

# **Arizona**

**(Never Arizonac)**

by  
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Although *Arizonac* (the good oak **trees**), like *Arizona* (the good oak **tree**) is a perfectly viable Basque word, it was never used by the early settlers, soldiers, priests, and miners who lived there. The use of *Arizonac* is a twentieth century fable that needs to be corrected.

It is time to correct a totally inaccurate fable about the history of our state and region concerning a mythical place called "Arizonac." This fantasy originated as a "possibility" in the late 19th century and was repeatedly expanded upon and continuously perpetuated as "fact" in the 20th century. There is no documentation in the 17th, 18th, or 19th centuries to support this fable, with the exception of two highly questionable and generally unreliable papers written in 1736, the first of which surfaced late in the 19th century and the second late in the 20th. More will be said later about these two documents written hundreds of miles from the scene by men who had never set foot in our region. On the other hand, there is voluminous original documentation written by Sonorans that universally disproves the myth that there was ever a place called *Arizonac*. (See appendix of quotes from many of these writers)

Modern authors, however, with a few notable exceptions,<sup>1</sup> have generally either ignored the original documents or have changed the spelling of the originals, thus, perpetuating the myth of a place called *Arizonac*.<sup>2</sup> This article will show, through the use of those original documents, that there was never a royal mining camp, mining district, village, place, or any other entity or location called *Arizonac*. The original 18th and 19th century writers universally agree that the place, whatever it was, was called *Arizona*, and this article will examine exactly what that place was. It is important to correct the *Arizonac* error for a couple of reasons:

First, how can a factual story of the beginnings of Arizona be told if we continue to use a fictitious place as the basis for that story? While a superficial account can be made about any event without understanding the community where it occurred, the story will always take on a fuller, and sometimes a very different meaning, when examined against the backdrop of "place."

Secondly, how can we ever hope to come to an understanding of what the word *arizona* means, who applied it, or even what it was if we continue to use an imaginary root word in the study of its etymology? Any theory about how the state of Arizona got its name that has its basis in the non-existent *arizonac* is obviously working from a false premise and needs to be reexamined.

It is not the purpose of this article, however, to examine the validity of any such theory. It is the responsibility of the proponents of the same to come up with the supporting historical evidence that could give credence to their hypothesis. This author has been unable to find any reliable supporting evidence for a place called *Arizonac*, and has previously published an article based in the original documentation that provides a viable alternative to the "Arizonac/Ali Shondag" theory.<sup>3</sup> Rather, the purpose here will be to make a close and thorough examination of the place called *Arizona* through the words of the original documents, written by the people who were there, on the ground, at the time. While spelling varied between "Arizona" and "Arisona," or even "Arissona" in the case of Juan Bautista de "Anssa" and Manuel José de "Sossa," and a few others of that old, late 17th century school who used double "s's" and "t's" in a majority of their writings, no one ever put a "c" on the end of the word in any of the writings of the time.

Although the word *Arizonac* is non-existent in early writings, the word *Arizona* is also conspicuous by its total absence in written communications, mission records, and maps from the earliest writings of Father Kino and Juan Mateo Manje in the late 1600's until the beginning of the year 1736. There is nothing to indicate that a place by that name, or anything similar to it, existed in their day. There is no map that shows it during that period, even though the early maps show the native villages and *rancherías* all around it. Neither Kino nor Manje mentioned it in their writings or indicated such a place on their maps, even though they traveled through its location on various occasions and regularly mentioned the O'odham villages that were closest to it - Aquimuri, Tucubavia, Busani, Saric, and Arivaca. Father Campos who traveled through and

stayed at those same places on numerous occasions, baptizing the natives in their various *rancherías*, made no mention of *Arizona*. It was not until Spanish settlers and prospectors began to move into the region in the early 1730's that the name *Arizona* began to appear in writings of the frontier. The word *Arizonac* never appeared on the frontier. That name comes from outside and non-contemporary sources.

While the list of twentieth century scholars and writers who have called the place *Arizonac* is impressive,<sup>4</sup> their numbers and significance pale in comparison to those who lived and worked there two hundred years earlier and did not call it that. The majority of documents that mention *Arizona* were written in 1736 and 1751-52. This is because the famous silver discovery and the Pima uprising both centered very near it. Otherwise, it was and is so insignificant that hardly anyone would have heard of it. Locals who wrote about it during the disturbances of 1736 (Father Campos' removal from the Pimería Alta in the spring and the rush to the site of the silver discovery in the fall) and universally called it *Arizona* include the following:

**Bernardo de Urrea.** Not only did he live there in 1736 and own the *Arizona Ranch*,<sup>5</sup> he was the deputy chief justice for the *Arizona Judicial District*.<sup>6</sup> Although he had moved to Opodepe and was deputy chief justice for that district during the Pima uprising of 1751,<sup>7</sup> he still owned his ranch at *Arizona*, took the census of those living there, and referred to it several times in his official reports and letters of the time. It would not be surprising to learn that it was he who originally gave it that name. He was certainly there from its earliest days. If anyone knew what the name was, it was Urrea, and he always referred to it as *Arizona*.

**Juan Bautista de Anza.** Presidial Captain at Fronteras and Chief Justice for all of Sonora, Anza knew his jurisdiction intimately by 1736. It was he who appointed Urrea to be his deputy for the *Arizona* judicial district. He stayed at Urrea's house at *Arizona* during the judicial hearings about the "balls of silver." Like most writers of the late 1600's and early 1700's he used double consonants that are unheard of in our day. He spelled his surname "Anssa" and his father's given name "Anttonio." In the letters that he personally wrote, he spelled *Arizona* "Arissona" but he never ended it with the letter "c."<sup>8</sup>

**Manuel José de Sosa** was both a government certified scribe and an official ecclesiastic scribe. As Anza's *amanuense y testigo* (clerk and witness),<sup>9</sup> Sosa wrote the majority of the documents generated by the famous 1736 silver discovery, including those dictated and signed by Juan Bautista de Anza. He managed Anza's Guevavi Ranch and was very familiar with the other ranchers and settlers in the area, including those from *Arizona*. Like his employer, he generally put double "s's" in everything, including his own surname (Sossa) but he never spelled *Arizona* with a "c" on the end.

**Santiago Ruiz de Ael.** An officer of the inquisition and merchant at Motepore at the time of the 1736 silver rush, Santiago Ruiz de Ael, rather than rushing off to the Pimería Alta in a frenzy to find a share of the precious metal, loaded up his pack mules with provisions. He then took his traveling store to the discovery site where he made a rather sizable fortune selling supplies to the prospectors. During his stay of several weeks there, he camped on the discovery site at *San Antonio de Padua*, at the *Real de Agua Caliente*, and at *Arizona*. He initiated and lost one of the first court actions to force the return of the silver, which *Justicia Mayor* Anza impounded. When he and his lawyers wrote about *Arizona*, they likely knew what the true name was.

**Lorenzo Velasco.** Originally from the San Luis Valley, he was absent at the time of the great silver discovery of 1736, but his hired man, Fermín de Almazán, discovered the 2500-

pound chunk of silver that was too large to move, even with horses, and from which 300 pounds were cut and shipped to Mexico city. Because Almazán was working for Velasco, the silver belonged to the latter. After the impounded silver was returned to its owners, Velasco moved to Santa Ana with his newly acquired wealth and became Sonora's largest rancher, buying up extensive land holdings and hiring many people, including cowboys, cooks, freighters, gardeners, a shoe maker, and a school teacher. At his death he was buried in the same chapel at Magdalena as Father Kino.<sup>10</sup> He, like the others, knew the northern Pimería well, including the place called *Arizona*.

**Nicolás Alfonso de Ochoa.** One of the earliest Spanish settlers in the vicinity of San Ignacio prior to 1720, Nicolás Alfonso de Ochoa was living at the *Real de Agua Caliente* at the time of the famous silver discovery of 1736. Sometime after the silver rush he moved back to Santa Ana and lived there until his death in 1746.<sup>11</sup> The earliest known record of his being in the *Arizona* area is dated April 1, 1720 at Tucubavia,<sup>12</sup> just a few miles from where the ranchería of *Arizona* would spring up. Although he was illiterate, no one knew the area better than he. Surely, when he gave his sworn statement to Juan Bautista de Anza on December 15, 1736, if he had meant to say *Arizonac*, the scribe would have added the "c" to the word *Arizona* after the statement was read back to him and before his designated power of attorney signed it for him.

**Andres de Padilla** was the deputy *justicia mayor* for the Royal Mining Camp of Motepore during the famous silver discovery of 1736 and played an important role in the investigation of the silver. Since he was there, on the ground, at the time, it would seem logical that his references to *Arizona* were not a mistake. The only known person to ever use the word *Real* in conjunction with *Arizona*, it becomes obvious when taken in conjunction with everything else that was written about it, that he was referring to a "royal judicial district," not a "royal mining camp."

**Nicolás de Perera.** The very first among the known original writers to use the name *Arizona*, Father Perera had been serving in the region for over ten years by the time he first mentioned it in May of 1736.<sup>13</sup> Although that was five months before the famous silver discovery in the mountains fifteen miles to the northeast of the place called *Arizona*, Father Perera gives us the first indication that prospectors had moved into the area that he called *Arizona* from San Ignacio and the San Luis Valleys.<sup>14</sup>

**Francisco Antonio Tagle Bustamante.** Captain of the Presidio of Fronteras, he led the expedition of 1743 on orders from the King to try to determine once and for all what the discovery site of 1736 really was - a vein of silver, an ancient hidden treasure, or a clandestine smelting operation. He was on the site and knew whereof he spoke when he recorded the words "hill of San Antonio of the *Arizona*."<sup>15</sup>

**Antonio Gutiérrez** was Lieutenant Governor of Sonora during the 1743 expedition, personally heard the testimony of the expert miners sent to examine it, and also knew exactly what he meant when he recorded the name *Arizona*.

Although Bernardo de Urrea had moved to Opodepe by the time of the Pima uprising of 1751, he continued to maintain his *Arizona Ranch*<sup>16</sup> and played a major roll in calming the rebellion, orchestrating the peace, and building the Pimería Alta in the years following the disturbance. During that period of time he referred to *Arizona* a number of times, even taking a census of its thirteen residents. Others who were living in and familiar with the area also wrote about *Arizona* during and immediately after the Pima uprising of 1751 and include:

**Juan Manuel Ortiz Cortez.** The Ortiz Cortez family was a well-established family in the Sonora River Valley in the early 1700's. Juan Manuel came with a brother-in-law, Francisco

Perez Serrano, to Agua Caliente in the beginning days of the great silver rush of 1736. He later married Gerarda Caballero and they continued to live at Agua Caliente,<sup>17</sup> just a short distance from *Arizona*, until after the Pima uprising, luckily escaping the killings that took place there. Juan Manuel's brother-in-law, Juan Caballero was one of the original settlers at *Arizona*, living there with his wife, Luisa Chamorro, until about 1738 when they also moved to Agua Caliente.<sup>18</sup> With all of his connections to the area, it would seem that when Juan Manuel Ortiz Cortez spoke of *Arizona* in his sworn and signed statement of December 9, 1751 that he knew whereof he spoke.

**Santos Antonio de Otero.** Santos Otero, an ancestor of one of Tubac's most famous early citizens, lived at the *Real de Minas de Agua Caliente*,<sup>19</sup> well before the Presidio of Tubac was established. He knew *Arizona* well and referred to it as such in his writings.

**Diego Ortiz Parrilla** was Governor of Sonora and Sinaloa and commander-in-chief during the Pima revolt. Although there is no evidence that he ever visited *Arizona*, he certainly had access to maps of the area<sup>20</sup> and interviewed dozens of people about the causes of the uprising, which brought up the subject of *Arizona* numerous times. His writings reflect what those dozens of witnesses told him - that there was a place called *Arizona* on Sonora's northern frontier.

**Gaspar Stiger.** The Jesuit missionary who replaced Father Campos at San Ignacio, Gaspar Stiger served the people of the "north" for over forty years, including at various times those living at *Arizona*.<sup>21</sup> When he wrote about them in the mission records he never varied from the spelling "Arizona" with the exception of one time when he wrote the Pimas' nickname for the Yaqui Indian, Melchor Muimea. He recorded the name as *Melchor Arizonacam - Melchor, the one from Arizona*.<sup>22</sup> When Governor Ortiz Parrilla asked for recommendations for a location for a new presidio after the Pima uprising of 1751, Padre Stiger suggested *Arizona* as a possible site.

**Jacobo Sedelmayr.** Padre Sedelmayr first came to Tubutama in 1736. He was caught in the siege in the church there with Padre Nentvig during the Pima uprising of 1751. He escaped to Santa Ana but soon returned to Tubutama. The Guevavi mission records reveal that he was at that mission from 1752 until the end of 1754. There is no question but that he was also in *Arizona* on numerous occasions and, like Padre Stiger, recommended that a new presidio be established there after the Pima revolt.

**Felipe Segesser.** He first landed in the New World in April of 1731 and went immediately to the Pimería Alta. He was first assigned to San Xavier del Bac and then, in 1733, to Guevavi. He later became Father Visitor to the Pimería Alta missions. Like the two preceding Jesuits, he recommended *Arizona* as a good site for a new presidio.

**Juan Bautista Nentvig.** Padre Nentvig arrived in New Spain in August of 1750 and was immediately assigned to Sáric, with its visitas of Tucubavia, Aquimuri, Busani, and *Arizona*. He managed to escape being killed in the Pima uprising, but was transferred elsewhere in Sonora the following year. In 1763 he completed his *Descripción geografica, natural y curiosa de la Provincia de Sonora*, which has become commonly known as "Rudo Ensayo" in its English version. Padre Nentvig did not survive during the expulsion of the Jesuits and, of the seven northern Pimería priests, who died on the forced march through the coastal jungles between Tepic, Nayarit and Guadalajara, Jalisco he was the fourth to die. His service in the Pimería Alta, and especially at Saric, makes him a credible source for the spelling of *Arizona*. He mentioned it once in "Rudo Ensayo" and his translators left it spelled that way at that particular place in his story. Unfortunately, at two other places in the narrative where Padre Nentvig did not provide any name at all, the translators added the word *Arizonac*, evidently thinking to orient the reader.

This not only confuses the issue, but has placed a name in the document that Padre Nentvig never used.<sup>23</sup>

**Ignaz Pfefferkorn.** Padre Pfefferkorn served at Átil and Guevavi in the Pimería Alta and later at Oposura and Cucurpe in the Opateria. His familiarity with the area allowed him to write and publish his "Description of Sonora," after he was expelled to Europe with his fellow Jesuits. His usage of the word *Arizona* should certainly be considered authoritative.

**Bernardo Middendorf.** Like the foregoing Jesuit missionaries, Padre Middendorf knew the Pimería well because of his assignments there, especially the area around *Arizona*. He was at San Ignacio, Terrenate, San Xavier, Tucson, Guevavi, and Saric. Sent into exile in Germany after the Jesuit expulsion, his published diary of his adventures in the New World mentions *Arizona* at least three times.

**Juan Bautista de Anza (the second).** Although he did not write about *Arizona* at the time of the Pima uprising, Juan Bautista de Anza was the most prominent and well-known local to write about it in the 18th century. He was a person who knew the entire region like the back of his hand. Although there is only one known instance in which he mentions *Arizona* in all his voluminous writings, he spelled it "*Arizona*" and made it very clear that he knew exactly what he was talking about.<sup>24</sup>

There are, of course, numerous 18th century authors who wrote about it without the benefit of ever having been there or knowing the people who lived there. Even they, however, universally spelled the name *Arizona*. One would think that with the foregoing list of people who knew exactly what *Arizona* was, if there had been even the slightest reason to call it *Arizonac* one of them would surely have done so. Remarkably, that is not the case!

So, what was *Arizona*? Before answering that question, it might be appropriate to first say what it was not, because of the fictitious claims that have been made for it (or its imaginary namesake). First, it was not a *real de minas*, or "royal mining camp." Nor was it a "mining district." Nowhere is that claim made for it in any primary document, including the so-called "Prudhom Map." It was not a "*ranchería* of Indians" or a "valley named by the Indians from which the Spaniards dropped the 'c.'" Again, there is no such claim made for it in any of the primary documentation. It was not an "arid zone" so named by the Spanish as *árida zona*. It always was and still is one of the wettest places in Sonora. It was not a shipping point for vast amounts of silver being mined in the mountains of Baboquivuri. Nor was it ever a densely populated area with a population of "possibly 10,000 inhabitants" as one 20th century source would have us believe. In fact, it is doubtful that the population of *Arizona*, proper, ever reached more than 25 people. And, the entire region, including Saric, Tucubavia, Busani, Aquimuri, *Arizona*, and Arivaca likely never reached over a few hundred inhabitants - men women and children - in its greatest heyday.

In the beginning, it seems to have been a no man's land that the O'odham did not inhabit because of Apache incursions. Even though it was inhabited from about 1735 until 1766, a mere thirty-one years, it was the fact that it was on a main Apache thoroughfare that brought about its abandonment. If one reads each original reference to *Arizona* (contained in the appendix of this article) in context with all the others, its evolution becomes obvious. As Spanish ranchers and prospectors began to move into the region, they called the entire area *Arizona*. As Bernardo de Urrea and others began to live there and develop his ranch, it began to gel into a specific place, a cluster of houses, and a ranch. Because Urrea was appointed deputy chief justice for the area, and because he lived at the actual place that was beginning to be called *Arizona*, the area became a *real*, or judicial district. As the few Spaniards who lived there began to abandon the settlement

in the mid- and late 1740's in search of better prospects, Urrea continued to operate it as a ranch, but the only people living there were Pima and Yaqui *vaqueros* and other hired help. It was during that period that it became a *visita* of the Saric mission. In the first panic stricken days after the Pima rebellion of 1751, no mention was made of its inhabitants being participants in the killings.<sup>25</sup> Within ten days, however, as death reports came in from Saric and Busani, the assumption was made that *Arizona* was in rebellion, also. However, as time progressed and systematic investigations were conducted by Urrea and others, it was learned that no one was killed at *Arizona*, its thirteen residents had not rebelled, nor did they intend to.

The population continued to decline after the uprising, until the settlement was completely abandoned as a mission *visita* by 1766. Stockmen continued to operate it as a ranch, as Apache depredations allowed, but residence by anyone at the site was sporadic, at best. After Mexican independence was gained it was declared abandoned and awarded as a land grant to Manuel Gándara. Although that original land grant has been divided, sold, and haggled over ever since that time, *Arizona* is still operated as a ranch today.

For a modern English speaking citizen of the United States to understand what *Arizona* was, would be like a tourist from Spain trying to understand what Rio Rico, Arizona is today. It is not really a town, but there is a village of sorts on Sonoita Creek and a shopping center a couple of miles away across the river. It has indistinct boundaries in an area that runs from Nogales to Tumácori and from the Atascosa Mountains nearly to the top of Mount San Cayetano. It is not an incorporated city but it has its own post office and zip code, a water district, three voting precincts and two fire districts. I live in Rio Rico, yet I say I am going down to Rio Rico (four miles away) to buy groceries or pick up the mail. I travel twelve miles to work at Tumacácori, over eleven miles of which is in Rio Rico. Is it a village? Yes, kind of. Is it a district? Yes, several of them. Is it a nebulous, poorly defined and scattered area? Yes, definitely. Does it have a mayor or town council or any kind of elected officials? No. Describing historic *Arizona* is similar in many ways.

**Arizona as an area.** Even though Kino and Manje had been in the vicinity several times by 1710, and even though Father Campos had also been there several times by the late 1720's, it appears that Spaniards did not start to move into the area until sometime between 1733 and 1735. Nor does any name appear for the area until the spring of 1736. Considering that Spaniards had not lived in the area prior to that time; considering that the O'odham claimed they did not go into that region because of apache attacks;<sup>26</sup> and, considering that the O'odham name for the area was *Taaká*,<sup>27</sup> it is not unreasonable to assume that the Spaniards, themselves, gave the region a name of their own as they moved into the area. Nor is it unreasonable to assume that, since a majority of those Spanish citizens were Basque, and since the area was and is covered by oak trees, that those Basques would name their new home *Arizona* - "The Good Oak Tree."<sup>28</sup>

That those Spanish citizens of the time had moved into the area for the purpose of prospecting and ranching is obvious from the writings of Jesuit Missionary Nicolás Perera. His letter to fellow Jesuit Luis Marciano, written at one o'clock in the morning on Tuesday, May 8, 1736 is the first known reference to *Arizona*.<sup>29</sup> From that letter, and dozens of others like it that refer to *Arizona*, preceded by the article *the* (either *el* or *la* in Spanish), it is obvious that it was a general area on the frontier. It is referred to by the Spanish like the area, *La Pimería Alta* - "The Land of the upper Pimas." That a *Real de Minas*, or "Royal Mining Camp" called Agua Caliente was established in the general area of *Arizona* about 1735 is a well-documented fact.<sup>30</sup> It remained so until at least the mid-1750's as evidenced by the following statement:

*Aquella misma noche se fue a las milpas, y despacho a Pedro en secreto para el Agua Caliente Real de Minas entonces cinco leguas distante del Saric.* -- That same night he went to the fields and dispatched Pedro in secret to the **Royal Mining Camp of Agua Caliente** some five leagues distant from Saric.<sup>31</sup>

While the *Real de Minas de Nuestra Señora de la Limpia Concepción de Agua Caliente* is a well-established fact, no such designation was ever given to *Arizona*, in spite of numerous, undocumented, secondary references to the contrary. *Arizona* was the area in which the "mines" of Agua Caliente were located. Referring to the mines of the *Arizona* would be like speaking of the "mines of the Tucson Basin" today, of which there are many in numerous locations with various names. We would not, however, be confused into thinking that mines in the Tucson Basin were downtown in the place called "Tucson."

A further explanation is necessary when referencing "mines of the *Arizona*." Scattered over a vast area, they in no way resembled what we think of today as mines. "Prospectors' test pits" would better describe them. Few, if any, ever got over a few feet deep. Black powder, quicksilver, and many other modern mining tools and techniques were yet unheard of on the frontier.<sup>32</sup> The following statement by Governor Diego Ortiz Parrilla in 1751 describing the Royal Mining Camp of Oquitoa, and frontier *reales de minas* in general, is instructive as to what the mines and mining techniques in the region called *Arizona* were like:

*... el R.<sup>l</sup> de Ôquitoa q.<sup>e</sup> se componia de un corto numero q.<sup>e</sup> immediatos âlos Pueblos con jurados aranaban la tierra en el exercicio de mineros, ô buscones q.<sup>e</sup> llaman por estos Paizes .... the Royal Mining Camp of Oquitoa, which is comprised of a small number of those sworn to an oath<sup>33</sup> who, in the vicinity of the villages, scratch the ground in the labor of miners, or **prospectors**, as they are called in these parts.<sup>34</sup>*

That there were prospectors "scratching" the ground in search of ore-bearing veins in a remote and boundless region of the northern Pimería Alta in the 1730's is guaranteed. That they called the general area in which they were searching, *Arizona*, is just as certain.

**Arizona as a place.** Our subject was often referred to as the "place called *Arizona*" using either of two Spanish words - *paraje* or *puesto*. Students of Spanish colonialism on the frontier will immediately recognize the limitations of size and population in those two words as they were used on the frontier. The Spaniards referred to a city or official large town as a *villa* or *ciudad*. A village was generally a *pueblo* or a large *ranchería*. In reality, a *ranchería* was a cluster of houses - generally anywhere from two to a dozen - and a *puesto* or *paraje* (place) was the same but generally on the lower end of that range. The words *puesto* and *paraje* were also used to designate campsites or places that were not continuously inhabited, as well as places that were not inhabited at all, such as a particular physical feature along a trail or a pass through the mountains. Although the place called *Arizona* was always inhabited at the time any early writer mentioned it, it could also have been a place named by those traveling by it before anyone took up residence there. However, it is certain that as the Urrea, Monroy, and Caballero families took up residence on the site that is still known as *Arizona*, it became known as a place - a place where a traveler could find room and board, a place where *vaqueros* came home to at night, or a place where a government official could set up court, as Anza did in the fall of 1736. While *Arizona* was still a large, undefined area, it had now also become a distinct "place" - a pinpoint

on the map.

**Arizona as a *ranchería*.** Because Arizona is referred to a number of times in the documents relative to the 1736 silver discovery as a *ranchería*, it has led to the assumption that it was an "Indian" *ranchería*. This probably stems from a lack of understanding of the word "ranchería" and the fact that by far the vast majority of *rancherías* in Sonora were made up of native populations. Although the latter is true, a *ranchería* is nothing more than a tiny cluster of houses built together and its population could have any ethnic make up or mixture. Once again, the words of Governor Ortiz Parrilla are instructive:

*En toda la Pimeria son conttadas, y mui pocas Poblaz.<sup>es</sup> propiam,<sup>te</sup> rancheria del vezinos Españoles, pues á dos leguas de la Magdalena solo hay dos puestos nombrados S.<sup>n</sup> Lorenzo, y Sta Martha, con cinco ô seis familias, y á tres, ô quatro leguas la unica y mas formal Poblaz.<sup>on</sup> de la Pimeria q. esla de Sta Anna con treinta familias de Españoles, y pardos, y á excepcion de este vezindario, no hay q. hazer cuentta con otro alguno. Todos son ranchos, ô Puestos ....* Populations that can properly be called a **ranchería of Spanish citizens** are very few and far between in all the Pimería. Indeed, two leagues from Magdalena there are only two places, called San Lorenzo and Santa Marta, with five or six families, and at three or four leagues the only, and most formal, population in the Pimería is that of Santa Ana, with thirty families of Spaniards and Mexicans. With the exception of this settlement, there is no other that can be accounted for. All are ranches or places.<sup>35</sup>

By the time the Governor made the foregoing statement in 1752, it appears that all Spaniards had abandoned *Arizona* as a place of residence and there were only Native ranch hands living there - thirteen to be exact. However, at the time of the silver rush, it was a *ranchería* of Spaniards. Juan Bautista de Anza had to travel to Saric to find Pimas to interview concerning any knowledge the natives might have had concerning the silver discovery site. There were none living any closer, and certainly not at *Arizona*. There were three Spanish families living there at the time and their houses constituted the *ranchería*: Bernardo de Urrea and his wife, Mariana Gallardo, and their children; Manuel Monroy and his wife, Nicolasa de Manje, and possibly some of their children; José Caballero and his wife, Lucía Chamorro, and their children. While there were undoubtedly some Native ranch hands and other workers, *Arizona*, at that time, would have been considered a "Spanish" *ranchería*.

**Arizona as a ranch.** Using the Spanish word *ranch* with a Mexican dialectal definition, which generally refers to a livestock husbandry operation, *Arizona* was sometimes referred to as Bernardo de Urrea's "ranch."<sup>36</sup> There is nothing in the voluminous original writings by and about him that even hints that he might have ever been involved personally in mining. He, of course, got involved in government service and was even appointed interim governor of Sonora on a couple of occasions. He was also heavily involved in the militia, and after the 1751 Pima uprising, he was appointed captain of the new Altar Presidio, which he commanded for many years thereafter. However, the one thing that he was always involved in from his earliest days on the Sonora frontier, was livestock raising. He established a ranch headquarters at *Arizona* and was living there at least as early as 1736, although he may have taken up ranching in the area and first moved there as early as 1733 or 1734. Although he appears to have moved away by 1747, he continued to maintain the ranch and operate it as an absentee owner, probably for the rest of

his life. He certainly still owned the *Arizona* Ranch in 1752.

**Arizona as a judicial district.** On occasion *Arizona* was referred to as a "district," or was spoken of in terms of being a "jurisdiction." Again, when those references are taken in context, it is obvious that they refer to a political or judicial district or jurisdiction over which Bernardo de Urrea presided as one of Sonora's deputy chief justices. There is nothing to indicate that it was a mining district. That particular jurisdiction fell under the *Real de Minas de Agua Caliente*. Nor does it seem to have been considered a judicial district once Urrea left in the 1740's.

**Arizona as a *real*.** *Real* literally means "royal." When used in conjunction with a road, as in *camino real*, it was a road in which royal tax monies were utilized. When used in conjunction with a settlement, it was any community where the royal flag was flown or where Spanish citizens lived together in a neighborhood that was recognized by the crown as a taxpaying community. Modern authors have sometimes confused a *real* with a *real de minas*. A *real* could be about any kind of settlement that was recognized politically and showed up on the map. A *real de minas*, on the other hand, was a distinct kind of settlement, organized and registered for the purpose of prospecting and mining. Those who formed such a settlement were sworn to pay the crown twenty percent of anything they found. The settlement was given a patron saint's name and officially registered with the presiding government. *Arizona* was never a *real de minas*, but likely could have been considered as an official *real* because it was a Spanish community and the office of the deputy chief justice was housed there. Certainly Andrés de Padilla referred to it as a *real* for that reason. And certainly there were other settlements in Sonora that were considered to be reales by the same reasoning.

Opodepe was a *pueblo* or village, but it was also called a *real*.<sup>37</sup> There was never any mining that took place there, so obviously it was some other kind of entity than a *real de minas*. It was a *real* in the sense that it was a government sanctioned judicial district. In fact, by the late 1740's, Bernardo de Urrea had moved from his home at *Arizona* to Opodepe. He was still a deputy *justicia mayor*, however, but now for the *Real de Opodepe*.<sup>38</sup> Santa Ana was always a *ranchería*, a *puesto*, an *estación* - but it was also called the *Real de Santa Ana*.<sup>39</sup> Like Opodepe, it never saw any mining activity and was not a *real de minas*. Both had a deputy *justicia mayor* and so both were a *real* in the sense that they were the center of an officially recognized judicial district. The one person - Andrés Padilla - who referred to *Arizona* as a *real*, also referred to the judicial district over which he had jurisdiction as the *Real de Minas de Motepore* in the same sentence. Motepore was a "mining" *real*. Padilla made no such distinction for *Arizona*, however. That it was a "judicial" *real* is obvious by the fact that Bernardo de Urrea was Anza's deputy chief justice over the *Arizona* district and lived at the place called *Arizona* for the brief span of ten or twelve years.

**Arizona as a *mission visita*.** It appears that by the late 1740's the Spanish citizens who had inhabited *Arizona* had all moved away. Manuel Monroy had moved his family to the "Valley of San Ignacio" by 1745.<sup>40</sup> His first wife, Nicolasa, daughter of famous frontiersman Juan Mateo Manje, died in 1747.<sup>41</sup> Manuel remarried and moved back to Busani in time to be killed in the Pima rebellion.<sup>42</sup> By 1739 José Caballero and his family had moved to Agua Caliente and by the mid-1740's they had also moved back to San Ignacio from where they came originally.<sup>43</sup> Bernardo de Urrea continued to live at *Arizona* at least until 1746.<sup>44</sup> After that he disappears from the local records and, of course, reappears at Oposura in 1751 when the Pima uprising erupted. Sometime before that, with the Spanish residents gone from *Arizona* and only Pimas and Yaquis living there, it became a *visita* of the Saric Mission. Saric had only recently

been upgraded from a *visita* of Tubutama, with the appointment of Juan Nentvig to minister to it and the outlying communities of Aquimuri, Busani, and *Arizona*. The ability of the priest to minister there and the inclination of anyone to live there dropped sharply after the Pima rebellion, and *Arizona* was abandoned as a residence in 1766.<sup>45</sup> For a hundred years after that, *vaqueros* camped there in the pursuit of their duties in gathering, branding, weaning, and sorting their cattle, but it appears to have lost any status as a permanent residence for all those many years.

**Arizona in other places.** All of the foregoing should make it abundantly clear that the source from which the name of our state sprang was a place called *Arizona*. The evidence points to there not having been an O'odham settlement there prior to the Spanish moving in during the 1730's. *Arizona* is a perfectly viable word in the Basque language and Basques were nearly ubiquitous in the area in the early years of Spanish settlement. And, since Basques were prominent everywhere colonial Spain flew her flag in the New World, it would stand to reason that one would see the name used in other places. It has already been pointed out that *Arizona* is, albeit uncommon, a Basque surname, but are there other places named *Arizona* in the New World? The answer to that question is "yes, there are at least a dozen such places." There is a town named *Arizona* in the San Luis Province of Argentina. There are six villages named *Arizona* in Brazil. There is a town in Costa Rica named *Arizona*. Guatemala has a village named *Arizona*, as does Honduras. Honduras also has a *Río Arizona*. And, Columbia has two towns named *Arizona*.<sup>46</sup> Basques were everywhere in these countries and their presence left thousands of Basque place names. One would be hard pressed to find any indication of Pima names in any of them, however.

So, what about *Arizonac*? Where did we come up with it? There is one document that seems to have inspired a second (and possibly others that have yet to be found) from which the entire notion of *Arizonac* has arisen. That first document is a mis-dated, mis-credited map evidently drawn by someone in Mexico City. This cartographic anomaly, generally called the "Prudhom Map," puts forth much proven erroneous information, including the fact that its rivers run in the wrong direction, which gives its reader the first clue that the person who drew it had never been in the area personally. The map even contradicts itself in matters relevant to our subject, naming the area of the famous silver discovery of 1736 as the *Real de Arizonac* in its large bold title, and then showing it as a *ranchería* called *Arizona* on the map itself.<sup>47</sup> As far as can be determined, this map was the only document with the word *Arizonac* that was known in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Yet its title is easily read and it has inspired several historians to expand on what it does not say.

The second myth-maker surfaced late in the twentieth century. It is an equally incongruous note that parrots the erroneous title of the map.<sup>48</sup> It was written by one Admiral Pintado on the ship called "La América," sailing to Spain from Vera Cruz, and likely carrying the aforementioned, hurriedly contrived map along with reports of the famous *Arizona* silver discovery. Both these obscure and highly questionable references were written by men who were, at the very least, fifteen hundred miles away and had likely never set foot in Sonora, let alone on the site in question. The map has already been examined closely for its many errors and inconsistencies.<sup>49</sup> However, since the aforementioned note all but quotes the title of the map, it will bear looking closely at a translation of the same here. The inaccuracies are underlined and discussed below:

"Copy of a slip of paper that has come from Mexico about a peculiar event.

In the Province of Sonora, which is comprised, among other extended districts, of the Pimería Alta, which is divided into an upper and a lower section, and lies 650 to 700 leagues due west of Mexico City, an Indian of the Yaqui nation named Antonio the Black, alias Siraumea, went out to prospect for mines on the 9th or 10th of November of last year - 1736. He is a melter at the foundry and new mining camp of Arizonac, which was founded in the northern Pimería Alta by Cavalry Captain Don Gabriel Prudhom, Baron of Hyder, who was Alcalde Mayor for eight years in that Province of Sonora. He found a ball of metal silver some two and a half leagues southwest of the said mining camp that was both in the ground and protruding above it. It appeared to have been smelted. Upon making this discovery, he went back with two of his children to look for more silver, which he did in fact find by digging in various places. However, he was unable to find the vein or source of the ore, although he did find other balls and metal bearing rocks that were more than half silver. He related the story of his discovery in secret to a merchant, who passed it on to others, who made use of the news by rushing to obtain whatever their luck would grant them. And so, the discovery was made known and they gathered from the most distant parts of that Province, with the fruits of their labors being calculated in *arrobos* of silver. They found one chunk that was so large that Fermín de Almazán and others cut it into pieces with chisels. It weighed (as certified by the official decrees) one hundred and eight arrobos. Because a vein was not found, the Captain of the Presidio of Corodéguachi, Juan Bautista de Anza had not formally registered the site. He was acting as *justicia mayor* at that time because of the suspension of the actual *Alcalde Mayor*, Don Francisco Garastegui. He doubted whether it could be called a treasure or not, since some large veins of the above mentioned metallic rock were found attached to the silver, and this was mixed with some white gravel and in places there was soil mixed with green impurities and black silver. There were no lawyers for over 200 leagues who could decide the point, and since the Reverend Jesuit Fathers with whom he had discussed the matter doubted the claim, the Captain decided on behalf of the King to impound 141 arrobos of silver that had been excavated by various persons. And this did not take into account a large amount taken in trade by reason of purchases made by its owners. [Anza] provided an account through his judicial decrees<sup>50</sup> (and the summary that he made for consultation on January 13th of this year<sup>51</sup>) for this superior government that he might have a better understanding of the determination to be made in such a considerable discovery. He will continue, if so permitted by the Most High God, to labor in the propagation of the Holy Faith among that numerous gentility of the northern Pimería and in the rapidly expanding increase in the royal possessions and dominions of Your Majesty.

They write from that place that no other vein has been found in the searches that have been made, and it appears that the consulting vote taken by the Viceregal Council was that what was impounded should be returned to the discoverers.<sup>52</sup>

While the foregoing note tells an interesting, and mostly factual, bit of history, its mistakes tell us that it was written by someone unfamiliar with the area and who read the

discovery documents very superficially. The underlined mistakes are as follows:

- 1) The Pimería Alta does not lie "due west" of Mexico City. In fact, it is exactly northwest.
- 2) I can find no reference to Antonio Siraumea (Siraumea was his Yaqui surname) being called *Antonio el Negro* anywhere in any of the original documentation. The writer may have confused him with Juan Chamorro, who was called *un negro pobre*.<sup>53</sup>
- 3) By the "9th or 10th of November" the discovery site had already been flooded by some 200-400 prospectors. Siraumea's discovery came in early October.
- 4) The idea of a mining camp called Arizonac being founded by Gabriel Prudhom is not supported anywhere in original documentation and is almost a direct quote from the title of the errant map.
- 5) The discovery site, while located roughly some two and a half leagues from *Arizona*, is northeast of it, not southwest.
- 6) Siraumea told Bernardo de Urrea, deputy chief justice, about the silver discovery in the form of a complaint, not because he had told anybody else about it, but because they had followed him to the site, uninvited, to see what he was up to.
- 7) The famous enormous chunk of silver weighed in at 101 arrobas, not 108.
- 8) Just as a point of clarification, Francisco Garastegui was not suspended as *alcalde mayor*, the office itself was suspended, never to be had again because Sonora got its first governor at this time.
- 9) Had the writer of this document read the entire docket of papers that Sosa carried to Mexico City, he would have learned that Anza had also impounded the silver that was taken in trade.

The foregoing note was obviously not written for accuracy, but hurriedly as an announcement of an astounding occurrence. It was not unearthed in modern times until the latter part of the twentieth century by Dr. Charles Polzer. The so-called Prudhom Map, however, from which the note appears to have taken its lead, has been known since the late nineteenth century because of a copy located in the General Archive of the Nation in Mexico City. Because it is a tediously composed, well-drawn document it appears, on the surface, to be authentic and authoritative. It is from its title that modern authors have concluded there was a *Real de Arizonac*. Herbert Howe Bancroft wrote in 1889:

“Arizona, probably Arizonac in its original form, was the native and probably Pima name of this place - of a hill, valley, stream, or some other local feature - just south of the modern boundary, in the mountains still so called, on the headwaters of the stream flowing past Saric, where the famous Planchas de Plata mine was discovered in the middle of the eighteenth century, the name being first known to the Spaniards in that connection and being applied to the mining camp, or real de minas. The aboriginal meaning of the term is not known, though from the common occurrence in this region of the prefix *ari*, the root *son*, and the termination *ac*, the derivation ought not to escape the research of a competent student. Such guesses as are extant, founded on the native tongues offer only the barest possibility of partial and accidental accuracy ... Accurate results are rarely, if ever reached by the favorite method of seeking for similar sounds in various languages.”

In a footnote after the last sentence, Bancroft gives twelve examples of various renditions of the name, each with its speculation about what it means.<sup>54</sup> The two best-known attempts at determining the meaning of *Arizona* (the *árida zona* Spanish theory and the *ali shonag* Pima theory) have done exactly what he warned against. They have "sought for similar sounds" in another language and have come away with questionable results as to their accuracy.

From Bancroft's "probably Arizonac" has arisen a complete, almost unquestioned, pseudo-history, involving everything from the name of the site, to where it was located, to its supposed origin in the Pima language, to what became of the silver that was discovered at the fabled site. Bancroft did not give the reader even the briefest hint as to why it was "probably Arizonac." Anyone who takes time to read the original documents will quickly see that Bancroft's "probability" is not even a "slim chance." Furthermore, every author who has followed his lead and expanded his "probability" into "fact," has also not given the reader any indication as to where they came up with their information, or that there is even any other possibility. Take for example the following statement:

"The Cerro de las Bolas (Hill of Nuggets) rose in what the Indians called the valley of Arizonac. The Spaniards dropped the 'c.'"<sup>55</sup>

Not only does this statement make the Indian "Valley of Arizonac" a certainty, it blames the Spaniards for dropping the "c," when in reality the only time a "c" was ever placed in the name, it was done by a Spaniard far removed from any understanding of the area.

As another example of many, examine the following:

"The name was that of a station of the Saric Mission, called Arizonac, near which were valuable silver mines. Ores found in the Baboquivary Mountains and near Arivaca, for instance were taken to Arizonac and shipped from there to Mexico City. The word *arizonac* is derived from Papago Indian words, *ali* ("small) and *shonak* ("place of the spring"), or "place of the small spring."<sup>56</sup>

Again, without any supporting documentation of any kind, Arizonac becomes a certainty and it is now a shipping point for ores being freighted to Mexico City. It is also now perfectly clear, although lacking one scrap of evidence to support it, that the name was derived from two Papago Indian words.

The following is also worthy of consideration:

"Captain Anza and the Silver Discovery at Arizonac ... Anza sent Lt. Bernardo de Urrea to Arizonac to investigate, and he too caught the silver fever."<sup>57</sup>

If one disregards the word *Arizonac*, this statement has an element of factual information in that both Urrea and Anza were involved in the investigation. However, it was "Lieutenant" (actually "Deputy Chief Justice" - he was not in the military at this time) Urrea who was living at *Arizona* when the silver was discovered. Urrea first investigated the silver discovery at San Antonio, and then notified Anza, who came and did his own investigation and impounded all the silver that had been found there. Speaking of this so-called "Arizonac Silver," this account goes on to say:

“The Fate of the Arizonac Silver ... It contained a stunning report of the ‘mountain of silver’ recently discovered in Sonora. The silver was aboard his flagship and on its way to the Court of Madrid in Spain.”<sup>58</sup>

Again, disregarding the usage of *Arizonac*, this statement has an element of truth. Written notification of the silver discovery was evidently aboard *La América* as it sailed for Spain in the summer of 1737. The ship was also probably carrying the "Prudhom map." It has been shown that the map, in spite of its purported date, could not have been drawn until after the silver discovery of 1736. Since the note from *La América's* admiral so closely follows what is said in the title of the map, it makes sense that the map was drawn to accompany the announcement in Spain of the astounding silver discovery. However, if the ship was carrying any of the “Arizona” silver, it could not have been more than a few ounces taken from the samples that Manuel José de Sosa carried with him on his epic twenty-six-day, 1300-mile journey from Sonora to Mexico City. The three hundred pounds of silver cut from Velasco's 2500-pound chunk, the only piece that was actually shipped to Mexico, did not arrive in Mexico City until March of 1738.<sup>59</sup> *La América* arrived in Cádiz on its journey to Spain in November of 1737.<sup>60</sup> Thus, the ship arrived in Spain some four months before the silver arrived in Mexico City. As far as all the rest of the silver, it was given back to its finders, minus the king's fifth. Even though the king would later decree that the silver belonged to the crown, it had long since disappeared and Arizona and the rest of Sonora and the Pimería Alta had gone back to life as usual on the volatile Apache frontier.

*Arizona* was, in the beginning, and still is a ranch that has gone by that name for at least 270 years. For us to follow suit because an anonymous map maker in Mexico City and an unknown admiral on a ship headed for Spain in 1737 added a "c" to the end of the word is as ludicrous as changing the well-known and beloved name of our region to the *Primería Alta* because numerous writers, unfamiliar with our area, in faraway Mexico and Spain, added an extra "r" to *Pimería*. As just one example among dozens, witness the words of Ambrosio de Meave, one of the most powerful financiers in all of New Spain in the mid to late 1700's:

*Digo que la firma dela respecttiba certificazion de D.<sup>n</sup> Juan Baup.<sup>ta</sup> de Anza, la tengo y reconozco por de este, y la que acosttumbra, y que al suso dho lo conozco y le constto ser capittan como refiere de Caballeria del Real Presidio de San Ygnacio de Tubac en la **primeria alta** ... I say that I know and recognize the signature on the respective certification by Don Juan Bautista de Anza as his customary signature and that I know and certify the above mentioned person to be the captain of the said Cavalry of the Royal Presidio of San Ignacio of Tubac in the **Primería Alta**.<sup>61</sup>*

Erroneously spelling the name of the *Pimería Alta* with an extra "r" by those who do not have an understanding of the word or the region is obviously not just a phenomenon among modern English-speaking people. Spelling *Arizona* with a "c" on the end, however, is unique to only two distant and unreliable Spanish documents and a number of modern 20th century publications, printed in the United States in English. If we truly want to understand our history, it is an error that has to be corrected.

# Appendix

## References to Arizona

The following excerpts referring to *Arizona* are organized in chronological order. In and of themselves, they tell a fascinating story about a fascinating time and place. The name *Arizona* was seldom written without the article "the." Even though the article is used much more in Spanish than in English, and it is generally dropped when translating to English, it is so prevalent in the writings about *Arizona* that I have translated it literally. This is also in keeping with the many references to "the [region of] *Arizona*." Furthermore, since this information is so vital to the history of our state, I have included the transcripts of the original material in Spanish.

*No contento con eso, despachó llamando a los Españoles, y correo al presidio, y a Diego Romero p.a convocar los vecinos, que se hallan trabajando las minas ... Diego Romero avia salido acombozar los vecinos, que se hallaban en las minas de la **Arizona**.*

1)

Not content with that, he sent a dispatch calling the Spaniards, and sent mail to the presidio, and to Diego Romero to call the citizens together that could be found working the mines ... Diego Romero had gone to call the citizens together that were to be found in the mines of the **Arizona**. (Nicolás de Perera, Letter, 8 May, 1736, Jesuitas, AGN, Romo de Historias 333, ff.52 and 53v)

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*Poco despues de pasado esto llegó Tores, aq.<sup>n</sup> avia yo embiado ala **Arizona**.*

2)

A little after this had happened, Torres, whom I had sent to the **Arizona**, arrived. (Nicolás de Perera, Letter, 8 May, 1736, Jesuitas, AGN, Romo de Historias 333, f.54)

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*En el Puesto de el **Arizona** en veinte y uno de dho mes y año [noviembre de 1736] Yo dho Th.<sup>e</sup> en atenz.<sup>on</sup> de lo Mandado y se Notorio en su persona Cap D Santiago Ruis de Ael Mercader en esta prov.<sup>a</sup> el despacho del S.<sup>r</sup> Justiz.<sup>a</sup> Mayor.*

3)

In the place called **Arizona** on the twenty-first of the said month and year [November, 1736], I, the said Deputy, in attention to what was ordered, notified in person Captain Don Santiago Ruiz de Ael, a merchant in this province, concerning the dispatch of the Lord Chief Justice. (Bernardo de Urrea, Report, 21 Nov. 1736, Auttos sobre el descubrim.<sup>to</sup> de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.23v)

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*El cual [Lorenzo Velasco] declaro haverla allado, Josseph fermin de Almazan que estava junto con la Plancha grande (de plata virgen al Parecer) de cuia origen haze dicha manifestacion y respectto â havissarme, que las Platas, que estan embargadas en el Puesto del **Arisona** y en deposito empoder de D.<sup>n</sup> Bernardo de Urrea, tienen metal y guijas entreborada.*

4)

He [Lorenzo Velasco] declared that it had been found by José Fermín de Almazan and that it was next to the large chunk (of what was apparently virgin silver) of whose origin the said manifestation was made and, respecting which, I am advised that the silver pieces that are

impounded in the place called **Arizona** and on deposit in the keeping of Don Bernardo de Urrea, have metal and pebbles intermingled in them.

(Lorenzo Velasco, Declaration, 28 Nov. 1736, Auttos sobre el descubrim.<sup>to</sup> de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.29)

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*En el Puesto del **Arisona** en Veinte y ocho dias del mes de Noviembre de mil sett.<sup>os</sup> treinta y seis Yo el dho Justizia Maior en virtud de lo mando en auto antesedente pase a las casas y morada de D.<sup>n</sup> Bernardo de Urrea Teniente de esta jurisdicion y depositario de las platas q constan en estos auttos.*

5)

In the place called **Arizona** on the twenty-eighth day of the month of November of 1736, I, the said Chief Justice, in light of what was ordered in the preceding decree, went to the houses and abode of Don Bernardo de Urrea, Deputy of this jurisdiction and trustee of the silver which is recorded in these decrees.

(Juan Bautista de Anza, Report, 28 Nov. 1736, Auttos sobre el descubrim.<sup>to</sup> de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.29-29v)

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*En el dicho Puesto del **Arizona** ên Veinte y ocho dias del mes de Noviembre de mil settec.<sup>os</sup> treinta y seis, Yo, el Cap.<sup>n</sup> Vitalicio D. Juan Baup.<sup>ta</sup> de Anssa, Justicia m.<sup>or</sup> de esta Provincia de Sonora en prosecucion de estas diligencias dije q devia mandar y mande que dela plata q está embargada q pareze Virgen poner en el fuego en un vazo de afinar para venia a ver de si es purificada ôno.*

6)

At the said place called **Arizona** on the twenty-eighth day of the month of November of 1736, I, Captain for Life Juan Bautista de Anza, Chief Justice of this Province of Sonora in pursuance of these resolutions said that I should order, and did order, that the silver that is impounded and appears to be virgin be put in the fire in a refining vessel to see if it is purified or not.

(Juan Bautista de Anza, Report, 28 Nov. 1736, Auttos sobre el descubrim.<sup>to</sup> de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.32v)

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*Primero de Diciembre de mil Setec.<sup>os</sup> treinta y seis años en dho Puesto del **Arisona**, ante mi el Cap.<sup>n</sup> Vitalicio Don Ju.<sup>o</sup> Baup.<sup>ta</sup> de Anssa, Justt.<sup>a</sup> m.<sup>or</sup> por su Magestad en esta Probincia le dio un escrito. A Contenido ên êlla:*

7)

December first of the year 1736 in the said place called **Arizona**, before me, Captain for Life Don Juan Bautista de Anza, Chief Justice for His Majesty in this Province, a statement was dictated. The following was contained in it:

(Juan Bautista de Anza, Report, 28 Nov. 1736, Auttos sobre el descubrim.<sup>to</sup> de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.32v)

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*Primero de Diciembre de mil Setec.<sup>os</sup> treinta y seis años en el Puesto del **Arisona**, ante me el Cap.<sup>n</sup> Vitalicio Don Ju.<sup>o</sup> Baup.<sup>ta</sup> de Anssa Just.<sup>a</sup> M.<sup>or</sup> por su Magestad en esta Provincia me presento A contenido ên êlla.*

8)

The first of December in the year 1736 at the place called **Arizona**, before me, Captain for Life Don Juan Bautista de Anza, Chief Justice for His Majesty in this province, the following was presented to me:

(Santiago Ruiz de Ael, Petition, 1 Dec. 1736, Auttos sobre el descubrim.<sup>10</sup> de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.55)

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*Las porciones de plata q embargó por mi orden mi Theniente D. Bern.<sup>do</sup> de Urrea en el puesto del **Arizona** y Agua Caliente tenían metal entreberado.*

9)

The pieces of silver that my Lieutenant Don Bernardo de Urrea impounded on my order at the place called **Arizona** and Agua Caliente had metal intermixed.

(Juan Bautista de Anza, Letter, 6 Dec. 1736, Auttos sobre el descubrim.<sup>10</sup> de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.48v)

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*Ordeno a mis Then.<sup>tes</sup> que publiquen en sus Partidos y luego que io apodere D. Bern.<sup>do</sup> de Urrea en el descubrimiento de San Antonio y en el Agua Caliente del **Arizona**.*

10)

I ordered my deputies to publish it in their districts and then I empowered Don Bernardo de Urrea at the discovery site of San Antonio and at the Agua Caliente of the **Arizona**.

(Juan Bautista de Anza, Decree, 14 Dec. 1736, Auttos sobre el descubrim.<sup>10</sup> de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.67-67v)

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*Nicolas Alfonso de Ochoa vezino del puesto nombrado de la Agua Caliente del **Arizona** en la Pimeria Alta y resid.<sup>te</sup> en este Valle de San Luis ante Vm paresco.*

11)

Nicolás Alfonso de Ocho, citizen of the prenamed place of Agua Caliente of the **Arizona** in the Pimería Alta, and residing in this Valley of San Luis appears before Your Honor.

(Nicolás Alfonso de Ochoa, Letter, 15 Dec. 1736, Auttos sobre el descubrim.<sup>10</sup> de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.58)

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*Digo q.<sup>e</sup> attento a q.<sup>e</sup> por el Th.<sup>te</sup> q.<sup>e</sup> lo es encargado de la jurisdiccion del **Arizona** Don Bernardo de Urrea se hizo al vezindario notorio un auto de providencia de Vm al efecto de q.<sup>e</sup> se manifestassen las platas halladas en el paraje o lugar de las bolas, ovediente a los ordenes del R.<sup>l</sup> Justizia.*

12)

I say that with regard to the deputy who is in charge of the jurisdiction of the **Arizona**, Don Bernardo de Urrea, that he gave notice to the citizenry of a decree of judgment from Your Honor to the effect that the silver found at the site or place of the balls must be declared in obedience to the orders of the Royal Justice.

(Nicolás Alfonso de Ochoa, Letter, 15 Dec. 1736, Auttos sobre el descubrim.<sup>10</sup> de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.58)

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*En el R.<sup>l</sup> y Minas de S.<sup>n</sup> Antonio Mottepore en beintte y quatro dias del mes de Diz.<sup>bre</sup> de mill sett.<sup>os</sup> y treintta y seis a.<sup>os</sup> Yo D.<sup>n</sup> Andrez Sanchez de Padilla Th.<sup>e</sup> de Justicia Maior de dho JC haviendo rezevido el despacho y sertto que me rremittio D. Bernardo Urrea como consta Th.<sup>e</sup>*

*del R.<sup>l</sup> de la Arizona exsevido p.<sup>or</sup> el S.<sup>or</sup> Cap.<sup>n</sup> D. Juan Bapt.<sup>ta</sup> de Anza Capp.<sup>n</sup> Vitalizio del R.<sup>l</sup> Presidio de S.<sup>ta</sup> Rosa de Corodeguache Justicia Maior de esta Prov.<sup>a</sup> ...*

13)

In the Royal Mining Camp of San Antonio Motepore on the 24th day of the month of December of the year 1736, I, Don Andres Sanchez de Padilla, Deputy Chief Justice of the said jurisdiction, having received the dispatch and certification that was sent to me by Don Bernardo Urrea, the certified deputy of the Royal [judicial district] of the **Arizona**, as ordered by Lord Captain Don Juan Bautista de Anza, Captain for Life of the Royal Presidio of Santa Rosa de Corodéguchi and Chief Justice of this Province ...

(Andres de Padilla, Report , 24 Dec. 1736, Auttos sobre el descubrim.<sup>to</sup> de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.58v)

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*Me vi precisado â escribir â dho Señor Capitan y Justizia Ma.<sup>or</sup> D.<sup>n</sup> Juan Baup.<sup>ta</sup> de Anssa desde el puestto dela Arizona de la Pimería Alta, una carta, suplicatoria, con fecha Arizona y Dic.<sup>re</sup> Diez y siete de el año proximo pasado.*

14, 15)

I felt obliged to write a supplicatory letter to the said Lord Captain and Chief Justice Don Juan Bautista de Anza from the place called **Arizona** in the Pimería Alta, dated in **Arizona** on December 17th of the year just past.

(Santiago Ruiz de Ael, Report , 3 Jan. 1737, Auttos sobre el descubrim.<sup>to</sup> de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, ff.78-78v)

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*En cuia virtud, y lo mas q aia dado, y deve á mi favor que doy por espresado repetido y alegado; y pongo en la consideraz.<sup>on</sup> de Vmd y de dho Justizia ma.<sup>or</sup> como en el embargo q seme yzo en el puesto dela Arizona del metal p.<sup>ta</sup>.*

16)

In light of this, and that which has been given and is owed in my favor, which I have expressed, repeated, and claimed, I place in the consideration of Your Honor and the said Chief Justice as in the embargo of the metal silver that was executed in the place called **Arizona**.

(Santiago Ruiz de Ael, Report , 3 Jan. 1737, Auttos sobre el descubrim.<sup>to</sup> de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.79v)

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*Estan yncluidas Dos zientos y ochenta p.<sup>os</sup> de ocho cargas de panocha q comercie y pertenezen â D.<sup>n</sup> Lazaro de Berdugo Vezino de la de Culiacan; y de D.<sup>n</sup> fran.<sup>co</sup> Salmon de Palazuelos dos zientos y quinze p.<sup>os</sup> q me remitio de xeneros de su tienda y los comercie en dho paraje de Arizona.*

17)

Included are two hundred and eighty pesos for eight loads of unshucked corn for which I traded and that pertains to Don Lázaro de Berdugo, a citizen of the town of Culiacán, and two hundred and fifty pesos for Don Francisco Salmón de Palazuelos for trade goods that he sent me and for which I negotiated in the place called **Arizona**.

(Santiago Ruiz de Ael, Report , 3 Jan. 1737, Auttos sobre el descubrim.<sup>to</sup> de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.79v)

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*Alos Ultimos del mes de 8.<sup>re</sup> passado, entre la Miss.<sup>n</sup> de Guebabi, y la rancheria del **Arissona**, descubrieron unas bolas y planchas de plata, que una tubo mas de cien @, cuia muestra remito a V.S.Ytt.<sup>a</sup> .*

18)

Toward the end of last October, between the Mission of Guevavi and the ranchería of the **Arizona**, they discovered some balls and chunks of silver, one of which weighed more than a hundred arrobas, a sample of which I am sending to Your Most Illustrious Lordship.  
(Juan Bautista de Anza, Letter, 7 Jan. 1737, AGI, Guadalajara 185, ff.8-8v)

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*Digo que habiendome ordenado Vm passase â embargar las platas que se allavan en el puesto de la **Arizona**, y Agua Caliente delas alladas y descubiertas en el puesto de S.<sup>n</sup> Antonio se sirvio assi mismo demandarme.*

19)

I say that Your Honor having ordered me to go impound the silver that was located in the place called **Arizona**, and Agua Caliente, from that which was found and discovered in the place called San Antonio, it has been done according to your instructions to me.  
(Bernardo de Urrea, Letter , 8 Jan. 1737, Auttos sobre el descubrim.<sup>to</sup> de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.88)

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*Y en el embargo q.<sup>e</sup> a mi pta se hizo en el puesto dela **Arizona** del metal plata, estan inclusivos doscientos y ochenta p.<sup>s</sup> de ocho cargas de panocha, q.<sup>a</sup> comercio, y pertenecen a D.<sup>n</sup> Lazaro de Berdugo vez.<sup>o</sup> dela villa de Culiacan. Doscientos y quinse p.<sup>s</sup> q.<sup>e</sup> en generos remitio de su tienda p.<sup>a</sup> q.<sup>e</sup> assimismo se los comerciase mi pta en dho paraje de **Arizona**, D.<sup>n</sup> Fran.<sup>co</sup> Salmon de Palasuelos.*

20)

And in the embargo of metal silver that was placed on my silver in the place called **Arizona**, there are included two hundred and eighty pesos for eight loads of ears of corn which was traded for and pertains to Don Lázaro de Berdugo, a citizen of the town of Culiacan, [and] two hundred and fifty pesos for trade goods sent to me by Don Francisco Salmon de Palazuelos from his store and for which I traded in the same manner with my silver in the said place called **Arizona**.  
(Juan José de Zarasua in the name of Santiago Ruiz de Ael, Declaration, 3 Jun. 1737, Auttos sobre el descubrim.<sup>to</sup> de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.79v)

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El contenido de la carta del zitado Ansa, se reduce a referir (como queda dicho) Haverse descubierto a fin de Sep.<sup>re</sup> del a.<sup>o</sup> proximo pasado entre la Mision de Guebabi, y la Rancheria del **Arisona**, unas Bolas, o Planchas de Plata.

21)

The contents of the letter from the said Anza are abridged to the reference (as already stated) that some balls and chunks of silver have been discovered between the Mission of Guevavi and the ranchería of the **Arizona** at the end of September of the year just past.  
(Report of the Fiscal, 18 Sep. 1737, AGI, Guadalajara 185, f.20)

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*Santiago Joseph*

*Codem die [7 de noviembre de 1737] murió Joseph hijo parvulo de Joseph Cavallero y Lucia Chamorro del **Arizona**. Se enterró en la iglesia de este pueblo [San Ignacio] por mi -- Gaspar Stiger*

22)

Santiago José

On the same day [November 7, 1737] José, infant son of José Caballero and Lucia Chamorro of the **Arizona** died. He was buried in the church of this village [San Ignacio] by me -- Gaspar Stiger

(Burial Records, Misión San Ignacio de Cabúrica, Special Collections, Bancroft Library, p.41)

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*Haver reconocido las tierras de los Gentiles en tiempo, que ha oido en seguimiento de el Enemigo Apache y a las visitas que hizo a reconocer las rancherias de Gentiles manzos que ai de la Nacion llamada Papagos en la Pimeria Alta desde el Serro, o lomas en donde se hallaron las volas opulentas de Plata virgen desde aonza de peso hasta de siento, y tantas @ de plata virgen, que le llaman el Paraje de la **Arisona**, que desde dha loma haze un derramen a dos sexas de dos ojos de agua, que corren de oriente a la mediania de Norte y Poniente consumiendose en las marismas de la mar, y empiezan las Poblaciones desde dichas bolas, la primera **Arisona**, segunda Agua Caliente, tercera Buzame, quarate Sariqui, quinta Tubutama, sexta Santa Thereza, septima Pitique, octava Cavorca, todas rancherias cresidas de yndios arreglados á doctrina aunque rebueltos con muschos gentiles.*

23, 24)

The lands of the gentiles and their villages have been reconnoitered, as you have heard, in pursuit of the Apaches. Reconnaissance was made of the rancherías of the gentle gentiles that are of the nation called Papagos in the Pimería Alta, from the foothill, or hills where rich balls of virgin silver were found that weighed from an ounce to a hundred and some *arrobas* of virgin silver. They call the place the **Arizona**. From the said hill a dispersion is made of two streams that run from two springs, from the east to the north west, being consumed in the tide pools of the sea. The settlements begin with the said balls, the first being **Arizona**, the second Agua Caliente, the third Busani, the fourth Saric, the fifth Tubutama, the sixth Santa Teresa, the seventh Pitic, the eighth Caborca. All are rancherías of growing numbers of Indians taught in doctrine, although mixed with many gentiles.

(Antonio Menezes de la Carrera, Report, 28 Sep. 1742, AGN, Provincias Internas 87, f.164v-165)

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*Vajo de los aperzenim.<sup>ios</sup>, que tubiere por convenientes, a fin de que pasemos juntos al Cerro de S.<sup>n</sup> Antonio de la **Arizona** en donde se encontraron las volas de plata que Su Mag.<sup>d</sup> cita, y en el se practiquen por su orden, todas las dilixenz.<sup>s</sup>, que en dha Real Zedula se espezifican.*

25)

Under arrangements that had been agreed upon to that end, we went together to the Hill of San Antonio of the **Arizona** where they found the balls of silver cited by His Majesty, and in so doing performed, as ordered by him, all the instructions specified in the Royal Decree.

(Francisco Tagle Bustamante, report, 22 Dec. 1743, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo II, f. 66)

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*Haga comparecer en este Gobierno a las perssonas practicas e ynteligentes en la mineria que quien eren passar a dho Precidio, paraque en compañía del dho Capitan, marchen para el Serro*

*de San Antonio de la Arissona, a la ynspeccion de su mineral y demas que previene la R.<sup>l</sup> Cedula.*

26)

The persons practiced and knowledgeable in mining who had gone to the said Presidio to accompany the said Captain on the march to the Hill of San Antonio of the **Arizona** and the inspection of its mineral deposits and other duties outlined in the Royal Decree, were ordered to appear before this governing body.

(Antonio Gutiérrez, letter, 4 Mar. 1744, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo II, f. 67)

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*En 14 de marzo [de 1748] bautizé solemnemente a Beatriz hija parvula de Melchor **Arizonacam** y de Ignacia. Su Madrina María Antonia.*

*Gaspar Stiger, Ministro de Doctrina*

27)

On March 14, [1748] I solemnly baptized Beatriz, infant daughter of Melchor, the one from **Arizona**, and Ignacia. Her godmother was María Antonia.

Gaspar Stiger, Minister of Doctrine.

(Baptismal Records, Misión San Ignacio de Caburica, Special Collections, Bancroft Library, p.130)

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*Ítem. [ En 13 de octubre de 1748 bautizé solemnemente ] a Hyronimo Tubustoni. Su Padrino **Arizona** Melchor. Gaspar Stiger, Ministro de Doctrina*

28)

Item. [ On October 13, 1748 I solemnly baptized ] Hyronimo Tubustoni. His godfather was **Arizona** Melchor. Gaspar Stiger, Minister of Doctrine

(Baptismal Records, Misión San Ignacio de Caburica, Special Collections, Bancroft Library, p.137)

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*Ítem. [En 22 de febrero de 1749 bauticé solemnemente] a Perucho, Papago de Quabuli. Fue Padrino Melchor de **Arizona**. Gaspar Stiger, Ministro de Doctrina*

29)

Item. [On February 22, 1749 I solemnly baptized] Perucho, a Papago of Quabuli. His godfather was Melchor of **Arizona**. Gaspar Stiger, Minister of Doctrine

(Baptismal Records, Misión San Ignacio de Caburica, Special Collections, Bancroft Library, p.142)

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*Ignes. En 27 de junio [de 1749] bautizé solemnemente a Ignes hija parvula de Luis Saboymea y de María Vapas. Sus padrinos Melchor del **Arizona** e Ignacia su mujer.*

*Gaspar Stiger, Ministro de Doctrina*

30)

Ignes. On June 27, [1749] I solemnly baptized Ignes, infant daughter of Luis Saboymea and María Vapas. Her godparents were Melchor of the **Arizona** and Ignacia, his wife.

Gaspar Stiger, Minister of Doctrine

(Baptismal Records, Misión San Ignacio de Caburica, Special Collections, Bancroft Library, p.145)

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*En 26 de septiembre [de 1749] murió un parvulo de Melchor **Arizona** y de Ignacia. Se enterró en la iglesia de este pueblo por mi. Gaspar Stiger, Ministro de Doctrina*

31)

On September 26, [1749] a child of Melchor **Arizona** and Ignacia died. She was buried in the church of this village by me. Gaspar Stiger, Minister of Doctrine  
(Burial Records, Misión San Ignacio de Cabúrica, Special Collections, Bancroft Library, p.72)

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*En 4 de octubre [de1749] murió Ignacia, mujer de Melchor del **Arizona**, confesada y recibidos los Santos Oleos de extrema unción. Se enterró en el cementerio de este pueblo. Gaspar Stiger, Ministro de Doctrina*

32)

On October 4, [1749] Ignacia, the wife of Melchor of the **Arizona** died confessed and in receipt of the holy oils of extreme unction. She was buried in the cemetery of this town. Gaspar Stiger, Minister of Doctrine  
(Burial Records, Misión San Ignacio de Cabúrica, Special Collections, Bancroft Library, p.72)

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*Los Pueblos Rebelados son éstos Aribaca, Buzain, Zariqui, **Arizona**, Aquimuri, Tubutama, Santa Thereza, Ati, Uquitoa, Pitiqui, Caborca, Vizani, y San Miguel de Sonoita.*

33)

The villages in rebellion are these: Arivaca, Buzani, Saric, **Arizona**, Aquimuri, Tubutama, Santa Teresa, Ati, Oquitoa, Pitiquito, Caborca, Bizani, and San Miguel de Sonoita.  
(Bernardo de Urrea, Francisco Perez Serrano, et.al., Letter, 30 Nov. 1751, AGI, Guadalajara 419, 3m-16, page 42)

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*El primer golpe de la sublebacion seg.<sup>n</sup> tambien ê oido dezir fue el dia veinte por la noche en el Pueblo del Saric, y la Aribac, y el sig.<sup>te</sup> dia por la mañana en todos los demas q.<sup>e</sup> se rebelaron los quales son fuera de los dos anteced.<sup>tes</sup> el de el Busani, Aquimuri, **Arisona**, Tubutama, S.<sup>ta</sup> Theresa, Ati, Realito de Ôquitoa, Pitic, Caborca, Visani, y S.<sup>n</sup> Miguel de Sonoitac.*

34)

The first blow of the uprising, according to what I have heard said, fell on the 20th at night in the Village of Saric, and that of Arivaca, and on the morning of the next day it beset all the others. Those that rebelled outside of those two villages were Busani, Aquimuri, **Arizona**, Tubutama, Santa Teresa, Ati, the little Real of Oquitoa, Pitic, Caborca, Bisani, and San Miguel de Sonoitac.  
(Bernardo de Urrea, Testimony, 7 Dec. 1751, AGI, Guadalajara 419, 3m-36, page 4)

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*Dixo que desde el año pasado de setec.<sup>os</sup> treinta, y siete q.<sup>e</sup> han corrido hasta el pres.<sup>te</sup> catorce años ha estado viviendo en el R.<sup>l</sup> del Aguacaliente distante solas quatro leguas de el Pueblo de Saric ... Los Pueblos sublebados son los sig.<sup>tes</sup> el de Visani, Caborca, y Pitic q.<sup>e</sup> administraba el R.P. Thomas Tello, el Altar, Ôquitoa, Ati, S.<sup>ta</sup> Theresa, y Tubutama q.<sup>e</sup> administraba el R.P.V.<sup>or</sup> Jacobo Sedelmair y el Saric, Busani, Aquimuri, y **Arisona** q.<sup>e</sup> administraba el R.P. Juan Nentvig, y la Aribaca, Sopori, Tubaca, y Guababi q.<sup>e</sup> administraba el R.P. Jph. Garrucho.*

35)

He said that from the past year of 1737, which is fourteen years running to the present, he has been living at the Real of Agua Caliente, only four leagues distant from the Village of Saric ... The rebellious villages are the following: Bisani, Caborca, and Pitic which were administered by the Reverend Father Tomás Tello; Altar, Oquitoa, Ati, Santa Teresa, and Tubutama which were administered by the Reverend Father Visitor Jacobo Sedelmair; and Saric, Busani, Aquimuri,

and **Arizona** which were administered by the Reverend Father Juan Nentvig; and Arivaca, Sópore, Tubac, and Guevavi which were administered by the Reverend Father José Garrucho. (Juan Manuel Ortiz Cortez, Testimony, 9 Dec. 1751, AGI, Guadalajara 419, 3m-36, pages 13 and 23)

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*Los Pueblos rebeldes son estos: Aribaca, Busani, Sariqui, **Arisona**, Aquimuri, Tubutama, S.<sup>ta</sup> Thereza, Ati, Ôquitoa, Pitic, Caborca, Visani, y San Miguel de Sonoita*

36)

The rebellious villages are these: Arivaca, Busani, Saric, **Arizona**, Aquimuri, Tubutama, Santa Teresa, Ati, Oquitoa, Pitic, Caborca, Bisani, and San Miguel de Sonoita. (Bernardo de Urrea, Report, 9 Jan. 1752, AGI, Guadalajara 419, 3m-36, page 16)

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*Las Hostilidades, insendias, y muertes q.<sup>e</sup> executaron los Pueblos subleados q.<sup>e</sup> son el de el Saric de donde es natural dho Cap.<sup>n</sup> Grâ. D. Luiz, tubutama, S.<sup>ta</sup> Thereza, Ôquitoa, Ati, Pitic, Caborca, Visani, S.<sup>n</sup> Miguel de Sonoitac, Busani, Aquimuri, **Arisona**, y Aribaca.*

37)

The villages in which the hostilities, burnings, and killings were committed are Sáric, where Captain General Luis is a native, Tubutama, Santa Teresa, Oquitoa, Átil, Pitiquito, Caborca, Bisani, San Miguel de Sonoitac, Busani, Aquimuri, **Arizona**, and Arivaca. (Santos Antonio de Otero, Testimony, 10 Dec. 1751, AGI, Guadalajara 419, 3m-36, page 29)

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*En el de el Saric estan ya quasi todos sus natibos mui contentos cultibando la tierra, y con ellos sean consagrado, y los pocos indios deel Busani y los de la **Arizona**.*

38)

In that [village] of Saric, almost all its natives are already very content, cultivating the land, and they are devoted to it, as are the few Indians of Busani and those of the **Arizona**. (Agustín Baytiot, declaration, 2 Feb. 1752, AGI, Guadalajara 419, 3M-27, pp.45-46)

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*En este mismo dia (9 Mar. 1752) vino a verme el Alcalde de la **Arizona** con algunos de sus Yndios, el qual ya vive en su Rancheria, y prometio estarse en ella.*

39)

On this same day (9 Mar. 1752) the Alcalde of the **Arizona** came to see me with some of his Indians. He still lives at his rancharía and promised to stay there. (Bernardo de Urrea, Diario, Saric, 9 Mar. 1752, AGI, Guadalajara 419, 3m-29, page 40)

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#### **La Arizona.**

*En la **Arizona** = Alc.<sup>e</sup> Fran.<sup>co</sup> su muger Maria = Joseph su muger Vibiana y su hija Michaela = Antonio su muger Luisa = Siprian su muger Catharina = Bernardo su muger Magdalena = Juan su hijo Miguel = Joseph Bernardo de Urrea*

40, 41)

#### **The Arizona**

At the **Arizona** = Alcalde Francisco and his wife, María = Joseph, his wife Bibiana and their daughter Michaela = Antonio and his wife Luisa = Ciprian and his wife Catarina = Bernardo and his wife Magdalena = Juan and his son, Miguel = Joseph Bernardo de Urrea

(Bernardo de Urrea, Census, 9 Mar. 1752, AGI, Guadalajara 419, 3m-29, page 26)

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*Supuesto pues que se ha de poner un Presidio es mi parecer, que este se ponga en el Aribaca, ô si por estar este Paraje sujeto â enfermedades alli no combenga; se ponga hazia el Agua Caliente, ô **Arizona**, ô Saric ... Qualquiera de los mencionados Parajes tiene comodidad de agua, y pasto con que manttener la caballada Presidial.*

42)

In the supposition, then, that a presidio will be built, it is my opinion that it should be placed at Arivaca or, if because this place being subject to sicknesses is not agreed upon, it should be placed near Agua Caliente, or **Arizona**, or Saric ... any one of the aforementioned places has the advantage of water and pasture with which to maintain the presidial horse herd.

(Jacobo Sedelmayr, Letter, 10 May. 1752, AGI, Guadalajara 419, 3M-51, p.39)

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*Mi parecer en ôrn aun Presidio fixo, y permanente que se ponga en esta Pimeria, corresponde con el de mi P.<sup>e</sup> Vicittador Jacobo; y tengo por mas commodo, y acertado el Paraje del **Arizona**.*

43)

It seems to me in order for a secure and permanent presidio to be built in this Pimería, I agree with my Father Visitor Jacobo, and I judge the place called **Arizona** to be the most advantageous and proper.

(Gaspar Stiger, Letter, 10 May. 1752, AGI, Guadalajara 419, 3M-51, p.40)

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*Y asi el otro presidio situandose en el **Arizona** o Saraqui parajes de igual calidad que el antecedente de Tucson.*

44)

And so the other presidio should be situated at the **Arizona**, or Saric, places of equal quality to the aforementioned Tucson.

(Felilpe Segesser, Letter, 25 May. 1752, AGI, Guadalajara 419)

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*En la misma forma conviene apostar la otra parte de tropa en el puesto de la **Arizona** o Saric que ambos son de iguales conveniencias y se figuran en proporcion equivalente al objeto de sujetar asi los Yndios del occidente, Papagos y los demas con los del centro de la Pimeria.*

45)

He (Father Segesser) likewise agrees that the other part of the troop should be posted at the place called **Arizona**, or Saric, both being of equal convenience and both are equally suitable for the object of subduing the Indians of the west, the Papagos and others, as well as those in the center of the Pimería.

(Diego Ortiz Parrilla, Decree, 2 Jun. 1752, AGI, Guadalajara 419, 3M-51, p.49)

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*Visto el consiguiente dictamen de el M.R.P. Jacobo Sedelmayr Vicittador de los Parttidos de dha Pimeria, en que assientta que en el presupuesto ebento, de que solo se haya de esttablecer un Pressidio en los Terrenos de ella, estará bien colocado en el Puestto de la Aribaca, ô no estimandose tal qual se requiere por ser paraje sujeto á enfermedades, podrá fixar se hazia la agua Caliente, **Arizona**, ô Saric.*

46)

In consequence of the opinion of the Most Reverend Father Jacobo Sedelmayr, Visitor of the districts of the said Pimería, in which he concedes to the supposed event that a presidio has to be established in its territory, it will be well situated in the place called Arivaca, or if that is not determined to have what is required because it is a place that is subject to sicknesses, it can be established near Agua Caliente, **Arizona**, or Saric.

(Diego Ortiz Parrilla, Letter, 2 Jun. 1752, AGI, Guadalajara 419, 3M-51, p.50)

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*En 15 de noviembre [de 1752] bauticé solemnemente a Eusebio como de 16 años. Su Padrino Melchor de **Arizona**. Gaspar Stiger, Ministro de Doctrina*

47)

On November 15, [1752] I solemnly baptized Eusebio of about 16 years of age. His godfather was Melchor of **Arizona**. Gaspar Stiger, Minister of Doctrine

(Baptismal Records, Misión San Ignacio de Cabúrica, Special Collections, Bancroft Library, p.162)

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*En 23 de agosto [de 1759] murió Melchor del **Arizona**, marido de Magdalena. No alcanzó confesión, aunque unos meses antes se confesó y con trabajo se le halló materia para la absolución. Se enterró en el cementerio de su pueblo, Ímuris. Gaspar Stiger, Ministro de Doctrina*

48)

On August 23, [1759] Melchor of the **Arizona**, husband of Magdalena, died. His confession was not heard, although a few months previously he confessed and sought to find occasion for absolution. He was buried in the cemetery of his village, Ímuris. Gaspar Stiger, Minister of Doctrine

(Burial Records, Misión San Ignacio de Caburica, Special Collections, Bancroft Library, p.99)

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*La Cuesta de las Bolas se llama el paraje donde se hallaron el año de 37 aquellas asombrosas piez.<sup>s</sup> de plata virgen, que algunas de ellas pasaban de cincuenta quintales, las q con los pleitos enbarg.<sup>os</sup> etc. que luego tramo sobre ellas la codizia, se han desaparizido, de suerte que ni en las entrañas de aquel Cerro, ni en poder de los que con ellas cargaron, y sus herederos; no se halla al pres.<sup>te</sup> un adarme. Aqui mataron ay q.<sup>n</sup> diga los Apaches y q.<sup>n</sup> los Pimas alzados p.<sup>r</sup> el mes de Agosto a Nicolas Espinosa Vez.<sup>o</sup> y al Bartholo Estrada, soldado de Tubaca con su muger y un hijo de pechos. Los Pueblos de **Arizona**, y Aquimuri, visitas de Saric aunq sin muertos han experimentado los mismos rob.<sup>s</sup> y ostilidad.<sup>s</sup> de unos y otros enemigos. El Agua Caliente es R.<sup>l</sup> antiguo pero ahora poco menos q despoblado: aquí mataron los alzados por diz.<sup>te</sup> de 59 aun Yndio Hiaqui; y dos años antes los Apaches aun Español llam.<sup>do</sup> el Borador: Los propios Enemig.<sup>s</sup> mataron en otra ocas.<sup>n</sup> a otro Hiaqui sirv.<sup>te</sup> de los vez.<sup>os</sup> a los que han dejado sin gan.<sup>dos</sup> y cabalgaduras entrambos Enemigos.*

49)

The Hill of the Balls is what the place is called where they found those astounding pieces of virgin silver in 1737, some of them of more than fifty quintals. But from the greedy disputes and suits that were brought over them they have disappeared, and neither in the bowels of that mountain nor in the possession of those who transported them nor in the hands of their heirs has any trace of them been found. Here a resident, Nicolas Espinosa, and one of the soldiers, Bartolo Estrada, along with his wife and suckling child, were killed, some say by the Apaches, and some say by the Pima rebels. The villages of **Arizona** and Aquimuri, *visitas* of Saric, although they

have not experienced any deaths, have had the same thefts and threats by one or the other of the enemies. Agua Caliente is an old Royal mining camp that is now almost depopulated. It was here that the Rebels in December of 1759 killed a Yaqui Indian, and two years earlier the Apaches killed a Spaniard called *El Bordador*. Those same enemies on another occasion killed another Yaqui, a servant of the residents who, due to the actions of both enemies, have been left without cattle and horses.

(Breve Resumen, Año de 1760, AHH 17, Number 69, ff.1v-2)

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*Prueba bien clara de esta verdad son los minerales de Chiguagua, Cosiguriachi, Inde, Urique, Batopilas, Los Frailes, o Alamos, Yevirijoa, Baroyeca, Río Chico, Aguaje, R.<sup>l</sup> de la ssmâ Trinidad de la Platta, Soyopa, Atunes, Cumuripa, Suaque, Cananea, y otros varios, dando lugar aparte al famoso descubrimiento del **Arizona**, ô Bolas de plata hora fuese criadero de ella, ô Tesoro escondido en la antigüedad.*

50)

The very clear proof of this truth are the mines of Chihuahua, Cosiguriachi, Inde, Urique, Batopilas, Los Frailes or Álamos, Yevirijoa, Baroyeca, Río Chico, Aguaje, Real de la Santísima Trinidad de la Plata, Soyopa, Atunes, Cumuripa, Suaque, Cananea, and various others, not to mention the discovery of the **Arizona**, or now the Balls of Silver. It was a foundry for it or a hidden treasure from antiquity.

(Ignacio Lizassoain sobre el estado de las Provincias, 25 Oct. 1763, AGN, PI 245 B, f.80)

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*Pues la experiencia ha enseñado, que solo con la contingente esperanza de sus aummentos temporales han pasado muchos millares de individuos de ambos sexos, assi en el descubrimiento del **Arizona**, ô Bolas de plata como en el ultimo del oro de Soyopa.*

51)

Indeed, experience has shown that with only the fortuitous hope of augmenting their temporal wealth, many thousands of individuals of both sexes have rushed to both the discovery of the **Arizona**, or Balls of Silver, as well as the latest discovery of gold at Soyopa.

(Ignacio Lizassoain sobre el estado de las Provincias, 25 Oct. 1763, AGN, PI 245 B, f.80)

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*Adonde va a tener tambien el rio de Tubutama, que nace de un ojo de agua en **Arizona**, pasa por el real del Agua Caliente, cuyo ojo le acrecienta despues de Aquimuri, y unas tres leguas mas abajo se junto con el otro arroyo nacido en Bussani de unas Cienegas, de donde sale por un cajon de dos leguas al Saric y una legua mas abajo lo recibe el de Aquimuri.*

52)

The Tubutama River also goes there. Born in a spring in **Arizona**, it passes by the Royal Mining Camp of Agua Caliente. Its flow increases after Aquimuri and some three leagues farther down it is joined by the other stream that arises in Busani in some marshes. From there it goes down a canyon two leagues to Saric, and one league farther down it receives the stream of Aquimuri.

(Juan Nentvig, *Descripción geografica, natural y curiosa de la Provincia de Sonora, por un amigo del servicio de Dios y del rey nuestro señor, Año de 1764* as published in *Documentos para la historia de México*, volume XVI, 1853-1856, p. 502)

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The gold mines of Tanaran, El Satac, and Bacaiopa also belong to this province, as do the Zapte silver and gold mines, San Juan, Nepomuzeno, and **Arizona** where a few years ago a

- 53) rock of pure silver was uncovered and there was a question as to its value.  
(Francisco Fersen, Report, 2 Jan. 1770, Descripción de las Provincias de Culiacan, Sinaloa y Sonora - as translated and published in *The Spanish Royal Corps of Engineers* by Janet R. Fireman, p.197)
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*Mision de N. S.<sup>a</sup> de los Dolores del Saric*

*Estta Mission esta reducida en la actualidad â un solo Pueblo de Vissita por haverse abandonado el año proximo de sesenta y seis, los dos Pueblos de la **Arizona**; y del Busani que estaban continuamente asaltados por los ferozes Apaches. Cuios Naturales se agregaron â los dos Pueblos que actualmente existen. Por el oriente â distancia de veinte leguas esta situada la mission antecedent de San Ygn<sup>o</sup> y ocho leguas al occidente la de Tubutama. Por el sur el terreno despoblado de la Pimeria baja y por el norte las rancherias de los Yndios Papagos y otros Gentiles que pueblan todo el terreno conocido hasta el Rio Gila.*

- 54) Mission of Our Lady of Sorrows of Saric

This Mission is today reduced to only one village of visitation, the two villages of **Arizona** and Busani having been abandoned the past year of sixty-six because they were continually assaulted by the ferocious Apaches. Their natives were gathered to two villages that presently exist: the aforementioned San Ignacio Mission that is situated at a distance of twenty leagues to the east, and that of Tubutama, which is eight leagues to the west. To the south is the deserted territory of the Pimería Baja and to the north the rancherías of the Papago Indians and other gentiles that populate all the known country as far as the Gila River.

(Memorial y Estado actual de las Misiones de la Pimería alta y baja, 1772, AGN Misiones 14, folios 37v-38.)

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This post is particularly dangerous for its missionary, who has to visit three distant villages in a six mile circle, Busani, Aquimurri, and **Arizona**. He runs the danger of being attacked, robbed,

- 55) or killed by these barbarians, when he has to visit a sick person there.  
(Bernardo Middendorf, Aus dem Tagebuche des mexicanischen Missionarius, ca. 1765, translated from the original German by Franz Wicker, manuscript in possession of the author.)
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They form nine missions in thirty villages, Tucson, San Xaver del Vac, Guebabi, Calabassas, Sonoitac, Tumacácori, Santa Maria Soamca, Cocóspera, Remedios, Quibiri, Saric, Busani, Aquimuri, **Arizona**, Agua Caliente, Tubutama, Santa Teresa, Ati, Huquitoa, Altar, Caborca

- 56) where the fathers Saetta and Thomas Tello were slain with war clubs, Pitiqui, Bisani, San Ignacio, Imuris, Santa Magdalena, San Lorenzo, Santa Anna, San Miguel de Sonoitag where father Henry Ruhen was killed with arrows, Aguage.  
(Bernardo Middendorf, Aus dem Tagebuche des mexicanischen Missionarius, ca. 1765, translated from the original German by Franz Wicker, manuscript in possession of the author.)
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They found a piece of silver of 120 arrobas close to **Arizona**, a small village in the Pimería Alta.

- 57) (Bernardo Middendorf, Aus dem Tagebuche des mexicanischen Missionarius, ca. 1765, translated from the original German by Franz Wicker, manuscript in possession of the author.)
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*Dista de este Pueblo [Saric] siete a ocho leguas al nordeste el paraje de la **Arizona**, o las volas, celebre por las que de plata virgen se hallaron el año de mil setecientos treinta y seis, hasta el*

*peso de Ciento y Cinquenta arrobas cuia particularidades se ha dudado; pero estan cierto que viven muchos, de los que las poseyeron, delo que puedo dar igualmente documentos quelo acrediten, como que mi padre con dictamen de sujetos peritos en Leyes las embargo, por parecerle pertenecian á S.M. cuya conducta aunque no se le aprobo, enteramente por el acuerdo de la Ciudad de Mexico, si por el Consejo Real de Castilla. En inteligencia de los practicos de mineria, he oido discurrir y decir faltó y falta que descubrir la veta Madre de adonde no produjeron dichas volas, cuio valor aunque fue mucho añaden no tendria comparacion con lo que se puede aprovechar de las muchas, y buenas minas que hay para beneficio de Azogue no establecido en esta Provincia de Sonora en gravisimo perjuicio de sus moradores y del Real Herario, cuya falta de practica ha sido causa de que aquel portentoso sitio se despoblase, y hoy se le aumenta el gran riesgo que tiene de Apaches quienes justamente han hecho transito por el.*

58)

About seven or eight leagues to the northeast of this village [Saric] is the place called **Arizona**, or the balls, famous for those of virgin silver that were found in the year 1736, weighing as much as a hundred and fifty arrobas, the particulars of which have been doubted. However, that they existed is certain because there are many people still living who possessed them. Moreover, I could show documents that give credit to the accounts, in which my father, on advice from those schooled in the law, impounded them because it appeared to him they belonged to His Majesty. His conduct, although not entirely approved by the council in Mexico City, was upheld by the Royal Council of Castile. On information from men practiced in mining, I have heard it discussed and said that the discovery of the mother lode that produced the said balls failed, and continues to fail. Their value, although it was highly exaggerated, would not compare with what can be taken from the many and good mines that already exist through the use of quicksilver. This [process] is not established in this province of Sonora, to the very grave injury of its residents and of the Royal Treasury. The lack of this practice has been the cause of that marvelous site being deserted, and today the [problem] is compounded by the great danger caused by the Apaches, who have made their passageway directly through it.

(Diario dela Expedicion que practico por tierra el año 1774, el Capitan D.<sup>n</sup> Juan Baptista de Ansa, AGN Provincias Internas 23, ff.247-248)

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To the same date there were six silver mines: Saracachi, Buena Vista, Oquitoa, Cananea, Todos Santos, and **Arizona**.

59)

(Ignaz Pfefferkorn, *Description of Sonora*, translated by Theodore E. Treutlein, University of Arizona Press, Tucson 1989, first published in German in 1794). p.87)

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Among all the silver mines discovered in Sonora and in all of New Spain since the conquest, the most famous and richest was, as far as is known to me, is the one on a mountain in the Pimería Alta near the village of **Arizona**.

60)

(Ignaz Pfefferkorn, *Description of Sonora*, translated by Theodore E. Treutlein, University of Arizona Press, Tucson 1989, first published in German in 1794, p. 90)

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There are at least 39 references to *La Arizona, el puesto de la Arizona, and las tierras de la Arizona* in the Mexican land grant papers, granting the original Arizona to Manuel Gándara, between November 7, 1849 and December 1, 1856.

61-99)

(Arizona Historical Society, Archives)

The name Arizona is undoubtedly derived from the Aztec. In the Original it is Arizuma, and the change is a corruption into the present word, which is accepted as Spanish. We have no decided information as to its meaning, but the impression among those who have been curious enough to investigate is, that it signifies "silver-bearing." this impression gains strength from the fact that

100) the Arizona mountains are very rich in silver, and that a tradition of a silver mine, called **La Arizona**, of incredible richness, still exists among the Mexican people near the frontier of the newly-acquired Territory.

(Sylvester Mowry, *Arizona and Sonora: the Geography, History, and Resources of the Silver Region of North America*; 3rd Ed., New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1864, pp.15-16)

*Allí estableció su cuartel general Raousset de Boulbon cuando quiso explotar las célebres minas de Arizona.*

101) It was there (Saric) that General Raousset de Bourbon established his general quarters when he wanted to develop the celebrated mines of **Arizona**.

(Alphonse Louis Pinart, 1877, *Voyage dous l'Arizona*, reprinted in Spanish by César Montané Marte in *Viaje por Sonora por Alphonse Louis Pinart*, Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, 1997, p.69)

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*A las diez de la mañana llegamos al río de Aquimuri a una milla al este del Agua Caliente. Aquí el río está rodeado de altos álamos y fuertemente encajonado. A tres millas más lejos está el rancho de Arizona.*

102) At ten o'clock in the morning we arrived at Aquimuri creek, a mile east of Agua Caliente. Here the creek is surrounded by tall cottonwood trees and restricted by massive canyon walls. Three miles further on is the **Arizona** ranch.

(Alphonse Louis Pinart, 1877, *Voyage dous l'Arizona*, reprinted in Spanish by César Montané Marte in *Viaje por Sonora por Alphonse Louis Pinart*, Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, 1997, p.70)

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*A fines del siglo XVII los españoles descubrieron en el río cantidades de plata muy importantes. Como el lugar donde se descubrían esa riquezas no era propio para vivir por el terreno abrupto y el temor permanente de los bárbaros, decidieron establecer el real en un lugar plano ubicado entre dos series de lomas poco elevadas de donde saca su nombre de Arizona.*

103) At the end of the seventeenth century the Spaniards discovered quantities of very important silver in the stream. Since the place where they discovered these riches was not suitable for living due to the broken terrain and the continuous fear of the barbarians, they decided to establish the real at a flat place located between a series of low-lying hills from whence comes the name **Arizona**.

(Alphonse Louis Pinart, 1877, *Voyage dous l'Arizona*, reprinted in Spanish by César Montané Marte in *Viaje por Sonora por Alphonse Louis Pinart*, Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, 1997, pp.70-71)

## Endnotes

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<sup>1</sup> Generally, these are historians who have actually used original documents to compile their works. For example, Donald Cutter and Iris Ingstrand in their book, *Quest for Empire*, actually use the spelling, "Arissona" from the

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original writings of Anza and Sosa. John Kessel in *Spain in the Southwest* and Paul Roca in *Paths of the Padres* do not confuse the issue by injecting the *Arizonac* myth into their works. Buckingham Smith, in his translation of Juan Nentvig's writings which he called *Rudo Ensayo*, uses *Arizona* exactly as Nentvig did. And Robert C. West in *Sonora: Its Geographical Personality* also follows the original documents in using *Arizona*.

<sup>2</sup> Bolton translated *Arizona* as *Arizonac* in his *Anza's California Expeditions*; Polzer and Sheridan in *The Presidio and Militia on the Northern Frontier of New Spain, Volume Two* translate the name from various primary documents as *Arizona*, but then correct the original authors in footnotes saying it was actually *Arizonac*. Sheridan in *Empire of Sand* translates the original document as saying *Arizona* but adds the "c" in brackets, adds *Arizonac* in brackets after *Cuesta de Bolas*, and uses *Arizonac* in several footnotes. Pradeau and Rasmussen in *Rudo Ensayo* maintain Father Nentvig's usage of *Arizona* in their translation, but add *Arizonac* in two other places to "clarify" what he was talking about. All of the foregoing is done without any explanatory or interpretive reasons for why it was done, or why *Arizonac* is a better usage than the *Arizona* used by the original authors.

<sup>3</sup> Donald T. Garate, "Who Named Arizona? the Basque Connection." *Journal of Arizona History* 40, No.1 (1999): 35-37

<sup>4</sup> Several of the Southwest's greatest historians, including Herbert Bolton, Charles Polzer, Thomas Sheridan, James Officer, and Ronald Ives, have substituted *Arizonac* for *Arizona* without ever telling us why.

<sup>5</sup> AGN, Minería 160, Leg. 1, Juan Baptista de Anssa, Statement, 28 Nov. 1736, ff. 29.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, f. 29v.

<sup>7</sup> Urrea was *Teniente de Justicia Mayor del Valley de San José de Opodepe* in 1751. See AGI, Guadalajara 419, 3M-16, p. 40.

<sup>8</sup> For this and all other authors of the 1736 silver discovery papers, except as otherwise footnoted, see AGN, Minería 160, Leg. 1; Garate, "Who Named Arizona?"; and, Donald T. Garate, *Juan Bautista de Anza: Basque Explorer in the New World, 1693-1740*, University of Nevada Press: Reno, 2003. See also the appendix following this article.

<sup>9</sup> See Anza's summation of everything that had taken place during the 1736 silver discovery written on 13 Jan. 1737, AGI, Minería 160, Legajo 1, ff. 97-103v.

<sup>10</sup> *Burial Records*, Misión Santa Magdalena, Special Collections, Bancroft Library, p.46. See also "Lorenzo Velasco" in Mission 2000, the database of Tumacácori National Historical Park of mission records in the Pimería Alta, <<http://www.nps.gov/tuma/M2000.html>>

<sup>11</sup> *Burial Records*, Misión San Ignacio de Cabúrica, Special Collections, Bancroft Library, p.53

<sup>12</sup> *Baptismal Records*, Misión San Ignacio de Cabúrica, Special Collections, Bancroft Library, p.1

<sup>13</sup> Paul M. Roca, *Paths of the Padres Through Sonora: An Illustrated History and guide to Its Spanish Churches*, Arizona Pioneers Historical Society, Tucson: 1967, p. 387.

<sup>14</sup> Perera to Marciano, AGN, Historia 333, ff. 52, 53v, and 54.

<sup>15</sup> The statements of both Tagle Bustamante and Antonio Gutiérrez are archived at AGN, Minería 160, Leg. 2, ff. 66 and 67.

<sup>16</sup> See AGI, Guadalajara 419, 3M-21, p.15; 3M-23, p.34; and 3M-55, p.33.

<sup>17</sup> See item number 35 in the appendix. Also, *Burial Records*, Misión San Ignacio de Cabúrica, pp.81 and 85, and *Baptismal Records*, Misión San Ignacio de Cabúrica, p 120.

<sup>18</sup> See *Baptismal Records*, Misión San Ignacio de Cabúrica, pp. 102, 120.

<sup>19</sup> Santos Antonio de Otero, Testimony, 10 Dec. 1751, AGI, Guadalajara 419, 3M-36, p. 27.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, 3M-52, pp.51-52

<sup>21</sup> Information about Father Stiger, and the other Jesuit missionaries that follow, comes from Roca, *Paths of the Padres*; Mission Records of Guevavi, Suamca, San Ignacio, and Magdalena; and their individual statements at AGI, Guadalajara 419 and printed here in the appendix..

<sup>22</sup> A search for the descriptive suffix "cam" in O'dham surnames in Mission 2000, <<http://www.nps.gov/tuma/M2000.html>> reveals well over a hundred in use during the eighteenth century.

<sup>23</sup> See Juan Nentvig, S.J., *Rudo Ensayo: A Description of Sonora and Arizona in 1764*, translated by Alberto Francisco Pradeau and Robert R. Rasmussen, University of Arizona Press: Tucson, Arizona, 1980. On page 100, where Padre Nentvig did not name one of his visitas Pradeau and Rasmussen supply the name *Arizonac*. Again on page 101, because Nentvig's description of his route is somewhat nebulous, the translators attempt to clarify it for him by saying he was traveling "from *Arizonac* to Bissani" as though he had said that himself. They do not give any indication to the reader in either case that they are adding words that the original document does not have. It is interesting to note that in his translation of the same material, Buckingham Smith, clarified the first instance of the

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unnamed visita by inserting the word *Arizona*. For an easy comparison of the foregoing, see the original Spanish in Juan Nentvig, *Descripción geográfica, natural y curiosa de la Provincia de Sonora, por un amigo del servicio de Dios y del rey nuestro señor, Año de 1764*, Edición preparada con una introducción histórica, notas, apéndice e índice analítico, por Germán Viveros, Mexico, 1971, pp.153-154. The same original Spanish is also published in *Documentos para la historia de México*, volume XVI, pp.489-616. Or, the original document from which these translations were taken is at AGN, Historia 393. See also Buckingham Smith, *Rudo Ensayo, Arizona Silhouettes*, Tucson: 1951, p. 111

<sup>24</sup> Unfortunately Bolton, without any words of clarification or interpretation, translated Anza's *Arizona* as *Arizonac*. Compare the original manuscript at AGN Provincias Internas 23, f.247, printed here in the appendix, with Bolton, *Anza's California Expeditions*, volume II, p.140. Bolton's 1931 edition simply translates the name as *Arizonac* (see <<http://anza.uoregon.edu/>>, however, in the 1966 reprint the editors have changed it back to *Arizona* with the following footnote: "La Arizona, or Arizonac, was in Sonora some ten or fifteen miles southwest of Nogales."

<sup>25</sup> See the first reports of the uprising at AGI, Guadalajara 419, 3M-16, p.40.

<sup>26</sup> See Juan Baptista de Anssa, Statement, , 13 Aug. 1737, AGN, Minería 160, Leg. 2, ff. 10v-11v.

<sup>27</sup> Alfonse Pinart, *Pima Vocabulary*, unpublished manuscript, Bancroft Library. This unpublished vocabulary of the O'odham language, was compiled in the mid-1800's and devotes a page to place names in Sonora. Of the thirty names that it gives the meanings of, twenty-eight are easily identifiable as having derived from the O'odham word. For example, it gives Busani with the O'odham pronunciation of "Buus ani;" Arivaca was "Arivak;" Aquimuri was "Haak Kimuri;" Saric was "Sja arik;" Tumacácori was "Tjuma ka korit," etc. Several, like Tubutama, are spelled exactly the same way Pinart perceived the O'odham to pronounce them. There are two names among the thirty, however, that were obviously not derived from the O'odham. Altar, which of course we know to be Spanish, was called "Babuk" by the O'odham, and, *Arizona* was called "Taaká," which Pinart defined as meaning "where the mountains end." The meaning makes sense, the word makes sense, but the possible derivation of *Arizona* from the O'odham word becomes pretty implausible.

<sup>28</sup> See Garate, *Who Named Arizona*.

<sup>29</sup> Nicolás de Perera to Luis María Marciano, May 8, 1736, AGN, Historia 333, ff.52-54.

<sup>30</sup> Gabriel de Prudhom Heyder Butron y Mujica, Report, 4 Mar. 1735, AHH 278, Expediente 34, f. 19v. See also items ten and eleven in the appendix of this article.

<sup>31</sup> Juan Nentvig to Diego Ortiz Parrilla, 3 Dec. 1754, AGI, Guadalajara 419, 3M-8, p. 49

<sup>32</sup> Robert C. West, *Sonora: Its Geographical Personality*, University of Texas Press, Austin: 1993, pp. 50-53.

<sup>33</sup> Sworn to an oath to register any oar-bearing site they discovered and to pay the King twenty percent of any precious metal they found.

<sup>34</sup> Diego Ortiz Parrilla, Informe, 1 Dec. 1751, AGI, Guadalajara 419, 3M-15, page 41.

<sup>35</sup> Diego Ortiz Peralta, Dictamen, 16 Jan. 1752, AGI, Guadalajara 419, 3M-48, pp.21-22.

<sup>36</sup> See AGI, Guadalajara 419, 3M-55, p.33.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, 3M-15, pp. 7, 18, and 31.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, 3M-16, p.40.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, 3M-15, pp.16, 17, 20, 21, and 48.

<sup>40</sup> See *Burial Records*, Misión Santa Magdalena, p. 50.

<sup>41</sup> Nicolasa Manje died on 10 Jan. 1747. See *Ibid.*, p.38.

<sup>42</sup> Manuel Monroy died at Busani on 21 Nov. 1751. See *Burial Records*, Misión San Ignacio de Cabúrica, p. 81.

<sup>43</sup> See *Ibid.*, p.41, *Baptismal Records*, Misión San Ignacio de Cabúrica, pp. 102, 120, and *Burial Records*, Misión Santa Magdalena, f.33.

<sup>44</sup> While living at *Arizona*, Urrea appears often in the records of the surrounding missions - Guevavi, Suamca, and San Ignacio. He was godfather at a baptism in the last record containing his name in *Baptismal Records*, Misión San Ignacio de Cabúrica, p. 137.

<sup>45</sup> Memorial y Estado actual de las Misiones de la Pimería alta y baja, 1772, AGN, Misiones 14, f. 37v.

<sup>46</sup> This information is verified by the Worldwide Directory of Cities and Towns. *Arizona* in various countries can also be found by searching on the Internet at < <http://www.fallingrain.com/world/>>

<sup>47</sup> See *Mapa de la Provincia de la Nueva Andaluzia de San Juan Baptista de Sonora*, AGN, Historia 16, one unnumbered page. See also Garate, *Who Named Arizona*, pp. 64-66.

<sup>48</sup> See AGI, Mexico, 2977, or a facsimile of the same reproduced in Julie A. Campbell, Linda M. Gregonis, Robert F. Palmquist, Dr. Charles W. Polzer, S.J., *Studies in Arizona History*, Arizona Historical Society, Tucson. 1998, p. 43

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<sup>49</sup> See Garate, *Who Named Arizona*.

<sup>50</sup> These are 134 folios of documents contained in Legajo 1 and today archived at AGN, Minería 160.

<sup>51</sup> The full context of this summation of Juan Bautista de Anza to Viceroy Vizarón is at *Ibid.*, ff. 97-103v. It is obvious that most of what the admiral wrote in his note comes from this particular letter, and not from the rest of the documents and decrees in the same legajo.

<sup>52</sup> AGI, Mexico, 2977. See also the facsimile reproduced in Campbell, et. al., *Studies in Arizona History*, p. 43.

<sup>53</sup> See Agustín de Vildósola letter, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, ff.70-71v.

<sup>54</sup> *The Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft, Volume XVII, History of Arizona and New Mexico, 1530-1888*, San Francisco: The History Company Publishers, 1889, pp. 520-521.

<sup>55</sup> *Jacobo Sedelmayr: Missionary, Frontiersman, Explorer in Arizona and Sonora*, ed. Peter Masten Dunne, Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society, 1955.

<sup>56</sup> Byrd H. Granger, *Arizona Place Names*, The University of Arizona Press, Tucson 1979, p.xv

<sup>57</sup> Campbell, et.al., *Studies in Arizona History*, p. 40

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 42.

<sup>59</sup> The 300 pounds of silver was delivered by mule train, first to Parral, Chihuahua by Tomás Garnica on December 17, 1737. From there another mule packer, Juan Manchón Moreno delivered it to Mexico City late in March of 1738. See AGN, Minería 160, Legajo II, f. 21.

<sup>60</sup> Campbell, et.al., *Studies in Arizona History*, p. 42.

<sup>61</sup> *Declaración de Ambrosio de Meave*, Ciudad de México, 16 Apr. 1776, Gernikako Batzar Etxea Artxiboa, Número 1593, f. 268.