

SPAIN'S CALIFORNIA PATRIOTS
in its 1779-1783
WAR WITH ENGLAND

DURING
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Part 1

by
Granville W. and N.C. Hough



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In Appreciation and Acknowledgment
of Granville W. and N.C. Hough

The Society of Hispanic Historical and Ancestral Research (SHHAR) is honored to publish and distribute *Spain's California Patriots in its 1779-1783 War with England, During the American Revolution*. We appreciate Granville and N.C. Hough for their dedication to help in identifying descendants of Spanish soldiers that served during the American Revolution. The neglect of these contributions in the past resulted in a general misunderstanding about the historical Spanish presence, and the existence of countless direct descendants. At a time when the Hispanic population will soon be the largest minority group, it is imperative that the general populous grasp the continuing history of the diverse Hispanics in the Americas. This understanding will benefit the entire nation and will surely lead to a stronger, more unified United States of America.

This great effort by the Houghs and the Sons of the American Revolution is already promoting an awareness of the Spanish military contributions in the colonization and development of the United States. On March 20, 1998, the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, accepted as members for the first time two descendants from Spanish soldiers who served in Alta California during the Revolutionary war. The two were Peter David Hill of Cleveland Heights, Ohio and Stephen Darrell Machado of Monrovia, California. Their ascendancy can be found on the following pages: Peter David Hill descended from Jose Maximo Alanis, page 33. Stephen Machado descended from Jose Manuel Orchaga y Machado, page 34.

Granville W. Hough, joined the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) in 1990. He studied the categories of service which qualify descendants to join patriotic societies. He believes that those who served Spain after Spain joined in the War against England should be qualified as ancestors and thus open the door for their descendants to be accepted into the Sons of the American Revolution.

Granville Hough graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1946 and holds advanced degrees from USC and George Washington University, with a PhD from the American University. In studying the records of the Spanish Borderlands from Florida to California, he uses 21 years experience as a Regular Army Officer and 21 years experience as a Professor of Management at California State University, Fullerton. He has been an amateur genealogist and family historian for over forty years. His collaborator and daughter, N. C. Hough is a professional researcher who graduated from Carlton College, Northfield, MN, in 1973.

SHHAR's goal is to assist researchers of Hispanic heritage.

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CALIFORNIA PATRIOTS DURING SPAIN'S 1779-1783 WAR WITH ENGLAND
PART 1

Preface

In early 1997, we learned that the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, had turned down an applicant whose ancestor was a Spanish soldier in California who had made a voluntary contribution to defray expenses of Spain's 1779-1783 War with England. The application was based simply on the voluntary act of contributing to the expenses of the war with England, which was also being waged by the American Colonies. The National Society turned down the application as there was no list showing when and how much each soldier contributed and because there was no Revolutionary War record of the American Colonies receiving a contribution of money from California. Therefore, this turned out to be an unfortunate approach.

However, the approach overlooked historical facts. The contributor was a soldier whose country was at war with England, his duty place was on the most remote sea frontier of the Spanish domain; and he was under constant orders to attack any English vessel which appeared. Moreover, his province of California lost one-fourth of its Spanish/Mexican population in battle during the war, while trying to establish a land route to reinforce Alta California. What was a contribution of two pesos when the lives of the soldier and his family were at stake?

So there seemed to be a problem of educating people about the Revolutionary War, particularly the participation of the Bourbon kingdoms of Spain and France as supporters of, or allies with, the American Colonies. Spain, of course, had as early as 1776 recognized that supporting the American colonies might help her regain East and West Florida, which she had lost a few years earlier in settling the Seven Year's War. She could also halt the English advances in the Mississippi River Valley. So, Spain began clandestine support for the American colonies through Governor Galvez of Louisiana and through other trading organizations. These activities fitted nicely into Spain's overall strategy of countering English claims, which included pushing her settlements further north in California where the English maps showed an English coast discovered and named Nova Albion by Captain Francis Drake.

When Spain did declare war on England in June 1779, Governor Galvez immediately recaptured East and West Florida, restoring them to the Spanish dominion. In effect, these forces captured land which was held in trust for the United States. Louisiana militia and Spanish Army and Naval forces have been recognized since 1925 by descendants becoming members of the SAR and the DAR. Why was California excluded? When a rationale laying out the historical facts was presented to NSSAR leaders, they accepted on 20 March 1998 the first two applicants descended from Spanish soldiers of California.

The essays and studies of this volume are laid out in the time sequence of the campaign to get descendants of California soldiers and sailors accepted into the SAR.

After convincing ourselves that this was the proper thing to do, we had to convince our local South Coast SAR chapter, then the California (CASSAR) leadership, then the national (NSSAR) leadership. In following the time sequence of this effort, each study was addressed to a different audience; and this caused much repetition of the same facts. We apologize for that, but that is the way we saw it happen. Our studies represented our viewpoint, not that of any SAR organization. Other SAR compatriots at chapter, state, and national levels played vital and decisive roles in gaining acceptance of descendants of Spanish soldiers. The research represented in these studies was a necessary, but not sufficient, condition for their acceptance.

SAR Compatriot (Member) Granville W. Hough and his daughter, N. C. Hough, are the researchers and writers. The Contents show what we were doing with each study. As many of the studies are continuing, we welcome additions or suggestions. What we have included in this volume was part of our first year's work on the project.

CAPatPre.doc, 27 June 1998, Granville W. and N. C. Hough

CALIFORNIA PATRIOTS DURING SPAIN'S 1779-1783 WAR WITH ENGLAND
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I. HISPANIC SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

1. Why are we interested? Spain declared war on England 21 June 1779 and continued operations against England until peace was declared 3 Sep 1783. Spain had supported the Colonies all along, but after 1779, she was our active ally.

In California, King Carlos III urged his soldiers and sailors to attack the English wherever they were found. The Spanish authorities in Mexico reinforced Alta California, establishing a new Presidio at Santa Barbara, a second pueblo at Los Angeles, and a ninth mission at Ventura. They sent two frigates to explore the Northern Pacific coastal waters and to capture the English Capt. James Cook. They established two new missions on the Colorado and Gila Rivers as a way station to California from Arizona and Sonora. They were specifically worried about the English (and Russians) taking over the western coast, all of which they considered to be Alta California.

The Spanish governor of Louisiana, Captain Bernardo de Galvez, answered the call by mobilizing the militias of the parishes of Louisiana and attacking the forts on the Mississippi River. By the end of the war, he had captured West and East Florida and was preparing to take the Bahamas. He thus regained for Spain the land Spain had been forced to give England in 1763 to get back their cities of Havana and Manila, which the English had captured.

2. How have patriotic societies responded? The National Societies of the DAR and SAR, have long understood the contributions of the Spanish forces from Louisiana under Galvez, and descendants of soldiers there have joined those societies. Early in 1997, a delegation from the National Society, SAR, went to Spain to commemorate the assistance of the Spanish in establishing the United States. They recognized King Carlos and Governor Galvez. However, no descendants from the soldiers on the west coast had been recognized (in November 1997). We not analyzed the detailed records kept by the Spanish authorities. We did not know how aware the Californians were of the war with England, and that each soldier in Alta California was asked to contribute 2 pesos, (about a week's pay) to the defray expenses of the war with England. We did not realize that Alta California had lost one-

fourth of its Spanish population in battle. Now, that means every soldier both served and contributed.

3. Where did the soldiers serve between 1779 and 1783?

Four Presidios (forts) at San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, and San Francisco. (fighting Indians, training, building, guarding, escort duty, dispatch duty, hunting, etc)

Two pueblos at San Jose and Los Angeles. (guards, police, and record keepers)

Nine missions at San Diego, Carmel, Jolon, San Gabriel, San Luis Obispo, San Francisco, San Juan Capistrano, Santa Clara, and Ventura. (guards, police, and instructors.)

Two mission settlements destroyed on the Colorado and Gila Rivers (settlers and soldier guards).

With Captain Rivera's Command when it was massacred by the Yumas at the same time the two missions were destroyed.

With Lt Col Pedro Fages in retaliating against the Yumas in 1781.

With Lt Col Pedro Fages crossing the desert in 1782 to get help to fight the Yumas.

With Governor and Lt Col Felipe de Neve in retaliating against the Yumas in 1782.

4. What kinds of soldiers were they? The California soldiers were light cavalry, said to be among the best in the world. They enlisted for 10 year periods. The core was from the First Free Company of Catalonia, called the Catalan Bluecoats, from the color of their uniforms. Others were from Mexico and were called (soldados de cuero) "Leather Jackets," from the fact they wore vests of 5 layers of deerskin or leather for protection against arrows. They all fought well, and few were ever overpowered and captured. Before 1774, the leather jackets from Mexico did go AWOL to see their families, but most returned to their units. They were encouraged to marry and were provided living quarters within the Presidios. Their armament was

the lance and shield, a sword, and a trabuco, or cavalry musket. The Presidios did have cannon for use against sea attack, but they were never used. The ranks in the Spanish Army, as seen in CA, were private (soldado), Corporal (cabo), Sergeant (sargento), Ensign (alferez), Lieutenant (teniente), Captain (capitan), and Lieutenant Colonel (teniente coronel).

• 5. When did the soldiers come to Alta California?

This is a significant question because some soldiers stayed in California after each expedition or settlement effort, but others transferred back to Mexico. The different efforts follow:

Portola's Expedition of 1769/1770. Established San Diego and Monterey Presidios and San Diego and Carmel Missions.

Rivera's 1774 Expedition to bring families and replacements.

De Anza's two expeditions, 1775-76 to explore a desert crossing, and 1776-77 to bring the settlers, and soldiers, and livestock to establish San Francisco Presidio, San Jose pueblo, and missions near San Francisco Bay.

Capt Rivera's 1781 expedition to bring soldiers, settlers, and livestock to establish Santa Barbara Presidio, Los Angeles pueblo, and San Buenaventura Mission.

Lt Col Pedro Fages last trip across the desert in 1782. This group returned to Sonora.

6. Portola's 1769/1770 Expedition. From Baja, 3 ships, 2 land parties, to establish San Diego and Monterey. 350 started. We have names of 169 who survived. The ships got separated and one was lost with all aboard. One got into San Diego harbor and waited and waited for the other ship and the land parties. The second ship came with a sick crew from scurvy and malnutrition. Half died. The surgeon went mad. Finally the land parties arrived, also out of food. All awaited a supply ship which finally arrived. Then Portola was ready to move north to find Monterey. One ship was sent back for supplies with all surviving sailors, and the other was left with two soldier guards.

Portola moved north along old CA Highway 1, now partly 101. Portola searched for Monterey Bay as described in sightings from the sea. He could not recognize it, but got to San Francisco Bay, discovered by Sgt Ortega. Portola was out of food and returned to San Diego, forced finally to eat his own supply mules.

He built a makeshift Presidio and mission at San Diego, then moved north again in 1770 to find Monterey. This time he was successful by taking latitude readings. He left Lt Pedro Fages to build the Presidio at Monterrey and the mission at Carmel and went back to Mexico.

7. Rivers, Earthquakes, Indians, Camacho. As Portola's party moved north, they were the first land party from Mexico to set foot on Alta California. (Francis Drake had first claimed the whole western coast for England in 1579 as Nova Albion. Spanish sea parties had later landed briefly and explored some bays. They had mainly coasted along the shores and mapped the land as far as they could see inland. Portola thus had to stay fairly close to shore or he was lost.) His party camped on the Santa Ana River and experienced a bone-rattling earthquake. They found the Indians to be peaceable and self-sufficient on game and nuts and roots. Along the coast, the Indians were fishermen who built strong boats. La Carpenteria was named for the boat construction they found there. The Indian villages fed them fish and put on dances. As they went north along the Indian towns, the leaders and chiefs would party and dance at night; but the soldiers were getting acquainted with the Indian women. They ate well until they entered the mountains north of Santa Barbara. Then game was more scarce and the going was rough. They struggled through to beaches, but they could see no potential harbor. They went on and did discover San Francisco Bay. Then they began to run out of food.

When they got back through the mountains from the unsuccessful search for Monterey, starved and disappointed, they again got food and recovered; but the Indian men were not as friendly. They were surprised to find all the Indian women asking for Camacho! Camacho! It took a while to understand. What had happened was that the Indian women had compared experiences after the expedition had gone north and had concluded that Camacho was the best lover. They all wanted to go down to the beach with Camacho. When the other soldiers finally got on to it, and the Indian women called for Camacho, they all raised their hands, SI, CAMACHO!!.

Back in San Diego, they studied their notes and found they had been in Monterey, but had not recognized it. In 1770, Portola went back and located a Presidio, and Father Serra located the mission at Carmel.

8. Building Monterey and the missions. Lt Pedro Fages was left to build the Presidio at Monterey and the mission at Carmel. He was a diligent and authoritarian Spaniard who must have been the original time and motion man. He knew exactly how many logs each soldier could move and install in one day and he set 50 logs as a quota. He also had times for all other tasks. The supply ship did not arrive and they ran out of food, but there was a food source. The grizzly bears of the area had long feasted on the Indians and had lost their fear of humans. Each had a name and was well known. Fages personally hunted down all the grizzly bears in the area and dried the meat, which he rationed out to his men. He used the hides for leather to secure the walls and logs of the presidio. He wasted nothing. He continued to hunt and explore and exploit his soldiers until his own Catalonian men filed complaints against him, both in and out of Army channels. He and his Catalonians were reassigned back to Mexico in 1774, and Captain Rivera was left in charge of Alta California.

Six members of Fages' command did not go back to Mexico, as they had married Indian Christian neophytes. They had been promised that they could stay in California and retire with land grants if they married natives. They were Jose Antonio Yorba, Manuel Buitron, Domingo Arus, Francisco Cayuelas, Antonio Montana, and Geronimo Bulferic.

9. Wives, at last. The settlement of CA had hung in the balance until 1774, when Capt Rivera made an expedition to Baja to collect all the soldier families and to recruit replacements. Then he returned to CA and continued to build missions. The wives settled in with their soldier husbands in the presidios or at the missions. This period was marred by the rebellion of the San Diego Indians and destruction of the Mission there. The settlement was slow to recover.

10. Anza and the land passage. Anza believed a way could be found over the California desert from the Mexican frontier settlements in Arizona and Sonora. In 1775, he set out and found a way, down the Gila River to the Colorado, then along the base of the mountains into Mexico, then up the eastern slopes of the mountains through the Anza/Borrogo desert to Coyote Creek Canyon, then through the Canyon to Anza Valley, to Hemet, to

Riverside, and on to San Gabriel. It was dry, dry, and hot, hot; but there were water holes if you knew where to find them. After he reported it could be done, he was told to recruit settlers, soldiers, and move livestock along this trail to the San Francisco Bay, which had been explored in 1775.

He went back to Sonora and Arizona and got the soldiers and the livestock, but he had to promise 5 years pay and allowances to get any families interested in moving. He started with about 20 families in late 1776. This time it was dry and cold, cold; but he was able to bring 242 people through to establish San Francisco Presidio, San Jose Pueblo, and Mission Santa Clara and Mission Delores. He doubled the population of livestock and California Spanish-speaking people.

11. The Yumas. To secure the critical area at the Colorado and Gila Rivers, Anza recommended a Presidio be established with missions for the Yumas and Pimas. Two were established in 1780. They were planned as combination missions and armed pueblos.

Captain Rivera was sent to get more soldiers, livestock, and settlers in Sinaloa and Sonora, which he did in the spring of 1781. He was a good recruiter and was able to get about 12 Sinaloan farm families with only two years of guaranteed pay and support. He sent these settlers across to Loreto, then up the peninsula past San Diego to San Gabriel, where they arrived in July 1781. Later, they established Los Angeles.

Captain Rivera then set out northward recruiting soldiers with families to establish Santa Barbara Presidio and the new Channel missions. He moved this group overland from Sonora to Yuma, where he sent the main body with the best livestock on to San Gabriel. They arrived in August, 1781, and joined later with others in establishing Santa Barbara Presidio and San Buenaventura Mission.

While Captain Rivera was preparing to leave Yuma with the remaining livestock and supplies, he allowed the livestock to fatten up on the Yuma bean and mesquite fields. The Yumas rose up in rebellion and wiped out the missions, settlements, and Captain Rivera's men. At least 55 men were killed, and possibly 40 women. Over 70 women and children were captured and later ransomed. Now, about Captain Rivera. He was 70 years old when the Indians killed him. He had served all his life in the Spanish Army as a Mexican mestizo. He was passed over for promotion over and

over because he was born in Mexico. He had little love for those born in Spain.

12. The Los Angeles Pueblo. Eight families finally received their lots in 1786. The only person who could read and write with the pueblo was Corporal Vicente Feliz. When he retired, he received Rancho Los Feliz, north of the pueblo. His ranch includes what is now Griffith Park, which includes the Los Angeles Zoo and Gene Autry's museum. In this museum are the abstracts of service records of all Spanish soldiers who served in CA from 1769 through the Independence of Mexico. It took one person three months of work at the Archives of the Indies in Seville to copy those records.

13. Pedro Fages Becomes Governor. Capt Pedro Fages was called on to punish the Yumas and reopen the way to California. He led an expedition against them in 1781, recovered the bones of the priests and several other victims, killed a few Yumas, and ransomed some of the women and children who had been captured and enslaved; but he never was able to induce the Yumas into fighting anything more than a skirmish. He went back to Sinaloa and was sent to get help from California. He gathered 38 soldiers and set out across the Sonoran desert to Yuma. There he marched through the Yuma nation ready to be attacked. He then tried a new route to California. He marched north along the West side of the Colorado, then through the sand dunes into the depression south of where the Salton Sea is now located. The water there collected in sandy depressions, which you could get to by digging out the sand and collecting water in containers. The water was so brackish that the animals took it with great reluctance. They had to water each animal out of the same pots and pans they used for cooking. Pedro Fages had every animal taken care of before anyone else could rest. After the animals would take no more liquid, the men were able to use the same utensils to cook some food for themselves.

They got across this desert, then joined the path taken by Anza through Coyote Canyon, then on to San Gabriel. They arrived at San Gabriel with every soldier they started with, and every animal, less one mule that died at Agua Caliente. The soldiers were among those who established Santa Barbara Presidio and fought in the Yuma campaign of 1782. This 1782 trip was the last use of the land route across the desert for many years. The Spanish let the Yumas have it.

14. California takes off. With the war over in Europe in 1783, Spain made only one more effort to establish a pueblo, that at Villa de Branciforte. It was not successful. The mission building continued until there were 21 in all. California became self-sustaining. Bitter hardships were soon forgotten. As soon as soldiers began to retire, they got their land grants and developed a new way of life and a new approach to colonizing. They made California. Descendants proudly call themselves Los Californianos.

Now what is different between those who served under Galvez and those who served under Fages and Rivera? They took orders from the same King and fought where they were needed. They were part of the same effort to protect the Spanish domain from English forces. In fact, the California veterans were not militia called up for a one-time effort. They were full time soldier-settlers called on by Spain to fortify a remote area threatened by English claims and encroachment. They did their job and California was held in trust for the United States.

SARTalkS.doc, 5 Nov 1997, Granville W. and N. C. Hough

Based on the research leading to the above talk, the South Coast Chapter, SAR, Board of Directors in October, 1997, authorized Compatriot (Member) Granville W. Hough to find descendants of Spanish soldiers and help them apply to join the SAR as test cases. The above talk was then given at a Chapter dinner meeting on 5 November 1997 to gain member understanding and support.

II. Seeking Applicants

II. SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

South Coast Chapter of Sons of the American Revolution seeks members from descendants of California Spanish soldiers.

They believe the Spanish soldiers who were under arms in California during the 1779-1783 time period qualify as valid Revolutionary War Patriots. Spain declared war on England in June 1779 and continued at war until the Peace Treaty in September, 1783. King Carlos III ordered all his subjects in the New World to attack and subdue any English fort, ship, or force which came within their jurisdiction. This order was recognized in California, and Fray Serra requested, received, and sent donations to defray expenses of the War with England.

A typical soldier was Jose Antonio Yorba who had joined the Royal Catalan Volunteers and was posted to Baja California in time to join Capt. Gaspar de Portola to explore Upper California in 1769. He then continued in service in various presidios and missions until he retired in 1797. In 1781, he married Maria Josefa Grijalva, daughter of Lt Juan Pablo Grijalva, a fellow soldier and early Spanish settler. His father-in-law had settled in the Santa Ana River Valley, and Yorba joined him there. As a result of his services in the Spanish Army, Yorba obtained a 62,516 acre land grant, most of northern Orange County, which was known as Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana. Yorba died in 1825, but he had numerous children who married into other Californio families. By 1868, when the Rancho was divided, there were over 100 valid claimants. There are now several thousand valid descendants, many of whom know their ancestry very well.

They seek any male descendant of a 1779-1783 soldier who has proof of ancestry to apply for SAR membership. There were between 200 and 300 soldiers in California during the 1779-1783 time period, and there are thousands of eligible descendants.

SARYorba, Autumn, 1997.

(The above note was kindly published by the Society of Hispanic Historical and Ancestral Research in its Somos Primos, Vol 8, #4, (Fall, 1997):6.

As a result of the article, Mrs. Mooneyan Hill of Sayre, PA, used her research to help her son, Peter David Hill, prepare his application.

Separately, Compatriot Willard Blankenship located another descendant, Stephen Darrel Machado, who was actually first to apply.

These two test applicants were accepted by the National Society as Compatriots (full members) of the SAR on 20 Mar 1998.)

III. SAR SEEKS DESCENDANTS OF SPANISH SOLDIERS OR SAILORS WHO SERVED IN CALIFORNIA DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Spain declared war on England 21 June 1779 and continued operations against England until peace was declared 3 Sep 1783. King Carlos III urged his soldiers and sailors to attack the English wherever they were found. During this period, his officers reinforced the California settlements of New Spain and established the new pueblo of Los Angeles, the new presidio of Santa Barbara, and the new mission at San Buenaventura. They sent two armed frigates to counter Captain Cook, said to be off the northern shores of Alta California. They took steps to prevent the capture of horse herds and livestock by English landing forces. They gave individually to the fund to defray expenses of the war. They did without supplies for two years so the Port of Manila could be supported. The 500 plus soldiers and sailors who served in these frontier settlements and waters were specifically focused on warding off the English claims and advances.

The National Society, Sons of the American Revolution (SAR), considers these Spanish soldiers and sailors as allies whose descendants can join the SAR just as descendants of Spanish soldiers on the Southern coast or descendants of other soldiers in the former English colonies on the East Coast. Any descendant from a Spanish soldier or sailor who served in CA during the critical period of 1779-1783 is invited to join. (Actually, because of communications time lag, soldiers in CA did not know they were at war with England until 1780, and they did not know the war was over until 1784. By September, 1779, they had rumors of impending War with England, and began to take precautions.) Of the 500 plus soldiers and sailors in California in service during the four year period, wives and/or children of over 220 have been identified. By intermarriage, these families include most of the 3000 Spanish/Mexican people in CA in 1822 when Mexico declared Independence from Spain. The 220 plus families are listed below with asterisks (*) by those who have been entered into the Personal Ancestry Files of the LDS:

Francisco Acebedo; Jose Antonio Quiterio Aceves; Jose Maria Aguila y Frages; Jose Maximo *Alanis y Casillas; Artemio Alegre; Justo Roberto Altamirano; Tiburcio de los Reyes Altamirano; Francisco Xavier *Alvarado; Asencio Alvarez; Jose Joaquin Alvarez; Juan *Alvarez; Luis Joaquin Alvarez de Acevedo; Pedro Alvarez; Juan Francisco Alviso; Felipe Sebastian *Alvitre; Pedro Antonio *Amador; Josef del Carmen Arana; Jose Gabriel de Arce; Manuel Ramirez Arellano; Joseph Dario Arguello; Jose Joaquin Armenta; Juan Antonio Amesquita; Domingo de Montegudo Aruz; Josef Manuel de Atuna; Jose Calixto *Ayala;

Francisco Xavier *Beltran; Josef Dionosio Bernal; Juan Francisco *Bernal; Nicholas Antonio *Berreyesa; Josef Ramon *Bojorquez; Pedro Antonio Bojorquez; Manuel *Boronda; Jose Marcelino Bravo; Marcus Jose *Briones; Ignacio Vicente *Briones; Josef Antonio *Buelna; Jose Ramon Buelna; Manuel *Buitron; Jose Manuel *Bustamente;

Francisco Xavier Calvo; Tomas Maria Camacho; Ygnacio Cantua; Salvador Carriaga; Guillermo *Carrillo; Joseph Raymundo Carrillo; Mariano Carrillo; Antonio de *Castro; Joaquin Isidore de *Castro; Jose Macario *Castro; Jose Mariana Castro; Ygnacio Clemente Castro; Francisco Cayuelas; Marcus Chayboya; Mariana Antonio Cordero; Josef Xavier Cortes; Antonio Cota; Pablo Antonio *Cota; Roque Jacinto *de Cota;

III. Qualified Soldiers and Sailors

Jose Joaquin Davila; Ildefonso *Dominguez; Jose Maria *Dominguez; Juan Jose Dominguez; Alejandro Antonio Duarte;

Jose Joaquin Espinosa; Jose Joaquin Cayetano *Espinosa; Josef Miguel *Espinosa; Salvador Manuel *Espinosa; Jose Estrella;

Pedro Fages; Anastacio Maria Feliz; Jose Doreteo *Feliz; Joseph Francisco *Feliz; Joseph Vicente *Feliz; Juan Victorino Feliz; Jose Rosalino Fernandez; Jose Miguel Flores;

Nicholas Galindo; Carlos Gallegos; Felipe Santiago *Garcia; Francisco Bruno Garcia; Francisco de Paula Garcia; Luz Garcia; Isidro (Jose) German; Jose Maria Gongora; Felipe Indalecio *Gonzales; Jose Manuel Gonzales; Jose Rafael Gerardo Gonzales; Juan Pablo Grijalva; Jose Julian Guerrero; Ygnacio Maria Suterrez; Torbidio Martinez Guzman;

Jose Bernardo de Heredia; Justo Lorenzo Hernandez; Joaquin *Higuera; Jose Joaquin Antonio *Higuera; Jose Manuel *Higuera; Salvador Higuera; Ygnacio Antonio Anastacio dela Higuera;

Jose Francisco *Juarez;

Juan Augustin de Leyba; Alvarez Cayetano Limon; Ygnacio Antonio Linares; Pedro Antonio Lisalde; Gaspar Lopez; Jose Ygnacio Maria de Jesus Lopez; Juan Francisco *Lopez; Prudencio Lopez; Sebastian Antonio *Lopez (Sr); Sebastian Antonio *Lopez (Jr); Francisco Salvador *de Lugo; Luis Gonzaga Lugo; Jose Manuel Ignacio *Lugo; Seferino de Lugo;

Jose Manuel Machada (aka Orchaga); Joseph Maria Martinez; *Juan Ignacio Martinez; Toribio Martinez; Francisco Xavier Mejias; Juan Norberto Mejias; Pedro Jose Mejias; Jose Valerio Mesa; Alejo Miranda; Jose Monroy; Antonio Montano; Juan Andres (Hilario) Montiel; Jose Joaquin Moraga;

Governor Felipe de Neve; Juan Crispin Perez Nieto; Joseph Manuel Perez Nieto;

Juan Matias Olivas; Joseph Ygnacio *Olvera; Juan Maria *Olvera; Ygnacio Narciso *Olvera; Jose Antonio Ontiveros; Jose Francisco de *Ortega; Jose Maria *Ortega; Juan Ismerio de Osuna;

Jose Salvio Pacheco; Miguel Antonio Pacheco; Juan Francisco Padilla; Juan Antonio Basilio Parra; Jose Victor Patino; Luis Pena; Gabriel Antonio Peralta; Juan Jose Peralta; Luis Maria Peralta; Jose Estevan Perez; Jose Ignacio Perez; Felipe Santiago *de la Cruz Pico; Joseph Maria *Pico; Juan Maria *Pinto; Pablo *Pinto; Jose Maria Polanco;

Vicente *Quijada;

Juan Francisco *Reyes y Diaz; Martin/Miguel Reyes; Julian Rios; Fernando de Rivera y Moncada; Juan Jose Robles; Manuel Marie Robles; Juan Esteban Rocha; Ignacio Rochin; Antonio Miranda Rodriquez; Joaquin Rodriquez; Jose Augustan Antonio Rodriquez; Jose Ygnacio *Rodriquez; Manuel Rodriquez; Pedro Pablo *Rodriquez; Felipe Romero; Jose Esteban

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Romero; Juan Maria *Romero; Governor Antonio Jose Romeu; Eugenio Rosalio; Mateo Rubio; Efigenio *Ruiz; Fructuoso Maria Ruiz; Juan Maria *Ruiz;

Justo Nasario Saez; Hermenegildo Sal; Jose Pedro Loretto Salazar; Jose Maria Gil Samaniego; Jose Antonio *Sanchez; Josef Tadeo Sanchez; Gregorio Antonio Sandoval; Francisco Xavier *Sepulveda; Francisco Serrano; Jose Miguel *Silvas; Jose Maria *Soberanes; Francisco *Sotello; Jose Antonio Sotello; Guillermo Soto y Leon; Ygnacio *de Soto; Alejo de la Cruz Sotomayor;

Felipe Santiago Tapia;

Eugenio Valdez; Jose Melesio (Hilario) Valdez; Josef Manuel Valencia; Juan Ygnacio Valencia; Ignacio Vicente Ferrer Vallejo; Jose Manuel Valenzuela; Jose Pedro Gabriel Valenzuela; Jose/Juan Segunda Valenzuela; Juan Augustus Valenzuela; Ignacio *Vallejo; Casimiro Varelas; Manuel de Vargas; Juan Atanasio Vasquez; Manuel de Vasquez; Jose Antonio Maria Velarde; Jose Fernando de Velasco y Lara; Jose Maria *Verdugo; Juan Maria Verdugo; Mariana de la Luz Verdugo; Ygnacio Leonardo Maria Verdugo; Francisco Villagomez; Juan Jose Miguel *Villalobo(s); Rafael de Jesus Villavicencio; Juan Villela; Manuel Marcos Villela;

Juan Antonio *Ybarra; Jose Antonio Yorba;

Jose de Zuniga; Pio Quinta Zuniga.

Soldiers in the Monterey garrison from 1779-1782 whose families have not been identified include: Jose Joaquin Beltran (alias Carabans); Jose Cortara; Antonio Espinosa; Jose Benefacio Estrada; Juan Antonio Labra; Luis Mesa; Jose Parra; Diego Ruiz; Francisco Sanchez; Jose Maria Soto; Rafael Villavicencio; Marcus Villela, and Ramon Ybarra.

Soldiers in the San Diego garrison in 1780 whose families have not been identified include: Ignacio Alvarado (or Alvarez); Juan Angel Amarillos; Agustin Castelo; Hermegilde Flores; Pedro Garrolino; Jose Maria Gloria; Alejandro Antonio Gonzales; Joaquin Guerrero; Manuel Antonio Leyba; Rafael Marquez; Rafael Pedro y Gil; Luis Pena; Martin Reyes; Manuel Antonio Robles; and Alejandro de Soto. Presidio employees included: Lorenzo Esparza (carpenter); Felipe Romero (blacksmith); Bonifacio Salazar and Jose Miguel Veliz (Feliz) (muleteers); and Antonio Marea Beas and Anastacio Camacho (other). Soldiers added by 1782 whose families have not been identified include: Julian Acevedo; Manuel Ramon Bernal; Jose Manuel Canedo; Anastasio E. de Cota; Gregorio Crispin; Jose de la Luz Garcia; Jose Antonio Leyva; Jose Antonio Pena; Jose Alejandro Solis (or Soto).

Soldiers in the San Francisco garrison in 1782 whose families have not been identified include: Felipe de Ocha; and Manuel Figueroa.

Soldiers at the founding of the Santa Barbara garrison in early 1782 whose families have not been identified include: Jose Prudencio Aranguere; Jose Antonio Cortes; Mariano Cota; Tomas Gonzales; Joaquin Iguera; Francisco Ontiveros; Ignacio Maria Ortega; Martin Reyes; and Alejandro Ruiz. Others who were present at the founding include: Jose Calixto, Hilario Carlos,

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Rafael Gerado, Jose Loreto, Manuel Orcha, Pedro Ramon, Jose Salazar, Marcus Varela, and Luis Yaquis. These were likely some of the 38 Sonoran troops who had accompanied Lt Col Pedro Fages to CA in 1782. They are known to have taken part in founding the Presidio.

In 1781, the San Gabriel Mission acted as a receiving station for those crossing the California desert from Yuma or coming up from Loreto. Soldier and settler groups arrived in July and August. On 4 Oct, 1781 a list was made of recruits assigned or perished, and it included the following whose families are not known: Mamon Ibarra; Josef Miguel Mapinsa; Juan Ignacio Valencia; and Jose Maria Velardo. In another list prepared 24 Oct 1781 were the following without caption whose families are not known (this may be the list of those who came with Lt Jose Zuniga and Lt Ramon Lasso from Loreto and arrived on 18 Aug at San Gabriel): Josef Acuna; Guadalupe Alvarado; Andres Bojorquez; Josef Chamorro; Vicente Frias; Diego de Leon; Andres Martinez; Josef Domingo Mesa; Valentin Montano; Juan de Dios Murietta; Custodio Ocha; Xavier Romero; Mateo de Soto; Juan Ygnacio Valencia; Juan de Dios Villaseñor; and Juan Josef Xelayal. Lt Arias Cavallero/Caballero and Lt Josef Dario Arguello led the group from Yuma.

Those known to be assigned to the Yuma settlements who were killed 17 Jul 1781, but whose families are not yet known were Alferez Santiago Islas; Sgt Jose/Juan de la Vega; Cpl Juan Miguel Palomino; Pedro Burques; Gabriel/Javier Diaz; Manuel Duarte; Juan Gallardo; Gabriel/Javier Luque; Jose Ignacio Martinez; Juan Martinez; Cayetano Mesa; Manuel Morales; Gabriel/Javier Romero; Faustino Sallalla; Matias de la Vega; and Ignacio Zamora. Those known to be killed with Captain Rivera y Moncada by the Yuma Indians the next day, but whose families are not known, include recruits Ascencio Alvarez; Francisco Castro; Manuel Diaz; Antonio Pardo; and Jose Quijas, and veterans Nicolas Beltran; Pablo Victoriano Cervantes; and Francisco Pena. Shortly after this Cpl Pasqual Bailon Rivera, with nine men and two settlers, plus livestock, reached the area and all his party were killed. When San Gabriel learned of the massacre, Alferez Cayetano Limon and eight men were sent to investigate, and it lost two men plus its livestock, but it did confirm that the massacre had happened. Some of those listed above on 24 Oct 1781 at San Gabriel may also have been with Captain Rivera. Two soldiers were listed from the Sonora Presidios as Ygnacio Lauro and Manuel de Soto with no other information.

There were a few soldiers between 1779 and 1783 who were not on the 1782 rosters. They either died before the rosters were made or enlisted afterwards.

Those who were with Lt Col Pedro Fages in the Colorado River Expeditions of 1781 and early 82 to punish the Yumas were Capt Pedro Tueros; Ensign Manuel Antonio Arbizu; Sergeants: Juan Noriega; Miguel Palacios; Miguel Rivera; Gaspar Tovar; and other soldiers not yet identified. They apparently returned to their Presidios in Arizona and Sonora. Names of 38 soldiers who crossed the desert from Yuma to San Gabriel in early 1782 with Pedro Fages have not been recovered with the exception of his interpreter, Joseph Urrea, who had been a settler in the Yuma missions. Some of the 38 may have returned to Sonora when Lt Col Fages returned to Yuma to arrange the Fall campaign. The punitive expedition of late 1782 led by Lt Col Felipe de Neve included soldiers from both California and Sonora. Names of the Sonoran soldiers have not been recovered. The final punitive effort against the Yumas in 1783 was led by Capt.

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Antonio Jose Romeu with 108 soldiers from Sonora. Names of his soldiers have not been recovered.

Those least often mentioned in history were the sailors under various sea captains who delivered supplies to the settlers and explored and mapped the coast all the way to the Gulf of Alaska. Activities during the war period included sending two armed frigates to the northern waters to counter the English captain James Cook, whom the Spanish believed to be making incursions on Spanish territory. These frigates, the *Favorita* under Lt Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra and Lt Ignacio de Arteaga with the *Princesa*, had explored and mapped northern waters and shores and had returned to San Francisco Bay by July 1779. They stopped there to recover and to finish mapping the bay. Officers under Bodega were Ensign Francisco Mourelle de la Rua; Mariano Nunez Esquivel; Jose Canizares; and Juan Bautista Aguirre. Officers under Arteaga, the Expedition leader, were Ensign Fernando Quiros y Miranda; Juan Garcia; Jose Camacho; and Juan Pantoja. Crewman names have not been recovered, but 8 men of the *Princesa* had died of scurvy. San Francisco mission records note that on 21 Oct 1779, Father Serra confirmed 41 children of local people and 39 seafarers from the frigates. The record for this event has not been found. Three names appeared in Santa Clara confirmation records in Nov 1779 after the ships departed which may be crewman left behind. Jose Esteban Montano was a mariner from San Blas. Jose Bernardo Rosales and Juan Jose Aristlas were not identified. Later, two other names showed up as Hermenegildo de Jesus Camacho and Jose Maria Jordan.

The frigate, *Santiago*, also made a supply trip to Monterey and San Francisco in Jul/Aug 1779, and part of its crew can be identified in mission baptism and confirmation records. Officers were Estevan Jose Martinez; Jose Tovar; Gervasio Sanchez; and Marcos de Aguirre; and crewman: Antonio Bausa; Jose Candelario; Jose Maria Cysneros; Manuel de Esparsa; Domingo de Huertas; Jose Marian Julian; Jose Antonio Machuca; Luis Maria; Dionesio Medina; Juan Morando; Carlos de Ortega; Jaime Pelicer; Jose Fructuoso de la Pena; Jose Miguel de los Reyes Pedro de los Rios; Jose Rodriquez; Clemente Soto; Vicente Tallado; and Basilio Victor.

The Jul/Aug 1782 supply trip to Monterey included the *Princesa* under Estevan Jose Martinez, captain, and the *Favorita* under Juan Agustin de Echavarria, with some of the officers and crewmen from the two ships: Francisco Antonio Arias; Antonio Bausa; Guillermo Beltran; Josef Francisco Beltran; Juan Francisco Bolanos; Juan Antonio Bueno; Mariano Francisco Buenaventura; Antonio Candulla; Miguel Choneyayava; Ignacio de la Cruz; Juan Antonio de la Cruz; Gravasio de la Cruz; Pascal de la Cruz; Serafin de Dios; Jose Tomas de Estrella/Estrada; Jose Francisco Flores; Juan Gallardo; Juan Jose Garcia; Filipe de Guevara; Jose Gonzalez; Jsef Eusebio Gonzalez; Antonio Hermenegildo; Juan Francisco de Inote; Salvador Jose; Pedro Julian; Joaquin Lopez; Joseph Meu; Alonzo Moreno; Jose Manuel Munguia; Juan Lopez de Narvaez; Jacinto Navarro; Juan Francisco de Ochea; Andres Isidro Parada; Diego Pena/Pons; Jose Ramirez; Juan Bernardo Ramirez; Jose Ramos; Pedro Ramos; Pedro Roy; Pedro Jose de Salazar; Domingo de los Santos; Luis Silvero de Tapia; Jose Tovar; and Celedonio Varran.

In the trip in July 1783 of the packetboat *San Carlos (El Filipino)* to Monterey, the following were noted in mission confirmation records: Marcos Aguirre; Domingo Amador; Ignacio Vicente Barrera; Basilio Brito; Fernando Campasano; Cosmos Cardena; Jose Anastacio

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Cardenas; Bernardino Chrisanto; Antonio de la Cruz; Juan Bernardo de la Cruz; Pedro Czaxmote; Juan Diego; Tomas de Estrada; Ignacio Francisco; Juan Francisco Fuentes; Francisco Gomez; Josef Gomez; Antonio Ledesme; Juan Antonio Machuca; Juan Morando; Juan Pantoja y Arriaga; Jose Ricardo Quintero; Isidro Rosalio; Luis Antonio de la Pena; Pablo Roig/Roy; Joaquin de los Santos; Jose Geronimo de Silva; Manuel de Torres; Josef Velez del Valle; Antonio Valls; and Jose Bartolome Villanueva..

The frigate *Favorita* brought supplies in June 1783 to Santa Barbara and San Diego, but the only names noted were Juan Bautista Aguirre; Fernando Campuzano; and Diego Murino. (The frigates normally carried 72 men.) Fernando Campasano was also noted in Santa Clara baptism records as master carpenter from the *San Carlos (El Filipino)*.

Other Spanish naval officers associated with the California support base at San Blas may have been in service there or elsewhere during the war period. For 1780 and 1781, the facilities of the base were directed to supporting the port of Manila. The officers include: Juan Manuel de Ayala; Jacinto Caamano; Juan Carrasco; Diego Choquet; Vicente Doz; Francisco Eliza; Cristobal Espinosa; Salvador Fidalgo; Manuel Antonio Flores; Jose Bustamente y Guerra; Gonzalo Lopez de Haro; Bruno de Hezeta; Alejandro Malaspina; Jose Martinez y Zayas; Salvador Medina; Esteban Mondofia; Jose Maria Narvaez; Juan Perez; Cayatano Valdez; Salvador Melendez Valdes; Josef Antonio Vasquez; and Jose Verdia.

Families have not been identified for military leaders Ensign Jose Velasquez; Lt Diego Gonzalez; Lt Ramon Lasso de la Vega; Lt Arias Cavallero; Capt Jose Morero; Assistant Inspector Nicolas Soler; and Capt Bernardo de Urrea. Likewise, families are not known for the naval officers and sailors in support of California. They apparently did not settle in CA. Descendants of these persons would be as eligible to join the SAR as those who settled in CA if they can define and document their families.

CASpanSo, SAR, 28 June 1998. Research by G. W. & N. C. Hough. Please send additions/corrections to Granville W. Hough, who is SAR Prospective Member Contact for the South Coast Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, phone number (714) 581-7575, email gwhough@larkom.net, regular mail address 3438 Bahia Blanca West, Apt B, Laguna Hills, CA 92653-2830.

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IV. Suitable references

IV. TEN REFERENCES FOR SPANISH SOLDIERS/SAILORS OF 1779-1783

Descendants of Spanish soldiers who served in CA while Spain was at war with England during the American Revolution have available excellent references for documenting service of their ancestors. We know families of 220 of 500 plus soldiers or sailors who served during those years. Ten useful references follow:

1. Descendants who already know their soldier ancestor's name can start with Marie Northrop's two volumes, Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California, 1769-1850, Vol 1 (revised 1987), and Vol 2 (1984). Statements of military service in these volumes was taken from Bancroft's Pioneer Index.
2. In addition to Marie Northrop's volumes, descendants may also start with Dorothy G. Mutnick's five volumes, Some Alta California Pioneers and Descendants, Divisions One and Two. In Division One she covered descendants of the Anza Expeditions, and in Division Two she covered the 1781 Expeditions to settle Los Angeles and establish Santa Barbara Presidio. Her work was based on mission records and is a thorough compilation of families.
3. Presidio lists for 1782 for San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, and San Francisco are in the Eldridge Papers of the Bancroft Library. Those for San Diego and Monterey were copied by Marie Northrop and are in LDS film #1421704, item 12. San Diego lists for both 1780 and 1782 were published by Bill Mason in The Journal of San Diego History, Fall, 1978. The Santa Barbara list is in at least three local histories of Santa Barbara: Hawley's The Early Days of Santa Barbara, Englehardt's Santa Barbara Mission, and O'Neill and Meier's History of Santa Barbara County. All the lists can be downloaded from the South Coast Chapter, SAR, Web site at <http://home.earthlink.net/~wiggles/hispanic.html>
4. The service records for CA soldiers are stored in the Archives of the Indies in Seville, Spain. Mr. Raymond F. Wood abstracted 900 service records for the Spanish soldiers he could identify in CA between 1769 until after Mexican Independence and placed these abstracts in the Research library of the Autry Museum of Western Heritage, 4700 Western Heritage Way (in Griffith Park adjacent to the Los Angeles Zoo. These records sometimes show dates of enlistment, promotion, discharge, death, and retirement. They can be studied by appointment: call (213) 667-2000. The Research Library will send copies of the cards at no charge for no more than three ancestors if the ancestor can be identified well enough by the descendant.
5. Hubert Howe Bancroft's California Pioneer Register and Index Including Inhabitants of California, 1769-1800 extracted military service or other activity as recorded in Bancroft's earlier 7 volume History of California
6. Hubert Howe Bancroft's 7 volume History of California noted military service or other activity when it was found in Spanish records. These records seldom give more than the places or times where the soldier was listed or the activity in which he was engaged. Volumes I and II cover the Spanish period, III and IV the Mexican period,

IV. Suitable references

and the others later periods to the 1880 decade, when the volumes were published. These volumes are also in the "complete works" as volumes 18 through 24. Some of the sources Bancroft used burned in the San Francisco fire of 1906, but the majority are stored in the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, CA.

7. 1790 Padron (census) lists the soldiers and their families. The ages of those listed as soldiers and their children frequently indicate how long the soldiers had been in service. Some of these lists were published by Marie Northrop in the Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly as follows: Los Angeles (June 1959); San Francisco (Dec 1959); Santa Barbara (Mar 1960); Monterey (June 1960); San Jose (Sep 1960); and San Diego (Mar 1961).
8. Thomas Workman Temple, II, work includes his abstracts of mission records, available through Family History Centers of the LDS. His "Soldiers and Settlers of the Expedition of 1781," Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly, (1931) is very helpful, as are his other published works.
9. Adam C. Derkum's 38 notebooks, "Spanish Families of Southern California," are available on 5 LDS microfilm rolls 1597975 through 1597979. There is no index, but the families are arranged alphabetically. N. C. Hough has prepared a list of surnames for which there are significant entries, available in this volume as "Using Derkum," pages 122-153 and including all his sources, pp 151-153.
10. Early mission records have been studied and abstracted by numerous scholars. Most of the original records have been microfilmed by the Church of Latter Day Saints (LDS). These can be ordered from the LDS in local Family History Centers. Two records partly in English are #0944242, and Item 12 of #1421704.

Lists of soldiers, sailors, and Sons of the American Revolution information are available from Granville W. Hough, 3438 Bahia Blanca West, Apt B, Laguna Hills, CA 92653-2830, telephone (714) 581-7575, email gwhough@larkom.net.

SARart2.doc, 28 June 1998

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If one wishes to study the original records and is not fluent in Spanish, it helps to have a Spanish-English dictionary.

V. CALIFORNIA DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Spain declared war on England 21 June 1779 and continued operations against England until a truce was declared before the general peace treaty of 3 September 1783. King Carlos urged his soldiers and sailors to attack the English wherever they appeared. During this period, he reinforced the California frontier settlements of New Spain, established a new pueblo at Los Angeles, a new presidio at Santa Barbara, a new mission at San Buenaventura, and two pueblo/missions at Yuma. The 250+ soldiers who served in California specifically focused on warding off English claims and expected advances.

The NSSAR on 20 March 1998 recognized the contributions of Spanish soldiers in California by accepting two of their descendants, Stephen Darrell Machado and Peter David Hill, as SAR members. This places the service of Spanish soldiers in California on the same plane as those who served under Governor Galvez of Louisiana (discussed in the Fall, 1996, issue of The SAR Magazine.) It means these soldiers were also honored in the NSSAR delegation's 1997 visit to Spain to commemorate Spanish officials who supported the American Colonies (reported in the Summer, 1997, issue of The SAR Magazine.) We know the families of 220 of the soldiers who served in California, and their descendants await our contact and assistance in becoming SAR members.

To put the Revolutionary War period in California into better focus, one must review how Spain and England were naval rivals for 200 years prior to that time. In 1579, after successfully raiding Spanish treasure ships, Sir Francis Drake explored the west coast as far north as the 48th parallel off present day Washington state. He could not find the Northwest passage back to England and returned south to refit at Drake's Bay. After refitting his ships, he sailed west to become the first English sea captain to circumnavigate the globe. Before he left Drake's Bay, he mapped the area and claimed it all for England, naming it Nova Albion. Drake's Bay is now considered to be one of the smaller bays north of San Francisco Bay, but the Spanish were never sure what Drake had found. So the English had a claim to the west coast which annoyed Spain for over 200 years.

To the Spanish, their dominions stretched from Saint Augustine on the Atlantic to the Straits of Juan de Fuca on the Pacific, then north to Alaska. Then, in the Seven Years War from 1756 until 1763, the English sent a fleet around South Africa and Southeast Asia to capture Manila. This was very alarming to the Spanish Crown, because the Crown's sustaining sources of wealth were the Manila galleons bringing the treasures of the Orient across the Pacific to Acapulco, then across Mexico, and on to Spain. In another naval action, English naval forces took Havana. At the end of the war, Spain gave up East and West Florida, plus other possessions, to get back Havana and Manila. This war wiped out the French colonial empire in America and left Spain facing England all along the Mississippi River and across the continent to the Pacific where English maps labelled the shores Nova Albion.

Spanish leaders believed they had to take action to protect their Northwest borders and their Manila trade. Immediately after the Seven Years War, they began to reform

and strengthen their defenses. They moved to settle Alta California with the traditional prongs of military presidios, religious missions, and civilian pueblos. This would nullify the English claims to the west coast and give a safe harbor for Manila galleons. King Carlos III sent his personal representative, Jose Galvez, to New Spain to determine what could be done and then do it. Galvez first had to develop a support base for sea supply and protection. He chose San Blas, then in New Galicia, now in Nayarit, as the naval base, and began to build ships there. By 1769, he was ready for the first colonizing effort. This was followed by three other colonizing expeditions. Each is of interest because some soldiers from each finished their service, retired, and became the builders of California:

1769 - - Portola's Expedition established the Presidio of San Diego (1769) and the Presidio of Monterey (1770), discovered San Francisco Bay (1769), and explored the coastal areas and the northern Central Valley. From this effort came the missions of San Diego (1769), San Carlos (Carmel) (1770), San Gabriel (1771), San Antonio (1771), and San Luis Obispo (1772).

1774 - - Captain Fernando Rivera y Moncada made a recruiting trip to Mission Loreta and brought up 51 people plus families of those already in Alta California. Mission San Juan Capistrano (1776) was established after this effort.

1774-1776 - - Lieutenant Colonel Don Juan Bautista de Anza's exploratory expedition of 1774 followed by his colonizing expedition of 1775/76 brought in enough people, livestock, and materials to make California almost self-sufficient and establish a new presidio at San Francisco (1776), new missions at San Francisco (1776) and Santa Clara (1777), and the first pueblo at San Jose (1777).

1781 - - Captain Rivera y Moncada's recruiting efforts in Sonora and Sinaloa brought in settlers and soldiers to establish the second pueblo at Los Angeles (1781), the fourth presidio at Santa Barbara (1782), and the ninth mission at San Buenaventura (1782). Most of the livestock for these groups was lost at Yuma.

While making the California settlements, Spanish leaders were watching the English navy to see what would come next. They soon learned that Captain James Cook had moved into the South Pacific between 1769 and 1771, mapped new lands, including New Zealand and Australia, and had learned more about the South Pacific down to Antarctica than anyone else had ever known. The Spanish stepped up their own exploration of the Pacific Coast, going as far north as they could. Then, on his second voyage between 1772 and 1775, Captain Cook explored the Central Pacific and continued his mapping of New Zealand and Australia. This must have made the Spanish very nervous, as he was nearing the sea lanes for the Manila galleons. Then they heard of the third voyage, which left in 1776 to find the Northwest Passage, which the Spanish had been searching for without success. Captain Cook's maps showed suitable bays in Nova Albion for refitting. For the Spanish, this voyage would call for direct infringement on their territory. In early 1779, two armed frigates were sent from San Blas to the northern coasts to map and claim the land and look for foreigners. Even though war had

not started, the Spanish believed they could seize any foreign ships in their domain. They did not find Captain Cook; indeed, he had been killed in the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) by the time the Spanish ships were underway. The Spanish actually did not learn where Captain Cook had been until his ships returned to England and the results were published. The two frigates went as far north as they could, mapped and claimed the land, and returned in July, 1779 to San Francisco. When they learned of the impending war with England, they completed their mapping of San Francisco Bay and returned to San Blas.

When war was declared, the first priority went to protecting Manila. The entire effort at San Blas was redirected, and the supply ships which had been supporting Alta California were sent permanently to Manila, along with funds to reinforce the harbor defenses there. The armed frigates were refitted for Manila support or kept close at hand to defend San Blas. There was little supply support for Alta California in 1780 and none at all in 1781. California was expendable, but Manila was not.

It was in this environment that a hasty decision was made to establish armed pueblo/missions at Yuma. These semi-forts would protect an overland supply route to California and expedite settlement. So the experimental pueblo/missions of Purisima Concepcion and San Pedro y San Pablo near Yuma were established in 1780, with inadequate funding. These installations took over the best Indian lands and tried to convert the Indians, who had thought the missions would bring them many gifts and material goods. Instead, the Indians found themselves feeding and working for the settlers and missions.

Before the new missions had harvested their first crops, Captain Rivera came through in 1781 with a large group of settlers and soldiers from Sinaloa and Sonora, with additional livestock. Soon after he got to Yuma, he sent the soldiers and settlers on to San Gabriel, but stayed back himself with a small contingent to fatten the livestock so it could cross the California desert. He allowed the livestock to eat the Yuma bean and wild grass fields, destroying their winter food supplies. The Yumas were so enraged about losing their best land and winter supplies that they rose up in rebellion on 17 July 1781. They destroyed the missions, killed more than 55 adults, possibly 95, including priests, soldiers, settlers, and Captain Rivera's contingent, and captured and enslaved 74 others. In one battle, 25% of all Hispanic people in Alta California had disappeared. Of course, the Yumas got all the livestock of the settlements and the herds of Captain Rivera.

Despite three punitive expeditions, the Yumas remained unconquered, and the missions were not rebuilt. By 1782, it was clear there would be no overland passage to Alta California, and that the land would have to become self-sufficient or be supported by sea again. What hurt most in 1780 and 1781 was not having any clothing, medicines, building materials such as nails and iron, or agricultural tools such as hoes, shovels, or plows, or new weapons. Sea supply began again in 1782.

Even though there was no California economy, every soldier, Spanish male over 18, and neophyte Indian male over 18 were asked to make a voluntary contribution to

defray expenses of the war with England. This was done in 1782 and later, with the last contribution in 1784, after the war was over. These contributions of about a week's pay were two pesos per soldier or adult Spaniard and one peso per Indian neophyte. Though these contributions were not available to the war effort before hostilities ceased, they do represent the effort made in California to support the war. King Carlos III in his declaration of war also asked the priests to include prayers for the success of the war, and Fray Junipero Serra instituted the prayers in Alta California, which were repeated for the duration of the war.

Another wartime inconvenience came from Commandante General Teodore de Croix of the Provincias Internas of New Spain, which included California. When de Croix learned that British Admiral Hughes had departed England in March, 1779, with a fleet to operate on the west coast of America, he warned Governor Felipe de Neve of California on 25 August 1780 to take precautions. That merely caused those on sentry duty to pay more attention to the seacoast. Later, in September, 1780, when de Croix expressed concern about the safety of the horse herds at the Presidios, Governor Felipe de Neve of California ordered all livestock to be moved inland, thus depriving any British landing force of transportation or food. This affected every soldier who had to go each day into the hills to search for his mounts. Non-military historians have laughed about this precaution, but de Croix was dealing from the experience of having lost 10,000 horses and mules to Apache raiders in a few years from his Presidios across northern Mexico. If the Apaches could successfully capture a presidial herd, the soldiers would be dismounted and could not pursue. (One noted raid at Tubac on 7 September 1775 almost stopped the Anza colonization expedition. Apaches drove off 500 fresh horses which Col Anza was depending on for his march across the California desert. The horses he had were worn out from the trip across the Sonoran desert. As a consequence of the raid, most of the men and women had to ride double with smaller children on tired and weakened horses across the California desert.)

What sort of people were the California soldiers? The Regular Army nucleus until 1774 was the Catalonian Bluecoats, the Free Company of Royal Catalonian Volunteers, recruited in Catalonia in 1767. With names such as Domingo Aruz, Pedro Fages, Manuel Butren, and Antonio Yorba, they were typically literate, dedicated, disciplined, proud, and fearless. They set the example for the soldados de cuero "leather jackets," presidial soldiers who filled the ranks. The latter were less literate and more prone to go AWOL (absent without leave) back to Mexico; many, however, such as typical enlisted men Jose Maximo Alanis, Roque Jacinto de Cota, and Jose Manuel Machado rivalled the Catalonian Bluecoats in their valor and devotion to duty. Some of the Mexican-born officers such as Lieutenant Jose Francisco de Ortega or Ensign Juan Pablo Grijalva were natural leaders who served with as much distinction as their Spain-born counterparts.

Where did the soldiers serve? Fray Junipero Serra had Fray Francisco Palou prepare a description of all installations in both Baja and Alta California in early 1784. The list was made to show how the missions were supporting themselves, plus supporting the pueblos and the presidios. From this list we know there were 204 soldiers assigned

to Alta California's four Presidios. From the 54 assigned to San Diego, six each had duty stations at missions of San Diego, San Juan Capistrano, and San Gabriel. (At the missions, they guarded the priests and church property, served as instructors and policemen to the Indian neophytes, and witnessed church events such as marriages and baptisms.) Four soldiers from San Diego were assigned to the Los Angeles pueblo (where they guarded the property, kept the records, and served as policemen.) This left 32 within the Presidio, where their primary activity was training, with breaks for going on punitive expeditions, returning escaped neophytes to the missions, dispatch duty, and escort duty. Each soldier was assigned six horses and one colt, all having to be broken or trained to work. Each day one was kept in the Presidio, saddled and ready to go, when the soldiers were not actually training with them. The others were in the presidio herd.

From the 54 soldiers of Monterey, six each had duty stations at missions of San Luis Obispo, San Antonio, and San Carlos, and two were at San Jose, leaving 34 at Monterey, one of whom was Governor of the province. From the 33 at San Francisco, six each had duty stations at Missions Delores and Santa Clara, and two at San Jose pueblo. From the 63 at Santa Barbara, 17 were on duty at Mission San Buenaventura because of the large Indian population and possible uprising. Twelve were held at the Presidio for later service at Mission Santa Barbara and a third Channel mission.

The 20 soldiers (17 killed) with the Yuma pueblo/missions in 1781 were from the Presidios of Arizona and Sonora, as were about 150 soldiers who took part in punitive expeditions against the Yumas in 1781, 1782, and 1783. Those killed with Captain Rivera in 1781 included 5 recruits who had just reached California plus 10 from California Presidios.

In the San Blas naval support for Alta California, the three frigates each had crews of 72 persons, and the two packetboats had crews of 41 persons. In its exploration of the Northern Pacific in 1779, the frigate Princesa lost 7 of its crew to scurvy (deficiency of Vitamin C) and beriberi (deficiency of Vitamin B1). The sailors were from San Blas (in Nayarit) and surrounding areas. Names of about one-third have been recovered.

Life of the soldiers during this period was anything but easy. The pay was low and there was little to buy. There were times of near starvation, scurvy, and death from 1769 onward. In the 1769 search for Monterey Bay, the expedition had to eat its own mules, leaving it with little transport. Once Monterey presidio was established, the garrison was from time to time on rationed bear meat, from bears killed by the Commander, Lieutenant Pedro Fages. Fages was such a stern taskmaster in the building of Monterey and the missions that his fellow Catalonians filed complaints against him, both in and out of military channels. Fray Serra went to Mexico City and got him replaced in 1774, but he came back as Governor of Alta California in 1782 to replace Governor Felipe de Neve, who had been promoted.

Some historians have stated that Californians were blissfully unaware of the conflict on the East Coast. That may be true, but they were very, very aware of the War

with England. The very existence of Alta California was to preclude or offset English encroachment on Spanish territory and trade. During the war, they went without essential supplies for clothing, medicine, building supplies, agricultural tools, and new weapons for almost two years. Every day when soldiers went to find their mounts in the foothills, they were reminded of the War with England. Every day they saw their nearly naked children, they were reminded there were no supply ships because of the War with England. Every day they worked with wooden tools in their garden plots, they were reminded they had no iron because of the War with England. When they gave a week's wages to defray expenses of the war, they hoped their effort would hasten the end of the war. When they went to church on Sundays, they heard prayers for success of the holy war against the infidels of England. Perhaps they added their own prayers for the souls of their kin who died at Yuma. If they were indeed unaware of the conflict on the East Coast, it was because they were full of their own War with England; but there was no bliss in it.

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CAdurRev, 27 June 1998.

(Compatriot Donald Norman, editor of the California Compatriot, newsletter for the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, has for several years advocated accepting descendants of Spanish soldiers. He agreed to publish the above chapter in the 1997/98 winter issue, which he did. His suggestions in its preparation were

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most helpful. The above updated chapter is scheduled to be published in the Fall, 1998,
issue of The SAR Magazine, national publication of the SAR.)

**VI. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT SAR'S ACCEPTANCE OF
DESCENDANTS OF SPANISH/MEXICAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO
SERVED IN CALIFORNIA DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

1. What is the basis for acceptance?

Spain declared war on England 21 June 1779 and continued operations against England until peace was declared 3 Sep 1783. The Spanish King Carlos III ordered his people to fight English forces, wherever they were found. ("Royal Proclamation of His Majesty (Carlos III) in which He Manifests the Just Motives for His Royal Resolution of 21st of June of this Year (1779) Authorizing his American Vassals to Seek Amends by Way of Reprisals and Hostilities, on Land and Sea, Against the Subjects of the King of Great Britain," The SAR Magazine, Sons of the American Revolution, Vol XCI, #2 (Fall 1996):16-17.) This call was heard very clearly in North America, where the Spanish forces faced English forces or claims along the Mississippi River, in the Gulf coastal areas, in the West Indies, and in New Spain (including California).

2. What period of time is involved?

The period of time from 21 June 1779 until 3 Sep 1783 is considered to be very definitive, that being the period any English force was to be attacked, as instructed in the King's Order. The only incident along the Pacific Coast which had occurred was the incursion by Captain Cook into the Northern Pacific with the published purpose of looking for the Northwest Passage. He stopped at Friendship Cove of Nova Albion, then and now known to others as Nootka Sound. Captain Cook may have considered the cove to be part of the territory claimed by Drake in 1579; but the Spanish considered this area to be an extension of Alta California. The Spanish sent two armed frigates to capture Captain Cook, but he had departed before they arrived. (Joseph P. Sanchez, Chapter 6, Spanish Bluecoats, The Catalonian Volunteers in Northwestern New Spain, 1767-1810, Albuquerque, University of New Mexico Press, 1990.)

Another action by Spanish authorities took place soon after Commandante General Teodoro de Croix of the Provincias Internas (Northwest New Spain) learned that War had been declared. He first warned Governor Felipe de Neve of California to take precautions, then, in a letter of 22 Sep 1780, he expressed concern for safety of the Presidial horse herds. De Croix had learned that an English Admiral Hughes has left England in March, 1779, with a fleet prepared for action on the American west coast. He feared an English landing party would capture the herds and use them to overrun the province. Governor de Neve took action by ordering the livestock herds moved inland. (Hubert Howe Bancroft Vol 1 (18):427-428, The Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft, Santa Barbara, Wallace Hebbard, 1884, republished c 1963) This affected every soldier who needed to use or train his mounts and had to go inland to find them.

3. Where were the soldiers in California?

About 250 soldiers were stationed in Alta California during the 1779-1783 period. They were assigned to the four Presidios of San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco, and Santa Barbara. Detachments from the Presidios were located at the Pueblos of San Jose and Los Angeles, and at the nine missions at San Diego, Carmel, Jolon, San Gabriel, San Luis Obispo, San Francisco, San Juan Capistrano, Santa Clara, and San Buenaventura. The Presidios were specifically placed to guard strategic harbors, and were equipped with cannon to counter sea attack. In reality, the soldiers found their requirements to be those of light cavalry rather than artillerymen. However, had there been a sea attack, they would have responded as best they could. There were also soldiers who served from Arizona and Sonora who served in California during the Yuma Campaigns of 1781, 1782, and 1783.

4. What is the NSSAR policy regarding applicants?

No statement has been found by our National headquarters which relates specifically to CA soldiers. Descendants of Louisiana soldiers are accepted. What is available is the record of the 1997 visit to Spain to commemorate the support of King Carlos, Governor Galvez, and the church of Malaga. National Headquarters, NSSAR, has accepted the role of Spain as the major European power financing the war, and is willing to consider activities other than those commemorated in 1997. (Donald J. Pennell, "SAR Delegation Travels to Spain, England for Dedication of Plaques," The SAR Magazine, Sons of the American Revolution, Vol XCII #1, (Summer, 1997:12-14.) The SAR Constitution Article III states, with regard to eligibility, "..... as a foreign national of, but not limited to, France, Germany, Poland, Spain, Sweden, or Switzerland who rendered service in the cause of American Independence...." The cause of American Independence was clearly served by Spain's support and 1779-1783 War with England.

5. What about the California donations to the war?

There have been one or more applications from CA descendants of Spanish soldiers who contributed a week of their pay to defray the expenses of the war. The amounts contributed by each Presidio are known, but the names of only two specific soldier donors have been recovered. (Those of us with military service would immediately recognize that such contributions would include every soldier on the roster.) Present CASSAR officers recall that the SAR applications were turned down because there was no specific list of soldier donations and because the money donated went into a general fund to defray expenses of the war and could not be identified in the Spanish support given to the American Colonies. It seems, in retrospect, that SAR approval was sought on the wrong criterion, that of voluntary contributions, when all that was necessary was to be a soldier or sailor in service. Further, the 1997 commemoration discussed above indicates a better understanding of Revolutionary War events, and European roles, by National SAR officers. (The King's order on donations is included in Mildred L. Murry, "Royal Orders of King Carlos III," Spanish Mysteries and Missions During the American Revolution - A Resource Guide for Teachers, pp 27-37, Orange County, 1996. Also, see Hubert Howe Bancroft, Vol 1 (18), op. cit. pp 427-428.)

6. Why were soldiers who served in Louisiana accepted?

A partial explanation of the role of Louisiana was published by NSSAR as the Galvez story. (Thomas E. Van Hyning, "Galvez, an Unsung Hero," The SAR Magazine, Sons of the American Revolution, Vol XCI, #2 (Fall, 1996):12-18.) What this article does not make clear is that East and West Florida had been Spanish territory from their discovery in the early 1500s until 1763, the end of the Seven Years War. England had gotten them in exchange for Manila and Havana, which she had captured with naval and land forces and was holding as hostages. The Spanish considered East and West Florida to be theirs and the American war was a chance to get them back.

It has been suggested that Spain got East and West Florida as recompense for her support to the American colonies. Not so!! Spain got them by right of conquest, and resumed their government where she had left off 20 years earlier. Her actions were part of an overall strategy to neutralize English claims all across the North American continent. Americans had made overtures to the Spanish in Louisiana in 1776, promising American assistance in restoring the Floridas to Spain in exchange for aid; however, when the time came, British troops held the upper hand in the Southern Colonies; and Americans could furnish no support.

7. What is the DAR policy?

The policy of the Daughters of the American Revolution is of interest because female relatives of prospective SAR members want to join that organization. The DAR has published its policy regarding Spanish participation, and only descendants of soldiers in Galvez' army in Louisiana are accepted, but they are not accepted as soldiers. They have been accepted as "Louisiana Patriots" since 1925. Further, the period of acceptance has been extended back to 24 Dec 1776, before Spain was at war with England. The rationale which has been given for the curious "Louisiana Patriot" distinction is that Spain and the American Colonies never signed a formal alliance, that they never conducted joint operations, and that Spain only entered the war as a result of her Bourbon alliance with France. (DAR Pamphlet, "Is That Service Right," NSDAR, March, 1995).

(This seems to ignore the historic Spanish/English rivalry, the role of General George Rogers Clark in working with the Spanish in the Siege of St Louis, or the joint Spanish/French naval operations supporting Galvez in his capture of Pensacola. These were the same French naval forces which, with Spanish financial support, made it possible to subdue Yorktown by defeating English naval forces and blocking the Chesapeake Bay. As for the Bourbon Alliance, Benjamin Franklin, the American negotiator, surely knew that an alliance with France would inevitably bring in Spain as well; so no formal alliance was necessary with Spain. The nature of the Bourbon Alliance required either Spain or France to come to the aid of the other in case of war. (Vol 1:22, William Spence Robertson, The Life of Miranda, Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina Press, 1929.)

VI. Questions/Answers

Since 1925 the DAR has been accepting soldiers who did not serve under American officers or commanders, but they limit that service to those who served in Louisiana. However, no Spanish soldier or sailor, either in Louisiana or California, enlisted to establish the United States of America. All served their King; and when he declared war on England, they fought to defeat the English.

8. What is significant about the 1776 date?
 The DAR reference above quotes the 1776 order by Minister of the Indies Jose de Galvez to the Governor of Louisiana instructing him to support the Americans. (Eric Beerman, "The First Spanish Aid to the American Revolution," Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, Washington, DC, Vol 117:24, #1 (Jan 1983). This was part of his overall strategy to nullify English claims and block English advances all across North America. Earlier, as the king's Visitor-General, he had orchestrated the settlement of Alta California to nullify the old English claims to Nova Albion, and to offset England's mastery of the sea. Possibly to him, and certainly to Thomas Jefferson later, Louisiana was a territory from the Mississippi River to the Columbia River basin, where it joined Alta California. At the same time Galvez was giving instructions to the Governor of Louisiana, he was working with his successors in New Spain in carrying out the Galvez plan to fortify and settle San Francisco Bay, which Galvez may have believed to be the bay where Francis Drake had refitted his fleet, and claimed as New Albion, before sailing on around the earth.
9. Why did Spain really want to help the American Colonies?
 Spain, just as France, was governed by self-interest in support of the American Colonies. In neither was higher government's love of liberty so strong that it governed policy. The Seven Years War had been disastrous for both countries, but more so for France, which was left practically bankrupt. In Spain, particularly, the memory of rivalry with England was strong. It went back to the sinking of the Armada and the depredations of English pirates on Spanish shipping, but the immediate recall was the loss of Havana and Manila to the English forces during the Seven Years War, which had ended in 1763. King Carlos III had considered his options and instituted the Bourbon reforms to revitalize his kingdom. Soon after 1763, King Carlos had sent his personal representative, Visitor-General Jose de Galvez, to carry out his reforms in New Spain. The American Revolution fitted into his resolution to counter the English wherever he could. Keeping the English occupied in the eastern colonies of America gave him opportunities to move in other areas, such as California and Louisiana.
10. What did Visitor-General Galvez do in New Spain?
 First, Galvez reformed the military approach in the Northern part of Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana. He ousted the Jesuits from Baja California and replaced them with the Franciscans. He then began a major project to settle Alta California. He had an European's appreciation of the sea power of England, and its long rivalry with Spain. He recognized the vulnerability of Spain's Far Eastern trade, which had replaced gold and silver production as the main source of income and wealth for the Spanish crown. This trade came through Manila, and he knew very well the anguish of the Spanish

authorities when the English had captured Manila and Havana. To get these ports back, Spain had traded England the areas of East and West Florida, which Spain had discovered and conquered 200 years before. Galvez wanted to have protection for the Manila galleons on the California shores before some other European power could settle there and threaten them. He remembered that in 1579 Francis Drake had refitted his ships at a bay in Alta California and had claimed the land for England as Nova Albion. Then, he also knew that Sir Francis Drake had sunk the Spanish Armada a few years later.

Galvez began during the 1760's the project of settling Alta California, first moving as far north of Acapulco as he could to build a new support port at San Blas. Then, as soon as he could build ships there, he was ready in 1769 to move forces to Alta California. By 1771, he had supervised the beginning forts and missions and had approved the overland approach to bring people and livestock to fortify and settle San Francisco Bay. (pp 20-21, Walton Bean and James J. Rawls, California - An Interpretive History, McGraw-Hill, 1975). In 1776, his successors in New Spain were carrying out this approach, and Minister of the Indies Galvez was supervising and advising from Spain. At the same time, he was also setting up the support for the American Colonies through the Governor of Louisiana. So the strategy was clear. Nullify the English claims to Nova Albion, fortify the strategic ports, protect the Manila trade, stop the English at the Mississippi River, and recover the lost territory of East and West Florida. The fact that no English war fleet ever reached California during the War shows that the American, French, and Spanish efforts kept the English fully occupied in the Atlantic. It also shows that England was not yet as aware as Spain of the significance of Pacific Rim ports and possessions.

(In setting up support for the American Colonies, it was necessary to conceal Spain's role as Spain did not want to go to war with Portugal, an ally of England. So most of the support Minister of the Indies Galvez arranged was sent through French fronts, and France happily took credit for it. Historians now have better access to Spanish archives, and understand that much of the supposed French support was actually from Spain. After Spain entered the war, she was better able to take credit for her support; but she found also that she had to support the French efforts in addition to the American ones. A particular case was the Siege of Yorktown, which combined Spanish financial aid from Cuba, the French fleet under Admiral de Grasse, and the combined French and American Armies. On his way to Yorktown, Washington stopped in Philadelphia and he and others drank toasts to the Americans, the King of Spain, the King of France, and especially to Admiral de Grasse (who could participate only after he had sufficient Spanish support.) (p 450, Benson Bobrick, The Triumph of the American Revolution, 1995). It took four tries to get everybody toasted.

11. Was Russia a threat?

Bolton and other historians have tried to show a Russian threat as a cause for settling California. Russia was not considered a threat in 1763 when Catherine the Great arbitrated the end of the Seven Years War. Nor was Russia mentioned by Galvez in

his early justifications for settling Alta California. After the project was well underway, Galvez began to mention Russia as a factor. Actually, Russians were interested in the fur trade, not ever a major concern to the Spanish. The Russians had long been trading for furs in the Aleutian Islands and Alaskan waters, but Sitka was not established by the Russians until 1797, 28 years after the Spanish had moved into Alta California. When the Russians first came to California, they came as friends seeking supplies to prevent their Sitka settlers from starving. So the Russian threat has been vastly overrated, and the time scale of that threat has been misplaced.

12. So, why were Californians accepted as SAR members?

It is just a matter of balanced and equal treatment. If Louisiana militia members from 1776 and other participants in Bernardo Galvez' campaigns are accepted, it makes no sense not to accept California soldiers. They were part of the same strategic plan of protecting Spanish interests and blocking the English, who, as the world's leading sea power, could appear on any shore. Each Spanish action tied up English forces which could otherwise be used to subjugate the American Colonies. In carrying out their duties in both Louisiana and California, they gained and held territory in trust for future U. S. expansion.

13. How many people will apply?

Some people have suggested there would be hundreds of people applying to each chapter. There is no reason to think Hispanic descendants would be more prone to apply than their counterparts whose ancestors served in the eastern colonies. With a beginning base of 220 soldiers with families, there might be a few members for each chapter in California, then a few scattered through other states. In five years there might be as many members as original soldiers, but this would require far more participation from this group than from any other colonial group from the Atlantic seaboard. (In 1994, there were 26,000 SAR members. Going back in time, the Revolutionary War itself had 290,000 participants. There is, therefore, roughly one SAR member for each 10 Rev. War participants.) Only a small percentage of current Americans are able to trace their ancestors back before 1850. Nevertheless, we expect a good response from those who know their roots are in early California.

14. Who will be eligible?

Of the 500 plus soldiers and sailors who were in service between 1779 and 1783, we know families for 220. The other soldiers either did not marry or returned to Mexico to establish families, which have not been identified. (Granville W. and N. C. Hough, "SAR Seeks Descendants of Spanish Soldiers or Sailors who served in California During the Revolutionary War," Somos Primos, Vol 9, #3 (Summer 1998):18-19, also available from the author. The lists of eligible persons are also available on the South Coast Chapter, SAR, web site, <http://home.earthlink.net/~wiggles/>, and in this book, pages 10 through 15.)

15. What references will applicants use for establishing soldier service?

We have 1782 rosters for each Presidio, and in a few cases we have other records for

1779 through 1783. The applicants will generally include these with their applications. They can be downloaded from the web site noted above. The most readily available references applicants will use are listed in this book, pages 16-17. They have also been published. (Granville W. Hough, "Ten References for Spanish Soldiers of 1779-1783," Somos Primo, Vol 9, #2, (Spring, 1998): 11).

16. What other references will applicants use?

A draft list of all the references an applicant may want to study to determine his ancestry or how his own ancestors fitted into the historical activities has been prepared for Orange County, CA; but it could be adapted to other areas. (Granville W. and N. C. Hough, "References for Sons of the American Revolution (SAR) Applicants with California Spanish Soldier/Sailor Ancestry," in this book, pages 91-121.)

SARSPQA, 4 Jul 1998.

(An earlier version of the above, with the supporting references, helped CASSAR officers view the two test applications favorably. The State President, Compatriot J. W. "Bud" Marquette, was also able to use the rationale in discussions at the National SAR Board meeting in March 1998. After his presentation there, and the approval of National SAR President, Compatriot Carl Hoffman, the test applications were reviewed for genealogical completeness and were approved 20 March 1998.)

VII. SPANISH SOLDIER ANCESTORS OF NEW CASSAR MEMBERS

On 20 March 1998, the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, accepted its first two members to descend from Spanish soldiers who served in Alta California during the Revolutionary War. The two were Peter David Hill of Cleveland Heights, OH, and Stephen Darrell Machado of Monrovia, CA.

Peter David Hill is a tenth generation descendant of Jose Maximo Alanis, who was born about 1760 at Chametla, Real del Rosario, Sinaloa, Mexico. Alanis served twenty years as a "Soldado de Cuera," enlisting during Captain Fernando Javier de Rivera y Moncada's 1781 recruiting trip to Sinaloa. After a short training period, Alanis was detailed to the escolta (escort guard) for the pobladores (settlers) who were to establish a new pueblo, later called Los Angeles. After safely delivering the pobladores in 1781, Alanis was assigned to the San Diego Presidio. He reenlisted there in 1791 and apparently completed this second ten-year obligation, still at San Diego.

Alanis then settled in Los Angeles and engaged in commerce. We know this because in 1820, he and Antonio Briones were convicted of smuggling (trading with an American ship), and sentenced to work in chains for 6 months. They were also fined, with the money to go to the new chapel, which later became the famous Plaza Church of early Los Angeles. (Many American Colonial merchants also served time for trading in contraband, contrary to English merchantile laws similar to those of Spain.) The American ship had landed trading goods on the Maliga coast, and a band of Californianos led by Alanis and Briones were to pick up the goods and provide something in exchange. We know there were two products the Californianos had: cowhides and furs of otter and seal. American merchants wanted the furs to trade in China. Then, on the return trip, they wanted the hides for the leatherworkers of New England. It is likely that Alanis was dealing in cowhides, as in 1819 he had been assigned use of some land, "San Jose de Buenos Aires," jointly with Jose Polanco, another retired soldier; and they were raising cattle. Alanis was granted this one league (4439 acres), where Westwood and UCLA now stand, 24 Feb 1843. He died on this rancho 5 March 1851, age about 90. The land was patented to Benjamin D. Wilson 5 Jul 1866.

Alanis married (1) on 22 Jan 1781 in La Purisima Concepcion Church, Los Alamos, Sonora, New Spain, Juana Maria Miranda of Los Alamos. They had six children, and Peter Hill descends from the eldest, Maria Juliana Tomasa Alanis, born 20 Dec 1781 in the San Diego Presidio. Some of the Alanis descendants still serve a traditional Easter breakfast, tamales made of rice and beans from a recipe handed down from the Miranda family of Sonora.

After Juana Maria died in 1816, Maximo Alanis married (2) Maria Juana Inocencia Reyes of Monterey, daughter of fellow soldier Juan Francisco Reyes, and granddaughter of fellow soldier Idelfonso Dominguez; and she also had six children. Today there are hundreds of descendants from this soldier and his two wives. Those from the second marriage immediately have three Revolutionary period soldier ancestors.

VII. Member Ancestors

Stephen Machado is a sixth generation descendant of Jose Manuel Orchaga y Machado, born about 1756 at El Real de Los Alamos, Sonora, Mexico. Jose Manuel Machado was also recruited in 1781 by Captain Rivera for the new Presidio, later founded at Santa Barbara. He served his two ten-year enlistments at Santa Barbara, where he was a founding soldier. He seems to have moved to Los Angeles after his army service. He died 26 Feb 1810 at Mission San Gabriel. (Descendants will find the Machado name written as Orchaga, even as late as 1850.)

Machado in Los Alamos on 28 Feb 1780 married Maria del Carmen Valenzuela of Los Alamos, Sonora. They had nine children and established the Machado family in Alta California. Stephen Machado descends from the first child, Jose Manuel Machado, II, who was born 28 Nov 1781 at Mission San Gabriel, just after the trip across the California desert.

Machado died too soon after his service to receive a land grant; but his sons Agustin and Ignacio, along with Felipe and Tomas Talamantes (father and son) received a Spanish land use permit in 1819 for Rancho La Ballona (Paso de las Carretas). This was made into a grant of 3 leagues by the Mexican government 27 Nov 1839. The families were U. S. claimants for 13,920 acres patented to them 8 Dec 1873. Their grant included present day Venice, Culver City, and Playa del Rey. Their land cornered the rancho of Maximo Alanis. Ignacio Machado also received a grant on 14 Sep 1844 to Rancho Aguaje de Centinela (present day Inglewood) which had originally belonged to Antonio Ignacio Avila. When Ignacio Machado decided to move to town, he traded this rancho to Bruno Avila in exchange for Bruno's house in the Los Angeles Pueblo plus two barrels of brandy. Bruno Avila received a patent for this 2219 acres 23 Aug 1872.

Stephen Machado also descends from Eugenio Valdez, another founding soldier of Santa Barbara Presidio, whose daughter, Maria Serafina Valdez, married Jose Manuel Machado, II.

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VIII. CALIFORNIA NAVAL PATRIOTS

While we understand that the settlement of Alta California required much support by sea until the colony became self-sufficient about 25 years later, only naval historians have studied how this support was arranged and sustained. Actually, as many people were involved in support as in the combined presidios, pueblos, and missions. Simultaneously with the settlement, there had to be mapping and exploration of potential harbors, coastal features, sailing hazards, and settlement sites. Just before, during, and after the Revolutionary War period, Spain was in intense rivalry with England, Russia, and other European powers for dominance in the Pacific. Spanish naval officers alternated between exploration and supplying Alta California. (Donald Cutter, "California: Training Ground for Spanish Naval Heroes," California Historical Society Quarterly, Vol 40(June 1961).

In order to begin settling Alta California, Visitor-General Jose Galvez first had to establish a port to support settlements. He selected San Blas in Nuevo Galicia and by 1769 had developed it into a harbor and ship-building center. (Ref: Bean, Walton, and James J. Rawls, pp 20-21, California - An Interpretive History, Fifth Edition). San Blas was then the port and support base on the Mexican mainland opposite La Paz for both Baja and Alta California until 1810. San Blas had a small, shallow harbor, and could handle only four ships in its inner port. Others had to anchor in its outer harbor. The climate was hot and muggy, and was known to be unhealthful. Food and supplies spoiled quickly. It was anything but ideal for a support base. Its only recommendation was its location, convenient to Baja California, and convenient to building materials. Yet it was the starting point for numerous naval careers. (Perhaps sea duty was preferable to being in home port.)

During the Revolutionary War period, the San Blas Navy consisted of three armed frigates, the *Santiago* (at 225 tons), the *Favorita* (at 193 tons), and the *Princesa*, (at 189 tons), and two packetboats, the *San Carlos (El Toison)*, and the *San Antonio (El Principe)*. There was also a schooner, the *Sonora* (at 59 tons), and a small packetboat, the *Concepcion*, which had been taken over from the Jesuits. These latter two were used locally for coastal missions or across the Gulf of California to support Baja California. Because of the dangers to the Philippines from the War with England, the transports *San Carlos (El Toison)* and *San Antonio* were sent to Manila to give notice of the war and to deliver \$300,000 for war preparations. (Ref: Bancroft, Hubert Howe, History of California, Vol I, 1542-1800, pp 328-331.) They remained at Manila and became part of the Manila Naval Department operations. They were replaced at San Blas by the packetboats, the *Aranzazu*, and the *San Carlos (El Filipino)*. The frigates were authorized 72 members each, and the packetboats, 41 members each. Each ship carried its own capellan (chaplain).

The war with England affected everything going on in Alta California. The base at San Blas was redirected to saving Manila, and many of the most experienced pilots and sailors were transferred there. There were certainly no supply ships for Alta California in 1781, and none have been identified for 1780. By 1782, resupply

of Alta California was given equal priority to supporting Manila, and supply ships again show up in mission records. The focus of San Blas on Manila caused the Spanish leaders to push the development of an overland route to Alta California through Sonora, across the Colorado, then on to San Gabriel. The Yuma fortified mission/pueblos were poorly planned and hastily established, and the result was the Yuma Massacre. The fact that the Great Expedition of 1781 got through at all is remarkable. By 1782, it was clear the overland route was not viable and that supply ships from San Blas were the only way to support the colony. By 1786, Alta California was nearly self-supporting; and San Blas activities shifted to further exploration voyages by Martinez and Lopez de Haro, Malaspina, and Quimper, and to supporting the final Spanish outpost at Nootka.

While some of the officers of the various ships are known from naval records, most of the names of sailors, artisans, ship boys, and cabin boys are known from * confirmations and other mission records of Alta California. Each visit to Alta California was a time of great rejoicing to the people there. They received news from home, supplies for the year, and hope for better things to come. The captains of each vessel saw to it that each of his men who had not been confirmed visited Father Serra's church for this ceremony. The sponsors, or padrinos, were shipmates or ship officers. Sometimes, ship officers were padrinos for baptisms for any children, Spanish or Indian, recently born. These records give a beginning list of those who served between 21 June 1779 and 3 Sep 1784. The confirmation records are especially helpful as they gave birthplaces, parents if the person was single, wife if married, for each of those confirmed. (LDS Microfilm: #0944282, various items by Thomas Workman Temple, II, and Maria Northrop). An example of a confirmation record is #461 on 14 Jul 1782 at San Carlos (Monterey) for Monsieur Joseph Meu, pilot, single, Frenchman, native of Morian, son of Matharen Meu and Theresa Ribal, Capt. Eschavarria, from the frigate *Favorita*, sponsor.

Wartime activities began during the Arteaga and Bodega Expedition. By Feb 1779, the Spanish had learned of the voyages of English Captain James Cook in the Pacific and of his possible excursions into Spanish territory along the Northwest Coast. (Actually, Cook had anchored his two ships, the *Resolution* and the *Discovery* in Nootka Sound, which Cook had named Friendly Cove, and made local observations for one month. Cook left there in 1778 and headed north into Alaskan waters until blocked by ice. He then turned south and went back to the Sandwich Islands, where he was killed.) The San Blas port outfitted two armed frigates, the *Princesa* and the *Favorita*, to explore the northern reaches of Spanish territory and to capture Capt. Cook if they found him in Spanish waters. They apparently sailed directly as far north as latitude 60 degrees, roughly the latitude of Juneau, Alaska, then worked their way south along the coast, stopping to take possession at several points and looking in vain for Captain Cook. (Ref: Sanchez, Joseph P. Spanish Bl:ecoats - The Catalonian Volunteers in Northwestern New Spain, 1767-1810, Chapter 6, pp 71-72. This author refers to Warren Cook: Flood Tide of Empires: Spain and the Pacific Northwest, p 93). By July 1779, the frigates were back in San Francisco Bay, where they mapped part of the bay which had been explored but not

mapped. They also had to stop so those who had come down with scurvy could recover. Eight had died on the *Princesa*. In early October, an overland courier brought news of the War with England. Anticipating hostilities on the high seas, the frigates hastily departed for San Blas on 30 Oct 1779. (An incidental note for navy buffs is that Capt. Cook discovered on his Pacific voyages that he could prevent scurvy by giving each sailor some fresh lime juice each day. To this day, English sailors are called "limeys.")

Officers of the *Princesa* were Lt Ignacio de Arteaga, Expedition leader and ship captain; Ensign Fernando Quiros y Miranda, second officer; Juan Garcia, surgeon; Jose Camacho, pilot; and Juan Pantoja, second pilot. Officers of the *Favorita* were Lt Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra, captain; Ensign Francisco Mourelle de la Rua, second officer; Mariano Nunez Esquivel, surgeon; Jose Canizares, pilot; and Juan Bautista Aguirre, second pilot. Names of crew members and casualties have not been found.

The *Santiago* also made a supply trip to Monterey and San Francisco in July/Aug 1779, and several of its officers served as godfathers at the baptisms of native Indians on 6 July at San Francisco. Still others were confirmed at Monterey at the San Carlos Mission by Father Serra on 8 and 10 August. The officers and men listed were Estevan Jose Martinez, captain; Jose Tovar, pilot; Gervasio Sanchez, surgeon; Marcos de Aguirre, second officer; Manuel de Esparza, carpenter; Jose Marian Julian, apprentice carpenter; Domingo de Huertas, 1st caulker; Jaime Pellicer, 2nd caulker; Juan Morando, artilleryman; and the following crewmen: Antonio Bausa; Jose Candelario; Jose Maria Cysneros*; Jose Antonio Machuca; Dionesio Medina; Carlos de Ortega; Jose Fructuoso de la Pena*; Jose Miguel de los Reyes; Pedro de los Rios; Jose Antonio Rodriguez; Clemente Soto; Vicente Tallado; and Basilio Victor*. (Those shown with an asterisk were listed as married in their confirmation records.)

In the visit of the *Princesa* and the *Favorita* to Monterey in July and August, 1782, the following were noted in confirmation records: Estevan Jose Martinez, captain of the *Princesa*; Juan Augustin de Echavarria, captain of the *Favorita*; and the following from the two ships: Francisco Antonio Arias; Antonio Bausa; Guillermo Beltran; Josef Francisco Beltran; Juan Francisco Bolanos; Juan Antonio Bueno*; Mariano Francisco Buenaventura; Antonio Candulla; Miguel Choneyayava/Choncamava; Ignacio de la Cruz; Juan Antonio de la Cruz*; Gravasio de la Cruz, cabin boy; Pascal de la Cruz; Serafin de Dios; Jose Tomas de Estrella/Estrada*; Jose Francisco Flores; Juan Gallardo; Juan Jose Garcia; Philipe de Guevara; Jose Gonzalez; Josef Eusebio Gonzalez; Antonio Hermenegildo; Juan Francisco de Inote; Salvador Jose; Pedro Julian; Joaquin Lopez; Joseph Meu, pilot; Alonzo Moreno; Jose Manuel Munguia; Juan Lopez de Narvaez; Jacinto Navarro; Juan Francisco de Ochea; Andres Isidro Parada; Diego Pena/Pons; Jose Ramirez*; Juan Bernardo Ramirez; Jose Ramos; Pedro Ramos; Pedro Roy; Pedro Jose de Salazar; Domingo de los Santos; Luis Silvero de Tapia; Josef Tovar, pilot; and Celedonio Varran.

VIII Seeking Sailor Ancestors

In the visit of 26 Jul 1783 by the *San Carlos (El Filipino)* to Monterey, the following were noted in San Carlos confirmation records: Marcos Aguirre; Domingo Amador; Ignacio Vicente Barrera; Basilio Brito; Cosmo Cardena; Jose Anastacio Cardenas; Bernardino Chrisanto; Antonio de la Cruz; Juan Bernardo dela Cruz; Pedro Czaxmote; Juan Diego; Thomas de Estrada; Ignacio Francisco; Juan Francisco Fuentes; Francisco Gomez; Josef Gomez; Antonio Ledesme; Juan Antonio Machuca; Juan Morando; Juan Pantoja y Arriaga; Jose Ricardo Quintero; Isidro Rosalio; Luis Antonio dela Pena; Pablo Roig/Roy; Joaquin de los Santos; Jose Geronimo de Silva; Manuel de Torres; Josef Velez del Valle; and Antonio Valls. A record for 7 June 1783 shows Juan Bautista Aguirre, pilot, captain of the *Favorita*; Fernando Campuzano, carpenter; and Diego Murino, caulker. This ship visited Santa Barbara and San Diego.

Other Spanish naval officers associated with San Blas may have been in service there or elsewhere during the war period. These officers include: Juan Manuel de Ayala; Jacinto Caamano; Juan Carrasco; Diego Choquet; Vicente Doz; Francisco Eliza; Cristobal Espinosa; Salvador Fidalgo; Manuel Antonio Flores; Jose Bustamente y Guerra; Gonzalo Lopez de Haro; Bruno de Hezeta; Alejandro Malaspina; Jose Martinez y Zayas; Salvador Medina; Esteban Mondofia; Jose Maria Narvaez; Juan Perez; Cayatano Valdez; Salvador Melendez Valdes; Josef Antonio Vasquez; and Jose Verdia. (Michael E. Thurman, The Naval Department of San Blas: New Spain's Bastion for Alta California and Nootka, 1769-1798, Glendale, CA, The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1967).

CANavPat, 21 Apr 1998.

(The above list of California naval participants in Spain's War with England has never been developed or published previously. It will possibly be published in the future by the California SAR in its California Compatriot.)

Most of us do not realize how the death of 55 to 95 people in July, 1781, changed the destiny of California and the United States. When we are confronted with the phrase, "the Yuma Massacre," we ask: "Who killed whom?" Then we ask, "Isn't Yuma in Arizona?" or "What has Yuma to do with California and its romantic history of missions, pueblos, and ranchos?" There are answers in the history of the Spanish war with England from 1779 until 1783, while Spain was supporting the American Colonies in our Revolutionary War.

When Spain determined it would settle Alta California to prevent encroachment from England (or any other European Power), it had to send people by sea or over the dry mountainous spine of Baja California. Either way was perilous. Any map clearly showed a shorter way overland through the Sonoran desert, over the Colorado River, then past the California desert, then over the coastal mountains to the Pacific. But no one knew whether or not it could be done. Then Captain Juan Bautista de Anza proposed and carried out an exploratory trip in 1774. He hurried back to Mexico, was promoted to Lt. Col., and was then given permission and funding to recruit for settlers and soldiers to fortify and settle the great San Francisco Bay, which the Portola Expedition had discovered in 1769 and which had been explored in 1775.

Lt Col Anza successfully let 240 people and 1050 animals across the deserts in 1775/76 and into San Gabriel, then on to Monterey and the San Francisco Bay. He had doubled the population of people and livestock in California in one trip. When he went back to Mexico to continue this colonization, he was promoted to Governor of New Mexico and others took over. Key to Anza's success was his assiduous cultivation of

IX-A Yuma Massacre

friendship with the Yuma Indians, a powerful tribe which controlled the lower Colorado. He even took a local chief to Mexico City on his way back from California. This chief accepted Christianity, was baptized as Chief Salvador Palma, loaded with gifts, and promised missions for his people. But, without Anza's driving force, the missions were not established until 1780. Anza had also proposed a Presidio for the area.

Those who took over from Anza decided on a more economical approach than the traditional presidio, pueblo, and mission way. They would establish fortified mission/pueblos near the friendly Yuma rancherias, and by example, encourage them to accept Christianity and Spanish culture. (There had been severe criticism of the traditional approach as it had failed after a century to christianize more than a handful of the nomadic pagan tribes of the northern borderlands.)

The first mission/pueblo, Purisima Conception de Maria was established in 1780, and the second, 12 miles away, San Pedro y San Pablo, a little later. The settlers arrived late in the season, brought no gifts, and had to be fed and supported by the Yumas. These settlers building the mission/towns faced the heat, the shortages of food, and the incessant labor of construction. They knew their day by day problems, but they had little regard for the strategic importance of their location. They took over the best Yuma land for the missions and their own cultivation. When the Yumas objected to this, and to working for the Spanish, they were whipped, put in stocks, or otherwise severely punished. Yet, Chief Palma kept his people under control, promising that the future would bring the gifts of civilization he had seen in Mexico City.

Meanwhile, Spain had declared war on England, and fortifying California with another Presidio at Santa Barbara and another Pueblo at Los Angeles, moved up to top

IX-A Yuma Massacre

priority. Captain Fernando Javier Rivera y Moncado was sent to Sinaloa to recruit settlers and soldiers with families. He sent the settlers (for Los Angeles) over to Loreto, thence north through Baja California; and they arrived at San Gabriel in July, 1781.

Then he recruited soldiers for the new Presidio at Santa Barbara and successfully moved them and their families across the Sonoran desert to the Yuma settlements. He, also, had no gifts for the Yumas. Instead, he needed their forage and food. He sent on ahead the soldiers and families for Santa Barbara, and they arrived at San Gabriel Mission in August, 1781.

Captain Rivera stayed behind with a few soldiers to prepare most of the livestock for crossing the California desert. He let the livestock eat the Yuma wild grass fields, then moved across the river to let the stock eat the mesquite along the river banks. (The wild grasses and mesquite beans were the winter supplies for the Yumas.) With their best corn, squash, and melon fields taken by the settlers, and their winter food fast disappearing, the Yumas rebelled, led by the same Chief Palma who had been Anza's true friend.

On July 17 and 18, 1781, the Yumas completely demolished the two mission/pueblos, killing all priests, soldiers, and settlers they could find, and taking captive 74 women and children. The next day, they crossed the river and killed Captain Rivera and all his men. In all, they killed about 55 men and 40 women, but 5 men escaped to get back to Sonora with their report. We know the names of most of those killed, but we know the families of only those who were with Capt. Rivera from California presidios.

Retribution was soon to come, with Lt Col Pedro Fages leading with his

IX-A Yuma Massacre

Catalonian Volunteers and supporting presidial troops from Arizona and Sonora. He was not able to engage the Yumas, now *mounted* and evasive. He was able to ransom most of the captives. To get help, he then led an expedition of 38 men, with livestock, through the Yuma nation, across the desert, and on to San Gabriel, arriving there in early 1782. That year, in September, another punitive expedition, from both Sonora and California, had little more success. Still another expedition in 1783 was able to kill numerous Yumas, but the tribe remained in control of the lower Colorado.

By then the war with England was over, and pressure to settle Alta California subsided. Developing the land route to California was less important than other problems of the Northern frontier. California became a coastal province, supported from San Blas, with only a few outposts more than 20 miles from water. The colony gradually became self-sufficient and expanded from within its own population base of about 250 families of Spanish/Mexican origin.

Several historians has asked "what if" questions. What if the Anza-Yuma relationship had persisted and California had been fully settled? (It would have been impossible for a few Americans to take it over.) What if Mexican entrepreneurs had pushed up the inland rivers and discovered gold? (One can only speculate on what the population mix and nationality of California would be today.)

Perhaps, as one author suggests, we should thank the Yumas for protecting their homeland. Their actions channeled subsequent events in such a way that the U. S. vastly benefited. In reality, we honor the soldiers who fought the Yumas. Perhaps we have it wrong, as the Yumas actually held the land and controlled the Colorado River crossing sites until the U. S. Army forced them into submission and took over their historic

IX-A Yuma Massacre

activities along the Colorado River.

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YumaMas1.doc, 28 June 1998, Granville W. and N. C. Hough

IX-B. SAR SEEKS DESCENDANTS OF YUMA MASSACRE OF 1781

The combined mission-pueblos among the Yumas near the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers were established in late 1780. La Purisima Conception was first established, and shortly the second, San Pedro y San Pablo, followed a few miles away. For many reasons, the Yumas believed they were being victimized and rose up in rebellion in July 1781. They killed the priests, settlers, and soldiers for the two settlements, then killed those who remained with Captain Fernando Javier de Rivera y Moncada from the great Expedition of 1781 (to settle Los Angeles and establish Santa Barbara Presidio).

The soldiers of the mission-pueblos who were killed were: Ensign Santiago Islas; Sergeant Jose/Juan de la Vega; Corporals: Juan Miguel Palomino; Pascual Rivera; Soldiers: Pedro Burquez; Gabriel/Javier Diaz; Manuel Duarte; Juan Gallardo; Justo Grijalva; Gabriel Luque; Jose Ignacio Martinez; Juan Martinez; Cayetano Mesa; Bernardo Morales; Gabriel Romero; Faustino Sallalla; Matias de la Vega; and Ignacio Zamora. Those soldiers who escaped were: Jose Reyes Pacheco; Miguel Antonio Romero; and Pedro Solares. All or nearly all of these soldiers had families, none now known. (Ref: Bancroft, Vol 1:359, "Pueblo Missions of the Rio Colorado," History of California.)

Those killed from the Expedition were Captain Fernando Javier de Rivera y Moncada; Sergeant Juan Jose Robles; Nicolas Beltran; Pablo Victoriano Cervantes; Joaquin Espinosa; Carlos Gallegos; and Francisco Pena. Others who died during the time period, possibly some in the Yuma Massacre, were Juan Angel Amarillas; Antonio Espinosa; Joaquin Lopez; Manuel Caneda; Joaquin Guerrero; Jose M. Guerrero; and Rafael Marquez. (Ref: Bancroft, op cit, p 363. This list was taken from Provincial State Papers, Benecia Military Toma III, pp 10, 22).

Recruits who were killed at Yuma were Ascencio Alvarez; Francisco Castro; Manuel Diaz; Antonio Pardo; and Josef Quijas. (Provincial State Papers, Benecia Military Toma II, pp 60-63.)

Shortly after the revolt, Cpl Pasqual Bailon and a party of nine soldiers and two settlers reached the river with supplies and livestock from San Gabriel. The whole party was killed. From the other direction two soldiers were sent from Altar to the Colorado, and they, too, disappeared.

In August, the news of the massacre reached San Gabriel and Ensign Cayetano Limon and eight soldiers went to determine what had happened. He reached the Colorado and left his livestock and two soldier guards among some apparently friendly Indians. He went on and found where Cpl Bailon's party had been killed, then found the ruins of Mission Concepcion, with its dead bodies. He was then attacked and fought off the Indians, but his son was wounded. He returned to recover his livestock but found only the dead bodies of his two soldiers. He managed to get back to San Gabriel. Names of his soldiers, other than his son, are not known. In Feb 1782, Gov. Felipe de Neve of

IX-B Seeking Descendants

Alta California sent Lt Jose Velasquez and 12 men and an interpreter to the area to help attack the Yumas, but it arrived too late. Names of this group are not known.

Soldiers listed at the San Gabriel Mission from the Sonora Presidios were Ygnacio Lauro and Mateo de Soto. Listed without caption as of 24 Oct 1781 at San Gabriel were 16 soldiers, possibly from the contingent of recruits sent by Capt. Rivera to Loreto, thence on to California. Others have suggested these persons were from the Sonoran escort. They were: Josef Acuna; Guadalupe Alvarado; Andres Bojorquez; Josef Chamarro; Vicente Frias; Diego de Leon; Andres Martinez; Josef Domingo Mesa; Valentin Montano; Juan de Dios Murietta; Custodio Ocha; Xavier Romero; Mateo de Soto; Juan Ygnacio Valencia; Juan de Dios Villasenor; and Juan Josef Xelayal. Another list showing most of the above had additional recruit names of Gaspar Lopez; Juan Norberto Mejia; Pedro Jose Mejia; Javier Sepulveda; and Jose Maria Valarde.

The largest number of soldiers ever involved in California military operations involved three separate attempts to subdue the Yumas. Lt Col Pedro Fages led the Colorado River Expedition of 1781/82 and recovered some of the captives. He was joined by Captain Pedro Fueros; Sgt Juan Noriega; Sgt Miguel Palacios, Sgt Miguel Rivera; Sgt Gaspar Tovar; and Ensign Don Manuel Antonio Arbizu and 100 soldiers from the Presidios of Arizona and Sonora. The SAR seeks the names of these soldiers and descriptions of their families.

Then, in 1781/82, Fages led a group of 38 soldiers, with 140 animals, through the Yuma country and on to San Gabriel to get help from Alta California. In the fall of 1782, Lt Col Felipe de Neve and Fages led an expedition against the Yumas from both Sonora and CA. The Yumas withdrew from the area and there was little action. The names of the soldiers from Arizona and Sonora in this expedition are needed.

In 1783, still another expedition from Sonora with 108 men under Capt Jose Antonio Romeu attacked the Yumas and killed as many as 200, but did not subdue them. The names of the soldiers in this expedition would be very helpful to the SAR.

Yumakil2, 28 June 1998.

X. Seeking Donors

X. CALIFORNIA'S DONATIONS TO 1779-1783 WAR WITH ENGLAND

It is well known among historians that King Carlos III on 17 August 1780 asked all his "free vassals in America" to make a contribution to defray expenses of the War with England. This message was heard in California and the rest of New Spain, just as it was heard in the West Indies, South America, and all other Spanish lands of America. From Arispe, Sonora, on 12 August 1781, Commandante General Theodore de Croix of the Northern Provinces of New Spain notified Fray Serra of the terms of this Royal Order. Fray Serra then notified the missions. Each Spanish citizen over 18 was to contribute 2 pesos (or Spanish dollars) and each Indian neophyte over 18 was to contribute 1 peso. At the time, this would have been equivalent to a week's pay.

(It is not clear how de Croix's message got to Fray Serra. There were no supply ships or packetboats, whatsoever, to Alta California in 1781. The courier passage from Sonora to San Gabriel had been closed in July, 1781, by the Yuma uprising, though de Croix had not learned of this disaster when he prepared the letter. It is most likely the message was carried by Lt Col Pedro Fages when he was sent to Alta California to get help to subdue the Yumas and reopen the passage. In this case the message reached San Gabriel 26 Mar 1782 and was sent from there to Monterey. The only other courier path was south to San Blas, then across the Gulf of California to Loreta, then up the Baja Peninsula, a long and dangerous wilderness trek. In 1781, there was indeed one supply trip to Loreta in the frigate "Favorita" under Juan Pantoja, but the timing of this trip has not been recovered. If the message followed this route, it would have arrived late in 1781 or early 1782.)

The message was clearly in Alta California in 1782, where Fray Serra and Governor Felpe de Neve managed the collections of the donations so that everyone paid. Each Presidio therefore developed a roster of its soldiers for 1782, although the records do not indicate the rosters were simply to record donations. Each mission was to draw up a padron of all the Indians eighteen years and older within its jurisdiction, along with an account of the produce turned over to the governor and sold by him for cash. This was the only way to do it as the colony operated on a barter economy and the Indians had no money at all. So the contributions were not in currency as we know it but in accounting records which were converted into cash after the records were received and approved in Mexico.

We can also accurately fix the timing of the contributions to the year 1782 because Governor de Neve made up the deficit of contributions, and he left Alta California with Lt Col Fages in the fall of 1782 to attack the Yumas. Governor de Neve did not return as he was promoted to become Inspector General of the Internal Provinces while on the campaign, and he proceeded on to that post in Northern Mexico. A few months later, he replaced Theodore de Croix as Commandante General. Also, as Santa Barbara Presidio and Mission San Buenaventura each contributed, and each was founded in 1782, it seems they could only have done so by late summer. In the fall of 1782, San Diego and San Juan Capistrano were still requesting relief from the contribution. When Governor de Neve made up the deficit of contributions from various installations, he

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probably covered San Diego and San Juan Capistrano, expecting to be reimbursed later; however, no such expectation has been identified in the records.

So, by late 1782, the contributions from the missions had been arranged in the accounts so that, when he received and approved them, the Procurator in Mexico City could make the actual cash contribution to the War fund. If, as Bancroft indicates, all the funds went to Commandante General Theodore de Croix, Governor de Neve probably took them, along with all other dispatches, when he went in September to supervise the joint military operations against the Yumas. When de Neve learned he was to become Inspector General, he went on to Northern Mexico and did not return to California.

When de Croix announced on 7 Dec 1782 that the amount of the collections was \$4216, this differed from the California records which showed \$2683. Bancroft indicated the difference was made up by Governor de Neve, and it is possible this difference was part of the negotiations between de Croix and de Neve when de Neve turned over the Governorship of California and became Inspector General of the Internal Provinces. In just a few months, de Neve became Commandante General of the Internal Provinces. The records could have gone on to Mexico City in Dec 1782 or early 1783. If, however, the accounts were actually sent on the last packetboat to leave Alta California in 1782, they would have arrived first at San Blas; and from there, sent overland to Mexico City, probably arriving there in early 1783. Then, after studying the accounts, the Procurator could have converted them into cash for the war fund some time in 1783.

Actually, some contributions were made in California in 1784, noted by Fray Serra as a year after the war was over. These 15 pesos in the accounts were for 15 neophyte Indians who had run away and were not present when the first records were made. They had been captured and returned to the missions, so the fathers believed they should be included in the contribution records. This scrupulous accounting leaves no doubt that all the contributions were made in good faith, and that such contributions throughout the Spanish dominions helped the American Colonies in the overall fight with England. On 1 July 1784, a few weeks before his death, Fray Serra mentioned an envelope entitled: "Reports, Inventories, and Census List of San Gabriel Mission," which he had received; so a census list was certainly made for San Gabriel, but the period which it covered was not noted. It had to be 1783 or 1782.

The timing of the Alta California contributions relative to world events may be of interest. We forget today that Alta California was one year behind in world events, and six months behind in Mexico events. It vied with Manila to be the end of the Spanish world. We may note that the virtual end of hostilities in the American Colonies was when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown on 19 Oct 1781, well before the request for contributions was received in Alta California. The preliminary articles of peace between the American Colonies and England were signed 30 Nov 1782, before General de Croix announced on 7 Dec 1782 the amount collected to be \$4,216. Hostilities between Spain and England ceased in January, 1783, after a treaty was signed at Versailles, probably before the accounts could reach Mexico City and be converted to cash for the war fund. The only remaining major action before the general peace treaty of 3 Sep 1783 was a

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naval battle between the English and French in the Indian Ocean in July. No Spanish or Americans were involved.

There seems to be no utility in tracing the funds beyond the time they left Alta California in late 1782. They were probably used to pay debts caused by the war. So, like Andrew Jackson's battle and victory at New Orleans in 1815, the Alta California contributions were made carefully and faithfully; but they had no effect on the war, which was already over. (It is also likely Felipe de Neve was never reimbursed for any funds he advanced to cover the shortages in contributions. He died as Commandante General of the Internal Provinces in 1786 and left no wife nor children.)

What is of interest today is finding the lists of Indian neophytes who were over 18 at each mission. This would give a valuable record for genealogists working on California Indian ancestry. The list of pobladores who contributed would also be of interest. It is possible these lists could also be used to support applications by descendants to join historical societies. Because of the way the contributions were handled, the records are most likely in the financial accounts for each mission, presidio, and pueblo for 1782, 1783, and 1784. It seems that very few of these accounts have been translated and published; indeed, few may survive. Some are at the Santa Barbara Mission Archives, some are in the Bancroft Library at UC Berkeley, and some have been filmed by the LDS. Others may be in records of the Commandantes General of the Provincias Internas of New Spain. Herein lies an opportunity for someone fluent in Spanish to make a scholarly reputation.

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XI. Ranchos

XI. RETIRED CA SOLDIERS DEVELOPED THE RANCHOS

The National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has a specific interest in the Spanish soldiers who served during the 1779-1783 War with England, while Spain was ally to the American Colonies through her Bourbon Family Alliance with France. Coincidentally, these were the same soldiers who, after retiring, developed the California ranchos which became the mainstay of the pre-American California economy. Just how did this come about?

The concept of Spanish borderland development was to push forward with presidios, missions, and pueblos. The presidios were to provide order and protection, so the missions could christianize the natives, then the pueblos could bring them into agriculture and the Spanish way of life. The soldiers of the presidios could either bring their own families or they could marry natives, but they were expected to settle into the pueblos after retiring. The natives would give up their tribal customs and live near the missions until they learned new and better ways of living. Then they would become full Spanish citizens, enjoying all its benefits under the law. It did not work out this way at all in California.

The Indians did not have individual ownership of land, but they did have tribal areas for land use. The missions took over their best and most productive land as they were built near the largest Indian settlements. The presidios were established by necessity where they could defend harbors and, at the same time, protect the missions. They did have to have grazing land for their horse herds. The pueblos were developed in California late, and the pobladores were specifically chosen from less fortunate families who had not done well in their home villages. They were recruited and paid to settle, and depended on government support. There was no money economy, so they had little incentive to develop the resources around them beyond their own food supplies. They were supposed to farm the land and grow enough food to support the presidios; actually, the missions had to provide food for both the presidios and the pueblos.

The missions took the lead in introducing irrigation, growing crops, establishing vineyards, and raising livestock. However, their effort was focused on making their missions more attractive to the Indians than their previous semi-nomadic life responding to the food cycle. The missions bartered as little as possible with the presidios and the pueblos. Relationships were never good among the groups. Fray Serra went all the way to Mexico City to get Pedro Fages removed as military commander (and governor) in 1774. Fages had a vision of California peopled by Spanish and Mexicans with their own economy. He had little in common with Serra's preoccupations with the Indians and the Franciscan order.

After he was removed from Alta California, Fages went to Mexico City where he wrote and published the first definitive description of California, its regions, and its possibilities. This work is still a standard reference.

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He clearly understood Alta California better than anyone else of his time, including Fray Serra. By 1782, he was back in California as its governor and chief proponent for its development. After Fray Serra's death 28 Aug 1784, Fages initiated the rancho period, which eventually led to the demise of the missions. The church never again had the dominance over the military it exercised under Serra.

Fages started in a modest way by testing his authority to give land use permits. The Spanish crown held title to all land, but permission could be given to persons to use specific areas of land until the death of the permittee. There had been a 1775 permit to retired soldier Manuel Butron (1727-1793) for 140 varas near the Carmel Mission. This was more of a garden plot, and Butron did not use it very long. It did establish a precedent, and it carried out the promise given to soldiers who came to California that they would be assigned land if they married native women. Manuel Butron had been a Catalonian Volunteer who had married a neophyte at San Carlos and had settled there. He had been allowed to stay in California when the Catalonian Volunteers were reassigned in 1774 to Tepic in Mexico.

Fages selected three retired soldiers who had served him well at the San Diego Presidio and gave them certain areas for raising horses and cattle. To Juan Jose Dominguez (1736-1809) he assigned over 75,000 acres later called Rancho San Pedro. It stretched from Wilmington to Compton to Redondo Beach. To Jose Maria Verdugo (1751-1831), he assigned 36,000 acres later called Rancho San Rafael, covering Glendale, Eagle Rock, and the eastern part of Burbank. To Manuel Nieto (1748-1804) he assigned Rancho La Zanja, or Rancho Los Nietos, 150,000 acres along the San Gabriel River from Long Beach to San Gabriel. His assignments were approved in 1786, and the families of the permittees soon moved to their areas and began developing them. About 1785, Francisco Reyes (1749-1809) received Rancho Encino at San Fernando, which he held until 1797 when the San Fernando Mission was established and took it from him. Francisco Reyes had served at Monterey and the mission at San Luis Obispo before he retired to Los Angeles.

The ranchos raised horses for the Presidios, and cattle for hides and tallow. They traded the hides and tallow to the missions, which retained the right to trade with visiting ships. Soon the Indians wanted to work at the ranchos rather than the missions. In 1795, Fray Vicente Santa Maria complained bitterly that the Indians were fond of the pueblo of Los Angeles and the ranchos of the Reyes, Mariano Verdugo, and the Zanjos. He said that on the ranchos, the Indians could wear shoes, sombreros, and blankets, and serve as muleteers to the settlers and ranchers. (p 177, "California History," The California Historical Society Quarterly, Summer/Fall, 1997). The Indian preference is no surprise, when one considers the stocks, whipping posts, and strict discipline of the missions. On ranchos, the Indians soon became superb vaqueros, and they had no further yearning for the mission life.

There was no great rush to get land grants, as the life was not easy, and the land would be lost or redivided at death. A retired soldier could live on his pension if his needs were modest enough and if he could get a garden plot in the pueblo grants. He

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could also occupy public land no one else was using with considerable impunity. This seems to have happened near Monterey and Los Angeles by 1795. Gradually, it became clear that the rancho experiment would work, and that the land would more or less stay in the same family. There were numerous official permits by 1795 as well as some which seemed to be merely taking over unused public land. These clustered near the Presidios or pueblos on land not being used by the missions.

The area of Rancho San Pedro had been explored by Juan Jose Dominguez, Mateo Rubio, and Felipe Talamantes, prior to Dominguez requesting permission to use it. Dominguez built his adobe home on the Northeast slope of Dominguez Hill, where there was a good water supply. Dominguez never had a family in Alta California, so he made his friends Mateo Rubio and Felipe Talamantes stewards or mayordomos of his ranch. In his will, made 3 days before he died 24 Jan 1809, Dominguez gave half his cattle and mules to his nephew, Cristobal Dominguez, and half to the three children of Mateo Rubio. The rancho was not mentioned, and this may have reflected Dominguez' understanding it was his only for his lifetime. It was 13 years before Cristobal Dominguez could get title. By then, the southern part of the rancho had been lost to Jose Delores Sepulveda as Rancho Palos Verdes and what remained was called Dominguez Rancho. By 1825, Cristobal had died; and his sons took over the Rancho, moved to it, and became prominent developers. Dominguez descendants still hold some property rights in the area. Mateo Rubio served at San Diego after 1778, but settled in Los Angeles by 1793. His wife was said to be daughter of Juan Jose Dominguez with an Indian woman of Mission Santa Gertrudis in Baja California. She had died in 1802, and was not mentioned when the livestock was willed to her children.

The huge Nieto grant was divided into five parts for Nieto's heirs, with his son Juan Jose Nieto receiving 28,500 acre Rancho Los Alamitos, which survives today as a 7.5 acre public historic site overlooking Long Beach at Bixby Hill Road, Long Beach, CA. It has the adobe ranch house of 1800, which is the oldest dwelling in Southern California, four acres of lush gardens, and five barns from more recent times. Nieto's daughter, Manuela, received the 27,000 acre Rancho Los Cerritos, which was eventually bought in 1843 by the Massachusetts-born Mexican citizen John Temple. Temple built the two-story adobe hacienda in 1844 and made it his ranching headquarters. Today the house and grounds are a public museum at 4600 Virginia Road, Long Beach. The part called Rancho Gertrudis was regranted to Juan P. Ontiveros, who had served at Monterey.

Jose Maria Verdugo had served at Monterey after 1772, and he lived long enough to enjoy and develop his rancho. In 1808, he was listed on the Rancho San Joaquin de Cauenga with his second wife and children. He was under the Mission San Fernando Rey de Espana for church jurisdiction. Ignacio Randon and wife were with him.

By 1795, Jose Marie Soberanes (1753-1803) and Joaquin Castro (a San Jose poblador) had a rancho near Monterey at Buena Vista. Soberanes had come in 1769 with Portola, then had served at Monterey.

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Jose Manuel Boronda (1750-1826) by 1795 was using the small Rancho Tucho in Monterey County near Castroville, which was granted to him and Blas Martinez in 1835. Boronda had been a carpenter, soldier, and teacher at San Francisco and Monterey. His school at Monterey was called Tularcitos. He built the first adobe casa outside the Presidio walls in 1817.

Bernardo Heredia (1750-1805) and Juan Padilla (1747-1812) in 1795 were using the 1 square mile Rancho Cupadero in Monterey County near Monterey. Heredia had served at Monterey and Padilla at San Diego.

Antonio Montano in 1795 held one-half league near Monterey, known as Bajada a Huerta Vieja. He had served at Monterey. Antonio Buelno (1754-1821) held 3/4 league near Monterey known as Canada de Huerta Vieja. He had served at Monterey. Eugenio Rosalio was using Rancho Mesa de Polvora near Monterey, and he had also served at Monterey.

In 1795, Jose Francisco Ortega (1734-1798) received a permit to use 6 leagues at Gaviota in Santa Barbara County, granted later in 1834 to Antonio Maria Ortega. Ortega had a distinguished career from 1755 at Loreto. He was a sergeant scout and pathfinder for the 1769 Expedition, discovered San Francisco Bay, was founder and Commandante of Santa Barbara, then served in Baja California. He retired at brevet Captain in 1795.

In 1795, a use permit was granted for 15 leagues in Ventura and Los Angeles counties to Pico individuals, Francisco Javier, Miguel, and Patricio, sons of Santiago Pico. In 1802, the land was held by Luis Pena and Santiago Pico (1732-1815). Santiago Pico had come with Anza, then served at San Francisco and San Diego. Pena has served at Santa Barbara. The three original Picos got a grant in 1821, and it was regranted in 1842 to Manuel and Patricio Pico. This was Rancho Jan Jose de Gracia de Simi, covering Simi Valley. In 1808, this rancho was under jurisdiction of Mission San Fernando. Families on it were Luis Pena, Luis Lugo, Felipe Cortes, and Patricio Pico.

In 1795, Rancho Portezuela in Los Angeles County at Universal City was assigned to Mariano de la Luz Verdugo (1746-1822) but it was abandoned by 1810. Mariana de la Luz Verdugo had served at Loreto until 1769, then at San Diego and Monterey. He settled at Los Angeles after retirement, and was mayor there just before his grant.

In 1797 Rancho Pilar in San Mateo County at Pilar Point was assigned to Jose Dario Arguello (1753-1827/28 Mexico), who mentioned in 1798 that El Pilar belonged to Mission Santa Clara. It was granted in 1839 as Corral de Tierra to Francisco Guerrero y Palomares. Jose Dario Arguello came with the Rivera Expedition of 1781, served in CA, was acting governor for some time, then appointed Governor of Baja California. He retired to the mainland of Mexico.

In 1795, Juan Pablo Grijalva (1741-1806) retired from service in San Francisco and San Diego and applied for Rancho Los Flores where Camp Pendleton is now located.

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This 130,000 acre tract was later called Santa Margarita. By the time he brought in livestock and began his house, Mission San Luis Rey was able to take the land, saying it was needed for the mission herds and agriculture. Then Grijalva was able in 1801 to get a permit to use land on the Santa Ana River, where he lived until his death. This was the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, which with his widow's consent, was later granted in 1809 to his son-in-law Jose Antonio Yorba and his grandson Juan Pablo Peralta.

In 1802, Vicente Feliz (1741-1809), formerly the Corporal in charge at Los Angeles, was assigned Rancho Feliz, along Vermont Ave and Feliz Blvd in Los Angeles. Feliz was assigned to San Diego, but he apparently came with the Los Angeles pobladores in 1781 and remained with them until his retirement.

In 1803, Rancho Conejo (or Senora de Altagracia) at Thousand Oaks was assigned to Jose Polanco (1753-1836) and Ignacio Rodriguez (1757/60-1814). Polanco and Rodriguez had both served at Santa Barbara before retiring to Los Angeles.

In 1802, Mariano Castro (1765-1828) was assigned Rancho Animas (or Sitio de la Brea) (or Carnadero) in Santa Clara County south of Gilroy at Carnadero. This was granted to Josefa Romero de Castro in 1835. This may be the same land referred to as Brea occupied in 1803 by Mariano Castro. In 1807, Mariano Castro asked for Rancho Salsipuedes in Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties, 1 mile northeast of Watsonville, but he did not receive it. Castro had served at Monterey.

In 1808/09, Rancho San Isidro in Santa Clara County at Gilroy was assigned to Ignacio Ortega (1764-1829), veteran of Monterey, then granted in 1833 to Quintin Ortega.

In 1809, Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana at Orange in Orange County was assigned to Jose Antonio Yorba (1746-1825) and Juan Pablo Peralta. Yorba was a Catalonian Volunteer who had stayed in Alta California in 1774 because he had married an Indian neophyte. He had then served at Monterey and at San Diego. He died on his rancho and was buried inside the church at Mission San Juan Capistrano. As a widower, he had married the daughter of Juan Pablo Grijalva, who originally had use of the land. (Juan Pablo Peralta was grandson of Grijalva.)

In 1819, Rancho San Jose de Buenos Aires was assigned to Maximo Alanis (1761-1851) and Jose Polanco, and regranted to Alanis in 1843. It covered Westwood and UCLA campus areas. Alanis had come with the escort for the Los Angeles pobladores, then had served at San Diego until his retirement. Alanis died on his rancho.

In 1820, Rancho San Antonio of Alameda County went to Luis Peralta (1760-1851), veteran of Monterey and San Francisco. It included Berkeley, Oakland, and Alameda. This was a large and significant grant, and Luis Peralta lived long enough to enjoy developing it. He was the last veteran from the War with England to die.

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In 1821, Rancho Tularcitos in Santa Clara County northeast of Milpitas went to Jose Higuera (1744-1828), 2 leagues. In 1822, Rancho Llano del Abrevadero of Santa Clara County also went to Jose Higuera. This may be part of, or adjacent to, the same land assigned in 1821. He had served at Monterey.

After the Independence of Mexico from Spain, the laws of 1824 and later allowed ownership of land, rather than assignment for use. Many of those who previously had a use permit then requested and received grants of title. In 1824, Rancho Bolsa de San Cayetano, of Monterey County south of Watsonville, 2 leagues, granted to Ignacio Vicente Ferrer Vallejo, a veteran of Monterey and of several missions. He had retired to San Jose.

By this time, most of the veterans of the 1779-1783 War with England had died, and the land grants went to soldiers who served later. Also, under the 1824 laws, any citizen could file for a grant on unoccupied land. During the later years, foreigners who could see the future value of the land became Mexican citizens so they could file claims.

In 1831, Rancho Dieguito of San Diego County east of Del Mar, was granted provisionally to the family of Jose Miguel Silvas. It seems probable that this was not the veteran Jose Miguel Silvas (1734-1789). In 1840/41, this rancho was granted to someone else.

In 1834, Jose Joaquin Bernal (1762-1837) received the grant for Rancho Theresa.

In 1837, Rancho Paraje de las Virgenes, of Los Angeles County at Agoura, was granted to Jose Maria Dominguez (1765-1847), veteran of Santa Barbara.

It seems the last grant, or regrant, to a veteran of the War with England was to Maximo Alanis in 1843. The soldiers had moved out of the presidios into the ranchos and had done much to make California self-sufficient and somewhat independent of the rest of the world. They were followed by others, and by 1848, the most desirable land in the coastal and nearby inland areas was covered by livestock and some agriculture. California had entered into what some have called its "pastoral period." According to one count, 813 grants were ultimately claimed. Of these, 553 were approved by the U. S. Land Commission, 197 were rejected, and other were withdrawn.

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CArancho, 10 May 98, Granville W. and N. C. Hough

XII. CA time line

XII. CALIFORNIA'S TIME LINE, 1779-1783

1779 Events:

March, 1779. Admiral Hughes left England with a fleet prepared for action in the Pacific.

21 June 1779: King Carlos III declared War against England. California installations included Presidios at San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco, and Loreto. Missions included those of Baja California and San Diego, San Juan Capistrano, San Gabriel, San Luis Obispo, San Carlos, San Antonio, San Francisco, and Santa Clara, and the pueblos of Baja California and San Jose.

Jul 1779. Two armed frigates, the *Princesa* and *Favorita*, returned to San Francisco from the Northern Pacific after exploring and looking for Captain Cook. They mapped part of San Francisco Bay. Crew members took part in baptisms and other events at Mission Dolores.

Jul/Aug 1779. The frigate *Santiago* made a supply visit to Monterey and to San Francisco. Fray Serra confirmed crew members.

Oct, 1779. Word reached the Spanish vessels in San Francisco of impending war with England, and they departed for San Blas.

1780 Events:

1 Jan 1780. Lt Ortega prepared San Diego Garrison list.

Feb 1780-Apr 1781. Capt. Rivera y Moncada commissioned to recruit settlers for a second pueblo of Los Angeles and a fourth Presidio of Santa Barbara. He found most in Sinaloa and gathered livestock and supplies.

25 August 1780. Commandante General de Croix warns Gov. de Neve to take precautions and watch the coast for English Admiral Hughes.

22 September 1780. De Croix warned de Neve to keep the horse herds safely away from the coast to avoid their capture by landing parties.

Fall 1780. The Yuma/Gila mission/pueblos of La Purisima Concepcion and San Pedro y San Paulo were established to protect the Sonora-California passage.

The *San Carlos* and *Princesa* were permanently transferred to Manila. The *Santiago* was sent to Peru to pick up quicksilver. The *Favorita* was drydocked for careening (placing the ship on its side for cleaning, repairing and recaulking).

1781 Events:

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20 Jan 1781. Alfarez Josef Velasquez ordered to bring up the pack animals and supplies from Baja frontier to San Diego. (There were to be no supply ships that year.)

May 1781. Lt Col Pedro Fages led a punitive expedition against the Serra Indians in Sonora.

14 Jul 1781. Soldiers and their families for Santa Barbara Presidio arrived at San Gabriel from Yuma. These were the people recruited by Captain Rivera.

Jul 17/18 1781. Yumas rebelled and demolished the two Yuma mission/pueblos, killing or capturing all. They also killed Capt. Rivera and his contingent. This closed the Sonora/California overland passage.

18 Aug 1781. Contingent of settlers from Loreto arrived at San Gabriel. These were the people recruited by Capt. Rivera for settling Los Angeles.

21 Aug 1781. Alfarez Limon, returning to Sonora from escorting the Santa Barbara soldiers and families, came upon the scene of the Yuma Massacre, was attacked and wounded, lost two men, but managed to get back to San Gabriel with the news.

4 Sep 1781. Official founding date for Los Angeles. The settlers had to remain at San Gabriel while dwellings were built.

Sep 1781. Lt Col Pedro Fages led first expedition against Yumas.

(19 Oct 1781. Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.)

24 Oct 1781. List of pobladores at San Gabriel, plus probable escort soldiers.

30 Oct 1781. Lt Ortega prepared the initial list of soldiers for Santa Barbara Presidio.

4 October 1781. List of 52 recruits at San Gabriel forwarded to Commandante General de Croix, plus five killed at Yuma.

Dec 1781. Packetboat *San Carlos (El Filipino)* on the way to San Blas from the Philippines, stopped to discharge Fray Cambon, who was ill.

1782 Events:

26 Mar 1782. Probable date the 12 Aug 1781 Donation Order arrived at San Gabriel. Fray Serra would have received it a few days later while on the way to San Buenaventura.

31 Mar 1782. Mission San Buenaventura founded.

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15 April 1782. Lt Diego prepared garrison list for Monterey.

21 April 1782. Santa Barbara Presidio founded.

20 May 1782. Lt Zuniga prepared garrison list for San Diego.

1 Jul 1782. Lt Ortega prepared garrison list for Santa Barbara.

Summer 1782. Before the departure of Lt Col de Neve as Governor, he made arrangements for the voluntary contributions to defray war expenses.

31 Aug 1782. Lt Moraga prepared garrison list for San Francisco.

14 Jul 1782. The frigates, *Favorita* and *Santiago* visited Monterey and Fray Serra confirmed crew members.

21 Aug 1782. Lt Col de Neve and Lt Col Fages led forces against the Yumas.

10 Sep 1782. Lt Col de Neve turns over Governorship of CA to Lt Col Fages.

(30 Nov 1782. Preliminary articles of peace signed between American Colonies and England.)

7 Dec 1782. De Croix announced the amount of Alta California contributions to defray expenses of the war with England to be \$4216.

1783 Events:

(Jan 1783. Hostilities between Spain and England ceased, treaty signed at Versailles.)

7 June 1783. The frigate *Favorita* visited Santa Barbara and San Diego. Fray Serra confirmed crew members.

26 Jul 1783. The packet-boat, *San Carlos (El Filipino)* brought supplies and mail to Monterey. Fray Serra confirmed crew members.

(3 Sep 1783. The Peace Treaty was signed in Paris ending the war.)

1784 Events:

Early 1784. California heard that the War with England was officially over.

1 Jul 1784. Fray Serra mentioned that 15 pesos had been contributed to the War fund from Indian neophytes who were absent during the regular collections.

1784. Death of Fray Serra and Commandante General de Neve.

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Previous events which most affected the time line:

1768. San Blas established as a naval support base for settling Alta California and exploring the Northwest Pacific Coast.

1769. Portola brought the first groups to Alta California, establishing San Diego Presidio and Mission and exploring the coast to San Francisco Bay, which his forces discovered and named.

1770. Monterey Presidio and Carmel Mission established.

1771 San Antonio Mission and San Gabriel Missions established.

1772. San Luis Obispo Mission established.

1774. Captain Rivera brought up families and replacements. Captain Anza explored the overland passage from Sonora. Captain Rivera replaced Captain Fages as Acting Governor of Alta California. Ensign Juan Perez explored the Northwest Pacific

1775. Naval expeditions under Hezeta, Ayala, and Bodega followed up on the Perez Expedition and outlined the Northwest Coast and took possession of it for Spain. Ayala explored every part of San Francisco Bay.

1775/76. Captain Anza's colonizing expedition doubled Alta California's Spanish population and livestock. From it, San Francisco Presidio was established in 1776, and the Dolores Mission soon followed. In the south, San Juan Capistrano was established.

1777. San Jose Pueblo and Santa Clara Mission were established.

1778. The Naval Expedition under Arteaga and Bodega set out to explore the northern Pacific and counter Captain Cook and any Russian forces found.

CATimeL, 27 June 1998.

XIII. Specific References

XIII. REFERENCES FOR SPANISH SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR PERIOD

Spain declared war on England 21 June 1779 and continued operations against England until peace was declared 3 Sep 1783. King Carlos III urged his soldiers and sailors to attack the English wherever they were found. During this period, he reinforced the California settlements of New Spain and established the new pueblo of Los Angeles, the new presidio of Santa Barbara, and the new mission at San Buenaventura. The 500 plus soldiers and sailors who served in or for these frontier California settlements were specifically focused on warding off the English claims and advances.

The National Society, Sons of the American Revolution (NSSAR), considers these Spanish soldiers and sailors as allies whose descendants can join the SAR just as descendants of Spanish soldiers on the Southern coast or descendants of other soldiers in the former English colonies on the East Coast. Any descendant from a Spanish soldier or sailor who served during the critical period of 1779-1783 is invited to join. Of the 500 plus soldiers and sailors in California in service during the four year period, wives and/or children of 220 have been identified. By intermarriage, these families include most of the 3000 Spanish/Mexican people in CA in 1822 when Mexico declared Independence from Spain. The soldiers and sailors are listed below with asterisks (*) by those who married or had children. This list is incomplete for both soldiers and sailors.

In the following depictions, the sources of information on each soldier or sailor are given in categories:

1. The assignment during the 1779-1783 time of war: M for Monterey; SB for Santa Barbara; SD for San Diego; SF for San Francisco; SG for San Gabriel; Y for Yuma; and L for Loreto. Sailor assignments are indicated by F for the frigate *Favorita*, P for the frigate *Princesa*, S for the frigate *Santiago*, SnCr for the packetboat *San Carlos*, SCEF for the packetboat *San Carlos, El Filipino*. The actual references are:
 - a. Bill Mason, "The Garrisons of San Diego Presidio, 1770-1794," in Journal of San Diego History, Vol 24, #4(Fall 1978):398-424.
 - b. "Garrison List for Monterey Presidio, 1782," from the Northrop California Collection, LDS film #1421704, item 12, pp 198-199 (copied from Eldredge papers of the Bancroft Library, UC Berkeley).
 - c. "Garrison List for San Francisco Presidio, 1782, copied from the Eldredge papers of the Bancroft Library by Rudicindi Ann Lo Buglio (source, Provincial State Papers, Benicia Military toma iv, p 601.
 - d. Owen H. O'Neill, History of Santa Barbara County, State of California: Its People and Its Resources. Santa Barbara, publisher Howard McLean Meier, 1939.
 - e. Thomas Workman Temple, II, "Soldiers and Settlers of the Expedition of 1781," Historical Society of Southern California, 1931.
 - f. Hubert Howe Bancroft, Vol I (18):357-365, History of California.

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- g. LDS film #0944282, selected translations of CA mission records by T. W. Temple and others.
 - h. Michael E. Thurman, The Naval Department of San Blas: New Spain's Bastion for Alta California and Nootka, 1767-1798, Glendale, CA, The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1967.
2. Censuses/Padrons shown as C or P in which the soldier appeared later: LA for Los Angeles, SJ for San Jose, plus the same as those above. The actual references are:
 - a. Marie Northrop, "Padron of San Diego, 1790," Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly, Vol XLII, #1(1961). (Also, see ref. 1a above.)
 - b. Marie Northrop, "Padron of Monterey, 1790," op cit, Vol XLII, #2(June, 1960).
 - c. Marie Northrop, "Padron of San Francisco, 1790," op cit, Vol XLI, #4(1959).
 - d. Marie Northrop, "Padron of Santa Barbara, 1790," op cit, Vol XLII, #1(Mar 1960).
 - e. Marie Northrop, "Padron of Pueblo de San Jose, 1790," op cit, Vol XLII, #3(Sep 1960).
 - f. Marie Northrop, "Padron of Los Angeles, 1790," op cit, Vol XLI, #2(June 1959).
 - g. Maynard Geiger, "Six Census Records of Los Angeles and its Immediate Area between 1804 and 1823," op cit, Vol LIV, #4(Winter, 1972).
 - h. "First Census of the Los Angeles District...1836," op cit, Vol XVIII, #3 (Sep & Dec 1936).
 - i. Marie Northrop, "The Los Angeles Padron of 1844," op cit, Vol XLII, #4(Sep-Dec 1960).
 3. The volume and page reference in Northrop's two volumes if she included this soldier's family, shown as Nvolume:p#. The actual references are:
 - a. Marie Northrop, Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California, 1769-1850, Vol 1, revised, 1987, and Vol II, 1984, published by Southern California Genealogical Society, Burbank, CA.
 4. The family number in Mutnick's five volumes if she included this soldier's family. The actual reference is Dorothy G. Mutnick, Some Alta California Pioneers and Descendants, privately published by the author in five volumes, 1982. For descendants of the Anza Expedition, volume 1 covers A-Fig; vol 2, Fil-Pen; vol 3, Pl-Z. For descendants of the 1781 Expedition, vol 4 covers A-Li; and vol 5, M-Z. Because of intermarriages, there is much overlap.
 5. The reference to this individual in the listing by Thomas Workman Temple for 1781, shown with T and a page number. If listed separately in Vol I, Bancroft's History of California, it is shown as B1:pp#.
 6. Adam C. Derkum's Spanish Families of Southern California is in 38 volumes, but it is on five LDS microfilm rolls, #1597975 through 1597979. If the family surname is included, the pertinent roll is shown as D5 for #1597975, D6 for #1597976, etc, or consult pages 122 to 150, this volume.

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7. Notation of entry of this person or his family in Hubert Howe Bancroft's California Pioneer Register and Index, 1542-1848, Baltimore Publishing Company, 1964, is shown as BP. If someone has entered this person into the Personal Ancestry Files of the LDS, it is shown as PAF.

8. The record of this person or someone with a similar name in land grant procedures is noted by numbers. The grants have several different numbers in records. The Bowman number is shown as B#, and it is best used with the numerous films on the land grant litigation. The Cowan number is shown as C#, followed by the page number from the book by Robert G. Cowan, Ranchos of California: A List of Spanish Concessiones (1775-1822) and Mexican Grants (1822-1846), Fresno, Academy Literary Guild, 1956. When the information is in brackets [...], this indicates the name is the same as the veteran, but is generally referring to a descendant or a relative. Other land case references are LC to Land Commission, SCD or NCD for Southern or Northern Court Districts, and J/H for Jimeno/Hartnell numbers (these being clerical numbers assigned to the land grants as they were filed.)

9. Special references to other work on this person or his descendants. These are listed as:

- a. Antepasados, noted as volume and issue as for "Peralta Family of Alta California, 1731-1811," Vol I:3 (San Francisco: Los Californianos, 1975).
- b. Alberto Aranda. "Genealogical Tables of Spanish and Mexican Families of California," also LDS film #1421864, item 13. (Families of Bermudez, Dominguez, Duarte, Lopez, Murillo, Northrop, Serradel, Valenzuela, and Yorba.)
- c. Edwin A. Beilharz. Felipe de Neve: First Governor of California, San Francisco, CA, California Historical Society, 1971.
- d. Ernest J. Burrus. "Rivera y Moncada, Explorer, Military Commander in both Californias, in Light of his Diary and other Contemporary Documents," The Hispanic American Heritage Review, Vol L(Nov 1970):682-692.
- e. Virginia L. Carpenter. The Ranchos of Don Pacifico Ontiveros, with Ontiveros Genealogy, Santa Ana, CA, Friis-Pioneer Press, 1982.
- f. Kenneth M. Castro, "Joaquin Ysidro Castro Genealogy;" or "The Castro Family and other Families of Alta California," in Comunicaciones al XV Congreso Internacional de las Ciencias Genealogicas y Heraldicas, I(1983): 385-390; or Castro of California: Genealogy of a Colonial Spanish California Family, Murphys, 1975.
- g. Madie Brown Empan, The Vallejos of California, Gleeson Library Associates, 1968.
- h. Barbara Jeane Fernald. Higuera Family line, 1724-1982, Boise, ID, 1986. (Also available as LDS #1321083, item 14.
- i. Robert Cameron Gillingham. The Rancho San Pedro. Cole-Holmquist Press, 1961 and 1983.
- j. J. Guadalupe Mejia. "Reyes, Garcia, Estrada, Aguilar Pedigree Chart, ca 1850-1982." La Habra, CA 1982. This is Pedigree file #1135 at Salt Lake City.
- k. OCCGS, Saddleback Ancestors, Rancho Families of Santa Ana, Orange County Genealogical Society, 1969.

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- l. Issues of the Spanish American Genealogist, published by the Augustan Society, Inc, P. O. Box 1031, Oroville, CA 95965-1031. It is shown as SAGvol#.
- m. Beverly L. H. Waid. My Inherited Destiny: Ten First Families of California. B. H. Waid, Orange Park Acres, CA, 1985.
- n. Roy E. Whitehead, Lugo, A Cronicle of Early California, San Bernardino County Museum Association, Franklin Press, Redlands, 1978.
- o. Leon Rowland, Los Fundadores, Fresno, Academy of Church History, 1951.
- p. Maynard J. Geiger, The Life and Times of Fray Junipero Serra, 2 volumes, Washington, DC, Academy of American Franciscan History.
- q. Barrows, H. D., "The Lugo Family of California," Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly, vol 9(1914):34-39, also, "The Palomares Family of California," same publication Vol 5(1902):254-255.
- r. Gallagher, J. Vincent, "The Carrillo Family Research," and "Ortega Family Research."
- s. Martinez, Evelyn, My Family Backbone: A Genealogy of the Romero, Olivas, Cota, Pico, Story, and Eddy Families, 1984.
- t. McGinty, Brian, "The Carrillos of San Diego: A Historic Spanish Family of California," Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly, vol 39(1957):3-13.
- u. Ponsford, Keith, "The Alviso Family," "Bernal Family History," and "Pacheco Family History."
- v. Soberanes, Irene, The Bernal Family in California, 1776-1957, 1957; History of the Castro Family in California, 1775-1956, 1956; History of the Galindo Family in California, 1775-1956, 1956; History of the Jose Manuel Higuera Family in California, 1774-1957, 1957; History of the Pacheco Family in California, 1776-1959, 1959; and Soberanes Family History, 1769-1957, 1957.
- w. Solano County Historical Society, "Pena and Vaca Families."

Soldiers and Sailors of 1779-1783, as presently known:

Francisco *Acebedo (1748-1832). 1. 1780 SD, 1782M. 2. 1790SD, 1804LA, 1812LA, 1816LA. 3. N1:1 6. D5. 7. BP. 9. o

Julian Acevedo. 1. 1782M, 1782SD. 2. 1790SD. 6. D5. 7. BP.

Jose Antonio Quiterio *Aceves (1740-1820). 1. 1782SF. 2. 1790SB. 6. D5. 7. BP. 8. C400, p 70, Salinas Rancho. 9. o

Josef Manuel Acuna/de Atuna. 1. 1781SG, 1782M. 6. D5. 7. BP. 9. o

Jose Maria *Aguila y Frages. 2. 1816LA. 4. #10,#11. 6. D5. 7. BP. 8. [C278, p53, Canada de Los Nogales, LC 360, SCD 23, J/H380].

Juan Bautista Aguirre. 1. 1779 F, 1783F. 9. PII 5, 6, 336.

Marcos de Aguirre. 1. 1779S, 1783SCEF.

XIII. Specific References

Jose Maximo *Alanis y Casillas (1761-1851). 1. 1781LA, 1782SD. 2. 1790SD, 1804LA, 1812LA, 1816LA. 3. N2:2. 4. #15, #1741. 5. T:105. 7. PAF. 8. B708; C468, p 80, Rancho San Jose de Buenos Aires, LC #368, SCD #305, J/H#519. 9. S.

Artemio Maria *Alegre. 1. 1782M. 2. 1790SJ. 7. BP. 9. 9, p II:169.

Justo Roberto *Altamirano (1745-1825). 1. 1782SF. 2. 1790SF. 3. N1:4. 4. #24, #25. 6. D5. 7. PB. 9. o

Josef Tiburcio de los Reyes *Altamirano. 2. 1776M, 1790M. 9. p II:156. (This man was more likely a laborer than a soldier.)

Francisco Xavier *Alvarado (1756-1831). 1. 1780SD. 2. 1790SB, 1804LA, 1816LA. 3. N1:6. 4. #39. 6. DT. 7. PAF.

Guadalupe Alvarado. 1. 1781SG.

Ignacio Alvarado. 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 2. 1790SD. 7. BP.

Juan Nepomucino Delores *Alvarado. 2. 1816LA. 3. N1:12. 6. D5. 7. BP.

Asencio *Alvarez (- after 1807). 1. 1781Y. 2. 1779-1782SF. 3. N2:8. 5. T:116.

Juan *Alvarez (1741 -). 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 2. 1790LA. 3. N1:4. 4. #54, #55. 7. PAF, BP. 8. [B307; C227, p 44]. 9. P II 61, 63, 72.

Luis Joaquin *Alvarez de Acevedo. 1. 1782SF. 4. #53. 6. D5. 7. BP.

Juan Pedro *Alvarez (1760-1828SG). 2. 1790SD, 1816LA. 4. #50. 6. D5. 7. BP.

Juan Francisco *Alviso. 6. D5. 7. BP. 9. U.

Felipe Sebastian *Alvitre (1750-1817SG). 3. N1:24. 4. #90. 6. D5. 7. PAF, BP. 9. C:27-30, o, p II:200.

Domingo Amador. 1. 1783SCEF.

Pedro Antonio *Amador (1739-after 1802). 2. 1790SF. 3. N1:33. 4. #98. 6. D5. 7. PAF, BP. 9. M, o, p II 15-17.

Juan Angel *Amarillas (- 25 Apr 1780SD). 1. 1780SD, 1782 SD, died 1782. 5. BI:363. 6. D5. 7. BP. 9. P II:272.

Juan Antonio *Amesquita (1739-1818). 1. 1782SF. 2. 1790M. 3. N1:35. 4. #112. 6. D5. 7. BP. 9. o

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Ensign Manuel Antonio Arbizu. 1. 1781Y, later Mexico

Josef del Carmen *Arana (1758 -). 1. 1782SB. 2. 1790SD. 3. N2:11. 5. T:113. 6. D5. 7. BP.

Jose Prudencio Arangure. 1. 1781SG. 3. N2:12. 5. T:116. 7. BP.

Jose Gabriel de *Arce (1728-1823). 1. 1781Loretto. 3. N1:40. 5. BI 453. 6. D5. 7. BP. 9. Antepassados II, "Arce Family," and o.

Jose Manuel Ramirez de *Arellanes (1742-1800SG). 1. 1782SF. 2. 1790LA. 3. N2:13. 4. #139. 6. D5. 7. BP. 9. o

Lt. Joseph Dario *Arguello (1753-1827/28 Mexico). 1. 1781Y, 1782SB. 2. 1790SF, 1816LA. 3. N1:46. 4. #151. 5. T:108-109. 6. D5. 7. BP. 8. B567a; C330, p 60, Las Pulgas, LC #367, NCD #157..

Francisco Antonio Arias. 1. 1782F/P. 4. #1761.

Jose Joaquin Armenta. 1. 1780SD, 1782SB. 2. 1790LA. 6. D5. 7. PAF, BP.

Lt. Ignacio de Arteaga. 1. 1779P, 1780 San Blas. 5. BI:329, 331. 9. P II:210-212.

Domingo de Montegudo *Aruz (1740-1815SB). 1. 1782M. 2. 1790LA. 3. N1:52. 4. #1763. 6. D5. 7. BP. 9. O, p I:440-448.

Jose Calixto *Ayala (1763-after 1834SB). 1. 1782SB. 3. N2:16. 4. #191. 6. D5. 7. PAF, BP.

Juan Manuel de Ayala. 1. San Blas.

Juan de Dios *Ballesteros (1760-1826LA). 1. 1782SB. 2. 1790M. 3. N1:61. 4. #1785. 6. D5. 7. BP. 8. [B650; C392].

Ignace Vicente Barrera. 1. 1783SCEF.

Antonio Bausa. 1. 1779S, 1782F/P.

Francisco Xavier *Beltran (1844/48-1808M). 1. 1782M. 3. N2:25. 6. D5. 7. PAF, BP. 9. O

Guillermo Beltran. 1. 1782F/P.

Joaquin Beltran. 1. 1782M. 7. BP. 9. O, p II:169.

XIII. Specific References

Josef Francisco Beltran. 1. 1782F/P.

Nicolas Beltran. 1. 1780SD, killed by Yumas, 1781. 5. BI:363. 7. BP. 9. o

Josef Dionisio *Bernal (1764-1828). 1. 1782M. 2. 1790M. 4. #223. 7. BP. 9. M, o, u, v

Josef Joaquin Bernal (1762-1837). 3. N1:69. 7. BP. 8. 1834, Rancho Teresa. 9. M, o, u, v.

Juan Francisco *Bernal (1763-1803SF). 1. 1782SF. 3. N1:72. 4. #221. 6. D5. 7. PAF, BP. 8. C310. 9. M, o, u, v

Manuel Ramon Bernal. 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 7. BP. 9. M, o, u, v

Pfelipe Bernal (- 19 Sep 1782 SD). 1. 1782SD.

Nicholas Antonio *Berreyesa (1761-1804SC). 1. Enlisted 2 Oct 1782 SF, 1783SF. 2. 1790SF. 6. D5. 7. PAF, BP. 9. o

Lt. Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra. 1. 1779F. 5. BI:329. 9. P II:5,6,9,210.

Andre Bojorquez. 1. 1781SG.

Josef Ramon *Bojorquez. 1. 1782SF. 2. 1790SF. 3. N1:80. 6. D5. 7. PAF, BP. 9. o

Pedro Antonio *Bojorquez (1754-1815). 1. 1782SF. 2. 1790SJ. 3. N1:81. 4. #278, #283. 6. D5. 7. BP. 9. O, s

Juan Francisco Bolanos. 1. 1782F/P.

Jose Manuel *Boronda (1750-1826M). 2. 1790SF. 4. #290, #291. 6. D5. 7. PAF, BP. 8. C646, p 105.

Jose Marcelino *Bravo. 1. 1782M. 2. 1790M. 6. D5. 7. BP. 9. O, p I:445-446, 448.

Marcus Jose *Briones. 1. 1782M. 2. 1790M. 4. #309. 6. D5. 7. PAF, BP. 9. o

Ignacio Vicente *Briones (1727-1814M). 1. 1782M. 3. N1:89. 7. PAF, BP. 9. o

Basilio Brito. 1. 1783SCEF.

Jose Antonio *Buelna (1754 -). 1. 1782M. 2. 1790M. 3. N1:93. 4. #316, #324. 6. D5. 7. PAF, BP. 8. [B110a; C450, p 77; C 458, p 78]. 9. SAG vols 39-42, "Enlistment Record for Jose Antonio Buelna," o.

XIII. Specific References

Jose Ramon *Buelna. 1. 1782SD. 2. 1790SD, 1816LA. 4. #320. 6. D5. 7. BP. 8. C519, p 87.

Mariano Francisco Buenaventura. 1. 1782F/P.

Juan Antonio Bueno. 1. 1782F/P.

Jose Bustamente y Guerra. 1. San Blas.

Manuel *Buitron/Butron (1727-1793M). 1. 1782M. 2. 1790M, ?1790SF. 3. N1:93. 4. #339. 6. D5. 7. PAF, BP. 8. B322d; C682, p 112. 9. Antepasados IV, "Rose Marie Butron," o, p II:56-57.

Pedro Burquez. 1. 1781Y, killed. 5. BI:359.

Jose Manuel *Bustamente (1752-1816SD). 1. 1783SD. 2. 1812LA. 3. N2:35. 4. #1814. 6. D5. 7. PAF, BP.

Pedro Bustamente. 1. 1782SD.

Jacinto Caamano. 1. San Blas.

Lt Arias Caballero (). 1. 1781Y. 9. C:123.

Francisco *Caguellas/Cayuelas. 1. 1782M. 6. D6. 7. BP. 8. B343e. 9. O, p I:440, 448.

Francisco Xavier *Calvo (1753-1792SB). 1782SB. 2. 1790SB. 4. #1818. 5. T:113. 6. D5. 7. BP

Hermenegildo de Jesus Camacho. 1. 1780 San Blas.

Jose Camacho. 1. 1779P.

Tomas Maria *Camacho (-1781SD). 1. 1780SD. 3. N1:98. 5. BI:363. 6. D5. 7. BP. 9. o

Fernando Camposano. 1. 1783SCEF/F.

Jose Candelario. 1. 1779S.

Antonio Candulla. 1. 1782F/P.

Joaquin Caneta. 5. BI 390.

XIII. Specific References

Jose Manuel Caneda (- 14 Dec 1782 SD). 1. 1782SD. 5. BI:363. 6. D5. 7. BP. 8. 343d.

Jose Canizares. 1. 1779F. 9. P I 420, p II:135, 139.

Ygnacio *Cantua (1740-1822M). 1. 1782M. 2. 1790M. 3. N2:43. 4. #351. 6. D5. 7. BP. 9. o

Cosmos Cardena. 1. 1783 SCEF.

Jose Anastacio Cardenas. 1. 1783SCEF.

Juan Carrasco. 1. San Blas.

Salvador Carriaga. 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 2. 1790SD. 6. D5.

Guillermo *Carrillo (- 5 Oct 1782SD, unmm). 1780SD, 1782SD. 6. D5. 7. PAF, BP. 9. A, Antepasados I: #1, #4, "Carrillo Family and corrections. O. p II:109, r, s, t

Joseph Raymundo *Carrillo (1749-1809SD). 1. 1782M, ?1782SB. 2. 1790SB. 3. N1:100. 4. #373. 6. D5. 7. BP. 8. [C279, p 53]. 9. A. Antepasados I: #1, #4. O. p II:156, r, s, t

Ensign Mariano *Carrillo (-28 Jan 1782 M). 1. 1780SD, 1782M. 4. #1838. 6. D5. 7. BP.

9. a. Antepasados I:1,4. O. p I 248,282,409; II 166. R, s, t

Agustin Castelo. 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 6. D5. 7. BP. 9. o

Antonio de *Castro. 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 6. D5. 7. PAF, BP. 8. B861; C305. 9. F, m, s, v

Francisco Castro. 1. 1781Y, killed. 5. T:116. 9. F, m, s, v

Joaquin Isidro de *Castro (-1802). 1. 1782SF. 2. 1790SJ. 4. #401, #420. 6. D6. 7. PAF, BP. 8. C61, p 20; [C409, p 71]. 9. F. m, o, s, v.

Jose Macario Castro (1754-1809M). 2. 1797 Branchiforte. 9. M, o, s, v

Jose Mariano *Castro (1765-1828). ?1782M. 3. N2:51. 4. #431. 6. D6. 7. BP. 8. B22; B801; C25, p15; C56, p 20; C406, p 71; C684, p 112, Ranchos Los Animas and La Brea. 9. M, o, s, v.

Ygnacio Clemente *Castro (1755-1817SJ). 1. 1780SF, 1782SF. 2. 1790M. 3. N1:109. 4. #418, #421. 7. BP. 9. M, o, s, v.

XIII. Specific References

Pablo Victoriano Cervantes. 1. 1781Y, killed. 5. BI:363. 6. D6. 7. BP. 9. O.

Salvador Cervantes. 1. ?1782SB.

Josef Chamorro. 1. 1781SG. 6. D6.

Marcus *Chayboya. 2. 1790SF. 4. #442. 6. D6. 7. BP.

Miguel Choneyava. 1. 1782F/P.

Diego Choquet. 1. San Blas.

Domingo Clua. 9. PI, 379.

Mariana Antonio Cordero (1750-1821SB). 1. 1782SF. 3. N2:52. 4. #458. 6. D6. 7. BP. 9. O.

Jose Cortara (- 16 Jan 1786M). 1. 1782M, 1784M. 9. O.

Jose Antonio Cortes. 1. 1781SG. 6. D6. 7. BP.

Josef Xavier *Cortes (- 1781). 1. 1781SG. 4. #479. 5. T:111.

Antonio *Cota. 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 2. 1790SB. 4. #492. 6. D6. 7. BP, 9. M, o, s

Mariano Antonio *Cota (1765-1819 Ventura). 1. 1782SB. 2. 1790SB, 1816LA. 3. N2:63. 4. #491. 6. D6. 9. M, s

Pablo Antonio *Cota (1744-1800SB). 1. 1782M, 1782SB. 2. 1790SD, 1804LA, 1812LA. 3. N1:116. 4. #484. 6. D6. 7. PAF. 9. M, o, s.

Roque Jacinto *de Cota (1724-1798 San Fernando). 1. 1782SD. 2. 1790LA. 3. N1:118. 4. #493. 6. D6. 7. PAF. 9. M, pII:271, s

Bernardino Chrisanto. 1. 1783SCEF.

Antonio de la Cruz. 1. 1783 SCEF.

Gravasio de la Cruz. 1. 1782F/P.

Ignacio de la Cruz. 1. 1782F/P.

Juan Antonio de la Cruz. 1. 1782F/P.

Juan Berardino de la Cruz. 1. 1783SCEF.

XIII. Specific References

Pascal de la Cruz. 1. 1782F/P.

Jose Maria Cysneros. 1. 1779S.

Pedro Czaxmote. 1. 1783SCEF.

Jose Joaquin Davila. 1. 1774-1783M. 2. 1800 Mexico City. 4. #497. 6. D6. 7. EF. 9. o, p

Gabriel/Javier Diaz. 1. 1781Y, killed. 5. BI:359. 6. D6.

Manuel Diaz. 1. 1781Y, killed. 5. T;116.

Juan Diego. 1. 1783SCEF.

Serafin de Dios. 1. 1782F/P.

Ildefonso *Dominguez. 1. 1782SB. 3. N2:65. 5. T:106. 6. D6. 7. PAF. 9. b

Jose Dolores Dominguez. 1. 1780M. 2. 1776 SJC, 1780 San Antonio, 1785, SJ. 5. BI:578.

Jose Maria *Dominguez (1765-1847SB). 2. 1790SB. 3. N1:121. 4. #506. 6. D6. 7. PAF. 8. C318. 9. B, i

Juan Jose *Dominguez (1736-1809SG). 1. 1780SD, 1782M, ?1782SB. 3. N1:125. 6. D6. 7. BP. 8. B747; C312, p 57; C516, p 86. 9. B, k, o

Vicente Doz. 1. San Blas.

Alejandro Antonio *Duarte (1745 - 4 Sep 1779M). 1. 1779M. 3. N1:128. 6. D6. 7. BP. 9. B, c, o.

Manuel Duarte. 1. 1781Y, killed. 5. BI:359. 6. D6.

Pilot. Juan Augustin de Echeverria. 1. 1782Favorita. 5. BI:378. 6. D6.

Francisco Eliza. 1. San Blas.

Manuel de Esparsa. 1. 1779S.

Jose Antonio Espinosa (-5 Sep 1779 M, unnm). 1. 1779M. 5. BI:359. 7. BP. 9. C, o, s

Cristobal Espinosa. 1. San Blas.

XIII. Specific References

Jose Joaquin *Espinosa, 1. 1781Y, killed. 3. N1:134. 5. BI:363. 6. D6. 7. BP. 9. C, o, s

Jose Joaquin Cayetano *Espinosa. 3. N1:138. 4. #544, #553. 7. PAF, BP. 9. C, o, s

Josef Miguel *Espinosa (-1815M). 1. 1782M. 2. 1790M. 4. #543. 5. T:112. 6. D6. 7. PAF, BP. 9. C, o, s

Salvador Manuel *Espinosa (-1815M). 1. 1782SF. 4. #554. 6. D6. 7. PAF, BP. 8. [C157, p 34]. 9. C, o, s

Mariano Nunez Esquivel. 1779F. 9. PII:210-211.

Jose Bonifacio *Estrada. 1. 1782M. 2. 1790M. 6. D6. 7. BP. 9. J, o.

Jose *Estrella;

Jose Tomas de Estrella/Estrada. 1. 1782F/P, 1783SCEF.

Lt. Col. Pedro Fages. 1. 1781Y, 1782M. 5. BI:ChapterXIX. 6. D6. 7. BP. 9. O, p, q.

Anastacio Maria Feliz (1747-1810SG). 1. 1780SD, 1782M, 1782SB. 2. 1790SB. 3. N1:139. 6. D6. 7. BP.

Jose Doreteo Feliz (1760-1832M). 1. 1782M. 3. N1:142. 6. #601. 7. BP. 9. O.

Joseph Francisco *Feliz (1761-1847SG). 1. 1782SD. 2. 1790SD. 4. #572. 7. PAF, BP.

Joseph Vicente *Feliz (1741-1809SB). 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 2. 1790SD, 1804LA. 3. N1:148. 4. #585. 5. T:1. 6. D6. 7. PAF, BP. 8. C169, p 36. 9. O, p.

Juan Victorino *Feliz (-4 Jul 1783SB). 1. 1782SB. 3. N1:151. 4. #1908. 5. T112. 7. BP.

Jose Rosalino *Fernandez (1756-after 1790). 1. 1782SB. 2. 1790SB. 3. N2:85. 4. #612. 5. T:114. 6. D6. 9. s

Salvador Fidalgo. 1. San Blas.

Manuel *Figuroa. 1. 1782SF. 2. 1790LA. 4. 4. #616. 6. D6. 7. BP.

Hermenegildo Flores. 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 7. BP. 9. o

XIII. Specific References

Jose Francisco Flores. 1. 1782F/P.

Jose Miguel *Flores. 1. 1780SD, 1782SB. 2. 1790SB. 4. #620. 6. D6. 7. BP.

Manuel Antonio Flores. 1. San Blas.

Ignacio Francisco. 1. 1783SCEF.

Vicente Frias. 1. 1781SG.

Juan Francisco Fuentes. 1. 1783SCEF. (One Joseph Francisco Fuentes d. 28 Aug 1783 SB.)

Capt. Pedro Fueros. 1. 1781Y, later, Altar, Mexico. 5. BI:366.

Nicholas Galindo (1743-1803SC). 1. 1782SF. 2. 1790SF. 3. N1:155. 4. #645. 6. D6. 7. BP. 9. Antepasados II, "Galindo Family," o, v.

Juan *Gallardo. 1. 1781Y, killed. 5. BI:359. 6. D6.

Juan Gallardo. 1. 1782F/P.

Carlos *Gallegos. 1. 1781Y. 6. D6. 7. BP. 9. o

Felipe Santiago *Garcia (1748-1822M). 1. 1782M. 2. 1790M, 1790LA. 3. N1:161. 4. #656, #671. 6. D6. 7. PAF, BP. 9. J, I-SAG Vols 23-26; o

Francisco Bruno *Garcia (1759-1819SG). 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 2. 1790SD, 1796, 1804, 1812, 1816LA.. 3. N2:92. 4. #658. 7. BP. 8. [C695, p 113]. 9. j

Francisco de Paula *Garcia. 1. 1780SD, 1782SB. 2. 1790SB. 4. 676. 6. D6. 7. BP. 8. C418, p 73. 9. H, I-SAG Vols 23-26; j

Jose de la Luz *Garcia. 1. 1782SD. 4. #690. 7. BP.

Juan Jose Garcia. 1. 1779P, 1782F/P.

Pedro Garrancino. 1. 1780SD. 6. D6. 7. BP.

Isidro (Jose) *German (1755-1829MP. 1. 1781SG, ?1782SB. 2. 1790SB. 3. N1:165. 4. #696. 5. T:107,116. 6. D6. 7. BP.

Jose Maria Gloria. 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 7. BP.

Francisco Gomez. 1. 1783SCEF.

XIII. Specific References

Josef Gomez. 1. 1783SCEF.

Jose Maria *Gongora (1751-after 1782 Loreto). 1. 1782M. 3. N1:167. 6. D6. 7. BP.
9. o, p

Alejandro Antonio Gonzales (- 20 Mar 1780SD). 1. 1780SD. 7. BP. 9. O, p.

Lt. Diego Gonzales. 1. 1782M, 1787SF, Mexico later. 3. N2:113. 5. T:109. 7. BP.
9. o

Felipe Indalecio *Gonzales (1733-1814SB). 1. 1782SB. 2. 1790SB. 3. N2:113. 5.
T:106-107. 6. D6. 7. PAF, BP.

Jose Gonzales. 1. 1782F/P.

Josef Eusebio Gonzales. 1. 1782F/P.

Jose Manuel *Gonzales. 1. 1782SF. 2. 1790SJ. 4. #730. 9. O, p.

Jose Rafael Gerardo *Gonzales (1750-1797SB). 1. 1780SD, 1782M, 1782SB. 2.
1790GB. 3. N1:168, N2:114.

Thomas Gonzalez. 1. 1782SB. 4. #1953. 7. BP.

Ensign Juan Pablo *Grijalva (1744-1806SD). 1. 1782SF. 2. 1790SD. 3. N1:171. 4.
#733. 7. BP. 8. B245a; B780. 9. K, o, pII:135,137.

Justo Grijalva. 1. 1781Y.

Joaquin Guerrero (- 10 Jul 1781 SD). 1. 1780SD. 5. BI:363.

Jose Julian *Guerrero. 1. 1782SB. 3. N2:115. 4. #1961. 5. T:106. 6. D6. 7. BP.

Jose Maria Guerrero (- 9 Oct 1779M). 1. 1779M. 5. BI:363. 9. o

Felipe de Guevara. 1. 1782F/P.

Josef Ignacio Ladron de Guevara (1762-1820SB). 3. N2:115. 4. #1962. 7. BP.

Ygnacio Maria *Gutierrez (1746-after 1778). 4. #744. 6. D6. 7. BP. 9. O, s

Torbido Martinez *Guzman (1750-after 1810). 1. 1782M. 2. 1790M, 1804M. 3.
N2:118. 6. D6. 7. BP.

Jose Bernardo de *Heredia (1750-1805M). 1. 1782M. 3. N1:173. 7. BP. 8. C109, p
27, Rancho Chupadero. 9. L-SAG Vols 23-26, "Heredia;" o.

XIII. Specific References

Antonio Hermenegildo. 1. 1782F/P.

Justo Lorenzo *Hernandez. 1. 1782SB. 3. N2:123. 4. #753. 5. T:105. 6. D7. 7. BP.

Bruno de Hezeta. 1.* San Blas. 9. p

Joaquin *Higuera (1751-1794SD). 1. 1780SD, 1782SB. 2. 1790SD. 3. N1:176. 4. #773. 6. D7. 7. PAF, BP. 9. H, v

Jose Joaquin Antonio *Higuera (1755-1809SG). 1782SB. 2. 1790LA. 3. N1:178. 4. #763, #773, #1978. 6. D7. 7. PAF, BP. 8. B846. 9. H, v

Jose Manuel *Higuera (1744-1828 San Juan Bautista). 1. 1782M. 2. 1790M. 3. N1:184. 6. D7. 7. PAF, BP. B846; C1; C306; C649, Rancho Natividad. 9. H, o, v

Salvador *Higuera (1752-). 2. 1790SF. 3. N1:190. 6. D7. 7. BP. 9. H, v

Ygnacio Antonio Anastacio dela *Higuera (1753-1805SJ). 1. 1782SF. 2. 1790SF. 4. #770, #783. 6. D7. 7. BP. 9. H, o, v.

Domingo de Huertas. 1. 1779S.

Juan Francisco Antonio Ibarra. 1. 1782SD. 2. 1790SD. 6. D7. 7. BP.

Ramon Ibarra. 1. 1782M. 7. BP. 9. o

Juan Francisco de Inote. 1. 1782F/P.

Alfarez Santiago Islas. 1. 1781Y, killed. 5. BI:359. 6. D7.

Jose Maria Jordan. 1. 1780 San Blas.

Salvador Jose. 1. 1782F/P.

Jose Francisco *Juarez, died 1782SG.. 1. 1781SG. 3. N2:132. 4. #821. #1991. 5. T:113. 6. D7. 7. PAF, BP. 9. o

Jose Marian Julian. 1. 1779S.

Pedro Julian. 1. 1782F/P.

Juan Antonio Labra (- executed 24 Oct 1781). 1. 1781M. 6. D7. 7. BP. 9. O, pII:234-235.

XIII. Specific References

Ignacio Lauro. 1. 1781SG.

Antonio Ledesme. 1. 1783SCEF. 9. PI:162.

Diego de Leon. 1. 1781SG. 6. D7. 9's

Juan Augustin de *Leyba (1741-1812SB). 1. 1782SB. 2. 1790SB. 3. N2:139. 5. T:112. 6. D7. 7. BP.

Manuel Antonio Leyba. 1. 1780SD.

Jose Antonio Maria Leyva. 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 6. D7. 7. BP.

Alfarez. Cayetano *Limon (- killed 5 Aug 1795, Apache attack). 1781SG, 1781Y. 5. BI:359, 365. 9. PII:269.

Ygnacio Antonio *Linares (1745-1805SC). 1. 1782SF. 2. 1790SF. 3. N1:192. 4. #858, #859. 6. D7. 7. BP. 9. o

Pedro Antonio *Lisalde (1745-1818SG). 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 2. 1790SD, 1804LA, 1812LA, 1816LA. 3. N1:194. 4. #863, #863a. 6. D7. 7. BP.

Gaspar *Lopez (- 2 Mar 1782 SD). 1. 1781SG. 4. #2027. 5. T:112-113. 6. D7. 7. BP. 9. b

Gonzalo Lopez de Haro. 1. San Blas.

Joaquin Lopez. 1. 1782F/P.

Jose Ygnacio Maria de Jesus *Lopez (1759-1789SD/SJC). 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 3. N1:197. 4. #887. 6. LD7. 7. BP. 8. [C144, p 32; C215, p 45]. 9. B, s

Juan Francisco *Lopez (1736-1800SD). 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 2. 1790SD, 1816LA. 3. N1:200. 4. #874. 6. D7. 7. PAF, BP. 8. [C534, p 89; C590, p 97]. 9. b, o, s.

Prudencio *Lopez. 1. 1781SG. 5. T:116. 6. D7. 9. B, s

Sebastian Antonio *Lopez (Sr) (1735-after 1780). 3. N1:204. 4. #905. 6. D7. 7. PAF, BP. 9. B, o, s

Sebastian Antonio *Lopez (Jr) (1757-1791 Mission San Antonio). 1. 1782M. 2. 1790M. 3. N1:204. 6. D7. 7. PAF, BP. 9. B, s

XIII. Specific References

Francisco Salvador *de Lugo (1740-1805SB). 1. 1782M, 1782SB. 2. LA escolta. 3. N1:210. 4. #918, #2059. 6. D7. 7. PAF, BP. 8. [B603a; C292, p 54; C317, p 58]. 9. K, m, n, o, p.

Luis Gonzaga *Lugo (1753-1825SB). 1. 1780SD, 1782SB. 3. N1:215. 4. #920, #2052. 6. D7. 7. BP.
9. m, n, o, q, s.

Jose Manuel Ignacio *Lugo (1761-). 1. 1782SB. 2. 1790SB, 1804LA, 1816LA. 3. N2:152. 4. #980, 2065. 5. T:106. 7. PAF. 9. M, n, q, s.

Seferino Antonio de *Lugo (1738-after 1799SC). 1. 1782M. 2. 1790SJ. 3. N2:153. 6. D7. 7. BP. 9. M, n, o, q, s.

Gabriel Luque. 1. 1781Y, killed. 5. BI:359.

Jose Manuel *Machado (aka Orchaga) (1756-1810SG). 1. 1782SB. 2. 1790SB. 1816LA. 3. N1:219. 4. #936. 5. T110. 6. D7. 7. BP. 8. [C375, p 66; C394, p 69]. 9. L-SAG vol 47, "Machado alias Orchaga."

Jose/Juan Antonio Machuca. 1. 1779S, 1783SCEF.

Alejandro Malaspina. 1. San Blas. 9. PII:27.

Miguel Manriquez. 1. 1775-1797 San Blas. 5. BI241,543.

Luis Maria. 1. 1779S.

Francisco Rafael Marquez. 1. 1780SD, killed by Yumas, 1781. 6. D7. 9. SAG 23-26, "Martinez."

Andres Martinez. 1. 1781SG. 4. #959. 6. D7.

Pilot Estevan Jose Martinez. 1. 1779S, 1782P. 5. B I:328,378. 9. PII:8,255.

Jose Martinez y Zayas. 1. San Blas.

Jose Ignacio Martinez. 1. 1781Y, killed. 5. BI:359. 8. [B568; C335, p 61].

Joseph Maria *Martinez (1755-1819SC). 1. 1782M. 2. 1790SF. 3. N2:160. 4. #952, #956. 5. T:114. 6. D7. 9. L-SAG vols 23-26, "Martinez." O.

Juan Martinez. 1. 1781Y. 5. BI:359. 6. D7. 7. BP.

Juan Ignacio *Martinez. 1. 1782SB, returned to Mexico. 3. N2:161. 4. #950. 5. T:115. 6. D7. 7. PAF, BP..

XIII. Specific References

- Toribio *Martinez (- 1832). 2. 1790M. 4. #966. 6. D7. 7. BP.
- Dionisio Medina. 1. 1779S.
- Salvador Medina. 1. San Blas.
- Francisco Xavier *Mejias. 1. 1782SB. 2. N2:163. 4. #2089. 5. T:113. 6. D7. 7. BP.
- Juan Norberto *Mejias (1764 -). 1. 1781SG, 1782M. 3. N2:164. 5. T:113. 7. BP.
- Pedro Jose *Mejias (1758-). 1. 1781SG, 1782SD. 2. 1790SD, 1804LA. 3. N2:164. 5. T:113. 7. BP.
- Cayetano Mesa. 1. 1781Y, killed. 5. BI:359. 6. D7.
- Josef Domingo Mesa. 1. 1781SG.
- Jose Valerio/Hilario *Mesa (1729-1795SC). 1. 1779SF, 1783SJ. 3. N1:227. 6. D7. 7. BP. 9. O.
- Luis Mesa. 1. 1782M. 6. D7. 8. C331, p 60.
- Rafael *Mesa. 1. 1781SG. 3. N2:165. 4. #979. 6. D7.
- Pilot Joseph Meu/Mew. 1. 1782F/P. 9. PII:336.
- Alejo *Miranda. 1. 1782SF. 2. 1790SF. 4. #1006. 6. D7. 7. BP. 9. s
- Esteban Mondofia. 1. San Blas.
- Jose Maria *Monroy (- 1828). 2. 1790SD, 1812LA. 4. #2096. 7. BP.
- Antonio *Montano (- 1802). 1. 1782M. 2. 1790M. 4. #2097. 7. BP. 8. C200, p 40. 9. O. pI:440.
- Valentin Montano. 1. 1781SG.
- Juan Andres (Hilario) *Montiel (1746-after 1785). 1. 1782SB. 3. N2:169. 4. #2100. 5. T:110-111. 6. D7. 7. BP.
- Lt. Jose Joaquin *Moraga (1745-1795SF). 1. 1782SF. 3. N1:234. 4. #1025. 6. D7. 7. BP. 8. [C310, p57]. 9. O. p.

XIII. Specific References

Bernardo Morales. 1. 1781Y, killed. 5. BI:359. 6. D7.

Juan Morando. 1. 1779S, 1783SCEF.

Alonzo Moreno. 1. 1782F/P.

Capt. Jose Morero. 1. 1781Y, later Mexico.

Ensign Francisco Mourelle de la Rua. 1. 1779F. 9. P.

Jose Manuel Mungia. 1. 1782F/P.

Juan de Dios Murieta. 1. 1781SG.

Diego Murino. 1. 1783F.

Jose Maria Narvaez. 1. San Blas.

Juan Lopez de Narvaez. 1. 1782F/P.

Jacinto Navarro. 1. 1782F/P.

Lt Col Felipe de Neve (Aug/Dec 1727 - 21 Aug 1784 Chihuahua). 1. 1777 - 1782M, later Mexico. (Wife pre-deceased, no ch). 9. C.

Juan Crispin Perez *Nieto (1752-1819SG). 2. 1790SD. 3. N2:182. 4. #1182. (Descendants known as Perez.)

Joseph Manuel Perez *Nieto (1748-1804SG). 1. 1782SD. 2. 1790SD, 1804LA. 3. N1:237. 4. #1181. 6. D8. 7. BP. 8. B14, B70, B71, B155, B186, B765; B766; B767; B873a; C274, p 52. 9. K. o.

Sgt. Juan Noriega. 1. 1781Y, later Mexico. 6. D8.

Custodio Ocha. 1. 1781SG. 6. D8.

Juan Francisco de Ochea. 1. 1782F/P.

Felipe de Ochoa. 1. 1782SF. 6. D8. 7. BP.

Juan Matias *Olivas (1759-1806SG). 1. 1782SB. 2. 1790SB, 1804LA, 1816LA. 3. N2:185. 4. #1054, #1057, #1059, #2124. 5. T:105. 6. D8. 7. BP. 9. s

Joseph Ygnacio *Olvera (1750-1801SG). 1. 1780SD, 1782SB. 2. 1790SB. 3. N1:241. 6. D8. 7. PAF, BP.

XIII. Specific References

- Juan Maria *Olvera (1750-1801SG). 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 2. 1790SD. 3. N1:242. 4. #1067. 6. D8. 7. PAF, BP. 9. O. pI:448.
- Ygnacio Narciso *Olvera (1758-1814SB). 1. 1782M, 1782SB. 2. 1790SB. 3. N1:245. 4. # 1072, #1073, #1074. 7. PAF, 9. PI:448.
- Jose Miguel Oliveres/Olivares (1758-1791SG). 1. 1782SD. 2. 1790SD. 3. N2:184. 7. BP.
- Francisco Ontiveros. 1. 1781SG. 5. T:115,116. 7. BP.
- Jose Antonio *Ontiveros (1744-1798SG). 1. 1782SB. 2. 1790LA. 3. N2:189. 4. #2138. 5.T:105. 6. D8. 7. BP. 9. E. k. l-SAG vols 23-26, "Ancestral Line 04 ... Ontiveros," o.
- Carlos de Ortega. 1. 1779S.
- Ignacio Maria *Ortega (1764-1829SJB). 1. 1782SB. 2. 1790SB. 6. D8. 7. BP. 8. C460, p 79, San Isidro Rancho. 9. Antepasados I, #2, #4, "Ortega Family," and "Corrections." O, r.
- Jose Francisco de *Ortega (1734-1798SB). 1. 1780SD, 1782SB. 2. 1790M. 3. N1:253. 4. #1089, #1093. 6. D8. 7. PAF, BP. 8. B622a; B527; C381, p 67. 9. Antepasados I, #2, #4. K. o. p, r.
- Jose Maria *Ortega (1760-1822SB). 1. 1780SD, 1782SB. 3. N1:250. 4. #1089, #1098. 7. PAF, BP. 9. Antepasados I, #2, #4. K, r.
- Juan Ismerio de *Osuna (1746-1790SG). 1. 1779SG. 3. N1:262. 4. #1118. 6. D8. 7. BP. 8. [B189a; C435; C591, p 97].
- Jose Reyes Pacheco. 1. 1781Y, survivor. 5. BI:359. 6. D8. 9. U, v
- Jose Salvio *Pacheco. 4. #1139. 6. D8. 7. BP. 8. [C146, p 32; C356, p 63]. 9. O, u, v
- Miguel Antonio Pacheco (1755-1829SC). 1. 1782SF. 2. 1790SF. 3. N1:270. 4. #1132. 7. BP. 9. U, v.
- Juan Francisco *Padilla (1747-1812SF). 1. 1782SD. 2. 1790SD. 3. N2:197. 4. #1146. 6. D8. 7. BP. 8. C109, p 27, Rancho Chupadero. 9. L-SAG vols 23-26, "Padilla."
- Thomas Pajol/Pujal (- 28 Aug 1779M). 1. 1779 Santiago.
- Sgt. Miguel Palacios. 1. 1731Y, later Mexico.

XIII. Specific References

Cpl. Juan Miguel Palomino. 1. 1781Y, killed. 5. BI:359.

Lt. Juan Pantoja y Arriaga. 1. 1779P, 1782P, 1783SCEF. 5. B I:378. 6. D8.

Andres Isidro Parada. 1. 1782F/P.

Antonio Pardo. 1. 1781Y, killed. 5. T:116.

Juan Antonio Basilio *Parra (1756-1784). 1. 1782SB, 1783V. 3. N2:203. 4. #21625. T:111. 6. D8.

Jose Victoriano *Patino (1750-1789SB). 1. 1782SB. 3. N2:204. 4. #2163. 5. T:115. 6. D8. 7. BP.

Supply Officer Rafael Pedro y Gil. 1. 1780SD. 6. D8. 7. BP. 9. PII:32.

Jaime Pelicer. 1. 1779S.

Diego Pena/Pons. 1. 1782F/P.

Francisco Maria Pena. 1. 1780SD, killed by Yumas, 1781. 5. BI:363. 6. D8. 7. BP. 9. PII:61, w

Jose Antonio Pena. 1. 1782SD. 2. 1790SD. 7. BP. 8. [C451, p 77]. 9. O, w

Jose Fructuoso de la Pena. 1. 1779S.

Luis Ramon *Pena (-1818). 1. 1780SD, 1782SB. 2. 1790SB. 7. BP. 8. C598, p 98. 9. w

Luis Antonio de la Pena. 1. 1783SCEF.

Gabriel Antonio *Peralta (1733-1807SC). 1. 1782SF. 2. 1790SF. 3. N1:272. 4. #1175. 6. D8. 7. BP. 9. Antepasados I #3, #4. O.

Juan*Jose *Peralta. 1. 1782SF. 2. 1790M. 4. #1162. 6. D8. 7. BP. 9. Antepasados I #3, #4.

Luis Maria *Peralta (1760-1851SC). 1. 1782M. 2. 1790SF. 3. N1:274. 4. #1159. 6. D8. 7. BP. 8. B618; B658; B659; B660; C410, p 71. 9. Antepasados I, #3, #4.

Gregorio Crispin Perez. 1. 1782SD. 2. 1804LA, 1812LA. 4. #2168. 6. D8. 7. BP.

Jose Estevan *Perez. 2. 1790SD. 7. BP.

XIII. Specific References

Jose/Juan Ignacio Perez; 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 7. BP. 8. [C515, p 86].

Juan Perez. 1. San Blas. 9. P.

Felipe Santiago *de la Cruz Pico (1732-1815V). 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 2. 1790LA. 3. N2:205. 4. #190. 6. D8. 7. PAF, BP. 8. C598, p 98. 9. Antepasados VI, "Pico." K. m. o, s.

Joseph Maria *Pico (1764-1819SG). 1. 1782SD. 2. 1790SD, 1798SLR. 3. N2:213. 4. #1159. 6. D8. 7. PAF, BP. Antepasados VI, "Pico." 9. M, s.

Juan Maria *Pinto. 1. 1782M. 4. #1217. 6. D8. 7. PAF, BP.

Pablo *Pinto y Escobar (- 1 Dec 1783 SF). 1. 1782SF. 4. #1215. 6. D8. 7. PAF, BP. 9. O.

Jose Maria Polanco (1753-1836LA). 1. 1782SB. 2. 1790SB, 1804LA, 1816LA. 3. N2:215. 4. #2177. 5. T:106. 6. D8. 7. BP. 8. B172; C122, p 29; C468, p 80, Ranchos El Conejo and San Jose de Buenos Aires.

Vicente *Quijada (1755 - 1813). 1. 1782SB. 2. 1790SB. 3. N2:217. 4. #1232, #2183. 5. T:114. 6. D8. 7. PAF, BP.

Josef Quijas. 1. 1781Y, killed. 5. T:116.

Jose Ricardo Quintero. 1. 1783SCEF. 9. s

Lt Fernando Quiros y Miranda. 1. 1779P. 5. B I:329. 6. D8. 9. PII.

Jose Ramirez. 1. 1782F/P.

Juan Bernardo Ramirez. 1. 1782F/P.

Jose Ramos. 1. 1782F/P.

Pedro Ramos. 1. 1782F/P.

Jose Miguel de los Reyes. 1. 1779S.

Juan Francisco *Reyes y Diaz (1749-1809SG). 1. 1782M. 2. 1790LA. 3. N1:282. 4. #2198. 6. D8. 7. PAF, BP. 8. B348a; C154, p 34, Rancho Encino. 9. O, s.

Martin/Miguel *Reyes. 1. 1780SD, 1782SB. 6. D8. 7. BP. 9. O, s.

Julian *Rios. 1. 1782M. 2. 1790M. 6. D8. 7. BP.

XIII. Specific References

Pedro do los Rios. 1. 1779S.

Capt. Fernando Javier de *Rivera y Moncada. 1. 1781Y, killed. 5. BI:363-364. 6. D8. 7. BP. 9. C, d, l, SAG Vol 49. P, s.

Sgt. Miguel Rivera. 1. 1781Y, later Mexico. 9. s

Cpl. Pasqual (?Bailon) Rivera. 1. 1781Y, killed. 5. BI:359, 364. 9. C, §

Sgt. Juan Jose *Robles. 1. 1781Y, killed. 5. BI:363. 6. D8. 7. BP. 9. C:113, o. p.

Manuel Antonio Marie *Robles. 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 6. D8. 7. BP. 9. O.

Juan Esteban *Rocha (1736-1813SG). 1. 1780SD. 2. 1804LA. 3. N1:284. 4. #2216. 6. D8. 7. BP. 9. P.

Ignacio *Rochin. 1. 1781SG, 1782SB. 4. #1261. 5. T:106. 6. D8. 7. BP

Joaquin *Rodriquez (1761-). 1. 1782SB. 2. 1785,1790,1797SB. 3. N2:233. 4. #2225. 5. T:106. 6. D8. 7. BP.

Jose Rodriquez. 1. 1779S.

Jose Augustan Antonio *Rodriquez (1754-after 1820M). 1. 1782M. 2. 1790, 1791,1804,1813M. 3. N2:233. 6. D8. 7. BP. 9. O.

Jose Ygnacio *Rodriquez (1757/60-1814SB). 1. 1782SB. 2. 1790SB. 3. N2:234. 4. #1288, #2131. 5. T:114. 6. D8. 7. PAF, BP. 8. B172; C122, p 29, Rancho Conejo.

Jose Manuel *Rodriquez (1759-1846M). 3. N1:285. 9. PI:409, 448.

Pedro Pablo *Rodriquez. 1. Died 1780 Mexico. 3. N2:238. 4. #1286. 6. D8. 7. PAF, BP.

Felipe *Romero. 1. 1780SD. 2. 1790SD. 6. D8. 7. BP. 9. S

Javier Romero. 1. 1781SG, killed by Yumas, 1781. 5. BI:359. 9. s

Jose Esteban *Romero (1751-). 1. 1782SB. 3. N2:244. 5. T:113. 6. D8. 7. BP. 9. s

Juan Maria *Romero. 1. 1781SG. 3. N2:247. 4. #1322. 5. T:108. 6. D8. 7. PAF, BP. (Returned to Alamos in Sonora in 1782.)

Miguel Antonio Romero. 1. 1781Y, survivor. 5. BI:359. 8. [C400, p70]. 9. s

XIII. Specific References

Capt. Jose Antonio Romeu. 1. 1782Y, later Mexico. 5. BI:370.

Eugenio *Rosalio. 1. 1782M. 2. 1790M. 4. #2240. 7. BP. 8. B414a; C344, p 62. 9. O.

Isidro Rosalio. 1. 1783SCEF.

Pedro Roy/Roig. 1. 1782F/P, 1783SCEF.

Mateo *Rubio (1750-1822SG). 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 2. 1804LA, 1812LA, 1816LA. 3. N1:287. 4. #1329. 6. D8. 7. BP.

Alejandro Maria Ruiz. 1. 1782M, 1782SB. 6. D8. 7. BP.

Diego Ruiz. 1. 1782M. 2. 1790M. 9. C:30, PI:448.

Efigenio *Ruiz (1745-1795SB). 1. 1782SB. 2. 1790LA. 3. N1:191. 4. #1337. 5. T:114. 6. D8. 7. PAF.

Fructuoso Maria *Ruiz (1760-1817S). 1. 1782M, 1782SB. 2. 1790SB, 1804LA, 1816LA. 3. N2:257. 4. #1338, #2257. 5. T:115. 6. D8. 7. BP. 8. [B560; C 567, p 94], p.

Juan Maria *Ruiz (1758-1833 Mission San Antonio). 1. 1782M. 2. 1790M. 3. N1:292. 4. #1340. 6. D8. 7. PAF. 9. O.

?Pedro? Jose *Ruiz. 1. ?1782SB. 4. #1339, #1352. 6. D8. 8. B204a.

Justo Nasario *Saez/Sais (1741-1796SC). 1. 1782M. 2. 1790SJ. 3. N1:299. 4. #1357, #1361. 6. D8. 7. BP. 8. B832. 9. SAG vol 12, "Sais Family;" vol 14, "Sais Corrections." O.

Hermenegildo *Sal (1746-1800M). 1. 1782M, 1782SB. 2. 1790M. 3. N1:300. 4. #1365. 6. D8. 7. BP. 9. O. p.

Jose Pedro Loretto *Salazar (1736-1788SG). 1. 1782SB. 3. N2:258. 4. #1369. 5. T:115. 6. D8. 7. BP.

Pedro Jose de Salazar. 1. 1782F/P.

Faustino Sallalla. 1. 1781Y, killed. 5. BI:359.

Jose Maria Gil *Samaniego (1740-1794SB). 1. 1782SB. 3. N2:259. 4. #2279. 5. T:114. 6. D8. 7. BP.

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Francisco Sanchez. 1. ?1779/82M. 6. D8. 7. BP. 8. [C518, p 87]. 9. m

Gervasio Sanchez. 1. 1779S.

Jose Antonio *Sanchez. 2. 1790SF. 4. #1385. 6. D8. 7. BP. 9. M, o

Josef Tadeo Sanchez (1756-1811SD). 1. 1782M, ?1782SB. 2. 1804LA. 3. N1:303. 4. #1384. 5. T:111. 6. D8. 7. BP. 9. M, o

Gregorio Antonio *Sandoval. 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 2. 1790SD. 4. #1392. 7. BP.

Domingo de los Santos. 1. 1782F/P.

Joaquin de los Santos. 1. 1783SCEF.

Francisco Xavier *Sepulveda (1742-1788SG). 1. 1781SG, 1782SD. 3. N1:311. 4. #1406. 5. T:107. 6. D9. 7. PAF, BP. 8. [C535, p 89]. 9. Antepasados, I, #1, #4. SAG vol 15. K.

Juan José Sepulveda (1764-1808). 3. N1:327. 7. BP. 9. Antepasados I, #1, #4. SAG 15.

Francisco *Serrano (1744-1808SD). 1. 1782SD. 2. 1790SD. 3. N2:261. 4. #1414. 6. D9. 7. BP. 9. K, o.

Jose Geronimo de Silva. 1. 1783SCEF.

Jose Miguel *Silvas (1734-1789SD). 1. 1782SF. 3. N2:265. 4. #1438. 6. D9. 7. PAF, BP. 8. C435, p 75 (this may be a different Silvas family).

Jose Maria *Soberanes (1753-1803M). 1. 1782M. 2. 1790M, 1791M, 1795M. 3. N2:268. 6. D9. 7. PAF, BP. 8. C61, p 20, Rancho Bueno Vista. 9. O, v

Pedro Solares. 1. 1781Y, survivor. 5. BI:359.

Juan Soler (-19 Feb 1781M). 1. 1779-1781M. 9. O. p, q.

Inspector Nicolas Soler. 1. 1782. 7. BP:727. 9. C:75, p.

Jose Alejandro Solis. 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 7. BP.

Francisco Antonio *Sotello (1753-1824SG). 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 2. 1790SD, 1804LA, 1812LA; 1816LA. 3. N1:335. 7. PAF, BP. 8. [C61, p 20].

Jose Antonio *Sotello. 4. #1457. 6. D9. 7. BP. 9. O.

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XIII. Specific References

Clemente Soto. 1. 1779S.

Gillermo *Soto y Leon (1751-1819SG). 1. 1782SB. 3. N1:336. 4. #1498, #2326. 5. T:111-112. 6. D9. 7. BP.

Jose Maria Antonio Soto (- 7 Apr 1785 M, unnm). 1. 1782M. 4. #1464. 6. D9. 7. BP.

Juan Franco Soto. 1. ?1782SB.

Mateo Ignacio de Soto. 1. 1781SG. 7. BP. 9. C:27-30, o.

Ygnacio Javier *de Soto (1749-1807SG). 1. 1782SF. 2. 1790SF. 3. N1:337. 4. #1476. 6. D9. 7. PAF, BP. 9. o

Alejo de la Cruz *Sotomayor. 1. 1780SD, 1782SB. 4. #2323. 6. D9. 7. BP. 9. o

Vicente Tallado. 1. 1779S.

Felipe Santiago *Tapia (1745-1811SG). 1. 1782SF. 3. N2:279. 4. #1524. 6. D9. 7. BP. 9. o

Luis Silvero de Tapia. 1. 1782F/P.

Manuel de Torres. 1. 1783SCEF.

Pilot. Jose Tobar/Tovar. 1. 1779S, 1782F. 5. B1:328, 378. 6. D9.

Sgt. Gaspar Tovar. 1. 1781Y, later Mexico.

Capt. Bernardo de Urrea. 1. 1781Y, later Mexico.

Interpreter. Josef Urrea. 1. 1781Y.

Cayatano Valdez. 1. San Blas.

Eugenio *Valdez (1755-1838LA). 1. 1782SB. 2. 1790SB, 1804LA, 1816LA. 3. N1:342. 4. #1461. 5. T:106. 6. D9. 7. BP.

Jose Melesio (Hilario) *Valdez (1760-). 1. 1782SB. 2. 1785SB. 3. N2:291. 4. #2347. 5. T:115. 6. D9. 7. BP.

Salvador Melendez Valdez. 1. San Blas.

Jose Valencia. 1. ?1782SB.

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Josef Manuel *Valencia (1749-1788SC). 1. 1782SF. 3. N2:293. 4. #1574, #1577. 6. D9. 7. BP. 8. [C336, p 61].

Juan Ygnacio *Valencia (1735-1801SB). 1. 1781SG, 1782SB. 2. 1790SB, 1816LA. 3. N2:293. 4. #1589, #2361. 5. T:109-110. 6. D9.

Jose Manuel *Valenzuela (1745-1816SG). 1. 1782SB. 2. 1790SB, 1804LA, 1816LA. 3. N2:296. 4. #2364, 2373.. 5. T:107. 6. D9. 9. B. o.

Jose Pedro Gabriel *Valenzuela (1758-1826SG). 1. 1783SD. 2. 1790SB, 1816LA. 3. N2:300. 5. T:115-116.

Jose/Juan Segunda *Valenzuela (1751-1830SG). 1. 1781SG.. 2. 1790SD, 1804LA, 1812LA, 1816LA. 3. N2:303. 4. 2363. 5. T:115.

Juan Augustus *Valenzuela. 1. 1782SF. 6. D9.

Josef Velez del Valle. 1. 1783SCEF.

Ignacio Vicente Ferrer *Vallejo (1748-1832M). 1. 1782San Carlos. 2. 1790M. 3. N1:350. 4. #1614. 5. BI:428. 6. D9. 7. BP. 8. B65; B66; C430, p 74. 9. G. 1, SAG vols 31-34, "Vallejo." O.

Antonio Valls. 1. 1783SCEF.

Casimiro Vareles/Varela . 1. 1782M. 4. #1623. 6. D9. 9. o

Manuel Maria de *Vargas. 1. 1782M. 2. 1790M. 4. #1625. 9. o

Celedonio Varran. 1. 1782F/P.

Josef Antonio Vasquez. 1. San Blas.

Juan Atanasio *Vasquez. 1. 1782SF. 4. #1635. 6. D9. 9. o

Manuel de *Vasquez;

Sgt. Juan/Jose de la Vega. 1. 1781Y, killed. 5. BI:359. 6. D9.

Matias de la Vega. 1. 1781Y, killed. 4. #1650. 5. BI:359. 7. BP.

Capt. Jose Ramon Laso de la Vega. 1. 1781 Loreto, 1782SG. 7. BP.

Jose Antonio Maria *Velarde (1741-). 1. 1781SG. 2. 1785, 1790, 1797SB. 3. N2:317. 5. T:114. 6. D9. 7. BP.

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- Jose Fernando de *Velasco y Lara (1741-after 1783, Mexico). 1. 1782SB. 3. N2:132. 6. D9. 7. BP. (California descendants known as Lara.) 9. o
- Alfarez Josef Velasquez. 1. 1781Loretto, 1782 SD, 1782Y. 4. #2401. 5. BI:367. 6. D9. 7. BP.
- Jose Verdía. 1. San Blas.
- Jose Maria *Verdugo (1751-1831SG). 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 2. 1804LA, 1812LA, 1816LA. 3. N1:354. 6. D9. 7. PAF, BP. 8. B750; C521, p 87, Rancho San Rafael. 9. SAG vols 23-26, "Ancestral Line Verdugo." K. o. p, s.
- Juan Diego Verdugo. 1. 1782M. 2. 1790SD. 6. D9. 7. BP. 9. SAG vols 23-26, "Verdugo." s
- Juan Maria *Verdugo (1762-). 1. 1782M. 4. #1662. 6. D9. 7. BP. 9. SAG Vols 23-26, "Verdugo." s
- Mariana de la Luz *Verdugo (1746-1822SG). 1. 1780SD, 1782M. 2. 1790LA. 3. N1:355. 4. #1665. 6. D9. 7. BP. 8. C345, p 62. 9. Antepasados IV, "Verdugo." SAG vols 23-26, "Verdugo." O. p, s.
- Ygnacio Leonardo Maria *Verdugo (1761-before 1830). 1. 1782M. 3. N2:321. 4. #1668. 6. D9. 7. BP. 9. SAG vols 23-26, s
- Basilio Victor. 1. 1779S.
- Juan Jose *Villa (1743-1796SG). 1. 1782SB. 3. N1:356. 4. #1675. 5. T:110. 6. D9.
- Francisco *Villagomez(- 12 Dec 1783 M. 1. 1779/83M. 6. D9. 7. BP. 9. O. pII:169.
- Juan Jose Miguel *Villalobos (1741-after 1790). 1. 1782SB. 2. 1790LA. 3. N2:323. 4. #1674. 5. T:107. 6. D9. 7. BP.
- Jose Bartolome Villanueva. 1. 1783SCEF.
- Juan de Dios Villasenor. 1. 1781SG. 6. D9.
- Rafael de Jesus *Villavicencios (1751-1831M). 1. ?1779/82M. 3. N1:361. 4. #1685. 6. D9. 7. BP. 9. O.
- Juan Manuel Marcos *Villela. 1. 1782 M. 2. 1790 SJ. 4. #1697. 6. D9. 7. BP. 9. O.
- Juan Josef Xelayal. 1. 1781SG.

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Juan Antonio *Ybarra (1761-1812SG). 1. 1781SG. 2. 1804LA. 3. N2:333. 4. #2426. 5. T:105-106. 6. D9. 7. PAF, BP.

Ramon Ybarra. 1. 1781SG, 1782M. 5. T:114. 6. D9. 7. BP.

Jose Antonio *Yorba (1746-1825SJC). 1. 1782M. 2. 1790SD, 1804LA, 1812LA. 3. N1:363. 4. #1722. 6. D9. 7. BP. 8. B780; C542, p 90, Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana. 9. B. e. k. o. p.

Pablo Zambrano (- 10 June 1782 SF, unkm). 1. 1782 Princesa cabin boy.

Ignacio Zamora. 1. 1781Y, killed. 5. BI:359.

Lt Jose de *Zuniga. 1. 1782SD. 2. 1790SD. 6. D9. 7. BP. 9. C, p.

Pio Quinta *Zuniga (- 1805). 1. 1780SD, 1782SD. 2. 1790SD. 4. #2436. 6. D9. 7. BP.

SpSolBio, 30 June 1998. Research by G. W. & N. C. Hough. Please send additions/corrections to Granville W. Hough, 3438 Bahia Blanca West, Apt B, Laguna Hills, CA 92653-2830, who is SAR Prospective Member Contact for the South Coast Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, phone number (949) 581-7575, email gwhough@larkom.net, regular mail address 3438 Bahia Blanca West, Apt B, Laguna Hills, CA 92653-2830.

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XIV. REFERENCES FOR SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (SAR)
APPLICANTS WITH CALIFORNIA HISPANIC ANCESTRY

Since Americans took over California, they have done much research on the earlier Spanish and Mexican culture. Further, the Spanish were traditionally good record keepers and historians. Descendants of the early settlers have themselves been very active in recording the families of their ancestors. None of this material has been focused on the specific documentation needs of SAR applicants, as there has been an assumption that the descendants were not eligible to join these patriotic organizations. However, it now seems this was simply a case of incomplete writing and reading of American History. Along with the American Colonies, Spain was at war with England from 21 June 1779 until peace was signed 3 Sep 1783. Spain had actually started its clandestine support of the American Colonies in Sep 1776. The Spanish soldiers who established and manned presidios to defend the west coast were part of the forces that Spanish King Carlos III encouraged to attack the English forces wherever they appeared. The National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, began in March, 1998, to accept descendants of these soldiers (or sailors in support).

So, SAR applicants who descend from these soldiers have many sources they can use for the period before the first U. S. census of California in 1850. They specifically have Spanish and Mexican census (padron) records and church records of baptisms, marriages, and deaths from the earliest times from the missions, churches, land, family, diplomatic, and military records. Their early ancestors are in fact better documented than most settlers on the East coast. The rosters of soldiers in the four presidios for 1782 are available, but soldiers for the 1779-1783 time period who served from Baja California, Arizona, and Sonora have not all been identified. Nor have complete rosters of the naval support vessels become available.

The family histories which have been written are very helpful, and some of the compilations of Hispanic families are quite well documented; however, they are still secondary sources and have to be supported, generation by generation, with primary documentation, or at least with other independent secondary sources. After experience with them, the NSSAR may accept some of these secondary sources without further documentation.

Research from the present back to 1850 is no different for the Hispanic applicant than any other. In fact, the sources available for residents of California are much more convenient and more complete than for other applicants whose ancestors lived in Eastern states. The following listings are focused on an applicant who lives in Orange Co, CA; but it can be modified to fit other localities.

WHERE RECORDS AND GENEALOGY RESOURCES ARE LOCATED:

Local Family History Centers of the Church of Latter Day Saints (LDS). The Library in Salt Lake City has pertinent books are still under copyright which it cannot film; but it also has church records and other materials available on microfilm through any local

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Family History Center. The entire library holdings by title and subject matter can also be reviewed at any Family History Center by computer. (The traditional author/title catalog is on microfiche.) Some of the local Centers have Alta California mission and other records on permanent loan. Each one is different, but all have access to the holdings at Salt Lake City.

Local Libraries. The Orange County Public Library (OCPL), at any branch, has computer files of what is available on loan at that or other branches. If the book you need is not available at your local branch, you can order it from other branches. In some cases, you have to go to other branches to study the reference. Other cities and counties have similar facilities. Gary E. Strong, Local History and Genealogy Resources of the California State Library (974.4/H23s) summarizes what is on hand in Sacramento and in the Sutro Branch, 480 Winston Drive, San Francisco, 94132. The Sacramento facility concentrates on California, while the Sutro branch concentrates on non-California materials. Strong published this information at Sacramento, California State Library Foundation, 1991, and it is available in the Reference Sections of most California Libraries. These resources, books, magazines, and other published materials, etc, can be obtained through inter-library loan (ILL) at any local library. (Unfortunately, the Spanish/Mexican holdings are quite limited. Most are in the DAR Collection at Sacramento.) The California State Archives are at 201 N. Sunrise Ave, Roseville, CA 95661; but it focuses on records created by the State after it was formed.

Genealogical Collections. The Orange County, CA, Genealogical Society (OCCGS) has its collections in the Huntington Beach Library, which is an independent city library. It has the two beginning references: Northrop's Spanish-Mexican Families of Early California and Bancroft's California Pioneer Register and Index, 1542-1848. It is a good place to start if one knows only the name of the soldier/sailor ancestor. The North San Diego County Genealogical Society has its collections in the Carlsbad Library. Other genealogical societies may have these or equally useful materials. Most older cities with independent libraries also have genealogical collections.

College and University Libraries. Basic references for teaching and researching California history are held in book or microfilm form in most community college and university libraries. For example, the volumes dealing with the work of Hubert Howe Bancroft are at Saddleback College Library (SCL) in Mission Viejo, at California State University, Long Beach, and at California State University, Fullerton. College libraries do not hold genealogical collections, per se, but they may have local histories which have genealogical content.

Major Depositories for early California records and other materials are in The Library of Congress, Washington, DC; The Bancroft Library, University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720; the Seaver Center of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, 900 Exposition Blvd, Los Angeles, CA, (213) 763-3359; the Huntington Library at 1151 Oxford St, San Marino, CA 91108; the Southwestern Museum, 234 Museum Drive, P. O. Box 41558, Los Angeles, CA 90065-0558, and the Autry Museum of Western Heritage, 4700 Western Heritage Way, Los Angeles, CA 90027. The Santa

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Barbara Mission Archives have copies of nearly all early mission records, and other records relating to Catholic and Indian families. The Charles W. Bowers Museum of Santa Ana, CA, has collections of Orange County and other Californiana. The Los Angeles Public Library has some records of the City and its more recent inhabitants, as well as the usual collection of family and county histories. It is readily available to Orange County residents from rail and metro. The Historical Society of Southern California, % Lummis Home, 200 east Avenue 43, Los Angeles, CA 90031, has a collection which has not been analyzed.

Vital Records (birth, death, and marriage) for individuals after 1915 are available at state offices or at the county seat of the county where the individual lived. Other types of records in the county seats go back to the early times of Spanish rule. The Los Angeles County Court House is at First and Hill Streets in Los Angeles. The County Archives and Hall of Records are nearby at 222 North Hill Street, Los Angeles, CA 90012. The Los Angeles City Archives are at 555 Ramirez St. The Los Angeles County Clerk/Register/Recorder (for vital records) is at 12400 Imperial Highway, Norwalk, CA. For Monterey County, some early records may be held by the County Recorder, PO Box 29, Salinas, CA 93902, or by the Steinbeck Library, 350 Lincoln Ave, Salinas, CA 93901.

Church Records for individuals can usually be obtained from the church attended. Catholic Church records include baptisms, marriages, confirmations, and deaths (burials). Other churches also kept some records. A few of these church records have been microfilmed by the LDS. Old mission records are covered below.

(Most libraries have county, region, city, and town histories and biographies which have genealogical content. Some of these were written by subscription, with biographies prepared by the subscriber. Others were written as Chamber of Commerce - type publications. They vary so much in content and accuracy that they are not included in the listing below. They may be helpful for getting started or if there is no other source of information.)

The following references are separated into two major sections, with several subsections in each. For the genealogist only interested in a specific family, go straight to Specific Sources. For others with interest in the background history, or early life and times in CA, start with General Background.

GENERAL BACKGROUND SOURCES:

Land Records:

The Southwestern Branch, U. S. Archives, has in its Land Records, Cabinet 1, litigation records on the Spanish/Mexican land grants made in CA, AZ, and NM. For anyone with an ancestor who received a land grant, or bought some part of one before 1848, the place to start is the "Index of Spanish-Mexican Private Land Grant Records - California," a single role with an LDS film #978888, available at Salt Lake City. At the Archives, this

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roll is 9K-RAI. It indexes alphabetically by name the participants (petitioner, grantee, assignee, etc.) in litigation for each grant in the 14 rolls entitled "California Spanish Archives" in Cabinet 1. (These 14 rolls are also available from the LDS at Salt Lake City.) Some of the litigation over parts of these land grants continued for over 100 years in U. S. District Courts. The place to start studying this litigation is the "Index to Private Land Grant Cases - California." This is an alpha index (A names, B names, etc, together, but no further alphabetizing) in rolls, T1214-1216. T1214 is "Index to Private Land Grant Cases - U. S. District Court, Northern District, 1853-1903." T1215 is "Index to Private Land Grant Cases - U. S. District Court, Southern District." What these indices refer to is the "California Private Land Claim Docket," 118 rolls, T910. This series also has its own internal index on Roll 118. These cases have much genealogical information, but they are a time-consuming way to find it. Roll 1216, "Index by County to Private Land Grant Cases - U. S. District Court, Northern and Southern District of California," is typewritten and arranges cases by county, with names of people involved. The last page of the roll has a list of Mexican titles held valid, with surnames. Cases follow, two or three to the line. This is followed by a list of Mexican grant claims which were not held valid, with names such as Pico and Workman.

(Several scholars have tried to prepare unified lists of all the land grants and the litigation which followed when American took over. Because of the scattering of the records through the courts, counties, and archives, none have been fully successful. The clerical records for the land grants were numbered partly by Jimeno, then finished by Hartman. This Jimeno-Hartman numbering is more or less in the order of the timing of the grant. When Americans took over, a Land Commission was set up to make judgements on the validity of land ownership. This Commission assigned numbers in the order of the claim being placed before it. Each Rancho thus had two numbers when the decision of the Land Commission was reviewed in Federal Court, either in the Northern District or the Southern District. This gave each rancho a third legal number, the court case number. These three numbers show up in the Hoffman reference, below. In the 1950 decade, Bowman tried to develop a more logical numbering system which included some grants not found in the earlier records, and this can be called the Bowman number. Most of the Archives records are most easily used with the Bowman number. It gets one to the legal numbers. Cowan, arranged the land grants alphabetically and gave them a number for his own use; but it has no usefulness except in Cowan's book, referenced below. Some grants also had other numbers which can be found in the records. The land litigation is a welter of confusion for beginners, but it can be rewarding for descendants who want to know more about specific individuals, their associates, and the land on which they lived. See also Avina, Baker, Cowan, and Hoffman.)

Avina, Rose Hollenbaugh. Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in California, Arno Press, 1976, 137 pages. (At Saddleback College Library, call number HD211C2A93.) Rose Avina wrote this thesis in 1932 under Herbert E. Bolton. She used the Jimeno-Hartnell index, which was incomplete, but the best available at the time. Her appendices include Governor de Neve's Regulations of 1781, pages 126-130. ▶

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Baker, Charles C. "Mexican Land Grants in California," Annual Publications, Historical Society of Southern California, Vol IX, #3, pp 236-243.

Cowan, Robert G. Ranchos of California: A List of Spanish Concessions (1775-1822) and Mexican Grants (1822-1846), Fresno: Academy Library Guild, 1956. (Irvine Valley College, HD211 C2.C6, 1985) This user friendly reference for grants to specific families is organized alphabetically by name of the rancho, with a cross reference to grantees and petitioners. Each grant is given a number based on its place in the alphabetical list, but this Cowan number is not used in any legal record.) (The rancho was introduced as an institution beginning in 1784, but retired soldiers who had been in service 1779-1783 were often the ones who received the grants of land and developed them into ranchos. The ranchos were more successful than the pueblos for colonizing California. They also outlasted the missions and sponsored a more normal way of life.

Hoffman, Ogden. Reports of Land Cases Determined in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, June Term 1853 to June Term, 1858. San Francisco, 1862. (The Hoffman records are used by many legal scholars of the land grant verification process. It includes information on 813 cases decided by Judge Hoffman. It uses the Land Commission numbers, the Jimeno-Hartnell numbers, plus the court case numbers.)

Lo Buglio, Rudecinda. "California Private Land Claim Records," Spanish American Genealogist, in four parts, with the first in Vol 21, the second in Vol 22, the third in Vol 23/26, and the fourth in Vol 31/34.

Exploration and Settlement of California:

Antepasados, annual publication of Los Californianos, in Vol II, has a Portola Expedition Section and an Anza Expedition Section. Vol III has "Founding, Functions, and Frailties of California's Four Fortresses." Vol IV has "A Tentative List: The 1781 Rivera y Moncada Expedition." Volume VIII is completely about the second Anza Expedition, and gives the most complete list available of those who came.

Archer, Christen I. "Spanish Exploration and Settlement of the Northwest Coast in the 18th Century," Sound Heritage, VII(June-Mar, 1973):33-53. This article discusses the persons and issues of the Nootka Sound Controversy of 1790-92.

Archibald, Robert. The Economic Aspects of the California Missions, Washington, DC, Academy of American Franciscan History, 1978. This outlines the economy of Alta California and the missions. It indicates how voluntary wartime donations would be made in Alta California as accounting transactions, then converted in Mexico City into cash transfers.

Beilharz, Edwin A. Felipe de Neve - First Governor of California. San Francisco, CA, California Historical Society, 1971. This covers the critical years for Alta California, from 1775 until 1782 from the viewpoint of the first governor to actually hold the title

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and live in Monterey. Governor de Neve wrote the regulations which governed California for the rest of the Spanish period. This was the Spanish version of a state constitution. Governor de Neve was a key actor in the 1779-1782 period while Spain was at war with England.

Bolton, Herbert Eugene, Anza's California Expeditions, (5 volumes), Berkeley: Univ. of CA Press, 1930 (at OCPL, Garden Grove, 979.4). Republished by Russell, of New York, 1966. Volume III, The San Francisco Colony, may cover the early soldiers and settlers of the San Francisco Presidio. Another is Spanish Exploration in the Southwest, New York: Scribners, 1908, (OCPL, 973.16 and SCL, F799B69). Another is The Spanish Borderlands, 1921. (OCPL, 973.160 and SCL, E123B72, also at Irvine College Library). Bolton was a recognized scholar and socio-military historian, unlike Bancroft the collector.

Bowman, J. N., and Robert F. Heizer. Anza and the Northwest Frontier of New Spain, Southwest Museum Papers, Number Twenty, Southwest Museum, Highland Park, Los Angeles, 90042, 1967. This is a very selective study of the life of Anza, taking care to give him credit for what he did and outlining what he did not do. It shows the relationship of Spanish Minister of the Interior Jose Galvez to King Carlos III and to the strategy of Spain during the Revolutionary War Period, though that was not the intent of the study.

Caughy, John Walton. California, 3rd ed, New York: Prentice-Hall, 1970. (This is available at most libraries and has useful references. The early chapters are quite helpful in understanding the development of Alta California.)

Chapman, Charles E. Founding of Spanish California: The Northwestward Expansion of New Spain, 1687-1783, New York, 1916. This reference covers the backgrounds for the colonization of California and events of that effort. Pages 408-409, 413, and 442 describe the Yuma revolt of 1781, when on 17/18 Jul 1781, the Yumas massacred Capt Rivera y Moncada, Fray Francisco Garcia, and Fray Juan Diaz, and 30 to 55 troops and colonists, and captured and later ransomed 74 others. The Yumas also destroyed the two missions which had been established just west of the confluence of the Colorado and Gila rivers.

Citadel on the Channel: The Royal Presidio of Santa Barbara, Its Founding and Construction, 1782-1798, The Santa Barbara Trust, Arthur H. Clark Comp., Spokane, WA, 1996.

Denis, Alberta Johnson. Spanish Alta California, New York: Mcmillan, 1927. (OCPL, 979.4 at Garden Grove and San Juan Capistrano, reference only.) Also available on LDS Roll 1697423, item 1.

Fages, Pedro, "A Historical, Political, and Natural Description of California by Pedro Fages, Soldier of Spain," (translation of a manuscript in the Mexican Archives), 83 pages, reprint of 1937 ed. Ramona, CA, Ballona Press, 1972 [c1937]. SCL F864.F165. This is

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the diary kept by Fages between 1769 and 1774, which he prepared for Viceroy Bucareli after he was relieved of his Alta California command. It describes his exploration trips and the native peoples, plants, and animals.

Forbes, Jack D. Warriors of the Colorado: The Yumas of the Quechan Nation and their Neighbors, Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1965. Pages 188-205 describe the Yumas at the time of their massacre of the Rivera & Moncada colonists, soldiers, and priests, then their destruction of the two mission/settlements on the Colorado/Gila Rivers. Forbes stated that the Spanish first believed 105 persons had been killed, but later found that many had been captured. At least 55 were killed, and the fates of some remain unknown. Several others were killed in later operations against the Yumas. The Yumas were not finally conquered until campaigns by the Americans in 1851/52.

Hutchinson, C. Alan. Frontier Settlement in Mexican California, New Haven and London, Yale University, 1969. At Saddleback College Library, F864.H94. (This covers the period after Mexico became independent, but many of the new Mexican immigrants married descendants of soldiers of the 1779-1783 time period.)

Ives, Ronald L. "From Pitic to San Gabriel in 1782: The Journey of Don Pedro Fages," The Journal of Arizona History, 9(Winter 1968), 222-24. Also, "Retracing the Route of the Fages Expedition of 1781," Arizona and the West, 7(1966), 157-70. Fages was the last to cross the California desert with a contingent of 38 soldiers bound for California. It is probable the soldiers with him helped establish the Presidio of Santa Barbara, and Fages went on to Monterey to become Governor of California. Also, Jose Velasquez, Saga of a Borderlands Soldier, Tucson, Southwestern Mission Research Center, 1984.

De Murrieta, Cynthia R. "The Anza Expeditions, 1774-1776," Spanish American Genealogist, Vol 22.

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being the date Jose de Galvez, the King's Minister of the Indies, signed an order directing the Spanish Governor of Louisiana to assist the Americans. This was the same Jose de Galvez who, as Visitor-General to New Spain, had previously begun settlement of Alta California to prevent the British (chief among others) from pressing their claims there. In 1776, his successors in Mexico were reinforcing those settlements and establishing new ones to guard San Francisco Bay. (The order by Jose de Galvez is referenced as Archivo General de Simancas, Spain, Estado, Legajo 4609, #18-25. Translation of this order was published Vol 117:24, #1 (Jan 1983), Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.)

Pp 12-18, Vol XCI, #2 (Fall, 1996), "Galvez, An Unsung Patriot," The SAR Magazine, includes a copy of the Spanish King's Order to all his subjects to begin hostilities against the subjects of Great Britain, wherever they were found. (In the Northern Pacific, the English Captain Cook was exploring the Northwest coast of America, which the Spanish considered to be part of Alta California. The Spanish authorities immediately sent two armed frigates to capture him, or at least to reestablish their claims to the coast. In Louisiana, Governor Bernardo Galvez was able to capture and hold the area west of the Mississippi River as well as East and West Florida, sometimes called the 14th and 15th Colonies. These colonies went to Spain after the war as she had recaptured them while at war with England along with the American colonies. Also, pp 12-14, Vol XCII #1 (Summer, 1997), "SAR Delegation Travels to Spain, England for Dedication of Plaques," The SAR Magazine, discusses the Spanish involvement in the Revolution and the 1997 commemoration of that involvement by the SAR.

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(For those in the DAR and in other groups who claim Spain was not an ally of the American Colonies because Spain never signed a Treaty of Alliance with the American Colonies, the title of the above book is significant. Webster's International Dictionary gives one definition of ally as someone or something associated with another as a helper, or, in the verb form, to connect or form a relation between. Thompson's use of ally is in the sense that Spain and the American Colonies were associated in a common goal of defeating England. The fact that the Treaty of Paris in 1783 was agreed to by all confirms that the American Colonies, Spain, and France were allies fighting England. There were some issues which required separate negotiation such as fishing rights off Newfoundland, or the treatment of Loyalists; however, the general treaty was honored by all contestants.)

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Lo Buglio, Rudicinda Ann, pp 625-681, 1980, "Survey of Pre-Statehood Records - A New Look at Spanish and Mexican California Genealogical Records," Spanish American Genealogist, available from The Augustan Society, Inc., PO Box 1031, Oroville, CA 95965-1031. This is an excellent guide to the 1980 location and status of research materials. The discussions on Catholic and other church records, the status of county records, and the contents of major depositories, are all outstanding.

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Nelson, Edna Deu Pree. The California Dons, New York, 1962 (OCPL 920.0794).

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This is a delightful work of historical fiction in seven parts on the lives of Jose Francisco de Ortega, Juan Pablo Grijalva, Jose Antonio Yorba, Antonio Maria Lugo, Luis Antonio Arguello, Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, and Pio Pico.

- Prudhomme Collection, Seaver Center, Los Angeles Museum of Natural History, 900
- Exposition Blvd, Los Angeles, CA. (This collection was frequently referenced by Derkum, described below, but its present location is in doubt.)

Vallejo Papers. Governor Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo was an avid historian of his people and of his own times. The 36 volumes of documents, called the Vallejo Collection, is at the Bancroft Library in Berkeley. There is "A Guide to the Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo Documentos para la Historia de California 1780-1875."

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Antepasados, (San Francisco: Los Californianos, beginning in 1975). Vol I:1 contained many lists of soldiers and early settlers, plus "Carrillo Family," and "Sepulveda Family," Vol 1:2 the "Ortega Family," Vol I:3 the "Peralta Family," and Vol 1:4 "Corrections to Carrillo, Sepulveda, Ortega, and Peralta." Volume II included the "Arce Family," and the "Galindo Family." Vol IV included the Mariano de la Luz Verdugo" family. Volume VI included "Pico" articles.

Aranda, Alberto. "Genealogical Tables of Spanish and Mexican Families of California," 1986, 64 pages of genealogical tables on Bermudez, Dominguez, Duarte, Lopez, Murillo, Northrop, Serradel, Valenzuela, Yorba, and related families. (LDS film #1421864, item 13.)

Autry Museum of Western Heritage, 4700 Western Way, Los Angeles, CA 90027, (213) 667-2000, has in its research center the Raymond F. Wood Collection of service record abstracts for 900 Spanish/Mexican soldiers who served in California between 1769 and 1830. These were translated and abstracted onto 5x7 cards from the original records in the Archives of the Indies in Seville, Spain, then later donated to the Research Library of the Gene Autry Museum. Mr. Wood believed he had identified every soldier who served in CA in that time period. These cards show dates of enlistment, promotion, discharge,

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death, and retirement, dates which are not readily available in most references. He did not copy personal characteristics for most soldiers. The collection may be most useful for those who served after 1783. (This museum is located in Griffith Park, near the Los Angeles Zoo.) The Director of the Research Center will copy up to three of the soldier cards for an applicant who can describe the soldier well enough to be identified.

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. 7 volume History of California, 1542-1890, published 1884-1890 by The History Company of San Francisco, was included as Volume 18 through 24 of the 39 volume set entitled The Complete Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft. These volumes were written by staff, have undocumented statements and opinions, but are a storehouse of detailed information. When the Volumes I (18) through V (22) have references and biographies of early rancheros, settlers, church and state leaders, and brief records of soldiers and their service. Volume I (18) has a list of all those in CA before 1800. The Spanish period is in Volume I (18), (1542 through 1800) and Vol II (19), (1800 through 1824). Volume II (19) contains biographical notes for surnames A-E. The Mexican period is in Vol III (20) (1824-1840), notes for surnames F-H, and in Vol IV (21) (1840-1845) with notes for surnames I-Q. The American takeover is in Volume V (22) from (1846-1848), with notes for surnames R-Z.) Volumes VI (23) and VII (24) cover the early statehood under the Americans. Vol VII (24) has an index for the textual material of the seven volumes, but not an index to all the biographical entries. Volume VII (24) also has some additional biographies of the 1860 era. The original seven volume set was republished in 1963 by the Bancroft Press, 27 McNear Drive, San Rafael, CA 94901, and is still in print. As these volumes are basic to study and research of early California history, they are found in college and university libraries such as California State Universities at Fullerton and Long Beach. They are also in older, independent, public libraries such as Carlsbad and Los Angeles. The Carlsbad Public Library has volumes 1 through 4 of the 1963 edition in general circulation, and the Genealogy Section (North San Diego Genealogical Society) has volumes 2 through 7 of the original edition. More readily available are volumes 18 through 24 of the Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft, either in the original version or in a facsimile version issued under Governor Edmund G. Brown. (The resource materials supporting all of Bancroft's work, except for that burned in the 1906 San Francisco Fire, are held in the Bancroft Library of UC, Berkeley).

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. California Pioneer Register and Index, 1542-1848, including inhabitants of California, 1769-1800. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1964. Los Angeles: Dawson, 1964. (This book reproduces the biographical summaries in Bancroft's Volumes I (18) through V(22). The Pioneer Register amplifies slightly the list of inhabitants at the end of volume I (18). (At OCCGS, also in Reference Section at Huntington Beach Library, and in OCPL at Irving Heritage Branch, Yale St, Irvine). (All the Bancroft staff work must be reviewed carefully. There are mistakes of name identity and other misreading of the Spanish records in most of the volumes. Other documentation, or reading of the original records, is recommended.)

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Barrows, H. D. "The Palomares Family of California," Historical Society of Southern California, Vol 5(1902):254-255. Also, "The Lugo Family of California," same reference, Vol 9(1914):34-39.

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Carpenter, Virginia L. The Ranchos of Don Pacifico Ontiveros, with Ontiveros Genealogy by Erlinda P. Ontiveros, Friis-Pioneer Press, Santa Ana, CA 1982. (Ms Carpenter used land litigation, water company, and bank records in compiling her study. These records may still be available, but their storage places are not yet recovered.) Military records used by Mrs. Carpenter were said to be in the Los Angeles Museum of Natural History Library and in the Archives, Mexico City. (Saddleback College Library Special Collection F 870.M5.C3, 1982.)

Castro, Kenneth M. "Joaquin Ysidro Castro Genealogy," manuscript, not located. This may be the same as Castro of California: Genealogy of a Colonial Spanish California Family, Murphys, 1975. Also, "The Castro Family and Other Families of Alta California, Comunicaciones al XV Congreso Internacional de las Ciencias Genealogicas y Heraldicas I(1983):385-390.

"Cemetery Records of California," 18 volumes, in the DAR Collection, California State Library, Sacramento.

"Cemetery Records, Los Angeles County to 1940," 2 volumes, in the DAR Collection, California State Library, Sacramento.

Culleton, James. Indians and Pioneers of Old Monterey: being a chronicle of the religious history of Carmel Mission considered in connection with Monterey's other local Events and California's general History; also church history. (Fresno: Academy of California Church History, publication #2, 1950.) This study is helpful in understanding the interrelationships among the soldiers, priests, and Indians. It also covers many facts about the early soldiers and settlers of Monterey.)

DeChevrieux, Ruth. Unpublished collection of family sheets for several hundred families with Spanish names found in early records of California. The collection was in her estate and passed to her son and heir. These records have not been analyzed nor published. Until that can be done, researchers may use the work of Derkum, Mutnick, Northrop, Workman, or others who have studied mission records.

Derkum, Adam C. Spanish Families of Southern California, 38 volumes from Alvarado to Zuniga, compiled 1967, LDS film rolls 1597975 through 1597979. Roll 1597975 has names Alvarado into Carillo; Roll 1597976 has Carillo through Guzman; Roll 1597977 has Hancock into Michley; Roll 1597978 has Michley into Sentous; Roll 1597979 has

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Sentous through Zuniga. (Dr. Adam C. Derkum died in 1959, and his manuscripts were turned over by his family to Marie Northrop. She used them in publications of her two volumes, described below, then she placed the Derkum manuscripts in the LDS Family History Center, Los Angeles. They were arranged into 38 notebooks in 1967, then later microfilmed in 1992 and made available through LDS Family History Centers. The Derkum manuscripts include families and information later than that used by Mrs. Northrop. The 38 volumes are hand written notes, charts, references, and news clippings which Dr. Derkum compiled. There are charts for about 2500 families.) The microfilm rolls are available at Mission Viejo FHC. N. C. Hough has prepared a guide for their use, pages 121-152 of this book.

Dominguez, Arnold O. "Jose Antonio Yorba, 1746-1835" 16 page pamphlet published in 500 copies in 1967 by the Orange County Historical Society, 2d ed in 1985. Available at most Orange County Library branches. This is a non-genealogical account of the life and times of Yorba by a descendant. It does give the names of children by the second wife of Yorba.

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Emparan, Madie Brown. The Vallejos of California, Gleeson Library Associates, 1968. This is a sympathetic study of the Vallejo family by a wife of an Emparan descendant. It is most complete on the activities of Mariana Guadalupe Vallejo and his children, who was the best known member of the family. Some of the associated and related families include: Alvarado; Amesti; Carrillo; Cooper; Cutter; Dowdall; Emparan; Estrada; Fitch; Fortoul; Frisbie; Haraszthy; Leese; Madariaga; Marron; McGettigan; McLennan; Peters; Sanchez; Soberanes; Thompson; and del Valle.

Engelhardt, Zephyrin. The Missions and Missionaries in California, 4 volumes, San Francisco, CA, 1908-1915. At Saddleback College Library, F864.E572. Also, San Juan Capistrano, Los Angeles, CA, 1922. Also, Santa Barbara Mission, 1923. (This reference has the list of the thirty-four 1782 founding soldiers of the Santa Barbara Presidio and their 9 Indian attendants.) Also, San Gabriel Mission and the Beginnings of Los Angeles,

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San Gabriel, Mission San Gabriel, 1927. Father Englehardt lived to be 83 (1851-1934), but his critics consider him to be an apologist for the mission system. Some of his work on the mission records has been republished.

Fernald, Barbara Jeane. Higuera Family Line, 1724-1982, Boise, ID, 1986. 60 leaves, tables, and notes on Higuera, Cota, Fernald, Hernandez, Knorr, Saiz, and Sanders families. (LDS film #1324083, item 14.)

Gallager, J. Vicente, had a private collection of early California family records, Smartsville, CA. It is believed that these materials were donated to Los Californianos when he died. Gallager researched early California families all over California, but he did a great deal of his work in the backup materials in the Bancroft Library. His publications included: "The Carrillo Family Research," and "Ortega Family Research,"

Gibson, Wayne Dell. Tomas Yorba's Santa Ana Viejo, 1767-1847. Santa Ana: Santa Ana College Foundation Press, 1976. (OCPL, 979.493). This record of Tomas Yorba is actually a historical study of the Santa Ana area, with the letters of Tomas Yorba to four other persons as background for the times. Chapter 1 discusses Jose Antonio Yorba, father of Tomas, and Chapter 2 discusses Alta California during the American Revolution. One interesting episode of this chapter relates how the authorities in Mexico so feared that the English might land and capture the Presidio horse herds, then conquer the province, that they considered stopping all horse breeding in Alta California. Governor de Neve ignored the order, but he did move the presidial herds back from the coast.

Geiger, Maynard F. "History of the Santa Barbara de la Guerra Family Documents," Southern California Quarterly LIV (Fall, 1972), gives the history of this collection of 12,000 pages of early California documents. Geiger also published a guide for research into these materials. They are stored at the Santa Barbara Mission Archives, but microfilm copies are available at the Huntington Library, the Bancroft Library, and the Academy of American Franciscan History, Washington, DC.

Grijalva, Edward T. Juan Pablo Grijalva, Paragon Agency, c 1995. This focuses on the life and activities of Ensign Grijalva, whose daughters established the Yorba family and Southern California branch of the Peralta family.

Guest, Florian, "The Establishment of the Villa de Branciforte," California Historical Society Quarterly, 41(1962), 29-50. This last subsidized pueblo was not successful, but its members are of interest because they intermarried with other California families: Jose Marcia Arcelo; Josef Azedo; Jose Barbosa and wife; Apolinario Bernal; Marcelino Bravo; Ferman Cardero; Macario Castro; Jose Vicente Mojica, wife, and five children; Gabriel Moraga; Josef Agustin Narvaez; Josef Miguel de Oribe; Juan Pinto; and Josef Antonio Robles. Of these, Marcelino Bravo, Macario Castro, and Juan Pinto were retired soldiers.

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Hawley, Walter A. The Early Days of Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara Heritage Society, 1987, lists the founding and early soldiers of the Presidio. It also lists the Americans and others who were later settlers and developers of the area.

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1792 Listing for San Jose as of 31 Dec 1792, prepared by Macario de Castro, found in LDS film #0944282, item 13.

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1795 Listing for those of the Presidio (of San Francisco) who had, by 29 Mar 1795, complied with church obligations at Mission Santa Clara, prepared by Fray Francisco Miguel Sanchez, found in LDS film #0944282, item 13.

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1799 List of Male adults and militia status for San Jose, prepared 20 Jan 1799 by Ignacio Vallejo, found in LDS film #0944282, item 13.

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1844 Census by Mexico, Marie Northrop, Vol XLII, No 4, (Sep-Dec 1960), in the Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly, "The Los Angeles Padron of 1844, as copied from the Los Angeles City Archives." This record shows all family members.

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MISSION AND CHURCH RECORDS:

Mission records which survive (in order of founding of the 21 original San Franciscan missions) to include: (The LDS FHC in Mission Viejo, CA, has copies of two of the translated excerpts from mission rolls, #0944242 and #1421704, on permanent loan from Salt Lake City.) Any FHC can order these or other mission records from Salt Lake City.

1. Mission San Diego de Alcalá, 1769, (San Diego, CA):

LDS film #0944282, item 11, Church records for Mission San Diego de Alcalá, extracts of baptism, marriage, and confirmation records from 1822 and death records from 1775. Another filming of the same records is item 9 of #1320538.

LDS film #0830163, #0944002, two separate filmings of original records at the San Diego Historical Society of the baptisms of Mision de San Diego de Alcalá, 1769-1822.

LDS film #0882975 Registro Misional, 1776-1880, contains baptisms 1800-1822, burials 1849-1880, burials 1776-1804 at both mission and presidio cemeteries. (Selected non-Indians by Winnifred Davidson.)

LDS film #0962211, item 15, San Diego Mission baptisms, 1775-1808, copied by Marie E. Northrop, 1959. (Transcribed by Bill Mason, book file 979.4)

2. Mission San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo, 1770, (Carmel, CA):

LDS film #0944282, item 8, Carmel mission baptism and marriage records, 1770-1882; item 9, confirmations and deaths. These are selections and extracts by Temple.

LDS film #0913159, Carmel mission index to baptisms and burials, 1770-1885, also baptisms to 1850. LDS film #0913160 has baptisms 1855-1896. Film #09133515, items 1&2, have early baptisms, 1770-1828; item 3 has burials, 1770-1817. Film #0913163 has confirmations 1778-1896. Film #0913161 had marriages, 1772-1908. Film #0913162 has burials, 1770-1817. Film #0909228, item 1 has 1796 padrones. Film #0913164 has church records of padrones, 1818-1842. Film #0913167, item 4, has biographical sketches of the clergy of 1817. Film #0913303 has patents, accounts, and inventories.

3. San Antonio de Padua, 1771, (Jolon, Monterey County, CA)

LDS film #0913297, San Antonio Mission index to baptisms, 1834; baptisms, 1771-1882; Marriages 1773-1872. LDS film #0913298, Deaths and Burials, 1771-1872;

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Confirmations 1778-1872. LDS film #0913299, church records, inventory of patents, and deed and land patents; LDS film #01909228, item 5, 1798 church records.

LDS film #0944282, item 10, selections and extracts of baptism, marriage, confirmation, and death records by Temple.

4. Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, 1771), (San Gabriel, CA):

Heins, Sharon L., abstractor, Mission San Gabriel, San Gabriel, CA, Marriage and Death Records, includes marriage records 1774-1836; death records, vol 1, 1774-1805, and death records, vol 2, 1806-1855. (At OCCGS)

LDS Film #0002642, Marriages, 1774-1855 Mission San Gabriel Arcangel; Film #0002643 Baptisms, 1771-1819; Film #0002644 Baptisms, 1820-1908; Film #0002645 Confirmations, 1771-1851, and official reports, 1773-1831, may also be in the roll; Film #0002646 Burials, 1774-1855.

LDS Film #1320538, 1772-1908, selections and extracts of baptism, marriage, death, confirmation, and tithing records at San Gabriel, by Temple.

LDS Film #0175774, Baptismal records of San Gabriel Mission (1771-1864) and Plaza Church, Los Angeles (1826-1873), selections and abstracts by Temple.

"Baptismal Records of Mission San Gabriel and Plaza Church," Book I, Los Angeles.

"Baptismal Records of Mission San Gabriel and Plaza Church of Los Angeles," copied by DAR Committee, 1944.

Some San Gabriel Mission records were published in June 1961 in the Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly.

Northrop, Maria. San Gabriel Mission Baptisms (1771-1796), and San Gabriel Mission Marriages, early to 1850, p 100, California Collection, item 12, LDS film #1421704.

5. Mission San Luis Obispo de Toloso, 1772, (San Luis Obispo, CA):

Catholic Church, Mission San Luis Obispo de Toloso, Mission Registers, 1772-1906.

LDS Film #0944282, selections and extracts of church records, 1772-1884, Mission San Luis Obispo, by Temple.

LDS Film #0913300, baptisms (1772-1821s); Film #0913301 baptisms (1821-1869), mariages (1772-1901), deaths and burials (1772-1838); Film #0913302 Confirmations (1772-1906), padrones (1833-1835), martyrs, all missions; also grants, patents, and inventory (1806-1840); Film #0909228, items 2-3, padrones (1797-1798).

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6. Mission San Francisco de Asis (Mission Dolores), 1776, (San Francisco, CA).

LDS Film #0944282, item 3, selections and extracts of baptisms (1779-1849), marriages (1776-1850), and deaths (1776-1851), by Temple.

Marriage Records, Mission Dolores, San Francisco, CA.

Northrup, Marie. "Dolores Mission Burials," p 48, California Collection, LDS Roll 1421704, item 12.

7. Mission San Juan Capistrano, 1776, (San Juan Capistrano, CA):

LDS film #0944282, item 20, Extracts of baptism, marriage, and death records registered at the Mission San Juan Capistrano, CA, baptisms 1776-1875, marriages 1777-1915, deaths 1781-1899. (extracts by Temple.)

LDS film 1290447, baptisms SJC, CA, 1777-1938; 1290448, item 1, baptisms 1938-1954; item 2, marriages, 1777-1915; item 3-4, deaths, 1777-1915; item 5, confirmations, selected years, 1850-1919.

"Death Records, Mission San Juan Capistrano," Book II, San Juan Capistrano, CA.

Brown, Mary Martha Nieblas, Baptisms, 1854 through 1910, Mission San Juan Capistrano, CA, transcribed from the Spanish. 1996. (Book file 979.496/S1 K2B)

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8. Mission Santa Clara de Asis, 1777, (Santa Clara, CA):

LDS Film #0944282, item 14, selections and extracts of baptism (1777-1843), marriages (1778-1863), deaths (1778-1866), and confirmations (1779-1784), by Temple.

9. Mission San Buenaventura, 1782, (Ventura, CA)

LDS film #1320538, item 3, selections and extracts of baptism, marriage, and death records, by Temple.

LDS film #0913172, item 3, index to baptisms and confirmations, 1792-1806. LDS film #0913170 baptisms, 1782-1783, marriages 1782-1893. LDS film #0913171, burials, 1782-1912; confirmations 1833-1915; church records, 1825. LDS film #0913172, item 1, clothing distribution to Indians, including list of Indian families, 1825; item 2, inventory, 1790-1809.

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10. Mission Santa Barbara, 1786, (Santa Barbara, CA):

LDS film #1548300, item 3, Mission Santa Barbara baptisms, marriages, 1783-1847, card file down alphabetically to Urquides, Guillermo. Also film #1548539, item 1, Marriages (cont), and deaths.

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LDS film #0913165, Records of Santa Barbara Indians. #0913166, items 1-2, burials of Caucasians at Presidio Santa Barbara. #0913167, items 1 & 2, church records of padrons; item 3, church records of patentees; item 10, accounts of the missions; LDS film #0913168, annual and biennial reports of the missions.

LDS film #0944282, item 5, Records of various missions prepared by Mrs. Joseph M. Northrop. These are mainly extracts from various missions to support Mrs. Northrop's research on Southern California families. They include Santa Barbara marriages (1786-1842); Santa Ines mission baptismal records, 1805-1886; Santa Ines marriages 1807-1904; Purisma Mission baptismal records, 1789-1842; and Purisima burials, 1790-1844.

LDS film #0962211, item 14. Santa Barbara mission baptisms 1782-84, deaths 1782-1795, census 1834, copied from Bancroft Library by Mrs Joseph M. Northrop in 1958. Also, Santa Barbara Confirmations, 1783-1794, and Santa Barbara Marriages, 1786-1799, p 165, California Collection, item 12, LDS Roll 1421704.

11. Mission La Purisima Conception, 1787, (near Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, CA)

LDS film #1548539, item 2, 1790-1840 baptisms, marriages, burials (to 1852).

LDS film #1320538, item 1, selections and extracts of baptism, marriage, and death records, by Temple.

LDS film #0944282, item 6, some burial records from Mission Santa Ines and from Mission La Purisima Conception.

12. Mission Santa Cruz, 1791, (Santa Cruz, CA):

LDS Film #0944282, item 17, extracts of baptisms (1791-1857), marriages (1791-1861), and confirmations (1795-1844), selections and abstracts by Temple.

LDS Film #0913304 baptisms (1791-1857); Film #091305 Marriages (1791-1902), Burials, 1791-1894); Film #091306 confirmations (1793-1902); Film #091307 patents and accounts (1806-1848).

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13. Mission Nuestra Senora de la Soledad, 1791, (Soledad, CA)

LDS film #1320538, selections and extracts of church records, 1791-1834, by Temple.

14. Mission San Jose de Guadalupe, 1797, (Mission San Jose, CA)

LDS film #0944282, item 13, extracts of census records, 1799.

LDS film #1320538, item 5, extracts of church records, 1797-1822.

15. Mission San Juan Bautista, 1797, (San Benito Co, San Juan Bautista, CA)

LDS film #0944282, item 15, selection and extracts of church records, 1897-1860, by Temple.

LDS film #0913309, baptisms 1797-1873, marriages 1797-1890; LDS film #0913310 patents 1806-1847, accounts, 1818-1825; LDS film #0913311 burials, 1797-1865, confirmations 1851-1937, church records, selected years. LDS film #0913316, baptisms 1797-1843.

16. Mission San Miguel Arcangel, 1797, (San Luis Obispo Co, San Miguel, CA)

LDS film #1320538, item 7, selection and extracts of church records by Temple.

LDS film # 0913312 baptisms and some marriages 1797-1862. LDS film #0913313 baptisms 1879-1899, marriages 1879-1925, burials, 1798-1858, and 1879-1909. LDS film #0913314, church records, padrones 1822, 1826-29; patents and accounts 1801-1844, confirmations 1879-1900, and marriage information, 1880, and deeds and maps of San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz, Soledad, Carmel, Rancho Laguna San Luis Obispo, San Juan Bautista, and San Miguel, 1874.

17. Mission San Fernando Rey de Espana, 1797, (San Fernando, CA):

LDS Film #0944282, items 18 and 19, baptisms (1797-1855), marriages 1798-1854), deaths (1798-1851), selections and abstracts by Temple.

18. Mission San Luis Rey de Francia, 1798, (San Luis Rey, CA):

LDS Film #0944282, item 16, fragmentary entries, copied by Temple. Another filming is Film 1320538, item 6.

LDS Film #0913166, items 7 & 8, church censuses, 1811-1821; Film #0913167, item 5, sketches of clergy, 1820; item 8, baptisms 1827-1828.

19. Mission Santa Ines, 1804, (Santa Barbara Co, Santa Ynez, CA)

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LDS film #0944282, item 6, burial records, 1811-1917, from original typescript.

LDS film #1320538, items 11 & 12, selection and extracts of baptism, marriage, and death records, by Temple.

20. Mission San Rafael Arcangel, 1817, (San Rafael, CA)

LDS film #0909235, item 1, marriages 1818-1839, item 2-3, marriages 1875-1907. LDS film #0909236, items 1-4 baptisms 1817-1880-1884-1901, item 5 burials, 1840-1854; item 6 confirmations 1851-1879; item 7 marriages 1840-1875.

LDS film #0913308, baptisms 1791-1854, marriages 1792-1851, patents 1806-1833; LDS film #0913166, item 3 confirmations 1792-1894; LDS film #0909228, item 4, padron 1798.

21. Mission San Francisco Solano, 1823, (Sonoma, CA)

LDS #1320538, item 4, selections and extracts of church records, 1823-1839, by Temple

Other church records:

Our Lady Queen of the Angels (The Old Plaza Church), Los Angeles, CA, church records:

LDS film #0002537, baptisms, 1826-1864; LDS film #0002538, baptisms 1865-1880; LDS film #0002539, baptisms, 1880-1901; LDS film #0002540, baptisms 1901-1910; LDS film #0002541, baptisms, 1911-1917; LDS film #0002542, baptisms, 1917-1920; LDS film #0002543, marriages, 1840-1910; LDS film #0002544, burials, 1825-1903; LDS film #0002545, burials 1903-1919.

The Southwestern Branch, U. S. Archives, at Laguna Niguel, has two unnumbered copies of "Los Angeles County Baptismal Records, 1771-1873," filed in Cabinet V1. This record was prepared by the DAR and has the San Gabriel Mission, pages 1-124, and the Plaza Church of Los Angeles, pages 125-413. (These may be the same records abstracted by Temple on LDS Film #0175774. They may also be the same records as those in the DAR Collection, California State Library, Sacramento.) See also Mission San Gabriel, p 114, above.

LDS film #1320538, item 10, selections and extracts of Los Angeles church records, 1826-1890, by Temple.

"Marriage Records of the Plaza Church, Los Angeles City." Also, Northrop, Marie. "Plaza Church Deaths, 1826-1838 and 1862-1863," p 53, California Collection, item 12, LDS film #1421704. Also, DAR Collection, CA State Library, Sacramento, "Los Angeles Cemetery Records to 1940, with Veterans," 2 volumes.

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Orange County, CA, Holy Sepulcher Cemetery, Tombstone Inscriptions.

San Salvador de Jurupa (San Bernardino, CA). LDS film #0944282, item 7, extracts of baptisms, marriages, and deaths, from 1852 to 1893, selected and translated by Temple.

St Boniface Church Baptisms, Marriage, and Burial Registers, Anaheim CA, 1860-1920, Anaheim, CA.

ORGANIZATIONS WHICH MAY BE HELPFUL:

Society of Hispanic Historical and Ancestral Research (SHHAR)

P. O. Box 490

Midway City, CA 92655-0490 (714) 894-8161; fax (714) 898-70633

Email SHHARPres@aol.com

This organization has published guides for beginning, intermediate, and advanced research strategies. It also has a networking study group for the Durango Diocese (Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Sonora, New Mexico, Arizona, Baja and Alta California.) It publishes an annual genealogical journal and a quarterly newsletter, "Somos Primos."

Orange County Hispanic Heritage Committee

117 W. 4th St

Santa Ana CA 92701

<http://cnet.ucr.edu/heritage/hh1.htm>

Los Californianos

% Betty J. Watts

4901 Eldorado Drive

Reno, NV 89509

(Pre-U. S. California Family descendants.) This organization has published 8 volumes of Antepasados, and it publishes a newsletter, "Noticias para Los Californianos."

Los Pobladores 200

% Robert E. Smith

1122 W. Cruces St.

Wilmington, CA 90744-1904 email Rsmith7456@aol.com

Descendants of settlers of Los Angeles.

Native Sons of California

% Jess Garcia

5631 Via Messina

Goleta, CA 93117

Los Descendientes de Santa Barbara

% Margarita Villa

1243 Diana Lane

XIV. Hispanic References

Santa Barbara, CA 93103

This group publishes a newsletter, "Los Noticias."

Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation

P. O. Box 388

Santa Barbara, CA 93102. Affiliated with the Trust is a Reenactment Organization:

Los Soldados

% Michael Hardwick

205 Vernal

Santa Barbara, CA 93105, email hardwic2@juno.com.

Several publications are available from Los Soldados, including Presidio Line: Fundaron un pueblo de espanoles; Fernando Rivera y Moncado; and Bibliography. (These are listed on the internet and have not been analyzed for content, except for the bibliography, which is designed for the serious historian rather than for a genealogist.)

Historical Society of Southern California

% Martin Ridge

200 East Ave 43

Los Angeles, CA 90031

WEB SITES WHICH MAY BE HELPFUL:

Sons of the American Revolution, South Coast Chapter, <http://home.earthlink.net/~wiggles/>
List of qualified Spanish soldiers and sailors may be downloaded from
<http://home.earthlink.net/~wiggles/hispanic.html>. Forms and other SAR information may be
downloaded from this site.

Hispanic America USA, <http://www.neta.com/~1stbooks/>

Jose Antonio Yorba descendants, <http://users.aol.com/Yorba2/family.htm>

Northern California Mailing List: on-going research exchange after subscription:
<http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~yvonne/norcallib.html>

Southern California Mailing List: on-going research exchange after subscription:
SOCAL-L-request@rootsweb.com

SARRefs, 31 May 1998.

XV. HOW TO USE THE WORK OF DR. ADAM C. DERKUM

Dr. Adam C. Derkum was a retired civil servant who had spent most of his working life as a civil servant in the Philippines. His family had come to Southern California with the railways, but he had no Spanish ancestry. After retirement to Southern California, Derkum became interested in the early Spanish-Mexican families of California and began compiling data on them.

Dr. Derkum did very little research in original Spanish records, but relied on published work, census records, newspaper obituaries and other articles, and discussion with family members. There is no index, but the rolls do contain a storehouse of information for Spanish-Mexican families and their descendants. After Derkum died in 1959, his family gave his notebooks to Marie Northrop. She used them in preparing her two volumes on Spanish-Mexican families of California, then in 1967 gave the notebooks to the Los Angeles LDS Family History Center, 10741 Santa Monica Blvd, Los Angeles, 90025. In 1992, the notebooks were rearranged into family groups and sent to Salt Lake City to be microfilmed. The originals were returned to Los Angeles.

Sooner or later, any California family historian will have to master some of the demographics of very large families intermarrying with other large families for several generations. Without a guide such as Derkum, Mutnick, or Northrop, it is difficult to sort out fathers and sons, sisters and brothers, and cousins and in-laws. Together, one single extended family could found a town, which they sometimes did.

The surprising thing about California and Southwestern genealogy is that others have cleared the way. Family was very important and much better records were made than in the East. Derkum was one of those who simply recorded all the details available to him down to 1940. He worked on family charts and did hundreds of them. If Sepulveda married Lugo, Derkum did duplicate charts for the Sepulveda family and for the Lugo family. Hence, there is considerable duplication in his notebooks. His original notebooks may have been arranged chronologically with some sort of cross-indexing, but this was lost in 1992 when they were rearranged to put families together.

What follows is a selection of surnames with one to 100 charts for each. If the family was prominent in California, or there was published information on it, there are more charts. When one uses this index, he or she should look up all the related, associated, or in-law families. In fact, the persons who can most fruitfully use Dr. Derkum's work are those who descend from the interrelated families of pre-1800 Alta California. Look in the actual microfilms for more names not widely charted. This is the only known guide to Derkum's work, and it should save hours of work for those interested in early California families.

The five LDS microfilm rolls start with #1597975 and end with 1597979, notebook (or volume) 1 through Volume 38. The following guide is in three parts: first, a summary of the entry surnames; second, some of the given names for frequently mentioned families and the surnames of their associated in-laws, witnesses, friends, etc.;

and third, references quoted by Derkum. Newspaper clippings of family stories, obits, marriages, etc, are included right with the family.

The stand-alone entry surnames are generally alphabetical, starting in *Roll 1597975*. Names with an asterisk have significant amounts of information.

Volume 1 includes: Derkum*, Alberni*, Abrego, Acampo, Acebedo*, Avebedes, Aceves, Acosta*, Acuna, Aerick*, Aggeler, Aguilar*, Aguella, Aguerre, Aguilla/Aquilla, Aguilar, Aguirre*, Alanis*, Alari, Albitre/Alvitre, Alipar/Alikar*, Alvios, Allurdome, Almanarez*, Altamiranos*, Alvarado*. Vol. 2, Alvarado*, Alvarez*, Alviso*. Vol. 3, Alviso*, Alvitre*, Amador*, Amarrillas, Amesti, Amestoy, Amesquita*, del Amo, Anderson, Andrade, Anza, Apodolca, Apablosa, Aquilar, Araiza, Arata, Arana, Arce, Arceo, Arci, Archuleta*, Arellanes*, Arellano, Arenas*, Arguelles, Arguello*. Vol 4, Arguello*, Arias, Ariza, Armais, Armijo, Armenta, Armijo, Arnais, Arnaz*, Arnez, Arostica, Arraiso, Arriola, Arrelanes, Arriola, Arriz, Aruz, Arzaga, Avila*. Vol 5, Avila*, Avis, Ayala*, Bacigalupi, Bacilio, Badillo, Bagena, Baldez, Ballerino, Ballesteros*, Banderos, Barajas, Barbosa, Barcena, Bate, Barcenas, Barraza, Barrera, Barrientos, Basadre y Vega, Bandini*, Banning*, Bareno, Basualdo, Beck, Buxton, Belen, Bello, Benavides, Beltran, Beranzuela, Bell, Belmal, Benavides, Benedict, Bennett, Bermudez*, Beranzuela,

Bernal*. Vol 6, Bernal*, Berreyessa*, Bilderrain, Berry, Biscailuz*, Bosso, Blair, Blanco, Blaisdal, Boisseranc, Bojorquez*, Bonebrake, Bonevantur, Bonilla, Bonnel, Bonilla, Borel, Boronda*, Borquez, Bosch, Botello, Botiller*, Brackenridge, Bradbury, Branch. Vol 7, Bravo, Brown, Brennan, Briones*, Brito, Buelna*, Bulferig, Bumbau, Burke, Bunce, Burton, Bustamente, Butler, Butron, Buxton, Caballero, Calixto, Calvo, Calzada, Camacho, Camarina, Caceres, Caire, Calbo, Callahan, Camarillo*, Camero, Campo, Campos, Canedo*, Canizares, Cano, Camperon, Canet, Cantua, Capinto, Cardenas, Cariago, Capula, Carabajal, Caraboyal, Caravojales*, Cardwell, Careaga*, Corella, Carera, Carewe, Carlisle, Carlon, Carland, Carranza, Caravajales, Carrillo*.

Roll 1597976, Vol 8. Carrillo*, Carreon*, Carson*, Casavillos, Casillas, Castaneda, Casanove/Casanova*, Casavillos, Caseres, Casias, Casillas, Castaneda, Castanares, Castillero, Castillo*, Castle, Castro*. Vol 9. Castro*, Cavin, Cayuelas, Celia, de Celis, Cervantes, Cervino, Cesena*, Chabolla, Chamarro, Chavez*, Chivaray, Childs, Christopher, Cibrian*, Cisneros, Colona, Contreras, Cordero, Cordobo, Cornejo, Cornelio, Cordova, Corona*, Coronado, Coronel*, Correa, Cortes, Costanso, Correa, Costello. Vol 10. Cota/de Cota*, Coutts*, Covarrubias, Crabb, Crespo, Crispin, Cristian, Crossthwaite, Cruz/de la Cruz*, de la Cuesta, Cuevos,

Dalton*, Dana*, Danricu, Davila, Davoust, Delgado, Diez/Diaz, Dier, Dejeme, Den. Vol 11. Depew, Donohoe, Dodson, Dolivera, Dominguez*, Dryden*, Duarte*, Ducazan, Ducil, Duque*.

Vol 12. Eaton, Echevarria, Eckstrom, Elizade/Elisade*, Encarnacion, Enriquez, Escalante, Escamilla, Escribano, Esparza, Espiaci, Espinosa*, Esquio, Esquer*, Estevan, Estrada, Estudillo*, Ewing,

Fages, Farios/Farias, Feliciano, Feliz*. Vol 13. Feliz*, Ferguson, Fernandez*, Ferrer, Feyjoo, Figueroa*, Firman, Fisher, Fitch, Flores*, Font, Fontes, Fragoso, Franaco, Frugillo, Forbes, Forster*, Foxen/Fixen*, Foy, Foja, Frijole, de la Fuente*, Fuqua,

Vol 14. Gage*, Galindo*, Gallardo*, Gallegos, Galista, Galvez, Garaicoechea, Garcia*, Gardano, Garfias, Garracino, Garnica, Garibay. Vol 15: Garibay, Garnez, Gaxton, Gelcich, German*, Gibbs, Gil*, Gill, Giol, Gomez*, Gongora, Gonopre, Gonzales, Goycoechea, Grant*, Graves, Gregory, Guajado, Guenther, de la Guerra*, Guerrero*, Guevarra, Guillen/de Guillar*, Guirado, Gutierrez*, Guyer, Guzman, Guztinzar.

Roll 1597977. Vol 16. Hancock, Hanrahan, Haroszthy, Haro/de Haro, Hartnell, Hechedo, Henriquez, Heredia, Hereford, Haskell, Hernandez*, Herrera*, Higuera*, Hijar, Horchaga, Hores, Hortel, Hunter*. Vol 17, Ibarra, Iguadova, Iniquez, Irwin, Islas, Isvan, Isquardo, Jaramiya, Jaramillo*, Jimenez, Juarez*, Julspa, Johnson. Kays, Kellerher, Keys, Kahn, King, Krebs, Kuhn, Kurtz. Labarre, Labra, Lara, Ladron, Lacayo, LaGue, Lan Franco*, Langenberger*, Larios, Laronde, Laughlin, Laventhall*, Lasso do la Vega*, Leal, Leon, Lima, Limon, Leyba/Leiva/Leiba*, Lelong*, Linares*, Lindley, Lisalde/Lizalde, Livermore, Lizarragas*, Llamas, Lledo, Llepis, Llamon, Lobata, Lobo*, Lorenzano*, Lozano, Lopez*. Vol 18. Lopez*, Lower, Lucky, Lucero, Lugo*. Vol 19, Lugo*, Lujan*, Luz,

Machado*. Vol 20, Machado*, Machuca, Malarel, Maldonado, Mallen, Manrique, Manzana, Marin, Marine y Salvatierra, Mario, Macniel, Macy, Magee, Maitorena, Malena, Manriquez*, Marie, Mariner, Marisco*, Marquez*, Marron*, Martinez*. Vol 21, Martinez*, Mattias, Medina, Menarez, Mejias, Melendres, Mellus*, Mendez, Mendoza, Meredith, Merritt*, Mendoza, Mequis, Mesa, Menner, Michelet/Mickley*. Vol 22, Michley/Mickley*, Miramontes*, Miranda, Mojica, Molas, Molina, Monreal, Monroy, Montalozan, Monteverde, Montalba*, Montana*, Montero, Molina, Monate, Montiel, Montejo, Moraga*, Morales, Moreno*, Morillo, Moumarus, Mousnares, Munos(z), Murua, Murnato, Moya, Murillo, Munroe, Mutaw.

Roll 1597978, Vol 23, Nadeau, Narvaez, Naud, Navarro*, Nidever, Nieto*, Noriego, Nunez,

Obaya, Ocquera, Ocegüera, Ochoa, Ojeda, Ocio, Ocana, Obiols, Ocana, Ocano*, O'Connor, Olivas*, Olivera(s)*, Ontiveros*, Olvera(s)*, O'Neil, Onofrio. Volume 24, Orosco, Ord, Orella, Orduna, Orena, Orfila, Oribe, Orosco/Orozco, Ortega*, Ortis/z, Ortoa, de la Osa, Osio, de la Ossa(o)*, Osuna*,

Vol 25, Pacheco*, Packman, Padilla, Pablaza, Pajarrales, Palafox, Pantoja, Pagliana, Paine, Palma, Palomares*. Vol 26. Palomares*, Pantaja, Parra*, Parrila,

Patron, Patino, de Patron, Patton, de Pedorena, Pedroza, Pedro, Pedro y Gil, Pena*, Pendley, Pengues, Peralta*, Perez*, Pericas, Perry*, Pico*. Vol 27, Pico*, Pineda, Pino, Pinto*, Planes, Plenelo, Pliego, Planca, Pollarena, Portola, Preciado, Puga, Prat, Puig, Plummer, Poggi, Polanco, Pollarena*, Poyorena, Prudhomme, Pryor*, Queirola, Quesada, Quijada*, Quintana, Quintero*, Quinto, Quiroz. Vol 28, Ramos, Rayales, Rada, Railles, Ramirez*, Rayales, Reatico, Rechon, Redondo, Rees, Reevc, Regolado, Reid, Reihm, Reyes*, Rendon/Rondon*, Resa, Richardson, Riço, Rimpau*, Rios*, Rivera*, Robbins, Robles*, Rocha. Vol 29, Rocha, Robinson, Rochin, Rodriguez*, Rojo, Roldan, Roma, Roman, Romero*, Rosa, Rosales, Rosas*, Roswell, Roubidoux, Rowland, Royales, Rubio*, Ruis. Vol 30, Ruis, Russek, Saboleta, Sabichi*, Saenz, Sacz/Sais, Sal, Salas, Salazar, Salgado*, Salmon, Samiego, Sanchez*, Sangrador, Sausala, Santa Cruz, Saria, Sarmiento, Savin, Sayes, Sajo, Scott, Sentous,

Sentous. *Roll 1597979*. Volume 31. Sentous*, Sepulveda*. Vol 32. Serrano, Servin, Silva/Silvas*, Slaughter*, Soberanes*, Soria, Solorzano, Sotello*, Soto*. Vol 33 Soto*, Sotomayor*, Sparks, Spencer, Stanchfield, Stewart, Sunol, Sweet,

Talamantes, Tapia, Tapinto, Tarver, Tejo, Temple, Thompson, Thornton, Tiburcio, Tico, Timado, Tobar, Toca, Torral, Torres, de Torro, de la Torre(s), Trafford, Trasvinas, Troconiz, Troxell, Trujillo, Tryce,

Uelma, Uridias, Uriarte, Uribes/Urives, Urquidez.

Vol 34, Valderama, Valdes/Valdez, Valencia, Valenzuela, Valero, Vanderleck, Vanegas, Vargas, Velasco, Valla, del Valle*. Vol 35. Del Valle*, Vallejo*, Varelas*, Vargas, Vasquez*, Vega/de la Vega*, Vegerano, Vejar*. Vol 36, Vejar*, Vela, Velasco, Velarde(s), Velasquez, Velez, Venedes. Verde, Verela, Verellas, Verdugo*, Verduzco, Victoriano, Vigela, Vilarde, Villegas, Villela, Vila/Villa, Villalbe, Villagrana, Villagomez, Villalobo(s), Villarino, Villasonar, Villavicencio*, Vinedes, Virjan, Vizcarra.

Vol 37. Walker, Warner*, Watson*, White*, Wilhart*, Williams*, Wilson*, Winston*, Wolfskill*, Woodward*, Workman*, Weyse*.

Ybarra*. Vol 38, Ybarra*, (also Igadera, Izquierda, Iniquez, Islas, Isvan), Yorba*, Zaballo*, Zambrano, Zamorano, Zarnico, Zavaleta, Zayos, Zepeda, Zobelein*, Zota, Zotela, Zuinta, Zuniga*. End of Roll 1597979.

SOME GIVEN NAMES, AND IN-LAW AND OTHER ASSOCIATED SURNAMES

Roll 1597975, Vol. 1.

Derkum given names: Adam C.; Edward C., George A., John, John Feliz, John Paul, Lawrence John, Lewis Arnold, Paul, Peter Paul, Stephen A., Urban M.

Derkum associated surnames: Bigelmeyer, Jacobs, Pflanner, Roach, Wallace, Wrisley.

Abrego: Joaquin, Jose, A
Abrego assoc: Bolado, Estrada, Leese, Webb,

Alberni given names: Jaime, Pedro,
Alberni associated surnames: Bolado, Estrada, Texedo, Velez,

Acebedo: Francisco Antonio, Jose, Jose Antonio, Julian, Maria Antonio,
Acebedo associated: Bon/Ben, Romero,

Aceves: Antonio Quitiero, Jose Antonio, Juan Capistrano, Juan Gregorio, Maria,
Pablo, Petra,
Aceves assoc: Cortes,

Acosta: Antonio, Francisco, Fred, Jose, Joseph, Juan de la Luz, Maria Antonia,
Acosta associated: Alvarado, Duarte, Palomares, Taylor, Valenzuela,

Acuna: Alfracia, Alfredo, Louise,
Acuna assoc: Aguilar, Lan Franco, Morillo, Yorba,

Aerick: Calvin, John, Mary M.,
Aerick assoc: Doster, Ford, Keyes, Lambert,

Aguila: Lugardo, Manuel de Jesus, Manuela Salvadora, Santiago Perez,
Aguila assoc: Perez,

Aguilar: Adele, Anita, Antonio, Antonio M., Benjamin, Blas, Carrildo, Carrilda,
Clara, Cristobal, Dolores, Elizalda, Florentina, Franciscina, Francisco, Francisco
Aguilar, Francisco Xavier, Isabel, Jesus, Jose, Jose Maria, Judge Leo, Lorenza, Lorenzo,
Lorenzana, Louisa, Luis Antonio, Luz, Macedonio, Manuel, Manuela, Margarita, Maria,
Mariana, Maria Victoria, Maria Ygnacia, Meryn, Presentacion, Rafael, Rafaela,
Ramon, Rosario, Salvadora, Sasildo, William Ford, Judge William Tell,

Aguilar associated: Albert, Ames, Arbello, Bilderain, Blas, Cassidy, Elizado,
Ford, Galierez, Gutierrez, Hess, La Croix, Lopez, Lornianda, Mabry, Machada,
Manriquez, Marquez, Olivera, Presiada, Rivera, Ruiz, Serrano, Shelly, Shore, Smith,
Stewart, Valencia, Yorba, Zarata/Zarote,

Aguirre/Aguirra: Dolores, Doreteo, Edna,
Aguirre associated: Chaplain, Curry, Day, Estudillo, Gardiner, Goddard, Harley,
Harris, Kempfick, Leves, Longo, McMurry,

Alanis: Alaria Abril, Antonio, Augusta, Bernarda, Brigida, Cayetano, Corotea,
Eugenio, Isidro, Jose Maximo, Jose Raimundo, Juana Maria, Luisa, Marcus, Maria
Basilisa, Maria Belardo, Maria Blandini, Maria Doreteo, Maria Josefa, Maria Paula, Maria
Refugio, Donna Louisa, Nicholas,

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Alanis associated: Arrows, Avila, Avis, Avise, Ballesteros, Begue, Blair, Bouchette, Casanova, Galgado, Grant, Johnson, Koffer, Miranda, de Nicolay, Olvera, Packman, Perez, Pool, Quirola, Reyes, Romero, Salgado, Sepulveda, Tapia, Valdez, Vetancourt, Villalobos, Warner, Winston,

Alari: Adela, Maria,

Alari assoc: Estrada, Linares, Reyes, Rodriquez, Signo, Vejar,

Alcaez: Amelia, John Edward, Maria, Mary, Rafael,

Alcaez assoc: Bagwell, Clayton, Ebbeman, Hagler, Rinuelas,

Ailpar/Alikar: Damaso, Jose Gregorio, Juan Nepomucio, Martin,

Ailpar/Alikar associated: Bareno, Hill, Machado, Mandrizoba, Nieto, Ybarra,

Alipas/Alipias: Damaso, Gervasio, Josefias, Maria Arcadia, Maria Dolores, Ramon, Santos,

Alipas/Alipias assoc: Hill, Machado, Wrightington,

Almanarez: Andrea, Gervasio, Mariano, Maria Pilar, Maria de Rosario, Maria de los Santos, Pedro, Victor Fruto,

Almanarez associated: Estrada, Lopez, Sesena/Cesena,

Altamiranos: Francisco, Francisca, Franciscina, Jose, Jose Antonio, Jose Matias, Jose Roberto, Justo Roberto, Maria, Maria Jesus, Maria V., Refugio, Ysabel,

Altamiranos associated: Ackerman, Bernal, Burns, Defin, Dominguez, Neale, Palomares, Pedroena,

Vols 1 & 2. Alvarado: Adelaida de Lugo, Alberto, Alena, Aleta, Andres, Arcadia, Arcadia Ruiz, Bernardino, Conception, Delphine, Diego, Dolores, Dolores E. Emerenciana, Erselia, Francisco, Francisco Janice, Francisco Maria, Francisco Xavier, Frank W., Fred, Henry, Judge Henry V., Isidro, Joaquin, Jose Antonio, Josefa, Jose Francisco, Jose Juan, Jose M., Jose Maria, Joseph S., Governor Juan Bautista, Juan Jose, Juan Neponucena, Juana Maria, Louise, Lugarda, Lugardia, Luis, Magdalena, Maria Adelaida Cristina, Maria Francisco, Maria Gracia, Maria Refugia, Maria Susanna, Maria Ygnacio, Mariana, Marie de Janis, Mercedes, Miguel, Narcissa, Oswaldo, Pomeseno, R. S., Ricardo, Rosario, Seferina, Thomas, Tomasa, Ygnacio, Ygnacio Rafael,

Alvarado associated: Acosta, Amada, Alvarado, Arguellos, Arrigance, Ashcraft, Avila/Abila, Aviles, Alvitre, Bandini, Barreros, Bartrend, Basa/Baca, Becker, Bertrand, Borelas, Carrillo, Castillo, Castro, Chenesich, Clayberg, Cloz, Connors, Corella, Comeias, Cota, Dausart, De Soto, Frijole, Fryer, Garcia, de la Guerras, Harkins, Hendry, Henry, Higuera, Humphrey, Jansen, Jones, Kemp, Limon, Lugo, Lusero, Machado, Marron, Massias, Maya, McKay, Mendoza, Meredith, Micheltoarena, Mirra, Ornelas, Palomares, Parker, Parks, Perez, Pico, Platero, Pollard, Ramirez, Reyes, Rios, Rivera, Roberts, Rocha, Roldan, Romero, Rosas, Ruiz, Russek, Santa Cruz, Shaw, Sheins, Silva, Slaughter, Sloan, de Sola, Strong, Tyler, Valencia, Valenzuela, del Valle, Vallejo, Van Dame, Vejar, Verdugo, Wells, White, Wisford, Ybarra, Yorba,

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Alvarez: Albina, Asencion, Blandina, Luis Joaquin, Juan Francisco, Maria Bernardo, Maria Francisina, Maria Gertrudis. Maria Josefa, Pedro, Ygnacia Maria, Alvarez associated: Bilbao, Bonifacio, Hegrera, Hernandez, Hill, Marquez, Moreno, Ortiz, Rosas, Uribaz, Valdez, Valancia, Valenzuela, Vanegas,

Vols 2 & 3, Aviso: Antonia, Augustin, Carmen, Christina, Domingo, Franciscó, Francisco Javier, Ignacia, Jose Antonio, Jose Maria, Juan, Juan Ignacio, Juana, Maria Antonia, Maria Ignacia, Maria J., Maria Loreto, Nicolas, Rosa Ernesto, Teodoro, Valentin, Ysabel. (Ref 1, 2, 3, 5, 20).

Aviso Assoc: Arguello, Avila, Briones, Chapman, Den, Higuera, Linares, Livermore, Malovas, Meyer, Miranda, Ortega, Pacheco, Peralta, Rodriquez, Sanchez, Soto, Spencer.

Alvitre: Anastacio, Antonio, Buenaventura, Claudio, Cruz, Diego, Dominga, Eugenia, Florentina, Francisca, Jacinto, Jose, Juan, Juan Jose Maria, Lugarda, Maria, Maria Micala, Raimundo, Sebastian, Ramon, Tomas, Tomasa. (Ref 10, 13, 33, 40).

Alvitre assoc: Acosta, Albertino, Alvarado, Bermudez, Hereford, Linares, Lopez, Morrell, Perez, Pinto, Valenzuela.

Amador: Ignacia, Jose Maria, Loreto, Maria Ignacio, Pedro, Valentine. (Ref 20).
Amador assoc: Alvarado, Pinto.

Amestoy: Domingo, Elizabeth, John Baptiste, John Joseph, Joseph P., Juanita, Louise, Peter D.,
Amestoy assoc: Gless, Santous, Wells,

Amezquita: Antonia, Gertrudis, Jose, Jose Gabriel, Josefa, Juan Angel, Juan Antonio, Juana, Manuel, Maria, Maria Josefa, Ramon, Salvador. (Ref 2, 29.)
Amezquita assoc: Arce, Bosquiz, Espinosa, Feliz, Martinez, Pico, Pinto, Sal.

Archuleta: Ignacio, Jacinto, Jose, Maria, Paulino. (Ref 20.)
Archuleta assoc: Espinosa, Rochin.

Arellanes: Francisco, J. B., Jose, Jose Antonio, Luis, Manuel Ramirez, Maria, Maria Martina, Maria Ygnacia, Mariana, Mateo, Ramon, Tedor. (Ref 20, 29a.)
Arellanes assoc: de la Guerra, Lizalde, Martinez, Rodriquez.

Arenas: Aurelia, Jose, Josephine, Juan, Luis, Luisa, Tomas. (Ref 22).
Arenas assoc: Miller, Ross, Stanchfield.

Vols 3 & 4, Arguello: Alfredo A., Concepcion, Erolinda, Francisco, Frank, Frank M., Ignacio, Isabella Gomez, Joe, Jose Dario, Jose Ramon, Jose Ramon Antonio, Luis, Luis Antonio, Maria, Maria Antonia, Maria Josefa, Maria Luisa Juana Josefa de la Luz, Pilar, Refugio, Santiago, Santiago E., Sofia C., Teresa, Ysabela. (One Conception

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Arguello was featured in "California's First Nun," Luman U. Spehr. Ignacio Arguello was featured in "Mexico Court Ruling Changes Ownership.")

Arguello assoc: Bandini, Biederman, de Celis, Den, Johnson, Luckhardt, Merrill, Olvera, Wilcox, Zamorano.

Armenta: Antonia, Joaquin, Juan Marta,

Armenta assoc: Quijada, Duckworth,

Arnaz: Alfonso M., Dolores, Francisca, Eduardo, James N., Dr. Jose, Jose B., Jose D., Louis A., Prajedes, William J., William Joseph,

Arnaz assoc: Banning, Lavin, MacKenzie, Valla, Yorba,

Vols 4 & 5, Avila: Anastacia A., Anastacio, Antonio, Antonio Maria, Antonio Ygnacio, Ascencion, Catarina, Claudina, Concepcion, Cornelio, Custodia, Donaciano Manuel, Eduardo G., Enrique, Felipe, Francisca, Francisco, Guadalupe, Henrique, Hernaldo J., Hilaria, Ildefonso, Isaac, January, Jose Francisco, Jose M., Jose Maria, Jose de Santa Ana, Juan, Juana de la Cruz, Juana Josefa, Juana Maria, Juanita, Laura, Llamia, Louisa, Luisa, Magdalena R., Maria de la Cruz, Maria Ygnacia, Maria Petra, Mariana, Merced, Mercedes, Micaela, Miguel, Pedro, Pedro Antonio, Petra, Rafaela, Rosa, Soledad, Thomas J., Ysabela. (Ref 10, 11, 17, 23.)

Avila associated: Alvarado, Armenta, Arnaz, Bunce, Cota, Davila, Dominguez, Forster, Fraters, Fuller, Garfias, de la Guerra, Hernandez, Lainesse, Lopez, Manderschild, Pico, Pryor, Ramirez, Rimpau, Rios, Rodriquez, Ruiz, Sanchez, Sepulveda, Serrano, Silvas, Talamantes, Urquidez, Valencia, Valenzuela, Varelas, Vega, White,

Ayala: Abram, Carmen, Clotilde, Concepcion, Crisogono, Francisco, Gervasio, Ida Frances, Isabella, Joaquin, Joaquina, Jose, Jose Calixto, Jose Gervasio, Joseph M., Juan B., Juan Man, Juan Nepomuceno, Juan Pablo, Juana, Manuel M., Nicolas, Pablo, Ramon, Soledad, William. (Ref 1, 4, 5, 23, 34.)

Ayala assoc: Borchard, Grajeda, Juarez, Lugo, McDonough, Parra,

Ballesteros: Andrea, Francisco P., Jesus, Jose de Jesus, Juan, Juan de Dios, Maria, Maria F., Teresa,

Ballesteros: Abila, Casio, Lugo, Perez, Silvas,

Bandini: Alexander, Alfredo, Arcadia, Arturo, Dolores, Elliot, Eloped, Jose, Jose Maria, Josefa, Juan, Juan B., Margurita, Margurite, Robert M., Ysidoro, Ysidro,

Bandini assoc: Baker, Bruno, Carrillo, Clemens, Coutts, Gaffey, McMahon, Ward, Winston,

Banning: Hancock, Joseph Brent, Phineas, William L., William Lobar, Jr, William Phineas,

Banning assoc: Gauthier,

Belmal: Carmen, Cora, Francisca, Jose, Juana, Majoricio, Rose,

Belmal assoc: Lugo, Talamantes, Teutinez,

XV. Using Derkum

Bermudez: Adelaide, Andres, Antonio, Esmeregildo, Joe, Jose, Jose Antonio, Jose Dolores, Jose Jesus, Manuel, Maria, Miguel, Petra, Rita Maria, Secundino, Vicente. (Ref 11, 13.)

Bermudez assoc: Alvitre, Berry, Mora, Quintejo, Royales, Silva,

Vol 5 & 6, Bernal: Agustin, Ana Maria, Antonio, Apolinario, Aşcencion, Basilio, Bruno, Bruno Jr, Encarnacion, Frank M., Jose Apolinario, Jacoba, Jose Antonio, Jose Cornelio, Jose Jesus, Jose Joaquin, Jose Maria, Juan, Juan Francisco, Margarita, Maria Dolores, Maria de Jesus, Maria S., Petra, Pilar, Rosario, Teresa, Ygnacio. (Ref 11, 10, 14.)

Bernal assoc: Altamirano, Alviso, Arguello, Bellamy, Berreyessa, Buelna, Castro, Chabolla, Cornelio, Galindo, Hernandez, Livermore, Moraga, Neal, Perez, Pico, Sunol, Thomason, Tomlinson,

Berreyessa: Alex, Carlos Antonio, Gabriella, Guadalupe, Francisco, Inez, Jose Ignacio, Isabel, Jose Jesus, Jose de los Reyes, Maria, Nasario, Nicolas, Nicolas Antonio, Reyes, Santiago. (Ref 20, 35.)

Berreyessa assoc: Castro, Padilla, Pena, Peralta, Pomponio, Rodriquez, Santiago, Soto,

Biscailuz: Anita, Eugene Warren, Jean Marie, Martin V., William Crossman,

Biscailuz assoc: Alvarado, Bilderrain, Bosso, Duarte, Hunter, Lopez, Palomares,

Blanco: Francisca, Joaquin, Maria, Maria Pilar, Pedro J., Pilar. (Ref 10, 13).

Blanco assoc: Apoblasa, Elizalde, Lopez, Pablasa,

Borjorquez: Ana Maria, Gabriella, Gertrudis, Hermenegildo, Jose Ramon, Julia Sinoba, Maria, Maria Gertrudis, Maria Josefa Sinoba, Pedro Antonio, Teodocia. (Ref 20.)

Borjorquez assoc: Quiroz, Rochin, Ruiz, Sinoba, Tiburcio, Vasquez, Villa,

Boronda: Albina, Anastasia, Canuto, Concepcion, Guadalupe, Jose Canuto, Jose Eusebio, Jose Manuel, Josefa, Manuel, Manuel B., Maria Antonia, Maria Concepcion, Petra. (Ref 2.)

Boronda assoc: Allen, Bonevantur, Burke, Caceres, Careaga, Deleissiques, Munoz, Rojas,

Botiller: Andrea, Brigido, Dionicio, Esperanza, Fred, Jesus, Joaquin, Jose Antonio, Jose Francisco, Juan, Juana, Maria Altagracia, Maria Clara, Modesta, Modesto, Narcisa, Rita, Vicente, Victoria,

Botiller assoc: Avila, Dominguez, Feliz, Obiols, Olivera, Olvera, Ortega, Reyes, Romero, Urquidez, Valenzuela, Yorba,

Vol 7, Briones: Angel Antonio, Gregorio, Guadalupe, Jose Antonio, Juana, Lugarda, Manuel, Marcos Jose, Ramon, Vicente. (Ref 11).

XV. Using Derkum

Briones assoc: Alviso, Miramontes, Miranda, Ridley, Valencia,

Buelna: Antonia, Antonio, E., Eulalia, Eusebio Jose J., Feliciano, Felix, Florida, Jesus F., Joaquin, Jose Antonio, Jose F., Jose Maria, Jose Ramon, Jose Reim, Juan, Leonardo, Lucia, Lugarda, Luis, Maria, Maria Antonia, Maria del Pilar, Mariano, Mary J., Ramona, Raimunda. (Ref 10).

Buelna assoc: Adams, Alexander, Cantua, Coronado, Espinosa, Glenn, Higuera, Narvaez, Palomino, Pedregon, Roberts, Velasco,

Bustamante: Basilia, Dominga, Gertrudis. (Ref 10.)

Bustamante assoc: Contreras, Duarte,

Canedo: Catalena, Felipa, Francisco, Jose, Jose Dolores, Jose Maria, Juan, Leonardo, Maria Antonia, Rafael, Santos, Silvestre. (Ref 13.)

Canedo assoc: Armento, Herrera, Moreno, Verdugo,

Cantua: Ignacio, Joaquin, Joseph M., Julian, Manuela, Maria Antonia, Paula, Vicente,

Cantua assoc: Alviso, Moreno, Romero,

Caraboyal/etc: Belle, Carmelita, Isidora, Juan, Lewis, Maria Antonia, Marta, Rafael, Rafaela, Sebastian,

Caraboyal/etc assoc: Gerkins, Miller, Niles, Rivers, Schneider, Tribolet, Verdugo,

Vol 7 & 8, Carrillo given names: Adolfo, Adolph, Albert, Alfred Emiliano, Anastacio, Carlos Antonio, Carlos T., Cedefrida, Charles, Delores, Domingo, Edelfrida, Elena, Encarnacion, Estelle M., Eusebio, Felicidad, Francisca, Franciscina, Guillermo, Hilario, John Garibaldi, Joaquin, Joaquin Victor, Josephine, Josephine Anna, Jose Antonio, Jose Jones, Jose Raimundo, Jose Ramon (Joseph R.), Josefa, Juan, Juan Garibaldi, Juan J. Juan Jose, John J. Laura F., Louise, Luis, Manuel, Manuela, Maria Antonia, Maria Antonia Juliana, Maria Ignacio, Maria Josefa, Maria del Espirito Santo, Mariana, Matilde, Natalia, Pedro, Pedro C., Ramon, Ramona, Santiago, Tamasa Ersina, Tomasa, Virginia, Ygnacio R. (Ref: Josefa Carrillo and Henry Fitch are featured in "California's Sweetest Love Story," Los Angeles Times Sunday Magazine, 7 June 1936.)

Carrillo associated surnames: Alvarado, Altimirano, Arce, Bandini, Bertran, Burton, Bustamente, Castro, Chaplain, Covarrubias, Cramer, Curry, Dana, Darling, Davis, Dowling, Emiliano, del Espirito Santo, Fitch, Garibaldi, de la Guerra, Gutierrez, Grey, Harris, Jones, Kelleher, Kelly, Kettle, Kirby, McMurry, Miranda, Moreno, Noreiga, Ontiveros, Ord, Ortega, Pacheco, Pate, Penelon, Pico, Raimundo, Ramon, Reeves, Richards, Rimpan, Robbins, Sepulveda, Thompson, Valkenburgh, Vallejo, Wilson, Yorba,

Roll 1597976, Vol 8, cont.

Carrion: Julian, Rosa, Saturnino,
Carrion associated: Lopez, Vejar,

Carson: George, John Manuel, Joseph Noel, Kit, Lindsey, Lucy Susan, Victoria,
Carson associated: del Amo, Cotton, Dominguez, Rassmussen,

Casenova: Bernard, Connie, Marcus A.,
Casenese/Casanova associated: Tucker,

Castillo: Carmelita, Fabian, Flavia, Maria Guadalupe,
Castillo associated: Cota, Roubidoux, Watson,

Vol 8 & 9, Castro: Ana Geronima, Angel, Antonia, Antonio, Antonio Maria,
Asencion, Blanda, Candida, Carlos, Carmen, Felipe, Francisca, Francisco Mana,
Guadalupe, Guillermo, Inez, Isabel, Isabella, Isidro, J. C., Joaquin, Joaquin Isidro, Juana,
Jose, Jose Antonio, Jose Ignacio, Jose M., Jose Macario, Jose Mariana, Jose Tiburcio,
Josefa E., Juan Jose, Juan Maria, Juana, Lugarda, Manuel R., Maria Antonia, Maria D.,
Maria de Los Angeles, Maria Elena, Maria Josefa, Mariana, Mariano, Martina, Modesta,
Narcissa, Patricio John, Perfecta, Rafael, Rafaela, Simeon, Vicente, Victor. (Ref-4, 7a,
10, 20).

Castro associated: Bernal, Bolcof, Borunda, Buckle, Cantua, Carrillo, Dana,
Espinosa, Estrada, Feliz, Gutierrez, Larios, Lodge, Lugo, Major, McDougal, Merrill,
Merritt, O'Neill, Pereira, Robles, Rodriquez, Salazar, Sanchez, Thompson, (note:
Derkum found that the Castro family was quite confusing, and that Bancroft had mixed
families and generations.)

Cesena: Maria, Maria Isabel, Maria de Rosario Almenarez. (Ref 10, 13.)
Cesena associated: Almenarez, Gulnac, Lopez,

Chavez: Ana Maria de la Cruz, Guadalupe, I. F., Jose Julian, Jose Manuel, Julian,
Julian A., Louisa, Luciano, Mariano, Ramon, Rosenda, Senaida,

Chavez associated: Farias, Hunter, Lucero, Machado, Martinez, Olivares,
Spencer, Velarde,

Cibrian: Carmen, Crenca, John B. (Ref 11.)
Cibrian associated: Bernal, Blas, Garfias,

Corona: Guadalupe, Joaquin, Jose Maria, Josepha, Maria Guadalupe, Maria
Ramona, Ysabel,
Corona associated: Capps, Carrisoa, Gifford, Lopez, Ortega, Ramirez, Trujillo,

Coronel : Antonio Franco, Sugustin, Maria Antonia, Mariana Williamson,
Merced, Ygnacio Franco/Jose Ygnacio Franco,
Coronel associated: Franco, Goday, Langdon,

Volume 10. Cota: Andres, Annie L., Antonio, Beatriz, Damacio, Domingo,
Elena, Elisa, Erolinda, Francisca, Francisco, Guillermo, Inez, Isabel, Joaquin, Jesus, Jose,
Julian Manuel, Jose Maria, Josefa, Juana, Leonardo, Luisa Maria, Manuel, Manuela,

Margarita, Maria, Maria A. Maria Antonia, Maria de Carmen, Maria Clara, Maria Engracia, Maria Isabel, Maria de Jesus, Maria Josefa Alvina, Maria de los Angeles, Maria Luisa, Maria Marcela, Maria Rosenda, Maria Teresa, Mariano, Matilda, Mercia, Miguel, Miguel Gregorio, Pablo, Pablo Antonio, Rafaela, Ramona, Roque, Roque Jacinto, Rosa Maria, Soledad, Victor Guillermo, Vicenta. (Ref 10).

Cota associated: Arnaz, Bandini, Borunda, Botiller, Castro, Davis, Dominguez, Feliz, Figueroa, Gutierrez, Higuera, Irwin, Juan, Juarez, Lopez, Lugo, de la Mesa, Nieto, Olivera, Ortega, Perez, Pico, Rendon, Reyes, Sepulveda, Solari, Temple, de la Torre, Tryce, Uribe, Valdez, Valenzuela, Yorba,

Couts: Carolina M. Cave Johnson, Irene, John Foster, Robert Lee, Robert Lee, Jr, William Bandini, Ysidora Foster,

Couts associated: Bandini, Cave, Gray, Lee, Winston,

Cruz: Juan, Maria, Rosa,

Cruz associated: Vejar, Yorba,

D

Dalton: Edwin Henry, Enrique, George, George Henry, George J., Jr, Henry, Louisa Ann, Sarah Elizabeth, Elizabeth M., Soyla C., Valentine, Valentine Z., W. A., Winnal Travelly,

Dalton associated: Cardwell, Johnson, de Oton, Perry, Wolfskill, Zimorano,

Dana: Amos, Frederick A. Henry Carrillo, Maria Josefa, Melbourne C., William Charles,

Dana associated: Munoz, Pollard, Rocky,

Volume 11. Dominguez: A. B., Adelaida, Adelina, Alfredo, Alisiano, Antonia, Antonio, Apolonio, B. D., Bersabe, Candelaria, Carlos, Carmen, Caroline Frances, Carrie, Charles, Conception, Cristobal, Demecio, Dionicia, Domingo, Old Man Dominiquito, Eloiza, Federica, Feliciana, Felipa, Florencio, Floresia, Frances, Francisca Carolina, Francisco, Guernecinda, Idelfonso, J. A., Jesus, Jose, Jose Apolonio, Jose Antonio, Jose Asuncion, Jose Carmel, Jose de la Cruz, Jose D., Jose Delores, Jose Francisco, Jose Maria, Jose Maria Demecio, Jose Maria Morales, Jose Prudencio, Josefa, Josefina, Juana, Juan Jose, Magdalena, Manuel, Manuela, Mariano, , Maria/Marie, Maria Antonia, Maria de la Carmen, Maria Delores, Maria Helena, Maria Jesus, Maria de Jesus, Maria de los Angeles, Maria de los Reyes, Maria Trinidad, Maria Valencia, Maria Ygnacio, Nazario, Nemesio, Pedro, Porfirio, Prospero, Ralph, Ramon, Refugio, Remesia, Roberto, Rosario, Salvadora, Susana D., Susie, Trinidad, Ursala, Vicente, Vicente Sotelo, Victoria, Victorio, Ysabella. (Ref 1, 2, 3, 10, 13, 13a).

Dominguez associated: Alexander, Altamirano, Alvarado, Ames, del Amo, Armijo, Berg, Bojorquez, Campasano, Carpenter, Carson, Cota, de la Cruz, Davoust, Demecio, Dodson, Dryden, Ellsworth, Feliz, Francis, Higuero, Lorenzano, Lovatt, Mason, Mayer, Moraga, Navarro, Ortega, Polloreana, Reatico, Reyes, Roberts, Rocha, Rodriquez, Rubio, Sepulveda, Talamantes, Valenzuela, Velarde, Watson, Ximenes, Yorba,

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Dryden: Anita, Julia, S. N.,
Dryden associated: Guyes, Yorba,

Duarte: Alejo Antonio, Ambrose, Amelia R., Andrea, Andres, Andres Avelino,
Andres Avelina, Antonio Ignacio, Balbina, Betada, Bessie, Cristobal, Delores,
Encarnicios, Felipe, Francisco el Cuza, Francisco Javier, Frank P., Joaquin, Jose, José A.,
Jose Francisco Leandro, Jose Maria, Jose Nasario, Josefa, Joseph A., Juan Jose, Luella,
Manuel, Mariana, Maria Antonia, Maria Brigida, Maria Luisa, Martin, Nasario, Pascal,
Selma M., Trinidad, Vicente. (10, 12, 13.)

Duarte associated: Avila, Cornelio, Cuellar, Moraga, Palomares, Reyes, Valdez,

Duque: C. V., Dorothy, Ernest E., Gabriel, Gabriel Carlos, Helena, Henry,
Margaret Mary, Maria, Patricia, Thomas Domingo, Thomas L., Thomas L. Jr, Thomas
Lorenzo, Victor Anthony. ,

Duque associated: Brant, Dillon, Grant, Marble,

Vol 12. Elizade: Andrea, Antonio, Bernardino, Catalina, Delores, Eliza,
Francisca Lucia, Francisca Salgada, Francisco, Jose Josefa, Maria, Maria Delores, Maria
Ygnacio, Mariano, Nicolas, Vicente. (Ref 10, 13.)

Elizade associated: Aguilar, Davila, Fernandez, Rubio, Ruiz, Sanchez,

Enriquez: Jose Antonio, Manuel, Nellie,

Enriquez associated: Fowler,

Espinosa: Ascencion, Concepcion, Estevan, F., Fermina, Gabriel, Gertrudis, Jose
Joaquin, Jose Miguel, Prudencio, Salvador, Tomas, Trinidad, Victor,

Espinosa assoc: Ames, Ombis, Orosco, Perez, Rodriquez,

Esquer: Refugio,

Esquer assoc: Childs,

Estrada: Adelaida, Francisco, Joaquin, Jose Antonio, Jose Bonifacio, Jose M.,
Jose Maria, Jose Mariano, Josefa, Julian, Maria, Mariano, Mary O'Regan, Mateo,
Pancho, Pedro, Rafael, Santiago, Teresa,

Estrada assoc: De Soto, Lizarraga, Malarin, Perez, Reyes, Spence, Wolter,

Estudillo: Christina, Delores, Francisco, Gabriella, Guadalupe, John B., Jose A.
Jose Antonio, Jose Joaquin, Jose Maria, Jose Vicente, Joseph J. G., Marcelina, Maria
Antonia, Maria de Jesus, Maria del Rosario, Ramon, Salvador, Salvador R.,

Estudillo assoc: Aguirre, Arguello, Bandini, Coutts, Davis, Ferrer, Gale, Howe, de
Pedrorena, Ward, Wright,

Vol 12 & 13, Felix/Feliz: Anastacio, Ana Geroninia, Antonio, Antonio Rafael,
Ascencion, Benedita, Carlota Valencia, Claudio Victor, Delores, Diego, Domingo,
Fernando, Fernando de la T., Filomena, Francisco, Fred E., Frederick P., Gertrudis,
Hipolito, Ignacio, Jacoba, Jesus, Joaquin, Jose, Jose Antonio, Jose Luciano, Jose Vicente,

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Jose Vicente Valentin, Juan Blas, Juan, Juan Jose, Juan Jose de G., Juan Jose Ignacio, Juan M., Juana Maria, Juana Ortis, Leonardo, Leonardo Maria, Luis, Luciano, Manuel, Maria, Maria Antonia, Maria Anselma, Maria Francisca, Maria Josefa Verdugo, Maria Luisa, Maria Marcelina, Marcelina, Nicolas, Pedro Antonio, Petra, Petronilla, Rafael, Rafaela, Ramona, Raymunda, Santiago, Tomas, Trinidad, Vicente, Victorino. (Ref 10, 13, 13a, 29, 36.)

Feliz assoc: Allerdome, Ayala, Baso, Bernal, Castro, Domingo, Dominguez, de Garcia, de Gracia, Gronigen, Jeantete, Klinker, Lopez, Morales, Olivera, Ortis, Romero, Royales, Valdez, Valenzuela, del Valle, Verdugo, Victorino, Wersching,

Fernandez: Barbara, Diego, Felipa, Jose, Jose Rosalino,
Fernandez assoc: Berry, Valenzuela,

Fixen/Foxen: Aileen, Thomas Frank,
Fixen/Foxen assoc: Botiller, Stewart,

Figueroa: Diana, Feliciano, Francisco, Guadalupe, Helera, Jose, Miguel. (Ref 3, 13.)

Figueroa assoc: Vahle, Valenzuela,

Flores: A. P., Augustina, Gumesindo, Jose Maria, Jose Miguel, Juan, Juventino, Leonard C., Maria,

Flores assoc: Arguello, Elwell, Ortega, Walker,

Forbes: Annie, C. D., Charles Carlos, Charles E., Constance, Diego Alejandro, Gussy, James Alexander, Judge James Alonzo, John, Maria Clara, William,

Forbes assoc: Mendelson, Sunol, Tarter,

Forster: Francisco, Frank Ambrose, Frank B., George H., Juan Fernando Jr, Marcos Antonio, Thomasine,

Forster assoc: Albert, Nadeau,

Foy: Alma, Charles W., Florence, John, Lucinda Macy, Samuel C., Samuel Calvert,

Foy assoc: Macy, Olmsted, Woolwine,

.G

Vol 14, Gage: Arthur Glover, Henry, Lucille,

Gage assoc: Mendez, Mueller, Rand, Tiff,

Galindo: Ana Maria, Bautista, Delores, Encarnacion, Eusebio, Francisco, John C., Jose, Jose Antonio, Jose Jesus, Juan Crisostomo, Juana, Leandro, Tomasa. (Ref 11, 31.)

Galindo assoc: Ayala, Burton, Forbes, Juarez, Peralta, Rodriquez,

Gallarda(o): Guadalupe, Juan, Rafael, Ysabel. (Ref 10).

Gallarda(o) assoc: Campbell, Dominguez,

Garcia: Adolfo, Andrea, Antonia, Antonio, Bernabela, Carmelita, Carmen, Chica, Eloisa, Emiliano, Faustina, Faustino, Felipe, Felipe Santiago, Francisca, Francisco, Francisco de Paulo, Gabriel, Guadalupe, Henry/Enrique, Inocente, Four Fingered Jack, John, Jose, Jose Antonio, Jose Miguel, Josefa, Juan Jose, Juana, Lorenza, Lucinda, Luis, Luz, Magdalena, Manuel, Maria, Maria Antonia, Maria Francisca, Maria Gracia, Maria Josefa, Mattias, Mercurial, Micaela, Norberto, Pasqual, Paul/Pablo V., Peralta, Pilar, Rafael, Ramona, Refugio, Santiago, Severino, T., Teodoro, Tomasa, Trinidad, Ygnacio J. (Ref 8, 10, 13, 20, 29, 32).

Garcia assoc: Aguila, Alvarado, Alviso, Archuleta, Badillo, Barreto, Benavides, Boyle, Briones, Camero, Escobar, Garcia, German, de la Guerra, Herrera, Higuera, Ingalls, Leyba, Linares, Lopez, Martinez, O'Donovan, Ortega, Parr, Quiros, Peralta, Robles, Romero, Russels, Soto, Trotter, Vasquez, Velasquez, Verdugo, Villa,

Vol 15, German: Antonio, Brigida, Cypriano, Faustino, Indio, Jose A., Jose Antonio, Petra,

German assoc: Olivera, Ruiz, Tapia, Vasquez,

Gil/Gill: Agustin, Helen, Jose Maria, Leon, Marcella, Rosa Rosita,

Gil associates: Feliz, Rios, Yorba,

Gomez: Caroline, Jose Joaquin, Juana R., Manuel, Nicolas, Rafael,

Gomez assoc: Penia,

Gonzales: Bernardo, Eloisa, Felipe, Francisco, Gregorio E., Idelfonso, Josepha, Juan, Juan Jose, Leandro, Luz, Manuel George, Maria, Mercedes, Miguel, Rafael, Rafael S., Soledad, Teodoro, Tiburcio. (Ref 20.)

Gonzales assoc: Cota, Gutierrez, Herrera, Higuera, Lara, Lorenzano, Lugo, Orello, Rodriquez,

De la Guerra: Anita, Ana Maria Antonia, Antonia Maria, Clotilde, Diana, Francisca, Francisco, Guillermo/William, Horlinda, Jose Antonio, Juan, Juan Jose, Maria Antonio, Maria de las Augustias, Maria de Escandon, Maria Teresa, Miguel, Olympia, Judge Pablo. (Ref 36.)

De la Guerra assoc: Arellanes; Dibblee, Escandon, Hartnell, Jimeno, Klinker, Lafaille, Ord, de Orena, Oreña y Cayuso; Robinson, Sepulveda, Thompson, Yndart,

Guerrero: Adelina, Blas, Doneciana, Francisco, Isabel, Jose Julian, Jose de la Luz, Maria, Vicente, Ygnacio,

Guerrero assoc: Carpena, de Haro, Laden, Rios, Sinkard,

Guillen: Antonio, Dona Eulalia, Maria Antonia, Maria de Los Angeles, Maria del Rosario, Miguel Antonio, Rita. (Ref 4, 23.)

De Guillen assoc: Cota, Higuera, Lopez, de la Osa, White,

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Guirado: Bernardo, Bernardino, Carmen, Gertrudis, Frank, Isabel, J. Francisco, Jose, Margárita, Maria del Carmen, Maria Nieves, Rafael, Ralph C., Seledonia, Ysabel.
(Ref 13, 20.)

Guirado assoc: Bell, Bristwalter, Dalluge, Johnson, Morales, Raquena,

Gutierrez: Benigo, C. Manuel, Cirilo, Ignacio Maria, Jose, Josefa, Maria Antonia, Tomas,

Gutierrez assoc: Aguilar, Montana,

H

Roll 1597977, Vol 16. Hernandez: Alvira, Bacilia, Cruz, Domingo, Jose Guadalupe, Jose Rafael, Justo Lorenzo, Maria Filomena, Maria de Jesus, Hernandez associated: Higuera, Miramontes, Tapia, Vasquez,

Herrera: Francisco, Luz, Rose,

Herrera associated: Castanares, Garcia, Quintana,

Higuera: Alta Gracia, Antonio, Bernardo, Bernardo J., Bernardo de la Luz, Concepcion, Dolores, Doroteo, Edward, Elfridio, Elpidio, Elpedio T., Emelio, Emelio F., Encarnacion, Esteban R., Estevan, Eulalia, Evangeline, Francisca, Francisco, Francisco Maria, Frank, Fulgencio, Gabriela, Gertrudes, Gregorio, Gregorio Ignacio Maria, Guadalupe, Hilario, Ignacio, Jeronimo, Joaquin, Jose, Jose Anastacio, Jose Carlos Salvador, Jose E., Jose Gerenemino, Jose Ignacio, Jose Joaquin, Jose Leandro, Jose Leonardo, Jose Loreto, Jose Manuel, Jose Maria, Jose Policarpio, Josefa, Josefina, Joseph Manuel, Juan, Juan Jose, Juana de Dios, Lee, Leo Vijeldo, Leonardo, Manuel, Maria, Maria Juana, Maria Merced, Mariana, Mariano, Miranda, Nicolas, Nicolas Antonio, Petra, Petro, Policarpio, Regina, Rosa, Rosalie, Rosario, Salvado, Salvador, Segundino, Simeon, Teodora, Teresa, Thomas B., Tiburcio, Tiburcio Javier, Tomas, Valentine, Victoria, Ygnacio, Ynes,

Higuera associated: Alvarado, Alviso, Arenas, Baker, Bernal, Borunda, Buitror., Chaballa, Chapman, Dodero, Duarte, Espinosa, Francisco, Garcia, Grijalva, Guenther, Kamp, Kreuger, Livermore, Machada, McDonald, Mesa, Narvaez, Peralta, Rochin, Sanchez, Vijeldo, Villa, Yorba,

Hunter: Asa, Elizabeth, Emelie, Emma, James, Capt Jesse D, Johanna H. John, Keziah, Samuel, Samuel Jr, Thomas A.,

Hunter associated: Aerick, Craig, Gage,

J

Vol 17, Jaramillo: Guadalupe, Gusto, Hilario, Josefa, Josephine, Juan Jose, Jaramillo associated: Becerra, Kingsbury, McFarland,

Juarez: Cayetano, Estafonia, Francisca, Francisco, Guadalupe, Jose, Jose C., Jose Joaquin, Jose Manuel, Jose Maria, Marcos, Mateo, Vicente,

Juarez associated: Kink, Saria, Shorten,

L

Lan Franco: Albert, Alfred, Amencida R., Irmisela, Ismalda, John T. Rowena Maria Louisa,

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Lan Franco associated: Brentano, Cooke, Moore, Polk,

Langenberger: Carola A. M., Charles, Maria Regina,
Langenberger associated: Halberstadt, Knox, Schubert, Yorba,

Laventhall: Clara B., Rose,
Laventhall associated: Mead, Thorne,

Leyba: Augustin, Anastacio, Francisca, Guadalupe,
Leyba associated: Ortiz,

Linares: Adela, Angelina, Febronio, Felipa, Fidel, Ignacio, Juana B., Manuela,
Marcela, Maria B., Maria Gertudis, Mariana, Miguel, Miguela, Pilar, Rafael, Victor,
Linares associated: Alviso, Chabolla, Martinez, Oliveras, Padia, Portillo, Reyes,
Soto, Vargas, Young,

Lobo: Adelaida Elida, Cecilio, Juan, Juan Jose, Juan Jose Villa, Santiago, Juana,
Lobo assoc: Duarte, Montana,

Lorenzana: Felipe, Francisca, Gertrudis, Jacinto, Jose, Jose Crisanto, Juana,
Macedonia, Maria Diaz, Maria Isabel, Maria de Jesus, Maria Ramona de los Angeles,
Mariano, Vicente,
Lorenzena assoc: Alviso, Hernandez, Pena, Sepulveda, Tapia, Toomer, Tryce,
Ybarra,

Vols 17 & 18, Lopez: Amelia, Andria, Andres, Anita J., Antonio, Benigna,
Bernardino, Bonifacio, Bonifacio Ygnacio, Capistrano, Carmen L., Catalina, Cecilia,
Claudio, Concepcion, Cornelio, Earle F., Emily Zuniga, Esteban, Felipa, Francisco,
Gaspar, George, Geronimo, Gregorio, Hesequia Exigia, Ignacio, Joaquin, John F., Jose,
Jose Antonio, Jose Cornelio Idelfonso, Jose Francisco Mauricio "Chico," Jose Maria,
Jose Tiburcio, Jose Ygnacio, Josefa, Joseph A., Joseph J., Josie, Juan, Juan Francisco,
Juan Jose, Juan Manuel, Juan N., Juan Nepomuceno, Juana, Juanita, Loretta, Louis, Luis,
Luisa, Majordomo, Manuela, Maria, Maria Agueda, Maria Benigna, Maria Catalina,
Maria de la Encarnacion, Maria de Jesus, Maria Josefa, Maria Merced, Maria Ramona,
Maria Ygnacia, Juliana, Martina, Mercedes, Pedro, Peter, Prudencio, Rafael, Ramona,
Romaldo, Rose, Sacramento, Sebastian Antonio, Susanna, Teodora, Teresa, Theodore,
Tiburcio, Valentin, Ventura, William Henry Thomas, Ygnacio,

Lopez assoc: Alviso, Arellano, Bale, Biscailuz, Bottiller, Carrillo, Carrion,
Crosswaite, Curry, Dominguez, Ewing, Feliz, Ferlin, Figueroa, Fremont, Laventhal,
Lopez, Lowther, Macalonan, Mendez, Obiols, Olivar, Osuna, Palamares, Partridge, Rice,
Rocha, Sanchez, Serrano, Tiburcio, Troconiz, Valdez, Valenzuela, Vega, Vejar,
Verdugo, Villalobos, Warren, Wiedey, Wilson, Yorba.

Vol 18 & 19, Lugo: Adeline, Albert, Albert E., Amable, Andres, Antonio,
Antonio Blas, Antonio M. P., Antonio Maria, Bernardino, Carlos, Charles, Charles D.,
Erlinda, Ethelinda, Ethelinda Erlinda Salina, Felipa, Felipe, Felipe N., Francisca,

Francisco, Frank, George Jr, J. A., J. M., Jesus, John, John E., Jose, Jose Antonio, Jose Luis, Jose Luis Jr, Jose Maria, Joseph T., Juan, Juan Francisco, Juanita, Linda, Luis, Luis Gonzaga, Manuel, Marcelina Elisalda, Maria Antonia, Maria de Jesus, Maria Magdalena, Maria Mercedes, Maria Nicanor, Mercedes, Mercurial, Miguel, Pedra, Pilar, Rafaela, Rita R., Santiago, Sarah, Seferino, Trinidad, Vicenta, Vicente, Vicente Bosualdo, Victoria,

Lugo assoc: Araisco, Bridger, Brodrick, Carrillo, Foster, Guevara, Higuerra, Manriquez, Mutaw, de la Ossa, Perez, Rains, Ramirez, Reyes, Rodriquez, Romero, Ruiz, Salgada, Sepulveda, Vasquez, Vejar, Walters, Williams, Wolfskill, Yorba,

M

Vols 19 & 20. Machado: Ascencion, Adelaide, Agustin, Alberto, Alfred, Andres, Ascencion, Antonia, Antonio, Augustin, Barbara, Camillo, Cristobal, Diego A., Dolores, Edward P., Elvida, Emma, Erlinda, Ernesto Peter, Esperanza, Felicidad, Francisco, Frank, Gracia, Guadalupe, Helena, Ignacio, J. A., J. F., Jose Antonio, Jose Augustin, Jose Agustin Antonio, Jose Juan, Jose Lewis, Jose Manuel, Juana, Laura, Laureano, Lauriano, Leonidas, Louisa, Luisa, Manuel, Manuela, Maria, Maria Antonia, Maria Dolores Bersabe, Maria de Gracia, Maria F. Mary, Mollie, Preseverancia, Rafael, Ramon, Richard F., Rosa, Rosario, Santiago, Soledad, Sophie, Suzana, Teodoro, Versabe, Virginia, Ygnacio,

Machada assoc: Alipios, Ames, Barrow, Bernard, Bowen, del Castillo, Chavez, Cota, Cruz, Figueroa, German, Gilbert, Gomez, Haskell, Hoke, Larry, Letton, Lopez, Lugo, Oden, Mott, Olivares, Pena, Poggi, Porter, Read, Reyes, Roberts, Rocha, Shane, Smith, Stewart, Talamantes, Valdez, Vanderleck, Wall, Wilder, Wrightington,

Manriquez: Cesaria, Francisco, Genia, Guadalupe, Juan, Julian, Manuel, Trinidad, Victor, Ygnacio,

Manriquez assoc: Farias, Goodwin, Rodriquez, Sepulveda,

Marquez: Bonifacio, Carmen, Felipa, Francisca, Francisco, Gertrudis, Jennie, Juanita, Manuel, Miguel, Pascual, Perfecto, Rafael, Roman, Rosabel, Yamael,

Marquez assoc: Carrillo, Guerrero, Reyes, Rios, Rivera, Slert, Tarin,

Marron: David John, Jesus, Juan, Juan Maria, Juana, Juano, Rafael, Sylvester, Teresa, William,

Marron assoc: Lopez, Rubio, Yorba,

Vols 21 & 22, Martinez: Ana M., Andres, Antonio J., Bernardino, Blas, Concepcion, Demetrio, Dionisio, Garcia, Guadalupe, Incarnacion, Ignacio, Jesus, Jose, Jose Maria, Josefa, Juan, Juan Andres, Juan Nepumocorno, Juan Ygnacio, Juana Maria, Leonoro, Leopoldo, Leopoldo S., Louis, Luis, Luisa, Manuela, Maria Antonia, Maria Victoria, Maximo, Nellie, Nieves, Norbert, Robert, Romana, Rosa, Santiago, Toribidio, Trinidad, Vicente, Vicente J., Zenaida,

Martinez assoc: Martinez assoc: Amesquita, Arellanes, Berendsohn, Bermudez, Bowers, Carpena, Castro, Estudillo, Flores, Francisco, Higuera, Jeffries, Mesa, Patino, Price, Reyes, Richardson, Rodriquez, Rowland, Stewart, Valencia, Villagrana, Ydiarte,

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Mellus: A. Helen, Adelaida, Adelaide M., Anita, Francis, Frank Hancock, Fred C., Gertrude R., Grace, Grover Blair, Hattie A., Isabella, J. J., James J., Josephine, Rose H., Virginia E.

Mellus assoc: Banning, Bull, Enright, Hamilton, Haverstick, Ledyard, Lewandoroski, Ortega, Serrano, Smith, Thomas, Tileston,

Mesa: Alejandro, Andres, Antonio, Apolonia, Cayetano, Dolores, Encarnacion, Francisco, Geronimo, Guadalupe, Hilario, Joaquin, Jose Antonia, Antonio, Jose de Jesus, Jose Julian Antonio, Jose Valerio, Juan B., Juan Jose, Juan Prado, Luis, Luis Maria, Maria Antonio, Maria N., Miguel, Nicolas Maria, Pedro, Rafael, Ramon, Santiago,

Mesa assoc: Higuera, Pena, Pinto,

Vols 21 & 22, Michelet/Mickley: Anne, Antoine Jacques, Armand, Augustus, Charles, Charles Louis, Christian, Claude, Daniel, Edward B., Etienne, Gedeon, Henry, Jacob, Jacques, Jacquemine, Jean, Jean Jacques, Johann Wilhelm, John, John Jacob, John Martin, John Peter, Joseph, Joseph J., Josiah, Levi Ott, Louis, Marguerite, Martin, Mary E., Paul, Peter, Peter Ott, Pierre, Quentin, Robert David, Stephen, Stephen Decatur, Thomas,

Michelet/Mickley assoc: de la Ville Auffrai, Estienne, Keck, Newell,

Miramontes: Candelario, Ramona, Vicente,

Miramontes assoc: Alviso, Garcia, Ridley, Rodriquez, Romero,

Miranda: Apolinario, Encarnacion, Hilario, Juan, Manuel, Maria I., Presentation,

Miranda assoc: Alviso, Garcia, Ridley, Romero,

Montalba: Josefa, Presentacion,

Montalba assoc: Serrano, Yorba,

Montana: A. A., Apolonia, Carmen, Jose Maria, Maria Delores, Pedro, Pedro B.,

Montana, Canedo, Contreras, Gallardo, Serrano,

Moraga: Francisco, Gabriel, Guadalupe, Joaquin, Jose, Jose Joaquin, Maria Incarnacion, Maria Ygnacia, Rafaela, Romulo,

Moraga assoc: Arguello, Ayala, Martinez, Ortega,

Moreno: Alex B., Bessie, Carmen, Clara, Dolores, F. P., Indro, Jesus F., Jose, Jose Matias, Joseph P., Juan, Juan Jesus, Lugardia, Pilar, Vicente, Ysabel,

Moreno assoc: Alvitre, Bee, Flores, Hope, Quijada, Valdez, Villa,

Moya: Concepcion, Joaquin, Jose Ygnacio, Juliana, Refugio, Trinidad,

Moya assoc: Acosta, Alvarado, Valla,

Murillo/Morillo: Brigido, Dolores, Estefana, Flora, George, Jose Antonio, Jose Justo de Jesus, Justo, Maria del Carmen, Prudencia,

Murrilo/Morillo assoc: Bermudez, Northrop, Olivarez, Rios, Valdez,

Munros: Estevan, Maria Antonia,
Munros assoc: Dunglada, Field,

Roll 1597978, Volume 23: Nadeau given names: Adelard T., Amos F., Erwin D.,
George A., Joseph A., Laura M., Otto O., Remi,
Nadeau associated surnames: Anderson

Nararro: Carlos, Ceasaria Guilermo, Jose Antonio, Maria del Carmen, Maria
Delores, Nicolosa, Rafael, Refugio, Ygnacio,
Navarro Assoc: Dil, Carrion, Lopez, Seranno,

Nieto: Antonio M., Delores, Diego, J., J. J., Jose Antonio Maria, Jose Manuel
Perez, Laura S., Manuel, Modesta, Pablo D., Phelipa, Rinaldo, Rinaldo J., Soledad,
Nieto assoc: Bacon, Bard, Dryden, Lopez, Renaldi, Sepulveda,

Ocana/Ocano: Jose Maria, Presentacion,
Ocano assoc: Dominguez, Sabiate,

Olivas: Arcadia, Bartola N. Domingo, Edward, Elena, Francisca, Francisco, Jose
Arculano, Juan, Juan Matias, Juana, Luis, Maria, Maria Sacramento, Maria Soledad,
Nicolas, Petra, Raimundo, Ramon. (Ref 10, 29a).

Olivas assoc: Belliard, Botiller, Higuera, Horjas, Paredes, Ruis, Silvas, Suytar,
Talamantes,

Olivera/Olvera: Adolfo, Antonio, Judge Augustin, Begnina, Bonifacio, Carlos B.,
Cecelia, Claudina, Desedero, Diego, Domingo, Francisco, Ignacio, Josefa, Joseph, Juan
Maria, Juan Pedro, Juana Martina, Juliana, Louisa O., Lucas, Luis, Luisa, Manuel, Maria,
Maria Luisa, Maria Ysmaela, Marcos, Martin, Martina, Mary, Perez, Prisca, Simona,
Tomas, Tomasa, Vicente, Victoria M. (Ref 10, 13, 17.)

Olivera/Olvera assoc: Alanis, Castillo, Esperenza, Forbes, Machada, Ontiveros,
de la Ossa, Osuna, Perriot, Ramirez, de Toro, Treosti, Valencia, Vasquez,

Ontiveros: Adela, Alexander, Antonio M., Francisco, Gregorio, Hortensia, Jose,
Jose Antonio, Jose Delores, Juan, Juan Pacifico, Maria Delores, Miguel, Patricio,
Polinaria, Ramon, Rita, Salvador, Sinecio. (Ref 45.)

Ontiveros assoc: Duarte, Goodchild, Olivas, Romero, Ruiz, Yorba,

Volume 24. Ortega: Alfred, Antonia Maria, Antonio, Arabia, Delores, Emigdio
Miguel, Estevan Francisco, Francisca Zavier, Ignacio, Ignacio Maria, Ignacio Jose Maria,
James J., Jose, Jose Delores, Jose Francisco, Jose Joaquin, Jose Joaquin Geronimo, Jose
Maria, Jose Vicente, Josefa, Juan, Juan Capistrano Martin, Juan D., Manuel, Manuela,
Maria, Maria A., Maria Antonia, Maria Clemencia, Maria Conception, Maria Conception
Manuela, Maria Jesus, Maria de Jesus, Maria Luisa, Maria Manuela, Maria de la Merced,
Maria del Pilar Salvadora, Maria Rafaela, Maria Rafaela Louisa, Maria de la Soledad,
Maria Ygnacia, Magdalena, Pedro, Petra, Rafaela Sabina Louisa, Ramona, Refugio,

XV. Using Derkum

Stefana, Stevan, Trinidad, Ventura. (Ref 7a, 20, 30, 34. Lawrence Hill depicted Trinidad Ortega in an article for the LA Times, "She Was so Beautiful They Called her Springtime.)

Ortega assoc: Amado, Arellanes, Arguello, Carrillo, Castro, de Celis, Cordero, Cota, Dejeme, Erwin, Foxen, Garcia, de la Guerra, Hernandez, Hill, Lamie, Lopez, Mancilla, Mejias, Ortega, Ramirez, Reyes, Smith, Stokes, Taylor, Tico, Twist, Walker,

De la Ossa: David, Florentina, Jose, Jose Vicente, Leonor, Pablo Patricia, Sarah, Susanna,

De la Ossa assoc: Callahan, Durfee, Gilbert, Halpin, Picot,

Osuna: Eduardo, Elisa, Esmeraldo, Felipe, Jose Hilario, Juan Maria, Juan, Julio, Leonardo, Leonora, Miguel, Olivera, Pilar, Ramon, Santiago,

Osuna assoc: Duarte, Fages, Foxen, Lopez, Marron, Ontiveros, Tebbets, Williams, Urquidez,

P

Vol 25, Pacheco: Ambrosia, Antonio, Bartolome Ignacio, Clara, Delores, Francisco, Francisco Perez, Ignacio Gertrudis, Ignacio, Juan Salvio, Lorenzo, Margarita, Maria A. Maria Antonia, Maria Perfecto, Maria Rosa, Maria S., Petra, Ramondo, Romualdo, Salvio, Trinidad. (Ref 20).

Pacheco assoc: Alviso, Black, Archuleta, Castro, Cibrian, Higuera, Livermore, Mesa, Noriega, Palomares, Rodriquez, Soto,

Vols 25 & 26, Palomares: Anita, Aurelia, Barbara, Carolina, Christina Rita, Clarence, Estefana, Francisco, Judge Christopher, Jesus, Jorje, Jose Crystobal, Jose Delores, Josefa, Josefina, Juan Francisco, Juan Leocadio, Luis, Maneul, Maria Jesus, Maria Lugarda, Maria Rosalio, Norberto, Pilar, Porfirio R. Ramon, Ricardo, Robert, Roberto, Sarafina, Teresa, Thomas, Tomas, Ygnacio, Ysidoro. (Ref 10.)

Palomares assoc: Alvarado, Arenas, Avila, Garcia, Guirado, de Haro, Higuera, Machado, Owens, Pedorena, Ramirez, Russek, de Saisset, Sepulveda, Soto, Vejar, Walker, Wolfskill, Yorba,

Parra: Isabel, Jose Antonio Basilio, Juana Paula, Miguel, Ricardo,

Parra assoc: Alleon, Rodriquez,

Pena: Carmen, Cosme, Jose, Juan Felipe, Manuel, Maria Antonia. (Ref 10, 34.)

Pena assoc: Ayala,

Peralta: Felicidad, Gabriel, Ignacio, John B., Juan P., Juan Pablo, Luis Maria, Luisa, Magdalena, Maria Antonia, Maria Teodora, Mary Soledad, Mercito, Pedro Regalado, Rafael, Rosendo. (Ref 2, 10, 20, 31.)

Peralta assoc: Alviso, Bernal, Bethzaida, Castro, Daveson, Garcia, Melchert, Toler, Varios, Wilhart, Yorba,

Perez: Andrea, Crisanta, Diego, Domingo, Eulalia, Esteban, Felicidad, Francisca Maria Jesus, Francisco, Jean Maria, Jose, Jose Maria, Joseph, Juan, Juan Antonio, Juan

XV. Using Derkum

Crispin, Leonar, Luisa, Manuel Antonio, Marcos, Maria, Maria Antonio, Maria
Guadalupe, Maria J., Pedro, Policarpio, Yrencio. (Ref 13, 40.)

Perez assoc: Aguila, Ballesteros, Bouchette, Benett, Guillen, Linares, Lopez,
Lugo, Marron, Moreno, Silva, Trenethan, Woodworth, Yorba,

Vols 26 & 37, Pico: Andres, Capt. Antonio Maria, Benjamin, Celestino, Clara,
Conception, Dolores, Dolores Aguirre, Disea I., Encarnacion, Frank, Frank J., Hernandó,
Gregorio, Joaquina, Joán Francisco, Jose Dolores, Capt. Jose de Jesus, Jose Maria, Jose
Miguel, Jose Ramon, Jose Vicente, Josefa, Maria Antonia, Miguel, Nicolasa, Nicolasia,
Petra, Pio, Rafael, Rafacla, Romualdo, Santiago de la Cruz, Soledad, Solomon, Vicenta,
Vicente, Ysidora. (Ref 17, 20, 23, 29. "Ghosts Wail at Landmarks," Los Angeles Times
Sunday Magazine, 17 Nov 1935.)

Pico assoc: Aguerre, Bermudez, Cabral, Carillo, Castro, Coghill, Cordero,
Espinosa, Esquer, Flores, Forster, Garcia, Graves, Lopez, Macy, Meyer, Moreno, Olivás,
Palomares, Rodriquez, Ruiz, de Saisset, Silvas, Valdez, Villavincencio, Wondra,

Pinto: Andrea, Antonio, Joaquin, Juan Maria, Juana Santos, Manuel, Maria
Josefa, Maria Teresa, Pablo, Pio, Rosario. (Ref 20.)

Pinto assoc: Galindo, Juarez, Perez, Quijado, Rafael, Ramona, Rita, Serafin,
Soria, Valeras, Weeks,

Pollorena/Poyoreno: Eduarda, Eduardo, Jose D., Juan de Jesus, Juana, Lamberto
E., Maria Antonia, Maria Candelaria, Micaela. (Ref 10.)

Pollorena assoc: Dolivera, Guirado, Lopez, Machado, Mesa,

Pryor: Miguel Nathaniel, Nathaniel Lewis, Pablo, Paul, Reginald O., Rosa,
Pryor assoc: Buttell, Cuen, Eads, Lewis, York,

Quijada: Cayetano, Maria Juliana, Maria Rita, Ramona, Vicente,
Quijada assoc: Swenson, Valenzuela, Velarde,

Quintero: Isabella, Luis, Maria Josefa, Sebastiana,
Quintero assoc: Fernandez, Garcia, Sweet, Valdez, Ygnacio,

Quiroz: Antonio, Eusevia A., Lupe,
Quiroz assoc: Guerra, Valencia.

R

Vol 28, Ramirez: Alma, Henry, Hilda, Isabel, Joaquin, Jose, Jose Maria, Juan,
Juan N., Juan Resurreccion, Maria Demitrio, Miguel, Pascual, Raoul, Tomas, Vicente,
Ramirez assoc: Atencio, Briones, Laughlin, Otto, Pelanconi, Tononi, Ybarra,

Reyes: Amadeo, Angel, Antonio, Antonio María, Arthur B., Ascencion, Carlos,
Clara, Emelina, Enedina, Enreneo, Estorjia, Facundo, Francisco, Gertrudis, Helen,
Inocencia, Jacinto, Jacinto Damien, Jose Facundo, Isidora, Jose Jacinto, Joseph, Juan,
Juan Francisco, Juan Jose, Juana, Juana Inocencia, Juana Maria, Julian, Maria A., Maria

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Luis, Maria Virginia, Mauricio L., Pablo, Peter V., Rafael, Ramon, Ramona, Requela, Rita, Seferino, Sofia, Ygnacio, Ysidro,

Reyes assoc: Alanis, Botiller, Dominguez, Flores, Lugo, Olivera, Ortega, Pagliciso, Polafeco, Prescott, Ramirez, Rodriguez, Salazar, Signs, Solorzano, Stall, Tebbetts, Valdez, Valenzuela, Velasquez, Watson, Yorba,

Rendon/Rondon: Juana de Dios, Maria, Maria Antonia, Maria Vicente
Rendon assoc: Cota, Dominguez, Elizalde, Ferguson, Lugo,

Rivera: A. G., Adolfo, Alberto, Esperanza, Fernando Javier, Jesus, Jesus P., Jose Apollo, Roberto, Ygnacio P.

Rivera assoc: Palomares,

Robles: Andres Avelino, Antonio, Felix T., Jose Antonio, Juan Jose, Manuel, Rafaela, Ramon, Secundino,

Robles assoc: Chard, Zuniga,

Vols 28 & 29, Rocha: Antonio Jose, Antonio Jose II, Antonio Ricardo, Jose Antonio, Juan Jose, Manuel, Senaida,

Rocha assoc: Alvarado, Amesquita, Avila, Guzman, Lopez, Machada,

Rodriguez: Alejandro, Alfonso, Antonio, Carlos, Facundo, Felicita, Felipe, Francisco, Gracia, Jacinto, Joaquin, Jose, Jose Antonio, Jose Brigido, Jose Ignacio, Jose Jesus, Ipse Maria, Jose R., Juan, Juana Maria, Luis, Macsimo, Manuel, Margarita, Maria, Maria Adelaide, Maria del Carmen Eustaquia, Maria Josefa, Maria Rosalia, Maria Juana Simona, Maria Tomasa, Maria Visitacion, Pablo, Patricia, Pedro, Ramon, Sebastian.
(Ref 11).

Rodriguez assoc: Dally, Gonzales, Jackson, Leyba, Lorenzano, Lugo, Obiols, Ortega, Perez, Quintero, Rosas, Ruiz, Valenzuela,

Romero: Abelino, Delores, Domingo, Erolinda, Felipa, Felipe, Florencio, Frank J., Gregorio, Guadalupe, John T., Jose, Jose Antonio, Jose Esteban, Joseph, Juan Maria, Juanita P., Manuel, Manuela, Maria Dorotea, Maria Francisca, Maria de Jesus, Maria Matilda, Maria de Pilar, Maria Rafaela, Maria Urbana, Mary, Modesta, Pasquala, Paula, Pedro, Pedro Jose, Rafaela, Tomas, Trinidad. (Ref 8, 10.)

Romero assoc: Adams, Chabolla, Correa, Hunter, Jenkins, Lopez, Lugo, Moreno, Murillo, Pryor, Reyes, Rochin, Sotelo, Valenzuela, Verdugo, Ybarra,

Rosa/Rosas: Alejandro, Jose Antonio Basilio, Jose Florencio, Leon, Modesta, Serafina, Sinforoso,

Rosa/Rosas assoc: Avila, Garcia, Romero,

Robidoux/Rubidoux: Adelaide, Carmelita, Carmen, Ester, Eufemia, Federick, Francisca, Louis, Luis, Selso, Teresa,

Robidoux/Rubidoux assoc: Archuleta, Banks, Cole, Estidillo, Palomares, Trejo,

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Rowland: Alejandro, Alessandro, Andrea, Antonio, Aurelia, Carolina, Charles, Elizabeth, Ernest, Ernesto, Helen, Isabel, John, John A. Jr, John A. III, John Cinco V, Josephine, Margarita, P., Maria Antonia, Thomas Z. L., William Richard,

Rowland assoc: Arguello, Cross, Grazido, Lower, Martinez, Moore, Norris, Sanchez, Vejar, Yorba,

Rubio: Amada C., Andres, Andrew, Antonia, Bernardo, Carlos, Erminegilda, Felix, Frances, Jennie Josephine, Jesus, Jose, Juana, Lugarda, Manuel, Santiago, Tomas, Vicenta,

Rubio assoc: Berry, Brown, Ducascau/Ducazon, Foster, Haines, Laughlin, Marron, Silvas, Warner,

Vols 29 & 30, Ruiz: Agathon, Andrea, Angelo Antonio, Antonio, Arcadia, Aurelia, Bersabe, Catarina, Carlos, D. P., Deogracias, Dolores, Efigenio, Enriqueta, Felipa, Francisca, Francisco, Fructuosio, Igno, Incarnacion, Joaquin, Jose, Jose de la Cruz, Jose Gabriel, Jose Hilaro, Jose Marcelo, Jose Simon, Juan B., Juan Maria, Juliana, Lucinda, Louis Felipe, Maria Antonia, Maria Barbara, Maria del Carmen, Maria Jesus, Maria Salvadora, Mariano E., Natividad, Nicolas, Nieves, Patricia, Peter M., Petra, Presentacion, Rafael, Rita, Rosa, Rosa Maria, Sacramenta, Saturnino, Teresa, Ulpiano T., Vicente, Ynes. (Ref 13, 17, 28, 40).

Ruiz assoc: Alvarado, Araiza, Arana, Arellanes, Avila, Balmal, Bravo, Canedo, Castillo, Ferguson, Foster, Garcia, German, Higuera, Hopkins, Hunter, Lorenzana, Machado, Nieto, Ocano, Ortega, Palomares, Pico, Rivas, Rivera, Rochin, Sotelo, Talamantes, Varelas, White,

S

Sabichi: Agatha J., Beatrice, Francisco, Frank Winfield, George Carlos, Rose Clarissa,

Sabichi assoc: Fay, Mitchell, Putnam, *

Saenz/Sais: Dionicio, Federico P. Frances, Jesus, Jose, Jose Maria, Josephine, M. Tomas, Maria Josefa, Mateo G., Nasario, Pedro, Rafael, Reguela Eloisa. (Jose was a boxing match promoter in Culver City depicted in The Los Angeles Times, the Sports Parade, 23 Sep 1942.)

Saenz/Sais assoc: Mandis, Sawyer, Smith,

Sanchez: Barbara, Carmen, Dolores, Esteban, Federico P., Frances, Francisco, Francisco A., Hilaria, Joaquin, Jose, Jose Antonio, Jose de la Cruz, Jose F., Jose Maria, Jose P., Jose Tadeo, Jose Ysidro, Josefa, Josefa Maria, Juan, Juan M., Juan Matias, Juana Maria L. Julia, Juliana, Luz, Manuel, Maria Antonia, Pacifico, Paula, Rafaela, Ramona, Santiago, Sinfrosa, Thomas A., Thomas L., Tomas, Ubaldo, V., Vicenta, Vicente. Ref 11, 13, 20, 23, 34.)

Sanchez assoc: Anderson, Arellanes, Bottler, Elwell, Feliz, Galindo, Garcia, Guirado, de Haro, de Jara, Jeffredo, Martin, Nidever, Pacheco, Peralta, Read, Valencia, Williams, Wilson, Yzuel,

Santa Cruz: Amelia, Delfina, Jose Antonio, Ramona, Rosario,

Santa Cruz assoc: Alvarado, Chapman, Flores, Nadeau,

S

Vols 30 & 31, Sentous: Camille, Denyse, E., Helouise, John, John G., Louis, Narcisa, Narcisa L., V. (Ref 17, 18.)

Sentous associated: Caneto, Fry, Garnier, Guiol, Lewis, Mott, Slavko, Smith, Speed,

Roll 1597979, Vol 31, cont. Sepulveda: Adolph M., Agnes V. Alejandro, Andre, Andromino, Antonio B., Apablaza, Ascencion Jacinto, Ascencion U., Aurelio W., Bernarda, Carline J., Carmelita, Caroline, Casilda, Clothildede la Guerra, Conchita, Consuela, Dolores, Diego, Dolores, Dominga, Elena, Elenita, Encarnacion, Esperanza, Esther, Fernando, Filomena, Florence, Francisco, Francisco Xavier/Javier, Frederick J., Greselda, Helen, Henriquez, Howard, Ignacio, Isabel, Isbronice, Joaquin, Jose, Jose Amador Malarin, Jose Andres, Jose del Carmen, Jose Diego, Jose Dolores, Jose Dolores Loreto, Jose Loreto, Joseph S., Josepha, Juan, Juan Bautista, Juan Jose, Juanita Dolores, Juan Maria, Leonidas, Louisa G., Luaiza, M. C., Madelina, Maria, Maria Ascencion, Maria Concepcion, Maria Joaquina, Matilda, Modesta, Mauricio, Nicolas, Patricia, Paula, Pedro, Pedro Jose, Petra Pilar, Pio, Rafaela, Ralph F., Ramon D., Ramona, Reyes, Ricardo, Roman D., Romona, Rosendo, Rudosinda Florencia, Ruperto, Sally, Santos, Sara Dolores, Sebastian, Teresa, Vicenta, Wenceslao C., William F., Ygnacio, Ysidro Constantino,

Sepulveda associated: Alanis, Alvarado, Anderson, Arbuckle, Arna, Arnez, Avila, Ballasteros y Corio, Bandini, Bernal, Biegler, Botiller, Buelna, Caneda, Carmelo, Carrillo, del Castillo, Chapman, Contes, Davis, Day, Dodson, Dominguez, Easley, Elizade, Farrington, Feliz, Flores, Foxen, Garcia, Gara, Gardinez, Gregalva, de la Guerra, Guirado, Haley, Kokkinopolos, Lan Franco, Luaiza, Lugo, Machada, Manassie, Manriquez, Mott, Narvarez, Newton, Odom, Osuna, Pacheco, Palomares, Pantaja, Pignatelli, Pollerena, Pryor, Raysbrook, Redondo, Reyes, Romero, Ruiz, Saubreda, Schoneman, Serrano, Silvas, Slavis, Smith, Snyder, Talbot, Tapia, Urquidez, Vanderbeck, Velarde, Velasquez, Vosburg, Yorba,

Vol 32 (shown as vol 34), Serrano: Antonio, Ascencion, Dolores P., Florencio, Francisco, Joaquin, Jose Antonio, Jose la Cruz, Jose Maria, Juan Pablo, Maria Silva, Mariana, Leandro, Leandro Jose, Lugrecia, Luis, Ruperto J., Tomas,

Serrano assoc: Baker, Gelcich, McLean, Valenzuela, Yorba,

Silva(s): Antonia, Antonio Maria, Antonio V. E., Buenaventura, Clara, Diego, Dolores, Edubigo, Fernando, Fidel, Florentina, Francisca, Francisco, Higino, Joe, Jose, Jose Maria, Juan, Juana Maria, Louisa P., Lugardo, Manuel, Maria, Maria Antonia, Maria Francisca Lugarda, Maria do los Nieves, Maria Ramon, Mariana, Matilde, Pascual, Petra, Pio, Trinidad,

Silva(s) associated: Alvarado, Alvitre, Asavado, Avila, Duarte, Fleury, Garcia, Laricio, Manos, Marisco, Olivas, Rangel, Rodriquez, Verdugo, Ward, Ybarra.

Slaughter: Dolores, Erolinda, Fenton, Florin, Joseph, Julia, Robert, Zenobia,

Slaughter associated: Fuqua, Meredith, Strong, Wells,

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Soberanes: Ezeguiel, Feliciano, Francisco, Gabriela, Guadalupe, Jose Antonio, Jose Maria, Juan, Maria Ygnacia, Mariano, Tomas,
Soberanes associated: Bale, Cambuston, and Noriega.

Sotelo: Jose, Jose Antonia, Jose Maria, Madeline, Maria, Verancia, Vicente. (Ref 20, 40.)

Sotelo associated: Lugo, Ruiz.

VoIs 32 & 33, Soto: Alejandro, Alvarado J., Amanda, Andres, Andronico, Antonio, Bernarda, Bernardino, Casilda, Casimiro, Concepcion, Emidio, Encarnacion, Eufemio, Eugenio, Eusebio, Felipe, Fernando, Flores, Francisca, Francisco, General, Gervasio, Guillermo, Ignacio, Isaac, Isadora, Isidoro, J. A., Jesus, Joaquin, Jose, Jose Maria, Josefa, Juan, Juana, Juliana, Lazaro, Lorenzo, Louisa, Luis, Luisa, Manuel, Maria, Maria Casilda, Maria Francisca, Maria Josefa, Maria Luisa, Maria P., Maria Trinidad, Meliten, Milano, Nieves, Patricio L., Pedro, Rafael, Rafaela, Raimundo, Ramon, Rejis, Silverio I. C., Teodoro, Teresa, Tiburcio,

Soto associated: Azebez, Bernal, Cantua, Chapel, Diaz, Duarte, Estrada, Greer, Higuera, Laughlin, Levelain, Livermore, Lobo, Martinez, Mendez, Pacheco, Rodriguez, Stokes, Vejar,

Stewart: George "Torquil," Margaret Pegue, Peggy Maria de la Ascencion,
Stewart assoc: Eayry, Sparks,

Sweet: Bessie, Ida, John W., Louise, Rose, Sarah,
Sweet assoc: Butt, Conway, Garcia, Quintaro, Sanford, Torres,

T
Talamantes: Anita, Arcadia, Delfina, Eva., F. J., Fabronia, Felipe, Felipe J., Gracia, J. D., Jose Damos, Jose Estevan, Lucinda Griselda, Maria Ysidoro, Marta, Niefia, Pablo, Pedro, Tomas, Tomasa, Tranquilino, Vicente. (Ref 17).

Talamantes assoc: Farias, Garcia, Layra, Machado, Olivas, Sepulveda, Soto, Urquidez,

Tapia: Antonio, Augustin, Bartolome, Carlos, China, Cluna, Concepcion, Feliciano, Fernanda, Fernando, Francisco, Felipe Santiago, Gregorio, Jose Antonio, Jose Bartolome, Juan, Juliana, Maria Antonia, Maria de Los Angeles, Maria Mercedes, Maria Ysidora, Ramon, Salome, Tiburcio, Ursino, Ynes. (10, 13, 40.)

Tapia assoc: Alenis, Briones, Buena, Felix(z), Grejalva, Guirado, Moreno, Prudhomme, Valdez,

Temple: A. M. W., Anita, Charles P., Francisco Pliny Fisk, John H., Maggie, Maggie A., Thomas M., Thomas W. Thomas Workman II, W. P., Walter Pablo, Walter Paul, Walter Paul Jr. (Ref "Templito - A Yankee from Boston," by John Steven McGroaty, Los Angeles Times Sunday Magazine, 1 Dec 1935.)

Temple assoc: Davoust, Rowland,

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Tico: Edward N., Fernando, Fernando Jose Maria Ignacio M., Ignacio Antonio,
Joaquin, Jose J., Juana, Mary,
Tico assoc: Carnes, Rodriquez,

Torres: Manuel, Sarah,
Torres assoc: Martinez, Smith, Sweet,

* Tryce: Andrew William, Helen Majorie, Stanley, Thelma Francis,
Tryce assoc: Grimes, Heyl,

U

Uribes/Urives: Francesca, Isabel, Jose Maria, Pedro, Serafina,
Uribes/Urives assoc: Bernal, Cota, Ocampo, Pico, Ruiz,

Urquides(z): Candelario, Fernando, Francisca, Guadalupe, Jose Maria, Maria,
Maria Josefa, Tomas, Victoria,
* Urquides(z) assoc: Elizade, Guirado, Perez, Sepulveda,

V

Valdez: Antonia, Antonio, Antonio Maria, Basilio, Cresencio, Dorotea, Eugenio,
Francisca, Innocenta, Jose, Jose Basilio, Jose Maria, Jose Meleno, Jose Ramon, Juan
Bautista, Julian, Luciano, Maria, Narcisa, Rafael, Rita, Tiofilo, Ungion,
Valdez assoc: Andrade, Foster, Machado, Pleiffer, Rinaldi,

Valencia: Antonio, Artemecia, Ascencion, Bruno, Candelario, Candido, Carlota
E., Carmelita, Dolores, Eustaquio, Francisco, Gregorio, Guadalupe, Ignacio, Jose
Antonio, Jose de Jesus, Jose Manuel, Jose Ramon, Juan Vicenta Cris, Juan Ygnacio,
Julio, Manuel, Maria, Maria Francisca, Miguel, Miguel Antonio, Vicente,
Valencia assoc: Alvarado, Dominguez, Leyba y Salazar, Peace, Peralta, Varela,
Wirsching,

Valenzuela: Antonio, Arnulfo, Ascencion, Benito, Clara, Clotilde, Concepcion,
Desiderio, Dolores, Eduarda, Eduardo, Elena, Estanislao, Felipa, Felipe, Felipe Nerio,
Francisco, Gaspar, Gertrudes, Gilbert, Ignacio, Jesus, Joaquin, Jose, Jose Maria, Jose
Miguel, Jose Secundino, Jovencio, Juan Augustin, Juana, Luis, M. Reginald, Manuel,
Manuela, Margarita, Maria, Maria Antonia, Maria del Carmen, Maria Emiliana, Maria
Tomas, Maximo, Pedro Gabriel, Ramon, Ramona, Ricarda, Roque, Salvadora,
Secundino,

Valenzuela assoc: Acosta, Alvarada y Castro, Alvarez, Alvitre, Cordero, Duarte,
Foster, Higuera, Hinden, Ibarra, Lopez, Machada, Orchaga y Machada, Marques,
Quintero, Reyes, Robinson, Rodriquez, Rosas, Ruiz, Santa Maria, Sprowl, Sturgeon,
Valencia, Ybarra,

Villa: Ana M., Francisco, Josefa, Juan Jose, Maria Antonia, Maria Francisca,
Maria de Jesus, Maria Simona, Mariano, Rafael, Teresa de Jesus,
Villa assoc: Amezquita, Blanca, Dominguez, Garcia, Lobo, Reyes, Villavicencio,

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Vol 34 and 35, Del Valle: Adele, Frances, J., Hugh Frank, James D., Jose Ygnacio, Josefa, Juventino Y., Nena, Reginald F., Reginaldo Francisco, Ulpiano Federico, Ygnacio, Ygnacio R., Ysabel,

Del Valle associated: Canby, Cram, Forster, Grady, Klinker, Nadeau,

Vallejo: Adela Refugio, Edward L., Edward L. Jr, Francisca Carrillo, Geronima Encarnacion, General Jose de Jesus, Major Jose Mañuel Salvador, Maria Josefa, Louisa, Louisa Eugenia, Luisa, Maria Prudencia, Maria Telecelia, General Mariano Guadalupe, Natalia, Dr. Platon, Rosalia, Salvador. (Ref 25.)

Vallejo associated: Alvarado, Amesti, Carrillo, Cooper, Empanan, Estrada, Frisbie, Frisby, Haraszthy, Kern, Lessee, McGettigan, Salvador,

Varelas/etc: Apolonia, Casimiro, Cayetano, Cervol, Delphina, Dolores, Francisca, Gertrudis, Ilario, Joaquin, Luisá, Manuel, Maria Ygnacio, Ramona, Ysabela,

Varelas/Verellas associated: Cohn, Dominguez, Herrera, Ruiz, Sepulveda, Valencia, del Valle, Velarde,

Vasquez: Felipe, Francisco, Guadalupe, Jose Antonio, Jose Maria, Juan Atanacio, Julio, Maxima, Paulina, Tiburcio. (Ref 20).

Vasquez associated: de la Cruz Chabolla, Cota, Nidever, West,

Vol 35 and 36. Vega/Vejar: (separate families, but cannot separate by handwriting) Abraham H., Albertina, Bersabe R., Carolina, Concepcion, Constanca M., Dolores M., Eleodoro, Emeliana, Emigido, Emilia, Estela, Felipe, Francisca, Francisco, Francisco Z., Frank J., George Mose, Graciosa, Grace, Ignacio C., Joaquin de Armenta, Jose H., Josefa, Juan Crisostomo, Lazaro, Lorando, Magdalena, Manuel, Maria Loretto, Maria Mateo, Maria Petra, Maria Trinidad, Martin, Mateo, Lorando, Loretto, Pablo, Pedro M., Pilar, Ramon, Ramon Jr, Ramona, Regina, Reginaldo, Ricardo, Ricardo V., Salvador, Sophie, Theresa, Ygnacio O.,

Vega/Vejar assoc: de Armenta, Bojorquez, Buddle, Burdick, Carrizosa, Deveny, Hostettler, Jones, Lugo, Martinez, McKecken, Morillo, Palomares, Perez, Pipkin, Pitkin, Reyes, Rivera, Rowland, Solorzano, Trinidad, Urquidez, Verdugo, Yorba,

Verdugo: Adelaida, Anastacio, Catalina, Dora, Dolores, Eleuteria, Eugenia, Fernando, Gila R., Joaquin, Capt Jose Maria, Josefa, Juan, Juan Diego, Juan Maria, Juana Maria, Julio, Julio Antonio, Julio Antonio Jose, Manuel, Maria, Maria Angelica, Maria Antonia, Maria Antonia Longina, Maria Josefa Antonia, Maria Juana, Maria Manuela, Maria Rafaela, Maria Ygnacia, Mariana, Sgt Mariano de la Luz, Miguel, Nanricia, Pedro S., Quirino, Rafael, Raymond H., Roque Jacinto de Cota, Rosalia Maximiana, Rosita, Teodoro, Ygnacio Leonardo Maria,

Verdugo associated: Albrio, Bullock, Canedo, Castello, Chavoya, Cota, Cruz de Manriquez, Feliz, Figueroa, Gongora, Lobo, Lorenzano, Lugo, Mazon, Morillo, Pelanconi, Peralta, Reyes, Rodriguez, Romero, Ruiz, Sepulveda, Tapia, Valenzuela, Yorba,

Villavicencio: Antonio Clemete Feliz, Felix Antonio, Jose Maria "Villa,"

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Villavicencio associated: Espinosa, Pinuela,

W

Vol 37, Warren: Ida Rose, Jonathan Trumball, Juan Jose,
Warren associated: Hunter,

Watson: James, James Johnson, Narcissa, Robert Lee, Col Santiago,
Watson associated: Alexander, Escamilla, Johnston, Laronde, Williams,

Weyse (out of order): Caroline, Henry Guenther, Julius Guenther,
Weyse associated: Caldwell, Guenther, Miller, Wolfskill,

White: Elvira, Esther, Francisca, J., John, John F., John S., Michael, Stephen
Mallory,

White associated: Cassillon, Courtney, Heslop, Marshall, Woodworth,

Wilhart: Cristina, Louis, M. C., Maggie, Merced, Ramon, Vicenta,
Wilhart associated: Kier, McNerney, Mountain, Myers, Newman, Roesier,

Williams: Concepcion E., Francisca, Francisca A., Isaac, Julian, Julian Chino,
Julian Isaac, Maria Merced, Merced Dolores, Refugio E.,

Williams associated: Carrillo, Carlisle, Drackenfeld, Lacy, Lugo, McDougall,
Rains,

Wilson: Capt Benito, Benjamin David, George H., Maria J., Ruth. (Ref: Gardner
Bradford, "Master of Mountains," Los Angeles Times Sunday Magazine, 8 Mar 1936.)

Wilson associated: Mendoza, Patton, Shorb,

Winston: James W., J. B., John, John Bandini, Julia, Mamie, Marguerita,

Winston associated: Bandini, Brown, Casse, Flowers, Ogden,

Wolfskill: David G., Elena, Elena Stanislaus, Herbert, Joseph W., Juanita, Julia,
Lewis, Magdalena, Maria Magdalena, Martin, Suzana, William Louis, Ysabel,

Wolfskill associated: de Ayala, Barrows, Caldwell, Flowers, Hurlbut, Juarez, Luz,
Sabichi, Wayse/Weyse,

Woodworth: Cynthia Amanda, Edwin J., John Dennison, John W., Joseph John,
Laura, Laura Ada, Mary Alice, Robert Carlisle, Rosa Belle, Wallace, Wallace W.,

Woodworth associated: Barrows, Friend, Gilday, Labberry, Rimpau, Stahlberg,

Workman: Andrew Boyle, Antonia Margarita, Carl, Charlotte, David, E. H.,
Eleanor, Gertrude, J. M., Joseph, Julian W., Margarita, Mary Alice, Mary C., Thomas
Edgar, Thomas H., W. H., William, William Henry Sr, William Henry Jr,

Workman associated: Baldwin, Barrows, Delenotte, Dugan, Furman, Janeway,
Masson, Scarborough, Temple, Uriate, Wilson,

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Vols 37 & 38, Ybarra: Agustin, Antonio Francisco, Cayetano, Concepcion, Cruz, Desederio, Francisca, Gil, Ilario, Jacoba, Jesus Silvestre, Jose, Jose Hilario, Jose Maria, Jose Severino, Juan Antonio, Louise, Luis, Manuel, Manuela, Maria Antonia Zuirina, Maria Presentacion, Maria S., Maria Susana, Ramon, Refugio, Serbula, Timothea. (Ref 10, 40.)

Ybarra assoc: Aitar, Armijo, Brunet, Canada, Dominguez, Gonzales, Johnson, Lazcano, Naud, Ochoa, Palomares, Ruiz, Russell, Wilhart,

Yorba: Adelida, Adelina, Alesandro, Alfonso, Amelia, Andelina, Andrea, Andrew A., Angelina, Angora R., Antonio, Arcadia, B. A., Beatrice A., Bernardo, Bernardo A., Betsaida, Catarina, Cenabita, Dolores, Emilie, Ernesto, F. A., Felipa, Felipe, Francisca, Gilbert, Guernecindo, Horacio Robert, Hortense M., Inocencio, Jose Antonio, Sgt Jose Antonio, Jose Antonio II, Jose Antonio III, Jose Antonio IV, Jose Dolores, Jose de Gracia, Jose de Jesus, Josefa, Juan Bautista, Leonora, Liborio R., Luz, Marcos, Maria Francisca, Maria L., Martina L., Mary L., Miguel, Modesta, Peregrina, Philippa, Piedad, Porfiro, Porfiro J., Presentacion, Prudencia S., Prudencio, Ramon, Ramona, Raymunda, Robert, Rosita, Senovia, Soledad, Teodoro S., Teodosio, Tomas Antonio, Trinidad, Ubennia, Vicenta, Vicente, Vicente G., Ynes, Ysabel, Ysabel Maria, Zoraida B. (Ref 27, 46.)

Yorba associated: Abelardo, Aguilar, Alvarado, Arguello, Arnaz, Avila, Bautista, Botiller, Carrillo, Cota, Dominguez, Duarte, Farias, Gonzales, Grijalva, de la Guerra, Kraemer, Langenberger, Locke, Lopez, Manriquez, Martinez, Olivera, Ormesindo, Ortega, Palomares, Pelaconi, Peralta, Preciado, Reyes, Rios, Rowland, Ruiz, Salmich, Scully, Sepulveda, Serrano, Smythe, Sowl, Travis, Valla, Valenzuela, Vejar, Wents, Wilson, Wise, Zarate,

Z

Zabala: Pedro E., Virginia,
Zabala associated: Hartnell, Hudson,

Zobelein: Edward, Eugene, George Sr, George, George J., Isabel Graff, John Graff, Mamie, Matilda, Philip Andrew, Richard George, Rose, Zemula Rose,
Zobelein associated: Cordes, Lick, Peukert, Viereck,

Zuniga: Apolonio, Emily, Felipe, Guillermo, Jose, Librado, Maria Ygnacia, Nicolas, Pic Quinto, Ramon, Sotera, Valentine, Ventura,
Zuniga associated: Girau, Lopez, Martinez,

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Derkum1, SAR5, 30 June 1998.

XVI.

EPILOGUE

In the first year of our work, we have joined with others to gain SAR acceptance of descendants of Spanish soldiers and sailors who served in California during Spain's 1779-1783 War with England. Our efforts for the second year will be to assist applicants, extend the list of qualifying ancestors, and to find new sources of information. We do not yet know names of all the mariners who served in the frigates and packet-boats supplying and protecting California. We have not found the rosters of those who served in the Yuma Campaigns of 1781, 1782, and 1783. Nor do we know the names of those who served in the Loreto Presidio providing support and courier service to Alta California. We still seek lists of Indian and Poblador donors to defray expenses of the War with England.

We would like to see the acceptance of California soldier and sailor descendants extended to the other areas of the U. S. where Spanish soldiers served and perhaps to the Spanish Navy which engaged British ships. We sent the California questions and answers (Chapter VI) to the SAR Presidents in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas. This chapter is our current rationale for acceptance of Spain as a truly meaningful ally in our historic quest for independence from England. We believe we can help researchers in those states develop similar questions and answers for their 1779-1783 soldiers and citizens.

As the DAR was the 1925 pioneer in accepting descendants of soldiers serving Spain, it would seem that organization would be at the forefront of research. Indeed that is true for groups of California and Texas researchers, but not for the organization as a whole. The DAR has turned down descendants of Ignacio Vallejo, recorded by Bancroft and others as contributing five times his share to defray expenses of Spain's War with England. It has also turned down descendants of Texas drovers who established the Chenier Cattle Trail to New Orleans to provide the Galvez Army with beef. This cattle trail was later the only outlet Texas ranchers had for their beef, and it was put to good use during the Civil War (from the Confederate point of view.)

We sent a copy of the California questions and answers (Chapter VI) to the DAR Library, and we expect its receipt will eventually be acknowledged. If it is ever read by any national DAR officers, it may cause them to respond. It is hard for an outside observer to understand how the DAR continues its "Louisiana Patriot" program, and ignores the remainder of the Spanish participation. However, all is not lost. Unsuccessful DAR applicants can and do use their research to help their sons and other male relatives join the SAR.

We look forward to making additions and corrections to this Part 1 when we publish the results of our second year of our work as Part 2.

CAPatEpi, 1 Jul 1998, Granville W. and N. C. Hough

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