

Contemporary 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)

*Poco despues de pasado esto llegó Torres, aq.ⁿ 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)

*En el Puesto de el **Arizona** en veinte y uno de dho mes y año [noviembre de 1736] Yo dho Th.^e en atenz.^{on} de lo Mandado y se Notorio en su persona Cap D Santiago Ruis de Ael Mercader en esta prov.^a el despacho del S.^r Justiz.^a 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.^{to} de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.23v)

*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 respecto â havissarme, que las Platas, que estan embargadas en el Puesto del **Arisona** y en deposito empoder de D.ⁿ 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.^{to} de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.29)

*En el Puesto del **Arisona** en Veinte y ocho dias del mes de Noviembre de mil sett.^{os} treinta y seis Yo el dho Justizia Maior en virtud de lo mando en auto antesedente pase a las casas y morada de D.ⁿ Bernardo de Urrea Teniente de esta jurisdiccion 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.^{to} de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.29-29v)

*En el dicho Puesto del **Arizona** ên Veinte y ocho dias del mes de Noviembre de mil settec.^{os} treinta y seis, Yo, el Cap.ⁿ Vitalicio D. Juan Baup.^{ta} de Anssa, Justicia m.^{or} 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.^{to} de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.32v)

*Primero de Diciembre de mil Setec.^{os} treinta y seis años en dho Puesto del **Arisona**, ante mi el Cap.ⁿ Vitalicio Don Ju.^o Baup.^{ta} de Anssa, Justt.^a m.^{or} 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.^{to} de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.32v)

*Primero de Diciembre de mil Setec.^{os} treinta y seis años en el Puesto del **Arizona**, ante me el Cap.ⁿ Vitalicio Don Ju.^o Baup.^{ta} de Anssa Justt.^a M.^{or} 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.^{to} de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.55)

*Las porciones de plata q embargó por mi orden mi Theniente D. Bern.^{do} de Urrea en el puesto del **Arizona** y Agua Caliente tenian 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.^{to} de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.48v)

*Ordeno a mis Then.^{tes} que publiquen en sus Partidos y luego que io apodere D. Bern.^{do} 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.^{to} de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.67-67v)

*Nicolas Alfonso de Ochoa vezino del puesto nombrado de la Agua Caliente del **Arizona** en la Pimería Alta y resid.^{te} 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.^{to} de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.58)

*Digo q.^e attento a q.^e por el Th.^{te} q.^e 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.^e se manifestassen las platas halladas en el paraje o lugar de las bolas, ovediente a los ordenes del R.^l 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.^{to} de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.58)

*En el R.^l y Minas de S.ⁿ Antonio Mottepore en beintte y quatro dias del mes de Diz.^{bre} de mill sett.^{os} y treintta y seis a.^{os} Yo D.ⁿ Andrez Sanchez de Padilla Th.^e de Justicia Maior de dho JC habiendo rezevido el despacho y sertto que me rremittio D. Bernardo Urrea como consta Th.^e del R.^l de la **Arizona** exsevido p.^{or} el S.^{or} Cap.ⁿ D. Juan Bapt.^{ta} de Anza Capp.ⁿ Vitalizio del R.^l Presidio de S.^{ta} Rosa de Corodeguache Justicia Maior de esta Prov.^a ...*

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 Berndardo 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 Corodéguaqui and Chief Justice of this Province ...

(Andres de Padilla, Report , 24 Dec. 1736, Auttos sobre el descubrim.^{to} de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.58v)

*Me vi precisado â escribir â dho Señor Capitan y Justizia Ma.^{or} D.ⁿ Juan Baup.^{ta} de Anssa desde el puestto dela **Arizona** de la Pimería Alta, una carta, suplicatoria, con fecha **Arizona** y Dic.^{re} 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.^{to} de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, ff.78-78v)

*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.^{on} de Vmd y de dho Justizia ma.^{or} como en el embargo q seme yzo en el puesto dela **Arizona** del metal p.^{ta}.*

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.^{to} de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.79v)

*Estan yncluidas Dos zientos y ochenta p.^{os} de ocho cargas de panocha q comercie y pertenezen â D.ⁿ Lazaro de Berdugo Vezino de la de Culiacan; y de D.ⁿ fran.^{co} Salmon de Palazuelos dos zientos y quinze p.^{os} 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.^{to} de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.79v)

*Alos Ultimos del mes de 8.^{re} passado, entre la Miss.ⁿ 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.^a .*

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)

*Digo que haviendome 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.ⁿ 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.¹⁰ de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.88)

*Y en el embargo q.^e a mi pta se hizo en el puesto dela **Arizona** del metal plata, estan inclusivos doscientos y ochenta p.^s de ocho cargas de panocha, q.^a comercio, y pertenecen a D.ⁿ Lazaro de Berdugo vez.^o dela villa de Culiacan. Doscientos y quinse p.^s q.^e en generos remitio de su tienda p.^a q.^e assimismo se los comerciase mi pta en dho paraje de **Arizona**, D.ⁿ Fran.^{co} 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.¹⁰ de las Platas blancas, AGN, Minería 160, Legajo 1, f.79v)

El contenido de la carta del zitado Ansa, se reduce a referir (como queda dicho) Haverse descubierto a fin de Sep.^{re} del a.^o 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)

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)

*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 Poblaziones 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 *arrobos* 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)

*Vajo de los aperzenim.^{tos}, que tubiere por convenientes, a fin de que pasemos juntos al Cerro de S.ⁿ Antonio de la **Arizona** en donde se encontraron las volas de plata que Su Mag.^d cita, y en el se practiquen por su orden, todas las dilixenz.^s, 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)

*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.^l 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)

*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)

*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)

*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)

*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)

*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 Caburica, Special Collections, Bancroft Library, p.72)

*En 4 de octubre [de 1749] 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 Caburica, Special Collections, Bancroft Library, p.72)

*Los Pueblos Rebelados son éstos Arivaca, Buzain, Zariqui, **Arizona**, Aquimuri, Tubutama, Santa Thereza, Atti, 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)

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

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

*Los Pueblos releados son estos: Aribaca, Busani, Sariqui, **Arisona**, Aquimuri, Tubutama, S.^{ta} 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)

*Las Hostilidades, insendias, y muertes q.^e executaron los Pueblos subleados q.^e son el de el Saric de donde es natural dho Cap.ⁿ Grâl. D. Luiz, tubutama, S.^{ta} Thereza, Ôquitoa, Ati, Pitic, Caborca, Visani, S.ⁿ 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-37, page 16)

*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)

*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 ranchería and promised to stay there.

(Bernardo de Urrea, Diario, Saric, 9 Mar. 1752, AGI, Guadalajara 419, 3m-29, page 40)

*La **Arizona**.*

*En la **Arizona** = Alc.^e Fran.^{co} 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)

*Supuesto pues que se ha de poner un Presidio es mi parecer, que estte se ponga en el Aribaca, ô si por estar estte Paraje sujetto 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)

*Mi parecer en ôrn aun Presidio fixo, y permanante que se ponga en estta Pimeria, corresponde con el de mi P.^e Vicittador Jacobo; y tengo por mas commodo, y acerttado 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)

*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)

*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)

*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 Puesto de la Aribaca, ô no estimandose tal qual se requiere por ser paraje sujeto á enfermedades, podrá fixar se hazia la agua Calientte, **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)

*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)

*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)

*La Cuesta de las Bolas se llama el paraje donde se hallaron el año de 37 aquellas asombrosas piez.^s de plata virgen, que algunas de ellas pasaban de cincuenta quintales, las q con los pleitos enbarg.^{os} etc. que luego tramo sobre ellas la codizia, se han desaparizado, 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.^{te} un adarme. Aqui mataron ay q.ⁿ diga los Apaches y q.ⁿ los Pimas alzados p.^r el mes de Agosto a Nicolas Espinosa Vez.^o 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.^s y ostilidad.^s de unos y otros enemigos. El Agua Caliente es R.^l antiguo pero ahora poco menos q despoblado: aquí mataron los alzados por diz.^{re} de 59 aun Yndio Hiaqui; y dos años antes los Apaches aun Español llam.^{do} el Borador: Los propios Enemig.^s mataron en otra ocas.ⁿ a otro Hiaqui serv.^{te} de los vez.^{os} a los que han dejado sin gan.^{dos} 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)

*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.^l 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)

*Pues la experiencia ha enseñado, que solo con la contingente esperanza de sus aumentos 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)

*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)

- 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 rock of pure silver was uncovered and there was a question as to its value.

53) (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)

Mision de N. S.^a 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^o 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.)

- 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, or killed by these barbarians, when he has to visit a sick person there.

55) (Bernardo Middendorf, *Aus dem Tagebuche des mexicanischen Missionarius*, ca. 1765, translated from the original German by Franz Wicker, manuscript in possession of the author.)

- 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 (Kolben), Pitiqui, Bisani, San Ignacio, Imuris, Santa Magdalena, San Lorenzo, Santa Anna, San Miguel de Sonoitag were 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.)

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.)

*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 gravissimo 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.ⁿ Juan Baptista de Ansa, AGN PI 23. ff.247-248)

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)

Among all the silver mines discovered in Sonora and in all of New Spain since the conquest,

- 60) 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**.
(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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- 61-99) 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.
(Arizona Historical Society, Archives)
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- 100) 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 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)

- 101) *Allí estableció su cuartel general Raousset de Boulbon cuando quiso explotar las célebres minas de Arizona.*
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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- 102) *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.*
At ten o'clock in the morning we arrived at Aquimuri creek, a mile east of Agua Caliente. Here the river 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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- 103) *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.*
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)