

shelter from the summer rains.

We have seen how—after Arellano went on in September, leaving 80 men at Señora, ~~under~~ ^{under} Diaz and Alcaraz—and after Diaz's death—~~the~~ Alcaraz had trouble with his men and later with the natives; so that Tovar, who had recently come back from Tigüex and witnessed the death of seventeen men from the ^{swiftly} fatal arrow-poison used by hostile natives of the ^{Señora} region, deemed the locality untenable and ^{about the middle of June, 1541,} ~~gave up~~ its abandonment in favor of a place in Suya Valley. ^{And we have seen that in this latter valley,} ~~soon~~ taking the rest away with him, he left only 40 men under Alcaraz, to maintain the third San Hieronimo, or the town of Suya; whose history was still more unfortunate than that of Señora, being marred by desertions, and out short in the autumn of 1541 by the natives, who surprised and ^{plundered} ~~looted~~ the town, killed some of its inhabitants, including the sick commandant, and forced the rest to flee the country and return to Culiacan.

In returning from his far northern entrada, Coronado made no attempt to reestablish any of these places, and nearly a century elapsed before Spanish establishments —missions and the town of San Juan Bautista de Sonora— were again founded in Sonora.

We have seen that Jesuit missions were ^{founded} ~~established~~ at Ures and at the Sonora Valley towns of Aconchi, Huepaca, and Banamichi in 1638 and 1639 respectively.

Of the history of San Juan Bautista de Sonora, the mining town and first ~~state~~ provincial capital of Sonora, we have only fragments. What little can be given ~~us~~ concerning it in this brief chapter, is based chiefly upon cullings from H. H. Bancroft's Volume XV and Guiteras' translation of the Rudo Ensayo.

Captain Pedro de Perea, who had since 1626 resided at San Felipe as governor of Sinaloa, a jurisdiction then extending indefinitely northward beyond the limits of the present state of that name, was succeeded there in 1640 or '41, either by Peralta or by Cañas; whereupon, Perea "obtained from Viceroy Escalona, ~~with~~ with royal approval, a division of the province and

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List as this father elsewhere, we feel the mining settlement of
San Juan Bautista eight leagues from Oposura West-north-west
we should put in that the fort and town were on the east side of and near to the river, not far from Tres Alamot, while the mines
were to be a fair distance, perhaps on the foothills of the
neighboring Sierra.

a new command for himself..... Perea obtained half of the
presidial force, agreed to pacify and convert the natives north of
the ^{Rio} Yaqui, ~~and~~ and established himself in the Sonora Valley, styling
his new province Nueva Andalucia and his capital San Juan Bautista. It
is possible that he began operations here several years earlier"; for
"Rivera..... says Perea made a contract for northern reduction with
Viceroy Cadereita in 1636, and may have at once sent northward for
that purpose, "another Captain, Matias Lobo Pereira," who "is named
by Niel..... as having conquered Sonora in 1636." ^{He} "seems also
to have visited Mexico, or at least to have reached his province from
Parral through the Tarahumara country in the autumn of 1641, taking
with him ~~the~~ Padre Gerónimo Figueroa." Having subsequently some dissen-
sion with his ~~own~~ Sinaloan successor, he "had to submit to a reduc-
tion of his" presidial "force" at San Juan, "and obtained twelve men
from New Mexico to fill up the number to twenty-five. His rule" at
San Juan ~~was~~ "was also marked by a quarrel with the Jesuits and
a consequent attempt to put the spiritual interests of Nueva Andalucia,
or Sonora, into the hands of another order," the Franciscans; ~~but~~
but he died on the 4th of October, 1644, just prior to the arrival of
Padre Canal from ~~the~~ Mexico with a decision from the provincial and
viceroy in favor of the Jesuits, though some Franciscan fathers whom
he had previously introduced at some ~~places~~ fourteen native villages
at the north (Toape, Arizpe, Guasavas, and others more northerly) seem
to have remained in that part of the country, under the protection of
the Presidio de San Juan, ~~as~~ for several years, and to have
"baptized over 7,000 souls, running great risks in the Potlapigua
valleys, at Teuricachi, and at 'our convent' at Chinapa," according
to their leader, Padre Juan Suarez. ¶ Among the earlier successors
of Perea, in the government of Nueva Andalucia, or Sonora, are named
~~the terms of that contract, Perea~~
as was to obtain from the governor of Nueva Vizcaya the titles of
justicia mayor and capitán a guerra."

Simon Lasso de la Vega, Juan Fernandez de Morales, and Francisco Perez
Granillo; the latter being mentioned by Padre Suarez as "teniente de
justicia mayor y capitán a guerra de esta nuestra conversion y de
otras de la Compañía de Jesus," and as having served five years (from
a date not stated), and having aided the San Franciscans in their work.
On early maps, the name of San Juan Bautista de Sonora, is usually
shortened to "San Juan de Sonora," "San Juan Bautista," "San Juan,"
or even to simple "Sonora." ^{The town} figured, ~~and~~ throughout a ~~century~~ ^{century,}
~~which~~ at least eleven decades, not only as a place of political
authority (more or less curtailed at different times by ~~subjection~~
subjection to or conflict with that of the capital of Sinaloa), but
also as the ~~principal~~ seat of a rich mining district; and it therefore
appears on some maps as "Real de San Juan." As to its exact loca-
tion, there is some conflict of evidence. According to Zapata ^{per}
Bancroft, it was seven leagues (about 18 1/2 miles) from Oposura (modern
Moctezuma), which would be ^{considerably} east of ~~the~~ Sonora River, and it
is so represented on many old maps; but according to the Rudo Ensayo,
(pp. 123 and 220), the "mining settlement of Sonora" and the "fort" of
Sonora" were one league above Acotzi, on the road leading thither from
Arizpe, which would be practically on the Sonora River. As the
latter statement ^{made in 1762} is that of a Jesuit ~~father~~ father who had evidently
lived in Sonora since almost the year of San Juan's abandonment, and
who takes his readers past the place as on one of his own itineraries,
~~it is probably correct;~~
it is probably correct; "About the middle of the century....
...the two provinces [Sonora and Sinaloa] were practically reunited
under the authority of the captain at San Felipe; yet the 'captain of
Sonora' was still vaguely mentioned, a garrison being generally main-

says Bancroft;

tained at San Juan for the protection of the Sonora Valley;" and the town seems ~~to have~~ still to have been regarded, at least by Sonorans, as a capital. According to Father Juan Ortiz Zapata, ^{it} "was still called capital in 1678." 1651 was a year of famine in the province. Father Kino is supposed to have spent most of the year 1685 in Sonora, but was probably more among the Indian mission towns than in San Juan. "In 1693 Sonora was again separated, practically and perhaps formally, from Sinaloa, or from the jurisdiction of the ~~of the~~ comandante at San Felipe"; so that San Juan was now ~~the~~ the undisputed capital. "At the petition of the inhabitants, a new 'flying company' of fifty men was organized for the defence of Sonora, and Domingo Jironza Petriz de Cruzate, ex-governor of New Mexico, was in February put in command ~~of~~ with the title of capitan-gobernador. He is called in documents of the time, governor, general, or captain, and his authority in Sonora was apparently the same as that of the comandante of Sinaloa, there being nothing to indicate that he was in any way subordinate to that official. He also held after March the office of alcalde mayor in place of Melchor Ruiz. His capital and ordinary place of residence was at San Juan Bautista. He came up to Sonora probably in 1693, obtaining recruits for his company on the way, including six at Sinaloa presidio; and at once proceeded to initiate his men into active service by two successful campaigns against the savages who had attacked Nacori and Bacadeguachi. In 1694 the work was zealously prosecuted in at least four campaigns on the north-eastern frontier against the Apaches, Jocomes, Janos, and allied bands..... Juan Mateo Mange was a nephew of Governor Jironza, who had left Spain in 1692 to join his uncle, and had been appointed by the latter ensign in the compañia volante. At the beginning of 1694, being made lieutenant, alcalde mayor, and capitan á guerra, he was detailed to accompany the padres on their expeditions, with orders to write official reports of all discoveries. His reports have fortunately been preserved, and are the best original authority on the exploration of northern Sonora [including also what is now southern Arizona], being often more satisfactory than even Kino's letters as embodied in the Apostólicos Afanes. These northern expeditions of Mange, ~~and~~ Kino and others covered ^{a considerable} ~~a~~ period ~~from 1694 to 1697~~; that of 1697 being down the San Pedro River to its junction with the Gila, and thence to the Casa Grande and ~~as~~ ^{as} even as far as the region of ruins north of the Gila, which were ~~probably~~ apparently those of the Casa Blanca or Casa Montezuma, an expedition which ~~was not recorded in detail farther on, as it~~ coincided, for ~~some distance~~ a short distance on San Pedro River, with that ^{of} Coronado. Most of the military ~~of~~ operations against ~~the~~ the Apaches, seem to have started from Fronteras, better known as ~~the~~ Santa Rosa Corodeguachi, ~~where~~ the presidio of which ~~place~~ place had had been garrisoned since 1690; and the "flying company", or part of it, was ~~ordinarily~~ ordinarily quartered there, though its campaigns were ordered from San Juan. Yet a small garrison seems to have been kept at ^{the capital} ~~San Juan~~; for when Salvatierra arrived at San Juan in February, 1701, he found there, besides General Jironza and Lieutenant Mange, a third military officer, Captain Antonio Recaldo, and with eight vecinos, ^{of} regular soldiers were furnished to serve under Mange as escort for the projected expedition of Kino and Salvatierra to the region at the head of the Gulf of California. ~~and~~ In that year, the Jesuit father, Melchor Bastiromo seems to have been ~~the~~ resident, perhaps as parish priest, at San Juan. Reminiscent of this parish, the author of the Rudo Ensayo wrote in 1762, "These parishes can by no means be considered lucrative positions; for, speaking on the subject to obtain information with one who had been parish priest of San Juan Bautista de Sonora for thirty years, I was assured that during his time, when the Province was not so much molested by the enemies; when the silver mines were in operation and producing much; when all the places we have mentioned as abandoned...were peopled;

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he was not able to obtain a thousand pesos for the support of the parish; and that only by renting out the tithes he succeeded in getting up a ranch in order to live decently. Such being the case when Sonora had a bonanza, we may conjecture that in these stormy ~~times~~ times one half will perhaps be the amount. It is proper to add that the parish of San Juan Bautista was considered the best and richest, but I am half inclined to think that the reason why it did not yield more in those days was because the emeritus pastor and venerable man, as I have heard from others, was accustomed to exempt the poor from paying their taxes, and was not very exacting with the others as is the practice now in asking specie; but he contented himself with heads of cattle, which were then plentiful. Besides, he would give his two or three assistants nearly all the fees they collected for him. Consequently we may conjecture that he might have had as much as two or three thousand pesos for competent subsistence."

From Bancroft again we learn that Governor Jironza was succeeded ~~in~~ "in the autumn of 1701 by General Jacinto Fuens Saldaña, who is accused by Mangle of having obtained his command through unworthy subterfuges," and who "was ~~followed~~ followed in his turn before 1712 by his nephew, Captain Gregorio Alvarez Tuñon y Quiros, whose conduct according to the ~~same~~ authority, was still more corrupt."

~~Mangle~~ ~~of~~ ~~these~~ ~~rulers~~ ~~actively~~ ~~opposing~~ ~~the~~ ~~plans~~ ~~of~~ ~~Kino~~ ~~for~~ ~~missions~~ ~~among~~ ~~the~~ ~~Jesuits,~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~military~~ ~~force~~ ~~and~~ ~~settlers~~ ~~now~~ ~~becoming~~ ~~willing~~ ~~listeners~~ ~~to~~ ~~accusations~~ ~~against~~ ~~the~~ ~~Pimas,~~ ~~affording~~ ~~ready~~ ~~excuses~~ ~~for~~ ~~plundering~~ ~~the~~ ~~latter's~~ ~~towns.~~ In fact, Saldaña was accused of having acted

"very badly," and Tuñon y Quiros "still worse"; ~~and~~ the latter, "retiring far from his presidio, ~~is~~ is said to have engaged for some nine years in mining and agriculture, even employing some of the soldiers in his own private work. The company was never full, but pay for the whole number was drawn from the treasury by Tuñon, who covered up his irregularities... by forged papers and by filling the ranks with criminals or vecinos for the rare inspections.....

It is to be supposed that all this time the presidio forces were doing some service in protecting the frontier settlements ~~against~~ from Apache raids; but excepting the outrages on the Pima pueblos, already noticed, and the statement that Tuñon made three entradas against the savages in 1724, we have no definite records of campaigns in any direction." For some years after 1724, no new ~~governor~~ governor of Sonora, or comandante of the "flying company" is clearly named. True, ~~on~~ on the 26th of April, 1729, the viceroy received from the king the "commission of Juan B. Anza as captain of the presidio of Sta. Rosa Corodeguachi;" this Anza being, according to Bancroft, the father of the Juan Bautista Anza who was prominent in the early history of

Alta California. But it would hardly seem that this Captain of ~~the~~ the Presidio of Fronteras could have been at this time governor; for Bancroft remarks, "In my MS copy of tom. xvi of the Archive General in Mexico, in connection with the ~~San~~ Sonora, Descrip. Geog., of 1764, is a map bearing the date of April 13, 1733, ~~and~~ and the title: Provincia de la Nueva Andalucia ó de S. Juan Baut^a de Sonora, delineada por el Capp^o de Cab^{os} D. Gabriel de Prudhom Heyder, Butron y Muxica, Baron de Heyder, Gravoshing Goldokre; quien por merced del Rey la gobernó ocho años;" ~~and~~ from which it would seem

that from 1725 to 1732 inclusive, or thereabout, the Province of San Juan Bautista de Sonora was governed, presumably at the town of the same name, by a cavalry captain and baron of fairly full name and title, if he got it all in. Captain Anza was killed in a fight with the Apaches in 1739. ~~Since~~ In 1734, the town of San Juan de Sonora lost much of its political preeminence. "Since 1693," Sinaloa and Sonora had been ruled by military commandants residing at San Felipe and San Juan, and both subject ~~to~~ in civil and political matters to the governor of Nueva Vizcaya. Now all the coast provinces were united in one gobernacion called Sinaloa y Sonora, under Manuel Bernal Huidrobo as the first governor. It would seem ~~that~~ that the rank of Huidrobo and his successors was equal to that of the governor of Nueva Vizcaya, who no longer had jurisdiction over the ~~the~~ coast. The capital was perhaps deemed to be regularly San Felipe de

coast. The capital was perhaps deemed to be regularly San Felipe de

connection with

copy Bancroft

Sinaloa; but practically it was in Sonora, at San Juan, Pitic, or San Miguel Horcasitas, where the state of public affairs obliged the governor to spend most of his time..... Huidobro ruled till 1741," when "Don Agustin Vildosola became governor ad interim... .. Two new presidios.....were founded, one at Pitic, or San Pedro de la Conquista, on the site of modern Hermosillo, to hold in check the Yaquis, Seris, Pimas, and Tepocas, and the other in the north at Terrenate, or San Bernado Gracia Real, designed to protect the missions of Pimería Alta from Apache raids. The new ruler resided for the most part at Pitic."

Thus departed from the ancient capital of Sonora the last vestige of political authority. Henceforth it was nothing more than a mining town and settlement; the Real de San Juan. Ten years later, even this was extinguished, at the hands of the Apaches, at the time of the Pima uprising. From the Rudo Ensayo we learn that it was depopulated on the 3rd day of May, in 1751; and that in 1762 it still remained "completely abandoned, not so much because its rich minerals have been exhausted, although the mines are partly flooded, as because of the incessant hostility of the Apaches."

On Disturnell's "Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Mejico, Nueva York, 1847," known as "the Treaty map," a place called "Sonora" is shown some distance below Huespaca, and is represented as being connected by trail through Guasavas and Chocolate Pass to the Fuerte de San Buena Ventura in the state of Chihuahua. Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World, edition of 1882, has the following bit of not very accurate information, apparently derived from some antiquated source: "Sonora, a town of Mexico, state of Sonora, 35 miles S. of Arispe. Pop. 8000. Near it are some silver mines." Although such a population could have been only that of the whole mining district, or real, in its bonanza days, and the description of position would apply better to Banamichi, whose valley Bandelier found, in 1884, "the broadest and finest of all along the Sonora River," though "in reality of limited extent,"... "teeming with signs of cultivation" (Final Report, Part II, 486), the "Sonora" of the Gazetteer is evidently old San Juan de Sonora, one league above Aconchi.

~~and perhaps a little north of Tres Arroyos~~
~~therefore assume that Santa was one league north of Aconchi; near~~
~~document for further research in our present study, we shall~~

Sonora (Town) (1807-10) ^(Early Surv.)

On Pike's Map of the Internal Provinces of New Spain, ⁽¹⁸⁰⁷⁻¹⁰⁾, "Sonora" is located a few miles N. E. of "Acochi".
(= Acochi and Aconachi)

Pike's Map of the Internal Provinces also shows a road, ^{to Sonora} "Camino a Sonora" passing ~~from~~ through a "Puerto" ^(?) de Chocolate, from a "Presidio de Carracal" and the latter fort being connected with by road with "Ojo", to the southeast; from which latter is a more southerly route, or "Camino a Sonora", by way of "Agallo" and "Pres. de Buena Ventura"; and ~~thence~~ this road is not traced west of this fort; but its direction, if continued, would lead also to Chocolate Pass.

~~According to~~ In March, 1750, says Baudroft, ^{IXV, 5343} Jose Rafael Rodriguez Gallardo, Visitador General, wrote that ~~San Juan~~ was nominally the capital, but ~~had no prison or place for the records~~
"there was not a single regularly established real or settlement in the province [of Sonora], or one having over ten permanently resident families. The population was scattered and constantly changing with the discovery of new mines. San Juan was nominally the capital but had no prison or place for the records. The whole settlement of the country [i.e.] pueblos. One vecindario formal had, however, been begun at San Miguel Horcasitana, and to it San Juan had been ordered joined."

"About the middle of the century
[= ± 1650], however [etc] Felipe;
yet the "Captain of Sonora" [etc],
a garrison being generally
maintained at San Juan for
the protection of the Sonora
Valley" [Bancroft, XV, 234,
! Still yet gotten in to
chapt. on San Juan?]

Yet in 1762 the author of the
Randa Ensayo wrote, "Still perched on
the valley of Sonora we find the two
mining settlements of Montepore and
Sonora, [they latter] between Guaymas and Acuitzi."
[l.c., p. 256.]

"It may ~~as~~ as well be stated here, that until 1559 the New Mexican
Pueblo made annual trading expeditions to Guaymas and into the heart of
Sonora, bartering buffalo robes, pemican, meat, and other products for beads and
conch-shells and the bright plumage of the parrot." (Bancroft, Contn., 177.)
(For Chapter on San Juan de Sonora.)