shelter from the summer rains.

We have seen how—after Arellano went on in September, leaving 80 men at Señora, Diaz and Alcaraz—and after Diaz's death—Alcaraz had trouble with his men and later with the natives; so that Tovar, who had recently come back from Tiguz and witnessed the death of seventeen men from the fatal arrow-poison used by hostile natives of the region, deemed the locality untenable any longer, and on June 15, 1541, abandonment in favor of a place in Suya Valley. Taking the rest away with him, he left only 40 men under Alcaraz, to maintain the third San Hieronimo, or the town of Suya; whose history was still more unfortunate than that of Señora, being marred by desertions, and cut short in the autumn of 1541 by the natives, who surprised and plundered the town, killed some of its inhabitants, including the sick commandant, and forced the rest to flee the country and return to Culiacan.

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

We have seen that Jesuit missions were established at Ures and at the Sonora Valley towns of Aconchi, Huespaca, and Banamichi in 1658 and 1639 respectively.

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

Captain Pedro de Perea, who had since 1626 resided at San Felipe as governor of Sinaloa, a jurisdiction then extending indefinitely northward beyond the limits of the present state of that name, was succeeded there in 1640 or '41, either by Peralta or by Cañas; whereupon, Perea "obtained from Viceroy Escalona, with royal approval, a division of the province and
Perea obtained half of the presidial force, agreed to pacify and convert the natives north of the Gaviota and established himself in the Sonora Valley, styling his new province Nueva Andalucía and his capital San Juan Bautista. It is possible that he began operations here several years earlier. For "Rivera..." says Perea made a contract for northern reduction with Viceroy Cadereita in 1636, and may have sent northward for that purpose, "another Captain, Matías Lobo Pereira," who "is named by Niel... as having conquered Sonora in 1636."

He seems also to have visited Mexico, or at least to have reached his province from Parral through the Tarahumara country in the autumn of 1641, taking with him Padre Gerónimo Figueroa. Having subsequently some dissen- sion with his new Sinaloan successor, he "had to submit to a reduc- tion of his" presidial "force" at San Juan, and obtained twelve men from New Mexico to fill up the number to twenty-five. His rule "was also marked by a quarrel with the Jesuits and a consequent attempt to put the spiritual interests of Nueva Andalucía, or Sonora, into the hands of another order," the Franciscans; but he died on the 4th of October, 1644, just prior to the arrival of Padre Canales from Mexico with a decision from the provincial and viceroy in favor of the Jesuits, though some Franciscan fathers whom he had previously introduced at some nineteen native villages at the north (Tooape, Aripse, Guasavas, and others more northerly) seem to have remained in that part of the country, under the protection of the Presidio de San Juan, for several years, and to have "baptized over 7,000 souls, running great risks in the Potlapihus valleys, at Teuricachi, and at our convent at Chupada," according to their leader, Padre Juan Suarez. Among the earlier successors of Perea, in the government of Nueva Andalucía, or Sonora, are named Simón Lasso de la Vega, Juan Fernández de Morales, and Francisco Pérez Granillo; the latter being mentioned by Padre Suarez as "teniente de justicia mayor y capitán de guerra de esta su conversión y de otras de la Compañía de Jesús," and as having served five years (from a date not stated), and having aided the San Francisca in their work. On early maps, the name of San Juan Bautista de Sonora, is usually shortened to "San Juan de Sonora," "San Juan Bautista," "San Juan," or even to simple "Sonora." The town figured, throughout a whole at least eleven decades, not only as a place of political authority (more or less curtailed at different times by political subjectio to or conflict with that of the capital of Sinaloa), but also as the administrative seat of a rich mining district; and it therefore appears on some maps as "Real de San Juan." As to its exact location, there is some conflict of evidence. According to Zapata per Bancroft, it was seven leagues (about 18 1/2 miles) from Oposura (modern Moctezuma), which would be west of the Sonora River, and it is so represented on many old maps; but according to the Rudo Emsayó (pp. 123 and 220), the "mining settlement of Sonora" and the "fort" of Sonora" were one league above Acotza, on the road leading thither from Aripse, which would be practically on the Sonora River. As the latter statement is that of a Jesuit missionary who had evidently lived in Sonora since almost the year of San Juan's abandonment, and who takes his readers past the place as on one of his own itineraries, it is probably correct: "About the middle of the century... the two provinces [Sonora and Sinaloa] were practically reunited under the authority of the captain at San Felipe; yet the 'captain of Sonora' was still vaguely mentioned, a garrison being generally main-
tained at San Juan for the protection of the Sonora Valley, and the town seems still to have been regarded, at least by Sonorans, as a capital. According to Father Juan Ortiz Zapata, it was still called capital in 1678. 1651 was a year of famine in the province. Father Kino is supposed to have spent most of the year 1685 in Sonora, but was probably more among the Indian mission towns than in San Juan. In 1693 Sonora was again separated, practically and perhaps formally, from Sinaloa, or from the jurisdiction of the present comandante at San Felipe; so that San Juan was now the undisputed capital. At the petition of the inhabitants, a new "flying company" of fifty men was organized for the defense of Sonora, and Domingo Hieronzo Pelayo de Cruzate, ex-governor of New Mexico, was in February put in command with the title of capitán-gobernador. He is called in documents of the time, governor, general, or captain, and his authority in Sonora was apparently the same as that of the comandante of Sinaloa, there being nothing to indicate that he was in any way subordinate to that official. He also held after March the office of alcaldes mayor in place of Melchor Ruiz. His capital and ordinary place of residence was at San Juan Bautista. He came up to Sonora probably in 1693, obtaining recruits for his company on the way, including six at Sinaloa presidio; and at once proceeded to initiate his men into active service by two successful campaigns against the savages who had attacked Nacori and Bacadeguachi. In 1694 the work was zealously prosecuted in at least four campaigns on the north-eastern frontier against the Apaches, Jocosum, Janos, and allied bands. 

Juan Mateo Mange was a nephew of Governor Jironza, who had left Spain in 1682 to join his uncle, and had been appointed by the latter ensign in the compañía Volante. At the beginning of 1694, being made lieutenant, alcaldes mayor, and capitán a guerra. He was detailed to accompany the padres on their expeditions, with orders to write official reports of all discoveries. His reports have fortunately been preserved, and are the best original authority on the exploration of northern Sonora, including also what is now southern Arizona, being often more satisfactory than even Kino's letters as embodied in the "Apostolico Almanac." These northern expeditions of Mange, and Kino and others covered a period of about two years, that of 1697 being down the San Pedro River to its junction with the Gila, and thence to the Casa Grande and beyond even as far as the region of ruins north of the Gila, which were apparently those of the Casa Blanca or Casa Montezuma, an expedition which coincided with the Jesuits' short distance on San Pedro River, with the help of Coronado. Most of the military operations against the Apaches, seem to have started from Fronteras, better known as Santa Rosita Cordeguachi, a presidio of which place had been garrisoned since 1690; and the flying company, or part of it, was ordinarily quartered there, though its campaigns were ordered from San Juan. Yet a small garrison seems to have been kept at the capital also; for when Salvatierra arrived at San Juan in February, 1701, he found there, besides General Jironza and Lieutenant Mange, a third military officer, Captain Antonio Recalde, and with eight vecinos, 64 regular soldiers, were furnished to serve under Mange as escort for the projected expedition of Kino and Salvatierra to the region of the head of the Gulf of California. In that year, the Jesuit father, Melchor Bautista de Sonora for thirty years, I was assured that during his time, when the Province was not so much molested by the enemies, when the silver mines were in operation and producing much; when all the places we have mentioned as abandoned... were people;
he was not able to obtain a thousand pesos for the support of the parish; and that only by renting out the tithes he succeeded in getting up a ranch in order to live decently. Such being the case when Sonora had a bonanza, we may conjecture that in these stormy

mamam times one half will perhaps be the amount. It is proper to add that the parish of San Juan Bautista was considered the best and richest, but I am half inclined to think that the reason why it did not yield more in those days was because the emeritus pastor and venerable man, as I have heard from others, was accustomed to exempt the poor from paying their taxes, and was not very exacting with the others as is the practice now in asking specie; but he contented himself with heads of cattle, which were then plentiful. Besides, he would give his two or three assistants nearly all the fees they collected for him. Consequently we may conjecture that he might have had as much as two or three thousand pesos for competent subsistence. From Bancroft again we learn that Governor Jironza was succeeded by *in the autumn of 1701* by General Jacinto Fuens Saidana, who is accused by Mange of having obtained his command through unworthy subterfuges, and who was followed in his turn before 1712 by his nephew, Captain Gregorio Alvarez Tuñon y Quiros, whose conduct according to the same authorities, was still more corrupt, and who was actively opposing the plans of Kino for missions among the Jesuits, the military force and settlers now becoming willing listeners to Kino's proposals to make their journey under his leadership instead of waiting for the latter's return. In fact, Saidana was accused of having acted "very badly," and Tuñon y Quiros "still worse," and the latter, retiring far from his presidio, was said to have engaged for some nine years in mining and agriculture, even employing some of the soldiers in his own private work. The company was never full, but pay for the whole number was drawn from the treasury by Tuñon, who covered up his irregularities...by forged papers and by filling the ranks with criminals or vagabonds for the rare inspections... It is to be supposed that all this time the presidio forces were doing some service in protecting the frontier settlements from Apache raids; but excepting the outrages on the Pima pueblos, already noticed, and the statement that Tuñon made three entradas against the savages in 1724, we have no definite records of campaigns in any direction. For some years after 1724, no new gubernatorial governor of Sonora or comandante de la "flying company" is clearly named. True, on the 26th of April, 1729, the viceroy received from the king the commission of Juan B. Azua as captain of the presidio of Sta. Rosa Corodecuchi; this Azua being, according to Bancroft, the father of the Juan Bautista Azua who was prominent in the early history of Alta California. But it would hardly seem that this Captain of Sta. Rosa Corodecuchi the Presidio of Fronteras could have been at this time governor; for Bancroft remarks, "In my MS copy of tom. xvi of the Archivo General in Mexico, in connection with the map of Sonora, Descr. Geogr. of 1764, is a map bearing the date of April 13, 1733, and the title: Provincia de la Nueva Andalucia de S. Juan Bautista de Sonora, delineada por el CaptnGabriel de Grucho y Heyder, Bouton y Muxica, Baron de Heyder, Grauchoining Goldokre; quien por merced del Rey la gobernó ocho años;" and from which it would seem that from 1726 to 1732 inclusive, or thereabout, the Province of San Juan Bautista de Sonora was governed, presumably at the town of the same name, by a cavalry captain and baron of fairly full name and title, if he got it all in. Captain Azua was killed in a fight with the Apaches in 1739. In 1734, the town of San Juan de Sonora lost much of its political preeminence. Since 1899, Sinaloa and Sonora had been ruled by military commanders residing at San Felipe and San Juan, and both subject to the military governor of Sonora, under Manuel Serraldo as the first governor. It would seem that the rank of Huidro and his successors was equal to the governor of Nueva Vizcaya, who no longer had jurisdiction over the coast. The capital was perhaps deemed to be regularly San Felipe de
Sinaloa; but practically it was in Sonora, at San Juan, Pitic, or San Miguel Horcasitas, where the state of public affairs obliged the governor to spend most of his time. Huidrobo ruled till 1741, when "Don Agustín Vildosola became governor ad interim."

Two new presidios were founded, one at Pitic, or San Pedro de la Conquista, on the site of modern Hermosillo, to hold in check the Yaquis, Seris, Pimas, and Tepocas, and the other in the north at Terreno, or San Bernardo Gracia Real, designed to protect the missions of Pimería Alta from Apache raids. The new ruler resided for the most part at Pitic."

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

On Disturnell's "Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Mejico, Nueva York, 1847," known as "the Treaty map," a place called "Sonora" is shown some distance below Huépaca, and is represented as being connected by trail through Guasavas and Chocolate Pass to Fuerte de San Buena Ventura in the state of Chihuahua.

Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World, edition of 1882, has the following bit of not very accurate information, apparently derived from some antiquated source: "Sonora, a town of Mexico, state of Sonora, 35 miles S. of Arispe, Pop. 8000. Near it are some silver mines." Although such a population could have been only that of the whole mining district, or Real, in its bonanza days, and the description of position would apply better to Banamichi, whose valley Sandellier found in 1884, "the broadest and finest of all along the Sonora River," though "in reality of limited extent,"..."teeming with signs of cultivation" (Final Report, Part II, 486), the "Sonora" of the Gazetteer is evidently old San Juan de Sonora, one league above Aconchi.
On Pike's Map of the Interior Provinces of New Spain, "Sonora" is located a few miles N. E. of "Acoche." (Acoche and Acosche)

Pike's Map of the Interior Provinces to Sonora also shows a road, "Camino a Sonora," passing through a "Puerto de Chocolate," from a "Presidio de Carrasco," and the latter fort being connected by road with "Ojo," to the southeast, from which latter it is a more southerly route on "Camino a Sonora," by way of "Agallo," and "Pres. de Buenaventura," and then.

This road is not traced west of this point, but its direction, if continued, would lead due to Chocolate Pass.

In March, 1757, says Suroyf, XV 5342, Jose Rafael Rodriguez Gallardo, Visitation General, wrote that San Juan was nominally the capital and that no precise place for the records there was not a single regularly established record or settlement in the province of Sonora, or one having over ten permanently resident families. The population was scattered and constantly changing with the discovery of new mines. San Juan was nominally the capital but had no division or place for the records. The whole settlement of the country to Jacobeo, one vecindario formal had formerly been begun at San Miguel Francisco, and to it San Juan had been ordered joined.
"About the middle of the century [± 1653], however [sic] Felipa, yet the captain of Sonoita [sic], a garrison being generally maintained at San Juan for the protection of the Gomera bandits: [Sanev. XV, 2, 266].

[Is this yet gotten in a chapter on San Juan?]

Yet in 1762, the author of The Rocky Ensayo notes, "Still peopled in the valley of Sonoita we find the two amusing [letters of Montesquiou and Sondo, from Guaymas and Arizpe."

[2, 3, p. 256.]

"It may as well be stated here, that, until 1859, the New Mexican Pueblos made annual trading expeditions to Guaymas and into the heart of Sonora, bartering buffalo robs, pemisc meat, and other foodstuffs, for beads and conch shells and the bright plumage of the parrot."

[For chapter on San Juan de Sonora,]