²⁴ On 31 August 1846, the couple were godparents to María Romana Atanacia Romero, daughter of Matias Romero and Rosa Arriola.⁹²⁵ In early 1848 the couple lived in Tucson.⁹²⁶ On 26 May 1848, Francisco was among the men who could vote in Tucson.⁹²⁷ 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.⁹²⁸

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.⁹²⁹ Francisco was a Spaniard by social class. He was listed in the 1767 census of Tubas as being between 14 and 15 years old.⁹³⁰ 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.⁹³¹ He was soldier at the Presidio in 1778. He had a 14 peso debit in his account.⁹³² 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.⁹³³ 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.⁹³⁴ A Juan Díaz was also present on 24 December 1783 with a 54 peso debit.⁹³⁵

Mariana Dias was born about 1804 in Tucson, Sonora. Mariana was living with Ygnacio Castelo and Josefa Acedo in 1831.⁹³⁶ She was married at one time, however, her husband was killed by the Apaches while in his field

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⁹²⁰AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, September 1816.

⁹²¹Dobyns 1976:160.

⁹²²AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

⁹²³McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 2.

⁹²⁴Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 24, AHS/SAD.

⁹²⁵Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 76.

⁹²⁶AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

⁹²⁷AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

⁹²⁸1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 962.

⁹²⁹Mission 2000 database, Guevavi Book page 78.

⁹³⁰Mission 2000 database.

⁹³¹Dobyns 1976:153.

⁹³²Dobyns 1976:155.

⁹³³AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

⁹³⁴Dobyns 1976:156.

⁹³⁵Dobyns 1976:157.

⁹³⁶McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 3.

farming. On 9 September 1860, Mariana lived in Tubac with Geronimo Dias, Mauricio Dias, and Seberino Gonzáles. Mauricio and Seberino were working as laborers.⁹³⁷

In 1864, she owned about \$30 in real estate and \$5 in personal property.⁹³⁸ In 1866, A Mariana Dias lived in a household with two adult males, Mauricio and Francisco Dias.⁹³⁹ In March 1867, Mariana was living with Francisco and Mauricio [spelled Maurito] in Tucson.⁹⁴⁰

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.⁹⁴¹ On 17 November 1872, Mariana purchased a deed from the Village of Tucson for \$6.95 for Lot 5 of Block 206.⁹⁴² Mariana was interviewed by the *Arizona Citizen*⁹⁴³:

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 Epumuseño 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

⁹³⁷ 1860 US census, New Mexico territory, Tubac, page 46.

⁹³⁸ 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 918.

⁹³⁹ 1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 214-216.

⁹⁴⁰ 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 791-793.

⁹⁴¹ Hiram S. Stevens household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 1, dwelling 182, family 182.

⁹⁴² Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:86-88.

⁹⁴³ *Arizona Citizen*, 21 June 1873, 3:4-5.

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 then 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

⁹⁴⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:88-90.

⁹⁴⁵Carmony 1994:230.

⁹⁴⁶McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 1.

⁹⁴⁷Document translated by Kieran McCarty, Archives Diocese of Tucson.

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 1817.⁹⁵² 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.⁹⁵³

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.⁹⁵⁴ 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.⁹⁵⁵

Juan Antonio Duran was born circa 1752. He was living in Tubac in 1767.⁹⁵⁶ 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.⁹⁵⁷ Juan served as a witness at the marriage of Juan Josef Ramirez and Francisca Manuela Sosa on 21 September 1773 at Tumacácori.⁹⁵⁸ 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.⁹⁵⁹ On 6 May 1780, Juan and his wife were godparents for a boy named José Atanasio, son of Ignacio Gomez and María Allende.⁹⁶⁰ On 18 April 1781, Juan was a witness to the wedding of Josef Cristóbal Romero (son of Ignacio Romero and María Allende) and Juana de la Herran at Tumacácori.⁹⁶¹ On the same day he was also a witness with Josef Antonio Pérez at the wedding of Felipe Mendoza and María Teresa Azedo.⁹⁶² On 18 February 1785, Juan was a witness with Miguel Gerónimo Castro and José Pineda at the wedding of Felipe Mendoza and Juana Baltazara Hurtado.⁹⁶³ On 20 October 1796, Juan and María Guadalupe were godparents at the baptism of José Carpio, son of José Carpio and Josefa María Pamplona.⁹⁶⁴

In 1797, Juan was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, two sons, three daughters, and a manservant.⁹⁶⁵

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⁹⁵¹McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 2.

⁹⁵²Dobyns 1976:160.

⁹⁵³AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

⁹⁵⁴McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 3.

⁹⁵⁵AGI, GUAD 294.

⁹⁵⁶Mission 2000 database.

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.

⁹⁶³Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register, page 109.

⁹⁶⁴Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register, page 35.

⁹⁶⁵Collins 1970:22; MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.

Juan Antonio Duran and María Guadalupe Ramirez were the parents of eight children:

- i. **Josef Jesús Sebastian Duran** was baptized on 24 January 1774 at Tumacácori. Father Juan Gorgoll performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by Juan Crisóstmo Ramirez and Nicolasa Duran.⁹⁶⁶
- ii. **Josef Francisco Duran** was baptized on 27 January 1776 at Tumacácori. Father Pedro Antonio de Arriubar performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by Juan Crisóstomo Ramirez and Francisca Antonia Olguin.⁹⁶⁷
- iii. **Francisco Valerio Duran** was baptized on 30 January 1777 at Tumacácori. Father Pedro Antonio de Arriubar performed the ceremony, which as witnessed by Manuel de Barragán and Francisca Antonia Alguin.⁹⁶⁸
- iv. **Ignacio Ciriacio Duran** was baptized on 9 August 1779 at Tumacácori. Father Pedro Antonio de Arriubar performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by Manuel de Barragán (son of Epomuceno Barragán) and Francisca Antonia Olguin (daughter of Antonio Olguin).⁹⁶⁹
- v. **María Rita Duran** 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**.⁹⁷⁰
- vi. **Andrés Duran** was baptized on 1 December 1787 at Tumacácori. Father Baltasar Carrillo performed the ceremony and Ignacia Otero was the godmother.⁹⁷¹ Andrés was buried on 10 February 1788 at Tumacácori.⁹⁷²
- 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 Duran. Catalina was married on 19 September 1870 in Tucson to **Emilio Carrillo**. Manuel Martinez and Mariano Acedo witnessed the wedding. Emilio was the son of [Antonio?] Carrillo and María Marquez.⁹⁷³ Emilio was born on 7 January 1851 in San Ygnacio [near Cocospera], 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-year-old boy, lived with Carrillo while working as a domestic servant.⁹⁷⁴

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.⁹⁷⁵

In June 1900, “Omelio” and Catalina lived at Tanque Verde with three children- Rafael, Setresa, and Augusto. Emilio was working as a cattle herder.⁹⁷⁶

Emilio died on 14 February 1908 at his home near 5th Avenue and 6th Street in Tucson from pulmonary edema and cardiac asthma.⁹⁷⁷

On 13 January 1920, Catalina lived at her house at 301 E. 6th Street with her 17-year-old grandson Conrado Carrillo.⁹⁷⁸ Catalina died on 3 June 1921 at 301 E. 6th Street from acute gastro enteritis.⁹⁷⁹ Emilio and Catalina are buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

⁹⁶⁶Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register, page 5.

⁹⁶⁷Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register, page 19.

⁹⁶⁸Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register, page 20.

⁹⁶⁹Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register, page 24.

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 Elías 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 Joaquín 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 Elías 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 [Elías is spelled Lias on the census]. There are no other Elíases living in Tucson.⁹⁸³

Cornelio was stationed with the soldiers at Santa Cruz in July 1801.⁹⁸⁴ 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 Elías and Concepcion Apodoca were the parents of eight children⁹⁸⁹:

- i. **Juan Bautista Elías** was born about 1801 in Tucson.
- ii. **Guadalupe Elías** was born between 1801 and 1810. Guadalupe was married to **Isidro Gallegos**.
- iii. **María Jesús Elías** was born about 1811. María was married to **José Herreras**.
- iv. **Manuel Ygnacio Elías** was born about 1815 in Tucson.
- v. **Gertrudis Elías** was an adult in 1831, living with her brother Juan in Tubac.⁹⁹⁰
- vi. **Teodoro Elías**.
- vii. **Luis Elías** was born about 1822 in Tucson.
- viii. **Ramona Elías** was born about 1823 in Tucson. Ramona married to **Francisco Solano León**.

Cornelio Elías was born about 1832-1833 in Sonora, Mexico, son of Juan Baptiste Elías and Jesusa Orozco. He was married prior to 1854 to **Jesús Pacheco**. Jesús was born on 10 December 1830/1831 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Ignacio Pacheco and Rita Duran.

⁹⁷⁸Catalina Carrillo household, 1920 US census, Arizona, Pima County, Tucson, ED 96, sheet 13B, household 298.

⁹⁷⁹Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, State Index no. 272.

⁹⁸⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:422.

⁹⁸¹Arizona State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Birth, Registered no. 1057.

⁹⁸²James Officer [1989:324] suggests that it is possible she was born as late as 1785.

⁹⁸³Collins 1970:21; see also MS 1079, Box 5, file 83 AHS/SAD.

⁹⁸⁴Tucson Presidio Report, June 1801 [Polzer film].

⁹⁸⁵Dobyns 1976:160.

⁹⁸⁶AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

⁹⁸⁷AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7..

⁹⁸⁸Juan Elias household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 14, dwelling 136, family 140.

⁹⁸⁹See Officer 1989:324.

⁹⁹⁰McCarty 1982a, household no. 46.

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.⁹⁹¹ On 8 March 1856 he witnessed a property sale in Tucson.⁹⁹² 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.⁹⁹³ Cornelio sold a piece of property to a Mr. Abrahams along Main Street prior to 1862. He owned another lot adjacent to this lot.⁹⁹⁴ On 2 July 1863 Cornelio and Jesusa sold a property on Main Street to Solomon Warner for \$300.⁹⁹⁵ On 25 December 1863 Cornelio and his wife sold another parcel of land to Solomon Warner for \$300.⁹⁹⁶

In 1864, Cornelio lived at San Xavier with his wife and three children; Delphina, Amelia, and Artemisia. His farm was valued at \$200.⁹⁹⁷ On 24 October 1866, Cornelio and Jesús sold a house and lot at the corner of Calle Principal and Calle del Arroyo to the firm of Tully & Ochoa for \$2000.⁹⁹⁸ Cornelio died soon afterward.⁹⁹⁹

In 1870, Jesús, listed as Jesús Pacheco, was working as a laundress in Tucson, living with her three daughters Delfina, Amelia, and Artemisa.¹⁰⁰⁰ She has not been located in the 1880 census.

Jesús, as one of the heirs of Juan Bautista Elías, sold a lot in Tubac on 4 November 1882.¹⁰⁰¹

Jesús lived at 58 Cushing Street on 12 June 1900 with her children: Delfina Ortiz, Emilia Elías, and Artemesia Elías; niece Petra Ochoa, and ward Benito Alviso. Her younger two daughters worked as merchants and her niece was a school teacher.¹⁰⁰² Jesús died on 7 July 1918 at 717 S. 6th Avenue in Tucson from diarrhea and enteritis.¹⁰⁰³ 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.¹⁰⁰⁴
- 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.¹⁰⁰⁵
- 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.¹⁰⁰⁶
- 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.¹⁰⁰⁷

⁹⁹¹Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072 page 28, no. 53, AHS/SAD.

⁹⁹²Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:3.

⁹⁹³Cornelio Elías household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 13, dwelling 126, family 126.

⁹⁹⁴Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 9, no. 18, AHS/SAD.

⁹⁹⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:145-146.

⁹⁹⁶Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 74, AHS/SAD.

⁹⁹⁷1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier lines 38-42.

⁹⁹⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:85-87.

⁹⁹⁹Elías family file, AHS/SAD states he died in 1865, but is incorrect.

¹⁰⁰⁰Jesús Pacheco household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 65, dwelling 730, family 729.

¹⁰⁰¹Pima County Deed Record Entry, 13:414-415.

¹⁰⁰²Jesús P. Elías household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 48, sheet 14A.

¹⁰⁰³Original Certificate of Death, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, State Index No. 251, County Registered No. 1704.

¹⁰⁰⁴Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, December 1938, no. 474.

¹⁰⁰⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:12 no. 98.

¹⁰⁰⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:1 no. 8.

¹⁰⁰⁷St. 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 Duran. Cornelio was married on 12 (or 16) June 1864 in Tucson to **Rosalía Munguía**. The marriage was witnessed by Dolores Serrano [Herran?] 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 Lopez, son of Salome Lopez.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 Ocova 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. **Rosalía Elías** was born on 21 September 1871 in Arizona Territory. She was baptized in Tucson on 22 September 1871, with Albino Ocoba 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 Ocoba.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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¹⁰⁰⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:5 no. 19.

¹⁰⁰⁹1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 841-843.

¹⁰¹⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:116.

¹⁰¹¹Cornelio Elias household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 21, dwelling 223, family 223.

¹⁰¹²Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:97-99.

¹⁰¹³Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:509-512.

¹⁰¹⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 3:292-294.

¹⁰¹⁵Cornelio 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.

¹⁰¹⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:40; 1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, mortality schedule, page 1, line 21.

¹⁰¹⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:63.

¹⁰¹⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:22.

¹⁰²⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:91.

¹⁰²¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:162.

¹⁰²²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:234.

¹⁰²³St. 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 Josefina 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 Josefina, 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.
- vii. **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 Elías and Jesusa Orozco. In 1831, he was living with his parents in Tubac.¹⁰³⁶ On 6 January 1848, Jesús and Juana Ruelas

¹⁰²⁴Juan Jose Orteiz 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.

¹⁰²⁷Miguel Ortiz household, 1910 US census, Arizona territory, Pima County, Tucson 2nd Ward, ED 104, sheet 6A, dwelling 105, family 117.

¹⁰²⁸Miguel Ortiz household, 1920 US census, Arizona, Pima County, Tucson, ED 104, sheet 7A.

¹⁰²⁹Arizona State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, State File No. 420, Registered No. 235; *Tucson Citizen* 12 March 1926.

¹⁰³⁰Delfina E. Ortiz household, 1930 US census, Pima County, Arizona, Tucson, ED 29, SD 3, sheet 9A, dwelling 209, family 209.

¹⁰³¹Arizona State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, State File No. 323, Registered No. 462; *Tucson Citizen* 2 July 1935.

¹⁰³²Negley 1997:218.

¹⁰³³Negley 1997:306.

¹⁰³⁴Negley 1997:334.

were godparents to María de los Reyes Melquides, daughter of Luis Elías and María Ruelas.¹⁰³⁷ On 26 May 1848, Jesús was among the men who could vote in Tucson.¹⁰³⁸

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 Rodriguez on 23 November 1855.¹⁰³⁹ On 20 January 1856, Jesús witnessed a property sale in Tucson.¹⁰⁴⁰

In 1860, Jesús and his family lived in Tucson with their three children, the two eldest of whom were attending school.¹⁰⁴¹ In 1862, Jesús owned a parcel of land in downtown Tucson.¹⁰⁴² He was contracted to supply fresh beef to the California Column in Tucson for 30 days at 10 cents per pound on 25 May 1862.¹⁰⁴³ On 30 August 1862, Jesús and Teresa were godparents for Julia Verde, daughter of Augusto Verde [Theodore Green Rusk] and María Concepcion Telles.¹⁰⁴⁴ 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.¹⁰⁴⁵

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.¹⁰⁴⁶ Juan served in the Territorial Legislature.¹⁰⁴⁷ 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.¹⁰⁴⁸ The following March, Jesús and Teresa lived with children Francisco, Ismael, Rosinda, Elvira, José, and Juan in Tucson.¹⁰⁴⁹ 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 1868.¹⁰⁵⁰ On 24 November 1868, Jesús and Teresa received \$400 from Juan Fernandez for a house and lot in Tucson.¹⁰⁵¹ On 17 December 1868, Jesús and his brother Juan Jr. and relative Tomás Elías purchased Punta de Agua Ranch from Fritz Contzen for \$500.¹⁰⁵² On the same day the three sold a field property to Contzen for \$100.¹⁰⁵³

¹⁰³⁵ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 17 on 16 March 1848.

¹⁰³⁶ McCarty 1982a, household no. 46.

¹⁰³⁷ Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 193.

¹⁰³⁸ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

¹⁰³⁹ Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072 page 25, no. 48, AHS/SAD.

¹⁰⁴⁰ Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:4-5.

¹⁰⁴¹ Jesus M. Elias household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 11, dwelling 115, family 114.

¹⁰⁴² Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072 page 14, no. 26, AHS/SAD.

¹⁰⁴³ Jesús María Elías, Hayden File, AHF/ASU.

¹⁰⁴⁴ St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:17 no. 156.

¹⁰⁴⁵ Jesús María Elías, Hayden File, AHF/ASU.

¹⁰⁴⁶ 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1093-1099.

¹⁰⁴⁷ Officer 1989:297.

¹⁰⁴⁸ 1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 702-707.

¹⁰⁴⁹ 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 922-930; they are also counted on lines 1113-1119 with Teresa’s brother Refugio Martínez.

¹⁰⁵⁰ Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:414-416.

¹⁰⁵¹ Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:291-292.

¹⁰⁵² Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:304-305.

¹⁰⁵³ Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:146-148.

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.¹⁰⁵⁴ In November 1870 Jesús was a Democratic candidate for the Territorial House of Representatives, but lost.¹⁰⁵⁵ 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.*¹⁰⁵⁶

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.¹⁰⁵⁷

On 29 January 1876, Jesús and Teresa sold Lot 4 of Block 208 to Altagracia Salazar for \$450.¹⁰⁵⁸ On 19 January 1878, the couple sold Lot 9 of Block 228 and a field property to Juan Elías and William Oury for \$700.¹⁰⁵⁹ 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.¹⁰⁶⁰ On 9 August 1880, Jesús sold 160 acres of land in the Sopori Ranch to Manuel Feliz for \$200.¹⁰⁶¹ 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 1881.¹⁰⁶² The couple sold Lot 13 of Section 14, Township 14 South, Range 13 East to Rafaela Herreras for \$150 on 23 October 1881.¹⁰⁶³ On 4 November 1882, Jesús, as one of the heirs of Juan Bautista Elías, sold a lot in Tubac.¹⁰⁶⁴ On 10 January 1883, Teresa purchased Lot 4 of Block 214 from Juan Martinez for one dollar.¹⁰⁶⁵

Jesús died at his home at Los Reales, near San Xavier, on 10 January 1896 from "pulmonia".¹⁰⁶⁶ The *Arizona Daily Citizen* reported¹⁰⁶⁷:

Toward the end came to a brave man. Jesús María 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

¹⁰⁵⁴Jesús M. Elías household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 30, dwelling 329, family 328.

¹⁰⁵⁵Sacks Collection card file, AHF/ASU.

¹⁰⁵⁶*Arizona Enterprise* 10 March 1892 1:4-5.

¹⁰⁵⁷Schellie 1968.

¹⁰⁵⁸Pima 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.

¹⁰⁵⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:215-217.

¹⁰⁶⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry:5:493-496.

¹⁰⁶¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:247-249.

¹⁰⁶²Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:83-84.

¹⁰⁶³Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:537-539.

¹⁰⁶⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 13:414-415.

¹⁰⁶⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:148-150.

¹⁰⁶⁶St. 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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¹⁰⁶⁸*Arizona Daily Star*, 11 January 1896, page 4.

¹⁰⁶⁹Francisco Elías household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier District No. 2, ED 46, sheet 18A.

¹⁰⁷⁰Maximo Elías household, 1910 US census, Pima County, San Xavier Justice District, sheet 2A, dwelling 19, family.

¹⁰⁷¹Original Certificate of Death, Arizona State Board of Health, State Index No. 767, County Registered No. 775; *El Tucsonense*, 24 February 1917, 3:3.

¹⁰⁷²*El Fronterizo* 12 December 1894 3:6.

¹⁰⁷³Ysmel Elías household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier District No. 2, ED 46, sheet 18A.

¹⁰⁷⁴Maximo Elías household, 1910 US census, Pima County, San Xavier Justice District, sheet 2A, household 19, family 20.

¹⁰⁷⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:18, no. 157.

¹⁰⁷⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:15.

¹⁰⁷⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:35, no. 39.

¹⁰⁷⁸Negley and Lindley 1994:16.

¹⁰⁷⁹Jose Contreras household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, San Xavier, ED 93, sheet 2A, dwelling 20, family 21.

¹⁰⁸⁰Standard Certificate of Death, Arizona State Department of Health, State File No. 550, Registrar's No. 1173.

¹⁰⁸¹St. 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 Orosco as her godparents.¹⁰⁸² 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 1871.¹⁰⁸³
- 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.¹⁰⁸⁴ On 30 June 1900, Maximo lived with his siblings and mother at San Xavier.¹⁰⁸⁵ In April 1910, he lived with his brother Ismael, Ismael's wife Encarnación, and his mother Tereda on a farm at San Xavier.¹⁰⁸⁶

Jesús María Agustín Elías was born on 18 August 1845, son of Luis Elías and María Ruelas in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.¹⁰⁸⁷ He was baptized on 27 August 1845 in Tucson, with Trinidad Barrios and María Lufarda Lucana[?] as his godparents.¹⁰⁸⁸ Jesús was married on 6 July 1868 to **Genoveva Rodriguez**, daughter of Rosa Rodriguez. The marriage was witnessed by Loreto Higuera and Cornelio Elías.¹⁰⁸⁹ On 17 February 1870, Jesús María and his wife (called Ginobeba Gallegos) sold a field property west of Tucson to Antonio Quintero for \$250.¹⁰⁹⁰ 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.¹⁰⁹¹

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.¹⁰⁹² Genoveva died in 1932.¹⁰⁹³

Jesús María Agustín 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.¹⁰⁹⁴
- 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 María Ramirez.¹⁰⁹⁵ In 1860 he was attending school while living with his parents.¹⁰⁹⁶ On 17 December 1868, Tomás helped purchase Punta de Agua with his father and uncle Juan, Jr., from Fritz Contzen.¹⁰⁹⁷

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¹⁰⁸²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:97.

¹⁰⁸³St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:52.

¹⁰⁸⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:176.

¹⁰⁸⁵Francisco Elías household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier District No. 2, ED 46, sheet 18A.

¹⁰⁸⁶Maximo Elías household, 1910 US census, Pima County, San Xavier Justice District, sheet 2A, dwelling 19, family 20.

¹⁰⁸⁷Elías 1982, says born 14 August.

¹⁰⁸⁸Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Library Microfilm 811 Roll 1, Book 2, page 193.

¹⁰⁸⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:39.

¹⁰⁹⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:568-570.

¹⁰⁹¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:446-448.

¹⁰⁹²Jesús María Elías household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 49, sheet 31A.

¹⁰⁹³Elías 1982.

¹⁰⁹⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:466.

¹⁰⁹⁵Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 193.

In June 1870 he was living with his uncle Juan when the census was taken.¹⁰⁹⁸ Tomás claimed 160 acres of land south of his uncle's, Juan Elías Jr., property on 6 December 1870.¹⁰⁹⁹ He purchased a deed from the Village of Tucson for Lot 10 of Block 107 for \$4.00 on 1 September 1873.¹¹⁰⁰ On 24 May 1875, Tomás purchased Lot 10 of Block 221 from Gabriel Angulo and his wife Merced Elías for \$500.¹¹⁰¹ 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.¹¹⁰²

On 23 April 1880, Tomás and Juana sold Lot 10 of Block 221 to Antonia Elías for \$900.¹¹⁰³ 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.¹¹⁰⁴ 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 1880.¹¹⁰⁵ On 30 March 1882, Tomás received 160 acres of land from the United States in Section 10 of Township 15 South, Range 13 East.¹¹⁰⁶ On 4 November 1882, Tomás was one of the heirs of Juan Bautista Elías who sold a piece of property in Tubac.¹¹⁰⁷

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 Amparo.¹¹⁰⁸

On 16 April 1910, Tomás and Juana lived in Tucson in a household their eleven surviving children: Cornelia Moreno [sic, should be Rosa], Rosa, Dionicio, 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.¹¹⁰⁹

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.¹¹¹⁰ Tomás died on 20 April 1931 in Tucson from apoplexy.¹¹¹¹ Juana died on 25 December 1934 at home at 825 S. 3rd Avenue in Tucson from a cerebral hemorrhage.¹¹¹² They are buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

José Tomás Silvestre Elías and Juana Ortiz were the parents of thirteen children:

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¹⁰⁹⁶Juan Elías household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 14, dwelling 136, family 140.

¹⁰⁹⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:304-305.

¹⁰⁹⁸Jesus Orosco household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 30, dwelling 330, family 329.

¹⁰⁹⁹Pima County Land Claims, 1:212.

¹¹⁰⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:464-465.

¹¹⁰¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:701-703.

¹¹⁰²Pima County Deed Record Entry 3:14-17.

¹¹⁰³Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:703-706.

¹¹⁰⁴Tomás Elías household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 41, SD 5, page 27, no dwelling or family member.

¹¹⁰⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:668-670.

¹¹⁰⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:183-184.

¹¹⁰⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 13:414-415.

¹¹⁰⁸Tomás Elías household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 47, sheet 7B.

¹¹⁰⁹Thomas Elías household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 105, sheet 2A-2B, dwelling 31, family 30.

¹¹¹⁰Thomas M. Elías household, 1920 US census, Pima County, Tucson, ED 106, page 3A, dwelling 51, family 60.

¹¹¹¹Arizona State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, State File No. 429, Registered No. 398.

¹¹¹²Arizona State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, State File No. 436, Registered No. 942.

- 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 Elias and Delfina Elias.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 Soporí 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 Ortis 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 Apodoca.¹¹¹⁹ He was married circa 1828 to **María Jesusa 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.

¹¹²³McCarty 1997:41-42; Officer 1989:126, 129.

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.¹¹²⁸ On 2 July 1852, four mules belonging to him and José Herreras were taken to Tubac.¹¹²⁹ He was the Judge of the Presidio of Tucson in October 1854.¹¹³⁰ Juan acted as a lawyer for José María Redondo in a real estate transaction completed in May 1856.¹¹³¹ On 28 August 1858, Jesús was the godparent of Hiram Stevens, who was being baptized so that he could marry Petra Santa Cruz.¹¹³²

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.¹¹³³ 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...*¹¹³⁴

In 1859 *The Arizonian* reported:

Difficulty at San Xavier. *A difficulty happened some days since, between Juan Elías 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 Elías, 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, Elías 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.*¹¹³⁵

In May 1860, Juan was elected Justice of the Peace in Tucson.¹¹³⁶ In August 1860, the Elíases lived in Tucson where Juan farmed.¹¹³⁷ 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 1860.¹¹³⁸ In 1864, Juan's farm was valued at \$1,000 and the family's personal possessions at \$200.¹¹³⁹ On 11 May 1864, Juan was appointed one of the five councilmen of Tucson by Governor John N. Goodwin.¹¹⁴⁰

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.¹¹⁴¹ In March 1867, Jesusa lived with her son Jesús María's family.¹¹⁴² 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.¹¹⁴³ Jesusa died on 29 December 1871 and was buried the same day in Tucson.¹¹⁴⁴

¹¹²⁸ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

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.

¹¹³⁴ "From Arizona," *The New York Times*, 15 June 1858, page 2, column 4.

¹¹³⁵ *The Arizonian*, 27 October 1859, page 2, column 3.

¹¹³⁶ *Weekly Arizonian*, 10 May 1860.

¹¹³⁷ Juan Elias 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 Bautiste 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.¹¹⁴⁵ 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 baptied on 6 January 1848 in Tucson. His godparents were Leonardo Orozco and Ana María Ramirez.¹¹⁴⁶

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 \$650.¹¹⁴⁷ 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 Angeles Salazar.¹¹⁵⁰ 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 1868.¹¹⁵² On 11 February 1866, Juan and Jesusa were the godparents for Luisa Esquipula Ortiz, daughter of Jesús María Ortiz and Encarnación Comadurán.¹¹⁵³ On 1 December 1868, Juan and his mother Jesusa were godparents to Gabriel Santiago Angulo, son of Gabriel Angulo and Mercedes Elías.¹¹⁵⁴ 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 \$100.¹¹⁵⁵ He filed a land claim for the property on 6 December 1870.¹¹⁵⁶

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.¹¹⁵⁷

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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¹¹⁴⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials page 59.

¹¹⁴⁵Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 45, no. 133.

¹¹⁴⁶Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811 Roll 1, Book 2, page 193.

¹¹⁴⁷Juan Elias 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.

¹¹⁴⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:35 \$39.

¹¹⁵⁰Officer and Dobyns 1984:234.

¹¹⁵¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:20; Officer and Dobyns 1984:234.

¹¹⁵²Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:414-416.

¹¹⁵³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:29, no. 11.

¹¹⁵⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:85.

¹¹⁵⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:304-305; 2:146-148.

¹¹⁵⁶Pima County Land Claims, 1:211.

¹¹⁵⁷Jesus 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 Elías, 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 April 1871, Juan was one of 48 Mexican men to participate in the massacre of Aravaipa Apaches at Camp Grant, northeast of Tucson.¹¹⁶¹ He was afterwards acquitted.¹¹⁶² In May 1871, Juan was elected poundmaster for Tucson.¹¹⁶³ 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 \$4.00.¹¹⁶⁵ Juan was a member of the Tucson Minute Men, a vigilante group. The men pursued a horse thief in September 1875, catching him and hanging him from a mesquite tree.¹¹⁶⁶

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.

On 2 September 1879, Juan gave his sister-in-law Teresa Martinez de Elías, for love and consideration, 160 acres of land in Section 10, Township 15 South, Range 13 East.¹¹⁶⁷ On 18 September 1879, Juan sold Lot 9 of Block 228 to Lucy Wares of San Francisco for \$1,000.¹¹⁶⁸ In October 1879, Juan was reported to be remodeling his property on the corner of Congress Street and the Church plaza.¹¹⁶⁹

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 On 4 November 1882, Juan was one of the heirs of Juan Bautista Elías who sold a lot in Tubac.¹¹⁷² He was an original member of the Society of Arizona Pioneers in 1884.

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¹¹⁵⁹*Arizona Enterprise* 10 March 1892 1:4.

¹¹⁶⁰*The Weekly Arizonian*, 15 April 1871, page 3, column 1.

¹¹⁶¹Schellie 1968.

¹¹⁶²Sacks Collection cardfile, AHF/ASU.

¹¹⁶³Schellie 1968.

¹¹⁶⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 7:428-429.

¹¹⁶⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:463-464, 8:465-466, 8:466-467.

¹¹⁶⁶Carmony 1994:61.

¹¹⁶⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:493-496.

¹¹⁶⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:540-542.

¹¹⁶⁹Improvements, *Arizona Daily Star*, 10 October 1879, page 2, column 2.

¹¹⁷⁰Juan Elías household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 41, SD 5, page 27, no dwelling or family number.

¹¹⁷¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 11:671-673.

¹¹⁷²Pima County Deed Record Entry 13:414-415.

Juan prepared a will on 24 October 1896.¹¹⁷³ 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.*¹¹⁷⁴

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.¹¹⁷⁵

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.¹¹⁷⁶

Juan and Antonia (Quiroz) Elías were the parents of seven children (two died before 1900):

- i. **Juan Bautiste Elías** was born in November 1876 in Arizona.
- ii. **Ramón Elías** was born in January 1878 in Arizona.
- iii. **Gertrudis Elías** was born in May 1880 in Arizona.
- iv. **Antonio Elías** was born in January 1883 in Arizona.
- v. **Juana Elías** was born in November 1888 in Arizona.

Luis Elías was born circa 1822¹¹⁷⁷ in Tucson, son of Cornelio Elías and Concepcion Apodaca.¹¹⁷⁸ 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.¹¹⁷⁹ In 1848, the couple lived with their children- Jesús María and María Reyes- in Tucson.¹¹⁸⁰ Luis apparently died about 1857, reportedly on a trip from Calabazas to Santa Cruz.¹¹⁸¹

In 1860, María 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 [Elías?]. María was working as a seamstress.¹¹⁸² In 1864, Jesús María and Perfecto remained in Tucson, possibly living in the household of Griselda Roujel [Raul?] and Tiburcia Jaimen.¹¹⁸³ In 1867, María lived with her child Perfecto).¹¹⁸⁴ She probably died on 10 or 11 July 1867 in Tucson and was buried there on 11 July 1867.¹¹⁸⁵

¹¹⁷³Pima County Wills, 2:312.

¹¹⁷⁴*Arizona Daily Citizen*, 3 November 1896, 1:4.

¹¹⁷⁵Antonia Elias household, 1900 US census, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory, ED 48, sheet 19B, dwelling 405, family 426..

¹¹⁷⁶Arizona Territorial Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, County no. 81.

¹¹⁷⁷AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 25 on 16 March 1848.

¹¹⁷⁸Elías 1986.

¹¹⁷⁹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A.

¹¹⁸⁰AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7..

¹¹⁸¹Elías 1982; Holder 1992:35.

¹¹⁸²María Ruelas household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 12, dwelling 114, family 113.

¹¹⁸³1864 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 1845¹¹⁸⁶ 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 1808¹¹⁸⁹ 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 Guadalupe, 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. Elias 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 Elías family lived in Tucson where Manuel worked as a farmer.¹²⁰² 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.¹²⁰³ In 1866, Manuel and Isadora lived with their children, Udolpho, Catalina, Romana, María, and Manuela, in Tucson.¹²⁰⁴ In March 1867, Manuel and Isidora lived in Tucson with their children Adolfo, Catalina, Ramón, María, and Manuelita.¹²⁰⁵ On 8 February 1869, the couple were godparents to Romualdo Elías, son of Cornelio Elías and Rosalia Munguia.¹²⁰⁶

On 7 June 1870, the family was still farming and Manuel's real estate was valued at \$6,000 and his personal property at \$2,500.¹²⁰⁷ On 10 October 1872, the couple received a title for the property in Tucson from the village.¹²⁰⁸ On 15 January 1873, Manuel and Isadora sold Lot 4 of Block 210 in Tucson to Robert M. Crandal for \$500.¹²⁰⁹ 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.¹²¹⁰ On 18 September 1875, Manuel and Isadora sold a field property two miles northwest of Tucson to Charles D. Hayden for \$244.¹²¹¹ On 3 November 1879, Manuel and Isadora sold 18.54 acres of field properties to Samuel Hughes for \$250.¹²¹²

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.¹²¹³ At the time of his death the Spanish language newspaper *El Fronterizo* called him the second oldest man in Tucson.¹²¹⁴

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.¹²¹⁵

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 María Gertrudis Herreras.¹²¹⁶
- 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.¹²¹⁷ 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.

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¹²⁰²1864 Census, Arizona Territory Pima County, Tucson, lines 89-95.

¹²⁰³Sacks Collection cardfile, AHF/ASU.

¹²⁰⁴1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 557-563.

¹²⁰⁵1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 872-878.

¹²⁰⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:91.

¹²⁰⁷Manuel Y. Elias household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 23, dwelling 249, family 249.

¹²⁰⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:722-724.

¹²⁰⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:722-724.

¹²¹⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:724-726.

¹²¹¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 3:345-347.

¹²¹²Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:718-721.

¹²¹³St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials 2:8 no.3; Carmony 1994:234. His cause of death was "tenactus" or "senectus" [the record is difficult to read].

¹²¹⁴*El Fronterizo*, 1 February 1884.

¹²¹⁵Death Certificate, City of Tucson, November 1901 no. 1980.

¹²¹⁶Magdalena Catholic Church Records UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 119, no. 152.

¹²¹⁷Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 126.

- 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 Martinez 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 baptized on 25 March 1870 with Francisco Munguia and Matilda Carrillo serving as her godparents.¹²²¹ She was married to **Usbaldo Rodriguez**.

María de los Reyes Melquides Elías was born on 9 or 10 December 1846¹²²² 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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¹²¹⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:72; Pima County Miscellaneous Records 1:182.

¹²¹⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptism 1:21 no. 182.

¹²²⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:34 no. 34.

¹²²¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:122.

¹²²²Elías 1982 says born 10 December.

¹²²³James Douglass bio file, AHS/SAD.

¹²²⁴1864 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, page 29, line 773.

¹²²⁵1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 811-813.

¹²²⁶James Douglass bio file, AHS/SAD.

¹²²⁷1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 538-540.

¹²²⁸James 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 1878.¹²³² 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.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.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.¹²³⁵ Melquides died on 5 May 1904 in Tucson at the home of her daughter Elizabeth.¹²³⁶

James Sylvester Douglass and María del Reyes Melquides Elías were the parents of five children:

- i. **María 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.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.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.¹²³⁹ Elizabeth was married to **William Fenimore Cooper**.
- iv. **James Wallace Douglass**
- v. **William Henry Douglass**

María 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.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 1866.¹²⁴¹

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.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.¹²⁴³

On 28 June 1870, Gabriel and María 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

¹²³²Pinal County Great Register, 1878.

¹²³³James Douglass bio file, AHS/SAD.

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.

¹²³⁵Melquides Douglass household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pinal County, Florence, ED 55, page 1A.

¹²³⁶*Arizona Daily Star*, 6 May 1904, 8:2.

¹²³⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:23 no. 195.

¹²³⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:116.

¹²³⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:225.

¹²⁴⁰Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 45, no. 133.

¹²⁴¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:35 no. 39.

¹²⁴²St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:10 no. 15.

¹²⁴³1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 932-934.

\$500 in property while Mercedes kept house.¹²⁴⁴ On 24 May 1875, the couple sold Lot 10 of Block 221 to Tomás Elías for \$500.¹²⁴⁵ Gabriel received the northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 15 South, Range 13 East from the United States government on 4 September 1879.¹²⁴⁶

The couple was not been located in the 1880 census. Gabriel opened a meat store (carniceria) on Convent Street in the summer of 1880.¹²⁴⁷ On 4 November 1882, María was one of the heirs of her father who sold a piece of property in Tubac.¹²⁴⁸ María died in April 1904 in Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.¹²⁴⁹ Gabriel V. Angulo and María Mercedes Elías 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.¹²⁵⁰
- ii. **Gabriel Santiago Angulo, Jr.** was born on 19 November 1868 in Tucson. He was baptized on 1 December 1868 with Juan Elías and Jesús Orosco acting as his godparents.¹²⁵¹ Gabriel died from pneumonia on 26 March 1937 at 148 E. 17th Street in Tucson. He was buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.¹²⁵²
- 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.¹²⁵³
- iv. **Simón Angulo** was born on 22 October 1873 and was baptized on 27 October 1873 in Tucson. His godparents were Jesús Felis and Delfina Elías.¹²⁵⁴
- 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.¹²⁵⁵
- vi. **Cornelio Angulo** was baptized on 27 June 1877 in Tucson. His godparents were Ventura Angulo and Dolores Valenzuela.¹²⁵⁶

Distinguished Don **Simón Elías** 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 Elías Gonzáles, below).¹²⁵⁷

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 \$40.¹²⁵⁸ He was married on 23 March 1875 in Pima County to **Juana Marquez**.¹²⁵⁹ 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.*¹²⁶⁰

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¹²⁴⁴1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier, page 2.

¹²⁴⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:701-703.

¹²⁴⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:35-36.

¹²⁴⁷*El Fronterizo*, 4 July 1880, 3:1.

¹²⁴⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 13:414-415.

¹²⁴⁹*El Fronterizo*, 16 April 1904, 6:1.

¹²⁵⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:48.

¹²⁵¹St. Augustine Catholics Church Baptisms, 1:85.

¹²⁵²Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, February 1937 no. 668.

¹²⁵³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:159.

¹²⁵⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:223.

¹²⁵⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:284.

¹²⁵⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:402.

¹²⁵⁷AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

¹²⁵⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 11:591-592.

¹²⁵⁹Negley and Lindley 1994:23.

¹²⁶⁰Note about assault, *Arizona Daily Star*, 9 July 1880, page 3, column 1.

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, Alexandro, 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. **María 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. **María 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 María 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

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.

¹²⁶⁴Standard Certificate of Death, Arizona State Board of Health, State File No. 606, Registered No. 85.

¹²⁶⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:343.

¹²⁶⁶Arizona State Department of Health, Certificate of Death, State File No. 2104, Registrar's No. 385.

¹²⁶⁷Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 75.

¹²⁶⁸AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

¹²⁶⁹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 43, no. 127.

¹²⁷⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials 1:42.

¹²⁷¹Dobyns 1976:160.

¹²⁷²Almada 1952:242.

¹²⁷³Almada 1952:242.

Buenavista, although he may have been the Cadet at the Tucson Presidio in January 1798.¹²⁷⁴ Simón had a long and illustrious military and political career. He died on 7 March 1841 in the C. of Chichuahua.¹²⁷⁵

ESCALANTE

Concepcion Escalante was a child living with José María González and his wife Casilda Barrios in 1831 in Tucson.¹²⁷⁶

Pasqual Escalante was a soldier at the Presidio in 1778. He had a three peso credit in his account.¹²⁷⁷

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.¹²⁷⁸

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.¹²⁷⁹ He was the 3rd Corporal at the Presidio in 1778. He had a one peso credit in his account.¹²⁸⁰

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.¹²⁸¹ He was still in Tucson in February 1802.¹²⁸²

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.¹²⁸³ He was sick from August through October 1818. In November he was working with the horse herd.¹²⁸⁴

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.¹²⁸⁵ He was listed as an invalid in the February 1802 roster.¹²⁸⁶

Ygnacio Espinosa witnessed José Tisnado's enlistment papers on 19 October 1793.¹²⁸⁷ Ygnacio was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a nine peso debit in his account at that time.¹²⁸⁸ 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.¹²⁸⁹

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¹²⁷⁴McCarty 1976:121; Almada 1952:242.

¹²⁷⁵Almada 1952:243.

¹²⁷⁶McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 1.

¹²⁷⁷Dobyns 1976:155.

¹²⁷⁸AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

¹²⁷⁹Dobyns 1976:153.

¹²⁸⁰Dobyns 1976:155.

¹²⁸¹Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

¹²⁸²AGI, GUAD 294.

¹²⁸³AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, March 1818.

¹²⁸⁴AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

¹²⁸⁵Collins 1970:22; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

¹²⁸⁶AGI, GUAD 294.

¹²⁸⁷AGI, 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.¹²⁹⁰ 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.¹²⁹¹ 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.¹²⁹² He witnessed José Bernardino Mesa's enlistment papers on 27 July 1797.¹²⁹³ Felipe was temporarily in Arispe in February 1802.¹²⁹⁴ He received a bonus for length of service in 1804.¹²⁹⁵ Felipe was in invalid in 1816. He died in Tucson on 25 October 1816.¹²⁹⁶

EVANGELISTA

Juan Evangelista was a Private in the Infantry on 1 September 1855.¹²⁹⁷

FEDERICO

Ramón Federico was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, but was in the hospital.¹²⁹⁸ He was on leave from June through August 1818.¹²⁹⁹

FERNANDEZ

Ansieta [?] Fernandez was a child living with the temporary commander of the Tucson Presidio, José María Villaescusa, in 1831.¹³⁰⁰

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 1782.¹³⁰¹ He was listed as being the Sergeant at the Presidio on 30 November 1782 and 15 January 1784.¹³⁰²

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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.

¹²⁹³McCarty 1976:126.

¹²⁹⁴AGI, GUAD 294.

¹²⁹⁵AGS, Section 7047, document 28.

¹²⁹⁶AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, November 1816.

¹²⁹⁷Officer 1989:331.

¹²⁹⁸Dobyns 1976:160.

¹²⁹⁹AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-August 1818.

¹³⁰⁰McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.

¹³⁰¹AGI, GUAD 286, Tucson Presidio Inspection Report 1783.

¹³⁰²Dobyns 1976:157, 159.

FIERRO

Joséfa Fierro was an adult living with Romula Verdugo, Gregoria Urquijo, and several other Urquijos in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831.¹³⁰³

FIGUEROA

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

FRANCO

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 1786. 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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¹³⁰³McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 3.

¹³⁰⁴AGI, GUAD 294.

¹³⁰⁵Dobyns 1976:153.

¹³⁰⁶Dobyns 1976:155.

¹³⁰⁷McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 1.

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 of Buena Vista for service in Tucson on 12 March 1788. His enlistment was witnessed by soldiers Procopio Cancio and Felipe Ochoa.¹³¹⁵ He owed 150 pesos in his account in 1791 and 94 pesos the following year.¹³¹⁶ 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.¹³¹⁷ 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.¹³¹⁸ He was still an invalid in February 1802.¹³¹⁹ 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.¹³²⁰ Juan was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself.¹³²¹

GALES/GALAZ

Fernando Galas was listed, on 26 May 1848, among the men in Tucson who could vote.¹³²² He was a Private in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855, serving with the boundary escort.¹³²³ 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.¹³²⁴

Julian Gales was stationed at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, working with the pack train.¹³²⁵ 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.¹³²⁶

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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.

¹³²² AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

¹³²³ Officer 1989:332.

¹³²⁴ Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:2-3.

¹³²⁵ Dobyns 1976:160.

¹³²⁶ AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

GALLARDO

Dolores Gallardo was born about 1817-1818¹³²⁷ in Sonora. A Dolores Gallardo was living in Tucson in 1831 with a woman named Ana Mesa and a child named Ramón Castro.¹³²⁸ 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.¹³²⁹ On 26 May 1848, Dolores was among the men who could vote in Tucson.¹³³⁰

Ritia 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.¹³³¹

In July 1858, Dolores and Trinidad were godparents to Ynes Taco, daughter of Soledad Taco.¹³³² Sometime in the 1850s Dolores Gallardo lived in the convento structure at the Mission of San Agustín.¹³³³

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.¹³³⁴ On 25 April 1863, Dolores and Trinidad were godparents for María Felicita Elías, daughter of Manuel Ignacio Elías and Isidora Marquez.¹³³⁵ On 3 May 1863, the couple served as godparents for José Epimenio Acedo, son of Mariano Acedo and María Juana Solares.¹³³⁶ In March 1866, Dolores and Trinidad lived in Tucson with their four children (Juan, Antonio, Mancalisto, and Anastasia).¹³³⁷ In March 1867, Dolores and Trinidad lived in Tucson with their five children (Santiago?, Antonio, Juan, Angelito, and Anatasio).¹³³⁸ 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).¹³³⁹ In May 1868 Dolores paid \$150 for a piece of land sold by M. G. and Mary Gay.¹³⁴⁰ On 6 May 1868, Dolores and Trinidad sold land near the Catholic Church to John Anderson for \$200.¹³⁴¹

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.¹³⁴² 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 \$100.¹³⁴³ On 23 April 1877, Dolores purchased Lot 4 of Block 243 from Desederia Osuna for \$50.¹³⁴⁴ On 9 October 1878, Dolores and Trinidad sold this lot to Jesús Navella of Tucson for \$30.¹³⁴⁵

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¹³²⁷ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 30 on 16 March 1848.

¹³²⁸ 1831 Census, page 1, column 1.

¹³²⁹ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

¹³³⁰ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

¹³³¹ AHES, Hermosillo film 48; AHES, carpeton 242, drawer 3, cabinet 11; Officer 1989:263.

¹³³² Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.

¹³³³ Document translated by Kieran McCarty, Archives Diocese of Tucson.

¹³³⁴ Dolores Gallardo household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 20, dwelling 186, family 198.

¹³³⁵ St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:21 no. 182.

¹³³⁶ St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:2 no. 15.

¹³³⁷ 1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 645-650.

¹³³⁸ 1867 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 606-612.

¹³³⁹ Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:170-171.

¹³⁴⁰ Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:223-224.

¹³⁴¹ Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:227-229.

¹³⁴² Dolores Giardo household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 66, dwelling 749, family 749.

¹³⁴³ Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:527-529.

¹³⁴⁴ Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:176-178.

¹³⁴⁵ Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:178-181.

In 1880, Dolores and Trinidad lived in Tucson with their son Anastacio while farming.¹³⁴⁶ Dolores lost Lot 8 of Block 235 in Tucson when it was sold for \$11.45 in back taxes.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 75.¹³⁴⁸

Dolores Gallardo and María Rita Granillo were the parents of five children:

- i. **Manuel Gallardo** was born prior to 1844.
- ii. **Petra Gallardo** was born prior to 1844.
- iii. **Francisca Gallardo** was born prior to 1844.
- iv. **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.¹³⁴⁹
- v. **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.¹³⁵⁰

Dolores Gallardo and Trinidad Vilderray were the parents of three children:

- i. **Angel Gallardo** was born about 1850-1851 in Sonora, Mexico.
- ii. **Juan? Carlos** was born about 1851-1852 in Sonora, Mexico.
- iii. **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.¹³⁵¹

Francisco Gallardo was married to **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 1831.¹³⁵²

Francisco was a godparent to José Susano Granillo, son of María Gertrudis Granillo on 28 August 1847.¹³⁵³ On 26 May 1848, Francisco was among the men who could vote in Tucson.¹³⁵⁴ Francisco died between 1851 and 1855. About 1855, Jesusa was married to **Ramón Ortega**.

Francisco Gallardo and María Jesusa Granilla were the parents of two children:

- i. **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.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 \$1,473.¹³⁵⁶ Perfecto, aged 28 years, died on 18 June 1874 and was buried in Tucson on the same day.¹³⁵⁷
- ii. **Manuel Gallardo** was born on 5 April 1849 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

Joaquín Gallardo was a soldier at the Presidio in 1778. He had a 125 peso credit in his account.¹³⁵⁸

¹³⁴⁶Dolores Gallardo household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 41, SD 5, page 8, dwelling 69, family 69.

¹³⁴⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:27-30.

¹³⁴⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:17 no.15.

¹³⁴⁹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 118, no. 146.

¹³⁵⁰Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Film 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 127.

¹³⁵¹Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, May 1916 no. 294.

¹³⁵²McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 1.

¹³⁵³Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 168.

¹³⁵⁴AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

¹³⁵⁵Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 171.

¹³⁵⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:41-43, 129-132.

¹³⁵⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials 1:84.

¹³⁵⁸Dobyns 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.¹³⁵⁹ In August 1818 he worked with the remount herd. In September, October, and December 1818 he was on guard duty.¹³⁶⁰

Juan Gallardo was born about 1823 in Sonora, Mexico. He was a child living in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831.¹³⁶¹ On 26 May 1848, Juan was among the men who could vote in Tucson.¹³⁶² Juan was a Private in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855.¹³⁶³ In 1860, he was living with his brother Nasario in Tucson while working as a soldier.¹³⁶⁴

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.¹³⁶⁵ Luis was married prior to 1797 to **Ygnacia Mesa**. Luis was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1797 and was living there with his wife and child.¹³⁶⁶ 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 María 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.¹³⁶⁷ 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.¹³⁶⁸ 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 \$1,473.¹³⁶⁹

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.¹³⁷⁰

Manuel died on 23 November 1921 ten miles northeast of Phoenix from "cystitis."¹³⁷¹ Juana died on 8 February 1940 in Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona from acute myocarditis.¹³⁷² 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.

¹³⁶² AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

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.

¹³⁶⁹ Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:41-43, 129-132.

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.

¹³⁷² Arizona State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, State File No. 135, Registered No. 212.

- i. **Ramón Gallardo** was born circa 1863 in Arizona.
- ii. **Crysedo [?] Gallardo** was born circa 1864 in Arizona.
- iii. **Maria 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. **Isodoro 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 Ramirezes 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, Nasario Gallardo was a laborer in Tucson who owned \$75 in real estate and \$25 in personal possessions.¹³⁸⁵ On 22 April 1866, Nasario 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.

¹³⁷⁹McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 1.

¹³⁸⁰Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, pages 15 and 26, AHS/SAD.

¹³⁸¹McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.

¹³⁸²AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.

¹³⁸³AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

¹³⁸⁴Nasario 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.¹³⁸⁶ In 1866, Nasario and Josepha were living with their children Antonio and Ramona at San Xavier.¹³⁸⁷ Prior to 1868, Nasario and Josefa sold a property near the Catholic Church to Dolores Gallardo.¹³⁸⁸

Nasario died on 28 March 1869 and was buried the following day in Tucson.¹³⁸⁹ Josefa died on 31 March 1869 and was buried in Tucson on 1 April 1869.¹³⁹⁰

Nasario Gallardo and Teodora Pollana were the parents of two children:

- i. **María 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.¹³⁹¹
- 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 1880.¹³⁹² Benito was married to **Petra** (–?–). On 11 February 1881, the couple sold this land for \$150 to William Zeckendorff.¹³⁹³

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 1895.¹³⁹⁴

Ramón Gallardo was an adult living in a civilian household headed by Juan Acuña in 1831.¹³⁹⁵

GALLEGO/GALLEGOS

Altagracia Gallegos 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 1870.¹³⁹⁶

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**.¹³⁹⁷ 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].¹³⁹⁸ 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.¹³⁹⁹ Altagracia has not been located on subsequent census records. No death record has been found either.

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¹³⁸⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:510-513.

¹³⁸⁷1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 984-987.

¹³⁸⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:227-229.

¹³⁸⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:31.

¹³⁹⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:31.

¹³⁹¹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811 Roll 1, Book 2, page 191.

¹³⁹²Pima County Deed Record Entry 7:700-702.

¹³⁹³Pima County Deed Record Entry 7:771-773.

¹³⁹⁴*El Fronterizo*, 30 March 1895, 3:1.

¹³⁹⁵McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 3.

¹³⁹⁶Ramon Gallego household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 39, dwelling 442, family 441.

¹³⁹⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:83.

¹³⁹⁸Jose Maria Acedo household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 39, dwelling 443, family 442.

¹³⁹⁹Altagracia 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 María Antonia Vasquez serving as his godparents.¹⁴⁰³
- iii. **María Josefa Dolores Gallegos** was born on 13 April 1874. She was baptized on 23 April 1874 with Manuel Gallego and María 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 Santiaga 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

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¹⁴⁰⁰St. Augustine Church Baptisms, 1:87.

¹⁴⁰¹Death Certificate, City of Tucson, November 1906 no. 1686.

¹⁴⁰²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:181.

¹⁴⁰³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:188.

¹⁴⁰⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:244.

¹⁴⁰⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:250.

¹⁴⁰⁶St. Augustine Church Baptisms, 1:312.

¹⁴⁰⁷Holder 1992:4-17.

¹⁴⁰⁸Holder 1992:4-18; St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, page 80 no.1187.

¹⁴⁰⁹Holder 1992:4-18.

¹⁴¹⁰Holder 1992:4-19.

¹⁴¹¹Holder 1992:4-20.

¹⁴¹²McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, page 2, column 3.

¹⁴¹³Officer 1989:331.

¹⁴¹⁴Gallego 1935:75.

southern part of Tucson.¹⁴¹⁵ Hilario was married on 8 April 1869 in Tucson to **Ricarda Carisosa**.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 Joaquín Gallegos lived in the household.¹⁴¹⁷ He has not been located in the 1880 census.

Hilario was married second on 14 June 1894 in Pima County to **María Maldonado**.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.¹⁴¹⁹

Hilario was interviewed by Mrs. George Kitt and Charles Morgan Wood on 22 April 1926.¹⁴²⁰ *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. **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.¹⁴²¹ She died on 26 July 1871 in Tucson and was buried the same day.¹⁴²²

Hilario Gallego and María Maldonado were the parents of four children:

- i. **Antonio Gallego** was born in November 1893 in Arizona.
- ii. **Esquipulo Gallego** was born in July 1890 in Arizona.
- iii. **Manuel Gallego** was born in July 1898 in Arizona.
- iv. **Francisco Gallego** was born in February 1900 in Arizona.

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 Rodríguez and Carabineer Manuel Orozco.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.¹⁴²⁴

Isidro was married prior to 1831 to **Guadalupe Elías**. Guadalupe was probably the daughter of Cornelio Elías and Concepción Apodoca. In 1831, Isidro was in the Mexican military in the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife and son Ramón.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 1847.¹⁴²⁶ On 2 January 1848 in Tucson, the couple were godparents to Pedro Carlos Ysidro Ruelas, son of Pedro Ruelas and Trinidad Orozco.¹⁴²⁷ On 26 May 1848, Isidro was among the men who

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¹⁴¹⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:422-423.

¹⁴¹⁶Pima County Misc. Records 1:97.

¹⁴¹⁷Hilario Gallego household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 58, dwelling 671, family 670.

¹⁴¹⁸Negley and Lindley 1994:28.

¹⁴¹⁹Elario Gallego household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tanque Verde, ED 46, sheet 30A.

¹⁴²⁰Gallego 1935.

¹⁴²¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:130.

¹⁴²²St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:55.

¹⁴²³AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February 1817.

¹⁴²⁴AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

¹⁴²⁵McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, page 1 column 3.

¹⁴²⁶Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 12, no. 24, AHS/SAD.

¹⁴²⁷Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 192.

could vote in Tucson.¹⁴²⁸ The 1848 census reveals that Isidro and Guadalupe were living with their children Ramón, Concepcion, María, José, and Mario.¹⁴²⁹ 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.*¹⁴³⁰

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?).¹⁴³¹ Isidro took up and improved a parcel of the land on the north side of the Plaza de la Mesilla in 1862.¹⁴³²

In 1864, Isidro lived with his son José, daughter María, and an 11-year-old girl named Juana Gallegos, who was probably a relative.¹⁴³³ Isidro was working as a laborer that year.

Isidro Gallegos and Guadalupe Elías were the parents of six children¹⁴³⁴:

- 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).¹⁴³⁵
- 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 Martinez and Catalina Guevara.¹⁴³⁶
- v. **Hilario Gallegos** was born on 14 January 1850 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.¹⁴³⁷
- 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.¹⁴³⁸ On 20 January 1856 he helped measure Fernando Galas's lot in Tucson and witnessed the creation of a title document.¹⁴³⁹

José Gallegos was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817.¹⁴⁴⁰ 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 1818.¹⁴⁴¹ 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.¹⁴⁴²

¹⁴²⁸ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

¹⁴²⁹ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7..

¹⁴³⁰ Gallego 1935:75.

¹⁴³¹ Isidro Gallegos household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 16, dwelling 155, family 161.

¹⁴³² Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 47, no. 93, AHS/SAD.

¹⁴³³ 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 731-734.

¹⁴³⁴ Officer 1989:324.

¹⁴³⁵ José Gallego file, AHS/SAD.

¹⁴³⁶ Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 176, no. 194.

¹⁴³⁷ Gallego 1935:75.

¹⁴³⁸ Officer 1989:332.

¹⁴³⁹ Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:2-3.

¹⁴⁴⁰ Dobyns 1976:160.

¹⁴⁴¹ AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

¹⁴⁴² Tubac Register M, page 8V; Mission 2000 database.

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.¹⁴⁴³ 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.¹⁴⁴⁴ 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 1864.¹⁴⁴⁵ In March 1867, José and Francisca lived with their children in Tucson- Juana, Cayetano, Carmel, Mercedes, and Refugia.¹⁴⁴⁶

In 1870, José and Francisca lived in Tucson with their children (Juana, Caitana, Carmil, 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.¹⁴⁴⁷ Francisca died on 26 July 1876 and was buried in Tucson on the following day.¹⁴⁴⁸ 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.¹⁴⁴⁹
- 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.¹⁴⁵⁰
- 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.¹⁴⁵¹

Juan Gallegos was married prior to 1780 to **María del Rosario**.¹⁴⁵² He was a soldier in 1791 and 1792. He had a 2 peso debit in his account in 1791 and a 51 peso credit the following year.¹⁴⁵³ He was still living at the Presidio in 1797, married to **María Burruel**. In 1797, Juan was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife and two sons.¹⁴⁵⁴

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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¹⁴⁴³Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:47-48.

¹⁴⁴⁴Jose A. Gallegos household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 9, dwelling 93, family 92.

¹⁴⁴⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:12.

¹⁴⁴⁶1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1040-1046.

¹⁴⁴⁷Jose Gallego household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 21, dwelling 232, family 232.

¹⁴⁴⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:120.

¹⁴⁴⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:15.

¹⁴⁵⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:102-103.

¹⁴⁵¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:23 no. 199.

¹⁴⁵²McCarty 1976:122.

¹⁴⁵³AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

¹⁴⁵⁴Collins 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 Burruel and Jesús María Ortiz witnessed the ceremony. Reyes was a resident of Hermosillo and was the son of Domingo Durazo and Antonia Valenzuela.¹⁴⁵⁵ A Reyes Durazo 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. **Benjamin Altamirano** was born in March 1895 in Arizona.

María 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 Urias**. 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 Urias [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

¹⁴⁵⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:64.

¹⁴⁵⁶T. D. Jones household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 79, dwelling 883, family 883.

¹⁴⁵⁷R. Durazo household, 1880 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 39, SD 1, page 46, household 399.

¹⁴⁵⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:171.

¹⁴⁵⁹Negley and Lindley 1994:2.

¹⁴⁶⁰Gavino Altamirano household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier Precinct 2, ED 46, sheet 198A.

¹⁴⁶¹Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, State Index no. 357.

¹⁴⁶²Arizona State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, State File No. 465, Local Registrar’s No. 400.

¹⁴⁶³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:254.

¹⁴⁶⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:29.

¹⁴⁶⁵Holder 1992:67.

¹⁴⁶⁶Antonio Urias household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 23, dwelling 245, family 245.

parents.¹⁴⁶⁷ Antonio purchased a deed from the Village of Tucson for Lot 9 of Block 220 on 11 September 1872.¹⁴⁶⁸ 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 \$400.¹⁴⁶⁹

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 \$650.¹⁴⁷⁰ On the same day the couple sold another portion of these two lots to Maximo Zúñiga for \$500.¹⁴⁷¹ 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.¹⁴⁷²

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.¹⁴⁷³

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.¹⁴⁷⁴

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....".¹⁴⁷⁵

Macaria died on 21 September 1909 at 133 Cushing Street in Tucson from an abdominal tumor: "*distension too great to determine organ involved*".¹⁴⁷⁶ She was buried at Holy Hope Cemetery in an unmarked grave.¹⁴⁷⁷

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.¹⁴⁷⁸
- 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.¹⁴⁷⁹
- 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.¹⁴⁸⁰
- 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.¹⁴⁸¹

¹⁴⁶⁷Ramon Gallego household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 39, dwelling 442, family 441.

¹⁴⁶⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:51-53.

¹⁴⁶⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 3:568-571.

¹⁴⁷⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 7:346-348.

¹⁴⁷¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 7:346-348.

¹⁴⁷²Holder 1992.

¹⁴⁷³Holder 1992:65.

¹⁴⁷⁴Macaria Urias household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 48, sheet 21A.

¹⁴⁷⁵Holder 1992:69.

¹⁴⁷⁶Death Certificate, Arizona Territorial Board of Health, Pima County, September 1909, no. 861.

¹⁴⁷⁷Holder 1992:65.

¹⁴⁷⁸St. Augustine Church Baptisms, 1:70.

¹⁴⁷⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:109.

¹⁴⁸⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:165.

¹⁴⁸¹St. 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 María 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

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¹⁴⁸²St. 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 on 13 December 2007.

¹⁴⁸³Holder 1992:70.

¹⁴⁸⁴Holder 1992:5-23.

¹⁴⁸⁵Holder 1992:5-24.

¹⁴⁸⁶Holder 1992:5-24.

¹⁴⁸⁷Holder 1992:5-25.

¹⁴⁸⁸Holder 1992:5-26.

¹⁴⁸⁹Return of a Death, City of Tucson, No. of Burial Permit 2003; Holder 1992:71.

¹⁴⁹⁰Holder 1992:5-30.

¹⁴⁹¹Holder 1992:72.

¹⁴⁹²Holder 1992:5-34.

¹⁴⁹³Holder 1992:74.

¹⁴⁹⁴AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 18 on 16 March 1848, suggesting an 1830 birth date.

¹⁴⁹⁵Ramón Gallegos file, AHS/SAD.

¹⁴⁹⁶AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.

¹⁴⁹⁷AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

¹⁴⁹⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:2-3.

¹⁴⁹⁹St. 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).¹⁵⁰³ On 12 May 1869, the couple were godparents to Corivio Armenta, son of Josefa Armenta.¹⁵⁰⁴

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 It is not known when he died.

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.¹⁵⁰⁹ 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**.¹⁵¹⁴ 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- Bralio Jr., Francisco, and a daughter “J.”.¹⁵¹⁵ Braulio is listed as a blacksmith in the 1897 City

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¹⁵⁰⁰Cosulich 1940.

¹⁵⁰¹1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 832-838.

¹⁵⁰²1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 564-570.

¹⁵⁰³1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1155-1162.

¹⁵⁰⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:104.

¹⁵⁰⁵Cosulich 1940.

¹⁵⁰⁶Ramon Gallego household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 39, dwelling 442, family 441.

¹⁵⁰⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:750-751.

¹⁵⁰⁸Holder 1992:47.

¹⁵⁰⁹Holder 1992:48.

¹⁵¹⁰Juana Gallego household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 49, sheet 4A.

¹⁵¹¹Death Certificate, City of Tucson, July 1904 no. 605.

¹⁵¹²Holder 1992:45.

¹⁵¹³Holder 1992:16.

¹⁵¹⁴Negley and Lindley 1994:23.

¹⁵¹⁵Braulio Elias household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 6, page 3, no dwelling or family number.

- Directory of Tucson. On 23 April 1910, the couple lived at 134 Jackson Street with Braulio working as a blacksmith.¹⁵¹⁶ In 1920, Braulio and Isabel lived at 136 Sabino Street in Tucson. Braulio worked as a wood dealer.¹⁵¹⁷ Braulio died on 3 July 1926 at 136 W. Jackson Street in Tucson from a heart attack.¹⁵¹⁸ Ysabel died on 17 November 1941 in Tucson. She and Braulio are buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.¹⁵¹⁹
- 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.¹⁵²⁰ Juan was married to **Domitila (Teofila) Padilla**.¹⁵²¹
  - v. **Juan Ramón Gallegos** was born in July 1865. He was baptized on 7 February 1866 with Reyes Mendoza and María Cruz acting as his godparents.¹⁵²² Ramón was married to **Margarita Aroz**.¹⁵²³
  - 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.¹⁵²⁴ Antonio was married to **Matilde Cruz**.¹⁵²⁵
  - 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.¹⁵²⁶ Pedro was married to **Refugio Uranga**.¹⁵²⁷ Pedro also used the surname **Galles**.
  - viii. **José Francisco de Paula Gallegos** was born on 1 April 1871. He was baptized on 2 April 1871.¹⁵²⁸ He died on 16 August 1871 in Tucson and was buried the next day.¹⁵²⁹
  - 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.¹⁵³⁰ This child died on 15 September 1875 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery the following day.¹⁵³¹

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.¹⁵³² Salvador was still a soldier at the Presidio on 1 September 1800.¹⁵³³ In February 1802 he was stationed in Tucson.¹⁵³⁴ 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 carbineer on 18 December 1810. He began to receive an extra six reales on 1

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¹⁵¹⁶Braulio Elías household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 106, sheet 12B, dwelling 228, family 229.

¹⁵¹⁷Braulio Elías household, 1920 US census, Pima County, Tucson, ED 100, page 3B, dwelling 65, family 76.

¹⁵¹⁸Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, July 1926 no. 824.

¹⁵¹⁹Holder 1992:50-51.

¹⁵²⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:17 no. 149.

¹⁵²¹Holder 1992:51.

¹⁵²²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:27 no.1.

¹⁵²³Holder 1992:51-52.

¹⁵²⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:50.

¹⁵²⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, page 64, no.962; Holder 1992:52.

¹⁵²⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:103.

¹⁵²⁷Holder 1992:52.

¹⁵²⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:149.

¹⁵²⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:55.

¹⁵³⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:184.

¹⁵³¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:105.

¹⁵³²AGN 243; McCarty 1976:122; Collins 1970:18; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83, AHS/SAD.

¹⁵³³McCarty 1976:118.

¹⁵³⁴AGI, 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 1812. He was the first corporal beginning on 12 September 1813.¹⁵³⁵ On 1 January 1817, Salvador was a Corporal, Brevet Sergeant, with a nine reales bonus. He was working on the coast.¹⁵³⁶ He returned from fighting the insurgents on 10 June 1817.¹⁵³⁷ He was promoted to Sergeant on 20 November 1817.¹⁵³⁸ In August and November 1818 he was helping to guard the horse herd.¹⁵³⁹

GAMEZ

Pedro Gamez was a member of the Light Troop in 1778. He had a 59 peso credit in his account.¹⁵⁴⁰

GAMUNEZ

Joaquín Gamunez was the 1st Corporal at the Presidio in 1778. He had a one peso credit in his account at the time.¹⁵⁴¹

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.¹⁵⁴²

Fernando García was married to **Claudia Piña**. In early 1848 the couple and their son Rosario lived in Tucson.¹⁵⁴³ On 26 May 1848, Fernando was among the men who could vote in Tucson.¹⁵⁴⁴ Fernando García and Claudia Pina 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.¹⁵⁴⁵

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.¹⁵⁴⁶ 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).¹⁵⁴⁷ He was

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¹⁵³⁵McCarty 1976:122-123.

¹⁵³⁶Dobyns 1960:160.

¹⁵³⁷McCarty 1976:122.

¹⁵³⁸AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.

¹⁵³⁹AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

¹⁵⁴⁰Dobyns 1976:156.

¹⁵⁴¹Dobyns 1976:155.

¹⁵⁴²Collins 1970:22; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

¹⁵⁴³AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

¹⁵⁴⁴AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

¹⁵⁴⁵Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 120, no. 156.

¹⁵⁴⁶Officer 1989:269.

¹⁵⁴⁷Officer 1989:276.

promoted to chief inspector of the military colonies in the region shortly afterwards.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.¹⁵⁴⁹ García was still stationed at the military colony in January through September 1855. At that time he was serving with the boundary escort.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.¹⁵⁵¹

Ramón García was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was serving with the pack train.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 1818.¹⁵⁵³

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.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.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.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.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.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.¹⁵⁵⁹ He was in Tucson in February 1802.¹⁵⁶⁰ This may be the same Francisco Gauna

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¹⁵⁴⁸Officer 1989:277.

¹⁵⁴⁹Officer 1989:277.

¹⁵⁵⁰Officer 1989:280, 331, 391.

¹⁵⁵¹McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2 column 2.

¹⁵⁵²Dobyns 1976:160.

¹⁵⁵³AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

¹⁵⁵⁴AGS, Section 7047, document 10.

¹⁵⁵⁵AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

¹⁵⁵⁶AGS, Section 7047, document 10.

¹⁵⁵⁷McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.

¹⁵⁵⁸Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL microfilm 811, roll 1.

¹⁵⁵⁹AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

¹⁵⁶⁰AGI, 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.¹⁵⁶¹

GERMAN

Manuel German was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791. He had a 102 peso debt in his account.¹⁵⁶²

GOMEZ

Bernardo Gomez was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in February 1802.¹⁵⁶³

GONGORA

José Joachim 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.¹⁵⁶⁴ On 24 December 1783 he had a 33 peso debit.¹⁵⁶⁵

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.¹⁵⁶⁶ Angel lived in Tucson in 1867.¹⁵⁶⁷ On 3 June 1870, Angel lived with his brother Concepcion Gonzales' family in Tucson. He was working as a laborer.¹⁵⁶⁸ Angel died in February 1871, aged 32 years, and was buried on 21 February 1871 in Tucson.¹⁵⁶⁹

Antonio Gonzáles was a soldier stationed in Tucson in February 1802.¹⁵⁷⁰ He was still there from 1 January 1817 through December 1818. He was due a nine reales bonus but was listed as an invalid.¹⁵⁷¹ 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.¹⁵⁷²

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

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¹⁵⁶¹AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

¹⁵⁶²AGS, Section 7047, document 6.

¹⁵⁶³AGI, GUAD 294.

¹⁵⁶⁴AGI, GUAD 280, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, October-December 1800.

¹⁵⁶⁵Dobyns 1976:155, 157.

¹⁵⁶⁶Urtosa Castro household, 1860 US census, Arizona, New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 14, dwelling 132, family 135.

¹⁵⁶⁷Angel Gonzales, 1867 Arizona Territorial census, Tucson, Pima County, line 77.

¹⁵⁶⁸Concepcion Gonzales household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 12, dwelling 133, family 133.

¹⁵⁶⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:49.

¹⁵⁷⁰AGI, GUAD 294.

¹⁵⁷¹Dobyns 1976:160; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

¹⁵⁷²McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 3.

with her parents in Tucson. Concepcion worked as a silversmith.¹⁵⁷³ 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.¹⁵⁷⁴ 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.¹⁵⁷⁵ The family has not been located on the 1910 census.

Concepcion Gonzáles 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.¹⁵⁷⁶
- 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.¹⁵⁷⁷
- iii. **María Alcaria Gonzáles** was born circa September 1865 and was baptized on 5 March 1866. Her godparents were Francisco Castro and Vicenta Ruelas.¹⁵⁷⁸
- 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.¹⁵⁷⁹
- 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 Maria Juana Granillo.¹⁵⁸⁰
- vi. **Narcisco Gonzáles** was born on 29 October 1870 and was baptized on 31 October 1870. His godparents were Angel Gonzáles and Felipa Mariscal.¹⁵⁸¹ He died on 7 June 1877 in Tucson and was buried the same day.¹⁵⁸²
- 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.¹⁵⁸³
- viii. **Candelario Gonzáles** was born circa 1874. He died on 6 June 1877 and was buried the same day.¹⁵⁸⁴
- ix. **Angelita Gonzales** was born in August 1884 in Arizona.
- x. **Concepcion Gonzales** was born in December 1886 in Arizona.

Espiritu Gonzáles was an adult living in the household of Francisco Díaz and his wife Bernarda Gonzáles in 1831.¹⁵⁸⁵

Francisco Gonzáles was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 63 peso debit in his account.¹⁵⁸⁶

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¹⁵⁷³Concepcion Gonzales household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 14, dwelling 134, family 138.

¹⁵⁷⁴Concepcion Gonzales household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 12, dwelling 133, family 133.

¹⁵⁷⁵Concepcion Gonzales household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Redington Precinct No. 5, ED 46, sheet 25B,d dwelling 506, family 579.

¹⁵⁷⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:13 no.107.

¹⁵⁷⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:6 no.50.

¹⁵⁷⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:36 no.45.

¹⁵⁷⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:51.

¹⁵⁸⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:90.

¹⁵⁸¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:135.

¹⁵⁸²St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:135.

¹⁵⁸³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:196.

¹⁵⁸⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:135.

¹⁵⁸⁵McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson Presidio, page 2, column 2.

¹⁵⁸⁶Dobyns 1976:158.

Geronimo Gonzáles was born circa 1805/1806.¹⁵⁸⁷ He was a soldier living by himself at Tucson in 1831.¹⁵⁸⁸ He was married between 1831 and 1845 to **Trinidad Pacheco**. Geronimo signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845.¹⁵⁸⁹ On 29 August 1845 in Tucson, the couple were godparents to an Apache named María Antonio.¹⁵⁹⁰ On 2 September 1845, Geronimo was godparent with Ramona Urias to María del Carmen Esquipulas Vilderray, daughter of José María Vilderray and Rafaela Flores.¹⁵⁹¹

On 16 March 1848, Geronimo contributed money to the National Guard.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.¹⁵⁹³ Geronimo signed a petition on 6 February 1850 asking that a resident priest be sent to Tucson.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 [Burrue?].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.¹⁵⁹⁶

Guadalupe Gonzáles was born circa January 1831-1834, daughter of Juan Gonzáles and Ramona Ruelas.¹⁵⁹⁷ Guadalupe was married to **Lorenzo Renteria**.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.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.¹⁶⁰⁰

On 17 June 1870, the couple lived in Tucson with their four children: Antonia, Humecindo, Julian, and Cleofa. Lorenzo worked as a farmer and owned \$1,200 in real estate and \$800 in personal property.¹⁶⁰¹ Lorenzo participated in the April 1871 Camp Grant Massacre.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.¹⁶⁰³ Guadalupe died from cancer of the esophagus and old age on 5 March 1903 at 196 S. Main in Tucson.¹⁶⁰⁴

¹⁵⁸⁷ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 42 on 16 March 1848.

¹⁵⁸⁸ McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson Presidio, page 2, column 3.

¹⁵⁸⁹ Officer 1989:182.

¹⁵⁹⁰ Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 175, no. 189.

¹⁵⁹¹ Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 175, no. 192.

¹⁵⁹² AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.

¹⁵⁹³ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

¹⁵⁹⁴ Officer 1989:385.

¹⁵⁹⁵ Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 175, no. 187.

¹⁵⁹⁶ Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 192.

¹⁵⁹⁷ Holder 1992:34.

¹⁵⁹⁸ Holder 1992:34.

¹⁵⁹⁹ 1864 Territorial Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 559-564.

¹⁶⁰⁰ Lorenzo Renteria household, 1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 240-246.

¹⁶⁰¹ Florenzo Renteria household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 68, dwelling 769, family 769.

¹⁶⁰² Camp Grant Massacre Ephemera file, AHS/SAD.

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.¹⁶⁰⁵ Julian died from pulmonary tuberculosis at 200 South Main Street in Tucson on 20 January 1902.¹⁶⁰⁶
- iii. **María 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.¹⁶⁰⁷
- 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 Elías and Ma. Jesús Oroasco.¹⁶⁰⁸
- vi. **María Luciana Cleofas Renteria** was born on 7 January 1869. She was baptized on 11 January 1869 with Rafael Rodríguez and Dionisia Bildarray as her godparents.¹⁶⁰⁹
- vii. **María Porta Renteria** was born on 11 September 1871 [?]. She was baptized in Tucson on 11 September 1871 with Clara Martínez as her godmother.¹⁶¹⁰

José Antonio Gonzáles was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791. He had a 10 peso debt in his account.¹⁶¹¹ 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.¹⁶¹² He purchased a field from Marcos Castro.¹⁶¹³ 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.¹⁶¹⁴ 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.¹⁶¹⁵ 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.¹⁶¹⁶

José María witnessed José Gregorio Martínez's enlistment papers on 11 August 1792.¹⁶¹⁷ 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.¹⁶¹⁸ He was in Tucson in February 1802.¹⁶¹⁹ José was a Sergeant at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He

¹⁶⁰⁴Return of a Death, City of Tucson, Record No. 65, Burial Permit No. 1963.

¹⁶⁰⁵Julian Renteria household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 48, sheet 19B.

¹⁶⁰⁶Return of a Death, City of Tucson, Record No. 1489.

¹⁶⁰⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:12 no. 103.

¹⁶⁰⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:5 no. 41.

¹⁶⁰⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:90.

¹⁶¹⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:161.

¹⁶¹¹AGS, Section 7047, document 6.

¹⁶¹²Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

¹⁶¹³Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 80, AHS/SAD.

¹⁶¹⁴Mission 2000 database, Suamca Book, page 57.

¹⁶¹⁵AGN 253, page 234.

¹⁶¹⁶AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

¹⁶¹⁷McCarty 1976:125.

¹⁶¹⁸Collins 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.¹⁶²⁰ José was declared an invalid on 16 October 1817.¹⁶²¹ He was an invalid in June 1818 and was receiving a 112 reales bonus.¹⁶²²

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**.¹⁶²³

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.¹⁶²⁴ was married prior to 1831 to **Dolores Martínez**. In 1831, the couple and their five probable children lived in a civilian household in Tucson.¹⁶²⁵ A Juan González was the Justice of the Peace in Tucson on 20 April 1834.¹⁶²⁶ 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.¹⁶²⁷ 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 1834.¹⁶²⁸ Gonzalez wrote a report praising the peaceful Apaches' help in the expedition.¹⁶²⁹

Juan Gonzáles and Dolores Martinez were the parents of five children:

- i. **Ignacia Gonzáles** 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.¹⁶³⁰ In 1831, Juan was a soldier in the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife.¹⁶³¹ In 1848, Juan and Ramona lived with the child Guadalupe in Tucson.¹⁶³² 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.¹⁶³³ Ramona has not been located in the 1870 census. Ramona is reported to have died in 1888.¹⁶³⁴

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¹⁶¹⁹AGI, GUAD 294.

¹⁶²⁰Dobyns 1976:160.

¹⁶²¹AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, November 1817.

¹⁶²²AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June 1818.

¹⁶²³McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 1.

¹⁶²⁴Officer 1989:119.

¹⁶²⁵McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 2.

¹⁶²⁶McCarty 1997:38.

¹⁶²⁷Officer 1989:127.

¹⁶²⁸McCarty 1997:45; Officer 1989:129.

¹⁶²⁹Officer 1989:130.

¹⁶³⁰Holder 1992:34.

¹⁶³¹McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2 column 2.

¹⁶³²AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

¹⁶³³1864 Territorial Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 559-564.

¹⁶³⁴Holder 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 **María Ignacia Orosco**. In 1831, Alejandro was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, three children, and two adults, Ignacia Orosco and Andrea Orosco; probably relatives of his wife.¹⁶⁴⁰ Alejandro Granillo and María 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. **María 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 María Ignacia Orosco. In 1831, Bartolo was living with the couple, his siblings Teodoro and María Dolores Demetria, and two other probable relatives Ignacia Orosco and Andrés Orosco.¹⁶⁴³ Bartolo was married prior to 1845 to **María Burruel**. María 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 María were godparents to a Yuman named José Andrés.¹⁶⁴⁵ Bartolo and María Dolores Acedo were godparents to María Tiburcia Everista Urrea, daughter of José Manuel Urrea and María Josefa Acedo on 31 August 1846 in Tucson.¹⁶⁴⁶ In early 1848 Bartolo and María lived in Tucson with their five

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¹⁶³⁵Holder 1992:34.

¹⁶³⁶Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

¹⁶³⁷McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 3.

¹⁶³⁸Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 80, AHS/SAD.

¹⁶³⁹Officer 1989:332.

¹⁶⁴⁰McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2 column 2.

¹⁶⁴¹Officer 1989:331.

¹⁶⁴²AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189A. The document lists his age as 32 on 16 March 1848.

¹⁶⁴³McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 2.

¹⁶⁴⁴Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 78, field no. 1, AHS/SAD.

¹⁶⁴⁵Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 46, no. 135.

¹⁶⁴⁶Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 76.

children- José, Patricia, Francisco, Juana, and Nasaria.¹⁶⁴⁷ On 26 May 1848, Bartolo was among the men who could vote in Tucson.¹⁶⁴⁸ He was deceased prior to 1862.¹⁶⁴⁹

In 1864, María 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.¹⁶⁵⁰ In March 1867, María lived with her family (Patricia, Andreas, Bartolo and Manuel), her son-in-law Jesús Figueroa, and her granddaughter Ana María Figueroa.¹⁶⁵¹ 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 1868.¹⁶⁵² On the same day, the family sold a field adjoining the town called the “Ojito” to Granville Oury for \$500.¹⁶⁵³

In June 1870, María 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.¹⁶⁵⁴ On 31 March 1871, María sold a field to her daughter Patricia and son-in-law Jesús Figueroa.¹⁶⁵⁵ 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 \$150.¹⁶⁵⁶ 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.¹⁶⁵⁷

María was living with her daughter Juana Burruel de Telles in June 1900, she was one of the oldest residents of Tucson.¹⁶⁵⁸

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 Migual Pacheco and Dolores Acedo.¹⁶⁵⁹
- 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.¹⁶⁶⁰ 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 \$100.¹⁶⁶¹

Domingo Granillo was one of three sergeants stationed at the Tucson Presidio in April 1804.¹⁶⁶²

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¹⁶⁴⁷ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Tome 259, document 7

¹⁶⁴⁸ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

¹⁶⁴⁹ Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 66, no. 121, AHS/SAD.

¹⁶⁵⁰ 1864 Territorial Census, Arizona Territory Pima County, Tucson, lines 684-689.

¹⁶⁵¹ 1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1235-1241.

¹⁶⁵² Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:209-210.

¹⁶⁵³ Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:213-215.

¹⁶⁵⁴ Maria Burruela household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 33, dwelling 370, family 369.

¹⁶⁵⁵ Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:711-712.

¹⁶⁵⁶ Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:770-772.

¹⁶⁵⁷ Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:73-76.

¹⁶⁵⁸ Juna Telles household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson Precinct 1, ED 46, sheet 2B.

¹⁶⁵⁹ Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 174, no. 184.

¹⁶⁶⁰ Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811 Roll 1, Book 2, page 169.

¹⁶⁶¹ Maria Burruela household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 33, dwelling 370, family 369.

¹⁶⁶² AGS, Section 7047, document 647.

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.¹⁶⁶³ 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 María 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 “Guardio 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

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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.

¹⁶⁶⁶ Dobyns 1976:160; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

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.

¹⁶⁷⁰ McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 1.

¹⁶⁷¹ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.

¹⁶⁷² AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

¹⁶⁷³ Officer 1989:182.

¹⁶⁷⁴ AGN 243; McCarty 1976:123-124.

¹⁶⁷⁵ AGI, GUAD 294.

at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, working with the pack train. He was granted a six reales bonus.¹⁶⁷⁶ By 1 July 1817 he had been engaged in 18 campaigns during which 195 Apaches had been killed or captured.¹⁶⁷⁷ By June 1818 he had been declared an invalid and was drawing a nine reales bonus.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 Gomez as his godparents.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.¹⁶⁸⁰

On 13 August 1775, he was stationed at the Tubac Presidio where he had a 21 peso credit in his account.¹⁶⁸¹ He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. At the time, he had a two peso debit in his account.¹⁶⁸² Domingo Granillo was married prior to 1778 to **Dolores Meza**.¹⁶⁸³ He was promoted to Carbineer on 17 November 1782.¹⁶⁸⁴ A Carbineer named Domingo Granillo was at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. At that time, he owed 55 pesos.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.¹⁶⁸⁶ He was promoted to Sergeant on 2 July 1794.¹⁶⁸⁷

By 1797, Domingo was the Second Sergeant at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, one son, and two daughters.¹⁶⁸⁸ He was the recruiting officer for the Tucson Presidio in July 1797.¹⁶⁸⁹ 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.¹⁶⁹⁰ Domingo was present at the fort in February 1802.¹⁶⁹¹ He was a Sergeant on 1 January 1803 when he witnessed enlistment papers.¹⁶⁹²

José Domingo Granillo and Dolores Meza were the parents of one child:

- i. **José Antonio Granillo** was born in 1778 in Tucson, Sonora.

José Gerardo Granillo was a member of the Light Troop in 1778. He had a 30 peso credit in his account.¹⁶⁹³

Luis Granillo was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1792. He had a 74 peso debt in his account.¹⁶⁹⁴

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¹⁶⁷⁶Dobyns 1976:160.

¹⁶⁷⁷McCarty 1976:124.

¹⁶⁷⁸AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

¹⁶⁷⁹Mission 2000 database, Guevavi Register page 93.

¹⁶⁸⁰AGS, Section 7047, document 18.

¹⁶⁸¹Dobyns 1976:153.

¹⁶⁸²Dobyns 1976:155.

¹⁶⁸³McCarty 1976:123.

¹⁶⁸⁴AGS, Section 7047, document 18.

¹⁶⁸⁵Dobyns 1976:157.

¹⁶⁸⁶AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

¹⁶⁸⁷AGS, Section 7047, document 18.

¹⁶⁸⁸Collins 1970:18; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83, AHS/SAD.

¹⁶⁸⁹McCarty 1976:119.

¹⁶⁹⁰AGS, Section 7047, document 17.

¹⁶⁹¹AGI, GUAD 294.

¹⁶⁹²McCarty 1976:127.

¹⁶⁹³Dobyns 1976:156.

¹⁶⁹⁴AGS, Section 7047, document 10.

María 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 Cranial* 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.

¹⁶⁹⁶F. H. Fitch household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 17, dwelling 164, family 170.

¹⁶⁹⁷Pima County Book of Records 1864-1865, page 200-201.

¹⁶⁹⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:89-90.

¹⁶⁹⁹Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 3, no. 6, AHS/SAD; Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:89-90.

¹⁷⁰⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:1, no. 3.

¹⁷⁰¹1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 445-450.

¹⁷⁰²1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1136-1139.

¹⁷⁰³Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:209-210.

¹⁷⁰⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:213-215.

¹⁷⁰⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:711-712.

¹⁷⁰⁶Jesús Figuirpa household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Adamsville, page 8, dwelling 90, family 90..

¹⁷⁰⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:711-712.

¹⁷⁰⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:574-575.

¹⁷⁰⁹St. 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

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¹⁷¹⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:43.

¹⁷¹¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:160.

¹⁷¹²St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:94.

¹⁷¹³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:250.

¹⁷¹⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church burials, 1:86.

¹⁷¹⁵Dobyns 1960:176.

¹⁷¹⁶AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

¹⁷¹⁷McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 1.

¹⁷¹⁸McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 1.

¹⁷¹⁹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page. 124, no. 164.

¹⁷²⁰AGS, Section 7047, document 18.

¹⁷²¹Dobyns 1976:156.

¹⁷²²AGS, Section 7047, document 18.

¹⁷²³Dobyns 1976:157.

¹⁷²⁴AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

¹⁷²⁵AGS, Section 7047, document 18.

¹⁷²⁶AGI, GUAD 294.

¹⁷²⁷AGN 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 Banderall. 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 Grivalva**. 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 María 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.

¹⁷³⁰ Juan Grijalva household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 3, dwelling 35, family 31.

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 Grijalva** 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 1808/1809¹⁷⁴³ (or 1824 according to the 1864 census) in Sonora, Mexico. In 1831, a Crisanto Grijalva was living in the household of José Grijalva and Isabel Espina.¹⁷⁴⁴ This Crisanto 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 Orosco/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:

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¹⁷⁴²St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:141.

¹⁷⁴³AGES, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 39 on 16 March 1848.

¹⁷⁴⁴McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.

¹⁷⁴⁵Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 25, AHS/SAD.

¹⁷⁴⁶Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 174, no. 182.

¹⁷⁴⁷AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

¹⁷⁴⁸AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13..

¹⁷⁴⁹McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tubac, household no. 6.

¹⁷⁵⁰Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1.

¹⁷⁵¹Crisanto Grijalva household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 13, dwelling 141, family 145.

¹⁷⁵²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:16, no. 139.

¹⁷⁵³Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 25, no. 47, AHS/SAD.

¹⁷⁵⁴1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1124-1128.

¹⁷⁵⁵1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 792-795.

¹⁷⁵⁶1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 326-329.

¹⁷⁵⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:61.

¹⁷⁵⁸Crecento Grijalva 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 García Rojas in Tucson. His padrinos were Teodoro Marin And Dolores Acedo.¹⁷⁵⁹

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.¹⁷⁶⁰ He was married prior to 1797 to **Ysabel Espinosa**. Francisco was a soldier in 1797 and was living there with his wife, one son, and a daughter.¹⁷⁶¹ In February 1802 he was stationed in Tucson.¹⁷⁶² Francisco owned a field along the Santa Cruz. He died prior to 1852.¹⁷⁶³ Francisco Grijalva and Ysabel Espinosa 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.¹⁷⁶⁴ Francisco purchased a lot of land from Juan Valdez in August 1860.¹⁷⁶⁵ 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, Lorensa, living with the family may be a child from a first marriage or a relative.¹⁷⁶⁶ 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.¹⁷⁶⁷
- 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.¹⁷⁶⁸
- 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.¹⁷⁶⁹

José Grijalva was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was granted a six reales bonus.¹⁷⁷⁰ He was listed as an invalid in June through December 1818.¹⁷⁷¹ This may be the same José Grijalva as José A. Grijalva (below).

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¹⁷⁵⁹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 172.

¹⁷⁶⁰AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

¹⁷⁶¹Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

¹⁷⁶²AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802..

¹⁷⁶³Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 79, field no. 4, AHS/SAD.

¹⁷⁶⁴Officer 1989:331.

¹⁷⁶⁵Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 55, no. 104, AHS/SAD.

¹⁷⁶⁶1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 434-438.

¹⁷⁶⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:16 no. 140.

¹⁷⁶⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:7 no. 63.

¹⁷⁶⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:41.

¹⁷⁷⁰Dobyns 1976:160.

¹⁷⁷¹AGN 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.¹⁷⁷² 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.¹⁷⁷³ José sold a parcel of property to Manuela Usarriga in 1843.¹⁷⁷⁴ The parcel was located on the 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.¹⁷⁷⁵ On 13 May 1846, José and Serafina Grijalva were godparents to a Pima girl, María Rosa at San Xavier.¹⁷⁷⁶ On 12 February 1847 at San Xavier, José and Magna Grijalva were godparents to María Juana Damasia Palomino.¹⁷⁷⁷ He was a judge in Tucson in 1847.¹⁷⁷⁸ On 28 August 1847, José and María de los Angeles Grijalva were godparents to María Ysabel Amparo Grijalva, daughter of Juan Grijalva and María Francisca Ramirez.¹⁷⁷⁹ He was Tucson's last elected mayor during the Mexican Period.¹⁷⁸⁰ [note- there may be two José Grijalvas mingled here].

José Daniel Grijalva was born circa 1798/1799.¹⁷⁸¹ He was married prior to 1831 to **Dolores Vildueca**. In 1831, the couple was living with their daughter Magdalena in a civilian household in Tucson.¹⁷⁸² On 16 March 1848, Jose contributed money to the National Guard.¹⁷⁸³ In 1848, the couple and their daughter Magdalena lived in Tucson.¹⁷⁸⁴ On 26 May 1848, José Daniel was among the men who could vote in Tucson.¹⁷⁸⁵ José Daniel Grijalba and Dolores Vildueca 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.¹⁷⁸⁶

Josefa Grijalva was living in a military household in Tucson in 1831 with a number of other individuals: Concepcion Apodaca, Petra Santa Cruz, Manuel Ygnacio Elías, and Luis Elías. Concepcion was the mother of Manuel Ygnacio and Luis. The relationship between Josefa, Concepcion, and Petra is not known.¹⁷⁸⁷

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¹⁷⁷²McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 2.

¹⁷⁷³Officer 1989:139.

¹⁷⁷⁴Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 51, no. 98, AHS/SAD.

¹⁷⁷⁵Officer 1989:181-182.

¹⁷⁷⁶Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 48, no. 131.

¹⁷⁷⁷Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 125.

¹⁷⁷⁸Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, p.19, no. 92, AHS/SAD.

¹⁷⁷⁹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll no. 1, Book 2, page 169.

¹⁷⁸⁰Officer 1989:181.

¹⁷⁸¹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189, "Listamiento de la Guardia Nacional." The document lists his age as 49 on 16 March 1848.

¹⁷⁸²McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.

¹⁷⁸³AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189, "Listamiento de la Guardia Nacional."

¹⁷⁸⁴AGES, Tamo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

¹⁷⁸⁵AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13, "Expediente que conciene las operaciones..."

¹⁷⁸⁶AGN 243, Report by Arvizo on Payments to Soldiers....

¹⁷⁸⁷McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.

Juan José Grijalva was born circa 1801/1802¹⁷⁸⁸ 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.¹⁷⁸⁹ On 26 May 1848, Juan José was among the men who could vote in Tucson.¹⁷⁹⁰ 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.¹⁷⁹¹

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.¹⁷⁹² In 1864, Juan and his family were living in Tucson, where Juan was farming. He owned personal property worth \$400.¹⁷⁹³ 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.¹⁷⁹⁴ In March 1866 the couple lived with son José Antonio in Tucson.¹⁷⁹⁵

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 \$1,000.¹⁷⁹⁶ Juan died on 26 February 1874, aged 65, and was buried the following day in Tucson.¹⁷⁹⁷ Francisca died on 12 February 1877 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson on the next day.¹⁷⁹⁸

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.¹⁷⁹⁹
- 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.¹⁸⁰⁰

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.¹⁸⁰¹

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.¹⁸⁰² In July and August he was

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 operaciones..."

¹⁷⁹¹ Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 79, field no. 4, AHS/SAD.

¹⁷⁹² Juan Grijalva household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico, population schedule, Tucson, page 3, dwelling 35, family 31.

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 1818.¹⁸⁰³

Urbano Grijalva was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1831, living by himself.¹⁸⁰⁴

GUANA

Antonio Guana was married prior to 1831 to **Gertrudis Corrales**. In 1831, the couple and their son Isidro lived in a civilian household in Tucson.¹⁸⁰⁵ Antonio Guana and Gertrudis Corrales were the parents of one child:

i. **Isidro Guana** was born prior to 1831.

Francisco Guana was married prior to 1797 to **Anna Amado**. In 1797, Francisco was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife and three sons.¹⁸⁰⁶ A Francisco Guana was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, listed as being with the pack train.¹⁸⁰⁷

GUEVARA

Pedro Guevara was living in Tucson in August 1813, when he witnessed a statement made by Manuel de León.¹⁸⁰⁸

GURROLA

Javier Gurrola was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 67 peso debit in his account.¹⁸⁰⁹

Juan María Gurrola was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had an 18 peso debit in his account.¹⁸¹⁰ In 1791 he had a 56 peso debt in his account.¹⁸¹¹

Miguel Gurrola was in the cavalry at Tucson in February 1802.¹⁸¹²

HERNANDEZ

Manuel Hernandez was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 24 December 1783. At the time, he had a 108 peso debt.¹⁸¹³ In 1791 he had a 160 peso debt and in 1792 a 46 peso debt.¹⁸¹⁴ He was married prior to 1797 to **Leonor Corona**. In 1797, Manuel was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife, a son,

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¹⁸⁰³AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

¹⁸⁰⁴McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2 column 2.

¹⁸⁰⁵McCarty 1981; 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.

¹⁸⁰⁶Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

¹⁸⁰⁷Dobyns 1976:160.

¹⁸⁰⁸McCarty 1976:96.

¹⁸⁰⁹Dobyns 1976:158.

¹⁸¹⁰Dobyns 1976:158.

¹⁸¹¹AGS, Section 7047, document 6.

¹⁸¹²AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

¹⁸¹³Dobyns 1976:158.

¹⁸¹⁴AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

and a daughter.¹⁸¹⁵

Manuel Hernandez was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, listed as being sick.¹⁸¹⁶ He was one of three soldiers imprisoned for murdering an Apache. On 12 July 1820, he petitioned to be pardoned.¹⁸¹⁷

HERRAN

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.¹⁸¹⁸

Dolores Herran was born circa 1824-1825 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, son of Francisco Herran and Trinidad Noriega.¹⁸¹⁹ A child by this name was living with the couple in 1831.¹⁸²⁰ On 4 September 1846, Dolores and Mariana Castro were godparents to María Rosalia Rosa Quintero, daughter of Juan Ygnacio Quintero and María Tomasa Musqui [Munguia?].¹⁸²¹ On 26 May 1848, Dolores was among the men who could vote in Tucson.¹⁸²²

Dolores was married prior to 1848 to **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 **María 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.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 1862.¹⁸²⁴ On 15 September 1855, Dolores helped Eustaquio Ramirez measure his property in Tucson.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?].¹⁸²⁶ Dolores sold a lot of land to Miguel Pacheco on 9 Oct 1861.¹⁸²⁷ 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.¹⁸²⁸

In 1864, Dolores farmed in Tucson.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

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¹⁸¹⁵Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

¹⁸¹⁶Dobyns 1976:160.

¹⁸¹⁷AGN 261, page 211.

¹⁸¹⁸AGN, Military Rolls for 1817, Presidio of Tucson, May.

¹⁸¹⁹Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 67, no. 124, AHS/SAD. This document identifies his father.

¹⁸²⁰McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.

¹⁸²¹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 77.

¹⁸²²AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

¹⁸²³McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.

¹⁸²⁴Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 67, no. 124, AHS/SAD.

¹⁸²⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:23-24.

¹⁸²⁶Dolores Herran household, 1860 Census, New Mexico, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory, Tucson, page 15.

¹⁸²⁷Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 6, no. 11, AHS/SAD.

¹⁸²⁸Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 53, no. 100, AHS/SAD.

¹⁸²⁹1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1295-1299.

in Tucson.¹⁸³⁰ In March 1867, the couple lived with two children in Tucson, Santerino and Dolores.¹⁸³¹ On 25 November 1867, Dolores and Anita sold a field property to Leopoldo Carrillo for \$400.¹⁸³² On the same day they also sold Carrillo a property along the San Pedro River for \$300.¹⁸³³ On 19 September 1868, Dolores bought back his field property from Leopoldo Carrillo for \$400.¹⁸³⁴ On 3 September 1869, Dolores, Anita, and Soledad Herran sold a field west of Tucson to Refugio Pacho and Francisco Romero.¹⁸³⁵

The Herrans have not been located on the 1870 US census. José Dolores Herran was buried in Tucson on 26 August 1871.¹⁸³⁶

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 Victoriana Ochoa 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.¹⁸³⁷ Soledad was buried in the Catholic portion of the Court Street Cemetery on 22 August 1886. She had died from consumption.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.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.¹⁸⁴⁰ In early 1848, the couple lived in Tucson. On 26 May 1848, Francisco was among the men who could vote in Tucson.¹⁸⁴¹ Francisco once lived in the convento structure at the Mission of San Agustín.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.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.¹⁸⁴⁴

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¹⁸³⁰1866 Census Arizona Territory Pima County, Tucson, lines 717-720.

¹⁸³¹1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1283-1286.

¹⁸³²Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:186-187.

¹⁸³³Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:187-188.

¹⁸³⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:5-7.

¹⁸³⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:360-361.

¹⁸³⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church burials, 1:55.

¹⁸³⁷J. B. Holt household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 25, dwelling 178, family 256.

¹⁸³⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:21, no. 20. Her age at death was listed as 68, suggesting a 1817/1818 birth date.

¹⁸³⁹Dobyns 1976:160.

¹⁸⁴⁰McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.

¹⁸⁴¹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

¹⁸⁴²Document translated by Kieran McCarty, Archives Diocese of Tucson.

¹⁸⁴³Dobyns 1976:160.

¹⁸⁴⁴McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.

HERRERAS

José Herreras was born about 1804/1808¹⁸⁴⁵ in Tucson, Sonora. In March 1830, José was among the 28 settlers in Tucson who volunteered to fight the Apache.¹⁸⁴⁶ He was married prior to 1824 to **Maria Jesús Elías**.¹⁸⁴⁷ Maria 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.¹⁸⁴⁸ On 1 September 1844, José and Jesús were godparents for Josef Francisco de Paula Saes son of Ygnacio Saes and Magdalena Urrea.¹⁸⁴⁹ On 9 May 1846, José and Gertrudis Herreras were godparents for José Francisco Javier, son of Jesús Castro and Rafaela Burrue.¹⁸⁵⁰ On 28 August 1847, the couple were godparents to María Seferina Luques, daughter of Concepcion Luques.¹⁸⁵¹ In early 1848, the couple and their two children—Ramón and Gertrudis—were living in Tucson.¹⁸⁵² On 26 May 1848, José was among the men who could vote in Tucson.¹⁸⁵³ On 2 July 1852, four mules belonging to him and Juan Elías were taken to Tubac.¹⁸⁵⁴

On 15 September 1855, José testified at a hearing to determine the ownership of a piece of property claimed by Eustaquio Ramirez.¹⁸⁵⁵ On 13 September 1859, the couple sold land to John G. Capron and Hiram Stevens on the east side of Main Street.¹⁸⁵⁶ In 1860 José was a laborer living in Tucson with his wife.¹⁸⁵⁷ In October 1861, José purchased a house and corral from Bernadino Campas on the south side of Calle de la Mesilla.¹⁸⁵⁸ 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.¹⁸⁵⁹ In 1864, José and María were living in Tucson where he worked as a laborer. They owned real estate valued at \$200 and personal possessions worth \$50.¹⁸⁶⁰

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.¹⁸⁶¹ 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.*¹⁸⁶² 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.¹⁸⁶³

¹⁸⁴⁵ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 40 on 16 March 1848.

¹⁸⁴⁶ Officer 1989:119.

¹⁸⁴⁷ Maria Jesus Elias' maiden name is provided by Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 17, no. 32, AHS/SAD.

¹⁸⁴⁸ McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 2.

¹⁸⁴⁹ Magdalena 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.

¹⁸⁵³ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

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.¹⁸⁶⁴ On 20 March 1876, José and Rafaela sold land in Section 15 to Merced Frederico for one dollar.¹⁸⁶⁵ On the same day they sold other land in Section 15 to their son Rafael Herreras for one dollar.¹⁸⁶⁶

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 \$1,000.¹⁸⁶⁷

José was registered to vote in Pima County from 1876 to 1882.¹⁸⁶⁸ 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.¹⁸⁶⁹

He was called the oldest man in Tucson in 1884.¹⁸⁷⁰ José died on 7 September 1887 from fever.¹⁸⁷¹ 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.*¹⁸⁷² Rafaela died in March 1897.¹⁸⁷³

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 Herreras 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.¹⁸⁷⁴

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 Humecinda 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.¹⁸⁷⁵

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.¹⁸⁷⁶ They are all buried in San Xavier Cemetery.

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¹⁸⁶⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:146-147.

¹⁸⁶⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 3:397-400.

¹⁸⁶⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:144-146.

¹⁸⁶⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 7:343-346.

¹⁸⁶⁸Pima County Great Registers.

¹⁸⁶⁹Journals of Private Land Grants, 4:130-131.

¹⁸⁷⁰*El Fronterizo*, 1 February 1884.

¹⁸⁷¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:28.

¹⁸⁷²*Arizona Daily Citizen*, 7 September 1887, 4:1; See also *El Fronterizo*, 10 September 1887 3:2.

¹⁸⁷³*El Fronterizo*, 20 March 1897, 3:4.

¹⁸⁷⁴Martio Herrera household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier Precinct 2, ED 46, sheet 18B, dwelling 358, family 371.

¹⁸⁷⁵Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, State Index No. 621.

¹⁸⁷⁶Arizona State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, State File No. 236, Registered No. 557.

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 1831¹⁸⁸⁵ in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, son of José Herreras and María Jesús Elías. He was married about 1850 to **María 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.¹⁸⁸⁶ In 1859, Rafael owned a lot on the east side of Main Street, south of Calle de la Mesilla.¹⁸⁸⁷

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.¹⁸⁸⁸ 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.¹⁸⁸⁹ 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.¹⁸⁹⁰ On 4 May

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¹⁸⁷⁷Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, State Index No. 602.

¹⁸⁷⁸Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, State Index No. 588.

¹⁸⁷⁹Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, State Index No. 601.

¹⁸⁸⁰Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, State Index No. 574.

¹⁸⁸¹Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, State Index No. 608.

¹⁸⁸²AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 26 on 16 March 1848.

¹⁸⁸³Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 169.

¹⁸⁸⁴*The Arizonian*, 30 June 1859, page 3, column 2.

¹⁸⁸⁵AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 17 on 16 March 1848.

¹⁸⁸⁶AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

¹⁸⁸⁷Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 3, no. 5, AHS/SAD.

¹⁸⁸⁸Rafel Herrera household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 12, dwelling 117, family 117.

¹⁸⁸⁹Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 29, no. 55, AHS/SAD.

¹⁸⁹⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:1 no. 2.

1863, they were godparents to María Barbara Orozco, daughter of Patricia Orozco.¹⁸⁹¹

In 1864, Rafael was a laborer with real estate valued at \$150 and personal property worth \$25.¹⁸⁹² In 1866, Rafael and Rita lived with their children Marteo, Serafina, Melinda [?], and Pablo, in Tucson.¹⁸⁹³ In March 1867, the Herreras lived with their children, Mateo, Serferina, Lucinda, Pablo, and José.¹⁸⁹⁴ On 31 December 1869, Rafael and Rita sold eight acres of field land to John Sweeney for \$150.¹⁸⁹⁵

On 14 June 1870, Rafael and Rita lived with their four children—Mateo, Seferina, 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 \$500.¹⁸⁹⁶ 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).¹⁸⁹⁷

Rita died on 22 February 1876 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson on the next day.¹⁸⁹⁸ On 20 March 1876, Rafael purchased a portion of Section 15 from his parents for one dollar.¹⁸⁹⁹

Rafael was married on 20 August 1876 in the Catholic Church in Tucson to **Fortina/Faustina Federico**.¹⁹⁰⁰ 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.¹⁹⁰¹

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.¹⁹⁰²

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. **Seferina 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 Acedo.¹⁹⁰³ Lucinda died on 22 February 1877 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson the following day.¹⁹⁰⁴
- 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.¹⁹⁰⁵ He was listed as an invalid soldier in February 1802.¹⁹⁰⁶

¹⁸⁹¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:2 no. 17

¹⁸⁹²1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 670-675.

¹⁸⁹³1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 462-467.

¹⁸⁹⁴1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 974-980.

¹⁸⁹⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:321-324.

¹⁸⁹⁶Rafael Erreas household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 48, dwelling 553, family 552.

¹⁸⁹⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:660-661.

¹⁸⁹⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:115.

¹⁸⁹⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:144-146.

¹⁹⁰⁰*Negley and Lindley 1994*, page 35.

¹⁹⁰¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:677-679.

¹⁹⁰²St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:58.

¹⁹⁰³Magdalena Catholic Church Records UAL Film 811 Roll 1.

¹⁹⁰⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:127.

¹⁹⁰⁵Dobyns 1976:156, 158.

¹⁹⁰⁶AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

Ascencion Higuera (also called Apencio, Asencio, and Ascensio) was born about 1800¹⁹⁰⁷ in Sonora. He was married prior to 1831 to **Dolores Siqueiros** (called María 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.¹⁹⁰⁸ Ascencio was in Tucson on 9 March 1847, when a property deed notes he lived along Main Street.¹⁹⁰⁹ 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).¹⁹¹⁰ In early 1848, the couple and their four children—Carmen, Jesús, Loreto, and Brigida—lived in Tucson.¹⁹¹¹ On 26 May 1848, Asencio was among the men who could vote in Tucson.¹⁹¹²

On 3 August 1860, Asencio, 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 José Siqueiros.¹⁹¹³ Dolores lived with her probable daughter-in-law and children in 1864, whereas Ascencio is not listed.¹⁹¹⁴ In 1866, Ascencion (called Juan) and Dolores were living in Tucson with or next door to their widowed daughter Carmen and her children.¹⁹¹⁵ In March 1867, Dolores and Josephita Siqueiros lived with or next door to her son Loreto Higuera.¹⁹¹⁶

In 1870, Ascencion (called Azenso) was listed as a 70-year-old laborer born in Arizona.¹⁹¹⁷ Dolores was listed as 60 years old and also an Arizona native. Ascencion 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, Jesús Burruel, and Carmen Castro, and the two sons of his deceased daughter Brigida, Girardo Castro and Mauricio Castro.¹⁹¹⁸ 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. **Jesús 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 Burruel**.

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

¹⁹⁰⁷AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 48 on 16 March 1848.

¹⁹⁰⁸McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 3.

¹⁹⁰⁹Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 13, deed no. 24, AHS/SAD.

¹⁹¹⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:363-365.

¹⁹¹¹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

¹⁹¹²AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

¹⁹¹³Asencio Aguirre household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 11, dwelling 108, family 107.

¹⁹¹⁴1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Tucson, lines 128-132.

¹⁹¹⁵1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 432-433.

¹⁹¹⁶1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 755-756.

¹⁹¹⁷Azenso Eguirre household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 6, dwelling 66, family 67.

¹⁹¹⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:99-101.

Maria Sosa and José Olguin. He was promoted on 28 December 1779 by Allande. On 12 February 1791, José was declared an invalid. He was lame from a shot wound when his rifle discharged. He had served for 17 years, had been on 30 campaigns, and was planning on remaining in Tucson. He had a 43 peso debt in his account.¹⁹¹⁹

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.¹⁹²⁰ 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.¹⁹²¹ On 30 August 1862 in Tucson, Loreto Higuera and Seraphina Cruz were godparents to Francisco Telles, son of Joaquín Telles and Silveria Montiel.¹⁹²²

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.¹⁹²³ In 1866, Loreto and Serafina were living with their children Carlos, Pedro, Alonia, and Ygnacio in Tucson.¹⁹²⁴ On 17 January 1867, Loreto and Serafina sold a property to Charles Meyers for \$200.¹⁹²⁵ In March 1867, the couple and their children—Pedro, Albenia, Carlos, Ignacio, and Ascencio—lived in Tucson.¹⁹²⁶ On 3 March 1869 Loreto sold property west of Tucson to John B. Allen for \$300.¹⁹²⁷ On 16 October 1869, the couple, along with Ascencion Higuera and Dolores Siqueiros, sold a property in central Tucson to Hampton Brown for \$1,000.¹⁹²⁸

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.¹⁹²⁹ On 2 September 1872, Loreto and his wife sold Lot 6 of Block 206 to Richard Woffenden for \$120.¹⁹³⁰ On the same day he purchased the deed for Lot 6 of Block 206 for \$11.05.¹⁹³¹ On 12 September 1872, Loreto purchased a deed for Lot 1 of Block 211 from the Village of Tucson for \$8.18.¹⁹³² On 10 January 1873 they sold this lot to Richard Woffenden for \$100.¹⁹³³ On 27 October 1875, Loreto and Serafina sold Lot 1 of Block 211 in Tucson to Autumo Gastella for \$250.¹⁹³⁴ On 30 August 1876, Loreto purchased Lot 1 of Block 193 from Ventura Carriel and his wife Dolores Andrada for \$100.¹⁹³⁵ The couple sold part of Lot 1 of Block 193 to Emeterio Anrdada for \$23 on 10 July 1878.¹⁹³⁶ On 19 May 1879, Loreto and Serafina sold Lot 1 of Block 193 in Tucson to Miguel Legarro for \$300.¹⁹³⁷ On 7 June 1879, Loreto purchased a deed for Lot 2 of Block 251 from the

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¹⁹¹⁹Filiacion José Agustín Yguera, AGS, Leg. 7047, page 100, documents 6 and 10.

¹⁹²⁰Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 26, AHS/SAD.

¹⁹²¹Loreto Auguerra household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 11, dwelling 107, family 106.

¹⁹²²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:17 no. 153.

¹⁹²³1864 State Census, Arizona Territory, Tucson, lines 128-132.

¹⁹²⁴1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 656-661.

¹⁹²⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:83-85.

¹⁹²⁶1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 748-754.

¹⁹²⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:377-378.

¹⁹²⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:363-365.

¹⁹²⁹Loretta Eguirre household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 22, dwelling 241, family 241.

¹⁹³⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:66-67.

¹⁹³¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:219-220.

¹⁹³²Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:692-693.

¹⁹³³Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:67-69.

¹⁹³⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 3:204-206.

¹⁹³⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 3:573-576.

¹⁹³⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:384-387.

¹⁹³⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:167-169.

City of Tucson for \$25.¹⁹³⁸

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.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, Loreto, his sisters Jesús and Carmen, and nephews Gerardo and Mauricio sold part of Lot 5 of Block 195 to Richard Woffenden for \$500.¹⁹⁴⁰

Loreto died in February 1913 and is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery in Tucson.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*.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.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.¹⁹⁴⁴
- vi. **Victoriano Felix [Feloz] Higuera** was born on 11 January 1870 in Arizona Territory. On 14 January 1870, Felix was baptized with Albino Ocoboa and Soledad Herran as godparents.¹⁹⁴⁵
- vii. **Estevan Higuera** was born and baptized on 26 December 1871 in Tucson. His godparents were Refugio Pacheco and Paula Cruz.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.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.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.¹⁹⁴⁹ Luis was married to **Guadalupe Martinez** prior to 1797. In that year, Luis was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife.¹⁹⁵⁰

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¹⁹³⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:245-246.

¹⁹³⁹L. Eguerre household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 3, dwelling 16, family 19.

¹⁹⁴⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 10:99-101.

¹⁹⁴¹*Arizona Death Records*, 1.

¹⁹⁴²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:17 no. 154.

¹⁹⁴³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:7, no. 56.

¹⁹⁴⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:67.

¹⁹⁴⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:115.

¹⁹⁴⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:168.

¹⁹⁴⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:238.

¹⁹⁴⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:333.

¹⁹⁴⁹AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

¹⁹⁵⁰Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

Soledad Huerta was an adult living alone in Tucson in a civilian household in 1831.¹⁹⁵¹

IGUAYA [or YGUAYA]

Agustín Iguaya was married prior to 1797 to **Ignacia Medina**. In 1797, the couple lived in a civilian household in Tucson.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.¹⁹⁵³

LEDESMA

Juan Ledesma was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817.¹⁹⁵⁴

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.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.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".¹⁹⁵⁷ On 8 February 1866, Cirilo was a godparent with his sister Librada to Epifanio Urquides, son of Fernando Urquides and Jesús Ramirez.¹⁹⁵⁸ Three days later he and María Sais were godparents to María Ignatia Pacheco, daughter of Miguel Pacheco and Guadalupe Sais.¹⁹⁵⁹ On 1 October 1866 Cirilo was a godparent to Manuel María Pacheco, son of Refugio Pacheco and Paula Cruz.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

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¹⁹⁵¹McCarty 1981:9 household no. 47.

¹⁹⁵²Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

¹⁹⁵³Officer 1989:332.

¹⁹⁵⁴Dobyns 1976:160.

¹⁹⁵⁵Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

¹⁹⁵⁶Magdalena Catholic Church Records, 2:75.

¹⁹⁵⁷Cirilo León, Hayden file, AHS/SAD.

¹⁹⁵⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:28 no. 6.

¹⁹⁵⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:29 no. 8.

¹⁹⁶⁰St. 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 Jouveineau. 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 1889, Eloisa purchased lot 14 of Block 223 in Tucson from Vincente Ferrer and his wife Bonifacia V. de Ferrer for \$1,200.¹⁹⁷³

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

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¹⁹⁶¹ *Arizona Daily Star*, 23 October 1941.

¹⁹⁶² *Arizona Days and Ways Magazine* 1956.

¹⁹⁶³ McGuire 1979:7.

¹⁹⁶⁴ Sacks collection, Arizona Historical Foundation, Arizona State University.

¹⁹⁶⁵ St. Augustine Catholic Church Records, 11.

¹⁹⁶⁶ *Arizona Days and Ways Magazine* 1956.

¹⁹⁶⁷ *Arizona Citizen*, 6 January 1872

¹⁹⁶⁸ Sacks collection, Arizona Historical Foundation, Arizona State University.

¹⁹⁶⁹ *Arizona Citizen*, 9 August 1873.

¹⁹⁷⁰ Cirilio 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.

¹⁹⁷² *Arizona Weekly Star*, 9 June 1881, page 2, column 6.

¹⁹⁷³ Pima County Deeds 25:456-457.

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.¹⁹⁷⁵ In October 1907, the three siblings sold a portion of the land to Gussie Manning for “\$10 and other valuable considerations”.¹⁹⁷⁶ 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.¹⁹⁷⁷ The dairy was one of the first in Tucson and had about 35 cows.¹⁹⁷⁸ Cirilo and Eloisa sold lot 14 of Block 223 to Eloisa’s sister, Ysmael Ferrer de Amado, in 1912 for \$10.¹⁹⁷⁹ 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.¹⁹⁸⁰

Cirilo died on 6 June 1931 at his ranch on Silverbell Road.¹⁹⁸¹ 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”.¹⁹⁸² Eloisa died on 18 May 1935 at the home of her son Antonio following a stroke.¹⁹⁸³ 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.¹⁹⁸⁴

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”.¹⁹⁸⁵

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.¹⁹⁸⁶
- ii. **Francisco (Joseph Frank) León** was born and baptized on 11 March 1873 in Tucson. His godparents were Vicente Ferrer and Margarita Ferrer.¹⁹⁸⁷
- 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.¹⁹⁸⁸
- 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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¹⁹⁷⁵Pima County Deeds 39:429-434.

¹⁹⁷⁶Pima County Deeds 43:689-690.

¹⁹⁷⁷Librada Leon household, 1910 Census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, Tucson Precinct no. 1, ED 96, sheet 10A, dwelling 126, family 128.

¹⁹⁷⁸*Tucson Citizen*, 6 May 1971.

¹⁹⁷⁹Pima County Deeds 54:280-281.

¹⁹⁸⁰C. S. Leon household, 1920 Census, Pima County, Arizona, Tucson, ED 90, SD 2, sheet 4B, dwelling 79, family 81.

¹⁹⁸¹*Arizona Daily Star*, 7 June 1931, 7:1.

¹⁹⁸²*Arizona Daily Citizen*, 8 June 1931, 2:1.

¹⁹⁸³*Arizona Daily Star*, 19 May 1935; *Tucson Citizen*, 20 May 1935.

¹⁹⁸⁴Pima County Probate Court File 6105.

¹⁹⁸⁵Henry 1988.

¹⁹⁸⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:152.

¹⁹⁸⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:202.

¹⁹⁸⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:280.

Ramona Munguia, daughter of Jesús Munguia and Luisa Campas.¹⁹⁸⁹ Cleofa became a member of the 2nd Corona of the Rosary Society in 1867.¹⁹⁹⁰ On 29 October 1867 she was a godparent to Cleotilda Gotas, daughter of Florentino and Gertrudis Gotas.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.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.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 1879.¹⁹⁹⁴ 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,¹⁹⁹⁵ however, she was living in Kansas City, Missouri between 1895 and 1899.¹⁹⁹⁶ 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.¹⁹⁹⁷

Sister Amelia moved to Banning, California prior to 1907 and taught at the St. Boniface School, which was an Indian school.¹⁹⁹⁸ In May 1910, Amelia lived on Country Road in San Geronio, Riverside County, California. She was one of eight Catholic sisters working as a teacher industrial.¹⁹⁹⁹

She died on 14 September 1916 at the St. Boniface School in Banning, California. An obituary prepared for her stated:

*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.*²⁰⁰⁰

The *Arizona Daily Star* reported:

*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.*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.

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¹⁹⁸⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:30 no. 14, no. 16, no. 17.

¹⁹⁹⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Records, 11.

¹⁹⁹¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:58.

¹⁹⁹²List of Premiums Awarded at St. Joseph's Academy on July 1, 1873, *Arizona Citizen*, 5 July 1873, page 3, column 2.

¹⁹⁹³St. Joseph's Academy Exhibition, *Arizona Citizen*, 1 July 1876, page 3, column 3.

¹⁹⁹⁴Note about ceremony, *Arizona Citizen*, 28 April 1877, page 3, column 3; note about sisters taking vows, *Arizona Daily Star*, 1 August 1879, page 3, column 1.

¹⁹⁹⁵Sr. Alberta Cammack, personal communication, November 1999.

¹⁹⁹⁶Pima County Probate Court File 520.

¹⁹⁹⁷Pima County Deeds 39:429-434.

¹⁹⁹⁸Sr. Alberta Cammack, personal communication, November 1999; Pima County Deeds 43:689-690.

¹⁹⁹⁹Sister Frances Mackey household, 1910 US census, Riverside County, California, population schedule, San Geronio, ED 85, SD 8, sheet 10B, dwelling 321, family 321.

²⁰⁰⁰Sister Amelia León file, St. Mary's Hospital Archives, Tucson.

²⁰⁰¹*Arizona Daily Star*, 17 September 1916.

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."²⁰⁰² In July 1876, Francisca was praised for her schoolwork in the Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Drawing and Hairwork at the Academy Exhibition.²⁰⁰³ For the December 1879 Christmas Exhibition at the Academy, Francisca sang, "Erin is my Home," with "much feeling and pathos."²⁰⁰⁴

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 1902.²⁰⁰⁵ In the early 1900s she lived with her sisters at 532 E. 9th Street in Tucson.²⁰⁰⁶ From 1925 to 1939, Francisca lived with her sisters at 124 N. Bean Ave.²⁰⁰⁷ 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.²⁰⁰⁸ 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."²⁰⁰⁹ 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.²⁰¹⁰ 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.²⁰¹¹ 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".²⁰¹²

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²⁰⁰²Exhibition of the Sisters' Academy at Tucson, *Weekly Arizona Miner*, 13 July 1872, page 2, column 4.

²⁰⁰³St. Joseph's Academy Exhibition, *Arizona Citizen*, 1 July 1876, page 3, column 3.

²⁰⁰⁴St. Joseph's Academy, *Arizona Daily Star*, 27 December 1879, page 1, column 2.

²⁰⁰⁵Pima County Deeds 39:429-434, 52:253-255.

²⁰⁰⁶Librada Leon household, 1910 Census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, Tucson Precinct no. 1, ED 96, sheet 10A, dwelling 126, family 128; Tucson city directories 1903-1904, 1914, 1920.

²⁰⁰⁷Tucson City Directories, 1925-1939.

²⁰⁰⁸Arizona State Death Record, 1939, Pima County no. 324; *Arizona Daily Star* 2 July 1939.

²⁰⁰⁹*Tucson Citizen*, 2 July 1939, page 3.

²⁰¹⁰McCarty 1981:42.

²⁰¹¹Officer 1989:298.

²⁰¹²Account 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.²⁰¹³ 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.²⁰¹⁴ 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 1818.²⁰¹⁵ 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 1864.²⁰¹⁶

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.²⁰¹⁷

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".²⁰¹⁸ In 1844, León was a corporal under the command of Captain Comadurán and participated in ventures against attacking Apaches.²⁰¹⁹ 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.²⁰²⁰ 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.*²⁰²¹

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.²⁰²²

In January 1845, León signed a document supporting the existing Mexican government.²⁰²³ On 12 February

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²⁰¹³Officer 1989:324; 1797 Census.

²⁰¹⁴McCarty 1981:6.

²⁰¹⁵Officer 1989:319.

²⁰¹⁶Officer 1989:324.

²⁰¹⁷María León, Francisco León file, Hayden files, AHS/SAD.

²⁰¹⁸*Arizona Citizen*, 15 July 1876.

²⁰¹⁹Officer 1989:178.

²⁰²⁰Cirilo León and Francisco León, Hayden Files, AHS/SAD.

²⁰²¹Tucson Deeds Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, AHS/SAD.

²⁰²²Senate Executive Document No. 59, 50th Congress, 1887, Tres Alamos Grant, page 27.

²⁰²³Officer 1989:182.

1847 Solano and Ramona served as godparents for the baptism of Plácido Narciso Ramires, son of Francisco Ramires and Nicolasa Berdugo.²⁰²⁴ 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.²⁰²⁵

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.²⁰²⁶ 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 Villaloesca.²⁰²⁷ 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".²⁰²⁸ On 16 December 1850, a large group of Apache attacked Tucson. Sergeant León was commended for his courage and valuable service.²⁰²⁹ 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 1855.²⁰³⁰ 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 1857.²⁰³¹

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.²⁰³² 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.²⁰³³ 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).²⁰³⁴ 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.²⁰³⁵

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".²⁰³⁶ 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.²⁰³⁷

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

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²⁰²⁴Magdalena Catholic Church Records 2:125.

²⁰²⁵AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

²⁰²⁶Officer 1989:217.

²⁰²⁷Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, microfilm M-M 381, no. 115.

²⁰²⁸Officer 1989:246.

²⁰²⁹*El Sonorense*, 10 January 1851.

²⁰³⁰Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, microfilm M-M 381, no. 153.

²⁰³¹Officer 1989:300.

²⁰³²Tucson property deeds, Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, AHS/SAD.

²⁰³³Thiel et al.1995.

²⁰³⁴Francisco León, Hayden File, AHS/SAD.

²⁰³⁵Francisco León biographical file; Cirilo León file, Hayden files, AHS/SAD.

²⁰³⁶Michler 1857:118.

²⁰³⁷Francisco Solano León file, AHS/SAD.

shallow Santa Cruz River.²⁰³⁸ 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".*²⁰³⁹

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.²⁰⁴⁰

On 17 May 1863, Francisco and his daughter Librada were godparents for José Mateo Pacheco, son of Refugio Pacheco and María Paula Cruz.²⁰⁴¹ 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 \$12,000.²⁰⁴² León was appointed a City Councilman of Tucson by the Governor of Arizona Territory in May 1864.²⁰⁴³ On 28 June 1864, Francisco and Ramona were godparents to Guillermo Grijalva, son of Antonio Grijalva and Guadalupe Morillo.²⁰⁴⁴ The same day, Francisco and daughter Paz were godparents to an Apache boy named Francisco Xavier.²⁰⁴⁵ 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.²⁰⁴⁶ The following year he was appointed to the Council of the 2nd Legislative Assembly, but resigned and did not attend the session.²⁰⁴⁷

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 1867.²⁰⁴⁸ Also in 1867, Ramona, Cleofa, Paz, and Librada were members of the 2nd

²⁰³⁸Francisco León, Hayden File, AHS/SAD [interview with María León, 1945].

²⁰³⁹Chambers and Sonnichsen 1974:1.

²⁰⁴⁰Francisco León file, Hayden files, AHS/SAD.

²⁰⁴¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:3 no. 27.

²⁰⁴²Pima County Book of Records 1864-1865, page 15.

²⁰⁴³*Arizona Miner*, 25 May 1864.

²⁰⁴⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:25 no. 215.

²⁰⁴⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:25 no. 216.

²⁰⁴⁶Arizona Territory 1865; Farish 1916a:89.

²⁰⁴⁷Arizona Territory 1866, Farish 1916b:149.

²⁰⁴⁸Wagoner 1970.

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 measuirng 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 6th 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

²⁰⁴⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Archives, 11, University of Arizona Special Collections.

²⁰⁵⁰Pima County Deeds 1:215-216.

²⁰⁵¹Pima County Deeds 1:300-301.

²⁰⁵²Pima County Deeds 27:282-283.

²⁰⁵³Farish 1918:124.

²⁰⁵⁴*Arizona Citizen*, 20 April 1872.

²⁰⁵⁵Pima County Deeds 8:177-178, 404-406; 10:262-263, 655; 42:154-155, 263-265; 59:415-416.

²⁰⁵⁶*Arizona Citizen*, 1 November 1873.

²⁰⁵⁷*Arizona Citizen*, 1 November 1873, 9 May 1874.

²⁰⁵⁸*Arizona Citizen*, 21 February 1874.

²⁰⁵⁹Pima County Deeds 27:283-284.

²⁰⁶⁰Francisco León, Hayden File, AHS/SAD.

Lord for giving us the light of day,” “Oh my God, I give you my heart, soul, and body. Vouchsafe to accept in order that Thou, my most sweet and meek Jesús, may possess it.”

One daughter went to the convent school in Tucson and to the Notre Dame College for Girls in San Jose, California.²⁰⁶¹ 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 it was about 1835 or 1836.²⁰⁶²

Three days later Francisco testified in the hearing for the Rancho del San Rafael del Valle: “I...have know[n] 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.²⁰⁶³

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.²⁰⁶⁴ 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 1879.²⁰⁶⁵

In March 1880, Francisco and Ramona sold Andrew Cronley lot 1 of Block 232 for \$150.²⁰⁶⁶ Ramona signed the original deed with her mark (an X). On 25 June 1880 the census enumerator recorded the León family.²⁰⁶⁷ 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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²⁰⁶¹Francisco León, Hayden File, AHS/SAD.

²⁰⁶²Journals of Private Land Claims Vol. 1:167-169.

²⁰⁶³Journals of Private Land Claims Vol. 1:89-90.

²⁰⁶⁴Journals of Private Land Claims 4:117-121.

²⁰⁶⁵Improvements, *Arizona Daily Star*, 10 October 1879, page 2, column 2.

²⁰⁶⁶Pima County Deeds 6:789.

²⁰⁶⁷Fco. S. Leon household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 41, SD 5, page 14, dwelling 119, family 119.

\$200.²⁰⁶⁸ 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.²⁰⁶⁹ 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 1881.²⁰⁷⁰ Francisco León also owned a ranch in the Rincon Mountains and a ranch in the Baboquiveri Mountains.²⁰⁷¹ 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.²⁰⁷² León had registered his brand with Pima County on 3 September 1881.²⁰⁷³

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 \$225.²⁰⁷⁴

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 Elías 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 Elías de León 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.*²⁰⁷⁵

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".²⁰⁷⁶ 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.*²⁰⁷⁷

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²⁰⁶⁸Pima County Deeds 8:180-181, 223-226.

²⁰⁶⁹Pima County Deeds 8:406.

²⁰⁷⁰Pima County Deeds 10:235-236.

²⁰⁷¹Francisco León file, Hayden files, AHS/SAD.

²⁰⁷²Pima County Land Claims 1:688.

²⁰⁷³Pima County Brand Book page 79, Arizona State Archives.

²⁰⁷⁴Pima County Deeds 466-467.

²⁰⁷⁵Pima 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.²⁰⁷⁸

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 1897.²⁰⁷⁹ Ramona settled her husband's estate in April of 1899. She was now legally the owner of a large amount of property.²⁰⁸⁰ 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 \$125.²⁰⁸¹

In 1900 Ramona and her extended family, including son Manuel, daughters Guadalupe, Librada, Francisca, and María; 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.²⁰⁸²

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.²⁰⁸³ Ramona and son Manuel borrowed money from Barron M. Jacobs in March 1900.²⁰⁸⁴

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.²⁰⁸⁵

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 María, 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 María, 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 hereinbefore 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 María 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 María, and direct that they serve without bonds...

Ramona died on 29 April 1902.²⁰⁸⁶ 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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²⁰⁷⁸Pima County Book of Wills, Vol. 2:71; Pima County Probate Court File 520.

²⁰⁷⁹Pima County Deeds 31:37.

²⁰⁸⁰Pima County Deeds 29:773-775.

²⁰⁸¹Pima County Deeds 30:74, 150.

²⁰⁸²Ramona Leon 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 47, SD 11, page 11A, dwelling 219, family 233.

²⁰⁸³Pima County Probate Court File 1367.

²⁰⁸⁴Pima County Mortgages 15:207.

²⁰⁸⁵Pima County Probate Court File 1367.

²⁰⁸⁶Pima County Deeds 39:429-434 gives death date of 22 April; City of Tucson Death Records no. 1628 gives death date of 29 April.

\$5.00, hearse \$10.00, six carryalls \$15.00, grave \$5.00, services \$10.00, candles \$1.00, and hat bands \$1.50).²⁰⁸⁷ 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.²⁰⁸⁸

Francisco Solano León and Ramona Elías 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.
- vi. **Paz León** was born in January 1847 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.
- vii. **Cleofa León** was born circa 1852/1853 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.
- viii. **Manuel León** died as a child.
- ix. **Francisca León** was born on 7 March 1858/1859 in Tucson, Pima County, New Mexico.
- x. **Manuel Solano León** was born about March 1860 in Tucson, Pima County, New Mexico.
- xi. **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.²⁰⁸⁹
- xii. **María Guadalupe Solano León** was born on 14 March 1864 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona.
- xiii. **María Juana (Mary Jane) León** was born on 20 March 1866 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona.
- xiv. **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.²⁰⁹⁰

José León was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817, listed as being sick.²⁰⁹¹ On 19 December 1824, José was elected the first civilian mayor of Tucson.²⁰⁹² In March 1830, he volunteered to fight Apaches.²⁰⁹³ A José Domingo León was an adult living by himself in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831.²⁰⁹⁴

Juan León was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, working with the remount herd.²⁰⁹⁵ 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.²⁰⁹⁶ Juan apparently died between 1831 and 1848. In 1848, Francisca was living in the household of her son Francisco.²⁰⁹⁷ Juan León and Francisca Acuña were the parents of one child:

- i. **Francisco Solano León** was born in 1819 in Tucson, Sonora.

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²⁰⁸⁷Pima County Probate Court File 1367.

²⁰⁸⁸Pima County Probate Court File 1367.

²⁰⁸⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:19 no. 159.

²⁰⁹⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:101.

²⁰⁹¹Dobyns 1976:160.

²⁰⁹²McCarty 1997:1-2.

²⁰⁹³Officer 1989:119.

²⁰⁹⁴McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 2.

²⁰⁹⁵Dobyns 1976:160.

²⁰⁹⁶McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.

²⁰⁹⁷AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

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 María 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 María living at 532 E. 5th 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 (María, 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 María 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

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²⁰⁹⁸Dobyns 1976:160, misspelled as Leonor.

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.

²¹⁰⁴Pima County Deeds 39:429-434.

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.

²¹¹⁰McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 3.

²¹¹¹AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.

patrol he led ran into some Apaches and José Loreto Ramirez killed a warrior.²¹¹² 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 commissary 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.²¹¹³ Manuel was still a Lieutenant at the Presidio on 1 January 1817.²¹¹⁴ He was the commander of the Tucson Presidio in November 1826 and January 1827.²¹¹⁵

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.*²¹¹⁶

Two weeks later masons and other workers were working on the new building.²¹¹⁷ 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.²¹¹⁸ Manuel ended up bringing in 150 two-year-old steers, which brought \$15 per head.²¹¹⁹ 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".²¹²⁰ 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".²¹²¹

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.²¹²² Manuel received a third share of the fields along the Santa Cruz River after his mother's death in 1902.²¹²³

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.²¹²⁴ Solano León remembers him as being "about six feet tall." Manuel died prior to June 1926.²¹²⁵ His wife Lillie died on 20 June 1940 in Los Angeles.

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²¹¹²McCarty 1976:129.

²¹¹³McCarty 1976:94.

²¹¹⁴Dobyns 1976:160.

²¹¹⁵McCarty 1997:6, 9.

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.

²¹²³Pima County Deeds 39:429-434.

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.²¹²⁶

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 good 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.*²¹²⁷

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."²¹²⁸

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 \$313.²¹²⁹

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 Stollars lived in Waterford, Washington County, Ohio, where Peter's father worked as a wagon maker.²¹³⁰ 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. Stall 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.²¹³¹ Guadalupe received lot 7 of Block 49

²¹²⁶St. 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.

²¹²⁹Pima County Probate Court File no. 434.

²¹³⁰Daniel Stollar household, 1880 US census, Washington County, Ohio, population schedule, Waterford, ED 239, SD 7, page 16, dwelling 166, family 187.

²¹³¹Ramona 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 death²¹³². 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.²¹³³

In 1910, Guadalupe and family continued to live with Guadalupe's sisters Librada, Francisca, and María. Peter was working with cattle at the time. The couple had adopted Sadie Filby, a 16-year-old girl.²¹³⁴ 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.²¹³⁵ In June 1926, Guadalupe was living in Los Angeles, California.²¹³⁶ 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 Stoller** 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 Montañón and Leonides Elías as her godparents.²¹³⁷ 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".²¹³⁸

In 1900, María lived with her mother and siblings at 532 W. 9th Street in Tucson.²¹³⁹ She is also listed at that address in the 1903-1904 City Directory and the 1910 census.²¹⁴⁰ María received part of lot 10 of Block 194 and lot 12 of Block 86 with its improvements after her mother's death.²¹⁴¹ In 1904, 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 199.²¹⁴² In 1906, María sold lot 12 of Block 86 to J. Monier for \$10.²¹⁴³

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²¹³²Pima County deeds 39:429-434, 48:405-407.

²¹³³Pima County Deeds 42:283-286.

²¹³⁴Librada Leon household, 1910 Census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, Tucson Precinct no. 1, ED 96, sheet 10A, dwelling 126, family 128.

²¹³⁵Peter A. Stollar household, 1920 US census, Pima County, Arizona, population schedule, Tucson, ED 98, sheet 4A, dwelling 65, family 85.

²¹³⁶Pima County Probate Court File 4060.

²¹³⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:38.

²¹³⁸Francisco León file, Hayden file, AHS/SAD.

²¹³⁹Ramona Leon 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 47, SD 11, page 11A, dwelling 219, family 233.

²¹⁴⁰Librada Leon household, 1910 Census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, Tucson Precinct no. 1, ED 96, sheet 10A, dwelling 126, family 128.

²¹⁴¹Pima County Deeds 39:429-434, 52:255-256.

²¹⁴²Pima County Deeds 36:330-332.

²¹⁴³Pima County Deeds 41:262-263.

In 1914 through 1920, Mary and her sisters Librada and Francisca were still living at that location.²¹⁴⁴ From 1925 to 1946, Mary lived at 124 N. Bean Ave., remaining there after the death of her sisters.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 María 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 María's home as a child in the late 1940s and watching her play the piano. According to Livia León de Montiel, María 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 1948.²¹⁴⁶

*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.*²¹⁴⁷

Ygnacio León was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817.²¹⁴⁸ Ygnacio was one of three soldiers imprisoned for murdering an Apache. On 12 July 1820, he petitioned for a pardon.²¹⁴⁹

LIGANDES

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.²¹⁵⁰

LIRA

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.²¹⁵¹ Juan was a soldier at the Presidio but was stationed in Bacucahi on 1 January 1817. He was granted a six reales bonus.²¹⁵²

LIZARRAGA

José Lizarraga was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1831. He was living by himself when the census was taken.²¹⁵³

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²¹⁴⁴Tucson City Directories 1914, 1920.

²¹⁴⁵Tucson City Directories 1925-1946.

²¹⁴⁶Mary Leon Standard Certificate of Death, Arizona State Department of Health, State File No. 6228, Register's No. 1144; online at <http://genealogy.az.gov>.

²¹⁴⁷Services Wednesday For Mrs. Mary Leon, *Tucson Citizen*, 16 November 1948, page 11, column 3.

²¹⁴⁸Dobyns 1976:160.

²¹⁴⁹AGN 261, page 211.

²¹⁵⁰*El Sonorense*, 23 July 1852.

²¹⁵¹AGN 243, page 347.

²¹⁵²Dobyns 1976:160.

²¹⁵³McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.

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 Tumacàcori 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

Victor Lopez was married to **Leona Rodriguez**. They were the parents of one child:

- i. **José Martin 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.

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²¹⁵⁴McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 2.

²¹⁵⁵McCarty 1976:96.

²¹⁵⁶McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 2.

²¹⁵⁷Dobyns 1976:158.

²¹⁵⁸Dobyns 1976:155.

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.

²¹⁶¹McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 3.

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.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. **María 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 María Romana Ruis.²¹⁶³
- ii. **María 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 Elías.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.²¹⁶⁵ Francisco was later adopted by Solomon Warner and renamed **John Solomon Warner**. John was married to **Josefa 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.²¹⁶⁶

Guadalupe Luque was born circa 1803/1804.²¹⁶⁷ 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.²¹⁶⁸ He contributed money to the National Guard on 16 March 1848.²¹⁶⁹ 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.²¹⁷⁰ He was still a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1831.²¹⁷¹

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.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.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 1792.²¹⁷⁴ 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.²¹⁷⁵

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²¹⁶²McCarty 1981:42 household no. 27.

²¹⁶³Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 174, no. 181.

²¹⁶⁴Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 170.

²¹⁶⁵Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811 Roll 1.

²¹⁶⁶Dobyns 1976:155.

²¹⁶⁷AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 44 on 16 March 1848.

²¹⁶⁸McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 1.

²¹⁶⁹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.

²¹⁷⁰Dobyns 1976:160.

²¹⁷¹McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 3.

²¹⁷²AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, 198B.

²¹⁷³Dobyns 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.²¹⁷⁶ He was a Corporal in 1791 and 1792. He had a seven peso debt in 1791 and a 63 peso credit the next year.²¹⁷⁷ Miguel was still a Corporal at the Tucson Presidio in 1797. He lived in Tucson with a daughter.²¹⁷⁸

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.²¹⁷⁹ 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.²¹⁸⁰ In early 1848 the couple and their child Concepcion lived in Tucson.²¹⁸¹

Zeferino was a Corporal 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, Luisa petitioned Manuel María Gándara, Commander General of Sonora, for a reinstatement of their biweekly allotment of provisions.²¹⁸²

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.²¹⁸³

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.²¹⁸⁴ 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 1847.²¹⁸⁵ On 30 August 1847, Teodoro Marin and Dolores Acedo were godparents to José Nestor Esquipulas

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²¹⁷⁴AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

²¹⁷⁵Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

²¹⁷⁶Dobyns 1976:158.

²¹⁷⁷AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

²¹⁷⁸Collins 1970:18; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83, AHS/SAD.

²¹⁷⁹AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, April 1818.

²¹⁸⁰McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 3.

²¹⁸¹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

²¹⁸²McCarty 1997:120-121.

²¹⁸³McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 3.

²¹⁸⁴Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

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

Augustin 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 Sinoloa. 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:

²¹⁸⁵Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 19, AHS/SAD; Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:179-180.

²¹⁸⁶Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 172.

²¹⁸⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:179-180.

²¹⁸⁸AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

²¹⁸⁹AGN 253, page 233.

²¹⁹⁰Dobyns 1976:160.

²¹⁹¹McCarty 1976:122.

²¹⁹²McCarty 1976:63.

²¹⁹³Dobyns 1976:153.

²¹⁹⁴Dobyns 1976:155, 157, 159.

²¹⁹⁵Officer 1989:332.

²¹⁹⁶Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 191.

²¹⁹⁷AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

²¹⁹⁸Officer 1989:331.

²¹⁹⁹McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 1.

²²⁰⁰AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

- i. **José María Marquez** was a child in 1831.
- ii. **Dolores Marquez** was a child in 1831.

MARTINEZ

Antonio María Martinez was born circa 1798/1799.²²⁰¹ 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.²²⁰² On 29 August 1847 in Tucson, the couple were godparents to María Ygnacia Burrue, daughter of Manuel Burrue and María Francisca Solana Ortega.²²⁰³ On 2 July 1852, a burro belong to Antonio was taken to Tubac.²²⁰⁴

Carlos Martinez was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1791. He had a 30 peso debt in his account.²²⁰⁵ He was living by himself in 1797, next door to José Martinez, a probable relative.²²⁰⁶ He was in Arispe for an Assembly in February 1802.²²⁰⁷ This is probably the Corporal Carlos Martinez who died in Tucson on 9 November 1816.²²⁰⁸

Guadalupe Martinez 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.²²⁰⁹

Guadalupe Martinez was born circa 1826/1834 in Mexico, perhaps the son of Hilaria Martinez. He reportedly moved to Arizona in 1848 and there is a man by that named listed on the 1848 census.²²¹⁰ He was married prior to 1856 to **María Munguía**. Maria was born circa 1835 in Arizona (1860 and 1870 censuses) or Mexico (1880 census). She may have been the daughter of Eugenio Munguía and Ignacia Acuna. A daughter named Maria was living with Eugenio Munguía, his second wife Maxima Acuna, and siblings Ramon, Jesus, Jesus, Antonio, and Antonia on the 1848 census of Tucson.²²¹¹

On 28 July 1860, the couple lived in Tucson in the household of 50-year-old Hilario Martinez, probably Guadalupe's mother. Also in the household were their two children, Juan and Manuel (should be Manuella); a 20-year-old woman, Rita Martinez, and a 36-year-old man, Jose M. Vorduzea.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.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 Martinez who was a native of Sonora and had lived in Arizona for 12 years, and 23-

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²²⁰¹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 49 on 16 March 1848.

²²⁰²Magdalena Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 176, no. 194.

²²⁰³Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 171.

²²⁰⁴AGES, 11-2, carpeton 242.

²²⁰⁵AGS, Section 7047 document 10.

²²⁰⁶Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

²²⁰⁷AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

²²⁰⁸AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1816.

²²⁰⁹McCarty 1981:8 household no. 41.

²²¹⁰The 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.

²²¹¹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

²²¹²Hilario Martinez household, 1860 US census, Arizona County, New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 5, dwelling 49, family 49.

²²¹³Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 70, AHS/SAD.

year-old Rita Martinez. Guadalupe worked as a farmer.²²¹⁴ In 1866, the couple lived with five children in Tucson, Manuela, Juan, Mercedes, Ylaria, and Domingo.²²¹⁵

In 1867, the couple was listed on the Territorial census with their five children, Juan, Manuela, Carmento, Hilario, and Domingo.²²¹⁶ 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.²²¹⁷ 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.²²¹⁸

On 1 June 1870, the couple and seven children—Juan, Manuella, 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.²²¹⁹ 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).²²²⁰ The 1874 school census indicates the couple had four boys and four girls.²²²¹

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.²²²²

Guadalupe Martinez and María 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 María Munguia.²²²³ 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. **María Canuta Martinez** was baptized on 17 October 1861 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory with Manuel Ignatio Elías and Isidora Marquez as her godparents.²²²⁴ She was married to **Fermin Tanori** and (probably) **Octaviano Sanchez**. She died on 9 May 1918 in Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona.²²²⁵
- v. **María Hilaria Martinez** was born circa February 1862. She was baptized on 12 May 1863, aged 15 months, with Francisco Romero and Victoriana Ocoboa acting as her godparents.²²²⁶
- vi. **Dominicus (Domingo) Martinez** was born on 4 August 1864 and was baptized on 8 August 1864. His godparents were José María Robles and Paulina Rodriguez.²²²⁷
- 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.²²²⁸

²²¹⁴Guadalupe Martinez household, 1864 Arizona Territorial Census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 612-619.

²²¹⁵1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 530-536.

²²¹⁶1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 358-365.

²²¹⁷Pima County Land Claims, 1:96.

²²¹⁸Pima County DRE 1:569-571.

²²¹⁹Guadalupe Martinez household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, Tucson, page 2, dwelling 14, family 14.

²²²⁰Pima County DRE 1:5712-572.

²²²¹1874 School Census, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 1, line 26.

²²²²Guadalupe Martines household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Luttrell, ED 41, SD 5, page 27, lines 1-13.

²²²³Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 199.

²²²⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:13 no. 105.

²²²⁵Canuta Martinez, Original Certificate of Death, Arizona State Board of Health, online at <http://genealogy.az.gov/azdeath/017/10172866.pdf>.

²²²⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:3 no. 26.

²²²⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:26 no. 223.

- 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 Alburra [?] 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 Rodriguez 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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²²²⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:42.

²²²⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:76.

²²³⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:24.

²²³¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:111.

²²³²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:174.

²²³³St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:63.

²²³⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:207.

²²³⁵Maxima Gomez., Standard Certificate of Death, Arizona State Board of Health, online at <http://genealogy.az.gov/azdeath/050/10500615.pdf>.

²²³⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:278.

²²³⁷Officer 1989:331.

²²³⁸Jesus M. Martinez, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico territory, population schedule, Lower Santa Cruz Settlements, page 53, dwelling 524, family 510.

²²³⁹Officer 1989:307; *Arizona Daily Star*, 6 September 1908, 1:6; 41st Congress, 1st Session, Document No. 81, page 12.

²²⁴⁰"Apache Raids," *Arizona Daily Citizen*, 3 August 1893, page 4, columns 3-4.

²²⁴¹Pima County Probate File no. 325.

- i. **Dario Martinez** was born 4 February 1861 in Tucson, Dona Ana County, New Mexico Territory.²²⁴² On the 1870 census he is listed as “Dario Amado” and was living with Manuel Amado and Ismael Ferrer and their children in Tucson.²²⁴³ 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.²²⁴⁴ He worked as a cattleman. Dario died on 18 June 1933 in Benson, Cochise County from an “immense” tumor on his neck.²²⁴⁵

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.²²⁴⁶

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.²²⁴⁷ This may be the same individual as Antonio María 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.²²⁴⁸ 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.²²⁴⁹ He 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.²²⁵⁰ He was still a Carbineer at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was granted a nine reales bonus and was stationed in Arizpe.²²⁵¹ By July 1817, José has engaged in 20 campaigns during which 315 Apaches had been killed or captured.²²⁵²

José Manuel Martinez was married to **María Eufrosia 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.²²⁵³

José Manuel Martinez and María Eufrosia 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 Arriquirar conducting the burial ceremony.²²⁵⁴

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²²⁴²Dario 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).

²²⁴³Manuel Amado household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 38, dwelling 430, family 429.

²²⁴⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, copy from Arnold Smith.

²²⁴⁵Dario Martinez Standard Certificate of Death, State File no. 23; online at genealogy.az.gov.

²²⁴⁶AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

²²⁴⁷*El Sonorense*, 23 July 1852.

²²⁴⁸AGN 243, page 339.

²²⁴⁹Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

²²⁵⁰McCarty 1976:125.

²²⁵¹McCarty 1976:124-125; Dobyns 1960:160.

²²⁵²McCarty 1976:125.

²²⁵³McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 2.

José María Martínez was born circa 1806/1811 in Arizona. He was married circa 1833 to **Felipa Yrigoyen**.²²⁵⁵ Felipa was an adult in 1831, when she was living in the household of Don Trinidad Irigoyen and María Tecla Madril in Tubac.²²⁵⁶ José María was the commander of the Tucson Presidio and the second section of the northern line from 1836 to 1838.²²⁵⁷ He served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Mexican military.²²⁵⁸ He had signed the peace treaty with the Pinal Apaches on 5 March 1836.²²⁵⁹ On 28 January 1837, Pinal Apaches reported to José the subversive activities of the Janeros.²²⁶⁰ In the summer of 1837 José dealt with Chief Azul of the Pima. Martínez 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. Martínez refused the reward the Azul went to Teodoro Ramirez to complain.²²⁶¹ On 4 November 1837, José wrote a letter to the Commander General of Sonora, Ignacio Elías 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.²²⁶² José retired from the military in 1838 and was granted land in Tubac by the Presidio commander Don José María Villavacencua. Martínez 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 1838.²²⁶³ Martínez sold a property to Joaquín Burruel in Tucson, although the date of the sale is unknown.²²⁶⁴

In February 1843, Martínez participated in an expedition against rebellious Papagos.²²⁶⁵ In January 1845, Martínez was among the six men in Tubac who signed three resolutions.²²⁶⁶ 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.²²⁶⁷

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.²²⁶⁸ José remained there, except for a six-month-stint when the family moved further west or to Soni, Sonora to escape Apache raids.²²⁶⁹ Martínez' 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.²²⁷⁰

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.²²⁷¹ Martínez was given the keys of the San Xavier and Tumacacori churches when the Mexican military evacuated the area in the spring of

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²²⁵⁴AGN 223, Military Rolls for Tucson Presidio, September 1816.

²²⁵⁵Williams 1982.

²²⁵⁶1831 Tubac census, McCarty 1982a.

²²⁵⁷McCarty 1997:53-54.

²²⁵⁸Officer 1989:137.

²²⁵⁹McCarty 1997:52.

²²⁶⁰Officer 1989:141.

²²⁶¹Officer 1989:141-142.

²²⁶²McCarty 1997:58-59.

²²⁶³José María Martínez, Hayden file, AHS/SAD; 41st Congress, 1st Session, Document No. 81, page 7-8.

²²⁶⁴MS 1062, page 3, AHS/SAD.

²²⁶⁵Officer 1989:165.

²²⁶⁶Officer 1989:183.

²²⁶⁷AGES, carpeton 216, AHS film H-46.

²²⁶⁸José María Martínez, Hayden file, AHS/SAD; Journals of Private Land Claims, 4:84-85.

²²⁶⁹Officer 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.

²²⁷⁰Journals of Private Land Grants, 4, University of Arizona Library Special Collections, MS 310, roll 19.

²²⁷¹Officer 1989:271-272.

1856.²²⁷² On 29 August 1856, José was elected one of two Vice Presidents to help form the Territorial government for Arizona.²²⁷³

Felipa died circa 1856/1857. José signed a petition in Tubac on 27 February 1858.²²⁷⁴ 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.²²⁷⁵ On 2 March 1859, José sold his land in Tubac to Manuel Otero.²²⁷⁶

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.²²⁷⁷ Between 1860 and 1864, José was married to **Jesúsa 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”.²²⁷⁸ 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 Jesúsa and nine of his children: Nicolas, Jose, Xavier, Manuel, Refugio, Nestor, Cleofa, Agustín, and Juan. A 12-year-old boy, Felix Ortiz, also lived with the family.²²⁷⁹

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...*”²²⁸⁰

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.²²⁸¹ José prepared a will on 19 September 1866, witnessed by William Oury and Pedro Burrue. 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, Agustín, 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. Joaquín 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.²²⁸²

In March 1867, José and Jesús were still living at San Xavier with their children—Nicolas, Filomena, Favino, Manuel, Refugio, Cleofa, Nestor, Augustine, Juan, and Bernardino.²²⁸³ The preceding household held Ramón

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²²⁷²Officer 1989:281.

²²⁷³*San Francisco Herald*, 28 October 1856, 3:1.

²²⁷⁴Sacks Collection cardfile, Arizona Historical Foundation, Arizona State University.

²²⁷⁵Document translated by Kieran McCarty, Archives Diocese of Tucson.

²²⁷⁶41st United States Congress, 1st Session, Document No. 81, page 5.

²²⁷⁷José M. Martinez, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Lower Santa Cruz Settlements, page 53, dwelling 523, roll 509.

²²⁷⁸*Arizona Daily Star*, 6 September 1908, 1:6.

²²⁷⁹1864 census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier, lines 11-22.

²²⁸⁰*Arizona Daily Star*, 6 September 1908, 1:6.

²²⁸¹1866 Territorial census, Pima County, San Xavier, lines 1042-1053.

²²⁸²Pima County Probate File no. 325; Pima County Wills, 1:14.

²²⁸³1867 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 Martínez.²²⁸⁴

José prepared a will on 19 September 1868, with William S. Oury and Pedro Burruel 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 Martínez children—Manuel, Refugio, Nestor, Theophila [Cleofa], Agustino, and Juan—lived with Teresa Martínez de Elías and her family.²²⁸⁷ José María was reportedly related to Don Toribio de Otero of Tubac.²²⁸⁸ The connection is probably through Manuel Otero of Tubac, who was married to María Clara Martínez prior to 1844.²²⁸⁹ Clara was probably José María’s sister.

José María Martínez and Felipa Yrigoyen were the parents of perhaps ten children:

- i. **Jesús María Martínez** was born circa 1836 in Arizona.
- ii. **Teresa Martínez** was born in October 1837 in Tubac. Teresa was married to **Jesús María Elías**.
- iii. **Carmen/Carmil Martínez** was born circa 1841 in Arizona. She was married to **Gabino Ortega**.
- iv. **Juana María Martínez** 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 Martínez** 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 Martínez** was born on 4 January 1848 in Arizona.
- vii. **José María Martínez** was born circa 1851 in Arizona.
- viii. **Faviano Martínez** was born circa 1853 in Arizona. Faviano died between 1880 and September 1883.²²⁹²
- ix. **Manuel Martínez** was born circa 1854 in Arizona. Manuel was probably married to **Josefa Orosco**.
- x. **Refugio Martínez** was born circa 1856 in Arizona.

José María Martínez and Jesúsa Quintero were the parents of five children:

- i. **Nestor Martínez** was born circa 1858 in Arizona.
- ii. **Cleofa Martínez** was born circa 1858 in Arizona. Cleofa was married between 1880 and September 1883 to **Concepcion Ortiz**.
- iii. **Agustín Martínez** was born circa 1860 in Arizona. In September 1883, Agustín lived at Tubutuma, Sonora.²²⁹³
- iv. **Juan Martínez** was born circa 1861 in Arizona.
- v. **Bernardino Martínez** was born circa 1865 in Arizona. This child was listed on the 1866 census and appears to have died young.

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²²⁸⁴1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, San Xavier, lines 1812-1815.

²²⁸⁵Pima County Probate File no. 325.

²²⁸⁶Pima County Probate File no. 325; José María Martínez, Hayden file, AHS/SAD.

²²⁸⁷Jesus M. Elias household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 30, dwelling 329, family 328.

²²⁸⁸Sacks Collection cardfile, Arizona Historical Foundation, Arizona State University.

²²⁸⁹Magdalena Baptisms, UAL microfilm 811, roll 1, page 116R.

²²⁹⁰Magdalena Baptisms, UAL microfilm 811, roll 1, page 117R.

²²⁹¹Magdalena Baptisms, UAL microfilm 811, roll 1, page 51R.

²²⁹²Pima County Probate File no. 325.

²²⁹³Pima 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 Mendez**.²²⁹⁴ Rafael was the son of Jesús Menítez and Guadalupe Saiz.

José Nicolás Telesforo Martínez was born on 4 January 1848 in Tubac²²⁹⁵, 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.²²⁹⁶ Nicolás was married on 14 May 1869 in Tucson to **Simona Burruel**.²²⁹⁷ Simona was born circa 1853/1854 in Arizona, daughter of Pedro Burruel and María Jesús [Genoveva] Higuera.

On 28 June 1870, Nicolás and Simona lived at San Xavier with Nicolás' siblings Faviano, Nestor, and Cleofa. Nicolás was working as a farmer, assisted by Faviano.²²⁹⁸ Nicolás was one of the men who participated in the Camp Grant Massacre in April 1871.²²⁹⁹

On 4 June 1880, Nicolás and Simona lived at San Xavier with Nicolás's siblings Faviano, Nestor, and Cleofa. Nicolás and Faviano worked as miners and Nestor was a laborer. Simona, Faviano, and Nestor had suffered from fever [malaria?] in the last year.²³⁰⁰ In August 1881, Nicolás had the family land at San Xavier surveyed by John Wasson, the U.S. Surveyor General.²³⁰¹ Nicolás died on 17 May 1885.²³⁰² The cause of death was an accident. Nicolás was buried at the San Xavier Cemetery on 19 May 1885.²³⁰³

Simona was married on 11 April 1896 in Pima County to **José Contreras**.²³⁰⁴ Jose was born in January 1862 in Mexico, Santa Ana, Sonora, Mexico, son of Damian Contreras and Gabriela Salazar,²³⁰⁵ and had emigrated from Mexico in 1880.

In June or July 1900, Jose and Simona and Simona's son Nicolás lived at San Xavier, with Jose working as a farmer and Nicolás as a day laborer.²³⁰⁶ 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.

Nicolás 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 Anacleto Elías.²³⁰⁷ Josefa was married on 27 December 1886 to **Jacinto German**. Jacinto was the son of Jesús

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²²⁹⁴Negley and Lindley 1994, 128.

²²⁹⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:15 no. 4.

²²⁹⁶Magdalena Baptisms, UAL microfilm 811, roll 1, page 200R.

²²⁹⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:51.

²²⁹⁸Nicolás Martínez household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, San Xavier, page 3, dwelling 36, family 34.

²²⁹⁹Camp Grant Massacre Ephemera file, AHS/SAD.

²³⁰⁰Nicolás Martínez household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Third District, ED 3, page 4, no dwelling or family numbers.

²³⁰¹Journals 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.

²³⁰²Pima County Deed Record Entry, 31:335.

²³⁰³St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:15 no. 4. He was reported to be 35 years old and born in Tubac.

²³⁰⁴Negley and Lindley 1994, 16.

²³⁰⁵Standard Certificate of Death, Arizona State Department of Health, State File No. 550, Registrar's No. 1173.

²³⁰⁶José Contreras household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, San Xavier Precinct 2, ED 46, sheet 18B, dwelling 362, family 375.

²³⁰⁷St. 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:

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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.

²³¹⁵Dobyns 1976:153.

²³¹⁶Dobyns 1976:155.

²³¹⁷AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

²³¹⁸Dobyns 1976:160.

²³¹⁹McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 1.

²³²⁰Officer 1989:182.

²³²¹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

²³²²McCarty 1997:120-121.

- i. **Tomás Martínez** was born prior to 1848.
- ii. **Antonia Martínez** was born prior to 1848.

Juan José Martínez was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in February 1802.²³²³ He died there from natural causes on 28 August 1816. He was buried in the Presidio Cemetery on 29 August 1816.²³²⁴

Juan María Martínez 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.²³²⁵ In 1797, he was living by himself.²³²⁶

Juan Vicente Martínez was born about 1748-1749 at Buenavista, Sonora. He was a Spaniard by social class.²³²⁷ On 5 December 1774, he was a godparent to Bibiana Ramirez, daughter of Juan José Ramirez and Francisca Manuela Sosa.²³²⁸ 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.²³²⁹ He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. He had a 95 peso debit in his account.²³³⁰

Loreto Martínez 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.²³³¹ He was married prior to 1797 to **Rosa Sosa**. In 1797, Loreto was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living their with his wife.²³³² He was still in Tucson in February 1802.²³³³

Loreto Martínez was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1831. He was living by himself.²³³⁴ Loreto was married between 1831 and 1844 to **Andrea Orosco**.

Loreto Martínez and Andrea Orosco were the parents of one child:

- i. **María Felix Martínez** 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.²³³⁵

Luis Martínez was born in the Presidio of Altar, Sonora, son of Jesús Martínez 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.²³³⁶ This may be the same Luis Martínez 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.²³³⁷

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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.

²³²⁸ Mission 2000 database; Tumacàcori Register page 13.

²³²⁹ Dobyns 1976:153; AGI, GUAD 515, Quaderno 1.

²³³⁰ Dobyns 1976:155.

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.

²³³⁴ McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 1.

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.

²³³⁷ McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.

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 María (—?). 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

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²³³⁸Personal communication, Arnold Smith.

²³³⁹1864 census, Arizona Territory, Tucson, lines 777-781.

²³⁴⁰1866 Arizona Territory census, Pima County, San Xavier, lines 996-998.

²³⁴¹1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, San Xavier, lines 1785-1787.

²³⁴²St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:32.

²³⁴³Pima County Probate Court File.

²³⁴⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:53.

²³⁴⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials Volume 1:33.

²³⁴⁶María Martinez household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 78, dwelling 863, family 863.

²³⁴⁷Charles Tully household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 41, SD 5, page 16, dwelling 133, family 133.

²³⁴⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:256.

²³⁴⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:492-495.

²³⁵⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:722-724.

²³⁵¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:86-88.

²³⁵²*Arizona Daily Star*, 21 February 1880, 3:1.

María 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 the 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 Troil 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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²³⁵³ Martinez-Berger vs. Wheeler 1886.

²³⁵⁴ Journals of Private Land Claims, 4:128.

²³⁵⁵ Martinez-Berger vs. Wheeler 1886.

²³⁵⁶ *Arizona Citizen*, 24 January 1885; *Arizona Mining Index*, 24 January 1885, 4:1; José María Martínez, Hayden file, AHS/SAD.

²³⁵⁷ *Arizona Citizen*, 27 August 1887.

²³⁵⁸ *Arizona Daily Star*, 6 September 1908.

²³⁵⁹ J. M. Berger household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier, ED 80, SD 11, sheet 1A, dwelling 1, family 1.

²³⁶⁰ Letter by Henry Granjon to W. H. Ketcham, 14 February 1902, Archives of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.

²³⁶¹ John M. Berger household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, San Xavier, sheet 2A, dwelling 25, family 26.

²³⁶² Letter by Henry J. McQuigg to W. H. Ketcham, 6 April 1910, Archives of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.

²³⁶³ Death 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

María 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 Martines").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

²³⁶⁴ *Arizona Daily Star*, 23 August 1911, page 2:2.

²³⁶⁵ Pima County Deed Record Entry 39:657, 52:87.

²³⁶⁶ María M. Berger household, 1920 US census, Pima County, Arizona, population schedule, Tucson, EDS 101, SD 2, sheet 12A.

²³⁶⁷ Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, 1939 no. 3039.

²³⁶⁸ *Arizona Daily Star*, 12 May 1939, 5:4.

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.

14 in Section 10 and Lot 22 of Section 11 of Township 14 South, Range 13 East for \$1,000 to A. S. White.²³⁷⁵ The couple has not been located in the 1880 US census.

Petronila died on 7 July 1905 in the first ward of Tucson from uterine cancer. She also had suffered from hepatitis. She was buried in the Catholic portion of the Court Street Cemetery.²³⁷⁶ Miguel apparently died on 18 April 1908 in Tucson (home listed as being at North Main and 2nd Street) from pulmonary tuberculosis with acute bronchopneumonia. He was buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.²³⁷⁷

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.²³⁷⁸
- 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.²³⁷⁹

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.²³⁸⁰

Pedro Martinez was an invalid soldier living at the Tucson Presidio in 1831.²³⁸¹ 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.²³⁸² 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.²³⁸³ 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.²³⁸⁴

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.²³⁸⁵ 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.²³⁸⁶ She is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.

Refugio Martinez and Loreto Romero were the parents of six children:

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²³⁷⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:432-434.

²³⁷⁶Death Certificate, City of Tucson, 1905 no. 1059.

²³⁷⁷Death Certificate, City of Tucson, 1908 no. 2484.

²³⁷⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:77.

²³⁷⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:213.

²³⁸⁰AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, 198-B.

²³⁸¹McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 1.

²³⁸²Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 173, no. 175.

²³⁸³Pedro Martinez household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 17, dwelling 158, family 163.

²³⁸⁴Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 42, no. 124.

²³⁸⁵Arizona State Department of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, State File No. 376, Registrar's No. 446.

²³⁸⁶Arizona State Department of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, State File No. 376, Registrar's No. 446.

- i. **Jesús María Martínez** was born on 26 February 1876 in Tucson.²³⁸⁷
- ii. **Laura Martínez**
- ii. **Manuel Martínez**
- iv. **Nicolas Martínez**
- v. **Reyes Martínez**
- vi. **Catalina/Caterina Martínez**

Ysidro Martínez 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.²³⁸⁸ He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. He had a 23 peso debit in his account at that time.²³⁸⁹

MASCAREÑO

José Mascareño was stationed in Tucson in February 1802.²³⁹⁰

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.²³⁹¹

Martin Mascareño was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 123 peso debit in his account.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.²³⁹³ He was still in Tucson in February 1802.²³⁹⁴

Juan José Medina was born about 1746-1747 at Santa Ana. He was a Coyote by social class.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 Tumacàcori.²³⁹⁶ On 13 August 1775 he was a soldier stationed at the Tubac Presidio. He had an 18 peso credit in his account.²³⁹⁷ He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. He had a 36 peso debit in his

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²³⁸⁷ Arizona State Department of Health, Certificate of Death, State File No. 1367, Registrar's No. 336.

²³⁸⁸ Dobyns 1976:153.

²³⁸⁹ Dobyns 1976:155.

²³⁹⁰ AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

²³⁹¹ Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

²³⁹² Dobyns 1976:158.

²³⁹³ AGI, GUAD 280, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, October-December 1800.

²³⁹⁴ AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

²³⁹⁵ Dobyns 1976:153.

²³⁹⁶ Mission 2000 database; Tumacàcori Register page 2.

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 thorough 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 ft 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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²³⁹⁸Dobyns 1976:155.

²³⁹⁹Dobyns 1976:157.

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.

²⁴⁰⁵McCarty 1976:126.

²⁴⁰⁶AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

²⁴⁰⁷McCarty 1976:126.

²⁴⁰⁸McCarty 1976:126-127.

²⁴⁰⁹Dobyns 1976:160.

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.²⁴¹² 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.²⁴¹³ In 1778 he was stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He had a 54 peso credit in his account.²⁴¹⁴

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.²⁴¹⁵ He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. He had an eighteen peso credit in his account.²⁴¹⁶

Luis Mesa was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 64 peso debit in his account.²⁴¹⁷

Rafael Marcelo Mesa [also spelled Misa] was an adult living by himself in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831.²⁴¹⁸ On 26 May 1848, Rafael was among the men who could vote in Tucson.²⁴¹⁹

Ygnacio Mesa was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 127 peso debit in his account.²⁴²⁰

MICHELENA

Santos Michelena was a Sergeant in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855. He was on detached service at Ures at the time.²⁴²¹ On 20 January 1856 he witnessed a property sale in Tucson.²⁴²²

MIRANDA

Francisco Xavier Miranda was a Scout at the Presidio in 1778. He had a 33 peso credit in his account.²⁴²³

Juan Miranda was working with the pack train on 1 January 1817.²⁴²⁴

Salvador María Miranda was born circa 1750 at the Pueblo of Oposura, son of Juan and Antonia Miranda, and was an Opata Indian.²⁴²⁵ 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.²⁴²⁶ He served as a Scout for the Presidio at Tubac on 13 August 1775, owning three horses and a mule.²⁴²⁷ Salvador was married prior

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²⁴¹²Mission 2000 database.

²⁴¹³Dobyns 1976:153; Mission 2000 database.

²⁴¹⁴Dobyns 1976:155.

²⁴¹⁵Dobyns 1976:153.

²⁴¹⁶Dobyns 1976:155.

²⁴¹⁷Dobyns 1976:158.

²⁴¹⁸McCarty 1981; 1831 Tucson Census, page 9, household no. 50.

²⁴¹⁹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

²⁴²⁰Dobyns 1976:158.

²⁴²¹Officer 1989:331.

²⁴²²Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:4-5.

²⁴²³Dobyns 1976:156.

²⁴²⁴Dobyns 1976:156.

²⁴²⁵Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.

²⁴²⁶Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.

²⁴²⁷Mission 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 María 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

MONTAÑO

Pedro Montaña was a Private in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855, serving with the boundary escort.²⁴³⁶

MONTIJO

Josef María Montijo was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791. He had a 95 peso debt.²⁴³⁷

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. **Joaquína 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

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²⁴²⁸Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 18.

²⁴²⁹Dobyns 1976:158.

²⁴³⁰Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 105.

²⁴³¹Dobyns 1976:160.

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.

²⁴³⁸McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 3.

and 6 days at Altar, he was transferred to Tucson.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 1793.²⁴⁴⁰

Ygnacio Moraga born circa 1788-1789 at the Presidio of San Ygancio, Sonora, son of Joaquín 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.²⁴⁴¹ Ygnacio was married prior to 1831 to **Piedad Dias**. In 1831, the couple and their four probable children Josefa, Matias, Jesús, and Trinidad, lived in a civilian household in Tucson.²⁴⁴² Ygnacio Moraga and Piedad Dias were the parents of four children:

- i. **Josefa Moraga** was an adult in 1831.
- ii. **Matias Moraga** was an adult in 1831.
- iii. **Jesús Moraga** was a child in 1831.
- iv. **Trinidad Moraga** was a child in 1831.

MORALES

Antonio Morales was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself.²⁴⁴³ He was listed as sick in the February 1802 roster.²⁴⁴⁴

Bernardo Morales was born circa 1746 at Santa Ana, Sonora. He was living in Tubac in 1767.²⁴⁴⁵ Bernardo was married to **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.²⁴⁴⁶ He was a soldier at the Presidio in 1778. He had a 61 peso credit in his account.²⁴⁴⁷ Bernardo Morales and María Gertrudis Chacon were the parents of two children:

- i. **María Dolores Morales** was baptized on 26 May 1775 at Tumacácori, Sonora. Father Pedro Antonio de Arriquibar performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by María Dolores de Mesa.²⁴⁴⁸
- ii. **Juan Nepomuceno Morales** was born circa 1777 in Tubac.

Eduardo Morales was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in February 1802.²⁴⁴⁹

Francisco Morales was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817.²⁴⁵⁰

Francisco Morales was a Private in the Infantry on 1 September 1855. He was on guard duty.²⁴⁵¹

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²⁴³⁹El Teniente Don Josef Ygnacio Moraga, Leg., page 38, AGS.

²⁴⁴⁰McCarty 1976:63; El Teniente Don Josef Ygnacio Moraga, Leg., page 38, AGS.

²⁴⁴¹AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, April 1818.

²⁴⁴²McCarty 1981:8 household no. 31.

²⁴⁴³Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

²⁴⁴⁴AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

²⁴⁴⁵Mission 2000 database.

²⁴⁴⁶Mission 2000 database; AGI, GUAD 515, Quaderno 1.

²⁴⁴⁷Dobyns 1976:155, Dobyns calls him Fernando.

²⁴⁴⁸Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 16.

²⁴⁴⁹AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

²⁴⁵⁰Dobyns 1976:160.

²⁴⁵¹Officer 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.²⁴⁵² He was a Sergeant in the Infantry on 1 September 1855. He was present in camp.²⁴⁵³ On 3 March 1856, Morales was the 2nd Sergeant and Acting Commandant of the Presidio. He witnessed a property sale that day.²⁴⁵⁴

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.²⁴⁵⁵ On 31 August 1846, the couple were godparents to María Ramona de los Remedios Castro, daughter of Ramón Castro and Brigida Higuera.²⁴⁵⁶ On 26 May 1848, José was among the men who could vote in Tucson.²⁴⁵⁷ The 1848 census indicates that the couple lived in Tucson with their sons Antonio and Mario.²⁴⁵⁸ 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.²⁴⁵⁹ He was listed as a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797. He lived by himself, next door to Salvador Morales.²⁴⁶⁰ He was in Arispe with pack animals in February 1802.²⁴⁶¹ Juan was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was granted a six peso bonus that year.²⁴⁶² 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.²⁴⁶³

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.²⁴⁶⁴ 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.²⁴⁶⁵

Salvador Morales was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself, next door to Nepomuceno Morales.²⁴⁶⁶ He was in the cavalry in February 1802.²⁴⁶⁷ He was an invalid soldier in May 1816.²⁴⁶⁸ He was still an invalid in December 1818.²⁴⁶⁹

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²⁴⁵²*El Sonorense*, 23 July 1852.

²⁴⁵³Officer 1989:331.

²⁴⁵⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:24-25.

²⁴⁵⁵McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 3.

²⁴⁵⁶Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 76.

²⁴⁵⁷AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

²⁴⁵⁸AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

²⁴⁵⁹AGN 253, page 232.

²⁴⁶⁰Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

²⁴⁶¹AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

²⁴⁶²Dobyns 1976:160.

²⁴⁶³McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.

²⁴⁶⁴AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

²⁴⁶⁵Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

²⁴⁶⁶Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

²⁴⁶⁷AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

²⁴⁶⁸AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, May 1816.

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

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²⁴⁶⁹AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.

²⁴⁷⁰AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

²⁴⁷¹Officer 1989:332.

²⁴⁷²Dobyns 1976:155.

²⁴⁷³AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

²⁴⁷⁴Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

²⁴⁷⁵McCarty 1976:119.

²⁴⁷⁶AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

²⁴⁷⁷McCarty 1976:127.

²⁴⁷⁸Officer 1989:332.

²⁴⁷⁹German Morilla household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 16, dwelling 150, family 155.

²⁴⁸⁰Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 22, AHS/SAD.

²⁴⁸¹1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 439-440.

²⁴⁸²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:17 no. 142.

- 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 Morillo** (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 Morrillo** 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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²⁴⁸³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:34 no. 35.

²⁴⁸⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:62.

²⁴⁸⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:25.

²⁴⁸⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:117.

²⁴⁸⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:165.

²⁴⁸⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:228.

²⁴⁸⁹Dobyns 1976:160.

²⁴⁹⁰McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.

²⁴⁹¹Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

²⁴⁹²AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

²⁴⁹³AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

²⁴⁹⁴Officer 1989:332.

²⁴⁹⁵Angel 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 Jesús 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 Munguias). In early 1848 the couple lived in Tucson with their five children: Ramon, Jesús, Antonio, María, 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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²⁴⁹⁶Officer 1989:278.

²⁴⁹⁷Antonio Munguia household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 19, dwelling 178, family 187.

²⁴⁹⁸1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 738-742.

²⁴⁹⁹1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 413-417.

²⁵⁰⁰1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1019-1023.

²⁵⁰¹Antonio Mongia household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 5, dwelling 59, family 60.

²⁵⁰²Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 154.

²⁵⁰³McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 3.

²⁵⁰⁴AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

²⁵⁰⁵AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

²⁵⁰⁶Magdalena 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.²⁵⁰⁷ 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 Ramón's brother.²⁵⁰⁸ 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).²⁵⁰⁹ 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.²⁵¹⁰

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.²⁵¹¹ 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.²⁵¹² 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 1828.²⁵¹³ Narbona died on 20 March 1830 at Arizpe.²⁵¹⁴

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 1817.²⁵¹⁵

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.²⁵¹⁶ Francisco drowned in the Gila River on 4 September 1800.²⁵¹⁷

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²⁵⁰⁷Officer 1989:332.

²⁵⁰⁸Ramon Munguia household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 19, dwelling 178, family 186.

²⁵⁰⁹1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1155-1157.

²⁵¹⁰AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

²⁵¹¹Holterman 1956:2.

²⁵¹²McCarty 1976:94.

²⁵¹³McCarty 1997:14.

²⁵¹⁴Almada 1952:500.

²⁵¹⁵Dobyns 1976:160; AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816; AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, September 1817.

²⁵¹⁶AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

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.²⁵¹⁸

NUÑEZ

Francisco Nuñez was a granted land by the commanding officer of the Presidio in 1779.²⁵¹⁹

Jesús Nuñez was a Private in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855, serving with the boundary escort.²⁵²⁰

Juan de Dios Nuñez was married prior to 1797 to **Ygnacia Carrasquette** [Carrasguese?]. In 1797, Juan was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife.²⁵²¹ He witnessed José Loreto Ramirez's enlistment papers on 15 September 1797.²⁵²²

Miguel Nuñez was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself.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.²⁵²⁴

Juan Ochoa was a Private in the Infantry on 1 September 1855, present in camp.²⁵²⁵

Juan Josef Ochoa was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791. He had a 98 peso debt in his account.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.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.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.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.²⁵³⁰

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²⁵¹⁷AGI, GUAD 280, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, October-December 1800.

²⁵¹⁸AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

²⁵¹⁹Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 79, field no. 3, AHS/SAD.

²⁵²⁰Officer 1989:332.

²⁵²¹Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

²⁵²²McCarty 1976:128.

²⁵²³Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

²⁵²⁴AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

²⁵²⁵Officer 1989:331.

²⁵²⁶AGS, Section 7047, document 6.

²⁵²⁷AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1817.

²⁵²⁸McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 3.

²⁵²⁹AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

²⁵³⁰Collins 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, Estephena, 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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²⁵³¹Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

²⁵³²AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

²⁵³³Officer 1989:332.

²⁵³⁴Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.

²⁵³⁵Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 65, no. 120, AHS/SAD.

²⁵³⁶Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 49, no. 94, AHS/SAD.

²⁵³⁷Pascual Ochoa household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 6, dwelling 59, family 55.

²⁵³⁸Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 2, no. 4, AHS/SAD.

²⁵³⁹1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 504-507.

²⁵⁴⁰1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 497-502.

²⁵⁴¹1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1128-1134.

²⁵⁴²Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:202-203, 1:293-294.

²⁵⁴³Pasqual Ochoa household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 73, dwelling 812, family 812.

²⁵⁴⁴Pima County Great Registers.

²⁵⁴⁵Pima County Wills, 1:302.

²⁵⁴⁶St. 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 **María 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,

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²⁵⁴⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:21 no. 184.

²⁵⁴⁸Officer 1989:332.

²⁵⁴⁹McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 2.

²⁵⁵⁰AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

²⁵⁵¹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

²⁵⁵²Dobyns 1976:160.

²⁵⁵³McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.

²⁵⁵⁴AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

²⁵⁵⁵AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

²⁵⁵⁶Albino Ocoboa household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 21, dwelling 187, family 200.

²⁵⁵⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:29 no. 9.

²⁵⁵⁸1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 746-747.

²⁵⁵⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:115.

²⁵⁶⁰Albino Ocoboa household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 75, dwelling 834, family 834.

²⁵⁶¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:512-514.

²⁵⁶²St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:68.

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 Ocovoa 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 Alvino 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 María 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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²⁵⁶³Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:509-512.

²⁵⁶⁴Dobyns 1976:158.

²⁵⁶⁵McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, Page 1, column 2.

²⁵⁶⁶McCarty 1997:120-121.

²⁵⁶⁷Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 173, no. 175.

²⁵⁶⁸Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.

²⁵⁶⁹AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

²⁵⁷⁰Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.

²⁵⁷¹Presidio of Tucson Annual Report 1793; AGS, Section 7047, document 17.

²⁵⁷²Dobyns 1976:153; Tucson Presidio Annual Reports 1793; AGS, Section 7047, document 18; AGS Section 7279, page 109.

²⁵⁷³AGS, Section 7047, document 17.

²⁵⁷⁴Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Marriages page 101.

Tubac Presidio. He had a 72 peso debit in his account at that time.²⁵⁷⁵ He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. He had a two debit charge on his account.²⁵⁷⁶

On 28 January 1783 he was promoted to carbineer by Comandante Allande.²⁵⁷⁷ On 24 December 1783, Juan was a Carbineer with a 22 peso debit.²⁵⁷⁸ On 25 July 1784 he was promoted to Corporal and on 10 May 1789 Commandante Zúñiga promoted him to Sergeant.²⁵⁷⁹ In 1791 he had a 291 peso debt in his account, reduced to 24 the following year.²⁵⁸⁰ In 1797, Juan was a second sergeant at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife.²⁵⁸¹ He witnessed Ildefonso Bojorquez's enlistment papers on 1 September 1800.²⁵⁸² 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.²⁵⁸³ He was still in Tucson in February 1802.²⁵⁸⁴

OROSCO/OROZCO

Ignacia Orozco was an adult living with the family of Alejandro Granillo and María Ignacia Orozco. A relative named **Andrés Orozco** lived with the family as well.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.²⁵⁸⁶ He signed a petition asking that a priest be sent to Tucson for the military colony on 6 February 1850.²⁵⁸⁷ Jose was killed in March 1853 by Apaches near Calabazas.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 Corona²⁵⁸⁹

Juan José Orosco offered to contribute a saddle to the support of troops who had volunteered to campaign against the Apaches in March 1830.²⁵⁹⁰ 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.²⁵⁹¹ Juan José Orosco and Esperanza Zambrano were the parents of five children:

- i. **María Jesús 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.

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²⁵⁷⁵Dobyns 1976:153.

²⁵⁷⁶Dobyns 1976:155.

²⁵⁷⁷AGS, Section 7047, document 17.

²⁵⁷⁸Dobyns 1976:157.

²⁵⁷⁹AGS, Section 7047, document 17.

²⁵⁸⁰AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

²⁵⁸¹Collins 1970:18; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83, AHS/SAD.

²⁵⁸²McCarty 1976:118.

²⁵⁸³AGS, Section 7047, document 18.

²⁵⁸⁴AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

²⁵⁸⁵McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 2.

²⁵⁸⁶AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

²⁵⁸⁷Officer 1989:385.

²⁵⁸⁸“Apache Raids,” *Arizona Daily Citizen*, 3 August 1893, page 4, columns 3-4.

²⁵⁸⁹McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 1.

²⁵⁹⁰Officer 1989:119.

²⁵⁹¹McCarty 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.²⁵⁹² 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.²⁵⁹³ Manuel was married prior to 1831 to **Gertrudis Rios**. In 1831, Manuel was a soldier stationed in Tucson where he lived with his wife and child.²⁵⁹⁴ 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.²⁵⁹⁵ On 1 September 1844 the couple witnessed the baptism of Miguel Antonio Gallardo.²⁵⁹⁶ On 9 January 1845, Manuel was one of a group of men signing a letter on political issues.²⁵⁹⁷ Manuel Orosco and Gertrudis Rios 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.²⁵⁹⁸
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.²⁵⁹⁹

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.²⁶⁰⁰ He 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 María, 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 María, 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 María Acedo].²⁶⁰¹ 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.²⁶⁰² The couple's daughter Gregoria was baptized in May 1864 [parents listed as Buenaventura Ortega and Josepha Azedo].²⁶⁰³ 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.²⁶⁰⁴ In 1867, the couple [listed as Julio Ortega

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²⁵⁹²AGN 243, filiacion Manuel Orosco.

²⁵⁹³Dobyns 1976:160.

²⁵⁹⁴McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.

²⁵⁹⁵McCarty 1997:83-84.

²⁵⁹⁶Magdalena Baptisms, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 118, no. 146.

²⁵⁹⁷Officer 1989:182.

²⁵⁹⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:57.

²⁵⁹⁹McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 1.

²⁶⁰⁰Officer 1989:332.

²⁶⁰¹Magdalena Catholic Church Baptisms, UA Microfilm 811, roll 1.

²⁶⁰²Buenaventura Ortega household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 10, dwelling 99, family 98.

²⁶⁰³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:23 no. 196.

²⁶⁰⁴1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 452-459.

and Josepha Acedo] lived with six “Reyes” children: Evirate, Lorenzo, Loretta, Jose, Marcino, and Gregorio [the last three should be listed as Ortega].²⁶⁰⁵

Buenaventura died between 1867 and 1870. On 9 June 1870, Josefa was living with her mother working as a seamstress along with her daughter Ebarista and son Loreto. Her sons, José and Mariano were living next door with a laborer named Reyes Palomino in Tucson. Reyes Palomino was the husband of Evarista Urrea.²⁶⁰⁶

“María Azedo” the widow of Ventura Ortega died on 4 December 1870 and was buried the same day in Tucson.²⁶⁰⁷

Buenaventura Ortega and María Josepha Acedo were the parents of eight children:

- i. **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.²⁶⁰⁸
- ii. **José Ortega** was born circa 1858 in Arizona Territory (may be the same child as Anastacio).
- iii. **Mariano Ortega** was born circa 1860 in Arizona Territory.
- iv. **Hippolitus Ortega** was born in August 1861. He was baptized on 17 October 1861 in Tucson with Ramón Castro and María Brigida Higuera.²⁶⁰⁹
- v. **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.²⁶¹⁰ Gregoria [listed as a male] died in March 1870 from small pox.²⁶¹¹
- vi. **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.²⁶¹²
- vii. **Ramón Acedo** was born circa 1867/1868 in Arizona. He died in March 1870 from small pox.²⁶¹³
- viii. **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.²⁶¹⁴

Francisco Ortega was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817. At the time, he was stationed on the coast.²⁶¹⁵ 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.²⁶¹⁶ In 1831, the couple and their child Ramón were living in a civilian household in Tucson.²⁶¹⁷ Francisco Ortega and Ignacia Sosa were the parents of one child (possibly two):

- i. **Ramón Ortega** was circa 1829-1830 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.
- ii. (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.

²⁶¹⁵ Dobyns 1976:160.

²⁶¹⁶ Officer 1989:119.

²⁶¹⁷ McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 2.

- i. **María 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.²⁶¹⁸

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.²⁶¹⁹ In 1864, Gavino and Carmen were living next door to Ramón Ortega.²⁶²⁰ In 1866, the couple lived at San Xavier.²⁶²¹ In March 1867 the couple lived at San Xavier.²⁶²²

On 2 June 1870 the couple lived in Tucson with Gabino farming and Carmen keeping house.²⁶²³ In June 1880, Gabino and Carmen lived in Tucson where he worked as a farmer.²⁶²⁴ Gabino was buried in the Court Street Cemetery in Tucson on 27 May 1883.²⁶²⁵

Ignacio José Ortega was born circa 1801/1802. He contributed money to the National Guard on 16 March 1848.²⁶²⁶ He was living in Tucson on 2 July 1852 when two yoke of oxen he owned with Miguel Pacheco were taken to Tubac.²⁶²⁷

Joaquín Ortega was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had an 86 peso debit in his account.²⁶²⁸

José Ortega was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 24 December 1783. He had a 126 peso debit on his account.²⁶²⁹ In 1791 he had a 109 peso debt and the following year a 69 peso credit.²⁶³⁰ 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.²⁶³¹

Juan de Ortega was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had an 18 peso debit in his account.²⁶³²

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 1760.²⁶³³ 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.

²⁶¹⁹ Gabino Ortega household, 1860 US census, New Mexico territory, Arizona Territory, Lower Santa Cruz Settlements, page 53.

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.

²⁶²⁴ Garcia Ortega household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 23, dwelling 168, family 242.

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.

²⁶³³ Mission 2000 database.

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 Joaquín 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 ft 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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²⁶³⁴Section 7047, document 18, AGS.

²⁶³⁵Section 7047, document 18, AGS.

²⁶³⁶Dobyns 1976:158.

²⁶³⁷AGS, Section 7047, document 6.

²⁶³⁸AGS, Section 7047, document 10.

²⁶³⁹Section 7047, document 18, AGS.

²⁶⁴⁰Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

²⁶⁴¹AGS, Section 7047, document 17.

²⁶⁴²AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

²⁶⁴³Dobyns 1976:160.

²⁶⁴⁴AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, October and November 1817.

²⁶⁴⁵Ray 2000.

²⁶⁴⁶McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 2.

²⁶⁴⁷Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 57, no. 110, AHS/SAD.

Martinez and the Carabineer Distinguished Don Leonardo León.²⁶⁴⁸ He was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was working with the remount herd.²⁶⁴⁹ In December 1818 he was in the hospital.²⁶⁵⁰

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.²⁶⁵¹ 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.²⁶⁵² He was a soldier at the Presidio on in August 1816.²⁶⁵³ He was still an invalid in December 1818.²⁶⁵⁴ 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 1831.²⁶⁵⁵ 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 1831.²⁶⁵⁶ 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.²⁶⁵⁷ On 1 September 1855, Ramón was a private in the Cavalry, present in camp, with the Mexican military in Tucson.²⁶⁵⁸

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.²⁶⁵⁹ In May 1861, Ramón took up a parcel of land on the north side of the old Presidio wall, building a new house.²⁶⁶⁰ 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.²⁶⁶¹ In 1866, Ramón and Jesús lived with their six children, Perfecto and Manuel, Feckla [Tella], Juana, Rosa, and Martina, in Tucson.²⁶⁶² In March 1867, Ramon, Jesús, and their six children, Tesla, Juana, Rosa, Martina, Perfecto, and Manuel, were living in Tucson.²⁶⁶³

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.²⁶⁶⁴ Ramón Ortega died about 24 or 25 May 1871 and was buried in Tucson on 25 May 1871.²⁶⁶⁵ On 24 July 1873, Jesús,

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²⁶⁴⁸ AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June 1816.

²⁶⁴⁹ Dobyns 1976:160.

²⁶⁵⁰ AGN 233, 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 233, 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.

²⁶⁵⁶ McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 1.

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, Pima County, Arizona Territory. She was baptized there on 27 March 1866 with Matias Romero and Cetran [?] Labrada as her 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 Ortis, a probable relative.²⁶⁷⁴

Jesús María Ortiz was born circa 1824 in Tubac, son of Tomás Ortiz and Josefa Clementa Elías 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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²⁶⁶⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:41-43.

²⁶⁶⁷Pima 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.

²⁶⁶⁸Jesús Granilla household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Santa Cruz River near Tucson, ED 40, page 29, dwelling 118, family 144.

²⁶⁶⁹Rosa Ortega household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 40, page 29, dwelling 119, family 145.

²⁶⁷⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church burials, 1:72.

²⁶⁷¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:18 no. 155.

²⁶⁷²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:38.

²⁶⁷³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:101.

²⁶⁷⁴Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

²⁶⁷⁵McCarty 1982a.

²⁶⁷⁶Officer 1989:181-182.

²⁶⁷⁷Magdalena 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.²⁶⁷⁸ In July 1853, Jesús was the Justice of the Peace in Tucson. He turned down an opportunity to fight the Apache.²⁶⁷⁹ 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.²⁶⁸⁰ 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 \$200.²⁶⁸¹

On 19 December 1857, a Jesús “Ortez” and Manuel Burruel sold 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.²⁶⁸²

In September 1862, Jesús recorded the deed for his property on the west side of Calle Principal.²⁶⁸³ In 1864, Jesús acted as attorney for a son of José María Elías.²⁶⁸⁴ 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.²⁶⁸⁵ Two years later in April 1866, Jesús lived with his wife, Carnacio, and children, Josepha, Carmin, and Louisa, in Tucson.²⁶⁸⁶ In March 1867, José María, his wife, and their children, Carmelita, Luisa, and Guadalupe, were living in Tucson.²⁶⁸⁷ On 16 February 1869, Jesús and Encarnación were godparents to Faustino Rafael Comaduran, son of Rafaela Comaduran.²⁶⁸⁸ On 2 April 1869, the couple were godparents to Joaquín Soto, son of José María Soto and Carmen Comaduran.²⁶⁸⁹ 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*.²⁶⁹⁰

On 18 January 1870, Jesús and Encarnación were godparents to Antonio Miguel William McKenna, son of Michael McKenna and Manuela Sosa.²⁶⁹¹ 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 Carmil.²⁶⁹²

Jesús died on 1 July 1872 in Tucson and was buried the same day.²⁶⁹³ 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 \$450.²⁶⁹⁴

On 4 February 1878, Encarnación sold a portion of Lot 8 of Block 221 to Samuel Drachman for \$370.²⁶⁹⁵ On 14 February 1878, Encarnación purchased from Francisco Gomez the north 24 ft of Lot 5 of Block 221 for one dollar.²⁶⁹⁶ On 15 February 1878, Encarnación sold part of Lot 8 in Block 221 to her sister-in-law Rosa Ortiz for one

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²⁶⁷⁸Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 193.

²⁶⁷⁹Officer 1989:272.

²⁶⁸⁰Officer 1989:273.

²⁶⁸¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:476-477.

²⁶⁸²Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 19, no. 36, AHS/SAD.

²⁶⁸³Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 33, no. 62, AHS/SAD.

²⁶⁸⁴Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 74, AHS/SAD.

²⁶⁸⁵1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 566-569, 572.

²⁶⁸⁶1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 483-487.

²⁶⁸⁷1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 222-227.

²⁶⁸⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:92.

²⁶⁸⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:96.

²⁶⁹⁰*Arizona Enterprise*, 10 March 1892 page 1.

²⁶⁹¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:116.

²⁶⁹²José María Ortiz household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 69, dwelling 777, family 777.

²⁶⁹³St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:63.

²⁶⁹⁴Pima County Probate Court File no. 199; Pima County Misc. Records 2:500.

²⁶⁹⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:217-219.

²⁶⁹⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:424-427.

dollar.²⁶⁹⁷ She sold Lot 30 of Section 11 in Township 14 South, Range 13 East to Charles Hudson for \$700 on 20 May 1879.²⁶⁹⁸

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.²⁶⁹⁹ 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 Elías and Gertrudis Elías as her godparents.²⁷⁰⁰ María Josepha was married on 16 September 1876 to **Franklin Pierce Massoletti**.²⁷⁰¹ The couple's son Albert died in Tubac on 1 August 1879, aged five months.²⁷⁰² Frank died in Tombstone on 3 March 1880 several days after being accidentally shot in the foot.²⁷⁰³ On 10 June 1880, Josepha (called Josepha) lived in Tucson with her two-year-old son Frank, her sister Carmen, and her mother.²⁷⁰⁴ Josepha was married on 22 January 1883 to **John Solomon Warner**.²⁷⁰⁵
- 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.²⁷⁰⁶
- 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.²⁷⁰⁷ 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 Elías and Jesús Orosco as her godparents.²⁷⁰⁸ Luisa died in June 1869 from pneumonia.²⁷⁰⁹
- 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.²⁷¹⁰ Carmen was married to (–?) **Palmer**.

José Ortiz was an adult living by himself in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831.²⁷¹¹

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²⁶⁹⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:252-254.

²⁶⁹⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:88-91.

²⁶⁹⁹E. Martinez household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 19 [252C], dwelling 148, family 181.

²⁷⁰⁰Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.

²⁷⁰¹Negley and Lindley 1994:47.

²⁷⁰²*Arizona Weekly Citizen*, 29 August 1879, 2:3.

²⁷⁰³*Arizona Weekly Star*, 4 March 1880, 4:3.

²⁷⁰⁴E. Martinez household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 19 [252C], dwelling 148, family 181.

²⁷⁰⁵Negley and Lindley 1994:80.

²⁷⁰⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:15 no. 129.

²⁷⁰⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:2 no. 11.

²⁷⁰⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:29 no. 11.

²⁷⁰⁹1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, mortality schedule, page 4, line 5.

²⁷¹⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:58.

²⁷¹¹McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 2.

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 Burruel, son of Juan Manuel Burruel 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 Ortiz 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.

²⁷²²Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:1-32, 3:607-609.

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.

²⁷²⁸*Arizona 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 Atanasio 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 children²⁷³⁶:

²⁷²⁹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 174, no. 185.

²⁷³⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 3:607-609.

²⁷³¹Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

²⁷³²Mission 2000 database, Tumacacori Book, page 73.

²⁷³³Mission 2000 database, Tumacacori Book, page 152.

²⁷³⁴McCarthy 1982a.

²⁷³⁵Dobyns 1967; Poston's Record Book A; MS 638 Otero family papers, 1807-1957, AHS/SAD.

²⁷³⁶McCarty 1982a.

- 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. **María Otero** was an adult in 1831.
- iv. **Fernando Otero** was an adult in 1831.
- v. **Piedad Otero** was an adult in 1831.
- vi. **Jesús 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 **María Clara Martínez**. 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 María Martínez.

In January 1845, Manuel was one of six Tubac men to sign three resolutions relating to Mexican politics.²⁷³⁹ On 2 March 1959, José María Martínez 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 María, 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 Theophilo—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 Theophilo. She was keeping house while Fernando was a stock raiser.²⁷⁴⁶

Manuel Otero and María Clara Martínez 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. **María Manuela Otero** was born on 6 June 1844. Manuella was married to **Louis Quesse**.
- iv. **María 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**.

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²⁷³⁷Mission 2000 database, Tubac Book D:15.

²⁷³⁸McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.

²⁷³⁹Officer 1989:183.

²⁷⁴⁰41st United States Congress, 1st Session, Document No. 81, page 5.

²⁷⁴¹Manl Otero household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tubac, page 49, dwelling 478, family 461.

²⁷⁴²1866 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tubac, lines 1244-1251.

²⁷⁴³1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tubac, lines 1905-1911.

²⁷⁴⁴1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, mortality schedule, Tubac, page 1, line 8.

²⁷⁴⁵Sabino Otero household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tubac, page 2, dwelling 17, family 17.

²⁷⁴⁶Clara Otero household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tubac, ED 3, page 24, no dwelling or family numbers.

²⁷⁴⁷Magdalena 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 3rd 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

²⁷⁴⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:8 no. 67.

²⁷⁴⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:194.

²⁷⁵⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:38.

²⁷⁵¹Carmony 1994:219.

²⁷⁵²St. 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.

²⁷⁵³Arizona State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, State File No. 422, Registrar's No. 414.

²⁷⁵⁴Magdalena Catholic Church Baptisms, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, page 116R, no. 135.

²⁷⁵⁵Louis Quesse biography, Hayden Arizona Pioneer Collections, online at <<http://www.asu.edu/lib/archives/azbio/azbio.htm>>.

²⁷⁵⁶Louis Quesse biography, Hayden Arizona Pioneer Collections, online at <<http://www.asu.edu/lib/archives/azbio/azbio.htm>>.

²⁷⁵⁷Luis Quesse household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tubac, page 49, dwelling 653, family 712.

²⁷⁵⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:54-55.

²⁷⁵⁹Pima 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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²⁷⁶¹"Too Heavy on One," *The Weekly Arizonian*, 22 January 1870, 3:1.

²⁷⁶²Louis Quesse household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tubac, page 4, dwelling 41, family 41.

²⁷⁶³Louis Quesse biography, Hayden Arizona Pioneer Collections, online at <<http://www.asu.edu/lib/archives/azbio/azbio.htm>>.

²⁷⁶⁴Louis Quesse biography, Hayden Arizona Pioneer Collections, online at <<http://www.asu.edu/lib/archives/azbio/azbio.htm>>.

²⁷⁶⁵1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, mortality schedule, Tubac, page 1, line 10.

²⁷⁶⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:78.

²⁷⁶⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:119.

²⁷⁶⁸Mission 2000 database, Tubac 2-D:131.

²⁷⁶⁹Manl Otero household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tubac, page 49, dwelling 478, family 461.

²⁷⁷⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:14 no. 114.

²⁷⁷¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:2, no. 11.

²⁷⁷²Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:36-37.

²⁷⁷³*Southern Arizonian*, 16 November 1867, page 3, column 1.

²⁷⁷⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:310-312.

²⁷⁷⁵Pima County Land Claims 1:163.

family's personal possessions at \$3,000.²⁷⁷⁶ On 22 June 1877, Sabino exchanged land in the Santa Cruz Valley with A. P. K. Safford.²⁷⁷⁷ 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.*²⁷⁷⁸

He submitted a petition to reaffirm his family's claim to land in Tubac in 1879.²⁷⁷⁹

Sabino was living in Tubac and working as a merchant on 16 June 1880.²⁷⁸⁰ On 29 June 1881, Otero purchased land from Dario Martinez in Tucson.²⁷⁸¹ 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.²⁷⁸² 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.²⁷⁸³ 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).²⁷⁸⁴

Toribio was a witness at the marriage of Gabriel Romo and Martina Serrano on 27 December 1781 in Santa Ana.²⁷⁸⁵ On 15 February 1787, Toribio was a witness at the wedding of Juan Felipe Zurubua and Juana Olguin in Santa Ana.²⁷⁸⁶ Toribio's sister Ignacia Otero was married prior to 1783 to Pedro Sebastian Villascuesa.²⁷⁸⁷ Another sister, María Dolores Otero, was married prior to 1774 to Juan Francisco Salazar, brother of Toribio's wife.²⁷⁸⁸

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

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.

²⁷⁷⁸*Arizona 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.

²⁷⁸¹41st United States Congress, 1st Session, Document No. 81, page 9-10.

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.

²⁷⁸⁷Mission 2000 database.

²⁷⁸⁸Officer 1989:66; 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 hostile 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)(8)

(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

²⁷⁸⁹41st United States Congress, 1st Session, Document No. 81, page 3.

²⁷⁹⁰Mission 2000 database.

²⁷⁹¹MS 638 Otero family papers, 1807-1957, AHS/SAD.

²⁷⁹²MS 638 Otero family papers, 1807-1957, AHS/SAD.

²⁷⁹³García Conde, Feb. 12, 1807:4-5; Dobyns 1967.

²⁷⁹⁴McCarthy 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.²⁷⁹⁵ He was still an Ensign at the Presidio in May 1779.²⁷⁹⁶

PACHECO

Francisco Pacheco was born circa 1780 in Sonora, son of Ygnacio Pacheco and his wife María. 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.²⁷⁹⁷ He was a soldier stationed at stationed at Arizpe and was given a six reales bonus in January 1817.²⁷⁹⁸

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.²⁷⁹⁹ Guadalupe died prior to 1855.²⁸⁰⁰ 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.²⁸⁰¹ Guillermo was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, listed as being sick.²⁸⁰²

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.²⁸⁰³ He was married circa 1802 to **María Rita Duran**.²⁸⁰⁴ Rita was born circa 1785, the daughter of Juan Antonio Duran and María Guadalupe Ramirez. She was baptized on 31 December 1785 at Tumacácori, with María Antonia Gertrudes Gonzáles acting as her godmother.²⁸⁰⁵

On 19 May 1818, Ignacio applied for a brand:

Commander and Political Judge: Ygnacio 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

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²⁷⁹⁵ AGI, GUAD 277, Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1779.

²⁷⁹⁶ Dobyns 1976:154.

²⁷⁹⁷ AGN 243, page 341.

²⁷⁹⁸ Dobyns 1976:154.

²⁷⁹⁹ McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 2.

²⁸⁰⁰ MS 1155, "A Case Study of a Pioneer Family," Box 42, AHS/SAD.

²⁸⁰¹ Tucson Presidio Report October 1801; Polzer film.

²⁸⁰² Dobyns 1976:160.

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 Elías**.

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 *titulo* is at AHS/SAD.

²⁸⁰⁷Mission 2000 database; Tubac records, page 8v.

²⁸⁰⁸McCarty 1997:5-7.

²⁸⁰⁹Officer 1989:119.

²⁸¹⁰McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 2.

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.

²⁸¹⁶McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 2.

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 1, Book 2, page 75.

the acting judge in Tucson on 16 May 1846.²⁸²⁰ 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).²⁸²¹ On 2 July 1852, two yoke of oxen belonging to Miguel and José Ortega were taken to Tubac.²⁸²²

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 \$25.²⁸²³ Miguel was married prior to 1856 to **María 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.²⁸²⁴ On 26 November 1857 the couple sold a piece of land on the road to San Xavier to William S. Oury for \$30.²⁸²⁵

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.²⁸²⁶ On 15 July 1860, Pacheco purchased William H. Kirkland's Upper Rancho.²⁸²⁷ Miguel purchased a lot in Tucson from Dolores Herran on 9 October 1861.²⁸²⁸ 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.²⁸²⁹ Miguel died between 31 October 1865 and 2 January 1866.²⁸³⁰ His will was written in Spanish and was probated on 19 June 1866. He left an estate valued at \$3,134.²⁸³¹ In 1866, Guadalupe and her children Juana and Marcus were living in Tucson along with two other Pachecos aged 10 to 21, Eufemio and Ygnacio.²⁸³² In March 1867, Guadalupe and her children Juan, Marcos, Eugenia, and Ygnacio lived in Tucson.²⁸³³

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.²⁸³⁴

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.²⁸³⁵

Guadalupe prepared a will on 18 July 1898.²⁸³⁶ She died on 21 July 1898 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson on 22 July 1898.²⁸³⁷

Miguel Pacheco and María Guadalupe Saiz/Saens were the parents of four children:

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²⁸²⁰Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 80, AHS/SAD.

²⁸²¹AGES, 11-3, carpeton 242.

²⁸²²AGES, 11-2, carpeton 242.

²⁸²³Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 5, no. 10, AHS/SAD.

²⁸²⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:24-25.

²⁸²⁵Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 38, no. 73, AHS/SAD.

²⁸²⁶Miguel Pacheco household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 15, dwelling 146, family 150.

²⁸²⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:98.

²⁸²⁸Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 6, no. 11, AHS/SAD.

²⁸²⁹1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1168-1172.

²⁸³⁰Pima County Book of Records May 17, 1864-Dec. 28, 1865, pp. 59-60, AHS/SAD.

²⁸³¹Pima County Book of Wills, 1:1.

²⁸³²1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 297-301.

²⁸³³1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 87-91.

²⁸³⁴Guadalupe Seis household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 29, dwelling 314, family 313.

²⁸³⁵G. Pacheco household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 32, dwelling 246, family 345.

²⁸³⁶Pima County Wills, 2:284.

²⁸³⁷St. 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 Ocoboa 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 Christanto Grijlaba 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 1820/1824²⁸⁴⁹ in Tucson, Sonora, the son of Ignacio Antonio Pacheco and Rita Duran. In 1831, Ramón was living with his parents and siblings in Tucson.²⁸⁵⁰ 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.²⁸⁵¹ On 4 September 1844, Ramón and María de Jesús Pacheco were godparents to María Toribia Castro, daughter of Jesús Castro and Rafaela Burruel.²⁸⁵² Ramón signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845.²⁸⁵³ 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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²⁸³⁸Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811.

²⁸³⁹Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, May 1921 no. 2865.

²⁸⁴⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:246.

²⁸⁴¹Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Cochise County, October 1923 no. 2193.

²⁸⁴²Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, May 1939 no. 3012.

²⁸⁴³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:3 no. 25.

²⁸⁴⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:29 no. 8.

²⁸⁴⁵AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 29 on 16 March 1848.

²⁸⁴⁶AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, 198B.

²⁸⁴⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:1 no. 1.

²⁸⁴⁸Rafael Pacheco household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 4, dwelling 43, family 44.

²⁸⁴⁹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 24 on 16 March 1848.

²⁸⁵⁰McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 2.

²⁸⁵¹Affidavit of Ramón Pacheco, 17 June 1886, Cochise County, Arizona.

²⁸⁵²Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 124, no. 162.

²⁸⁵³Officer 1989:182.

living in 1831.²⁸⁵⁴ On 2 September 1845, Ramón and Getrudis were godparents to an Apache girl María Salome.²⁸⁵⁵ On 6 January 1848, the couple were godparents to José Reyes Demetrio Romero, son of Juan Romero and Trinidad León.²⁸⁵⁶ In early 1848 the couple was living in Tucson.²⁸⁵⁷ On 26 May 1848, Ramón was among the men who could vote in Tucson.²⁸⁵⁸

On 2 July 1852, a cart belonging to Ramón Pacheco was taken to Tubac.²⁸⁵⁹ On 19 August 1852, Ramón purchased a piece of land on the west side of Calle del Correo from Guadalupe Santa Cruz for \$50.²⁸⁶⁰ 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.²⁸⁶¹ In July 1858, Ramón and Petra Santa Cruz were godparents to María Luciana Green, daughter of Theodore Green and Concepcion Telles.²⁸⁶²

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.²⁸⁶³ 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.*²⁸⁶⁴

In 1864, Ramón had become a merchant with real estate valued at \$3000 and personal property worth \$3,000.²⁸⁶⁵ On 23 July 1862, Ramón purchased a piece of land from Francisco Dias and his wife Bernarda Gonzáles for \$200.²⁸⁶⁶ 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. Elías, son of Cornelio Elías and Jesús Pacheco and for Francisco Oury, son of William Oury and his wife Inez García.²⁸⁶⁷ In March 1867, Ramón and Gertrudes lived with their three children, Jesús, Guadalupe, and Cesario, in Tucson.²⁸⁶⁸

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.²⁸⁶⁹ 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 \$1,500.²⁸⁷⁰ 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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²⁸⁵⁴McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 2.

²⁸⁵⁵Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 176, no. 193.

²⁸⁵⁶Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 199.

²⁸⁵⁷AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

²⁸⁵⁸AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

²⁸⁵⁹AGES, 11-2, carpeton 242.

²⁸⁶⁰Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 23, no. 44, AHS/SAD.

²⁸⁶¹Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 5, no. 10, AHS/SAD.

²⁸⁶²Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.

²⁸⁶³Ramon 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].

²⁸⁶⁵1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1188-1192.

²⁸⁶⁶Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 24, no. 45, AHS/SAD.

²⁸⁶⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:32 no. 23; 1:31 no. 21.

²⁸⁶⁸1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 43-47.

²⁸⁶⁹Ramon 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 \$25.²⁸⁷¹ 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.²⁸⁷²

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.²⁸⁷³ Ramón moved to Tres Alamos in 1886 and ranched there until his return to Pima County in 1894.²⁸⁷⁴

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.*²⁸⁷⁵

Ramón Pacheco and Gertrudis Herreras were the parents of four children²⁸⁷⁶:

- 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.²⁸⁷⁷ 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 1884.²⁸⁷⁸ 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 1919.²⁸⁷⁹
- iii. **Guadalupe Pacheco** (female) was born circa 1851-1852 in Sonora, Mexico. Guadalupe was married to **Augustin Caballero**.
- 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.²⁸⁸⁰ In July 1858 in Tucson, Refugio and Timotea Lisarrage were godparents to Juan Silva, son of Luiza Silva.²⁸⁸¹ 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.²⁸⁸² He purchased a field property from Ursula Solares on 14 June 1862.²⁸⁸³ In 1864, the couple farmed in Tucson. Their real estate was valued at \$400 and their personal property at \$100.²⁸⁸⁴ On 18 March 1866, Refugio and Paula were godparents to José Francisco Sanchez, son of José Sanchez and Joanna Uquija.²⁸⁸⁵ In 1866,

²⁸⁷¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:287-289.

²⁸⁷²Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:341-343.

²⁸⁷³Ramone Pacheco household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, E.D. 5 page 34 [259B], dwelling 267, family 369.

²⁸⁷⁴Pima County Great Registers.

²⁸⁷⁵*Arizona Daily Citizen*, 10 February 1900, 4:2.

²⁸⁷⁶MS 1155, "A Case Study of a Pioneer Family," Box 42, AHS/SAD.

²⁸⁷⁷Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 75.

²⁸⁷⁸*Arizona Daily Star*, 6 May 1884, 4:1.

²⁸⁷⁹MS 1155, "A Case Study of a Pioneer Family," page 5, Box 42, AHS/SAD.

²⁸⁸⁰Richard Pacheco, biographical folders, AHS/SAD; Williams 1982:34; MS 1155, box 40, file 555, AHS/SAD.

²⁸⁸¹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.

²⁸⁸²Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 12, no. 23, AHS/SAD.

²⁸⁸³Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:44-45

²⁸⁸⁴1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 929-932.

²⁸⁸⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:36 no. 48.

Refugio lived with his wife Paula and children Nabor, Mateo [spelled Martes], and Lentivua [?].²⁸⁸⁶ On 1 October 1866, the couple were godparents to José Munguia, son of Francisco Munguia and Carmen Cruz.²⁸⁸⁷ On 8 February 1867 the couple were godparents to Antonio Gallegos, son of Ramón Gallegos and Juana Ruelas.²⁸⁸⁸ In March 1867, Refugio, Paula, and their children, Nabor, Mateo, Ascenscia, and Manuel María, were in Tucson.²⁸⁸⁹ On 20 October 1867, the couple were godparents to María Mendoza, daughter of Reyes Mendoza and María Cruz.²⁸⁹⁰ On 9 May 1869, they were godparents to José Gregoria Ruelas, daughter of Francisco Ruelas and Sacramento Cruz.²⁸⁹¹ On 4 August 1869, Refugio purchased a field from Jesús Dias for \$200.²⁸⁹² The couple were *padrinos* for María Andrea Cota, daughter of Florentino and Gertrudis Cota, on 1 December 1869.²⁸⁹³

On 30 January 1870, the couple were godparents to Helena Ramirez, daughter of María Ramirez.²⁸⁹⁴ A week later, on 7 February 1870, the couple were godparents to María Romalda Adelaida Cruz, daughter of Jesús Cruz and Concepcion Ramirez.²⁸⁹⁵ 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).²⁸⁹⁶ On 7 June 1871, Refugio assaulted Manuel Rivera, pointing a loaded gun at him.²⁸⁹⁷

Refugio was appointed a member of the Board of Supervisors of Pima County on 12 April 1873.²⁸⁹⁸ On 1 September 1873, Refugio purchased a deed from the Village of Tucson for Lot 2 of Block 83 for \$4.00.²⁸⁹⁹ Shortly afterward he became sick and he made a will on 23 September 1873 and he died five days later.²⁹⁰⁰ His wife Paula was named the sole executor. A Probate Order for his estate was made in March 1880.²⁹⁰¹ Paula, as executrix of her husband's estate, sold Lot 2 of Block 83 to the City of Tucson on 20 May 1879 for \$15.²⁹⁰²

In June 1880, Paula lived with her six children in Tucson.²⁹⁰³ Paula was buried in the Catholic portion of the Court Street Cemetery on 14 November 1884. She died from heart disease.²⁹⁰⁴ 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.²⁹⁰⁵

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²⁸⁸⁶1866 census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 148-152.

²⁸⁸⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:45.

²⁸⁸⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:50.

²⁸⁸⁹1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 652-657.

²⁸⁹⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:57.

²⁸⁹¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:98.

²⁸⁹²Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:362-363.

²⁸⁹³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:112.

²⁸⁹⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:117.

²⁸⁹⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:117.

²⁸⁹⁶Refugio Pacheco household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 75, dwelling 833, family 833.

²⁸⁹⁷Pima County Superior Court, Criminal Cases, File 1:9; Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records, Phoenix.

²⁸⁹⁸McClintock, J. H., 1916, *Arizona, The Youngest State*, Chicago, page 88; *Plaza of the Pioneers* page 34.

²⁸⁹⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:219-221.

²⁹⁰⁰Pima County Book of Wills 1:45; *Tucson Citizen*, 12 April 1873; St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:75; Carmony 1994:215.

²⁹⁰¹Pima County Misc. Records, 2:79.

²⁹⁰²Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:221-223.

²⁹⁰³Paula Pacheco household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 41, SD 5, page 2, dwelling 37, family 37.

²⁹⁰⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:12 no. 11.

²⁹⁰⁵Refugio 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. 6th Avenue. He was not working at the time.²⁹⁰⁸ Nabor died on 14 February 1920 at 337 S. 6th 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. 3rd street from chronic Bright’s disease. He is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.²⁹¹³
- iii. **María Ascencion 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 Ocoboa serving as godparents.²⁹¹⁴ Ascencion 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. 4th 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 Elías and Jesús Pacheco serving as his godparents.²⁹²² He

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²⁹⁰⁶MS 1155, “A Case Study of a Pioneer Family,” page 9, AHS/SAD.

²⁹⁰⁷Nabor Pacheco household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson Precinct 1, ED 49, SD 11, sheet 5B, dwelling 112, family 116.

²⁹⁰⁸Nabor Pacheco household, 1920 US census, Pima County, Arizona, Tucson, ED 103, page 7B.

²⁹⁰⁹Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, February 1920 no. 1649; *Arizona Daily Star*, 15 February 1920, 8:4.

²⁹¹⁰MS 1155, “A Case Study of a Pioneer Family,” Box 40, file 555, AHS/SAD.

²⁹¹¹MS 1155, “A Case Study of a Pioneer Family,” 12; AHS/SAD.

²⁹¹²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:3 no. 27.

²⁹¹³Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, January 1939 no. 1019; *Arizona Daily Star*, 19 January 1939.

²⁹¹⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:22 no. 194.

²⁹¹⁵*El Fronterizo*, 20 August 1904, 6:1.

²⁹¹⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:45.

²⁹¹⁷Unsources newspaper clipping dated 8 March 1940, Manuel Pacheco, Biographical folders, AHS/SAD.

²⁹¹⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:80.

²⁹¹⁹Williams 1982:34.

²⁹²⁰Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, August 1938 no. 1387.

²⁹²¹*Arizona Daily Star*, 25 October 1962.

²⁹²²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:142.

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”.²⁹²³ Refugio died on 7 May 1944 in Tucson from a cerebral embolism.²⁹²⁴ 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.²⁹²⁵ He died on 28 May 1874 in Tucson and was buried the next day.²⁹²⁶

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.²⁹²⁷ 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.²⁹²⁸

Vicente Pacheco was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. He had a 44 peso debit in his account.²⁹²⁹ In 1791 he had a 113 peso debt.²⁹³⁰

PALACIOS

(–?) **Palacios** was in command of the presidio on 1 April 1805.²⁹³¹

PALOMINO

José Palomino was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1816. He was in the Hospital in August 1816.²⁹³² He died there on 6 October 1816.²⁹³³

José Palomino was a soldier stationed at the Presidio from at least August 1816 through December 1818, listed as being an invalid.²⁹³⁴

José Palomino was a child in 1831, living next door to Bautista Romero and his wife Loreta Lopez.²⁹³⁵ On 26 May 1848, José was among the men who could vote in Tucson.²⁹³⁶

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²⁹²³Standard Certificate of Death, Arizona State Board of Health, State File no. 356.

²⁹²⁴Standard Certificate of Death, Arizona State Department of Health, State File no. 408, Registrar’s no. 478; MS 1155, “A Case Study of a Pioneer Family,” box 40, file 555, AHS/SAD.

²⁹²⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:190.

²⁹²⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:84.

²⁹²⁷AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

²⁹²⁸Collins 1970:22; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

²⁹²⁹Dobyns 1976:158.

²⁹³⁰AGS, Section 7047, document 6.

²⁹³¹McCarty 1976:128.

²⁹³²AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816.

²⁹³³AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, November 1816.

²⁹³⁴Dobyns 1976:160; AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.

²⁹³⁵McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 1.

²⁹³⁶AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

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 Tubutama. 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 María Antonia Díaz. He was baptized on 5 February 1762 at Guevavi, with Ignacio Pefferkorn acting as priest and Nicolás Palomino and María Higenea Perea.²⁹⁴² Felipe was five feet two inches tall when he was 23 years old. He was a Roman Catholic, had chesnut 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. **Rosalía 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

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²⁹³⁷Dobyns 1976:153

²⁹³⁸Dobyns 1976:155.

²⁹³⁹Dobyns 1976:153.

²⁹⁴⁰Dobyns 1976:158.

²⁹⁴¹Dobyns 1976:155.

²⁹⁴²Mission 2000 database; Guevavi Baptism Register page 131.

²⁹⁴³AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

²⁹⁴⁴AGS, Section 7047, document 18.

²⁹⁴⁵Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

²⁹⁴⁶AGS, Section 7047, document 17.

²⁹⁴⁷McCarty 1976:131.

²⁹⁴⁸AGS, Section 7047, document 17.

²⁹⁴⁹AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

²⁹⁵⁰McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 3.

²⁹⁵¹Collins 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.²⁹⁵³

Isidro Pina and Piedad Urias were the parents of one child:

- i. **Juan** [?] **Pina** was a child in 1831.

Nazareo Peña was married to **Rosalía 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.²⁹⁵⁴

- i. **María 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.²⁹⁵⁵

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.²⁹⁵⁶ On 1 September 1855 he was serving with the boundary escort.²⁹⁵⁷ 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.²⁹⁵⁸ José took up a parcel on the Plaza de la Mesilla in May 1861.²⁹⁵⁹ In 1864, José was working as a trader in Tucson, with \$300 in personal possessions. He lived there Concepcion and Cecelia (age 24 born in Tubac).²⁹⁶⁰

On 8 July 1870, José María and “Concension” lived with 15-year-old Juana “Parelda” at Calabasas, where José worked as a farmer. The family owned \$300 in real estate and \$350 in personal property.²⁹⁶¹

On 3 June 1880, José and Concepcion were living along the Santa Cruz River near Tucson. José was working as a rancher.²⁹⁶²

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.²⁹⁶³
- 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.²⁹⁶⁴

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²⁹⁵²AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

²⁹⁵³McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 1.

²⁹⁵⁴McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 3.

²⁹⁵⁵Church Records UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 124, no. 160.

²⁹⁵⁶AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

²⁹⁵⁷Officer 1989:331.

²⁹⁵⁸José M. Peralta household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 11, dwelling 109, family 108.

²⁹⁵⁹Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 26, AHS/SAD.

²⁹⁶⁰1864 Census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 746-748.

²⁹⁶¹José María Peralta, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Calabasas, page 2, dwelling 13, family 13.

²⁹⁶²José M. Peralta household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 7, dwelling 49, family 61.

²⁹⁶³St. 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 Mariana Castro.²⁹⁷³

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²⁹⁶⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:166.

²⁹⁶⁵Dobyns 1976:154.

²⁹⁶⁶Dobyns 1976:70.

²⁹⁶⁷Dobyns 1976:156.

²⁹⁶⁸AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

²⁹⁶⁹Dobyns 1976:160.

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.

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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.

²⁹⁸⁰AGN 243, Report by Arvizu on Payments to Soldiers of the Presidio of Tucson; McCarty 1976:128.

²⁹⁸¹Officer and Dobyns 1984:243.

²⁹⁸²AGN 243, Report by Arvizu on Payments to Soldiers of the Presidio of Tucson; McCarty 1976:128.

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 1844.²⁹⁹⁰ 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.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.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.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.²⁹⁹⁴ Estevan witnessed a property transaction on 18 March 1860.²⁹⁹⁵ In May 1861, Stephen Ramirez sold a parcel of property on the Calle de las Milpas to William S. Oury.²⁹⁹⁶ In 1864, Estevan was a laborer living in Tucson, owning real estate valued at \$75 and personal possessions worth \$15.²⁹⁹⁷ In 1866, Estevan and Jesús lived with their sons Estevan and Pablo in Tucson.²⁹⁹⁸ On 5 April 1867 Estevan sold land and water rights in an acequia along the Gila River to M. F. Larkin.²⁹⁹⁹ In 1867, Estevan and Jesús lived with their children—Estevan, Pablo, and Felipa—in Tucson.³⁰⁰⁰ On 7 December 1867 Estevan purchased land along on the Gila River from F. M. Larkin.³⁰⁰¹ On 1 March 1869, Estevan and Jesús sold land in Pima County to Florentino Ortega.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 \$1,350.³⁰⁰³ On 30 July 1873, Stephen and María 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 \$5.00.³⁰⁰⁴

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 Jesús, lived at home, with the oldest two working as farm laborers and the next two attending school.³⁰⁰⁵

Estevan Ramirez and María de Jesús Acedo were the parents of nine children:

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²⁹⁹⁰Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 78, field no. 1, AHS/SAD.

²⁹⁹¹Officer 1989:331.

²⁹⁹²Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 46, no. 136.

²⁹⁹³Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 170.

²⁹⁹⁴Estevan Ramirez household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 18, dwelling 172, family 178.

²⁹⁹⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:26-27.

²⁹⁹⁶Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072 AHS/SAD page 39, no. 75.

²⁹⁹⁷1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 631-634.

²⁹⁹⁸1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 729-732.

²⁹⁹⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:100-101.

³⁰⁰⁰1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1172-1176, Estevan is also counted at "Ramirez Ranch" on line 1517.

³⁰⁰¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:253-254.

³⁰⁰²Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:351-353.

³⁰⁰³Estevan Ramirez household, 1870 US Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Florence, page 3.

³⁰⁰⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:125-126.

³⁰⁰⁵Estevan Ramirez 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.³⁰⁰⁶
- iii. **Maria 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.³⁰⁰⁷
- 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.³⁰⁰⁸
- 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.³⁰⁰⁹
- viii. **Jesúsa Ramirez** was born circa 1876 in Arizona.
- ix. **Cirilo Ramirez** 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.³⁰¹⁰

Eustoquio Ramirez was born about 1790, son of Juan José Ramirez and Manuela Sosa. He was married prior to 1834 to **Josefa Morales**. Josefa was born about 1824 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. In 1848 the couple and their sons Susano and Antonio lived in Tucson.³⁰¹¹ 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 Maríano Cruz, José Herreras, Ignacio Saenz, and Pedro Ramirez.³⁰¹² On 3 March 1856, Ramirez sold the property to George Hooper and F. Hinton for 40 pesos.³⁰¹³

He took up a piece of land in Tucson on the Calle del Indio Trieste.³⁰¹⁴ On 9 September 1860, Eustoquio lived in Tubac with his wife Josepha 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.³⁰¹⁵ 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.³⁰¹⁶ In 1866, Eustophio and Josepha lived with their children and grandchildren—Susanno, Antonio, Agapita, and Bruno—in Tubac.³⁰¹⁷ 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.³⁰¹⁸

Eustoquio Ramirez and Josefa Morales were the parents of two children:

- i. **Susanno Ramirez** was born about 1834 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.
- ii. **Antonio Ramirez** was born about 1839 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico.

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³⁰⁰⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:4 no.29 [repeated Volume 1:4 no. 34].

³⁰⁰⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:41.

³⁰⁰⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:87.

³⁰⁰⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:231.

³⁰¹⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:161.

³⁰¹¹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

³⁰¹²Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:23-24.

³⁰¹³Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:24-25.

³⁰¹⁴Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 34, AHS/SAD.

³⁰¹⁵Etaquio Ramirez household, 1860 US census, Arizona Territory, New Mexico territory, Tubac, page 4, dwelling 454, family 432.

³⁰¹⁶1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 911-914.

³⁰¹⁷1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tubac lines 1224-1229.

³⁰¹⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:141.

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 Verdugo and María Romero.³⁰¹⁹ In early 1848, Francisco and Nicolasa lived in Tucson with their sons Narciso and Casimiro.³⁰²⁰ Francisco was among the men listed on 26 May 1848 who could vote in Tucson.³⁰²¹ He was a Private in the Cavalry at the Presidio on 1 September 1855. He was serving with the boundary escort.³⁰²²

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.³⁰²³

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.³⁰²⁴ Another Fernando Urquides was living in the household of Cornelio Elías. He was working as a laborer and had \$1,000 in real estate.³⁰²⁵ Fernando became a merchant and freighter, moving goods overland from Yuma to Tucson.³⁰²⁶

On 10 June 1860 the couple sold land to Mark Aldrich on the west side of Tucson for \$580.³⁰²⁷ On 4 August 1860, Fernando transferred a deed to a property on Main Street in Tucson to Jesús.³⁰²⁸ On 10 June 1861, Fernando acquired a property in Tucson for \$90 from Anita Burrue.³⁰²⁹ Fernando raffled a property located on the east side of Main Street in Tucson prior to August 1862.³⁰³⁰ 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.³⁰³¹ 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 Hilario and Serafino, and a probable relative, 10-year-old Guadalupe Urquide.³⁰³² In May 1865, Fernando and Jesús mortgaged a property on Main Street to Jesús Redondo.³⁰³³ In 1866, Fernando and Jesús lived with their children Yllario and Epifanio in Tucson.³⁰³⁴

In March 1867, the couple were listed in Tucson with their two children, Hilario and Epifanio.³⁰³⁵ On 22 May 1867, Fernando purchased from Atanasio Cires for \$50 the one-half interest in the mill located on the west side of

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³⁰¹⁹Magdalena Church Records, UAL microfilm 811, roll 1.

³⁰²⁰AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

³⁰²¹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

³⁰²²Officer 1989:332.

³⁰²³Fernando Urquides, Hayden File, Arizona Historical Foundation, Arizona State University.

³⁰²⁴Fernando Urquides household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 18, dwelling 169, family 175.

³⁰²⁵Cornelio Elías household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 13, dwelling 126, family 126.

³⁰²⁶Fernando Urquides, Hayden File, Arizona Historical Foundation, Arizona State University.

³⁰²⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:446-447.

³⁰²⁸Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 8, no. 15, AHS/SAD.

³⁰²⁹Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 8, no. 16, AHS/SAD.

³⁰³⁰Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 14, AHS/SAD.

³⁰³¹Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 30, AHS/SAD.

³⁰³²1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 459-463.

³⁰³³Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:432-433.

³⁰³⁴1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 18-21.

³⁰³⁵1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 5-8.

Tucson along with the mill stones and water rights.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.³⁰³⁷ Fernando had been a partner with William H. Tonge, Tongue & Urquides. They dissolved this partnership on 6 November 1867.³⁰³⁸ The following day, on 7 November 1867, the couple sold the mill site to William Tonge for \$500.³⁰³⁹ On 11 April 1868 Fernando and Jesús sold a piece of land on the east side of Main Street to Francis Hodges.³⁰⁴⁰

Fernando died on 6 December 1868 in Tucson and was buried the following day.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.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.³⁰⁴³

On 9 April 1870 Juan Fernandez, executor of the estate of Fernando Urquides, and Jesús Ramirez de Urquides Valera sold a parcel on the west side of Main Street to William Zeckendorff.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).³⁰⁴⁵ Sacramento purchased a deed for Lot 5 of Block 223 on 15 August 1872 from the Village of Tucson for \$9.59.³⁰⁴⁶ On 11 March 1875, Sacramento and Jesús sold part of Lot 7 of Block 223 to William Eustis for \$100.³⁰⁴⁷ On 20 May 1875, Sacramento and Jesús sold the southern part of Lot 7 of Block 223 to Josefa Feliz for \$150.³⁰⁴⁸

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.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 **Mariana Legarra**.³⁰⁵⁰ Mariana 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.³⁰⁵¹ Hilario died on 18 November 1928 at his home at 424 N. 5th Avenue

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³⁰³⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:140-141.

³⁰³⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:168-170.

³⁰³⁸*Southern Arizonian*, 16 November 1867, page 3, column 3.

³⁰³⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:182-183.

³⁰⁴⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:211-212.

³⁰⁴¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:28.

³⁰⁴²Pima County Wills, 1:20; Pima County Probate Court File no. 38.

³⁰⁴³St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:65; Pima County Miscellaneous Records 1:118.

³⁰⁴⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:432-433, 1:441-442.

³⁰⁴⁵Sacramento Varela household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 52, dwelling 593, family 592.

³⁰⁴⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:345-346.

³⁰⁴⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:528-531.

³⁰⁴⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 3:350-352.

³⁰⁴⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:29.

³⁰⁵⁰Negley and Lindley 1994, page 77; *Tucson Citizen*, 20 November 1928 3:3, *Arizona Daily Star*, 20 November 1928, 1:5-6.

³⁰⁵¹Hilario 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.³⁰⁵²
- ii. **Serafino Urquides** was born about June 1863 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory.
  - iii. **Epifanio 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.³⁰⁵³
  - iv. **María Natividad Urquides** was born on 1 September 1868. She was baptized on 9 September 1868 with Refugio Pacheco and Paula Cruz as her godparents.³⁰⁵⁴

Sacramento Varela and Jesús Ramirez were the parents of four children:

- i. **María Ascencion Varela** was born on 10 August 1870 and was baptized on 15 August 1870. Her godparents were Santiago [James] Lee and María Ramirez.³⁰⁵⁵ She died on 14 April 1877 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Tucson the following day.³⁰⁵⁶
- 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 Ocoboa.³⁰⁵⁷
- iii. **Paula Varela** was born on 11 November 1874 and was baptized on 22 November 1874. Her godparents were Juan Varela and Paula Romero.³⁰⁵⁸
- iv. **María Magdalena Varela** was born on 12 July 1877 and was baptized on 22 July 1877 in Tucson.³⁰⁵⁹ She was married to (–?) **Romo**.

José Ramirez was a soldier at the Presidio. In August 1816 he was in jail.³⁰⁶⁰ In December 1816 and January 1817 he was assigned to the remount herd.³⁰⁶¹ He was sick in September and in the hospital in November and December 1818.³⁰⁶² 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.³⁰⁶³

José Ramirez and Josefa Morales were the parents of one child:

- i. **María Servala[?] Ramirez** was a child in 1831.

José Loreto Ramirez was born in 1778 in San Ignacio, son of Juan José Ramirez and Francisca Manuela Sosa. He was baptized on 10 December 1778 at Tumacácori.³⁰⁶⁴ 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.³⁰⁶⁵ He was in Arispe for an Assembly in February 1802.³⁰⁶⁶ José Loreto was promoted to carbineer on 1 April 1805. He was promoted to

³⁰⁵²Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, 1928 no. 410.

³⁰⁵³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:28 no. 6.

³⁰⁵⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:78.

³⁰⁵⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:132.

³⁰⁵⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:130; this may be the María Urquides listed above.

³⁰⁵⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:183.

³⁰⁵⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:264.

³⁰⁵⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:405.

³⁰⁶⁰AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816.

³⁰⁶¹Dobyns 1976:160; AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1816; AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, January 1817.

³⁰⁶²AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, September-December 1818.

³⁰⁶³McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.

³⁰⁶⁴Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 22.

³⁰⁶⁵AGN 243, page 334; McCarty 1976:128-129.

³⁰⁶⁶AGI, 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 Arvizo 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 María 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 María 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 María Nicolasa Duran on 26 December 1775 at Tumacácori.³⁰⁸¹ Juan Ramirez was a Carbineer at the Presidio on 24 December 1783.

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³⁰⁶⁷AGN 243, page 334; McCarty 1976:128-129.

³⁰⁶⁸Dobyns 1976:160.

³⁰⁶⁹McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.

³⁰⁷⁰McCarty 1997:39-40; Officer 1989:128.

³⁰⁷¹McCarty 1997:52.

³⁰⁷²Officer 1989:182.

³⁰⁷³Officer and Dobyns 1984:229-230.

³⁰⁷⁴Dobyns 1976:153.

³⁰⁷⁵Dobyns 1976:155.

³⁰⁷⁶Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 95.

³⁰⁷⁷Mission 2000 database; Guevavi Register page 106.

³⁰⁷⁸Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 96.

³⁰⁷⁹Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 96.

³⁰⁸⁰Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 7.

³⁰⁸¹Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 101.

He had a 48 peso debit at that time.³⁰⁸² Juan died in Tucson on 30 April 1816. Manuela died on 4 May 1818 in Tucson.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.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.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.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.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.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 1862.³⁰⁸⁹ In 1865, Lee wrote a letter to Governor Goodwin informing him of the dissatisfaction of troops in Tucson who were unable to obtain rations.³⁰⁹⁰

In 1866, James and Mary lived with their children—Mary, Patrick, James, and Nancy—in Tucson.³⁰⁹¹ On 14 September 1866 James and María sold a field property to George Tyroll for \$1,175.³⁰⁹² On 13 November 1866, Lee and William Scott purchased the Tucson Mill from Charles T. Hayden for \$700.³⁰⁹³ In 1867, María and James lived with their children—María, Patrick, Santiago [James], and María.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

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³⁰⁸²Dobyns 1976:157.

³⁰⁸³Officer and Dobyns 1984:242.

³⁰⁸⁴Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 13.

³⁰⁸⁵Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 20.

³⁰⁸⁶Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 22.

³⁰⁸⁷James Lee bio file, AHS/SAD; St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:71.

³⁰⁸⁸James Lee bio file, AHS/SAD.

³⁰⁸⁹James Lee bio file, AHS/SAD.

³⁰⁹⁰James Lee bio file, AHS/SAD.

³⁰⁹¹1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 2-7.

³⁰⁹²Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:72-74.

³⁰⁹³Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:78-79.

³⁰⁹⁴1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1307-1312.

stolen.³⁰⁹⁵ In December 1868, Lee's mine lost all of his livestock to Indians.³⁰⁹⁶ The mine had yielded about 500 pounds of ore from which 90 ounces of silver had been procured.³⁰⁹⁷

María was formally married on 18 August 1870 in Tucson to James Lee. Francisco Romero and Refugio Pacheco witnessed the ceremony.³⁰⁹⁸

James and William Scott were operating the flour mill in January 1870 and began work on a new mill the following month.³⁰⁹⁹ 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.³¹⁰⁰ James was naturalized on 25 April 1870 at Tucson.³¹⁰¹ The new flour mill was completed and was known as "the most expensive and one of the largest buildings ever erected in Tucson".³¹⁰² 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.³¹⁰³ 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".³¹⁰⁴ In March 1871 the mine had been sunk to 120 feet and a large amount of ore extracted.³¹⁰⁵ Lee participated in the Camp Grant massacre, helping to track cattle stolen by the Apache toward the camp.³¹⁰⁶

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.³¹⁰⁷ 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 \$6.³¹⁰⁸ Lee & Scott were also shipping ore to San Francisco.³¹⁰⁹ In November Lee and Scott received a government patent for their Neguilla mines, located a few miles west of Tucson.³¹¹⁰

In June 1873 Lee began to put a new engine and boiler into the Tucson Flour Mill.³¹¹¹ He was manufacturing flour and lumber in November.³¹¹² Lee sold flour at \$5 per 100 lbs from his mill.³¹¹³ He announced himself as an independent candidate for Sheriff of Pima County in January 1874.³¹¹⁴ 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

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³⁰⁹⁵ James Lee bio file, AHS/SAD.

³⁰⁹⁶ *Sacramento Union*, 25 January 1868, 2:5.

³⁰⁹⁷ *Sacramento Union*, 17 February 1868, 3:5.

³⁰⁹⁸ St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:71.

³⁰⁹⁹ *Weekly Arizonian*, 1 January and 26 February 1870.

³¹⁰⁰ James Lee household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 67, dwelling 760, family 760.

³¹⁰¹ Pima County Great Register, 1882, AHS/SAD.

³¹⁰² *Weekly Arizonian*, 16 April 1870, 6 August 1870.

³¹⁰³ *Weekly Arizonian*, 29 October 1870, 3:1.

³¹⁰⁴ *Arizona Citizen*, 17 December 1870, 3:4.

³¹⁰⁵ *Weekly Arizonian*, 11 March 1871, 3:1.

³¹⁰⁶ James Lee bio file, AHS/SAD.

³¹⁰⁷ undated *Arizona Daily Star* article, James Lee Bio file, AHS/SAD.

³¹⁰⁸ *Arizona Citizen*, 8 June 1872, 3:2; 19 July 1872, 2:3.

³¹⁰⁹ *Arizona Citizen*, 20 July 1872.

³¹¹⁰ *Arizona Citizen*, 19 July 1872, 2:3.

³¹¹¹ *Arizona Citizen*, 21 June 1873.

³¹¹² *Arizona Citizen*, 1 November 1873.

³¹¹³ *Arizona Citizen*, 15 November 1873, 3:2.

³¹¹⁴ *Arizona Citizen*, 17 January 1874.

Apache. He rode with others for over 25 miles to verify that the Papago had battled the Apaches.³¹¹⁵ Lee's flour mill ground 120,000 pounds of wheat that was shipped to the Chiricahua Indians' Agency in early April.³¹¹⁶

In April, Lee had a saw mill operating outside Tucson, although there were few logs to saw.³¹¹⁷ A man named Santos was killed at the camp by Apaches. Lee closed the lumber camp and brought his men in to safety.³¹¹⁸ The mill produced a lot of lumber at the end of May, with several teams taking lumber to Camp Lowell.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 \$10,000.³¹²⁰ He considered another run for Sheriff in September.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.³¹²² Lee and Scott dissolved their partnership in 1874, selling the Eagle Mill to E. N. Fish. Lee continued to operate the Pioneer Mill.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.³¹²⁴ By the end of March the mill was in operation.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.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.³¹²⁷ In July, Lee and other Tucsonans traveled to the Sonoita Valley after hearing of rich ore finds there.³¹²⁸ On 1 February 1876, James and María sold part of Lot 12 of Block 221 to William Scott for one dollar.³¹²⁹

One of the Lee's young children died on 6 June 1877.³¹³⁰

In May 1878 Lee was putting in a saw mill in the Catalina Mountains.³¹³¹ He began operations at the Pilot mine in the Catalina Mountains, finding "a rich body of black sulphurate ore".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 *Arizona Daily Star*:

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

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³¹¹⁵ *Arizona Citizen*, 14 March 1874, 1:2-3.

³¹¹⁶ *Tucson Citizen*, 4 April 1874, 3:3.

³¹¹⁷ *Arizona Citizen*, 18 April 1874, 3:2.

³¹¹⁸ *Arizona Citizen*, 9 May 1874, 3:3; 16 May 1874, 2:1.

³¹¹⁹ *Arizona Citizen*, 30 May 1874, 3:2.

³¹²⁰ Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:300-304.

³¹²¹ *Arizona Citizen*, 5 September 1874, 3:2.

³¹²² *Arizona Citizen*, 5 December 1874, 2:3.

³¹²³ James Lee bio file, AHS/SAD.

³¹²⁴ *Arizona Citizen*, 13 February 1875, 2:2 and 3:2.

³¹²⁵ *Arizona Citizen*, 27 March 1875, 3:2.

³¹²⁶ *Arizona Citizen*, 8 May 1875, 3:4; 22 May 1875, 3:3.

³¹²⁷ *Arizona Citizen*, 5 June 1875, 3:3, 3:4.

³¹²⁸ *Arizona Citizen*, 31 July 1875, 3:4.

³¹²⁹ Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:148-150.

³¹³⁰ Carmony 1994:218.

³¹³¹ *Arizona Daily Star*, 16 May 1878, 3:1.

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 María 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 Ocoboa as her godparents.³¹⁴³ Nellie was married to **Chris Menderman**.

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³¹³³Mary Lee 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 54, SD 11, page 7B, dwelling 186, family 191.

³¹³⁴María Lee household, 1910 US census, Pinal County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Oracle Precinct, ED 112, SD 1, sheet 3A, dwelling 76, family 76.

³¹³⁵Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, 1924 no. 9666.

³¹³⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:40.

³¹³⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:3 no. 20.

³¹³⁸St. Joseph's Academy Exhibition, *Arizona Citizen*, 1 July 1876, page 3, column 3.

³¹³⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:40.

³¹⁴⁰*Arizona Daily Star*, 26 April 1885, 4:2.

³¹⁴¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:14.

³¹⁴²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:40.

³¹⁴³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:71.

- 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 Ocoboa.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**.

María 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 Manuella 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*: Wagons are 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 remunerated. 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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³¹⁴⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:135.

³¹⁴⁵*Arizona Citizen*, 9 June 1877, page 2, column 4.

³¹⁴⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:149.

³¹⁴⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:209.

³¹⁴⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:307.

³¹⁴⁹*Arizona Daily Star*, 23 December 1896, 4:3.

³¹⁵⁰Officer and Dobyns 1984:225.

³¹⁵¹Officer and Dobyns 1984:234.

³¹⁵²John A. Sweeney household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 13, dwelling 127, family 127.

³¹⁵³Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:14-15.

³¹⁵⁴1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 754-755.

³¹⁵⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:55-56.

³¹⁵⁶1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1195-1197.

³¹⁵⁷*The Southern Arizonian*, 17 November 1867, page 4:3.

³¹⁵⁸1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1195-1197.

³¹⁵⁹Sacks 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 María Ramirez in Florence.³¹⁷²

John William Sweeney and María 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 María Salazar as godparents.³¹⁷³
- ii. **Ana María 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

³¹⁶⁰*The Weekly Arizonian*, 7 February 1869, page 2, column 3.

³¹⁶¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:321-324.

³¹⁶²Jose Sweeney household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 27, dwelling 292, family 291.

³¹⁶³Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:545-546.

³¹⁶⁴Sacks Collection cardfile, Arizona Historical Foundation, Arizona State University.

³¹⁶⁵Sacks Collection cardfile, Arizona Historical Foundation, Arizona State University.

³¹⁶⁶Sacks Collection cardfile, Arizona Historical Foundation, Arizona State University.

³¹⁶⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:116-119.

³¹⁶⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 3:27-31.

³¹⁶⁹*Arizona Enterprise*, 23 June 1878, page 2:3.

³¹⁷⁰Sacks Collection cardfile, Arizona Historical Foundation, Arizona State University.

³¹⁷¹*Arizona Citizen*, 18 April 1878, 2:3.

³¹⁷²James Sweeney household, 1880 US census, Pinal County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Florence, ED 9, SD 5, page 13, dwelling 179, family 205.

³¹⁷³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:23 no. 201.

- 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 Ramirez 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 Ramirezes 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 Ramirez. 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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³¹⁷⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:28 no. 4.

³¹⁷⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:59.

³¹⁷⁶Arizona State Department of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, State File No. 1944, Registrar's No. 25.

³¹⁷⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:115.

³¹⁷⁸*Arizona Citizen*, 19 May 1877, page 2, column 4.

³¹⁷⁹Officer 1989:327.

³¹⁸⁰Dobyns 1976:160.

³¹⁸¹AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

³¹⁸²Officer 1989:119.

³¹⁸³Officer 1989:327; Officer and Dobyns 1984:238.

³¹⁸⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:23-24.

³¹⁸⁵Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 31, AHS/SAD.

³¹⁸⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:2-3.

³¹⁸⁷Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.

³¹⁸⁸Pedro Ramirez household, 1860 census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 4, dwelling 43, family 41.

³¹⁸⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:533-534.

³¹⁹⁰James Lee bio file, AHS/SAD, where daughter María Florencia is called a great granddaughter of Alvino Ocoboa.

³¹⁹¹McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.

³¹⁹²AGES, 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.³¹⁹³

On 2 March 1860, Petra purchased a lot on the north side of the old Military Plaza from Bernardo Romero.³¹⁹⁴ On 6 August 1860, Petra and her children were living in Tucson, where Petra worked as a washer and ironer.³¹⁹⁵ 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.³¹⁹⁶ In 1870, Petra was still a seamstress.³¹⁹⁷ 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.³¹⁹⁸

Rafael Ramirez and Petra Ocoboa 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.³¹⁹⁹ María married **James Lee**.
- iv. **María Manuela Pascuala Ramirez** was baptized on 12 February 1847 at San Xavier del Bac, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparent was Claudia Pina.³²⁰⁰

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.³²⁰¹

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.³²⁰² In 1864, Susano, his wife Reyes, and three children, Agapito, Bruno, and Manuela, lived in Tucson. Next door was Susano's father.³²⁰³ In 1866 and March 1867, Susano and sons Agapito and Bruno were living in Tubac with his parents.³²⁰⁴

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³¹⁹³McCarty 1997:120-121.

³¹⁹⁴Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 70, no. 127, AHS/SAD.

³¹⁹⁵Petra Ocoboa 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 Ocoboa household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 52, dwelling 592, family 591.

³¹⁹⁸Mary Lee 1900 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.³²⁰⁵ On 8 September 1877, Susano sold land on the San Pedro River to Nasario Ortiz for \$5.00.³²⁰⁶ Susano and Antonio Ramirez sold Lot 2 of Block 206 to Santos Sandoval for \$100 on 22 March 1878.³²⁰⁷ 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.³²⁰⁸

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.³²⁰⁹
- 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 Ignacio Herreras and Cecilia Peralta acting as her godparents.³²¹⁰ She died on 2 June 1864 in Tucson and was buried the next day.³²¹¹

Teodoro Ramirez was born on 1 November 1791 at San Ignacio, Sonora, son of Juan José Ramirez and Manuela Sosa.³²¹² He was baptized on 9 November 1791 with Father Pedro de Arriquibar and Juliana Amayo serving as his godparents.³²¹³ In September 1820 Teodoro inherited property from Arriquibar.³²¹⁴ 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 1827.³²¹⁵

In March 1830, Teodoro was among the men who volunteered to fight the Apaches.³²¹⁶ In 1831, he was living in Tucson with his brothers Pedro and Juan Antonio.³²¹⁷ On 6 September 1837, Teodoro sent a private letter to the governor of Sonora, Rafael Elías 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.³²¹⁸

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.³²¹⁹ In 1843, Teodoro loaned cattle from his herd to his brother-in-law, Captain Antonio Comaduran, to provide food for troops on a campaign against the Apaches.³²²⁰ Teodoro signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845.³²²¹ In late 1845 he provided 88 fanegas of wheat to feed the soldiers in Tucson.³²²² The couple were godparents to María

³²⁰⁵Susano Ramires household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 11, dwelling 126, family 126.

³²⁰⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:162-165.

³²⁰⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:295-296.

³²⁰⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Burial Records, 2:6 no. 9. He was reported to be 45 years old.

³²⁰⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:15 no. 128.

³²¹⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:4 no. 35.

³²¹¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:17.

³²¹²Officer and Dobyns 1984.

³²¹³Officer and Dobyns 1984:225.

³²¹⁴Officer and Dobyns 1984:222.

³²¹⁵Officer and Dobyns 1984:226, 243.

³²¹⁶Officer 1989:119.

³²¹⁷McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 1.

³²¹⁸McCarty 1997:55-57.

³²¹⁹Officer and Dobyns 1984:228.

³²²⁰Officer and Dobyns 1984:229.

³²²¹Officer 1989:182.

³²²²Officer and Dobyns 1984:229.

Catarina, a 30-year-old “heathen,” on 7 May 1846 in Tucson.³²²³ In early 1848, the couple and their children—Manuela and Josefa—lived in Tucson.³²²⁴ On 26 May 1848, he was among the men who could vote in Tucson.³²²⁵

On 23 February 1851, Teodoro acted as a witness to the survey of José María Martínez’ land at San Xavier.³²²⁶ 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.³²²⁷ On 23 May 1864, Teodoro and María were godparents to their grandson John Samuel Sweeney.³²²⁸ 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 1865.³²²⁹

In 1866, Teodoro and María were living in Tucson, next door to their daughter Manuela and her husband John Sweeney.³²³⁰ In 1867, Teodoro and María 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.³²³¹ On 11 June 1870, Teodor and María lived in Tucson.³²³² Teodoro died on 5 July 1871 in Tucson and was buried the following day.³²³³

On 11 June 1880, María lived in Florence, Pinal County where her five Sweeney grandchildren. María was keeping house.³²³⁴ María died on 21 February 1885. A tombstone for the couple was erected in the Florence Cemetery, Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.³²³⁵

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.³²³⁶ José died on 2 February 1857.³²³⁷
- ii. **María Manuela Martina Ramirez** was born on 12 November 1845 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. She was baptized in San Ignacio on 12 April 1846.³²³⁸ She was married to **John William Sweeney**.
- iii. **Juana María Ramirez** was born in August 1847. She died the following day.³²³⁹
- iv. **María Luisa Serafina Ramirez** was born in December 1848.³²⁴⁰ She was married to **Juan Elías**.
- v. **Juan Manuel Ramirez** was born in 1851. He was baptized in August 1851 by Father Bernardino Pacheco.³²⁴¹

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³²²³ Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 44, no. 128.

³²²⁴ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

³²²⁵ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

³²²⁶ Journals of Private Land Grants, 4:97-98.

³²²⁷ Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 16, AHS/SAD.

³²²⁸ St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:23 no. 201.

³²²⁹ Sacks Collection cardfile, Arizona Historical Foundation, Arizona State University.

³²³⁰ 1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 756-757.

³²³¹ 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1198-1199.

³²³² Teodoro Ramirez household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 40, dwelling 455, family 454.

³²³³ 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.

³²³⁴ María Ramirez household, 1880 US census, Pinal County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Florence, ED 9, SD 5, page 13, dwelling 179, family 205.

³²³⁵ Officer and Dobyns 1984:235.

³²³⁶ Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 119, no. 148.

³²³⁷ Officer and Dobyns 1984:234.

³²³⁸ Officer and Dobyns 1984:229.

³²³⁹ Officer and Dobyns 1984:230.

³²⁴⁰ Officer and Dobyns 1984:231.

³²⁴¹ Officer and Dobyns 1984:232.

RANGEL

José María Rangel was a soldier at the Presidio. In August 1816 he was at Tres Alamos.³²⁴² On 1 January 1817 he was running the remount herd.³²⁴³ In June 1817 he was promoted to Armorer.³²⁴⁴ From June through December 1818 he was stationed at the Presidio, working part of the time as *armero*.³²⁴⁵

RIBERA/RIVERA

José Francisco Ribera was a member of the Light Troop in 1778. He had a 32 peso debit in his account.³²⁴⁶

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.³²⁴⁷ He was a 1st Corporal at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. He had a 14 peso credit in his account.³²⁴⁸

RICO

José Saenz Rico was a signed of the peace treaty with the Pinal Apaches on 5 March 1836.³²⁴⁹

RIOS

Carlos Rios was married to **Mariana Orosco**

Carlos Rios and Mariana 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.³²⁵⁰

Francisco Rios was a child living with **Josefa Rios** in a civilian household headed by Josefa Saenz in Tucson in 1831.³²⁵¹

Juan Gregorio Rios was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio between 30 November 1782 and 1 January 1817.³²⁵² 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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³²⁴²AGS 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816.

³²⁴³Dobyns 1976:160.

³²⁴⁴AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, July 1817.

³²⁴⁵AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

³²⁴⁶Dobyns 1976:156.

³²⁴⁷Dobyns 1976:153.

³²⁴⁸Dobyns 1976:155.

³²⁴⁹McCarty 1997:52.

³²⁵⁰Magdalena Baptisms, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 173, no. 178.

³²⁵¹McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 3.

³²⁵²Dobyns 1976:157, 159, 160.

soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife.³²⁵³ Gregorio was in Tucson in February 1802.³²⁵⁴ From August 1816 though December 1818, he was an invalid and was given a six reales bonus.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.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.³²⁵⁷ He was in Arispe for an Assembly in February 1802.³²⁵⁸

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 Burruel and Francisca Romero.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.³²⁶⁰

Antonio Rodriguez was a Private in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855. He was on detached service at Ures.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.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.³²⁶³ Cristobal was married prior to 1797 to **Juana Corona**. In 1797, Cristobal was a

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³²⁵³Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

³²⁵⁴AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

³²⁵⁵Dobyns 1976:160; AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.

³²⁵⁶McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 1.

³²⁵⁷Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

³²⁵⁸AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

³²⁵⁹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 172.

³²⁶⁰AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

³²⁶¹Officer 1989:332.

³²⁶²Guad 286, Compa. del Rl. Presidio de Sn. Agustin del Tucson, Junio 1801.

³²⁶³AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife.³²⁶⁴ Cristobal re-enlisted on 25 May 1801 and took a five month leave, returning to work on 25 December 1801.³²⁶⁵

Dolores Rodriguez sold a parcel of land along the Calle de la Alegria to Jesús María Elías on 23 November 1855.³²⁶⁶

José Rodriguez was born circa 1823. He who was investigated on 7 May 1846 prior to his marriage to **Concepcion Granilla**. Concepcion was the daughter of Francisco Granilla and Gertrudis Meza.³²⁶⁷ This may be the same José Rodriguez who was a Private in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855, serving with the boundary escort.³²⁶⁸

José María Rodriguez was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1831. He was living with Lorenzo Rodrigues, Francisca Soto, and María de la Luz [Rodriguez?].³²⁶⁹

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.³²⁷⁰ 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.³²⁷¹ 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 1816.³²⁷² 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.³²⁷³ He was still sick in September 1817.³²⁷⁴ He had apparently left the military by May 1818, since he is missing from rosters after that date.³²⁷⁵

He may be the same Juan Rodriguez who was married prior to 1843 to **Tomasa Tonahue [Toysoque]**. In 1831, Juan was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio. He was living there with his wife and four children.³²⁷⁶ 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 María Gándara, Commander General of Sonora, for a reinstatement of their biweekly allotment of provisions.³²⁷⁷

Juan Rodriguez and Tomasa Tonahue were the parents of four children:

- i. **Manuel Rodriguez** was a child in 1831.

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³²⁶⁴Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

³²⁶⁵Guad 286, Compa. del Rl. Presidio de Sn. Agustin del Tucson, Junio 1801.

³²⁶⁶Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 25, AHS/SAD.

³²⁶⁷Magdalena Church Records, UAL microfilm 811, roll 1.

³²⁶⁸Officer 1989:332.

³²⁶⁹McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 1.

³²⁷⁰AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

³²⁷¹Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

³²⁷²AGN 243, page 349; McCarty 1976:130.

³²⁷³Dobyns 1976:160.

³²⁷⁴AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, September 1817.

³²⁷⁵AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, May 1818.

³²⁷⁶McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 3.

³²⁷⁷McCarty 1997:120-121.

- ii. **Juan Rodriguez** was a child in 1831.
- iii. **María Trinidad Rodriguez** was a child in 1831.
- iv. **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.³²⁷⁸ 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.³²⁷⁹

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.³²⁸⁰

Loreto Rodriguez and Francisca Soto were the parents of one child:

- i. **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.³²⁸¹

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.³²⁸²

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.³²⁸³ Manuel was married to **Gertrudis (María) Telles**. In early 1848, Manuel and Gertrudis were living in Tucson with their two daughters, Felicita and Anastacia.³²⁸⁴ 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.³²⁸⁵

Manuel Rodriguez and Gertrudis/María Telles were the parents of two children:

- i. **María 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.³²⁸⁶
- ii. **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.³²⁸⁷

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

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³²⁷⁸AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

³²⁷⁹Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

³²⁸⁰McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 1.

³²⁸¹AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

³²⁸²McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 2.

³²⁸³McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 3.

³²⁸⁴AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

³²⁸⁵McCarty 1997:120-121.

³²⁸⁶Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 175, no. 190.

³²⁸⁷Magdalena 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.³²⁸⁸ He was in Tucson in February 1802.³²⁸⁹ He was working with the remount herd on 1 January 1817.³²⁹⁰ 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 1817.³²⁹¹ Mariano served as a carbineer from June through December 1818, including a trip to New Mexico in November of that year.³²⁹² 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.³²⁹³

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 1782.³²⁹⁴ 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.³²⁹⁵ 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.³²⁹⁶ Vicente was a Corporal at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was due to receive a 90 peso bonus.³²⁹⁷ He had been promoted to Sergeant by June 1818 and was stationed in Tucson until at least December 1818.³²⁹⁸

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*.³²⁹⁹ On 2 July 1852, he sent a letter to Bernabe Gomez, the captain and commandant of the Tubac Military Colony.³³⁰⁰

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 1852.³³⁰¹

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³²⁸⁸ AGN 243, Report by Arvizu on Payments to Soldiers of the Presidio of Tucson; McCarty 1976:131-132; AGI, GUAD 280, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, October-December 1800.

³²⁸⁹ AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

³²⁹⁰ Dobyns 1976:160.

³²⁹¹ McCarty 1976:131-132.

³²⁹² AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

³²⁹³ McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 1.

³²⁹⁴ McCarty 1976:122.

³²⁹⁵ AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

³²⁹⁶ Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

³²⁹⁷ Dobyns 1976:160.

³²⁹⁸ AGN 233.

³²⁹⁹ *El Sonorense*, 23 July 1852.

³³⁰⁰ AGES, 11-4, carpeton 248.

³³⁰¹ *El Sonorense*, 23 July 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. **María 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 1808/1815³³¹⁴ 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 María Elena de la Cruz Romero, daughter of Antonio Romero and Petra Gallardo.³³¹⁶ On 29 August 1845, the couple were godparents to María Felicitas Encarnación Rodríguez, daughter of Manuel Rodríguez 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

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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.

³³⁰⁴ McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 1.

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.

³³¹¹ McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 1.

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.

³³¹⁵ McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 1.

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.³³²⁰ In 1867, the four were living in Tucson (with the two sons listed as Telles instead of Romero).³³²¹

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.³³²² In 1872, Francisca Telles received title to Lot 2 of Block 182.³³²³ On 30 September 1875, the couple sold Lot 2 of Block 182 to Angela Munos de Salaya for \$150.³³²⁴ On 19 July 1879, the couple were residents of Pinal County and sold Lot 2 of Block 179 to Ramón Soto for \$50.³³²⁵ 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 1790-1804³³²⁶ 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.³³²⁷ 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.³³²⁸ On 26 May 1848, he was among the men who could vote in Tucson.³³²⁹

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.³³³⁰ In 1862, Felipe owned a parcel of land on the west side of Main Street.³³³¹ Luz died between August 1860 and 1864. In 1864, Felipe was living in Tucson.³³³² Felipe was deceased prior to 23 March 1868 and is not listed on the 1866 census.³³³³

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.

³³²⁸McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 1.

³³²⁹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

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.³³³⁴ In 1791 and 1792 he was a Carabineer and had a 36 peso debt in 1791 and a 69 peso credit the following year.³³³⁵ 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”.³³³⁶ In 1831, a soldier by this name was living there with another adult named **Carmen Romero**.³³³⁷

Francisco Romero (el primero) a soldier at the Tucson Presidio as early as February 1802.³³³⁸ 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.³³³⁹ 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.³³⁴⁰

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 1802.³³⁴¹ He guarded the King’s cattle in August 1816. He was in the hospital in May 1818 (By December 1818 he was an invalid).³³⁴² 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.³³⁴³

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.³³⁴⁴

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.³³⁴⁵ A child

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³³³⁴Dobyns 1976:158.

³³³⁵AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

³³³⁶AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816; Dobyns 1976:160.

³³³⁷McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.

³³³⁸AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

³³³⁹AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816; Dobyns 1976:160.

³³⁴⁰McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 3.

³³⁴¹AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

³³⁴²AGN 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.

³³⁴³McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 1.

³³⁴⁴Magdalena 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.³³⁴⁶ Francisco was married prior to 1853 to **Victoriana Ocoboa**. Victoriana 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 1848.³³⁴⁷

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.³³⁴⁸ The last roster of soldiers for the Tucson Presidio lists Private Francisco Romero, who was out sick when the list was made in September 1855.³³⁴⁹ In July 1858, Francisco and Victoriana were godparents to María Bernarda Saenz, daughter of Rafael Saenz and Dolores Orozco.³³⁵⁰

On 6 August 1860, Francisco was a farmer with real estate valued at \$100 and personal property valued at \$100. Next door lived Victoriana's probable sister, Petra Ocoboa de Ramirez.³³⁵¹ On 18 October 1861, Francisco and Victoriana were godparents for María Amelia Cleco, daughter of Juan Cleco and Concepcion Romero.³³⁵² On 14 August 1862, Francisco recorded the deed to his land inherited from José Romero. It was "a piece of ground in front of the Old Guard House of the Precedo where... a row of pemengranete trees runs straight toward the north, there... is a small corner belonging to my sister [Mariana Romero?], thence with a small ditch running to the north..."³³⁵³ Two weeks later, on 28 August 1862, Francisco and Victoriana were godparents for María Paula Cordova, daughter of María Jesús Cordova.³³⁵⁴

On 2 March 1864, Francisco and Victoriana were godparents for Juan Francisco Lopez, son of Juan Lopez and María Rios.³³⁵⁵ On 23 March 1864, the couple were *padrinos* for María Guadalupe Solano Leon, daughter of Francisco Solano León and Ramona Elías.³³⁵⁶ In April 1864, the Romeros owned a farm in Tucson valued at \$100 and \$500 in personal possessions.³³⁵⁷ On 6 May 1864, the couple were godparents to María Ascencion Pacheco, daughter of Refugio Pacheco and Paula Cruz.³³⁵⁸ In 1865, the Romeros sold their house on Main Street to Don Jesús Redondo in Tucson for the sum of 1,100 pesos in gold or silver.³³⁵⁹ Francisco, Victoriana, and three children under 10 years old—Limon, Faviano, and Pedro—were living in Tucson in 1866.³³⁶⁰ On 10 February 1867, the couple were godparents to Francisco Romero, son of Fructuoso Romero and Braulia Gonzáles.³³⁶¹ In March 1867, the Territorial Census taker found Francisco, Victoriana, and their two children (Pablo and Favino) living in Tucson.³³⁶² On 26 April 1868, the couple were godparents to Robert Lee, son of James Lee and María Ramirez.³³⁶³ On 11 February 1869, the couple were godparents to Ramón Sanchez, son of Simón Sanchez and Albina Morales.³³⁶⁴

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³³⁴⁵MS 1155, "A Case Study of a Pioneer Family," box 40 folder 531 AHS/SAD; Hayden File, AHF/ASU; Pima County Probate Court, file 1521.

³³⁴⁶McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3; Francisco Romero file, AHS/SAD.

³³⁴⁷Officer 1987:379.

³³⁴⁸Affadavit, Francisco Romero biographical file, AHS/SAD.

³³⁴⁹Officer 1987:331.

³³⁵⁰Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.

³³⁵¹Fco. Romero household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 18, dwelling 171, family 177.

³³⁵²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:15 no. 130.

³³⁵³Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 9, no. 17, AHS/SAD.

³³⁵⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:16 no. 134.

³³⁵⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:8 no. 72.

³³⁵⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:11 no. 95.

³³⁵⁷1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 475-477.

³³⁵⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:22 no. 94.

³³⁵⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:179-180.

³³⁶⁰1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 60-64.

³³⁶¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:50.

³³⁶²1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 14-17.

³³⁶³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:71.

³³⁶⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:92.

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 Romeroes 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 Munguia, daughter of Francisco Munguia 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 Romeroes 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 the 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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³³⁶⁵Francisco Romero household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 75, dwelling 832, family 832.

³³⁶⁶*Arizona Enterprise*, 10 March 1892.

³³⁶⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:132.

³³⁶⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:133.

³³⁶⁹Officer 1989:403.

³³⁷⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:734-736.

³³⁷¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:49-51.

³³⁷²Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:468-470, 4:470-472, 4:472-474.

³³⁷³*Arizona Citizen*, 14 March 1874.

³³⁷⁴*Arizona Citizen*, 6 March 1875, 1:3.

³³⁷⁵Interview with Fabian Romero, Jr. Donald Page file, AHS/SAD.

³³⁷⁶Swartz and Doelle. 1996.

³³⁷⁷Francisco Romero biographical file, AHS/SAD.

³³⁷⁸Pima County Great Registers.

³³⁷⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:420-423.

³³⁸⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:235-237.

³³⁸¹Pima 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.³³⁸² 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.³³⁸³ 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.³³⁸⁴

On 24 May 1901, the Romeros satisfied a mortgage.³³⁸⁵ Francisco died on 11 September 1905 at his home at 192 N. Main Avenue in Tucson from chronic nephritis.³³⁸⁶ 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 \$15,000.³³⁸⁷ Victoriana died on 19 January 1908 in Tucson from "La Grippe".³³⁸⁸ 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 grippe. 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.³³⁸⁹ A daughter was born to the couple on 29 June 1880.³³⁹⁰ Paula died on 13 November 1883 in Tucson from "febris puerperalis," complications from childbirth, and was buried in the Catholic Cemetery in Tucson.³³⁹¹ On 22 June 1900, Joseph was living on North Main Street with his brother-

³³⁸²Francisco Romero household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 25, dwelling 178, family 255.

³³⁸³Pima County Misc. Records 4:117.

³³⁸⁴*Arizona Daily Star*, "An Eye Sore," 12 June 1889, page 4.

³³⁸⁵Pima County Misc. Records 6:384.

³³⁸⁶Death Certificate, City of Tucson, 1905 no. 4121.

³³⁸⁷Pima County Probate Court, File 1521.

³³⁸⁸Death Certificate, City of Tucson, 1908 no. 2331.

³³⁸⁹J. B. Holt household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 25, dwelling 178, family 256.

³³⁹⁰"Born," *Daily Arizona Citizen*, 1 July 1880, page 2, column 2.

³³⁹¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:6. She was reported to be 30 years old.

- in-law Fabian Romero.³³⁹² Joseph died on 7 February 1911 at 721 N. 3rd Avenue from pulmonary tuberculosis.³³⁹³ He is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.
- ii. **Antonio Romero** was born about 1857 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.
  - iii. **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 Elias and his wife Isadora Marquez as godparents.³³⁹⁴
  - vi. **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.³³⁹⁵ He was married on 19 December 1884 in Pima County to **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.³³⁹⁶ On 22 June 1900, Fabian and Bernadina lived at 192 North Main with their children: Carmen, Victoria, Julia, Fabian, Paula, María, and Bernardina. Fabian was working as a stock raiser.³³⁹⁷ Fabian died from diabetes and acute bronchopneumonia at his home at 151 W. Council Street on 24 December 1916.³³⁹⁸ 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.³³⁹⁹
  - vii. **Pablo Romero** was born about 1865 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona Territory.
  - viii. **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.³⁴⁰⁰ There was a José Romero at the Presidio on 1 January 1817, working with the King's cattle.³⁴⁰¹ From June through October 1818 this individual guarded the King's cattle and was sent to New Mexico for November and December.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.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.³⁴⁰⁴ In 1797, Cadet Don José Romero was listed as living in Tucson.³⁴⁰⁵ This Josef had a 89 peso debit in his account in 1791 and a 63 peso debit in 1792.³⁴⁰⁶ A José Romero was the Second Lieutenant in February 1802, sent to Arispe to collect the payroll.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

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³³⁹²Fabian Romer 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 49, page 24A, dwelling 571, family 582.

³³⁹³Death Certificate, Arizona Territorial Board of Health, 1911 no. 2499.

³³⁹⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:16 no. 133.

³³⁹⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:35 no. 41

³³⁹⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:73; Aragon family file, AHS/SAD.

³³⁹⁷Fabian Romer 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 49, page 24A, dwelling 571, family 582.

³³⁹⁸*El Tucsonense*, 27 December 1916, 3:4; Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, 1916 no. 2703.

³³⁹⁹Bernardino Romero household, 1920 US census, Pima County, Arizona, population schedule, Tucson, ED 90, SD 2, sheet 2A, dwelling 29, family 31.

³⁴⁰⁰McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.

³⁴⁰¹Dobyns 1976:160.

³⁴⁰²AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

³⁴⁰³AGI, GUAD 289.

³⁴⁰⁴AGS, Section 7278, page 115.

³⁴⁰⁵Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

³⁴⁰⁶AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

³⁴⁰⁷AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

expedition to California with ten men, not returning for three years.³⁴⁰⁸ In 1831, the couple were living in a civilian household in Tucson with their three children, Francisco, Francisca [?], and Mariana.³⁴⁰⁹ Next door was the family of Ignacio Saenz and Magdalena Urrea. José purchased a property “in front of the Old Guard House of the Precedeo where a row of pomegranate trees runs straight toward the north, there... is a small corner belonging to my sister...”³⁴¹⁰

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. **Mariana 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.³⁴¹¹ The couple’s oldest daughter Maria 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.³⁴¹²

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 1/12.³⁴¹³ The 1864 census revealed that Trinidad had been born in Sonora about 1826 and had moved to Tucson around 1839.³⁴¹⁴ 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 Munguia, daughter of Jesús Munguia and Luisa Campas.³⁴¹⁵ 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 Mariana.³⁴¹⁶ 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 Mariana Grijalva.³⁴¹⁷

The 1870 census finds Demetrio living with his mother Trinidad, who was working as a laundress; his probable grandmother Marianna 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.³⁴¹⁸

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.³⁴¹⁹ 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,

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³⁴⁰⁸McCarty 1997:10.

³⁴⁰⁹McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.

³⁴¹⁰Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 9, no. 17, AHS/SAD.

³⁴¹¹Magdalena Catholic Church Records 2:199.

³⁴¹²Magdalena Catholic Church Records 2:126.

³⁴¹³Trinidad household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 2, dwelling 16, family 14.

³⁴¹⁴1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, no. 976-981.

³⁴¹⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:30 no. 17.

³⁴¹⁶1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, no. 336-342.

³⁴¹⁷1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson no. 554-559.

³⁴¹⁸Demetrio Romero household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 10, dwelling 116, family 116.

³⁴¹⁹Trinidad Leone household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 12, dwelling 72, family 98.

Francisco Xavier.³⁴²⁰ On 1 October 1866 she was a godparent to Manuel María Pacheco, son of Refugio Pacheco and Paula Cruz.³⁴²¹ She was a member of the 2nd Corona of the Rosary Society in 1867.³⁴²²

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.³⁴²³

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 79.³⁴²⁴ 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.³⁴²⁵ Paz and Demetrio sold lots 44 and 45 of Block 79 to the Arizona Home Building and Construction Company in July 1910 for \$1,000.³⁴²⁶ 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.³⁴²⁷ 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 1926.³⁴²⁸

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. **María 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**.³⁴²⁹ José was listed on 26 May 1848 among the men who could vote in Tucson.³⁴³⁰ He was a Sergeant in the Cavalry on 1 September 1855. He was serving with the boundary escort at that time.³⁴³¹ On 5 June 1856, Pio sold a field property belonging to his son Juan Romero to Mark Aldrich for \$50.³⁴³² 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.³⁴³³ Juan Romero and Petra Ramirez were the parents of one child:

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³⁴²⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:25 no. 216.

³⁴²¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:45.

³⁴²²St. Augustine Catholic Church Records, 11.

³⁴²³Demetrio Romero 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 46, page 3B, dwelling 44, family 48.

³⁴²⁴Pima County Deeds 39:429-434.

³⁴²⁵Demetrio Romero household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 102, SD 1, sheet 14A, dwelling 338, family 374.

³⁴²⁶Pima County Deeds 48:162-164.

³⁴²⁷Death Certificate, Arizona Territorial Board of Health, October 1911, Pima County no. 394.

³⁴²⁸Pima County Probate Court, File 4060.

³⁴²⁹Magdalena Church records, UAL microfilm 811, roll 1.

³⁴³⁰AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

³⁴³¹Officer 1989:331.

³⁴³²Hiram Stevens collection, MS 764 file 1, AHS/SAD.

³⁴³³McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 2.

- 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 Mondrudroga, 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 León 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

³⁴³⁴ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

³⁴³⁵ Trinidad Leon household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 2, dwelling 16, family 14.

³⁴³⁶ 1864 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 975-979.

³⁴³⁷ 1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 338-342.

³⁴³⁸ 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 554-559.

³⁴³⁹ Demetrio Romero household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 10, dwelling 116, family 116.

³⁴⁴⁰ Trinidad Leone household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 12, dwelling 72, family 98.

³⁴⁴¹ Trinidad Morales household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, Tucson, ED 47, SD 11, sheet 14A, dwelling 287, family 301.

³⁴⁴² Return of a Death, City of Tucson, Burial permit No. 2015.

³⁴⁴³ Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 126.

³⁴⁴⁴ Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 199.

³⁴⁴⁵ Trinidad Morales household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, Tucson, ED 47, SD 11, sheet 14A, dwelling 287, family 301.

³⁴⁴⁶ Eulalia Morales household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 100, sheet 12B, dwelling 170, family 172.

³⁴⁴⁷ Eulalia Morales household, 1920 US census, Pima County, Arizona, Tucson, ED 96, SD 2, sheet 3A, dwelling 57, family 62.

nearby. On 9 April 1930, she was living with Guadalupe, and two roomers at 229 3rd Avenue.³⁴⁴⁸ Again, her sister Petra lived nearby. Eulalia died on 3 August 1931 at 114 N. 3rd Avenue from natural causes.³⁴⁴⁹

v. **Mariana Romero** was born circa 1864/1866 (may be a granddaughter).

Juan Bautista Romero was born circa June 1754, son of Nicolas Romero and María Figenia Perea Grijalva.³⁴⁵⁰ He was baptized on 29 June 1754 at Guevavi by Father Francisco Pauer, with Juan Bautista Morriseta acting as his godfather.³⁴⁵¹ 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.³⁴⁵² Bautista was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 24 December 1783, with a nine peso credit in his account.³⁴⁵³ He was promoted to Carabineer on 28 August 1784 and to Corporal on 20 December 1786.³⁴⁵⁴ 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.³⁴⁵⁵ Bautista was married prior to 1797 to **Loreta Cota**. In 1797, Baptista was a Corporal and was living there with his wife, two sons, and two daughters.³⁴⁵⁶ He was still a corporal on 1 January 1798, when he witnessed Juan Maria Castro's and José Antonio Granillo's enlistment papers.³⁴⁵⁷ He was a sergeant on 1 August 1808 when he witnessed enlistment papers.³⁴⁵⁸ Loreta died prior to 1815.³⁴⁵⁹

Juan Bautista Romero and Loreta Cota were the parents of three children:

- i. **Juan Ygnacio Romero** was born circa 1793-1794 at Tucson, Sonora.
- ii. **Manuel Romero** was married to **María Soledad Saenz** on 20 February 1821 at Tubac, Sonora.³⁴⁶⁰ María was the daughter of Juan Saenz and María Sosa.
- iii. **Crisanta Romero** was married to **Ignacio Cruz** on 6 February 1815 at Tubac.³⁴⁶¹

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 José María Gonzáles and Corporal Carlos Martínez witnessing the enlistment.³⁴⁶² He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio on 1 January 1817, in charge of ordinance.³⁴⁶³ It is possible this is the same Juan Romero who was the third elected mayor of Tucson, serving in 1827.³⁴⁶⁴ In March 1827, Juan called an emergency meeting at his

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³⁴⁴⁸Eulalia Morales household, 1930 US census, Pima County, Arizona, Tucson, ED 29, SD 3, sheet 11B, dwelling 262, family 262.

³⁴⁴⁹Arizona State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, State File no. 247.

³⁴⁵⁰Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.

³⁴⁵¹Mission 200 Database; Guevavi-Suamca Baptism Register page 102, no. 129.

³⁴⁵²Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.

³⁴⁵³Dobyns 1976:157.

³⁴⁵⁴Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.

³⁴⁵⁵AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

³⁴⁵⁶Collins 1970:18; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

³⁴⁵⁷McCarty 1976:121.

³⁴⁵⁸McCarty 1976:126.

³⁴⁵⁹Mission 2000 Database.

³⁴⁶⁰Mission 2000 Database; Tubac Register page 10.

³⁴⁶¹Mission 2000 Database; Tubac Register page 2.

³⁴⁶²AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Presidio of Tucson, May 1818, Filacion Juan Ygnacio Romero.

³⁴⁶³Dobyns 1976:160.

³⁴⁶⁴McCarty 1997:9.

house and organized the repair of the town wall, due to the threat of attack by Yaqui.³⁴⁶⁵ Juan purchased a property from Ana María Romero after 1828.³⁴⁶⁶ In March 1830, Juan offered to fight Apaches.³⁴⁶⁷ In 1831, Juan was an invalid soldier living in Tucson with his wife **Rita Urias** and son Bernardo Romero.³⁴⁶⁸

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.³⁴⁶⁹

Macario Romero was born in January 1849 in Arizona, son of Pio Romero and Manuela Burruel. On 6 August 1860, Macario lived in Tucson with his mother, siblings Ramón and Juan, Ramon's wife Soledad, and two other boys, Eljio de Lyon and Crecencio Burruel.³⁴⁷⁰

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.³⁴⁷¹ Petra died on 18 November 1872 and was buried on 20 November 1872 in Tucson.³⁴⁷²

He was married on 22 March 1874 in Pima County to **Concepcion Estrada**.³⁴⁷³ 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.³⁴⁷⁴ Macario died on 7 September 1901 in "North" Tucson from asthma.³⁴⁷⁵

Concepcion died on 7 September 1944 at 640 West Mabel Street from senility. She was buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.³⁴⁷⁶

Macario Romero and Petra Burruel 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.³⁴⁷⁷
- ii. **Jesús María Romero** was born on 18 August 1872 and was baptized on 16 August 1872. His godparents were Albino Ocoboa and Soledad Delerana.³⁴⁷⁸ Jesús died on 4 May 1877 and was buried the same day.³⁴⁷⁹

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³⁴⁶⁵McCarty 1997:11.

³⁴⁶⁶Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 9, no. 17, AHS/SAD.

³⁴⁶⁷Officer 1989:119.

³⁴⁶⁸McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 1, Romero is abbreviated as Rom^o.

³⁴⁶⁹Dobyns 1976:160.

³⁴⁷⁰Ramon Romero household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 19, dwelling 177, family 185.

³⁴⁷¹Macario Romero household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 6, dwelling 62, family 63.

³⁴⁷²St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:67.

³⁴⁷³Negley and Lindley 1994, page 66.

³⁴⁷⁴Macario Romero household, 1900 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, ED 49, sheet 27A, dwelling 629, family 642.

³⁴⁷⁵Return of a Death, City of Tucson, Record No. 1374.

³⁴⁷⁶Arizona State Department of Health, Division of Vital Statistics, State File No. 343, Registrar's No. 834.

³⁴⁷⁷San Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:104.

³⁴⁷⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:183.

³⁴⁷⁹St. 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 1908.³⁴⁸⁰
- 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 grippe” at a Court Street address in Tucson.³⁴⁸¹
- 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 Alferez at the Tucson Military Colony on 17 June 1852, when the colony was attacked by 300 Apache. He led the first counterattacking force.³⁴⁸² Manuel was the military commander of the Presidio in August 1852, when Juan Grijalva petitioned him for a title paper.³⁴⁸³ He gave a tract of land to Ana María Ramirez on 12 October 1854 while commander of the Presidio.³⁴⁸⁴ He was a Lieutenant at the Tucson Presidio on 1 September 1855. He was serving with the boundary escort at that time.³⁴⁸⁵ 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.³⁴⁸⁶

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 **Mendeanga**, **Vanduraga**, and **Manduraga**).³⁴⁸⁷ 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.³⁴⁸⁸ 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.³⁴⁸⁹

Jesús and John B. Allen sold a property on the east side of Main Street to Francis Goodwin on 13 February 1869.³⁴⁹⁰ 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.³⁴⁹¹ 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.³⁴⁹² 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.

³⁴⁸⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:209-210.

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 Mariana.³⁴⁹³ 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 Marianna—in the 6th District of Tucson. Jesús was working as a laborer while his wife kept house.³⁴⁹⁴

On 12 June 1900, the couple, their children Miguel, Mariana, 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.³⁴⁹⁵

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.³⁴⁹⁶

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.³⁴⁹⁷

Jesús died on 13 November 1924 at their home at 22 Hoff Street from pulmonary tuberculosis.³⁴⁹⁸

María died on 6 January 1931 at 227 N. 3rd Street in Tucson from myocarditis.³⁴⁹⁹

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.³⁵⁰⁰ Rafaela was married on 7 May 1898 in Pima County to **Ignacio R. Riesgo**.³⁵⁰¹
- 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.³⁵⁰² He died on 1 August 1873 and was buried in Tucson on 2 August 1873.³⁵⁰³
- 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.³⁵⁰⁴
- iv. **Mariana Banduraga** was born in April 1879 in Arizona. She was married on 13 January 1904 in Pima County to **Charles Loeb**.³⁵⁰⁵ Charles was murdered by gunshot in Tucson on 23 December 1917 in Pastime Park.³⁵⁰⁶
- v. **Ruperto Banduraga** was born in April 1887 in Arizona.

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.³⁵⁰⁷ Matias was married to **Rosa Arriola**. On 26 May 1848, Matias was

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³⁴⁹³ *Arizona Citizen*, 11 July 1879, 4:4.

³⁴⁹⁴ Jesús Vanduraga household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, 6th District, ED 6, page 1, dwelling 10, family 11.

³⁴⁹⁵ Jesús Manduraga household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona, Tucson, ED 47, SD 11, sheet 11B, dwelling 230, family 244.

³⁴⁹⁶ Jesús M. Banduduraga household, 1910 census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 100, sheet 12A, dwelling 153, family 155.

³⁴⁹⁷ Jesús Vanduraga household, 1920 US census, Pima County, Arizona, Tucson, ED 96, sheet 2A.

³⁴⁹⁸ Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, State Index No. 307.

³⁴⁹⁹ Arizona State Board of Healthy, Standard Certificate of Death State File nO. 448.

³⁵⁰⁰ St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:126.

³⁵⁰¹ Negley and Lindley 1994:63.

³⁵⁰² St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:214.

³⁵⁰³ St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:73.

³⁵⁰⁴ St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:318.

³⁵⁰⁵ Negley and Lindley 1994:42.

³⁵⁰⁶ Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, State Index no. 676.

³⁵⁰⁷ McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 1.

among the men who could vote in Tucson.³⁵⁰⁸ On 1 September 1855, he was a Private in the Cavalry, on duty with the remount herd.³⁵⁰⁹ Matias Romero and Rosa Arriola were the parents of one child:

- i. **María Ramona Atanacia Romero** was born on 11 August 1846. She was baptized on 31 August 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico. Her godparents were Francisco Díaz and Bernarda Gonzáles.³⁵¹⁰

Don **Pablo Faustino Romero** was baptized on 19 March 1741 at the Presidio of Fronteras, son of Gregorio Romero and Josefa Gauna.³⁵¹¹ He served as a godfather for Maria Francisca de la Soledad Romero at Guevavi on 16 February 1760.³⁵¹² He was married on 22 September 1770 in San Miguel de Orcasitas to Doña **Luisa Bohorques**.³⁵¹³ 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.³⁵¹⁴ He was killed on 30 June 1788 near Arizpe while traveling to report on his successful campaigns against the Apache.³⁵¹⁵ He was buried in Arispe on 31 July 1788, without having received the sacraments.³⁵¹⁶ 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.³⁵¹⁷

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.³⁵¹⁸
- ii. **José Ignacio Romero** was born on 28 September 1778 and was baptized on 11 October 1778 at Fronteras, Sonora.³⁵¹⁹
- iii. **Juan Pablo Romero** was born on 20 February 1781 and was baptized on 18 March 1781 at Santa Cruz.³⁵²⁰
- 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.³⁵²¹

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.³⁵²² Ygnacio was born circa 1832, a native of San Miguel, Sonora, Mexico, and was the son of Joaquín Barela and Guadalupe Manjarego.³⁵²³

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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.

³⁵¹⁴ AGN 259, pages 19-24.

³⁵¹⁵ McCarty 1976:61; Almada 1952:697.

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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³⁵²⁴Ygnacio Varela household, 1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Laguna, page 1.

³⁵²⁵Eulala Morales household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 100, sheet 12B, dwelling 170, family 172.

³⁵²⁶Petra Varela household, 1920 US census, Pima County, Arizona, population schedule, Tucson, ED 96, SD 2, sheet 3A, dwelling 59, family 64.

³⁵²⁷Petra Varela household, 1930 US census, Pima County, Arizona, Tucson, ED29, SD 3, sheet 11B, dwelling 263, family 263.

³⁵²⁸Arizona State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, State File No. 384.

³⁵²⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:79.

³⁵³⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:111.

³⁵³¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:146.

³⁵³²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:221.

³⁵³³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:358.

³⁵³⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:142.

³⁵³⁵AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

³⁵³⁶Dobyns 1976:160.

On 6 August 1860 the couple lived with Ramon's mother and his brothers Juan and Macario, along with two other boys—Elijio de Lyon and Crecencio Burruel.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 Ramon'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 María 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

³⁵³⁷Ramon Romero household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 19, dwelling 177, family 185.

³⁵³⁸Ramón Romero household, 1867 Arizona Territorial census, Tucson, lines 1003-1009.

³⁵³⁹Ramon Romero household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 5, dwelling 61, family 62.

³⁵⁴⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:152.

³⁵⁴¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:14 no. 120.

³⁵⁴²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:1 no. 5.

³⁵⁴³St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:15 no. 13.

³⁵⁴⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:132.

³⁵⁴⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:47.

³⁵⁴⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:107.

³⁵⁴⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:231.

³⁵⁴⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:151.

³⁵⁴⁹Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 9, deed no. 17, AHS/SAD.

³⁵⁵⁰McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.

³⁵⁵¹GUAD 286, Compa. del Real Presso. De Sn. Agustin del Tucson, Mayo 1801.

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—Mariano 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 María).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 María 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. **María 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 Vincenta and her two children—Juan and Eloisa.³⁵⁷⁴ On 17 June 1870, Teresa “Zecedes” was listed as a 60-year-old woman living with Eljio 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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³⁵⁶⁴St. Augustine Church Baptisms, 1:18 no. 152.

³⁵⁶⁵St. Augustine Church Baptisms, 1:9, no. 79.

³⁵⁶⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:98.

³⁵⁶⁷San Ignacio Catholic Church Records, Defunciones 1770-1792, page number 65; online at www.familysearch.org.

³⁵⁶⁸Dobyns 1976:160.

³⁵⁶⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:72.

³⁵⁷⁰McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.

³⁵⁷¹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

³⁵⁷²Teresa Siquierros household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 11, dwelling 110, family 109.

³⁵⁷³1864 Territorial Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1009-1016.

³⁵⁷⁴1867 Arizona Territorial Census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 806-809.

³⁵⁷⁵Eljio Dies household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 69, dwelling 770, family 770.

³⁵⁷⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:72.

³⁵⁷⁷Fernando 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]³⁵⁷⁸ in Tucson, Sonora a son of Fernando Ruelas and Teresa Siquieros. A Francisco Ruelas was living in this couple's household in 1831.³⁵⁷⁹ On 26 May 1848, Francisco was among the men who could vote in Tucson.³⁵⁸⁰ 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.³⁵⁸¹

Francisco was married prior to 1852 to **María Sacramento Cruz** (called **Marcelina** in the 1860 census). Sacramento 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.³⁵⁸² In March 1859, Francisco took up a piece of land and built a house on the south side of Calle de la Mesilla.³⁵⁸³ 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.³⁵⁸⁴ On 7 September 1862, Francisco and Sacramento were godparents for Eusebio Leon, son of Francisco Solano León and Ramona Elías.³⁵⁸⁵

In 1864, Francisco and his family were farming. The farm was valued at \$300 and the family's personal property at \$50.³⁵⁸⁶ In 1866, Francisco and his wife (called Marcellina) were living with their children—Petra, Calssido, Felipe, Feliz, and Lotero—in Tucson.³⁵⁸⁷ In March 1867, the couple lived with their children—Petra, Placido, Felipe, Felix, Sotelo, Francisca, and Guadalupe.³⁵⁸⁸

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.³⁵⁸⁹ On 24 July 1870, the couple served as godparents to Ignacio Mendosa, son of Reyes Mendoza and María Cruz.³⁵⁹⁰ Francisco was one of the Mexican men who participated in the Camp Grant Massacre.³⁵⁹¹ In August 1872, Francisco purchased a deed for Lot 2 of Block 215 from the Village of Tucson for \$11.96.³⁵⁹² Francisco purchased the deed for Lot 11 of Block 131 on 1 September 1873 from the Village of Tucson for \$4.00.³⁵⁹³ On 18 April 1875, the couple sold Lot 2 of Block 215 to James Blade for \$1,600.³⁵⁹⁴ Francisco was registered to vote in Pima County from 1876 to 1898.³⁵⁹⁵

On 14 June 1880, Francisco and Sacramento 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 María also

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³⁵⁷⁸AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 17 on 16 March 1848.

³⁵⁷⁹McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.

³⁵⁸⁰AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

³⁵⁸¹Holder 1992:36.

³⁵⁸²McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 2.

³⁵⁸³Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 29, no. 56, AHS/SAD.

³⁵⁸⁴Fco. Ruelos household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 12, dwelling 111, family 110.

³⁵⁸⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:19 no. 159.

³⁵⁸⁶1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 826-831.

³⁵⁸⁷1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 576-582.

³⁵⁸⁸1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 965-973.

³⁵⁸⁹Francisco Rueles household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 33, dwelling 367, family 366.

³⁵⁹⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:131.

³⁵⁹¹Holder 1992:3-23.

³⁵⁹²Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:612-613.

³⁵⁹³Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:189-190.

³⁵⁹⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:613-615.

³⁵⁹⁵Pima County Great Registers.

worked as laborers, whereas daughters Gregoria and Encarnación were in school.³⁵⁹⁶ Sacramento died on 18 July 1880 and was buried in the Catholic cemetery the following day.³⁵⁹⁷

Obituary. *The funeral services of Srita. Doña Saramento Ruelas took place this morning from San Augustin 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 erysipelas, causing her death yesterday. The family of the deceased have the sympathy of a large circle of friend.*³⁵⁹⁸

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.³⁵⁹⁹ He died on 31 August 1901 at 570 N. Main Street in Tucson from bronchitis.³⁶⁰⁰ He was buried at Holy Hope Cemetery.³⁶⁰¹

Francisco Ruelas and María Sacramenta 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.³⁶⁰² 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.³⁶⁰³ 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.³⁶⁰⁴
- 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.³⁶⁰⁵ 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.³⁶⁰⁶ 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.³⁶⁰⁷ Sotero died on 8 July 1931 in Tucson at the Souther Methodist Hospital from cancer of the colon.³⁶⁰⁸ His children were Fred, Frank, Vincente, Sortero Jr., Ernest, and Romona.³⁶⁰⁹

³⁵⁹⁶Francisco Ruellas household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 22, dwelling 156, family 230.

³⁵⁹⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church burials, 1:175.

³⁵⁹⁸*Weekly Arizona Citizen*, 24 July 1880, page 4, column 2.

³⁵⁹⁹Refugio Rivera household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 46, page 27B, dwelling 551, family 564.

³⁶⁰⁰Death Certificate, City of Tucson, August 1901 no. 1919.

³⁶⁰¹Holder 1992:37.

³⁶⁰²Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.

³⁶⁰³Alexandro Molina household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 49, sheet 24A, dwelling 576, family 587.

³⁶⁰⁴Alexander Molina household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 102, SD 1, sheet 4A, dwelling 101, family 106.

³⁶⁰⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:17 no. 148.

³⁶⁰⁶Stein 1993:104.

³⁶⁰⁷Soto Ruelas household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 46, page 26B, dwelling 618, family 630.

³⁶⁰⁸Death 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. **Maria 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. **María 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 Arivaipa 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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³⁶⁰⁹Arizona Daily Star, 9 July 1931.

³⁶¹⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:11 no. 96.

³⁶¹¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:98.

³⁶¹²St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:27.

³⁶¹³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:165.

³⁶¹⁴1920 Census, Arizona, Pima County, Tucson, ED 94, page 2B.

³⁶¹⁵McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.

³⁶¹⁶McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 2.

³⁶¹⁷Officer 1989:207, 378.

³⁶¹⁸1867 Arizona Territorial Census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 485-488.

³⁶¹⁹Trinidad Orosco household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 3, dwelling 25, family 26.

³⁶²⁰Deago Leucia 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 22, dwelling 153, family 227.

³⁶²¹Death Certificate, City of Tucson, 1905 no. 1130.

³⁶²²Magdalena 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 assurances 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 María. 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:

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³⁶²³Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:192-194.

³⁶²⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:190-192.

³⁶²⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:416-418.

³⁶²⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriage Records.

³⁶²⁷Carmony 1994:205.

³⁶²⁸*Arizona Citizen*, 16 November 1878, 2:4.

³⁶²⁹*El Fronterizo*, 31 March 1882, 3:2.

³⁶³⁰Placido Ruelas household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, Tucson 1st Ward, ED 99, SD 1, sheet 18B, dwelling 429, family 452.

³⁶³¹Placido Ruelas household, 1920 US census, Arizona, Pima County, Tucson, ED 93, SD 2, page 9B, dwelling 177, family 192.

³⁶³²Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, 1920 no. 343.

³⁶³³Placido 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. **María 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 Siqueros, 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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³⁶³⁴Negley and Lindley 1994:79.

³⁶³⁵Negley 1997:194.

³⁶³⁶McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.

³⁶³⁷1864 Territorial Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 915-917.

³⁶³⁸1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 211-212.

³⁶³⁹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 21 on 16 March 1848.

³⁶⁴⁰AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 38 on 16 March 1848.

³⁶⁴¹McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.

³⁶⁴²AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

³⁶⁴³AGS, Section 7047, document 10.

³⁶⁴⁴Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

³⁶⁴⁵AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

Presidio on 1 August 1808, when he witnessed enlistment papers.³⁶⁴⁶ By August 1816, he was listed as an invalid and was granted a six reales bonus.³⁶⁴⁷ In 1831, Guillermo was an invalid soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife and a child named José Figueroa.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**.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.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.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.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 1803/1804³⁶⁵³ in Sonora. Ygnacio was married prior to 1831 to **Magdalena Urrea**. In 1831, Ignacio, his wife, and their four children were living in Tucson.³⁶⁵⁴ Magdalena appears to have died between 1844 and 1860. Ignacio signed a letter enacting three resolutions on 9 January 1845.³⁶⁵⁵ In early 1848, the couple and their six children—María, Guadalupe, Carmen, Bautista, Ygnacia, and Francisco—were living in Tucson.³⁶⁵⁶ On 26 May 1848, he was among the men who could vote in Tucson.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.³⁶⁵⁸

On 23 February 1851, Ygnacio and his son Rafael traveled to San Xavier to measure lands claimed by José María Martínez.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.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.³⁶⁶¹ On 15

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³⁶⁴⁶McCarty 1976:126.

³⁶⁴⁷AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816; Dobyns 1976:160.

³⁶⁴⁸McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 1.

³⁶⁴⁹Maricopa County Marriage Records, 1:55. The couple's names are spelled Leander Rodregus and Carmen Domengus.

³⁶⁵⁰Leandro Siesta household, 1880 US census, Maricopa County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, District 10, ED 16, page 11, no dwelling or family numbers.

³⁶⁵¹Leandro Sais household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona, population schedule, Tucson, ED 1, sheet 27B, dwelling 633, family 647.

³⁶⁵²Leandro Sainz entry, Arizona Territorial Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, Ter, Index No. 647, County Registered Bo. 184.

³⁶⁵³AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 44 on 16 March 1848.

³⁶⁵⁴McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.

³⁶⁵⁵Officer 1989:182.

³⁶⁵⁶AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

³⁶⁵⁷AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

³⁶⁵⁸Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 36, no. 68, AHS/SAD.

³⁶⁵⁹Journals of Private Land Grants, 4:97-98.

³⁶⁶⁰AGES, Hermosillo film 48; AGES, carpeton 242, drawer 3, cabinet 11.

³⁶⁶¹*El Sonorense*, 23 July 1852.

December 1855, Ignacio was a witness to a deed for Eustaquio Ramirez.³⁶⁶² Ygnacio was the Judge of the Presidio in 1856 and was later charged with having taken away the land inherited by Manuela Burruel and giving the property to his relatives, Calistro and Ynacio Sosa.³⁶⁶³ 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.³⁶⁶⁴ 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.³⁶⁶⁵

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.³⁶⁶⁶ In 1862, Ignacio "Saenes" owned a piece of property in Tucson on the west side of the town.³⁶⁶⁷

Ignacio died prior to the 1864 census.³⁶⁶⁸ 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.³⁶⁶⁹ In 1866, the couple and Antonia's three children—Leandro, Ygnacio, and Yncarnacion—were living in Tucson.³⁶⁷⁰ 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.³⁶⁷¹ He sold this land to Manuel Ramirez for \$40 on 21 December 1868.³⁶⁷² On 11 June 1870, the couple lived in Tucson with Antonia's sons Leandro and Ignacio. Cricencio was working as a farm laborer. He owned \$200 in real estate and \$100 in personal property.³⁶⁷³

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.³⁶⁷⁴ In April 1877, they were the godparents for two children while living in Solomonville.³⁶⁷⁵

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.³⁶⁷⁶ The couple has not been located on the 1900 census.

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³⁶⁶²Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:23-24.

³⁶⁶³Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 64, AHS/SAD.

³⁶⁶⁴Antonia Romero de Rodriguez entry, Arizona Territorial Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, County No. 442.

³⁶⁶⁵Ignacio Saiz household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 7, dwelling 68, family 66.

³⁶⁶⁶Constance Wynn Altshuler (editor), *Latest from Arizona! The Hesperian Letters, 1859-1861*. (1969) Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society, Tucson, page 198; "Important from Arizona," *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco), 21 June 1861, page 2, column 2.

³⁶⁶⁷Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 17, no. 32, AHS/SAD.

³⁶⁶⁸Francisco Solano León believed he died in 1858 or 1859, but was incorrect; Journals of Private Land Grants, 4.

³⁶⁶⁹Cricencio Rodriguez entry, Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, County No. 464.

³⁶⁷⁰Crecencio Rodriguez household, 1866 Arizona Territorial census, Tucson, Pima County, lines 595-599.

³⁶⁷¹Pima County Land Claims, 1:118.

³⁶⁷²Pima County Deed Record Entry, 1:305-306.

³⁶⁷³Cricencio Rodriges household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 37, dwelling 422, family 421.

³⁶⁷⁴Pima County Marriages, 1:25.

³⁶⁷⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:393, 1:394.

³⁶⁷⁶Crecinco 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.”³⁶⁷⁷ 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.³⁶⁷⁸

Antonia died on 21 October 1910 at 50 W. Alameda Street in Tucson from chronic gastritis. She is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.³⁶⁷⁹ 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.³⁶⁸⁰

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 1848.³⁶⁸¹
- 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.³⁶⁸²
- 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.³⁶⁸³
- 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.³⁶⁸⁴ 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.³⁶⁸⁵ Encarnacion died on 28 February 1870 in Tucson and was buried the same day.³⁶⁸⁶

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.³⁶⁸⁷ Usbaldo was married on 16 January 1897 in Pima County

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³⁶⁷⁷ Antonia Rodriguez household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson precinct 1, ED 102, sheet 2B, dwelling 64, family 68.

³⁶⁷⁸ Frank Rodriguez household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson precinct 1, ED 96, sheet 7B, dwelling 60, family 62.

³⁶⁷⁹ Antonia 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.

³⁶⁸⁰ Crecencio 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.

³⁶⁸¹ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 18 on 16 March 1848.

³⁶⁸² Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 60, no. 116, AHS/SAD.

³⁶⁸³ 1864 Territorial Census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1166-1167.

³⁶⁸⁴ Magdalena Catholic Church Records UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 119, no. 148.

³⁶⁸⁵ St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:21 no. 178.

³⁶⁸⁶ St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:38.

³⁶⁸⁷ St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:207.

to **Maria Encarnacion Elias**.³⁶⁸⁸ Encarnacion was born on 27 February 1870 in Tucson, daughter of Manuel Ignacio Elias and Teresa Marquez.³⁶⁸⁹ 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.³⁶⁹⁰ Usbaldo, Sr. worked as a carpenter. Usbaldo died on 17 July 1947 from natural causes at Apache Junction, Pinal County, Arizona.³⁶⁹¹ Encarnacion died on 6 June 1949 at the Maricopa County Hospital in Phoenix from heart disease.³⁶⁹²

- 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.³⁶⁹³

Josefa Saenz was an adult heading a civilian household in Tucson in 1831. Living with her were two children, Francisco Rios and Josefa Rios.³⁶⁹⁴

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.³⁶⁹⁵ Juan Saenz and Mariana Sosa were the parents of one child:

- i. **María Soledad Saenz** was born between 1797 and circa 1800. She was married to **Manuel Romero**.

Rafael Saiz (also spelled Saenz) was born circa 1824-1826,³⁶⁹⁶ son of Ygnacio Saiz and Magdalena Urrea. A child named Rafael was listed with this couple in 1831.³⁶⁹⁷ On 9 May 1846 in Tucson, Rafael and María Saiz were godparents to José Victor Burrue, son of Manuel Burrue and Solana Ortega.³⁶⁹⁸ On 12 February 1847 at San Xavier, Rafael and María Saiz were godparents to María del Pilar Leonarda Romero, daughter of Juan Romero and Trinidad León.³⁶⁹⁹ On 26 May 1848, Rafael was among the men who could vote in Tucson.³⁷⁰⁰

Rafael was married prior to 1848 to **Dolores Acedo** [in two records her surname is listed as Acedo, one baptismal records her surname as Orosco]. In early 1848, Rafael and Dolores were living in Tucson.³⁷⁰¹ Dolores was born about 1820-1821 in Sonora.

On 23 February 1851, Rafael assisted his father in the survey of José María Martínez' land at San Xavier.³⁷⁰² 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.³⁷⁰³ 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.³⁷⁰⁴

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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.

³⁶⁹¹Usbaldo Romero entry, Arizona Department of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, State File No. 446, Register No. 40; online at <http://genealogy.az.gov/azdeath/080/10801678.pdf>.

³⁶⁹²Encarnation Rodriguez entry, Arizona Department of Health, Certificate of Death, State File No. 3102.

³⁶⁹³Email from Alycia Taylor of Phoenix, 15 January 2007.

³⁶⁹⁴McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 3.

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.

³⁶⁹⁷McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.

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.

³⁷⁰⁰AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

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 Dolores, 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, Fanislado, 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. Pierton [?], 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 Ocoboa.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 María 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

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³⁷⁰⁵Rafael Saiz household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 7, dwelling 67, family 64.

³⁷⁰⁶Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 21, no. 38, AHS/SAD.

³⁷⁰⁷Rafael Seis household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 71, dwelling 802, family 802.

³⁷⁰⁸Pima County Probate Court File no. 73.

³⁷⁰⁹Journals of Private Land Grants, 4.

³⁷¹⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:48.

³⁷¹¹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811.

³⁷¹²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:14 no. 117.

³⁷¹³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:111.

³⁷¹⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:172.

³⁷¹⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:124.

³⁷¹⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:236.

³⁷¹⁷Arizona 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 their with his wife and child.³⁷¹⁸ 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.³⁷¹⁹ He was a soldier at the Presidio in 1778. He had a six peso credit in his account.³⁷²⁰ In 1797, Baptista was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio. He lived there with his wife **Bernarda Olivas**.³⁷²¹ He was listed as sick in February 1802.³⁷²²

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.³⁷²³ He was in Durango in December 1818.³⁷²⁴

Juan Salazar was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817. He was working with the pack train.³⁷²⁵ He was in New Mexico in December 1818.³⁷²⁶

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.³⁷²⁷ 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.³⁷²⁸ 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.³⁷²⁹ In February 1802, Mariano had been temporarily sent to Arispe.³⁷³⁰

SANCHEZ

Emeterio Sanchez was married to **María Margarita Romero**. Emeterio Sanchez and María Margarita Romero were the parents of one child:

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³⁷¹⁸McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 3.

³⁷¹⁹Dobyns 1976:153.

³⁷²⁰Dobyns 1976:155.

³⁷²¹Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

³⁷²²AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

³⁷²³AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, April 1818.

³⁷²⁴AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.

³⁷²⁵Dobyns 1976:160.

³⁷²⁶AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.

³⁷²⁷McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.

³⁷²⁸AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

³⁷²⁹Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

³⁷³⁰AGI, 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 played.

'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

³⁷³¹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 120, no. 157.

³⁷³²AGS, Section 7047, document 10.

³⁷³³Lockwood 1943:5; her death certificate lists mother's last name as "Borquez".

³⁷³⁴Lockwood 1943:5-8.

³⁷³⁵Chapman Publishing County 1901:67-70.

³⁷³⁶MS 366, AHS/SAD.

On 3 August 1860, Sam was a butcher in Tucson, owning real estate valued at \$250 and personal property worth \$1,000.³⁷³⁷ On 7 February 1862 Sam sold his butcher shop to Solomon Warner for \$250.³⁷³⁸ On 10 February 1862, Samuel sold another lot to Solomon Warner for \$10.³⁷³⁹

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.³⁷⁴⁰ On 14 July 1864, Samuel purchased a house along the Overland Mail Road from his brother-in-law Hiram Stevens for \$500.³⁷⁴¹ Atanacia was a godparent on 17 February 1866 to Agapito de Jesús Barosa, child of Apolimario Barosa and Francisca Sosa.³⁷⁴² In 1866, Atanacia and her daughter Isabella were living with sister Petra and brother-in-law Hiram Stevens in Tucson.³⁷⁴³

In March 1867, Samuel and Atanacia lived with their daughter Elizabeth in Tucson.³⁷⁴⁴ Hughes purchased a field property from Alexander Levin for \$1,200 on 22 October 1867.³⁷⁴⁵ On 24 December 1869, the couple were godparents to María Inez Shibell, daughter of Charles Alexander Shibell and Merced Quiros.³⁷⁴⁶ Atanacia was a godparent on 20 March 1869 to Peter Hodges, son of Francisco Hodges and Francisca Ferrer.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.³⁷⁴⁸ On 1 March 1871, the Hughes sold a field property to L. E. Brown for \$1,000.³⁷⁴⁹ 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 \$1,095.41.³⁷⁵⁰ Sam bought a deed from the Village of Tucson for Lot 6 of Block 188 for \$21.39 on 25 August 1872.³⁷⁵¹

*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.*³⁷⁵²

On 3 March 1875, Sam and Atanacia sold Lot 1 of Block 200 to Horace B. Smith for \$85.³⁷⁵³ In late March 1875, the couple baptized a 13-year-old Apache girl named Helena, who they had adopted. Her godmother was Juana Borquez.³⁷⁵⁴ Samuel and Atanacia sold part of Lot 6 of Block 188 to Zenona Levin on 15 March 1878 for \$2,500.³⁷⁵⁵

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

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³⁷³⁷Sam Hughes household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 13, dwelling 120, family 121.

³⁷³⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:144-145.

³⁷³⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:146.

³⁷⁴⁰1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 82-83.

³⁷⁴¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:89-90, 1:90-92.

³⁷⁴²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:32 no. 24.

³⁷⁴³1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 121.

³⁷⁴⁴1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 143-145.

³⁷⁴⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:177-178.

³⁷⁴⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:113.

³⁷⁴⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:94.

³⁷⁴⁸Samuel Hughes household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 16, dwelling 171, family 171.

³⁷⁴⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:551-553.

³⁷⁵⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:632-633.

³⁷⁵¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:280-283.

³⁷⁵²Article about 10th anniversary, *Arizona Citizen*, 31 May 1873, page 3, column 2.

³⁷⁵³Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:513-516.

³⁷⁵⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:281.

³⁷⁵⁵Pima 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

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.

³⁷⁶⁰Atanaxia 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.

³⁷⁶²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, Vol. 1:29 no. 12.

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 **Lillian 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 Victoriana Ochoa as his godparents.³⁷⁷⁴ He died on 23 July 1935 at the U. S. Soldier’s Home at Sawtelle, California.³⁷⁷⁵
- ix. **Thomas Elías Hughes** was born on 20 November 1874. He was baptized on 6 December 1874 with Juan Elías 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 Elías 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

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³⁷⁶⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:97.

³⁷⁶⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:33.

³⁷⁷⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:125.

³⁷⁷¹1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, mortality schedule, page 1, line 20.

³⁷⁷²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:162.

³⁷⁷³Death Certificate, Arizona Department of Health, 1909 no. 2971.

³⁷⁷⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:208.

³⁷⁷⁵*Arizona Daily Star*, 24 July 1935.

³⁷⁷⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:267.

³⁷⁷⁷*Arizona Weekly Citizen*, 8 April 1876, 2:5; states birth date as 24 March.

³⁷⁷⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:350.

³⁷⁷⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:427.

³⁷⁸⁰*Arizona Daily Star*, 12 July 1988.

³⁷⁸¹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 29 on 16 March 1848.

³⁷⁸²McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 2.

military. He was living in Tucson in 1848.³⁷⁸³ On 10 May 1848 he was among the 17 men killed at Mustang Springs by Apache warriors.³⁷⁸⁴

Felipe Santa Cruz probably born circa 1812 in Tucson, son of Juan Santa Cruz and Petra (—?)³⁷⁸⁵. 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.³⁷⁸⁶ In 1866, Felipe was living by himself in Tucson.³⁷⁸⁷ 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 Martínez**. In 1824, Luis Martínez 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.³⁷⁸⁸ In 1831, the couple were living in Tucson with two of Guadalupe's brothers, Juan Santa Cruz and Hilario Santa Cruz.³⁷⁸⁹ On 28 August 1847 in Tucson, Guadalupe and Joaquín Comaduran were godparents to José Leonardo Ramírez, son of Antonio Ramírez and Josefa Orozco.³⁷⁹⁰ On 6 January 1848, Guadalupe was listed as a godparent with Juan Borquez for an Apache named Jesús María.³⁷⁹¹ 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.³⁷⁹²

Guadalupe sold a piece of property along Calle del Correo to Ramón Pacheco on 19 August 1852.³⁷⁹³ 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.³⁷⁹⁴

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.³⁷⁹⁵ 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 María Encarnación Comaduran on 3 May 1863.³⁷⁹⁶ In 1864, Guadalupe lived with her niece Petra and Petra's husband, Hiram Stevens.³⁷⁹⁷ In 1866, Guadalupe was living with her nieces, Petra Santa Cruz de Stevens and Atanacia Santa Cruz de Hughes.³⁷⁹⁸ The Stevens and Hughes families lived on the east side of Main Street in homes that still stand

³⁷⁸³ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

³⁷⁸⁴ AGES—Ramo Ejecutivo, 198-B.

³⁷⁸⁵ Ancestral File, LDS.

³⁷⁸⁶ McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 1.

³⁷⁸⁷ 1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 759.

³⁷⁸⁸ MS 1155, "A Case Study of a Pioneer Family," Box 42, AHS/SAD.

³⁷⁸⁹ McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 3.

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.³⁷⁹⁹ In March 1867, Guadalupe was living in Tucson with niece Petra and her family.³⁸⁰⁰ On 14 July 1868, Guadalupe received \$200 from Samuel Hughes for her portion of a field she inherited from her father.³⁸⁰¹

On 9 May 1870, Guadalupe was a godparent with Ignacio Herreras to María Gabriel Altagracia Michilena, daughter of Trinidad Michelena and Anita Varez.³⁸⁰² In June 1870, Guadalupe was with the Stevens household.³⁸⁰³ On 7 January 1871, Guadalupe sold a house and lot on the west side of Main Street to Alejandra Elías for \$700.³⁸⁰⁴

In June 1880, Guadalupe was living with Hiram and Petra at their home on Main Street.³⁸⁰⁵

Guadalupe died on the night of 21-22 May 1891 from old age.³⁸⁰⁶ The *Arizona Daily Star* reported³⁸⁰⁷:

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* reported³⁸⁰⁸:

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* reported³⁸⁰⁹: *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.³⁸¹⁰

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.

³⁸⁰⁷*Arizona Daily Star*, 22 May 1891, 4:2.

³⁸⁰⁸*Arizona Daily Citizen*, 21 May 1891 4:2.

³⁸⁰⁹*Arizona Daily Citizen*, 22 May 1891, 4:1.

³⁸¹⁰*El 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 Arvisu.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):

- i. **Ylario Santa Cruz** was born about 1805 in Tucson, Sonora.
- ii. **Guadalupe Santa Cruz** was born in 1807 in Tucson, Sonora. Guadalupe was married to **Luis Martinez**.
- iii. **Felipe Santa Cruz** was born about 1812 in Tucson, Sonora
- iv. **Juan María Santa Cruz** was born in 1814 in Tucson, Sonora.
- v. **Ygnacio Santa Cruz** was born about 1816 in Tucson, Sonora.

Juan María Santa Cruz was born in 1811/1812³⁸¹⁷ 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 María Santa Cruz and Manuela Bojorquez were the parents of five children:

- i. **María 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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³⁸¹¹Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

³⁸¹²Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:238-244.

³⁸¹³MS 1155, "A Case Study of a Pioneer Family," Box 42, AHS/SAD.

³⁸¹⁴Ancestral File, LDS Church.

³⁸¹⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:245-246.

³⁸¹⁶MS 1155, "A Case Study of a Pioneer Family," Box 42, AHS/SAD.

³⁸¹⁷AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 36 on 16 March 1848.

³⁸¹⁸Ancestral File, LDS.

³⁸¹⁹McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 2.

³⁸²⁰Ancestral File, LDS.

³⁸²¹McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.

³⁸²²Officer 1989:182.

³⁸²³AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

³⁸²⁴AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

³⁸²⁵Lockwood 1943:5.

³⁸²⁶Magdalena 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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³⁸²⁷Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 170.

³⁸²⁸Horace 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."

³⁸²⁹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 170.

³⁸³⁰Horace 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."

³⁸³¹1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 664.

³⁸³²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:30 no. 16.

³⁸³³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:32 no. 24.

³⁸³⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:51.

³⁸³⁵1867 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, line 340.

³⁸³⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:245-246.

³⁸³⁷Filomeno Santa Cruz household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 76, dwelling 848, family 848.

³⁸³⁸Negley and Lindley 1994, page 69.

³⁸³⁹*Arizona Citizen*, 9 June 1877, page 2, column 4.

³⁸⁴⁰Lapa Santa Cruz 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 23, dwelling 160, family 234.

³⁸⁴¹Philip 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.³⁸⁴²

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 María 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.³⁸⁴³

Petra died on 6 February 1930 at her home at 236 W. 4th Street in Tucson from "Bright disease".³⁸⁴⁴ A newspaper reported on 8 February 1930:

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 María 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.*³⁸⁴⁵

Filomeno died on 22 June 1935 in Tucson from "mitral heart disease".³⁸⁴⁶ The *Arizona Daily Star* reported: *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.

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.³⁸⁴⁷ She was married on 26 February 1896 in Pima County to **John S.**

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³⁸⁴²Philomeno 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.

³⁸⁴³Filomeno Santa Cruz household, 1920 Census, Arizona, Pima County, Tucson, ED 94, page 2B, dwelling 29, family 29.

³⁸⁴⁴Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County 1930 no. 113.

³⁸⁴⁵Unsourced newspaper clipping for Petra Santa Cruz, Biographical binders, AHS/SAD.

³⁸⁴⁶Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County 1935 no. 438.

³⁸⁴⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:422.

- Blount.** John was born circa 1866.³⁸⁴⁸ 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.³⁸⁴⁹
- ii. **Manuela Santa Cruz** was born on 24 December 1879 in Arizona. She was married to (–?) **Yeatts**. Manuella 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.³⁸⁵⁰
  - iv. **Francisco (Frank) Santa Cruz** was born on 30 October 1882 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona.³⁸⁵¹
  - v. **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 1884.³⁸⁵²
  - vi. **Matilda Santa Cruz** was born on 14 March 1886 in Arizona. She was married to (–?) **White**. Matilda died on 16 May 1948 in California.
  - vii. **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 1886/1887.³⁸⁵³ Homer died on 14 January 1908 at 126 5th Avenue in Tucson from pulmonary tuberculosis. He is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.³⁸⁵⁴
  - viii. **Anita Santa Cruz** was born in June 1893 in Arizona. Annie was married on 23 October 1905 in Pima County to **Agustín Telles**. Agustín was born circa 1885/1886.³⁸⁵⁵
  - ix. **Alberto Santa Cruz** was born in June 1895 in Arizona.

María 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.³⁸⁵⁶ In July 1858, Petra was a godparent with Ramón Pacheco to María Luciana Green, daughter of Theodore Green and Concepcion Telles.³⁸⁵⁷

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.³⁸⁵⁸ Prior to their marriage, Hiram was required by Petra's aunt Guadalupe Santa Cruz to join the Catholic Church.³⁸⁵⁹

On 3 August 1860, Hiram (listed as Horace Stephens), Petra, Filomena Sopas, and Ignacio Sopas (Santa Cruz) were living in Tucson.³⁸⁶⁰ 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 \$100.³⁸⁶¹

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.³⁸⁶² On 14 July 1864, Hiram and Petra sold a house and lot along the Overland Mail Road to Samuel Hughes.³⁸⁶³ On 1 January 1865, Hiram purchased a property on the west side of the

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³⁸⁴⁸Negley and Lindley 1994, page 151.

³⁸⁴⁹Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, May 1937 no. 2609.

³⁸⁵⁰Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, December 1929 no. 2700.

³⁸⁵¹Birth Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health [delayed], December 1931 no. 131.

³⁸⁵²Negley and Lindley 1994, page 69.

³⁸⁵³Negley and Lindley 1994, page 151.

³⁸⁵⁴Death Certificate, City of Tucson, January 1908 no. 2322.

³⁸⁵⁵Negley and Lindley 1994, page 151.

³⁸⁵⁶Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 120, no. 155.

³⁸⁵⁷Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.

³⁸⁵⁸Hiram Stevens household, 1850 US census, Vermont, Windsor County, Weston, page 452, dwelling 117.

³⁸⁵⁹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.

³⁸⁶⁰Horace Stephens household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 12, dwelling 118, family 119.

³⁸⁶¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:89-90.

³⁸⁶²1864 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 17-19.

³⁸⁶³Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:89-90, 1:90-92.

Military Plaza from John Sweeney for \$50.³⁸⁶⁴ On 4 January 1866, Hiram purchased a property on the west side of Main Street containing a house and warehouse from Jeremiah Riordan for \$3,000.³⁸⁶⁵ The 1866 census lists Hiram and Petra with several of Petra's family members.³⁸⁶⁶ On 10 March 1866, Hiram and Petra were the godparents for William Steven Hodges, son of Francis Hodges and Francisca Ferrar.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 María Castenada.³⁸⁶⁸ On 1 May 1866, Hiram and Petra sold a field property to George and Matilda Tyroll.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 \$4,867.³⁸⁷⁰ 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.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 \$4,000.³⁸⁷²

On 15 January 1870, Petra and Hiram were godparents to María Serafina Sweeney, daughter of John Sweeney and María Ramirez.³⁸⁷³ In March 1870, Hiram and Petra lived in Tucson with Petra's aunt Guadalupe and her relatives Juana and Victoria Bojorquez.³⁸⁷⁴ Hiram purchased the deed for Lot 5 of Block 188 from the Village of Tucson for \$20.30 on 27 August 1872.³⁸⁷⁵ On 3 September 1872, Hiram and Petra sold a field property west of Tucson to Francisco Romero.³⁸⁷⁶ On 29 December 1873, Hiram purchased Lot 4 of Block 190 from H. Hewitt for \$500.³⁸⁷⁷ On 25 February 1875, Hiram and Petra sold Lot 1 of Block 187 to a group of five prominent business for \$350.³⁸⁷⁸ On 15 March 1878, Hiram and Petra sold Lots 4 and 5 of Block 188 to Zenona Levin for \$1,500.³⁸⁷⁹

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.³⁸⁸⁰ On 1 June 1880, Hiram and Petra sold Lot 4 of Block 185 to F. L. Stiles for \$2,000.³⁸⁸¹ In March of 1893 the *Arizona Daily Star* reported:

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.

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³⁸⁶⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:14-15.

³⁸⁶⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:12-13.

³⁸⁶⁶1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 119-125.

³⁸⁶⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:36 no. 48.

³⁸⁶⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:47-48.

³⁸⁶⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:175-176.

³⁸⁷⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:69-71.

³⁸⁷¹1867 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 138-142.

³⁸⁷²Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:175-176.

³⁸⁷³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:115.

³⁸⁷⁴Hiram S. Stevens household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 17, dwelling 182, family 182.

³⁸⁷⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:283-284.

³⁸⁷⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:734-736.

³⁸⁷⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:193-196.

³⁸⁷⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:502-505.

³⁸⁷⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:287-289.

³⁸⁸⁰H. S. Stevens 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 25, dwelling 182, family 262.

³⁸⁸¹Pima 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...*³⁸⁸²

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³⁸⁸² *Arizona Daily Star*, 22 March 1893, page 1, column 4.

Stevens was buried in the Catholic portion of the Court Street Cemetery.³⁸⁸³ 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.³⁸⁸⁴

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 Vocedle 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.³⁸⁸⁵

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.³⁸⁸⁶ He was married about 1775 to **Maríana González**. Maríana was born in 1753, daughter of Gloria Carrasco.³⁸⁸⁷ He was still a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778. At the time he had a 46 peso credit in his account.³⁸⁸⁸ Hilario was a carbineer at the Presidio on 24 December 1783 with a four real credit in his account.³⁸⁸⁹ He was a carbineer at the Tucson garrison in January 1784. In 1797, Hilario was a civilian living at Tucson with his wife, two sons, and a maidservant.³⁸⁹⁰ Maríana may have died in 1797 and Modesto in 1802.³⁸⁹¹

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.³⁸⁹²

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³⁸⁸³St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:63.

³⁸⁸⁴Hiram Stevens collection, MS 674 file 5, AHS/SAD.

³⁸⁸⁵Hiram Stevens collection, MS 674 file 5, AHS/SAD.

³⁸⁸⁶Dobyns 1976:153; Ancestral File, LDS Church.

³⁸⁸⁷Ancestral File, LDS Church; Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:238-244.

³⁸⁸⁸Dobyns 1976:155.

³⁸⁸⁹Dobyns 1976:157; AGI GUAD 285.

³⁸⁹⁰Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

³⁸⁹¹Ancestral File, LDS, death dates have not been confirmed.

³⁸⁹²Officer 1989:331.

SARDINA

Ignacio Sardina was the fourth mayor of Tucson, serving in 1828.³⁸⁹³ 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.³⁸⁹⁴

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.³⁸⁹⁵ 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.³⁸⁹⁶

Miguel Sardina was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1792 with a 64 peso debt in his account.³⁸⁹⁷ Miguel was married prior to 1797 to **Gregoria Palofox**. Gregorio was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797. He lived there with his wife, one son, and three daughters.³⁸⁹⁸

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.³⁸⁹⁹

SIERRA

Juan Santos Sierra was born circa 1780 at the Pueblo of Cucurpe, Sonora, son of Juan Sierra and his wife María 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.³⁹⁰⁰ 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.³⁹⁰¹ He had been granted a six reales bonus.³⁹⁰²

SILVA/SILVAS

Mariano Silva was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1831.³⁹⁰³ On 26 May 1848, Mariano was among the men who could vote in Tucson.³⁹⁰⁴

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.³⁹⁰⁵

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³⁸⁹³McCarty 1997:13.

³⁸⁹⁴Officer 1989:119.

³⁸⁹⁵AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

³⁸⁹⁶Collins 1970:22; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

³⁸⁹⁷AGS, Section 7047, document 10.

³⁸⁹⁸Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

³⁸⁹⁹Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD; AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

³⁹⁰⁰AGN 243, page 345.

³⁹⁰¹AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August-December 1816; AGN 206, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, January-December 1817; AGN 207, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, January-April 1818; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, May-December 1818.

³⁹⁰²Dobyns 1976:160.

³⁹⁰³McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 3.

³⁹⁰⁴AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

³⁹⁰⁵AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, 198-B.

SIQUEIROS

José Siqueiros was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio, stationed there from at least 1816 through at least December 1818.³⁹⁰⁶ 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.³⁹⁰⁷ In 1848 the couple and their three children—Bruna, Concepcion, and Juan—were living in Tucson.³⁹⁰⁸

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.³⁹⁰⁹ 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 Ascencion Higuera and his wife Dolores Siqueiros and is possibly a relative of Dolores’.³⁹¹⁰
- 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.³⁹¹¹

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 April 1840/1845 in Arizona, and died on 18 January 1911 in Tucson.³⁹¹²

Juan Siqueiros built a house in May 1860 in the area that is today located between Broadway and Congress Streets.³⁹¹³ 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 1864.³⁹¹⁴ Several individuals who may have been related to Juan lived nearby. Two houses to the west lived José Loreto Higuera, son of Acenscio 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.³⁹¹⁵ The couple’s two-year-old daughter Petra died in April 1870 from smallpox.³⁹¹⁶ On 1 June

³⁹⁰⁶Dobyns 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.

³⁹⁰⁷McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.

³⁹⁰⁸AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

³⁹⁰⁹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

³⁹¹⁰Loreto Auguerra household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 11, dwelling 108, family 107.

³⁹¹¹AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

³⁹¹²Arizona Territorial Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death, 1911 no. 254. This record indicates she was 76 years old when she died, suggesting an 1835 birthdate.

³⁹¹³Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072 AHS/SAD,, page 27, AHS/SAD.

³⁹¹⁴Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072 AHS/SAD,, pages 26, 27, 66, and 74; AHS/SAD.

³⁹¹⁵Juan Siquerus household, 1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, Tucson, lines 522-526. A photographic copy of the census was viewed at the Arizona Historical Society in Tucson.

³⁹¹⁶Petra Zecedo entry, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, mortality schedule, Tucson, page 1, line 2.

1870, the family was living on Court Avenue.³⁹¹⁷ 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.³⁹¹⁸ On 28 September 1874, Soledad purchased the deed for Lot 8 of Block 181 from the Village of Tucson for \$7.03.³⁹¹⁹ 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 8.³⁹²⁰ 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.³⁹²¹ Soledad sold Lot 3 of Block 181 to James McElliott on 7 February 1882.³⁹²² 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 1883.³⁹²³ The 1883-1884 city directory for Tucson lists “Mrs. Soledad Jacome, dressmaker” at 110 Court Street.³⁹²⁴ 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.³⁹²⁵ Soledad sold her Lot 8 property to her daughter Isadora Siqueiros on 19 February 1908.³⁹²⁶ 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.³⁹²⁷ Soledad died at her home on 18 January 1911 from “organic dis[ease] of heart,” which she had suffered from for two years.³⁹²⁸ 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.³⁹²⁹

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.³⁹³⁰
- 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*.³⁹³¹ Bernarda last appears on the 1880 Federal census.

³⁹¹⁷ Juan Zecedo household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 4, dwelling 41, family 42.

³⁹¹⁸ 1874 Territorial Census, Pima County, page 2, line 16; Arizona State Library; Archives and Public Records, Phoenix.

³⁹¹⁹ Pima County Deed Record Entry, Book 2:500-502.

³⁹²⁰ Pima County Deed Record Entry, Book 11:242.

³⁹²¹ Soledad Hacum household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 5, page 15, dwelling 101, family 132.

³⁹²² Pima County Deed Record Entry, Book 11:244.

³⁹²³ Pima County Deed Record Entry, Book 8:35; 8:246.

³⁹²⁴ Cobler & Co. 1883 *Tucson and Tombstone General and Business Directory for 1883 and 1884*. Daily Citizen Steam Printing Establishment, Tucson.

³⁹²⁵ Soledad Jacome household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 49, SD 11, sheet 18B, Dwelling 423, family 431.

³⁹²⁶ Pima County Deed Record Entry, Book 45:134.

³⁹²⁷ Soledad Jacome household, 1910 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 102, sheet 4B, dwelling 112, family 120.

³⁹²⁸ 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.

³⁹²⁹ *Arizona Death Records*, 1976, Arizona State Genealogical Society, Tucson, 1, page 627.

³⁹³⁰ St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:17 no. 141.

³⁹³¹ St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:33 no. 33.

- 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.³⁹³² Petra died in April 1870 from smallpox.³⁹³³
- 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.³⁹³⁴

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.³⁹³⁵ 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.³⁹³⁶

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 1818.³⁹³⁷ 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.³⁹³⁸ 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.³⁹³⁹ 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.³⁹⁴⁰ He was apparently married first prior to 1845 to **Petra Ruelas**. Petra was the daughter of Fernando Ruelas and Teresa Siqueiros.³⁹⁴¹ In 1848, Manuel and Petra lived in Tucson with their daughter Juana.³⁹⁴² Petra apparently died between 1848 and 1860.

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³⁹³²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:79.

³⁹³³Petra Zecedo entry, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, mortality schedule, Tucson, page 1, line 2.

³⁹³⁴Dobyns 1976:160.

³⁹³⁵AGN 243.

³⁹³⁶Dobyns 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.

³⁹³⁷AGN 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.

³⁹³⁸McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 1.

³⁹³⁹McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 2.

³⁹⁴⁰McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 1.

³⁹⁴¹Holder 1992:34.

³⁹⁴²AGES, 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 María de Jesús 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 Trinidad—were living near San Xavier.³⁹⁴⁸ On 21 May 1866, Manuel and Ursula were godparents to María 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 José.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 Ramón Burruel 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. **María 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:

³⁹⁴³Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 52, AHS/SAD.

³⁹⁴⁴Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 24, no. 46, AHS/SAD.

³⁹⁴⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:2 no. 10.

³⁹⁴⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:4 no. 24.

³⁹⁴⁷1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier lines 111-112.

³⁹⁴⁸1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, San Xavier lines 1028-1032.

³⁹⁴⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:40.

³⁹⁵⁰1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, San Xavier, lines 1798-1805.

³⁹⁵¹Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:194-195.

³⁹⁵²Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 173, no. 176.

³⁹⁵³Magdalena 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 María 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 Merced died on 28 February 1877 and was buried the following day in the Catholic cemetery.³⁹⁶²

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³⁹⁵⁴Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 173, no. 179.

³⁹⁵⁵Dobyns 1976:156.

³⁹⁵⁶Dobyns 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.

³⁹⁵⁷Account of María Jesús Moreno de Soza, Soza file, AHS/SAD.

³⁹⁵⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:3 no. 12.

³⁹⁵⁹U. S. Senate 1870.

³⁹⁶⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:60.

³⁹⁶¹Antonio Sosa household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 48, dwelling 550, family 549.

³⁹⁶²St. 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 Martinez, Concepcion Franco and Francis Goodwin. Francis Goodwin was married to María Jesús Moreno's half sister, Petra Carrillo Moreno. *Las Dos Republicas* reported:

HIMENIO—El domingo pasado se unieron en matrimonio Don Antonio Sosa y la Srita. María Jesús Moreno. Un crecido numero de amigos de los desposados se reunieron en la casa de Don Manuel Lopez en donde suvo lugar la ceremonia. Entre los concurentes tubimos el gusto de asistir al baile y cena que los padrinos Don Manuel Martinez y [blank] habian dispuesto.

*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—Mariana, 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 Jose—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. **José 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.

³⁹⁶⁴Benito Moreno household, 1860 US census, California, Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, page 104.

³⁹⁶⁵Soza Family History website, <http://www.library.arizona.edu/soza/endnotes.htmno>. 51-60.

³⁹⁶⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:290-291.

³⁹⁶⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:295-297.

³⁹⁶⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:337-339.

³⁹⁶⁹Antonio Sosa 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 7, page 32, no dwelling or family numbers.

³⁹⁷⁰Anto. Sosa household, 1910 US census, Cochise County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Benson, ED 12, sheet 32A, dwelling 297, family 302.

³⁹⁷¹Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, June 1915 no. 2240; Pima County Probate Court File no. 3722.

³⁹⁷²Jesus M. Soza household, 1920 US census, Pima County, Arizona, Tucson, ED 96, SD 2, sheet 9A, dwelling 193, family 203.

³⁹⁷³Jesus Soza, 1930 US census, Pima County, Arizona, Tucson, ED 67, SD 3, sheet 3B, dwelling 61, family 66.

³⁹⁷⁴Standard Certificate of Death, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, January 1939 no. 1010.

³⁹⁷⁵Soza Family History website, <http://www.library.arizona.edu/soza/endnotes.htmno>. 51-60.

- iv. **Antonio Pedro Soza** was born on 14 April 1869 and was baptized in Tucson on 15 April 1869. His godparents were Plácido 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 Plácido 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

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³⁹⁷⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:96.

³⁹⁷⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:135.

³⁹⁷⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:167.

³⁹⁷⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:65.

³⁹⁸⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:200.

³⁹⁸¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:70.

³⁹⁸²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:233.

³⁹⁸³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:306.

³⁹⁸⁴Arizona State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Birth, Registered No. 332 [?].

³⁹⁸⁵Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

³⁹⁸⁶AGI, 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 1847.³⁹⁸⁷ 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.*³⁹⁸⁸

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.³⁹⁸⁹ 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.³⁹⁹⁰ On 13 August 1775 he was a soldier stationed at Tubac and had a 21 peso balance in his account.³⁹⁹¹ He was promoted to Corporal on 31 January 1779. That year he had a 50 peso credit.³⁹⁹² José was promoted to 2nd Sergeant on 14 February 1782 and to 1st Sergeant on 13 May 1784.³⁹⁹³ By the end of 1792 he had served in 18 campaigns against the Apaches and other enemies and had been wounded once.³⁹⁹⁴

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 maidservant.³⁹⁹⁵ By 1799, José had participated in 20 campaigns against the enemy.³⁹⁹⁶ José María died prior to 6 March 1811³⁹⁹⁷. 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.³⁹⁹⁸

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.³⁹⁹⁹ In 1831, the couple lived with their seven children, another relative (a sister or daughter?), María Tomasa Sosa, in Tubac.⁴⁰⁰⁰

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.

³⁹⁸⁸*The Arizonian*, 4 August 1859, page 3, column 2.

³⁹⁸⁹Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.

³⁹⁹⁰Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.

³⁹⁹¹Dobyns 1976:153.

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.

³⁹⁹⁷Dobyns 1976:119.

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.

⁴⁰⁰⁴ 41st United States Congress, 1st Session, Document No. 81, page 10.

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 María del Carmen Bais. He was baptized on 23 November 1754 at Guevavi by Father Francisco Pauer, with Manuel Vicente Salazar and María 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 María 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 José María 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 José María sold the south part of Lot 1 of Block 222 to Jesús Suarez de Carrillo for one dollar on 10 August 1878.⁴⁰¹⁷ On 18 February 1879, the couple sold land to Jesús 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 Jesús 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".⁴⁰²²

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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⁴⁰⁰⁸Mission 200 database; Guevavi-Suamca Register page 104-133.

⁴⁰⁰⁹Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 18.

⁴⁰¹⁰Dobyns 1976:155.

⁴⁰¹¹Dobyns 1976:157.

⁴⁰¹²AGS, Section 7047, document 6.

⁴⁰¹³Collins 1970:22; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

⁴⁰¹⁴1867 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 292-293.

⁴⁰¹⁵Michael McKenna household, 1870 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson page 49, dwelling 563, family 562.

⁴⁰¹⁶*Arizona Citizen*, 1 November 1873, page 3:3.

⁴⁰¹⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:397-400.

⁴⁰¹⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:157-160.

⁴⁰¹⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:388-390.

⁴⁰²⁰M. McKenna 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 39, SD 5, page 54, dwelling 372, family 372.

⁴⁰²¹Undated newspaper clipping, McKenna scrapbook, AHS/SAD.

⁴⁰²²Death 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 Alcalá and Dolores Gonzáles.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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⁴⁰²³Undated newspaper clipping, McKenna scrapbook, AHS.

⁴⁰²⁴Negley and Lindley 1994, page 130.

⁴⁰²⁵Death Certificate, Arizona Territorial Board of Health, July 1909, Pima County, no. 364; undated newspaper clipping, McKenna scrapbook, Sosa-Carrillo-Frémont House Museum, AHS.

⁴⁰²⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:116.

⁴⁰²⁷1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, mortality schedule, page 3, line 3.

⁴⁰²⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:161.

⁴⁰²⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:233.

⁴⁰³⁰Negley and Lindley 1994, page 130.

⁴⁰³¹*Arizona Weekly Citizen*, 1 January 1876, 2:4.

⁴⁰³²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:327.

⁴⁰³³St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:87.

⁴⁰³⁴Birth Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health [delayed], December 1931 no. 73.

⁴⁰³⁵Negley and Lindley 1994, page 48.

⁴⁰³⁶Death Certificate, Arizona State Department of Health, no. 2573.

- 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 María Jesús 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 María 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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⁴⁰³⁷Funeral card, McKenna scrapbook, AHS/SAD.

⁴⁰³⁸AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

⁴⁰³⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:96.

⁴⁰⁴⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:112.

⁴⁰⁴¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:75.

⁴⁰⁴²Camp Grant Massacre Ephemera file, AHS/SAD.

⁴⁰⁴³Pima County Great Registers 1876, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1886.

⁴⁰⁴⁴Blasido Sosa 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, San Pedro River, ED 7, page 26, dwelling 12, family 12.

⁴⁰⁴⁵Mercedes Sosa 1900 US census, Cochise County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Precinct No. 3, ED 6, sheet 6B, dwelling 86, family 86.

⁴⁰⁴⁶St. 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.

⁴⁰⁴⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:242.

⁴⁰⁴⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:105.

⁴⁰⁴⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:453.

⁴⁰⁵⁰Dobyns 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.⁴⁰⁵¹

Ignacio Sotelo was in command of the Tucson Presidio on 16 April 1815.⁴⁰⁵²

Jacinto Sotelo purchased a house from José Burruel in Tucson and later transferred it to the wife of Fernando Galas, all before 1856.⁴⁰⁵³

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.⁴⁰⁵⁴ Pedro was working as a farmer in Tucson in 1864, owning \$300 in personal property.⁴⁰⁵⁵ In 1864 Pedro had an affair with **Juliana Martínez** 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 1878.⁴⁰⁵⁶ Pedro Sotelo and Juliana Martínez were the parents of one child:

- i. **José Vicente Martínez** was born circa 1865. He was baptized on 19 April 1866 in Tucson with Juan Siquiero and Eulalia Bialoz [?] as his godparents.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 1792.⁴⁰⁵⁸ 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.⁴⁰⁵⁹

Francisco Soto was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1792 with a 38 peso debt in his account.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.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 Ramírez. 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.⁴⁰⁶² In 1864, the family was in Tucson with José

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⁴⁰⁵¹Officer 1989:246.

⁴⁰⁵²McCarty 1976:130.

⁴⁰⁵³Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:2-3.

⁴⁰⁵⁴Officer 1989:332.

⁴⁰⁵⁵1864 Territorial Census Arizona Territory, Tucson, line 481.

⁴⁰⁵⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:330-332.

⁴⁰⁵⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:39.

⁴⁰⁵⁸AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

⁴⁰⁵⁹Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

⁴⁰⁶⁰AGS, Section 7047, document 10.

⁴⁰⁶¹Dobyns 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.

⁴⁰⁶²José 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, Camelita, and Antonia—another relative, nine-year-old Florencia Soto from Mexico, lived with the family.⁴⁰⁶³ In March 1866, José and wife Carma lived with their children Ramon, Carmil, María, and José María in Tucson.⁴⁰⁶⁴ In 1867, José and Carmel lived in Tucson with their four children—Ramon, Carmen, Anna María, and José María.⁴⁰⁶⁵

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.⁴⁰⁶⁶

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).⁴⁰⁶⁷

José María Soto and María del Carmen Comaduran were the parents of seven children:⁴⁰⁶⁸

- i. **Ramón Soto** was born in 1859. Ramón was married in 1886 to **María Carrillo**.
- ii. **Ana María Soto** was born in 1862
- iii. **Carmen Soto** was born in 1861. Carmen was married to **Ramón Vasquez**.
- iv. **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.⁴⁰⁶⁹
- v. **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.⁴⁰⁷⁰
- vi. **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.⁴⁰⁷¹ Joaquín died on 7 July 1870 in Tucson and was buried the next day.⁴⁰⁷²
- vii. **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.⁴⁰⁷³

Juan José Soto was a member of the Light Troop at the Presidio in 1778. He had a 41 peso credit at that time.⁴⁰⁷⁴

Manuel de Soto was born circa 1799/1800.⁴⁰⁷⁵ 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.⁴⁰⁷⁶ Manuel was listed on 26 May 1848 among the men who could vote in Tucson.⁴⁰⁷⁷ He signed a petition on 6 February 1850 asking that a resident priest be sent to Tucson.⁴⁰⁷⁸

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⁴⁰⁶³1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 498-503.

⁴⁰⁶⁴1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Tucson, Pima County lines 347-352.

⁴⁰⁶⁵1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 441-446.

⁴⁰⁶⁶José M. Soto household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 7, dwelling 78, family 79.

⁴⁰⁶⁷J. M. Sotos household, 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, ED 5 page 15, dwelling 100, family 131.

⁴⁰⁶⁸Officer 1989:326.

⁴⁰⁶⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:30 no. 14.

⁴⁰⁷⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:51.

⁴⁰⁷¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:96.

⁴⁰⁷²San Augustine Catholic Church burials, 1:43.

⁴⁰⁷³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:157.

⁴⁰⁷⁴Dobyns 1976:156.

⁴⁰⁷⁵AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 48 on 16 March 1848.

⁴⁰⁷⁶Magdalena Church Records, UAL microfilm 811, roll 1.

⁴⁰⁷⁷AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

⁴⁰⁷⁸Officer 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 Elías and Griselda Saiz as his godparents.⁴⁰⁸⁹

Procopio Leivas and Josefa Barcelo were the parents of three children:

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⁴⁰⁷⁹Dobyns 1976:158.

⁴⁰⁸⁰AGI, GUAD 280, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, October-December 1800.

⁴⁰⁸¹Dobyns 1976:155.

⁴⁰⁸²Collins 1970:22; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

⁴⁰⁸³1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 439-441.

⁴⁰⁸⁴1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 229-231.

⁴⁰⁸⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:313-314.

⁴⁰⁸⁶Carmony 1994:216; "Shooting Affray," *Arizona Citizen*, 4 September 1875, page 3, column 2.

⁴⁰⁸⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:60-63.

⁴⁰⁸⁸Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.

⁴⁰⁸⁹St. 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), María (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 Dias and María Mariana Dias 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. **María 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,

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⁴⁰⁹⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:44.

⁴⁰⁹¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:152.

⁴⁰⁹²Anastacio Telles household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 5, dwelling 47, family 46.

⁴⁰⁹³1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 408-411, counted also on lines 1292-1294, where he is a farmer owning \$300 in real estate and \$200 in personal property.

⁴⁰⁹⁴1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 642-644.

⁴⁰⁹⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:764-766.

⁴⁰⁹⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:762-764.

⁴⁰⁹⁷Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.

⁴⁰⁹⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:50.

⁴⁰⁹⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:122.

⁴¹⁰⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:210.

⁴¹⁰¹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 46 on 16 March 1848.

⁴¹⁰²Officer 1989:286.

⁴¹⁰³Officer 1989:119.

⁴¹⁰⁴McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 1.

the couple were listed as living in Tucson on the census.⁴¹⁰⁶ On 26 May 1848, Clemente was among the men who could vote in Tucson.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.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 1856.⁴¹⁰⁹

In 1860, the couple lived in Tucson in the home of her father Guillermo.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.⁴¹¹¹ In 1864, the couple and their four children—Luisa, Julia, Edward, and Simona—were in Tucson, where Theodore was a miner.⁴¹¹²

On 8 January 1866, Rusk purchased a lot from Feliciano Romero for \$1.⁴¹¹³ On 10 February 1866 Rusk purchased property from M. B. Duffield located on Tucson's main plaza.⁴¹¹⁴ In March 1866, Green and Concepcion lived with their children—Limona, Lusiana, and Julia—in Tucson.⁴¹¹⁵ On 3 April 1866 Green and Concepcion sold this house to Robert McCoy for \$800.⁴¹¹⁶

In March 1867, T. G. and Concepcion were listed in the Territorial census with their four children, Simona, Luceria, Julia, and Eliza.⁴¹¹⁷ On 10 May 1867, T. G. and Concepcion sold a piece of land on Main Street to Granville Wheat for \$275.⁴¹¹⁸

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.”⁴¹¹⁹ An article that originally appeared in the *Southern Arizonian* but was reprinted in the *Arizona Miner* stated:

*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.*⁴¹²⁰

⁴¹⁰⁵Officer 1989:182.

⁴¹⁰⁶AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

⁴¹⁰⁷AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

⁴¹⁰⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:23-24.

⁴¹⁰⁹Theodore Green Rusk file, AHS/SAD; *Arizona Enterprise*, 28 June 1890, 1:3.

⁴¹¹⁰Guillermo Telles household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 9, dwelling 87, family 88.

⁴¹¹¹Theodore Green Rusk file, AHS/SAD.

⁴¹¹²1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 6-11.

⁴¹¹³Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:17-18.

⁴¹¹⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:21.

⁴¹¹⁵1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 176-180.

⁴¹¹⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:35-36.

⁴¹¹⁷1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 391-396.

⁴¹¹⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:143-144.

⁴¹¹⁹Pima County Superior Court, Criminal Cases, File 1:2; Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records, Phoenix.

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 Concepcion Rusk.*

⁴¹²¹ *Weekly Arizonan*, 26 June 1869, 3:1.

⁴¹²² Theodore G. Rusk household, 1870 US Census, Arizona Territory, Yuma County, Arizona City, page 29, dwelling 356, family 338.

⁴¹²³ *Arizona Free Press*, [Arizona City], 21 October 1871, 3:1.

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.

⁴¹²⁹ R. C. Brown’s *Reminiscences*, 1928.

⁴¹³⁰ *Arizona Citizen*, 6 March 1875, 1:3.

⁴¹³¹ *Arizona Weekly Citizen*, 22 April 1876, 3:3.

⁴¹³² *Bulletin*, [Tucson] 2 March 1877, 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.⁴¹⁴¹ Theodore lived by himself, working as a copper miner, in the Rincon Valley in June 1900.⁴¹⁴² Rusk died on 21 November 1908 at his home at 22 S. Convent Street from tuberculosis.⁴¹⁴³ The *Arizona Daily Star* reported⁴¹⁴⁴:

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 81st 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. **Simona Rusk** was born about 1858 in Tucson, Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory. She was married to **S. C. Brown**.
- ii. **Maria 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.⁴¹⁴⁵ She was married to **George Merritt**. She moved to Los Angeles in 1914 and died there in January 1949.⁴¹⁴⁶
- iii. **William Green Rusk** was born in July 1860 in Doña Ana County, New Mexico Territory.
- iv. **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 Elías and Teresa Martinez as *padrinos*.⁴¹⁴⁷
- v. **RemigioEdward 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.⁴¹⁴⁸
- vi. **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.⁴¹⁴⁹
- vii. **Maria 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.⁴¹⁵⁰

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⁴¹⁴⁰*Arizona Weekly Star*, 27 October 1889, 4:1.

⁴¹⁴¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 2:89.

⁴¹⁴²Theodore Rusk household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Rincon Valley, ED 52, sheet 6A, dwelling 109, family 109.

⁴¹⁴³Death Certificate, City of Tucson, November 1908 no. 2772.

⁴¹⁴⁴*Arizona Daily Star*, 22 November 1908, 3:3.

⁴¹⁴⁵Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1.

⁴¹⁴⁶*Hollywood Citizen News*, 27 January 1949.

⁴¹⁴⁷St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:17 no. 156.

⁴¹⁴⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:6 no. 49.

⁴¹⁴⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:39.

⁴¹⁵⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:59.

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.⁴¹⁵¹ Perfecta bought a deed for Lot 3 of Block 206 from the Village of Tucson on 26 August 1872 for \$9.40.⁴¹⁵² On 19 March 1878, the couple sold Lot 3 of Block 206 to Francisco Morales for \$120.⁴¹⁵³ 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 \$600.⁴¹⁵⁴

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.⁴¹⁵⁵ Perfecta may have died prior to October 1882, when Eduardo is called a bachelor.⁴¹⁵⁶ In August and October 1882, Eduardo was among the heirs of his father who sold land to Pedro Aguirre.⁴¹⁵⁷

Eduardo Benigno Telles and Perfecta Castilla were the parents of two children:

- i. **José Telles** was born circa 1864-1865 in Arizona Territory.
- ii. **Elías? Telles** was born about 1874-1875 in Arizona Territory.

Guillermo Telles was born circa 1804⁴¹⁵⁸ [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.⁴¹⁵⁹ 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, Nicolás, Eduardo, Trinidad, Concepción, and Agapita.⁴¹⁶⁰ On 26 May 1848, Guillermo was among the men who could vote in Tucson.⁴¹⁶¹ On 20 January 1856, attested to a statement during the creation of a title document for Fernando Galas.⁴¹⁶²

On 16 January 1860 Guillermo and Simona sold land along Main Street to the firm of Capron & Stevens.⁴¹⁶³ In 1860, Guillermo and his family lived in Tucson, where he was a farmer.⁴¹⁶⁴ His property was valued at \$1,500. Besides his wife María, 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 Concepción Green. Guillermo, wife María, and son Nicolás 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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⁴¹⁵¹Guillermo Telles household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 72, dwelling 804, family 804.

⁴¹⁵²Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:290-291.

⁴¹⁵³Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:291-293.

⁴¹⁵⁴Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:737-740.

⁴¹⁵⁵Eduardo Telles 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 40, page 30, dwelling 130, family 158.

⁴¹⁵⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:330-333.

⁴¹⁵⁷Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:326-330, 8:330-333.

⁴¹⁵⁸AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 44 on 16 March 1848.

⁴¹⁵⁹McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 1.

⁴¹⁶⁰AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

⁴¹⁶¹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

⁴¹⁶²Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:2-3.

⁴¹⁶³Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:33-35.

⁴¹⁶⁴Guillermo 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 Fergusson 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 Eduardo, 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 dairyman and owned personal property worth \$500. He, María, and children Eduardo, Dionisio, and Paz lived together, with Eduardo 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 in the same household as their son Eduardo and his family, as well as their four children.⁴¹⁸¹ Guillermo

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⁴¹⁶⁵ Juan Tellez file, AHS/SAD.

⁴¹⁶⁶ Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 10, no. 19, AHS/SAD.

⁴¹⁶⁷ Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 18, AHS/SAD.

⁴¹⁶⁸ 1864 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, lines 896-905.

⁴¹⁶⁹ 1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 131-135. María Simona is not listed.

⁴¹⁷⁰ 1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1328-1333.

⁴¹⁷¹ *Weekly Arizona Enterprise*, 10 March 1892, page 1:8.

⁴¹⁷² Guillermo Telles household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 72, dwelling 804, family 804.

⁴¹⁷³ Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:409-411.

⁴¹⁷⁴ Pima County Probate Court File no. 73.

⁴¹⁷⁵ Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:402-403.

⁴¹⁷⁶ Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:394-396.

⁴¹⁷⁷ Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:298-300.

⁴¹⁷⁸ Pima County Deed Record Entry 2:403-406.

⁴¹⁷⁹ Pima County Deed Record Entry 3:295-297.

⁴¹⁸⁰ Pima County Deed Record Entry 5:737-740.

⁴¹⁸¹ Eduardo 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 1881.⁴¹⁸² His estate was divided up among his heirs in August 1882. It appears that Simona was remarried to **William Waters**, prior to August 1882.⁴¹⁸³ On 4 August 1882 and 26 December 1882, Simona sold her portion of the estate to Pedro Aguirre.⁴¹⁸⁴

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. **Nicolas Telles** was born about 1838 in Tucso, Sonora, Mexicon
- iii. **Concepcion 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.⁴¹⁸⁵
- v. **Eduardo Benigno Telles** was born on 17 November 1843 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexicon. He was baptized on 2 September 1844 in Tucson with Pedro Urico and Ramona Gonzáles acting as his godparents. His mother is called Nicolasa Castro.⁴¹⁸⁶
- vi. **José Trinidad Abel Telles** was born in October 1845. He was baptized on 7 May 1846 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, with Bautista Romero and María Teodora Polanco as his godparents.⁴¹⁸⁷
- 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.⁴¹⁸⁸
- 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 1882.⁴¹⁸⁹
- x. **Juanito Telles** was born circa 1865 in Arizona. He died in March 1870 from small pox.⁴¹⁹⁰

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 Gonzáles. Inez was born circa 1845, daughter of Lucas Curiel and Griselda Morales.⁴¹⁹¹ 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.⁴¹⁹² He was one of the men who participated in the April 1871 Camp Grant Massacre.⁴¹⁹³ 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.⁴¹⁹⁴

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

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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.

⁴¹⁹⁰1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, mortality schedule, page 5, line 9.

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.

⁴¹⁹⁴McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 3.

in the original San Rafael Land Grant. The family lived on Main Street *right where Elías' 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 nbing 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 Gertrudesin 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. Joaquín 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

⁴¹⁹⁵Juan Tellez file, AHS/SAD.

⁴¹⁹⁶Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 43, no. 83, AHS/SAD.

⁴¹⁹⁷Juan Quintelles household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 14, dwelling 139, family 143.

⁴¹⁹⁸1864 Territorial Census, Pima County, Tucson, lines 1129-1135.

⁴¹⁹⁹1866 Census Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 747-753.

⁴²⁰⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:45.

⁴²⁰¹1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 210-216.

⁴²⁰²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:99.

⁴²⁰³*Arizona Enterprise*, 10 March 1892, 1:5.

⁴²⁰⁴Joaquin Telles household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 34, dwelling 375, family 374.

⁴²⁰⁵Juan Tellez file, AHS/SAD.

⁴²⁰⁶Pima County Deed Record Entry 4:604-606.

⁴²⁰⁷Pima County Great Registers.

⁴²⁰⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 9:484-487.

⁴²⁰⁹Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:326-330.

⁴²¹⁰Juan Tellez file, AHS/SAD.

Joaquín died from pneumonia on 24 March 1890.⁴²¹¹ 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.*⁴²¹²

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 \$830.⁴²¹³ 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. She is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery.⁴²¹⁴

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.⁴²¹⁵ 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.⁴²¹⁶
- 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 Higuera.⁴²¹⁷ *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.*⁴²¹⁸
- 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.⁴²¹⁹
- 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.⁴²²⁰ Francisco died on 28 February 1870 from small pox and was buried in Tucson on 1 March 1870.⁴²²¹
- 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.⁴²²² Manuel died on 18 March 1870 from small pox and was buried in Tucson the following day.⁴²²³
- 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.⁴²²⁴

⁴²¹¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:43.

⁴²¹²*Arizona Daily Star*, 25 March 1890, page 4, column 3.

⁴²¹³Pima County Probate Court File 498.

⁴²¹⁴Death Certificate, Arizona State Board of Health, Pima County, December 1917 no. 658.

⁴²¹⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:99-100.

⁴²¹⁶Death Certificate, Arizona Territorial Board of Health, Pima County, April 1909 no. 852.

⁴²¹⁷Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UA Microfilm 811, Roll 1.

⁴²¹⁸*Daily Bulletin*, 16 March 1877, page 1, column 3.

⁴²¹⁹*Arizona Daily Star*, 2 May 1932 3:3.

⁴²²⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:17 no. 153.

⁴²²¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:38; 1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, mortality schedule, page 1, line 32.

⁴²²²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:59.

⁴²²³St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:39; 1870 US census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, mortality schedule, page 1, line 33.

⁴²²⁴St. 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, Elías, 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, María, Juana, and Jacinto, and Ciricao, along with Ciricao’s wife and daughter Fidelia and Juana’s mother María 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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⁴²²⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:168.

⁴²²⁶AGN 243, page 342.

⁴²²⁷AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

⁴²²⁸Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:23-24.

⁴²²⁹Dobyns 1976:160.

⁴²³⁰Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:23-24.

⁴²³¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:35.

⁴²³²Pima County Deed Record Entry 1:209-210, 1:213-215.

⁴²³³Bartola Granilla household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 33, dwelling 371, family 370.

⁴²³⁴Juan Tellis 1880 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson, ED 41, SD 5, page 5, dwelling 40, family 40.

⁴²³⁵Pima County Deed Record Entry 8:326-330, 8:330-333.

⁴²³⁶Juna Telles household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson Precinct 1, ED 46, sheet 2B, dwelling 28, family 29.

⁴²³⁷Death 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.⁴²³⁸ 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.⁴²³⁹
- iii. **María Telles** died on 21 March 1873, aged 1 year and six months, and was buried the following day in Tucson.⁴²⁴⁰
- 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.⁴²⁴¹
- 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.⁴²⁴² Ciriaco 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**.⁴²⁴³ 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.⁴²⁴⁴ Ciriaco 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.⁴²⁴⁵
- 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.⁴²⁴⁶ He was married on 23 June 1902 in Tucson to **Juana Felix**.⁴²⁴⁷ 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.⁴²⁴⁸
- 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**.⁴²⁴⁹

Narciso Telles was born about October 1852 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, son of Guillermo Telles and María Simona Castro. Narciso was married in Tucson on 10 May 1869 in Tucson to **Dolores Sinoque**.⁴²⁵⁰ 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.⁴²⁵¹ On 5 January 1868, Narciso and Dolores Burruel were godparents to Telesforo Castro, son of Isidro Castro and Anita Burruel.⁴²⁵² In June 1870, Narciso was working as a

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⁴²³⁸St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:94.

⁴²³⁹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:161.

⁴²⁴⁰St. Augustine Catholic Church Burials, 1:71.

⁴²⁴¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:222.

⁴²⁴²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms 1:293.

⁴²⁴³Negley and Lindley 1994:75.

⁴²⁴⁴Juna Telles household, 1900 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, population schedule, Tucson Precinct 1, ED 46, sheet 2B, dwelling 28, family 29.

⁴²⁴⁵Patricia Weaver, personal communication 29 July 2002.

⁴²⁴⁶St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:454.

⁴²⁴⁷Negley and Lindley 1994:75.

⁴²⁴⁸*Arizona Daily Star*, 12 August 1959.

⁴²⁴⁹Ancestral File, LDS Church.

⁴²⁵⁰Pima County Misc. Records, 1:97.

⁴²⁵¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:51.

⁴²⁵²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:61.

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, Narciso, 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 Agustín 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. **Narciso 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.

⁴²⁵⁸Arizona State Board of Health, Standard Certificate of Death, State File No. 413, Registered No. 734; online at <http://genealogy.az.gov/azdeath/038/10380443.pdf>.

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 Casmína.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. **Casmína 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.
- vii. **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:

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.

⁴²⁷⁵McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 1.

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 María 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

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⁴²⁸⁰ McCarty 1981, 1831Census, Tucson, page 2, column 3.

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.⁴³⁰⁰

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.⁴³⁰¹ On 25 December 1783, Juan Tisnado had an 81 peso debit in his account.⁴³⁰²

Ramón Tisnado was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1816. He was in Tres Alamos in August 1816.⁴³⁰³ He died there on 18 October 1816.⁴³⁰⁴

Soledad Tisnado was living in the household of Sotero Montoya and Teodora Gallardo in Tucson in 1831 with a child.⁴³⁰⁵ 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).⁴³⁰⁶ He was a godfather to a child named María Ignacia who was baptized at Tumacácori on 27 February 1774.⁴³⁰⁷ He enlisted 1 June 1774 at the Presidio of Tubac, where he served for one year as sergeant.⁴³⁰⁸ He was married prior to 1775 to **María Rita de Mesa**.⁴³⁰⁹ 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.⁴³¹⁰

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.⁴³¹¹ 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 1779.⁴³¹²

José de Tona and María Rita de Mesa were the parents of one child:

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⁴³⁰⁰AGN 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.

⁴³⁰¹Dobyns 1976:156.

⁴³⁰²Dobyns 1976:157.

⁴³⁰³AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816.

⁴³⁰⁴AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, November 1816.

⁴³⁰⁵McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 3.

⁴³⁰⁶AGI, GUAD 277, Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1779.

⁴³⁰⁷Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 6.

⁴³⁰⁸AGI, GUAD 277, Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1779.

⁴³⁰⁹Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 15.

⁴³¹⁰AGI, GUAD 277, Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1779.

⁴³¹¹AGI, GUAD 277, Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1779.

⁴³¹²Dobyns 1976:154, 155.

- i. **Gaspar Antonio de Jesús Tona** was baptized on 13 January 1775 at Tumacácori. Father Gaspar de Clemente performed the ceremony, with Joaquín Camuñez and María 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 Mariana 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

⁴³¹³Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Baptisms Register page 15.

⁴³¹⁴Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072, page 40, no. 76, AHS/SAD.

⁴³¹⁵1866 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 155-157.

⁴³¹⁶Dobyns 1976:153.

⁴³¹⁷Dobyns 1976:155.

⁴³¹⁸Dobyns 157, 159.

⁴³¹⁹Dobyns 1976:158; AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

⁴³²⁰McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 3.

⁴³²¹AGS, Section 7047, document no. 28.

⁴³²²AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

⁴³²³Collins 1970:20; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

⁴³²⁴AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

⁴³²⁵AGS, Section 7047, document 28.

Ascencio Urias and Gertrudis Martinez were the parents of one child:

- i. **María Ignacio Urias** was married to **Juan Eugenio Munguía**.

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 Dias.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 Burruel, son of Juan Manuel Burruel 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,

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⁴³²⁶ AGS, Section 7279, page 110.

⁴³²⁷ Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

⁴³²⁸ McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 3.

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.

⁴³³⁵ McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 3.

⁴³³⁶ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, 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. **Nicolasa Palomino** was born and baptized on 10 September 1868. Her godparents were José Franco and Anacleto Elías.
- iii. ⁴³⁴²**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 Gonzáles.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 “He supported the overthrow of the

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⁴³³⁸1866 Arizona Territorial census, Pima County, Tucson, line 885.

⁴³³⁹1867 Census, Arizona Territory, Pima County, Tucson, lines 716-723.

⁴³⁴⁰Reyes Palomino household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 26, dwelling 281, family 280.

⁴³⁴¹St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:44.

⁴³⁴²St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:78.

⁴³⁴³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:128.

⁴³⁴⁴St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:182.

⁴³⁴⁵St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:247.

⁴³⁴⁶Herring 1995.

⁴³⁴⁷AGS Leg. 7279:106.

⁴³⁴⁸Collins 1970:18; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83, AHS/SAD.

⁴³⁴⁹Herring 1995:13.

⁴³⁵⁰Herring 1995:35; Officer 1989:320.

⁴³⁵¹McCarty 1976:131.

⁴³⁵²AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

⁴³⁵³Herring 1995:164.

Iturbide empire in 1823, and was exiled in 1827 to Ecuador for his involvement in the Plan of Montañón.⁴³⁵⁴ Several letters written by Gertrudis survive.⁴³⁵⁵ Gertrudis died in March 1826.⁴³⁵⁶ Mariano died in exile in 1828.⁴³⁵⁷

Mariano de Urrea and María Gertrudis Elías González Ortiz Cortes were the parents of two children:

- i. **José Cosme Urrea** was born on 19 March 1797. José was baptized on 30 September 1797 in Tucson. His godparents were José de Zúñiga, Captain of the Tucson Presidio, and Doña Leonor Ortiz de Elías Gonzáles, his maternal grandmother.⁴³⁵⁸ José led an illustrious life that has been chronicled by Patricia Herring in her biography *General José Cosme Urrea: His Life and Times, 1797-1849*.⁴³⁵⁹ José was married in January 1825 to **María de Jesús Arana y Rentería**. María died on 14 September 1845 at Mazatlán, Sinoloa, Mexico.⁴³⁶⁰ José died in July 1849 in Durango during a cholera epidemic.⁴³⁶¹
- 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 Terrenate, 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 Agustín 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 1779.⁴³⁶²

Pedro Urias was married prior to 1831 to **Ramona González**. In 1831, Pedro was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio, living there with his wife.⁴³⁶³ In early 1848 the couple lived in Tucson.⁴³⁶⁴ 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 María Gándara, Commander General of Sonora, for a reinstatement of their biweekly allotment of provisions.⁴³⁶⁵

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 \$500.⁴³⁶⁶ The couple has not been located on the 1880 US census.

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⁴³⁵⁴Herring 1995:24.

⁴³⁵⁵Patricia Herring, personal communication 2002.

⁴³⁵⁶Herring 1995:36.

⁴³⁵⁷Herring 1995:24.

⁴³⁵⁸Herring 1995:13-14.

⁴³⁵⁹Herring 1995.

⁴³⁶⁰Herring 1995:38.

⁴³⁶¹Herring 1995:149.

⁴³⁶²Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1779; Santiago 2003:52.

⁴³⁶³McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 2.

⁴³⁶⁴AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 259, document 7.

⁴³⁶⁵McCarty 1997:120-121.

⁴³⁶⁶Rafael Erreas household, 1870 US census, Pima County, Arizona Territory, page 48, dwelling 553, family 552.

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.⁴³⁶⁷ Vicente 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.⁴³⁶⁸ He was stationed at the Presidio in February 1802 but was away at Arispe.⁴³⁶⁹

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.⁴³⁷⁰

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 1816.⁴³⁷¹ Juan was with the pack train on 1 January 1817.⁴³⁷² He spent time in 1817 and 1818 with the horse herd or on general duties.⁴³⁷³

Santiago Urtrado was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio. He was stationed at Tres Alamos in August 1816.⁴³⁷⁴ He was with the horse herd in December 1816.⁴³⁷⁵ Santiago was stationed with the Presidio pack train on 1 January 1817.⁴³⁷⁶ Santiago died on 4 July 1818 and was buried in the Presidio Cemetery on 5 July 1817.⁴³⁷⁷

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.⁴³⁷⁸ On 24 December 1783, he had a 17 peso debit on his account.⁴³⁷⁹ On 1 April 1784 he

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⁴³⁶⁷AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

⁴³⁶⁸Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

⁴³⁶⁹AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

⁴³⁷⁰AGN 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.

⁴³⁷¹AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August and December 1816.

⁴³⁷²Dobyns 1976:160.

⁴³⁷³AGN 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.

⁴³⁷⁴AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1816.

⁴³⁷⁵AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1816.

⁴³⁷⁶Dobyns 1976:160.

⁴³⁷⁷AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August 1818.

⁴³⁷⁸El Sargto 2 Franco. Usarraga, Leg. 7278, pages 42, AGS; Leg. 7278, page 114, AGS.

⁴³⁷⁹Dobyns 1976:157.

was promoted to 1st Corporal. On 27 February 1786 he was promoted to 2nd Sergeant.⁴³⁸⁰ On 19 January 1787 he attained the rank of Sergeant. By that time he had participated in 18 campaigns against the Apaches.⁴³⁸¹

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.⁴³⁸² In 1797, he lived there with his wife, and two manservants.⁴³⁸³ In 1801, "Xavier" and Dolores were living at either San Xavier del Bac or at San Agustín along with two Yuma Indians, Marcial Usarraga and Luz Usarraga (perhaps adopted) and Juan Sisneros, a 17-year-old "Coyote."⁴³⁸⁴ Francisco was listed as an invalid in the February 1802 roster.⁴³⁸⁵

Francisco Usarraga was the Drummer at the Tucson Presidio between May 1816 and December 1818.⁴³⁸⁶ Francisco was a soldier in the Tucson Presidio in 1831.⁴³⁸⁷

Manuel Gil Usarraga was born circa 1766 at the Presidio of San Carlos at Buenavista, Sonora, son of José Joaquín Usarraga and María Loreta Díaz. 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.⁴³⁸⁸ He was with the cavalry in February 1802.⁴³⁸⁹

Manuela Usarraga was a child living in the civilian household of José Grijalva and Isabel Espina in 1831 in Tucson.⁴³⁹⁰

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.⁴³⁹¹ 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.⁴³⁹²

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 1782.⁴³⁹³ Ygnacio is listed as First Ensign at the Presidio on 30 November 1782 and 15 January 1784. At the latter time he was wounded.⁴³⁹⁴ Felix was probably married to **María Antonia Gertrudis Gonzáles**. She was listed as his widow in 1785. María was baptized on 12

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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.

⁴³⁸⁷McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 3.

⁴³⁸⁸AGS, Section 7047, document 17.

⁴³⁸⁹AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

⁴³⁹⁰McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 2.

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.

⁴³⁹²McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.

⁴³⁹³GUAD 286, Military Records 1793.

⁴³⁹⁴Dobyns 1976:157, 159.

June 1754 at Suamca, daughter of Juan de la Rosa Gonzáles and María Hilaria del Carmen Carrasco.⁴³⁹⁵ 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 Ramirez.⁴³⁹⁶

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 1831.⁴³⁹⁷ Emiliano died between 1850 and 1860. Salome was married second prior to 1858 to **Crisanto Grijalva**.⁴³⁹⁸ 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].⁴³⁹⁹ 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.⁴⁴⁰⁰

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**.⁴⁴⁰¹ Luisa Campa and Jesús María Munguia witnessed the ceremony. Estefana was born circa 1851 in Tucson, Sonora, Mexico, daughter of Pascual Ochoa and Gertrudes Telles.⁴⁴⁰² 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.⁴⁴⁰³

Juan José Valdez was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1792. He had a 36 peso debit in his account.⁴⁴⁰⁴ In 1797, he was a soldier and was living by himself.⁴⁴⁰⁵ He was a member of the cavalry in February 1802.⁴⁴⁰⁶

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⁴³⁹⁵Mission 2000 database; Suamca Register page 57.

⁴³⁹⁶Mission 2000 database; Tumacácori Register page 33.

⁴³⁹⁷McCarty 1982a, household no. 6.

⁴³⁹⁸Crisanto Grijalva household, 1860 Census, Arizona [Territory], New Mexico Territory, population schedule, Tucson, page 15, dwelling 141, family 145.

⁴³⁹⁹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page173, no. 180.

⁴⁴⁰⁰Dobyns 1976:156.

⁴⁴⁰¹Pima County Misc. Records, 1:55-56.

⁴⁴⁰²St. Augustine Catholic Church Marriages, 1:28.

⁴⁴⁰³St. Augustine Catholic Church Baptisms, 1:255.

⁴⁴⁰⁴AGS, Section 7047, document 10.

⁴⁴⁰⁵Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

⁴⁴⁰⁶AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

Julian Valdez was a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817.⁴⁴⁰⁷ 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.⁴⁴⁰⁸ On 7 May 1846, Julian and Catarina (Libara) were godparents to José María Genaro Martínez, son of Petra Martínez.⁴⁴⁰⁹

VALENCIA

Francisco Valencia was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1792. He had an eight peso debit in his account.⁴⁴¹⁰

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 García and Soldier Juan Barvaruz [?]. He was declared invalid on 22 September 1793 due to lameness.⁴⁴¹¹ He was still an invalid in February 1802.⁴⁴¹²

Juan Ygnacio Valencia was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791. He had a 93 peso debt in his account.⁴⁴¹³ 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.⁴⁴¹⁴

Luis Valencia was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1791 with a 68 peso debt in his account.⁴⁴¹⁵

VALENZUELA/BALENZUELA

Jesús Valenzuela was married prior to 1831 to **Dolores Amaya**. In 1831, the couple lived in a civilian household in Tucson.⁴⁴¹⁶

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.⁴⁴¹⁷ He was on guard duty at the Presidio on 1 January 1817.⁴⁴¹⁸ 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.⁴⁴¹⁹

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⁴⁴⁰⁷Dobyns 1976:160.

⁴⁴⁰⁸McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 2.

⁴⁴⁰⁹Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 42, no. 124.

⁴⁴¹⁰AGS, Section 7047, document 10.

⁴⁴¹¹Tucson Presidio Annual Report 1793.

⁴⁴¹²AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

⁴⁴¹³AGS, Section 7047, document 6.

⁴⁴¹⁴Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

⁴⁴¹⁵AGS, Section 7047, document 6.

⁴⁴¹⁶McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 2.

⁴⁴¹⁷AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, August and December 1816.

⁴⁴¹⁸Dobyns 1976:160.

⁴⁴¹⁹AGN 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 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 ft 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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⁴⁴²⁰McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 2.

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.

⁴⁴²⁵AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

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.⁴⁴³³ He was imprisoned for murdering an Apache. On 12 July 1820, he petitioned for a pardon.⁴⁴³⁴

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.⁴⁴³⁵

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.⁴⁴³⁶ Joaquín was married prior to 1782/1783 to **Gertrudis Escalante**.⁴⁴³⁷ He was a soldier at the Presidio on 24 December 1783. At the time he had an 83 peso debit in his account.⁴⁴³⁸ Joaquín 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.⁴⁴³⁹ 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.⁴⁴⁴⁰ He was in Tucson in February 1802.⁴⁴⁴¹ He was a Sergeant on 27 July 1804, witnessing enlistment papers.⁴⁴⁴² Joaquín was an invalid in 1816. He died from natural causes on 19 November 1816 in Tucson.⁴⁴⁴³

Joaquín 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 Joaquín 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.⁴⁴⁴⁴ In February 1802 he was present in Tucson.⁴⁴⁴⁵

Juan Verdugo was one of three sergeants stationed at the Tucson Presidio in April 1804.⁴⁴⁴⁶

Romula Verdugo was an adult living by herself in a civilian household in Tucson in 1831.⁴⁴⁴⁷

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⁴⁴³³AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, various month 1817.

⁴⁴³⁴AGN 261, page 211.

⁴⁴³⁵Dobyns 1976:155, 157.

⁴⁴³⁶AGS, Section 7047, document 17.

⁴⁴³⁷AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

⁴⁴³⁸Dobyns 1976:158.

⁴⁴³⁹AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

⁴⁴⁴⁰AGS, Section 7047, document 18.

⁴⁴⁴¹AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

⁴⁴⁴²McCarty 1976:130.

⁴⁴⁴³AGN 223, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1816.

⁴⁴⁴⁴AGI GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

⁴⁴⁴⁵AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

⁴⁴⁴⁶AGS, 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.⁴⁴⁴⁸ On 26 May 1848, Tomás was among the men who could vote in Tucson.⁴⁴⁴⁹ 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.⁴⁴⁵⁰ 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 1798/1799.⁴⁴⁵¹ 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.⁴⁴⁵² On 29 May 1847, José witnessed a property deed where María Reyes Castro sold a field to Ramón Burruel.⁴⁴⁵³ José was a godparent with María Carmen Servantes to an Apache named María Micaela Guadalupe on 30 August 1847.⁴⁴⁵⁴ On 16 March 1848, he contributed money to the National Guard while living in Tucson.⁴⁴⁵⁵

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.⁴⁴⁵⁶
- 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.⁴⁴⁵⁷

VILDUSEA/BILDUCEA/BILDELUCA

Dolores BildelUCA had a field along the Santa Cruz river in November 1844⁴⁴⁵⁸.

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⁴⁴⁴⁷McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 3.

⁴⁴⁴⁸McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 1.

⁴⁴⁴⁹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 198A, document 13.

⁴⁴⁵⁰McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 3.

⁴⁴⁵¹AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 49 on 16 March 1848.

⁴⁴⁵²Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 120, no. 157.

⁴⁴⁵³Hiram Stevens collection, MS 764 file 1, AHS/SAD.

⁴⁴⁵⁴Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 2, page 172.

⁴⁴⁵⁵“AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189.

⁴⁴⁵⁶Magdalena Catholic Church Records, UAL Microfilm 811, Roll 1, Book 1, page 175, no. 192.

⁴⁴⁵⁷Magdalena 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.⁴⁴⁵⁹ He was still a soldier at the Presidio on 1 January 1817 through at least December 1818, although an invalid at the time.⁴⁴⁶⁰

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.⁴⁴⁶¹

Juan José Villa was born about 1742-1743 at Pitic, 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.⁴⁴⁶² He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778.⁴⁴⁶³

Ramón Villa was a soldier stationed at the Tucson Presidio in 1797, living by himself⁴⁴⁶⁴. He was a member of the cavalry in February 1802.⁴⁴⁶⁵

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.⁴⁴⁶⁶

Tomás Villa [also called **Villasenor**] was born circa 1758 at Valle de Sonora, son of José Silvestre Villa and María Rosa Bravo. In 1789 he was living at Nacomari. At age 31 he was a miner, five ft 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.⁴⁴⁶⁷ Tomás was promoted to carbineer on 17 May 1796⁴⁴⁶⁸. 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.⁴⁴⁶⁹

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 days⁴⁴⁷⁰. He was in Tucson in February 1802.⁴⁴⁷¹ He received a bonus for length of service in 1804.⁴⁴⁷² 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.⁴⁴⁷³

⁴⁴⁵⁸Property records, 1862-1864, MS 1072 AHS/SAD, page 78 field no. 1.

⁴⁴⁵⁹Tucson Presidio Report, May 1801 [Polzer film].

⁴⁴⁶⁰Dobyns 1976:160; AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, June-December 1818.

⁴⁴⁶¹McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 2, column 1.

⁴⁴⁶²Dobyns 1976:153.

⁴⁴⁶³Dobyns 1976:155.

⁴⁴⁶⁴Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

⁴⁴⁶⁵AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

⁴⁴⁶⁶McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, columns 2-3.

⁴⁴⁶⁷AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

⁴⁴⁶⁸AGS, Section 7047, document 17.

⁴⁴⁶⁹Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 file 83 AHS/SAD.

⁴⁴⁷⁰Section 7047, document 18, AGS.

⁴⁴⁷¹AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

⁴⁴⁷²AGS, Section 7047, document 28.

⁴⁴⁷³AGS, Section 7047. Document 28, page 647.

VILLAESCUSA

Don **José María Villaescusa** was born circa 1799, probably at Buenavista, Sonora. He was made Cadet on 11 December 1817.⁴⁴⁷⁴ He spent much, if not all, of 1818 stationed in Pitic.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.⁴⁴⁷⁶ José María Villaescusa and Guadalupe Romo were the parents of one child:

- i. **Angel Sebastian Villaescusa [?]** 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.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.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.⁴⁴⁷⁹ He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778 with a 76 peso credit in his account.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.⁴⁴⁸¹ He was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1778 with a one peso credit in his account.⁴⁴⁸²

ZAPATA/ZEPEDA/CEPEDA

Acencio Cepeda was a soldier at the Tucson Presidio in 1792 with a 43 peso debt in his account.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.⁴⁴⁸⁴

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⁴⁴⁷⁴AGN 233, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, December 1818.

⁴⁴⁷⁵AGN 233.

⁴⁴⁷⁶McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 1, column 1.

⁴⁴⁷⁷McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 4, column 1.

⁴⁴⁷⁸AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

⁴⁴⁷⁹Dobyns 1976:153.

⁴⁴⁸⁰Dobyns 1976:155.

⁴⁴⁸¹Dobyns 1976:153.

⁴⁴⁸²Dobyns 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.⁴⁴⁸⁵

Francisco Zepeda was born circa 1801/1802. On 16 March 1848, he contributed money to the National Guard while living in Tucson.⁴⁴⁸⁶

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.⁴⁴⁸⁷

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.⁴⁴⁸⁸

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.⁴⁴⁸⁹

Vitorino Zepeda was an invalid soldier in the Tucson Presidio in 1831, living by himself.⁴⁴⁹⁰

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.⁴⁴⁹¹

José enlisted in the army as a Distinguished soldier on 18 September 1772 in the Regiment of the Dragones of Mexico.⁴⁴⁹² 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.⁴⁴⁹³ 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.⁴⁴⁹⁴

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 1790.⁴⁴⁹⁵

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⁴⁴⁸³ AGS, Section 7047, document 10.

⁴⁴⁸⁴ Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

⁴⁴⁸⁵ Collins 1970:19; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

⁴⁴⁸⁶ AGES, Ramo Ejecutivo, Toma 189. The document lists his age as 46 on 16 March 1848.

⁴⁴⁸⁷ AGES, Hermosillo film 48; AGES, carpeton 242, drawer 3, cabinet 11.

⁴⁴⁸⁸ AGS, Section 7047, documents 6 and 10.

⁴⁴⁸⁹ Collins 1970:21; MS 1079 Box 5 File 83 AHS/SAD.

⁴⁴⁹⁰ McCarty 1981, 1831 Census, Tucson, page 3, column 1.

⁴⁴⁹¹ Mission 2000 database, Event 7800.

⁴⁴⁹² Presidio de San Diego, Leg. 7278, page 68, AGS; Leg. 7279, page 105, AGS.

⁴⁴⁹³ Holterman 1956:1.

⁴⁴⁹⁴ Leg. 7279, page 105, AGS

⁴⁴⁹⁵ Holterman 1956:1-2.

On 21 December 1791, he was promoted to Captain.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.⁴⁴⁹⁷

He was in Tucson by 1795. On 9 April he led an expedition to the Apachería. 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.⁴⁴⁹⁸

Jose was away from Tucson when the census was taken in January 1797. On 30 September 1797, Jose and his wife, **Loreto Ortiz**, were godparents to Jose Cosme Urrea, son of Mariano de Urrea and Gertrudis Elias Gonzalez.⁴⁴⁹⁹ Nothing is known about Ortiz, who apparently died within the next year.

In October 1798, permission was given to Zúñiga to marry Doña **María Josefa Guadalupe Belderrain**.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.⁴⁵⁰¹

Zúñiga continued on as the commander of the Tucson Presidio in February 1802.⁴⁵⁰² On 4 August 1804, he authored a letter describing Tucson.⁴⁵⁰³ In 1806 he was ordered to pay Nicolas Soler's debt to the San Diego Company. He was still commander at Tucson in 1810.⁴⁵⁰⁴

José Zúñiga and his wives were the parents of four children:

- i. **Ignacio Zúñiga**
- ii. **Mariano Zúñiga**
- iii. **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.⁴⁵⁰⁵
- iv. **José Tiburcio Zúñiga** was baptized at Arizpe on 15 April 1807, with Lazaro Morales and Catalina Ortiz as his godparents.⁴⁵⁰⁶

ZURITA

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.⁴⁵⁰⁷

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⁴⁴⁹⁶Leg. 7279, page 105, AGS.

⁴⁴⁹⁷Holterman 1956:2.

⁴⁴⁹⁸Holterman 1956:2-3.

⁴⁴⁹⁹Officer 1989:72. Officer states that Loreta Ortiz was a relative of Gertrudis Elias Gonzalez.

⁴⁵⁰⁰Mission 2000 database, Event 7761.

⁴⁵⁰¹Mission 2000 database, Event 2090.

⁴⁵⁰²AGI, GUAD 294, Military Rolls of the Tucson Presidio, February-March 1802.

⁴⁵⁰³McCarty 1976:86-92.

⁴⁵⁰⁴Holterman 1956:3.

⁴⁵⁰⁵Mission 2000 database, Event 9048.

⁴⁵⁰⁶Mission 2000 database, Event 9038.

⁴⁵⁰⁷AGES, AHS film H-17.