

# FIRST FAMILIES OF CALIFORNIA

## FAMILY NAMES AND RELATIONSHIPS

Name	Page
GUTIERREZ	1
AGUILAR	1-2
SERRANO	2-5
AVILA	5-9
GARFIAS (Of San Juan Capistrano Districe)	9-
OYHARZABAL	10
RIOS	10
YORBA and GRIJALVA (pages 17 and 18 missing)	11-16
GRIJALVA	11
NIETO	19-24
FORSTER	24-25
JOHNSON	24
(page 26 missing)	
SEPULVEDA	27-34
JUAN JOSE SEPULVEDA FAMILY	27-30
FRANCISCO SEPULVEDA FAMILY	30-34
PERALTA	35-40
OLVERA	40-41
ALVARADO	41-43
GUIRADO	43
VERDUGO	43, 44
MORILLO	43
REQUENA	43-44
YBARRA	44-45

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# FIRST FAMILIES OF CALIFORNIA

Name	Page
ONTIVEROS	46-
FELIX	47
ARGUELLO	47-48
BANDINI	48-49
LUGO-CARRILLO -VALLEJO FAMILIES	50-61
LUGO	50-51, 60-61
CARRILLO	51-56
VALLEJO	56-60
	(p. 62 missing)
FORBES	63-64
DE HARO	65
BOJORQUES	66, 84
VASQUEZ	66-67
TAPIA	68
BERNAL	69
GALINDO	69-70
ARCHULETA	70
ORTEGA	71-71B
CASTRO	72-75
PACHECO	76
(DE LA GUERRA	<i>pages missing May 1997</i> 77-80)
MARTINEZ	81-82
MESA	83
BOJORQUES	84
VASQUEZ	85
WILSON AND GLASSELL	86-95
WILSON	86-88 , 95
GLASSELL	89-92
PATTON	93-94
SMITH	95
WILLIAMS	96

## FAMILY NAMES AND RELATIONSHIPS

### GUTIERREZ FAMILY

The first Gutierrez in San Juan Capistrano was TOMAS GUTIERREZ. A native of Mexico, born in 1783, he was noted as a carpenter in San Juan Capistrano in 1799. His wife was Maria Antonia Cota de Gutierrez, a daughter of Guillmero Cota and Manuela Cota. See Nieto family. His home, the Casa de Tejara (house of the carpenter) still stands today in San Juan Capistrano as the Casa de Tejada (house of tiles.) As the carpenter Tomas Gutierrez is credited with the roofing of the barracks and other buildings built in the mission complex shortly after 1800. His wife, Maria Antonia, was born in 1813 on the Rancho la Zanja, later the Rancho Los Cerritos. His children were:

1. Petra Gutierrez - 1838.
2. Mariana Gutierrez - 1840

No record has yet been uncovered of either of the above daughters.

3. Polonia Montanez Gutierrez - 1829 - She was married three times, her first marriage was to Francisco, a servant of Juan Avila. Her adobe still stands on Del Rios, San Juan Capistrano. She was known as the Captain of the Children and the Pied Piper of San Juan Capistrano. As such, she is mentioned in Father St. John O'Sullivan's "Capistrano Nights."

4. Maria Ignacia Gutierrez - 1830 - married Gregorio Rios, a native of San Juan Capistrano. They were parents of Damian Rios, venerable horse trainer for the Forsters until his death in 1853. His son is Danny Rios, Marshall of the Laguna Beach-San Clemente Judicial District.

4. Francisco Gutierrez - 1834.
5. Ramon Gutierrez - 1843
6. Maria Antonia Gutierrez - 1817 - married Blas Aguilar - 1808 - see Aguilar family.
7. Ramona Gutierrez - 1845
8. Luis Gutierrez - 1833

### AGUILAR FAMILY

ISIDRO AGUILAR was sent to San Juan Capistrano from Culiacan, Mexico as a mason (Albanil.) He was instrumental in the building of the stone church at Mission San Juan Capistrano. He was a friend and neighbor of Tomas Gutierrez, the carpenter. He apparently lived in the adobe adjacent to the site of the stone church later known as the Canedo Adobe. It was demolished in 1964 for a service station. After Aguilar's death on February 21, 1803 this adobe was occupied by Zeferino Taroge, a chanter at the mission, who in turn, in the 1840's sold the adobe to Blas Aguilar, a relative of Isidoro, who returned as a juez de campo after Capistrano became a pueblo.

Rosario Aguilar appears to be a son of Isidoro, who became a corporal in the escolta at San Diego and San Luis Rey Mission shortly after Isidoro's death. He was a mayordomo at the San Diego Mission in 1838 and a juez de paz at Old Town in San Diego. He became a juez de paz in 1842-44 in San Juan Capistrano. He died in 1845.

#1810 - Sister Lucia Montanez, San Juan Capistrano, May 1992

A son, Ramon Aguilar, was killed in the Pauma Massacre in San Diego County in 1846. A daughter, Rafaela, later lived at Old Town in San Diego. She married Jose Antonio de Jesus Serrano.

Blas Aguilar, another son, was born in San Diego in 1808. In 1831 he was mayordomo of San Diego Mission. In 1834 he was at Temecula, a rancho of Mission San Luis Rey. In 1838 he moved to the Ygnacio Palomares Rancho, San Jose, near Pomona. In 1841 he received land when it was distributed to create Pueblo San Juan de Arguello. In 1843 he followed his father, Rosario, to San Juan Capistrano. He was the last alcalde of San Juan Capistrano during the Mexican era. He died in San Juan Capistrano December 27, 1885. He was survived by his widow, Antonia Gutierrez de Aguilar. At his death he was 68 years old, his wife was 59. His widow died February 19, 1897, age 80. He left four surviving children, two sons and two daughters:

Benjamin Aguilar - died June 17, 1897, a bachelor with no heirs.  
Jesus Aguilar, married Maria Balbineda de Ruiz sometime after 1885. Jesus and Maria had three sons and two daughters.

- a. Francisco E. Aguilar
- b. Blas C. Aguilar
- c. Juan L. Aguilar
- d. Florencia Ruiz Aguilar
- e. Francesca A. Sepulveda

The daughters of Blas Aguilar were:

1. Lorenza Aguilar de Manriquez - she married Adolfo Manriquez
2. Salvadora Aguilar - she married Jose Dolores Yorba - see Yorba family

(Note: Maria J. Rivera was a granddaughter of Blas Aguilar)

Jesus Aguilar died on January 11, 1937, survived only a few days by his wife, who died January 19, 1937. Don Jesus lived in the Canedo adobe until his death. Juan Aguilar contemplated restoration of both the Canedo adobe and the Casa de Tejada, in which he resided. Before this could be done he died October 4, 1937. Blas C. Aguilar, a bachelor, died November 26, 1937. Francisco, also a bachelor, died October 14, 1938.

#### SERRANO FAMILY

FRANCISCO SERRANO, a soldier, was an Alcalde of the pueblo of Los Angeles in 1799. The two Serranos who founded Orange County families seem to have been brothers, and sons of Francisco Serrano. They were Jose Serrano, and Leandro Serrano, born in 1773. Jose Serrano was a Juez del Campo (Judge of the Plains) at Los Angeles in 1846.

Of the two brothers, Jose Serrano was grantee of the Rancho Canada de los Alisos (El Toro) and Leandro was claimant for Rancho Temescal in San Diego County, but for some years he was a resident of Santa Ana Vieja (Olive). He was a son-in-law of Jose Antonio Yorba I.



Page Three - Family Names

JOSE SERRANO, born 1807, was grantee of the Rancho Canada de los Alisos. He married Petra Avila, a sister of Juan Avila. The children of this marriage were:

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Joaquin         | 7. Juan Pablo - 1831 |
| 2. Francisco       | 8. Isabel - 1835     |
| 3. Reyes           | 9. Concepcion - 1830 |
| 4. Ruperto         | 10. Josefa           |
| 5. Jose            | 11. Refugio          |
| 6. Cornelio - 1833 |                      |

The original Serrano adobe was near the Aliso Creek and present-day Santa Ana Freeway. Later Jose Serrano built what is now known as the "Whiting Adobe" two miles north of El Toro and that became the family home. Jose Serrano died there in 1870. The sons built their adobes and raised their families along Aliso Creek.

Joaquin Serrano was the eldest son of Jose Serrano. He married Encarnacion Olivas. Their family consisted of:

1. Francisco<sup>d.</sup> - who married Juana Pacheco (*Juana Olivas*)
2. Cornelio - remained unmarried
3. Leandro - remained unmarried
4. Joaquin - remain unmarried
5. Jose - remain unmarried
6. Alfonso - married Agate Pacheco (*Agueda*)
7. Juan Pablo - married but had no family
8. Isabel - remain unmarried
9. Ninfa - remain unmarried

Francisco Serrano was the second son of Jose Serrano. He had seven sons and four daughters:

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. Jose Antonio | 8. Clorinda |
| 2. Rafael       | 9. Beatriz  |
| 3. Carlos       | 10. Erlina  |
| 4. Francisco    | 11. Refugio |
| 5. Aviano       |             |
| 6. Joaquin      |             |
| 7. Juan         |             |

Reyes Serrano was the third son of Jose Serrano. His children were:

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Miguel | 3. Clemencia |
| 2. Reyes  |              |

Ruperto Serrano was the fourth son of Jose and had two sons and two daughters:

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Jose   | 3. Ruperta |
| 2. Savino | 4. Petra   |

Isabel was the eldest daughter of Jose Serrano and married Juan Yorba, a son of Tomas Yorba and Vicenta Sepulveda de Yorba. See Yorba family. They had three sons and a daughter:

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Miguel Yorba    | 3. Francisco Yorba |
| 2. Godofredo Yorba | 4. Francisca Yorba |

Page Three - A

The name of Serrano is one well known in southern California, where the family was identified with the early history and among is largest tract owners. The youngest of the family, Miss Ninfa Serrano, remained unmarried, and became familiar with agricultural life from earliest childhood and took an interest in management of the family estate.

Page Four - Family Names

Concepcion, was the second daughter of Jose Serrano and married Raimundo Yorba, a son of Bernardo Yorba. See Yorba family. The children of this marriage were:

1. Victor
2. Raimundo
3. Beazida, wife of Juan Pablo Peralta II - see Peralta family
4. Sinida
5. Constanacia
6. Celest

Josefa, another daughter, married Macedonio Rios, a son of Silverio Rios, but they had no children. See Rios family.

Refugio, married Dolores Garcia, but had no children.

LEANDRO SERRANO was Mayordomo at Pala for San Luis Rey Mission for some years. He then is noted as owner of the Rancho Temescal in San Diego County, where he lived most of the time from 1819 to 1850. He first married Presentacion Yorba, a daughter of Jose Antonio Yorba I. See Yorba family. By this marriage he had six children:

1. Francisco
2. Jose Antonio de Jesus - who married Rafaela Aguilar - see Aguilar family
3. Jesus - who remain unmarried
4. Manuel - who remain unmarried
5. Maria
6. Rosa

About 1850 Leandro Serrano, with his second wife, Juana Josefa Montalvo, and family, came to Santa Ana Vieja (Olive) to live. His adobe house was on the site of the fruit packing house that stood north of the railroad depot. His interest in the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana was based upon the right of his first wife, Presentacion Yorba de Serrano, who died about 1835, and a right that he had purchased from Felipe Peralta. He farmed south of Olive but had his stock and other interests at Temescal. (Serrano Street in Villa Park is named after him and his family.)

When the time came for presenting his claim for Rancho Temescal he could produce only a temporary permit, and although he had held the ranch for about thirty years, his claim was rejected. He died in 1852 about the time when his claim for Temescal should have been pressed, and the circumstances of his absence, together with that of an active opposing claimant, caused his family to lose the fruit of many years of labor on the ranch.

Francisco, the eldest son, married Soledad Feliz, and died leaving three daughters:

1. Maria Antonio - who married Ambrosio Castillo
2. Dolores - who married Manuel Gutierrez
3. Luisa - who married Guadalupe Martinez

## Page Five - Family Names

Jose Antonio de Jesus Serrano, another son of Leandro Serrano, was grantee of Rancho Pauma in San Diego County. He married Rafaela Aguilar. She died in the 1846 massacre at Pauma Rancho. A daughter of this marriage, Adalaida, married Judge Benjamin Hayes.

A daughter of Leandro Serrano, Maria, married Juan Machado. Another daughter, Rosa, married Lorenzo Soto and died in 1864 leaving a daughter, Rosa, who participated in the partition of the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana in 1868. Lorenzo Soto later married Maria Ygnacia Moreno, who later married Tomas Alvarado. Jesus, a son of Leandro, died about 1842 as did another son, Manuel.

After his first wife's death Leandro Serrano married Josefa Montalvo, who was then a cook at the Mission San Gabriel, and they had six children who enjoyed the distribution of the Serrano Tract, a 3300 acre plot south of Olive in the Partition of the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana in 1868. The children were:

1. Ramona, who married Jesus Burruel. They lived at Temescal and were the parents of Jose Antonio Burruel.
2. Leonor - who married Patricio Ontiveros, son of Juan Pacifico Ontiveros.
3. Maria de Los Angeles - who married Juan Ontiveros, son of Juan Pacifico Ontiveros.
4. Maria de Los Angeles II
5. Leandro Serrano II
6. Dolores Serrano.

Manuel Serrano, a son by the first marriage to Presentacion Yorba, was a victim of the Pauma Massacre in 1846.

## AVILA FAMILY

In 1771 CORNELIO AVILA came from Avila, Castilla, Spain, to Mexico. In 1777 he was ordered by the Viceroy to organize a colony of immigrants for Alta California. He came north with his wife, Isabel Urquidez, and a son, Anastacio, born in 1775 in Sinaloa, Mexico. They came to the area where the Pueblo de Los Angeles was later founded in 1781. He soon returned to Mexico. While there, a son was born, Antonio Ignacio, in 1783, in Villa del Fuerte, Provincia de Sinaloa, Mexico. Don Cornelio returned to Los Angeles in 1784, building an adobe house in an area known as El Paseo de la Tijera (The Pass of the Scissors - now off the San Diego Freeway near the International Airport.) This is the present View Park and Windsor Hills area of Los Angeles. Cornelio Avila had several children:

Page Six - Family Names

1. Anastacio - born 1775
2. Antonio Ignacio - born 1783
3. Francisco Avila
4. Petra Avila - born in 1810 - married Juan Ramirez
5. Isabel
6. Alfonsia
7. Augustina
8. Macaela - married Isidro Alvarado
9. Bruno
10. Bernardino
11. Jose Maria Avila - married Andrea Yorba -
12. Jose de Santa Ana
13. Florencia
14. Maria Ignacia - married Jose Dolores Sepulveda of Rancho Palos Verdes - see Sepulveda family

Anastacio Avila, born 1775, married Juana Ballestero, born 1795. They were married January 8, 1809 at Mission San Gabriel. Her father was Juan Ballestero, formerly of Monterey, who had been on the Portola Expedition of 1769. Anastacio built an adobe near his father's in the Canada de los Avilas (Windsor Hills.) He was Regidor of the Pueblo de Los Angeles, 1810-1819; Alcalde 1820-1821; and a grantee in 1843 of the Rancho Tajauta, between Watts and Lynnwood. This rancho was patented to a son, Enrique, on January 8, 1873. The children of Anastacio and Juana Avila were:

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Enrique - 1821       | 7. Juana Maria - 1812       |
| 2. Jose Maria - 1823    | 8. Manuela - 1824           |
| 3. Antonio - 1829       | 9. Soledad - 1826           |
| 4. Felipe - 1832        | 10. Juana de la Cruz - 1827 |
| 5. Cornelio - 1834      | 11. Ysidora - 1832          |
| 6. Juan Bautista - 1835 | 12. Felipa - 1833           |

Anastacio Avila was a widower by 1850.

Antonio Ignacio Avila was born in 1779. In 1810 he married Rosa Maria Ruiz, born in 1782, a native of Los Angeles. In 1820-1821 he was a Regidor of the Pueblo de Los Angeles. He was a grantee of the Rancho Guaspita in Los Angeles County in 1822, 1837 and 1836. This became part of the Sauzal Redondo, north of Redondo to El Segundo to Inglewood. He was a Juez del Campo most of the time from 1835 to 1848, and was always prominent in the pursuit of Indian horse thieves. He died in 1858 at the age of 74, apparently in San Juan Capistrano. The children of Antonio Ignacio Avila were:

1. Jose Avila - 1816
2. Pedro Avila - 1815
3. Pedrito Avila - 1826
4. Donaciano Pilar - 1830
5. Asencion - 1824
6. Maria Rafaela - 1816 - first wife of Emidio Vejar - See Vejar family
7. Marta - 1824
8. Juan - born March 8, 1812 - see below

Page Seven - Family Names

9. Petra - 1813 - married Jose Serrano of Rancho Canada de los Alisos - see Serrano family.
10. Francisca - married Jose Andres Sepulveda - see Sepulveda family.

Petra Avila, a daughter of Cornelio, was born in 1810. She married Juan Ramirez, and their children were:

1. Juan Ramirez - 1832
2. Luis Jesus Ramirez - 1834
3. Maria Rosa Ramirez - 1835
4. Francisco P. Ramirez - see below.

The son, Francisco (Pancho) Ramirez, published the weekly newspaper, El Clamor Publico, between 1855 and 1859. In 1860 he went to Mexico where he was state printer in Sonora for several years. In 1846 he returned to Los Angeles where he became postmaster. By the 1870's his whereabouts was uncertain. His daughter, Ysabel Ramirez, married Antonio Pelanconi. A son by this marriage was Lorenzo Pelanconi. The Pelanconi family for a number of years owned the building referred to as La Bodega de Pelanconi, now the La Golondrina Restaurant on Olvera Street. It is (1967) owned by Martina Pelanconi, the widow of Lorenzo Pelanconi, who is a member of the Yorba family - see Yorba family. Petra Avila, daughter of Cornelio, is not to be confused with Petra Avila, granddaughter of Cornelio and daughter of Antonio Ignacio, who married Jose Serrano.

Asencion Avila, born in 1811, was married to Pedro Sanchez, born in 1805. They had several children, some prominent in Los Angeles County affairs:

1. Tomas Sanchez, born 1826
2. Guadalupe - 1830
3. Felipe - 1832
4. Juliana - 1829
5. Juana Maria - 1832
6. Maria Luisa - 1835
7. Josefa - 1826

Pedro Avila, born in 1815, married Maria C. Romero, who was born in 1820. They had one son, Jose Ruiz Avila, born in 1847.

Francisco Avila was a resident of Los Angeles as early as 1804. He is best remembered as the builder of La Casa de Los Avilas which still stands at 14 Olvera Street in Los Angeles. His wife was Dona Encarnacion Sepulveda de Avila (a sister of Jose Andres Sepulveda of the Rancho San Joaquin and a daughter of Francisco Sepulveda - see Sepulveda family.) She was a widow by 1836 with two daughters. Francisco Avila is one of the very few persons buried within the church of the Plaza Church in Los Angeles. Francisco Avila was a grantee in 1823 of the Rancho Cienegas, near the intersection of Adams and La Brea in Los Angeles. The patent went to a son by a prior marriage, Januario Avila on June 15, 1871. Januario lived with Francisco's family in 1836. Francisco Avila was Alcalde in Los Angeles in 1810.

Januario Avila married Dolores Sylva, and had two children:

1. Ignacio Avila
2. Luis Avila

A daughter of Francisco Avila, Dona Luisa, born in 1823, was married to Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Garfias, a native of Mexico, nephew of General Porfirio Dias, later ruler of Mexico for many years.

Francisca Avila, the younger sister, born in 1832, married a pioneer of Anaheim, Theodore Rimapu - see Rimpau family.

Children of Manuel Garfias and Luisa Avila de Garfias were:

- a. Salome - 1843
- b. Manuela - 1844
- c. Ampasa - 1846
- d. Henrique - 1848

Bruno Avila was born in 1788 in the Pueblo de Los Angeles. His wife was Valvina Duarte de Avila, born in 1808. Bruno's children were:

1. Jose Antonio - 1826
2. Francisco - 1828
3. Maria - 1835

Bruno's heirs were claimants for the Rancho Aguaje del Centinela, now the city of Inglewood. The Rancho had been granted to Ignacio Machado in 1844. The very next year, Machado traded his new estate, which was good only for cattle grazing, to Bruno Avila for a small adobe house and vineyard in Los Angeles. Since the latter was considered of more value than the half league of pasture land, Machado gave, in addition, two barrels of aguardiente (brandy) in exchange for town house. The aguaje (water hole) of Centinella was located in what is now Inglewood's Centinella Park. Known to the Indians from ancient times, it became the principal water supply for early settlers in the area. Bruno Avila finally lost the rancho at a sheriff's sale in 1857. Two years later it was purchased by Francisco Carpenter, son of Lemuel Carpenter of Rancho Santa Gertrudes fame.

The Centinella rancho house, at 7634 Midfield Avenue, is one of the most beautifully preserved of the smaller adobes of Los Angeles County. The adobe is open to the public.

Jose Maria Avila was an Alcalde in Los Angeles in 1825. In the Battle of December 5, 1831 he killed Captain Romualdo Pacheco and was himself killed. See Avila narrative, Bancroft Library, republished in Orange County History Series, Volume III. His wife was Andrea Yorba, daughter of Jose Antonio Yorba I - see Yorba family. They had one daughter, Andrea Avila, who married Jesus Dominguez.

Juan Avila, a son of Antonio Ignacio Avila, was an eye witness to the Battle of 1831.

Jose Santa Ana Avila was a major at Santa Barbara from 1801 to 1806. His wife was Maria Josefa Osuna. Miguel Avila, his son, was born at Santa Barbara in 1796. He was educated at San Francisco and served as copyist at Monterey. In 1816 he enlisted in the Monterey Company, and in 1824 was a corporal of the escolta at San Luis Obispo. He was sindaco at Monterey and Alferez, 1835-36. He married Maria Inocenta daughter of Dolores Pico. His children were:

1. Rafaela
2. Jesus Domingo
3. Francisco de Paula
4. Jose Antonio
5. Josefa de Los Angeles

Jose Santa Ana was grantee of the Rancho San Miguelito in 1842 and 1846 and Rancho Laguna in 1845. Alcalde of San Luis Obispo in 1849. He died in 1874.

Maria Rafaela Avila was the first wife of Emidio Vejar. He was born in 1809, she was born in 1816. They had several children:

1. Maria de Jesus - 1835 - who married Marcos Cota - see Cota family.
2. Isidora - 1839 - married Julian Rodriquez, born 1844, a son of Francisco Rodriquez of Santa Ana Abajo - the marriage taking place in 1858. Francisco Rodriquez was born in San Diego County and came to Los Angeles as a boy, and was Mayordomo for Don Abel Stearns at Rancho Los Alamitos.
3. Francisco - 1841
4. Ramon - 1844
5. Juan - 1846 (Juanito)
6. Jesus - 1843

Emidio Vejar's mother, Josefa Lopez de Vejar, wife of Salvador Vejar, born in 1786, and her son, Lazaro Vejar, born in 1816, were living with Emidio Vejar in 1850. Emidio Vejar later married Isabel Cota.

Juan Maria Avila married Josefa Palomares and they had a daughter, Merced Avila, born in 1832.

#### GARFIAS FAMILY (of San Juan Capistrano District)

DON MANUEL GARFIAS was a native of Portugal, born in 1820. He apparently arrived in San Juan Capistrano at the time it was being organized into the Pueblo San Juan de Arguello. Manuel Garfias' wife was Paula Morillo de Garfias, born in 1832. Her parents were Brigido Morillo and Maria Juana Verdugo de Morillo. Maria Juana's sisters were Josefa Verdugo de Yorba and Catalina Verdugo de Yorba, both wives of Jose Antonio Yorba II. They, their brother, Miguel Verdugo, and the Morillos all lived at Santa Ana Abajo, the adobe hacienda of Jose Antonio Yorba II in the 1830's. There is some conjecture that the property of Jose Antonio Yorba II in the 1840's.

The adobe was used by the Garfias, and their daughter, Juana, born in 1849, for both residence and as a store. It was while so occupied by Garfias that the Flores incident occurred in San Juan Capistrano.



### OYHARZABAL FAMILY

DOMINGO OYHARZABAL, a basque sheep rancher, bought a part interest in the Garfias adobe on May 13, 1895, converting it to the French Hotel. His brother, Etienne, acquired the remaining interest on May 16, 1895.

Domingo and Etienne Oyharzabal came with a brother, Guillermo, to California in the late 1860's or early 1870's, from their native Basse-Pyrenees, France. The Oyharzabals added the elegant carved and painted balcony running the full length of the upstairs corridor. It appears they also added the wooden second floor to make the French Hotel.

*see over*  
Pedro and Esteban Oyharzabal, nephews of Domingo and Etienne, came to Buenos Aires from their homeland in 1898. They came to California in 1904 to work for their uncles, joining them in the sheep business. Pedro clerked in the hotel and store until 1920. In 1911 Pedro married Crecencia Leon, a native of San Juan Capistrano. In 1920 the nephews went in the ranching business. Esteban married Eugenia Harguindeguy, a native of Basque Pyrenees in 1924. Eugenia, now a widow, continued to reside in San Juan Capistrano. They had two daughters:

1. Ceresita - <sup>Sept 24</sup> 1925
2. Carmelita - <sup>Jan 3</sup> 1927

on Sept 18, 1924.

### RIOS FAMILY

Apparently Feliciano Rios came to California from Mexico as a soldier between 1774 and 1780. In 1784 he was assigned to the Mission garrison at San Juan Capistrano, where he stayed on duty until 1794 when he was released from the service. In that year he built an adobe building during the building boom of that year in San Juan Capistrano. He apparently had two sons, Silverio, born in 1793, and Santiago, born in 1800.

Silverio Rios was born in San Diego, but as an infant came to San Juan Capistrano with his parents. He married Juana Berreras Herrera de Rios, a native of Santa Barbara, born in 1794. Their children were Gregorio, born in 1831, Jose Dolores, born in 1833, Mariano, born in 1835, Maria, born in 1838, Juan B., born in 1840, Macedonio, born in 1842 and Baleriana, born in 1845.

Gregorio Rios married Maria Ignacia Gutierrez, a daughter of Tomas Gutierrez, the carpenter. They had a son, Damian, born in 1860. Damian's son is Danny Rios, presently (1967) Marshall of the Laguna Beach-San Clemente Judicial District.

Macedonio Rios married Josefa Serrano, a daughter of Jose Serrano of Rancho Canada de los Alisos, but there were no children of this marriage.

Eugenie ~~O~~ Oyhanzabal was born Sept 18, 1890.

Ceresita or Terry Oyhanzabal married in 1958 to Thomas Rodriguez, an employee of the Duffith Construction Company. They reside in La Mirada.

Santiago Rios also was raised in San Juan Capistrano. He apparently occupied the Rios adobe (built by his father, Feliciano) with his wife, Isabel, born in 1799, and their child, Maria. Silverio, the older brother apparently built and occupied the adobe that was to become known as the Domingo Yorba adobe. Maria, Silverio's daughter, and a sister of Gregorio, married Domingo Yorba, a son of Jose Antonio Yorba II. Domingo and Maria in later years were to occupy the Domingo Yorba adobe and raise their family there. Santiago's daughter moved to Los Angeles County and his adobe was then occupied by Gregorio Rios, his wife, Maria Ignacio Gutierrez y Rios, and their son, Damian.

#### YORBA AND GRIJALVA FAMILIES

JUAN PABLO GRIJALVA was born in La Valle de San Luis, Sonora, in 1742; and died in San Diego, California, June 21, 1806. He enlisted in the presidian company of Terrenate, Sonora, January 1, 1763, and served twenty-four years in the ranks before he received a commission - eleven of them at the presidio of San Francisco. On the 20th of July 1787, he was commissioned Alferez and attached to the San Diego Company. In 1796 he applied for retirement on account of infirmities contracted during his long services. Governor Diego Borica endorsed his application, recommending that he be retired with the rank of lieutenant as a reward for his services to the king. He was retired as Alferez with half pay - two hundred dollars a year. The following November he was made Lieutenant, his pension remaining the same. Grijalva brought with him in the De Anza Expedition of 1776 his wife, Maria Dolores Valencia, and three children: Maria Josefa, born 1767; Maria del Carmen, born 1772; and Claudio, a baby. Josefa was later to marry Jose Antonio Yorba, and Maria del Carmen was later to marry Pedro Regalado Peralta, who also came to California as a child on the De Anza Expedition. Nothing is known of Claudio's later history.

JOSE ANTONIO YORBA was born in 1743 at the Pueblo de San Santurino de Moya, Provincia de Catalonia, near Barcelona, Spain. He came from Sapin in 1767 with a company commanded by Lt. Pedro Fages, and accompanied Portola on his first expedition through California in 1769.

In 1782, Jose Antonio married Maria Josefa Grijalva. The marriage took place at San Francisco. He is noted as a corporal in the San Francisco Company in 1777, and at the Presidio at Monterey in 1782 and at San Diego in 1789. Jose Antonio died January 16, 1825 at 12 midnight at his hacienda on the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, now Hoyt Hill near El Modena. His children were:

1. Francisco, died in infancy
2. Jose Antonio II
3. Tomas
4. Bernardo
5. Teodocio
6. Francisca
7. Maria Andrea
8. Isabel
9. Raimunda
10. Presentacion

Page Twelve - Family Names

Francisca Yorba de Ortega. Little is known of this daughter but it appears she was the wife of Francisco Ortega, who was a musician with the San Francisco Company from 1838 to 1842. This may be the same Francisco Ortega that was juez de paz at San Buenaventura in 1848. Both he and his wife were deceased by 1858, survived only by a son, Francisco Ortega II.

Jose Antonio Yorba II. He was the eldest son of Jose Antonio Yorba I, the older brother Francisco having died in infancy. Jose Antonio II was born in 1785 in Monterey. He was noted as juez de campo and alcalde in 1836 and 1838; at San Juan Capistrano in 1841 and a regidor at Los Angeles in 1847. His first marriage was to Josefa Verdugo. Jose Antonio's hacienda, Santa Ana Abajo, west of present-day Orange, was one of the earliest settlements along the Santa Ana River. Children of this marriage were:

1. Jose Antonio III - born in 1811 and married to Benigna Lopez y Arce. They had nine children:

- a. Jose - born 1842
- b. Jose de Jesus
- c. Gumacindo - born 1844
- d. Jose Antonio Tomas
- e. Nimfa - born 1838
- f. Jose de Gracia
- g. Natalia - born 1845
- h. Dolores
- i. Pelegrina
- j. Presentacion

2. Ramon Yorba was born in 1816 as Jose Ramon. He was a bachelor and a part-owner of the Rancho Las Bolsas, which he purchased from Catarina Ruiz, a widow of Jose Antonio Nieto. Yorba's adobe on the Las Bolsas, in present-day Fountain Valley, was named by him the Las Paredes - or The Walls. It disappeared about 1880.

3. Soledad Yorba de Avila was born in 1806 and married later to Juan Avila - see Avila family. She died in 1867 during a smallpox epidemic in San Juan Capistrano.

4. Maria Magdalena Yorba was born and baptized in San Diego on August 26, 1807.

5. Susana Yorba de Osuna was baptized as Maria Susana Ramona at San Diego on August 13, 1812. Susana married Jose Ramon Osuna, who became the owner of the Rancho Valle de Las Viejas in San Diego County, near El Cajon. Ramon Osuna was Comisario de Policia (Chief of Police) at San Diego in 1836 and Collector of the Tithes in 1839.

6. Juana Yorba was born in 1813.

Jose Antonio Yorba II's second marriage was to Catalina Verdugo, a sister of his first wife. Their children were:

1. Miguel, born in 1815, nicknamed Chavito, and who married Josefa Bermudez and had nine children.
  - a. Miguel II
  - b. Ramona II
  - c. Jose Antonio - who married Catalina Godines. Children by this marriage were:
    - (1) Miguel
    - (2) Augora - who married Adolfo Sepulveda, a son of Joaquin Sepulveda and grandson of Jose Andres Sepulveda - see Sepulveda family.
  - d. Juan - who married Isabel Serrano - see Serrano family.
  - e. Magdalena
  - f. Modesta
  - g. Cleso
  - h. Arcadia
  - i. Soledad

Note: Another daughter was possibly Lugarda Yorba, who married Jose Maria Silva.

2. Domingo Yorba was the second son by Catalina Verdugo de Yorba. He was born in 1830 and acquired the El Refugio Hacienda of his fathers by succession. In 1854 he sold his interest in the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana and this hacienda to Don Jose Andres Sepulveda. See Sepulveda family. He also purchased the Rancho Niguel this same year from Don Juan Avila and lived there for a period of time. He married Maria Rios, a daughter of Silverio Rios of San Juan Capistrano. See Rios family. They lived in the Silverio Rios adobe in San Juan Capistrano, in later years giving the name Domingo Yorba adobe to this building. Their children were:

- a. Felipe
- b. Ramona
- c. Jose Antonio
- f. Zenobia
- g. Manuela
- h. Catalina
- i. Francisca
- j. Teresa

3. Maria Andrea Yorba de Aguilar was born in 1836. She married Cristobal Aguilar, three times Alcalde of Los Angeles. Cristobal was the son of Jose Maria Aguilar who came to Los Angeles in 1814. Cristobal was born in Los Angeles in 1825. He is not related to the Aguilars of San Juan Capistrano.

Francisco Yorba died in infancy before 1825.

Tomas Yorba was born in 1787 at Monterey, California, while his father was assigned to the Presidio there. He married Vicenta Sepulveda, a sister of Jose Andres Sepulveda, who was born in 1816 in the Pueblo de Los Angeles. - See Sepulveda family. He was Alcalde of Santa Ana Vieja in 1831 and 1832. After his death in 1845 his widow married Ramon Carrillo in 1847. She died in 1907 in Anaheim. For a period she

lived at Warner's Hot Springs in San Diego County with members of her family. The children of Tomas and Vicenta Yorba were:

1. Juan Yorba, who was born in 1835, and married to Isabel Serrano. They were married at San Juan Capistrano July 13, 1854. See Serrano family.
2. Jose Antonio Yorba, born in 1839, a bachelor.
3. Josefa Yorba, born in 1841, and married to John Smythe, long a resident of Anaheim. They were married in Los Angeles in 1856.
4. Ramona Yorba, born in 1843, was married to her cousin, Marcos Yorba, a son of Bernardo Yorba. Children of this marriage were:
  - a. Vicenta - who married Jose Vejar
  - b. Rosa - who married Herman Locke

After her first husband's death Ramona married Juan de la Guerra of Santa Barbara, who served in the Cavalry during the Civil War.

Raimunda Yorba, another daughter of Jose Antonio Yorba I, married a cousin of Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado. Raimunda's husband's father was Francisco Javier Alvarado - a brother of Governor Alvarado's grandfather, Juan Bautista Alvarado. Francisco's wife was Maria Ignacia, a daughter of Pedro Amador, after whom Amador County is named. Their son, Juan Bautista, was a Regidor of the Pueblo de Los Angeles in 1830-31. At San Diego he was Regidor and Comisionado de Policia in 1835-36. He was in Los Angeles in 1837 and a member of the diputacion in 1839. He was the grantee of Rancho Rincon del Diablo, near Escondido, in San Diego County in 1843. He died in 1847. His and Raimunda's children were:

1. Jose Maria Alvarado, who was the grantee of the Rancho Vallecitos de San Marcos in 1840. He was a Juez de Paz at San Diego in 1841-42. Jose Maria was killed in the Pauma Massacre of December, 1846. His first wife was Lugarda - - - - , and he later married Jesus Machado. His children were:

- a. Jose Maria Alvarado
- b. Leandro Alvarado (Leonidas)
- c. Frederico Alvarado

2. Juan Maria Alvarado, a bachelor.

3. Francisco Maria Alvarado was a grantee of the Rancho Santa Maria de Penasquitos in San Diego County, northeast of La Jolla, in 1823 and 1834, 1836 on which he lived. He was a Regidor of San Diego in 1837, and a grantee of Rancho Soledad at Del Mar in San Diego County in 1838. He was an auxiliary Alcalde and Regidor in Los Angeles in 1838-39, and Treasurer in San Diego in 1840-41. He was Juez de Paz in 1845. The Alvarado adobe on the Rancho Santa Maria, built possibly as early as 1827, is mentioned in Major William Emory's report of General Kearney's expedition in 1846.

4. Maria Antonia Alvarado married Joseph Francisco Snook. Snook was an English master of the Ayacucho who had been on the Mexican coast in the employ of Henry Virmond since 1824, a German merchant of Acapulco. He was naturalized in 1833, and in 1833 to 1839 master of the Catalina. He also received grants to Rancho San Bernardo in San Diego County in 1842. He died suddenly in 1847 or 1848. He had earlier purchased from James R. Berry the Punta de los Reyes rancho, at Inverness in Marin County. His widow later married Henry Clayton.

5. Guadalupe Alvarado married Jose Orosco.

6. Maria Isabel Alvarado, remained a single woman.

Teodocio Yorba was born in 1809 at San Diego, California. He married Maria Antonia Lugo, who was born in 1816. They had one daughter: Maria Yorba who was born in 1828 and married to Desiderio Burruel, a native of Mexico, born in 1820. They had eight children:

1. Tiano Burruel
2. Tono Burruel
3. Trinidad Burruel
4. Ramon Burruel

5. Rosa Burruel
6. Emilia Burruel
7. Maria Burruel
8. Name unknown

His second wife was Inocencia Reyes. They had six children:

1. Andrea Yorba, 1835-1922, who married Andres Yorba, a son of Bernardo.
2. Isabel Yorba, who married Diego Nieto, a son of Antonio Maria Nieto of Los Nietos - see Nieto family.
3. Margarita Yorba, who married Miguel Ballesteros.
4. Jose Yorba, who married Ezequiel Lopez, and later Carmen Sandoval.
5. Luz Yorba, who married Gerardo Preciado.
6. Bautista Yorba, who married Anita X. Rowland, daughter of Leonor Rowland.
7. Catarina Yorba, who married first a Reyes, then later a Botiller.

Maria Andrea Yorba, married Jose Maria Avila - see Avila family.

Isabella Yorba married Jose Joaquin Maitorena, who came to California as a cadet in 1801. He was a cadet of the Santa Barbara Company. He was Alferez in 1806, Lieutenant in 1827, elected to Congress in 1828. He died in Mexico in 1830. He was the grantee of Rancho Guadaluasca or La Laguna at Point Mugu in Ventura County. His wife received the formal grant in 1836. After her first husband's death, Isabella married an Abidi, a Frenchman.

Bernardo Yorba's first wife, whom he married in 1819, was Maria de Jesus Alvarado. She died in 1828. Bernardo Yorba was born in 1801. Their children were:

1. Raimundo, who married Francisca Dominguez. He later married Concepcion Serrano, to whom he had seven children:

- a. Raymundo
- b. Betsaida - who married Juan Pablo Peralta III - see Peralta family.
- c. Zenaida
- d. Floriza
- e. Celeste
- f. Victor

g. Constanca

2. Ynez Yorba, who married Leonardo Cota. He was active as a Captain in the Mexican forces at the Battle of San Pasqual in 1846, a son of Manuela Nieto de Cota, and a sister, Rafaela, was the wife of John Temple of Rancho Los Cerritos in Long Beach - see Nieto family. Leonardo Cota was the grantee of the Rancho Rio de las Animas in 1846. His claim was rejected by the Land Commission in later years. Children of Ynez and Leonardo Cota were:

- a. Manuela
- b. Victoria
- c. Maria Jesus
- d. Teofilo
- e. Guillermo

3. Ramona Yorba, born in 1824, was married to Benjamin David Wilson in 1842. He was called Don Benito by his California friends. Ramona died in 1849 survived by her husband and two children, John Wilson and Maria Jesus Wilson de Shorb. The land which James deBarth Shorb and his wife, Maria Jesus Wilson de Shorb were to make their home in later years in present-day San Marino in Los Angeles County were foreclosed against them in 1899 by the Farmers and Merchants Bank in Los Angeles. The bank later sold the land to Henry E. Huntington, a nephew of Colis P. Huntington one of the Big Four-founders of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Huntington's estate later became the world-famed Huntington Library. See attached for deShorb and Wilson biographies.

Bernardo Yorba's second wife was Felipa Dominguez, whom he married in 1829. They had twelve children:

1. Maria Jesus Yorba was born in 1831. She married Anastacio Botiller in 1846. They had four children:

- a. Jose Jesus Botiller
- b. Adolfo Botiller
- c. Frederico Botiller
- d. Eloisa Botiller

After Anastacio Botiller's death Maria Jesus married Thomas J. Scully, who came to Los Angeles County in 1850. He was one of the first teachers in Los Angeles County and on the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana. He also taught for a period at San Juan Capistrano. They had seven children:

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a. Thomas J. Scully | e. Emma J. Scully   |
| b. Felipa Scully    | f. Joseph J. Scully |
| c. Kate M. Scully   | g. Mary P. Scully   |
| d. John J. Scully   |                     |

Mary P. Scully lived in Orange County all her life, passing away in the 1960s.



### NIETO FAMILY

MANUEL PEREZ NIETO was a soldier with the first Portola Expedition in 1769, and remained a career soldier in California until his retirement. On October 21, 1784 Manuel Nieto was given a provisional grant to the great Rancho La Zanja, totaling almost 300,000 acres - and originally extending from a point near the present day location of the Hugo Reid adobe near the Santa Anita Race Track to the mouth of the Santa Ana River. In 1796 Manuel Nieto petitioned for a reduction in the size of his grant to around 150,000 acres, stemming from complaints of the Franciscan priests at Mission San Gabriel. When Manuel Nieto retired from the service to his rancho he was described as "an old man," but he was not too old to raise cattle and horses successfully, nor too old to plant wheat and corn, nor too old to avoid having title disputes with the priests of San Gabriel. His adobe hut was built southwest of the present city of Whittier and within what later became Rancho Santa Gertrudes. By 1800 it was the center of a colony of settlers. Manuel Nieto died in 1804, leaving his vast land holdings, then referred to as Los Nietos, to his four children:

Juan Jose Nieto was born in 1776, and was occupant in 1804 and later in 1834 claimant for the Rancho Los Alamitos and Los Coyotes, cut out of the great Rancho Los Nietos of his father. Juan Jose married Tomasa Tapia y Nieto, born in 1796. She was a daughter of Jose Bartolome Tapia, who was mayordomo at Mission San Luis Obispo in 1789. His wife was Maria Lobo. He was grantee of the Rancho Topanga Malibu in 1804. His son, Tiburcio, born in 1789 at San Luis Obispo, was a corporal of the Santa Barbara company and in command of the Mission La Purisima guard at the time of the 1824 revolt, the same revolt in which Jose Dolores Sepulveda was killed - see Sepulveda family. He was alcalde at Los Angeles, 1830-31 and in 1836, and later grantee of the Rancho Cucamonga in Riverside County. Tomasa's and Tiburcio's grandfather, Felipe Santiago Tapia was born in 1745 and accompanied the 1776 Anza Expedition to found the city of San Francisco, bringing his wife, Juana Maria Filomena Hernandez, and their children: a) Jose Bartolome - see above b) Juan Jose c) Jose Cristoval d) Jose Francisco e) Jose Victor f) Maria Rosa g) Maria Antonia h) Maria Manuela i) Maria Ysidora.

Juan Jose Nieto is believed to be the person who built the Los Alamitos adobe, which still stands at 6511 East Seventh Street, Long Beach, and which is presently owned by members of the Bixby family of Long Beach and San Marino. He also believed to have built the Los Coyotes adobe in Buena Park, now destroyed. It was believed to have been successively occupied by Juan Jose Nieto, then the purchaser of Rancho Los Coyotes, Don Adres Pico, and subsequent purchasers, Giovanni Batiste Leandry, an Italian, whose widow later married Francisco O'Campo, and the O'Campo's occupied the old adobe at the time of the Kearney expedition to re-occupy Los Angeles camped near it on January 8, 1847. This adobe was called Hacienda Buena de Esperanza, House of Good Hope, and later during the early American period, as Halfway House. It was used occasionally as a stage stop during this period.

Manuela Nieto was Manuel Perez Nieto's only daughter. She married Guillermo Cota, a native of Mexico. The Cotas lived with their family on the Los Cerritos part of the great Los Nietos Rancho from 1804, or soon thereafter. Manuela was born in 1792, while her husband was some years older, being born in 1769. He was a corporal of the escolta (guard) at Mission San Fernando from 1806 to 1810. He was Comisionado of Los Angeles (City Manager) from 1810 to 1817 and 1823 to 1825, and Alcalde from 1827 to 1829. He was a sergeant at Santa Barbara company from 1811, while assigned to Los Angeles from that Presidio. Their children were:

1. Jose Maria Cota - born in 1814. He was at Santa Barbara in 1832. His wife was Antonia Dominguez, and they had two children.

2. Leandro Cota, born in 1817. He married Ynez Yorba, a daughter of Don Bernardo Yorba - see Yorba family. He was Alferez of Defensores in 1845, and Regidor of Los Angeles, 1845-1846, and a grantee of Rancho Rio de las Animas in 1846. He lived at the Rancho Rincon in Santa Ana Canyon for a period. Leandro Cota, as a son-in-law of Don Bernardo Yorba, was one of the principals in the litigation to partition the great Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana in 1868. Children of Leandro and Ynez Yorba de Cota were:

- a. Manuelito - born 1848
- b. Guillermo - born 1850

3. Francisco Cota, born 1823, married Martina Machado, daughter of Agustin Machado and Ramona Sepulveda de Machado - see Sepulveda and Machado families. A daughter of Francisco and Martina Cota was Erolinda Cota, who married Vicente Yorba, a son of Don Bernardo Yorba - see Yorba family. A son, Francisco Cota, who apparently was mentally disturbed, brutally murdered Mrs. Lorenzo Leck in her husband's store in the Pueblo de Los Angeles in 1867. He was lynched by an irate mob shortly thereafter. See Sepulveda family.

4. Benito Cota, born in 1831, was residing in Los Angeles in 1846.  
5. Maria Antonia Cota, born 1813, married Tomas Gutierrez, carpenter of San Juan Capistrano - see Gutierrez family.

6. Maria Ascencion Cota, born in 1817.

7. Maria Ignacia Cota, was the wife of Manuel Dominguez of Rancho San Pedro.

8. Marcos Cota, married Maria Jesus Vejar - see Vejar family.

9. Isobel Cota, married Juan Maria Felix.

10. Loreta Cota, born 1826

11. Luisa Cota, born 1828

12. Josefa Cota, married her uncle, Antonio Maria Nieto, see below.

13. Rafaela Cota, born 1816, married John Temple, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1796. They had one daughter, Francisca. The Temples built the Los Cerritos Adobe that still stands at 4600 Virginia Road, Long Beach - now a branch of the Long Beach Public Library.

Jose Antonio Nieto was the eldest of the three sons of Manuel Perez Nieto. He married Catarina Ruiz but passed away in 1832. In 1834 his widow, together with Juan Jose Nieto, Manuela Nieto, and the widow of Antonia Maria Nieto, Josefa, agreed to partition of the great Rancho Los Nietos or La Zanja. The ranchos thus created were Los Alamitos, Los Cerritos, Santa Gertrudes, Los Coyotes, Las Bolsas, and Palo Alto. Rancho Palo Alto is the area, now public lands, which are part of the Brea Canyon lying between the Ranchos San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana and the Canon de Santa Ana. Since this rancho was to the east of the San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana of Juan Pacifico Ontiveros no attempt apparently was made to occupy it after the partition or to claim it in proceedings before the U.S. Land Commission, and thus became public lands.

Dona Catarina Ruiz de Nieto, and possibly her husband Jose Antonio, occupied an adobe building on the Rancho Las Bolsas, near present day Beach Boulevard and Warner Road. Their two daughters, Rita and Maria Cleofa, lived with their mother, Catarina. Rita remained unmarried and Maria Cleofa became the wife of Justo Morillo. A son of Catarina and Jose Antonio, Jose Antonio Nieto II, born in 1796, married Mariana Verdugo. Maria Cleofa and her husband, Justo Morillo had a son, Jose Antonio Morillo, who married Maria Rafaela Romero de Murillo. A daughter was Magdalena Murillo, who in 1880 accompanied her widowed mother to live in San Juan Capistrano. They occupied a portion of the great adobe of Don Juan Avila, partially destroyed in a fire in 1879. Dona Magdalena was later the housekeeper of Fr. St. John O'Sullivan at Mission San Juan Capistrano and the source of much of the material for Fr. O'Sullivan and Charles Sanders book, Capistrano Nights. When Dona Magdalena Murillo died in 1941 she had only five cents on her person - a descendant of Manuel Perez Nieto, once owner of 300,000 acres of land.

Dona Catarina Ruiz sold a portion of the Rancho Las Bolsas to Ramon Yorba, who built his adobe the Las Paredes there - see Yorba family. The remainder of the Las Bolsas was either purchased or foreclosed upon in later years by Don Abel Stearns, a native of Massachusetts - see Bandini family. Joaquin Ruiz, a brother of Dona Catarina, was later claimant for the Rancho Bolsa Chica, cut out of the Rancho Las Bolsas - see Cleland, Cattle on a Thousand Hills.

Antonio Maria Nieto, apparently the youngest son of Manuel Perez Nieto continued to live on the resident rancho of his father, Rancho Santa Gertrudes, after the father's death in 1804. In 1815 he married Josefa Cota, a daughter of Guillermo Cota and Antonio Maria's sister, Manuela Nieto de Cota. Antonio Maria died in 1832 - the same year as his brother, Jose Antonio, and his widow continued to live on the Rancho Santa Gertrudes with her family. Their children were:

1. Petra Nieto de Alipaz, born in 1816
2. Concepcion Nieto, born in 1819
3. Diego Nieto, born in 1823. He married Isabel Yorba - See Yorba family. Diego Nieto was a sergeant under Jose Flores during the Battle of San Gabriel River in 1847 - see Avila Narrative in Orange County History Series, Vol. III.
4. Jose Antonio Nieto, born 1828
5. Maria, born in 1830
6. Jose, born in 1831
7. Soledad Nieto,

8. Jesus Nieto
9. Chico Nieto
10. Guadalupe Nieto
11. Jose Manuel Nieto
12. Trinidad Dolores Nieto - married Judge William Dryden

As to the Rancho Santa Gertrudes - see attached.

#### PICO FAMILY

SANTIAGO de la CRUZ PICO was born in San Miguel de Horcasitas in 1733. In 1777 he was transferred from San Francisco to the San Diego Presidio and founded a large family in the south. He had come with the Anza Expedition in 1776 from Sonora. His sons all enlisted in the presidial companies, as did the sons of other soldiers, and one, Jose Dolores Pico, being transferred to Monterey founded the northern branch of this family. Santiago brought with him to California his wife, Maria Jacinta Vastida, and seven children, all born in San Javier de Cabazan, on the Rio Piastra, Sonora. The children were:

1. Jose Dolores, born 1774
2. Jose Maria, born 1765
3. Jose Miguel, born 1769
4. Francisco Javier, born 1770
5. Patricio, born 1771
6. Maria Antonia Tomasa
7. Maria Josefa

Antonio Maria, a son of Jose Dolores, was a lieutenant of militia, captain of defensores, member of the constitutional convention of 1849, and a presidential elector in 1860, and register of the land office at Los Angeles in 1862. Another son of Jose Dolores, Jose de Jesus, was captain of defensores. He was later courtmartialed, broke his parole and was captured. He was sentenced to death but was pardoned by John C. Fremont whom he later assisted in bringing about the meeting that led to the Treaty of Cahuenga. The descendants of Santiago de la Cruz Pico held interests in many ranchos in California.

Maria Feliciano Arballo, the widow of Jose Gutierrez, accompanied the expedition with her two little girls; Maria Tomasa Gutierrez, born 1770, and Maria Estaquia Gutierrez, born in 1772. She left the Anza Expedition at San Gabriel; on March 6, 1776 she married Juan Francisco Lopez, a soldier of the guard. The younger daughter of Maria Feliciano, Maria Estaquia Gutierrez, on May 10, 1789, married Jose Maria Pico in San Diego. Maria Feliciano had, by her second husband, Maria Ignacia de la Candelaria Lopez, who married Joaquin Carrillo, and of their several children one daughter was to become the mother of Mariano Vallejo's wife, Francisca Benicia Carrillo de Vallejo and another was to elope with Henry Delano Fitch to Peru, one of the more famous romantic incidents in California.

JOSE MARIA PICO, as a boy of eleven, born in 1765, had accompanied his parents on the Anza Expedition to San Francisco, coming to San Diego when his father was transferred there. Jose Maria enlisted in the company at the Presidio of San Diego and for a period of time was with the mission escolta at Mission San Gabriel. Children by the marriage of Jose Maria Pico and Maria Estaquia Gutierrez de Pico were:

1. Jose Antonio Bernardino Pico, who was born in San Diego, May 21, 1794, the eldest of the children. He was known as Picito because of his diminutive size. He married Dona Madelena Baca, a native of New Mexico, and lived for a period on the Rancho Santa Margarita of his brothers, Andres and Pio Pico. He was a lieutenant in the Mexican Army until 1849. After the secularization of the Missions in 1834 Jose Antonio was one of the four commissioners assigned to inventory the assets of Mission San Juan Capistrano. He also served for a period as administrator of that mission. He purchased the Mission San Luis Rey when it was auctioned off by his brother, Pio Pico, in 1845, but this purchase was later found by the United States Government to be void. His son was Francisco Pico.

a. Francisco Pico was born February 16, 1844 in Sonoma County. For several years he farmed with his father on the Rancho Santa Margarita but in 1868 he leased the Rancho San Jacinto from John Wolfskill of Los Angeles and moved there, residing in an adobe built when that rancho was part of the ranchos of Mission San Luis Rey. Jose Antonio, his father, died on March 10, 1871 at Rancho Santa Margarita and is buried at the mission cemetery in San Luis Rey. In 1874 Francisco entered the wholesale grocery business in Los Angeles, and around 1882 moved to San Diego. On November 8, 1884 he married Dolores Aguirre. She was a granddaughter of Miguel Pedrorena and a great granddaughter of Jose Estudillo of San Diego. Her father was Jose Antonio Aguirre. Later he returned to the Casa Loma at San Jacinto. His landlord John Wolfskill had acquired the land from his father Joseph Wolfskill, who had married Eleanor Pedrorena in San Francisco. She was a daughter of Miguel Pedrorena and an aunt to Dolores Aguirre de Pico, Francisco's wife. Francisco and Dolores Pico's children were:

- (1) Clarence
- (2) Albert
- (3) Gertrude
- (4) Ruth.

Eventually Francisco Pico and his wife acquired fee title to the Casa Loma de San Jacinto and in 1930 Dolores, Francisco's widow, gave the property to her daughter, Ruth M. Pico, to hold in trust for the family. Beneficiaries in recent years have been: Mrs. Gertrude Pico Harrison of Berkeley, California, a sister of Rum Pico; Albert J. Pico, a nephew; Mrs. Mary Pico Ojeda, a niece; and Mrs. Margaret Pico Noble, a niece. In the 1960's the ranch property was sold and Ruth Pico moved to Riverside, California, where she now resides.

2-A. Rosaria Pedrorena, daughter of Miguel de Pedrorena and Maria Antonia Estudillo de Pedrorena was the wife of Jose Antonio Aguirre, the parents of Dolores Aguirre de Pico, Francisco's Pico's wife.

2. Maria Concepcion Nicanor Pico was born in San Diego on January 14, 1797. She married Domingo Carrillo. He later was a claimant for the Rancho Paraje de las Virgenes in Los Angeles County at Agoura, but this claim was later rejected by the U.S. Land Commission.

3. Maria Tomasa Pico was born in San Diego on January 20, 1799, and married Francisco Alvarado III - see Alvarado and Yorba families. It was she whom Richard Henry Dana called upon in San Diego in 1859 and she was the only person of his old friends of 1835-36 that he could find there.

4. Pio Pico, last Mexican Governor of California, was born at San Gabriel on May 5, 1801. See attached for biographical sketch.

5. Maria Casimira Pico. She married Jose Joaquin Geronimo de Ortega. Dona Trinidad de Ortega, their daughter, born in 1832, was of such rare beauty that Don Antonio de Coronel, a friend of her father, called her La Primavera (the spring time) and named Spring Street (La Primavera) in Los Angeles in her honor. She married Miguel Carlos Francisco Maria de la Guerra of Santa Barbara.

6. Andres Pico was born at San Diego on November 30, 1810, and died in Los Angeles in 1875. See attached for biographical sketch.

7. Maria Ysidora Pico was born in 1814 in San Diego, and married John Forster, an English immigrant to California - see Forster family.

8. Maria Estefana Pico married Jose Antonio Carrillo.

9. Maria Jacinta Pico married Jose Antonio Carrillo, who became a widower, by reason of the death of Maria Estefana, Maria Jacinta's sister.

10. Feliciano Pico, another sister of Pio Pico, is possibly the person who bestowed kindness on the forlorn prisoner, James Ohio Pattie, while imprisoned at San Diego in 1828.

#### FORSTER FAMILY

JOHN FORSTER, known as Don Juan Forster to his California friends, was a native of Liverpool, England, and one of seven children. He first came to work in Acapulco, Mexico for his uncle, James Johnson, who was called Santiago Johnson, also of English birth, born in 1798. Johnson owned a merchant ship, The Facio, and his nephew, John Forster, was captain of it on a trip to Alta California in 1831. John Forster and Santiago Johnson both became residents of the Pueblo of Los Angeles by 1833. Forster was born in 1810.

JAMES JOHNSON married Maria del Carmen Guirado, a native of Mexico, and daughter of Isabel Guirado, who accompanied her daughters to California possibly at the inducement of James Johnson. Maria del Carmen's sisters married prominent citizens of Los Angeles. One sister, Dona Nieves Guirado married Captain Alexander Bell, who later built the Bell Block in Los Angeles, and whose nephew, Horace Bell, was a member of the California Rangers and the author of "Reminiscences of a Ranger." John Gately Downey, the first person from southern California to become governor in the American period was an early druggist in Los Angeles in partnership with James P. McFarland. Downey married Dona Maria de Jesus Guirado, the sixteen year old daughter of Rafael Guirado of Snora, a brother-in-law of James Johnson. Don Manuel Requena, Maria de Jesus's uncle by marriage married Dona Gertrudes Guirado, a sister of the wives of Alexander Bell and James Johnson. Don Manuel Requena served in high offices while in California and was Alcalde (Mayor) of Los Angeles in 1836. James Johnson and his wife had four children:

1. Francisco, born 1826, married Juana Silvas.
2. Anita, born 1828, married Henry Mellus of Los Angeles.
3. Adelaida, born 1831, married Francis Mellus, a brother of Henry Mellus. Their son, James J. Mellus, and his children, Katherine Mellus and Grace Mellus Bull, were long-time residents of Los Angeles.

Henry Mellus had been a supercargo (clerk and salesman) on the brig Pilgrim, the same ship made famous by Richard Henry Dana in his Two Years Before the Mast.

JOHN FORSTER, nephew of Santiago Johnson, for a period of time was a clerk at the port of San Pedro, apparently in the employ of another Yankee immigrant, a native of Massachusetts, Don Abel Stearns. In 1838 John Forster married Ysidora Pico, a sister of Pio Pico -see Pico family. Their children were:

1. Marco Antonio, born 1839
2. Francisco Pico Forster, born 1841
3. John F. Forster, born 1845, married Josefa del Valle, a daughter of Ignacio del Valle
4. George H. Forster, born 1847
5. Carolina, born 1848.

By 1850 two brothers of John Forster had joined him in California, Hugh and Thomas Forster. Hugh was born in 1829 and Thomas in 1820. Thomas had his wife, Tomasin, born in 1828, with him. They later had an adobe and ranch a few miles north of Mission San Juan Capistrano.

About 1842 or 1843 John Forster apparently moved his family to what has since become known as the Mission Viejo adobe site on the Ortega Highway, residing on the Mission Vieja which technically still belonged to the Mission San Juan Capistrano. In 1845, when his brother-in-law, Pio Pico, ordered the auctioning off of certain missions in California, John Forster joined with James McKinley, a native of Scotland, who had married into the Amesti family of Monterey County, to purchase the Mission San Juan Capistrano for the sum of \$710, not all of which was paid in cash.

At this time, 1845, John Forster moved his growing family into the mission proper. They resided in apartments which had previously been occupied by the priests and which are today the museum area of the mission. John Forster served as a juez de paz of the San Juan Capistrano district and was a prominent citizen in Los Angeles County for many years. He acquired title to the Rancho Mision Vieja, purchasing the interest of Agustin Olvera's father-in-law, Don Santiago E. Arguello of San Diego. He acquired other ranchos in San Diego County during this period. In 1857 he figured prominently in the Flores incident at San Juan Capistrano and his mission home was the haven for a period for a number of residents while the Flores gang ransacked the mission community. In 1864, prior to the actual return of the title to the mission to the Roman Catholic Church, Forster moved his family to the Rancho Santa Margarita, which had been the home of his brothers-in-law, Jose Antonio Pico, Pio Pico, and Andres Pico.

In 1862 Andres Pico had sold half of Santa Margarita y Las Flores to Pio Pico for \$1000.00 and in 1864 Pio Pico sold it to John Forster for \$14,000. In later years John Forster was to half a major title litigation in San Diego County with his brother-in-law, Pio Pico, over a one-half interest in the Rancho Santa Margarita, stemming from the above sale. Out of this action Forster acquired absolute title over the entire Rancho Santa Margarita. He joined it with his other properties, Mision Vieja and Rancho Trabuco, to form one great ranch.

Francisco Pico Forster, a son of Don Juan Forster, nicknamed Panchito, was shot and killed by his girl friend, Hortense Abarta, daughter of Pedro Abarta, in Los Angeles. Pedro Abarta had a billiard hall in the pueblo. Hortense Abarta was talented in playing the guitar, and had a good voice and thus was in demand as an entertainer. She was in love with Francisco Forster. He had promised to marry her. The night before the wedding she went to sing at a banquet given by Pio Pico. The singer knew that Don Pio was inordinately sensitive about his huge mouth and thick lips. She took up the guitar and with the light of mischief in her eyes sang "I salute your loving lips..." The song died away and Pio Pico's green velvet vest with his gold chain, fairly quivered with anger. Hortense gave a mocking bow and ran out.

The next day Francisco and Hortense started for the Plaza Church in Los Angeles to get married. He turned around at the door, getting into the buggy and drove to Los Angeles and Commercial streets. Hortense, who was riding with him, argued with him. At Commercial and Los Angeles streets she got out of the buggy hot with anger. At that moment she pulled a small revolver from her purse and shot Francisco dead right between the eyes. She was later acquitted at a trial in Los Angeles.

In 1869, the eldest son of Don Juan Forster, Don Marcos Forster, married the eldest daughter of Don Juan Avila of San Juan Capistrano. Her name was Guadalupe Avila - see Avila family. Don Marcos built the ranch adobe at Las Flores for his wife. Children of Marcos and Guadalupe Forster were:



### SEPULVEDA FAMILY

FRANCISCO XAVIER SEPULVEDA was a soldier in the Spanish frontier, being born in New Spain in 1742. He later married Maria Candelaria de Redondo. While it is not absolutely certain, it appears that he is one of the soldiers that accompanied the 1781 expedition from Alamos, Sonora, Mexico, to found the city of Los Angeles. He was then 39 years old and had six children - five boys and one girl. The eldest son was Juan Jose, then 17 years of age. The youngest boy was Francisco Sepulveda, born in 1775 and then only six years old.

### JUAN JOSE SEPULVEDA FAMILY

JUAN JOSE SEPULVEDA was born in 1764, and was 17 years old when he came with his parents with the party that established the city of Los Angeles. He was married at the Mission San Juan Capistrano on January 10, 1786 to Maria Tomasa Gutierrez, the eldest daughter of Maria Feliciana Arballo and the sister of Maria Estaquia Gutierrez, the mother of Governor Pio Pico - see Pico family. On March 25, 1793, a son, Jose Dolores Sepulveda, was born to Juan Jose and his wife. Both Juan Jose and his wife were deceased by 1809 or 1810 and Jose Dolores, then only sixteen years old, received permission to graze his cattle on a part of the Rancho San Pedro - the part that was eventually to become the Palos Verdes.

Jose Dolores Sepulveda, married Maria Ygnacia Avila in 1813 - see Avila family. Maria Ygnacia was a daughter of Cornelio Avila. In 1824 Jose Dolores went to Monterey to perfect his claim to Rancho Palos Verdes, by presenting a petition to the governor. On his way back he stopped overnight at Mission de la Purisima Concepcion. During the night the Indian neophytes revolted and he was killed by an Indian arrow. Jose Dolores had five children, four boys and a girl. They were:

1. Juan Capistrano, born 1814 and died in 1896. His first wife was Felipa Alanis, married in 1836. His second wife was Susana Ruiz, married in 1868. Juan Capistrano's children were:

- a. Juan - born 1838
- b. Francisca, born 1840
- c. Dolores, born 1842
- d. Vicente Sepulveda, born 1837.

Juan Capistrano was juez de campo at Palos Verdes in 1840, and 2nd Alcalde at Los Angeles in 1845, Alcalde in 1849, and a County Supervisor in 1854 and County Assessor, 1857-1858. He died in 1896.

2. Jose Loreto Sepulveda, the second son, was born in 1815. His first wife was Cesaria Pantoja, born in 1824, and they were married in 1835, when she was only eleven years old. His second wife was

Jose Loreto was a juez de paz at Los Angeles in 1842, and 2nd Alcalde in 1846 and 1848, and a member of the City Council of Los Angeles in 1850. He died in 1881. His children were:

- a. Jose Dolores, born 1835
- b. Petra Pilar, born 1837
- c. Luisa, born in 1839
- d. Juan Bautista, born 1841
- e. Francisco, born 1843
- f. Ramon, born 1844
- g. Guadalupe, born 1847
- h. Gregorio, born 1850

3. Ygnacio Rafael Sepulveda, was born in 1818 and died in 1847. He was a bachelor and was one of the Californians killed during the Battle of the San Gabriel River at the time of the United States Occupation of Los Angeles, in January 1847. He had previously sold his interest to the Rancho Palos Verdes to Nathaniel Pryor for the sum of \$50.00 - see below.

4. Jose Diego Sepulveda was born in 1820 and died in 1869. He married Maria Francisca Elizalde in 1843. Jose Diego was one of the grantees of the Rancho San Bernardino in 1842. He was prominent in the Flores revolt at Los Angeles in 1846-47. He sold his interest in the Rancho Palos Verdes in 1844 to Santiago Johnson, an uncle of John Forster, in exchange for further San Bernardino property. Even though he had earlier deeded his interest in Palos Verdes he built a two story adobe on the Rancho in the early 1850s, close to the present day town of San Pedro. The adobe was torn down in recent years.

The Palos Verdes was partitioned in 1882. The heirs of Diego Sepulveda received the major portion of San Pedro. The rest went to A. W. Timms, the Town of San Pedro, and the old Government Reserve (Fort MacArthur.) The children of Jose Diego Sepulveda were:

- a. Modesta, born in 1836.
- b. Theodosia, born in 1841
- c. Esperanza, born in 1842
- d. Francisca, born in 1844
- e. Rudicinda, born in 1847
- f. Epifano, born in 1845
- g. Aurelio, born September 28, 1852
- h. Roman, born August 9, 1854

Rudicinda Sepulveda married James H. Dodson. He was the son of Arthur McKenzie Dodson, a Superintendant of the O'Neil's Rancho Santa Margarita in 1886. James Dodson was born February 26, 1861 in Los Angeles. He worked for George Hinds, a wholesale butcher in Wilmington. He was in the contracting business later with his brother, John Fletcher Dodson, who married Kate Agnes Savage, a daughter of Judge William H. Savage of Wilmington, in 1898. Arthur Dodson's wife, Reyes Dominguez, was a daughter of Nazario Dominguez and brother of Pedro and Manuel Domingues of Rancho San Pedro. She died in 1885 in Los Angeles. James and Rudicinda Dodson had a daughter, Florence Dodson Schoneman, curator for many years of the Casa de Adobe in Highland Park. She passed away in June, 1967.

Aurelio Sepulveda married Maria Ramus of San Juan Capistrano, and they had one daughter, Esperanza. Albert Sepulveda, a son of Roman Sepulveda, was born November 21, 1880. His brothers and sisters were:

- a. William
- b. Philip
- c. Benjamin
- d. Carrie - who married Frank Shearer
- e. Maud
- f. Ella

5. Maria Teresa Sepulveda, the only daughter of Jose Dolores, was born only a year before her father's death in 1824. She married Nathaniel (Miguel) Pryor in 1837 and died in September 1840 in the Pueblo de Los Angeles, survived by her husband and a son, Paul (Pablo) Pryor, born in 1838. She is one of the few persons to be buried within the Plaza Church in Los Angeles.

Nathaniel (Miguel) Pryor came to California in 1828 with the James Ohio Pattie party and was imprisoned for a short period by the Mexican government at the Presidio in San Diego, as was Pattie and his father. Pryor was a native of Kentucky and a silversmith and clock-maker who had lived for four years in New Mexico. After his release from prison at San Diego he worked at the Mission San Luis Rey and found favor in the eyes of the priest, Fr. Antonio Peyri. In 1829 he received a carta (letter of entry) from Governor Echeandia, being then 24 years old. From 1830 on he lived in the vicinity of Los Angeles, sometimes mending clocks, but oftener engaged in otter hunting, not always with due respect to the revenue laws. In 1836 he obtained from the Ayuntamiento (Town Council) of Los Angeles a certificate of long residence and good character, and a year later married Teresa Sepulveda. He served against Micheltorena in the revolt of 1845 and was arrested for aid to the Americans during the Flores revolt, and in 1847 served as a regidor of the Ayuntamiento of the Pueblo de Los Angeles. He died in 1850 in Los Angeles, survived by his son, Pablo, and Nathaniel, a son by a second marriage.

Paul (Pablo) Pryor claimed an interest in the Rancho Palos Verdes in 1855 which he had purchased from his uncle, Ygnacio, killed at the Battle of the San Gabriel River - see above. Later he sold this interest for \$3000, having originally purchased it for only \$50.00. Pablo married a daughter of Don Juan Avila of San Juan Capistrano, Rosa Modesta Avila, a sister of Guadalupe Forster, the wife of Mardo Forster of Rancho Santa Margarita y Las Flores. Juan Avila procured for him title to the Rancho Boca de la Playa near the mouth of San Juan Creek, near San Juan Capistrano. The family occupied the Hide House of the Mission San Juan Capistrano and ever since that time the adobe, which still stands, has been referred to as the Pablo Pryor adobe. It is still owned and occupied by descendants of the Pryor family. Pablo died of accidental poisoning in 1878 and Rosa took the family back to live with her widower father, Juan Avila, in San Juan Capistrano. A year later the Avila adobe was substantially destroyed in a fire and the family moved in with the Marcos Forster family, then residing in Las Flores. In 1882 they returned to San Juan Capistrano and resided in the new Forster home.

Petra Pilar Sepulveda, born in 1837, the daughter of Jose Loreto Sepulveda and Cesaria Pantoja Sepulveda, was married to Juan T. Lanfranco, an Italian, living in the Pueblo of Los Angeles. Their children were:

- a. Amelia Carolina - who married Walter S. Maxwell, and had one son, Walter S. Maxwell, Jr.
- b. Ismaela Marta - who married I. H. Polk, and had a daughter, Sally Polk Horn of Montecito, California.
- c. Amenaída Rafaela - who married Walter S. Moore, one time Fire Chief of Los Angeles and later Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in Los Angeles. They had three daughters:

- (1) Rowena Moore Selby
- (2) Margarite Moore O'Neil - she married Richard O'Neil, Jr., and has two children: Richard O'Neil, III and Alice Margaret O'Neil Moiso. This family acquired a major interest in the Mission Viejo Ranch near San Juan Capistrano, which in 1967 they still retained.
- (3) Mrs. Arthur Brentano of Brentano's book stores of Paris and New York.

#### FRANCISCO SEPULVEDA FAMILY

FRANCISCO SEPULVEDA, the youngest son of Francisco Xavier Sepulveda, and a younger brother of Juan Jose Sepulveda, of Rancho Los Palos Verdes Sepulvedas, was noted as a settler in Los Angeles in 1815; though he probably had been a resident since its founding in 1781. In 1825 he was a regidor and acting alcalde, and in 1831 was involved in the dispute with Governor Manuel Victoria - the same dispute in which Jose Maria Avila was killed - see Avila family. In 1839 he was grantee to four league Rancho San Vincente, though he apparently had occupied the land while still an administrator at Mission San Juan Capistrano. He and his wife were still living in 1850. She was Dona Ramona Serrano de Sepulveda, born in 1786. When Francisco Sepulveda died he left title to the Rancho San Vincente to three of his sons - Jose del Carmen, Dolores, and Juan Maria. His children were:

1. Jose Andres Sepulveda, born in 1802. He married Francisca Avila, a sister of Juan Avila and a daughter of Antonio Ignacio Avila - see Avila family.
2. Vicenta Sepulveda, born in 1816, she married Tomas Yorba in 1834, and after his death in 1845 she married Ramon Carrillo in 1847. See biographical sketch attached.
3. Encarnacion Sepulveda, born 1807, married Francisco Avila - see Avila family.
4. Fernando Sepulveda, born in 1813, married Maria Verdugo, daughter of Julio Verdugo and granddaughter of Jose Maria Verdugo of Rancho San Rafael in the San Fernando Valley - see biographical sketch attached.
5. Jose del Carmen Sepulveda, born in 1823, and a bachelor still in 1850.

Page Thirty one - Family Names

6. Manuel Sepulveda, born in 1826.
7. Dolores Sepulveda, born 1827
8. Juan Maria Sepulveda, born 1829
9. Ysabel Sepulveda - born 1812
10. Ascencion Sepulveda, born in 1821
11. Concepcion Sepulveda, born 1831
12. Ramona Sepulveda, born in 1812, married to Agustin Machado - see Machado family. Agustin Machado was owner of the Rancho La Ballona in west Los Angeles, Culver City.
13. Jesus Sepulveda - a female - born 1830
14. Maria Joaquina Sepulveda, born 1801, married Juan de Jesus Pollereno, a servant of Antonio Ignacio Avila - their children were:
  - a. Eduardo Pollereno, born 1841, later a purchaser of a portion of the Yorba interest in the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana - received an allotment in the partition of 1868
  - b. Juan Pollereno, born 1844
  - c. Dolores Pollereno, born 1846
  - d. Dolores Pollereno, born 1849
  - e. Sesaria Pollereno, born 1845

JOSE ANDRES SEPULVEDA, married Francisca Avila, a sister of Juan Avila and a niece of Francisco Avila, who built the Avila adobe at 14 Olvera Street, Los Angeles - see Avila family. Francisca was born in 1812 in Los Angeles. The children of Jose Andres Sepulveda were:

- a. Mauricio - born 1831
- b. Ramona, born 1834, married Capt. Salisbury Haley. Haley was a Captain of the Sea Bird, a regular vessel between San Francisco and Los Angeles as early as 1849. The Sea Bird was entering Golden Gate in San Francisco on January 9, 1857 when the great 1857 earthquake struck California. Only the skill of Haley prevented the Sea Bird from being swamped by the resultant tidal wave.
- c. Antonio B. - born 1836
- d. Joaquin, born 1838.

A son of Joaquin Sepulveda was Adolfo Sepulveda. Adolfo's first wife was Gorzola Garcia, a native of Bakersfield. They were married in 1897. His second wife was Augora R. Yorba, a daughter of Jose Antonio Yorba and Catalina Godines de Yorba, granddaughter of Miguel Yorba of San Juan Capistrano and great granddaughter of Jose Antonio Yorba II and Catalina Verdugo de Yorba. Adolfo and Augora had ten children:

1. Adolph - engaged in the cement business in El Modena with his father.
2. Maria - married Daniel Carnelo
3. a. Daniel Jr.  
b. Daisy Dolores
3. Cornelio
4. Katherine
5. Josephine
6. Leo
7. Joe
8. Antonio
9. Clarence
10. Inez

e. Andronico - born 1840 - later Treasurer of Los Angeles County

f. Antonio Ignacio - born 1842 - see below

g. Concepcion - born 1844

h. Maria T. - born 1848

i. Asencion - married Thomas D. Mott - Thomas Mott was the representative of the Southern Pacific Railroad in southern California, handling negotiations for the railroad with the city of Los Angeles when the line was being considered for that community in the early 1870's - see Remi Nadeau - City Makers. He later was one of the organizers of the Hispanic Society of California with Henry O'Melveny, which society built the Casa de Adobe in Highland Park. (The adobe was modeled after the Rancho Santa Margarita adobe of Pio Pico and John Forster in San Diego County.)

k. Maria - married Frank Rico

l. Tranquilina - remain unmarried - living in San Juan Capistrano as late as 1931.

Ascencion, wife of Thomas Mott (a picture of Mott is in Harris Newmark, 60 years in California), had two children - John D. Mott, a prominent attorney in Los Angeles, and Georgia Mott, who married Henry van der Leck, a merchant in Los Angeles.

Henry van der Leck's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Leck, ran a store in Los Angeles in the late 1840s and early 1850s. Francisco Cota, born in 1851, a son apparently of Francisco Cota and Martina Machado de Cota, came to Los Angeles in October 1866. He found Mrs. Leck alone in the store and for some unexplained reason stabbed her to death. An irate mob later lynched Cots for this crime. Cota's mother was distraught over the incident. (See Newmark, 60 Years).

The Vanderlecks had four children:

a. Lawrence - who married Dorothy Daniels, a resident of Altadena.

b. Chonita - the wife of Dr. H. P. O'Neill, St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Canada - who had two children:

1. Frank
2. Hugh Henry

c. Victoria Van der Leek - wife of William S. Lentz of Detroit, Michigan - they had a daughter, Chonita.

d. Hallock Van der Leek - who married Agnes Harrison of San Francisco - they had two children:

1. Hallock
2. Mary Georgia Van der Leek

Antonio Ignacio Sepulveda, a son of Jose Andres, was educated in the east and received a law degree at Harvard University. In later years he practiced law in Los Angeles, and was a member of the legislature in 1864. He served in Mexico under Maximilian and was a county judge for Los Angeles County from 1874 to 1880 and a superior court judge from 1880 to 1883 when he resigned to become an agent for the Wells, Fargo & Company in Mexico City where he resided from 1885 until a short time before his death. He had one daughter, by a wife who was deceased prior to 1877. The daughter, Princess Conchita Sepulveda de Pignatelli, is still living (1967) in Los Angeles, and was former society editor of the Los Angeles Herald-Express. Her first husband was Henry V. Lindsey in Mexico.

*Jose*  
~~Vicenta Sepulveda~~, a younger sister of Jose Andres Sepulveda, was born in Los Angeles in 1816. She married Tomas Yorba - see Yorba family - a son of Jose Antonio Yorba I in 1834. They occupied an adobe residence in Santa Ana Vieja until his death in 1845. Vicenta married Ramon Carrillo, who had been a scout in the Mexican War in March, 1847. It was at Vicenta's adobe home in Santa Ana Vieja (Olive) that John Forster stopped while marching with Kearney's Army of the West in 1847. See biographical sketch of Tomas Yorba - page . See picture of Vicenta Sepulveda in So. California Historical Society Quarterly, Vol. page

Encarnacion Sepulveda, was also a younger sister of Jose Andres Sepulveda, born in Los Angeles in 1807. She married Francisco Avila, a son of Cornelio Avila, and an uncle of Juan Avila (who was also a brother of Francisca Avila de Sepulveda, the wife of Jose Andres Sepulveda). See Avila family.

Note: Vicenta Sepulveda's two daughters by Tomas Yorba were Ramona and

Ramona's two daughters were Mrs. Vicenta Vejar of Pomona - see Vejar family, and Mrs. Kate Locke of Anaheim.

Vicenta Yorba only married son by Tomas Yorba was Juan Ramon, who married Isabel Serrano, daughter of Jose Serrano of Rancho Canada de los Alisos - see Serrano family, page three.

A son by Ramon Carrillo was Clodromio - see Carrillo family

Another son was <sup>Juan</sup> Garibaldó, born at the Warner's Ranch in San Diego County. See Carrillo family

Vicenta moved from the Warner's Ranch in 1870 - coming to Anaheim where she died on May 8, 1907. Records say she was 94 years, 1 month, and 15 days old at the time of her death - which would place her date of birth as March 25, 1813. Vicenta was born in Los Angeles.

Fernando Sepulveda, born 1822, was a younger brother of Jose Andres Sepulveda. He was an inveterate gambler and in 1840 was involved in a horse race with Andres Pico, while still in his minority. He lost the race and the Alcalde required his father, Francisco Sepulveda, to pay the debt. He was a claimant for the Rancho Cienegas which eventually passed to Francisco Avila's family. He married Maria Verdugo, a daughter of Julio Verdugo. Julio's father, Jose Maria Verdugo, was one of the soldiers of the Portola expedition, and was the grantee of the Rancho San Rafael in the San Fernando Valley in 1784, where Burbank and Glendale are located today. Don Jose died in 1831 and left his estate to a son, Julio, and a daughter, Catalina. Julio took the southern portion of the rancho and Catalina the north, or more rugged part. Because she was totally blind since childhood she did not marry. Don Julio's daughter, and her husband Fernando Sepulveda, lived in the Casa Verdugo, that stood at the end of Brand Boulevard near the base of the Verdugo Mountains in Glendale. Fernando died and Maria remarried to Tomas Sanchez, Sheriff of Los Angeles County - see Avila family for Sanchez relationship. The Sanchez-Verdugo adobe still stands at 1330 Dorothy Drive in Glendale. Fernando and Maria, born in 1830, had three children:

- a. Ascencion - born 1843
- b. Madalena - born 1845
- c. Jose Dolores - born 1840

1. Gregorio - Gregorio was married to Maria de Los Angeles Alviso and they had a son - Dolores Thomas (Dell) Sepulveda, who presently (1967) resides in the Santa Ana Canyon. He was born in 1904 and his wife Floriza is a daughter of Juan Pablo Peralta III and Betsaida Yorba, daughter of Raimundo Yorba I - see Peralta family.

Ramona Sepulveda, was born in 1812, and married Agustin Machado, a native of Santa Barbara, who was born in 1794, and a claimant for the Rancho La Ballona, where Culver City stands today. - See Machado family.



Gregorio Sepulveda  
mano de los Angeles (Alvies) Sepulveda

1. Dolores Thomas Sepulveda
2. Ignacio Sepulveda
3. Ruperto Sepulveda
4. Reginaldo Sepulveda
5. Sepulveda  
m - Phillip Yrba, Sr.

PERALTA FAMILY

Corporal GABRIEL PERALTA was born at the Presidio of Terrenate, in Sonora, in 1731. He died in Santa Clara, California on October 22, 1807. His wife was Francisca Javier Valenzuela. They had four children:

1. Juan Jose Peralta - born 1758
2. Luis Maria Peralta - born 1759
3. Pedro Regalado Peralta - born 1765
4. Maria Gertrudis Peralta - born 1767 - married Nicolas Berreyesa in 1779.

The entire Peralta family came with the Anza Expedition in 1776 from Sonora to found the city of San Francisco. The family continued to live in California after 1776.

Juan Jose Peralta. He was the eldest of the Peralta children to accompany his parents on the Anza expedition of 1776. Nothing is heard from him for several years. In November, 1777 the Pueblo of San Jose de Guadalupe (now the city of San Jose) was established by the Spanish government. In December, 1782 Governor Pedro Fages commissioned Gabriel Moraga, Commandante of the Presidio of San Francisco, to put the settlers in formal possession of their lands. On January 4, 1783 Moraga writes that he cannot attend to the distribution at once as ordered by the governor in his letter of December 6, 1782, but will do so at an early date. After some delay Moraga appointed Felipe Tapis and Juan Jose Peralta as witnesses and began his task at San Jose May 13, 1783, completing it on the 19th. This apparently reflects that Peralta was then a soldier in the escolta of the San Francisco Presidio Company. In later years it is recorded that he was a Corporal and Comissionado (City Manager) of the Pueblo of Branciforte in 1811 (near the present day city of Santa Cruz) and was retired as an invalido soldado there in 1799.

Luis Maria Peralta, was a native of Tubac, Sonora, now in Arizona. He was baptized on August 31, 1759. He came to California with his parents in the Anza party of 1776 and resided with them at the Presidio of San Francisco for several years. Luis Maria enlisted in the Monterey Company on December 6, 1781, and served for the next forty five years in the ranks. He was a corporal of the San Francisco Company from 1791 or earlier, and in command of the San Jose Mission guard in 1798 to 1800. He signed the Certification of Foundation of that mission. Initially Corporal Hilario Miranda was in command of the guard but this duty was transferred to Corporal Peralta the same year as the founding of the mission. From 1801 he was a sergeant, taking part in several expeditions against the Indians and from 1807 was comisionado of the Pueblo of San Jose, serving in that post until 1822. He showed good qualities as a soldier, and was several times recommended for promotion to alferes, but failed to secure it. Peralta succeeded

Page Thirty Six - Family Names

Pedro Amador in the post of comisionado when Amador retired in 1801. The company at San Jose for some years consisted of 36 men; the volunteers were withdrawn in 1803 but in April 1805 an increase of 34 was authorized, and before 1807 the ranks were full with seventy men. His wife was Maria Loreto Alviso, they were married February 23, 1784, and the birth of a son Ignacio is recorded in 1791. In 1820 he obtained a grant of the Rancho San Antonio, including the sites of the later Oakland and Alameda, which was occupied by his sons perhaps before 1825, the rancho buildings - the first erected in Alameda county except Mission San Jose, being at San Antonio, later known as Brooklyn and East Oakland. The same year that he received his grant, 1820, he had a quarrel with the missionaries of Mission San Francisco who attempted to encroach upon the northern part of his grant. After he retired as comisionado in 1822 he retained the rank of sergeant on the company rolls until 1826, and as an invalido until 1841, meanwhile continuing to live in the community of San Jose and serving as elector, treasurer, and possibly juez de paz in 1830-33. In 1841 he appeared on the padron as 87 years of age, two daughters, Josefa, age 46, and Guadalupe, age 23, living with him. Other daughters were:

1. Teodora - grantee of the Rancho Buacocha, in Marin County in 1846.

2. Trinidad

In 1842 he divided his Rancho San Antonio between his sons:

1. Hermenegildo Ignacio - born 1791

2. Jose Domingo

3. Antonio Maria

4. Jose Vicente

There were 17 children born to Luis Peralta, of which four sons and five daughters lived to adulthood. Don Luis never made his home on Rancho San Antonio but maintained his home at San Jose, where part of his adobe dwelling still stands at 184 St. John Street, San Jose. The original adobe of the Rancho San Antonio, 2511 34th Avenue, near Peralta Creek, in Alameda County, was torn down in 1897. The legal division of San Antonio took place in August 1842. At this time Don Luis came up from San Jose to divide the estate among his sons. Don Luis died August 25, 1851, on or about his 92nd birthday, having realized the value of the San Antonio. There was complicated litigation stemming from a will contest - it being contended that Luis Peralta was insane at the time he wrote his will. See Peraltas and their houses - California Historical Society Quarterly XXX No. 3 (1951) pages 217-231.

Pedro Regalado Peralta, was the third son of Gabriel Peralta. He married Maria Carmen Grijalva in San Francisco on October 27, 1785. Pedro Regalado entered the military service at the San Francisco Presidio and stayed in northern California through the remainder of his life. He was a corporal of the escolta at Santa Cruz from 1797 to 1800, and an invalido corporal on the company rolls from 1819 to 1832. There were two sons of this marriage, Juan Pablo Peralta and Sebastian Peralta. While Sebastian remained in northern California Juan Pablo came to live with his grandparents, Juan Pablo Grijalva and Dona Dolores Valencia de Grijalva on the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, probably before 1800, residing with them in their adobe on Hoyt Hill near present day El Modena. Juan Pablo Peralta is the patriarch of the Peralta family line in Orange County. -

JUAN PABLO PERALTA came to the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana possibly before 1800. His grandfather, Juan Pablo Grijalva, had been in partnership with Jose Antonio Yorba, grazing cattle on the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana as early as 1797. At this time this rancho was called Rancho Las Flores by the Mission San Juan Capistrano which had administrative jurisdiction over the Indians residing in the area and grazed cattle on the lower part of the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, which they called the Rancho Bolsa de Quigara on the Grijalva map drawn in 1801 referring to the present day Newport Back Bay and surrounding area. The Spanish word guijarro means rocky or pebbly, so Pocket of the Pebbles may be a good translation as to this early rancho name. In 1810 Jose Antonio Yorba sought a grant of the Rancho by petition to the governor Joaquin Arrillaga, recognizing Juan Pablo Peralta, his nephew, as a partner in lieu of the deceased Juan Pablo Grijalva, who died in 1806 - see Yorba family. This was consented to by Grijalva's widow, Dona Dolores Valencia, and the grandmother of Juan Pablo Peralta, when Lt. Francisco Ruiz, commandante of the Presidio of San Diego, was sent to the Santiago by the governor to inquire into the petition. By this grant of July 1, 1810 each man received an undivided one-half interest in the rancho. In 1807 Juan Pablo Peralta married Gertrudis Arce. Soon after the 1810 grant Peralta moved to the Peralta area of the Santa Ana Canyon on the east side of the Santa Ana River, directly opposite of the area that was to become Rancho Canon de Santa Ana of Don Bernardo Yorba. Juan Pablo Peralta died in 1829 leaving eight children surviving him:

1. Juan Pablo Peralta II, who married Nieves Lopez, a native of Los Angeles, and they had ten children. He died on May 21, 1852. Nieves Lopez Peralta, the widow, was allotted nearly the largest section of land in the partition of the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana in 1868. See Map of the Partition of the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana at Orange County division, First American Title Insurance and Trust Company, 421 North Main Street, Santa Ana, California.

The descendants of Juan Pablo Peralta II were:

Page Thirty Eight - Family Names

a. Ramon Peralta (1841-1873) - married Antonia Lugo and had two children:

- 1) Maria Antonia
- 2) Timoteo

b. Maria Antonia - married Jose Dominguez and had five children. Both were deceased prior to 1864.

- 1) Felipa - born 1851
- 2) Donacion - born 1852
- 3) Brigida - born 1856
- 4) Cristina - born 1857
- 5) Feliz - born 1858

c. Maria Peralta, married Francisco Alvarez and had eight children, one deceased in infancy.

- 1) Pedro
- 2) Manuel
- 3) Francisco
- 4) Juan Petra
- 5) Manuela
- 6) Peregrina
- 7) Jose
- 8) unnamed, died in infancy

d. Trinidad, married Jose Rosas Marquez about 1862 and had four children:

- 1) Ruamaldo
- 2) Rodolfo
- 3) Felis
- 4) Aristeo

e. Gertrudes, married Tomas Moreno and had four children:

- 1) Pio
- 2) Gregorio
- 3) Piedad
- 4) Beatrice

f. Soledad, married Luis Wilhardt (2d wife) and had five children:

- 1) Cristina
- 2) Juan
- 3) Candelaria
- 4) Luisa
- 5) Margarita

g. Maria de Jesus, married Ramon Copas and had three children:

- 1) Ramon
- 2) Juan
- 3) Nieves

h. Madalena, born about 1847, married August Melchart and had three children:

- 1) August
- 2) Fred
- 3) William

i. Merced, born about 1852, and married Salustriano Barrios and had four children:

- 1) Miguel
- 2) Frederico
- 3) Catiano
- 4) Benedita

j. Juan Pablo Peralta III, born about 1851, and married in 1887 to Betsaida Yorba, also known as Bethzaida Yorba, a daughter of Raimundo Yorba I, and they had six children:

- 1) Juan Pablo Peralta IV
  - 2) Ramon
  - 3) Nieves
  - 4) Floriza - became wife of Dell Sepulveda - see Sepulveda family.
  - 5) Elena
  - 6) Constanca Peralta de Dominguez
- Betsaida died on January 7, 1938.

2. Josefa Peralta, nicknamed Chepa, married to Manuel Feliz before 1847 and had seven children:

- a. Jordan - he had two girls
- b. Jose Maria de Peralta - who had one son
- c. Antonio - who had two boys and one girl
- d. Luis - no children
- e. Gertrudes, married a -----Gastelum, and had ten children, but a record of only three by name:
  - 1) Vicente
  - 2) George (Jorge) F.
  - 3) Josefa G. de House
- f. Jesus, no children
- g. Concepcion, no children.

3. Genaro - deceased while still a minor.

4. Jose - deceased while still a minor.

5. Candelaria, first wife of Luis Wilhardt - see Soledad Peralta, above, niece of Candelaria, and had four children by this marriage:

- a. Ramon W. Wilhardt
- b. Luis
- c. Vicenta
- d. Merced

6. Paula, married Carlos Dominguez previous to 1847 and had two children:

- a. Pablo - married Felipa Yorba, daughter of Prudencio Yorba I, and had five children:
  - 1) Dorinda
  - 2) Lidia
  - 3) Arnulfo - married Clara Bottiler - See Bernardo Yorba family
  - 4) Pablo
  - 5) Carlos
- b. Ninfa - married to a Bulliot, no children.

7. Felipe - remain unmarried.

8. Rafael, nicknamed Cantura, 1817-1894. He was married to Catarina Manriquez, 1822-1886, and had eight children. He lived at El Refugio and later at Las Bolsas (Las Paredes). His children were:

- a. Jose Antonio, died at the age of 12.
- b. Maria Felicitas, born Feb. 21, 1860, baptized April 29, 1860 - first baptism in the Yorba Church at Yorba (Rancho San Antonio)
- c. Benigna, no marriage
- d. Micaela, no marriage
- e. Rosendo, married Guadalupe Morillo, had nine children.

#### OLVERA FAMILY

Judge Agustin Olvera first came to California with the Hajar & Padres colonization party in 1833. His uncle was Antonio Maria Coronel, a member of the same party. Initially living in northern California, due to resistance to the colonization scheme in Los Angeles, Olvera and Coronel were soon permanent residents of Los Angeles. His family moved into the adobe building first built by Tiburcio Tapia, grantee of Rancho Cucamonga. This adobe faced the plaza at Los Angeles on the northeast side. It disappeared many years ago, being adjacent to the existing Avila adobe on Olvera street. In recent years Olvera Street was renamed, its former name having been El Paseo, in honor of Judge Olvera. He was the first county judge in Los Angeles County. He married a daughter of Santiago Arguello, Concepcion Arguello. See Arguello family. Their children were:

1. Dona Luisa Olvera, who married Charles Forbes, son of James Alexander Forbes, British Vice Consul at San Francisco. Charles Henry Forbes, her husband, was born at Mission San Jose in 1835. He came to Los Angeles in 1857 to act as bookkeeper and office manager for Don Abel Stearns. Stearns hired him to manage his various ranchos, becoming Stearns business manager in 1866. In 1864 Forbes married Luisa Olvera. Luisa was a graduate of the Sisters of Charity School in Los Angeles. Forbes settled Don Abel Stearns estate after his death in 1871. Forbes died in May 1894. He had twelve children:

- a. Martha
- b. Charles Henry Forbes, Jr.
- c. Michael
- d. Frederick
- e. James Alonzo
- f. Luis Felipe
- g. Maria Clara - married Marks Mendelsohn of Mendelsohn's Mission Inn, San Juan Capistrano
- h. Juan Telesforo
- i. Margaret
- j. Francis H.
- k. Alfred O.
- l. William Forbes - born May 3, 1876. Moved to San Juan Capistrano in 1915 to manage Mendelsohn's Mission Inn in San Juan Capistrano. He married Rosa Villegas Beltran, widow of August Beltran.

2. Dolores - married Henry Stokes, nephew of Governor Pio Pico.

3. Maria Esmaela - married Juan del Toro of Monterey.

4. Claudina - married the physician, Juan Gonzalo Vasquez - their descendants were:

a. Evangelina Vasquez de Higuera

1) Ynez Higuera de Yorba

Note: A son of Clara and Marks Mendelsohn, Edward Mendelsohn, as a youngster posed for the statue of the Indian boy with the padre in the garden of the Mission San Juan Capistrano.

### ALVARADO FAMILY

FRANCISCO JAVIER ALVARADO, came with the Portola Expedition in 1769. He married Maria Ygnacia Amador in 1762, a daughter of Pedro Amador, also a member of the Portola Expedition, and after whom Amador County is named. Maria Ramona Noriega was the wife of Pedro Amador - she died in 1801. Francisco Javier Alvarado was a brother of Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado's grandfather, Juan Bautista Alvarado. Francisco Javier Alvarado's children were:

1. Nepomuceno Alvarado, who married Barbara Palomares, a sister of Ygnacio Palomares.

2. Ysidro Alvarado, born 1810

3. Ygnacio Maria Alvarado, born 1807, married Luisa Avila, born in 1811. Their children were:

a. Jose Juan Alvarado, born 1830

b. Juan de Dios Alvarado, born 1831

3. Francisco Javier Alvarado, born 1806, married Arcadia Ruiz, born in 1814. Their children were:

a. Francisco, born 1833

c. Arcadia Alvarado, born 1843

b. Jose Antonio, born 1835

d. Adelaida Alvarado, born 1847

4. Maria Ignacia Alvarado, married Don Pio Pico, later Governor of California, on February 24, 1834. They had no children. Dona Maria Ignacia died on February 2, 1854 - See Pico family.

5. Juan Bautista Alvarado, married Raimunda Yorba. Their daughter, Joaquina Alvarado, was the second wife of Gabriel Moraga, son of Ensign Jose Joaquin Moraga.



Page Forty Two - Family Names

Nepomuceno Alvarado was born in 1792. His wife, Barbara Palomares, was born in 1799. Their children were:

1. Francisco Maria Alvarado, born 1817
2. Mariano Alvarado, born 1821
3. Ysidro Alvarado, born 1828
4. Tomasa Alvarado, born 1814 - married George A. Johnson, a grantee of the Rancho Los Penasquitos, and a member of the state legislature. He was one of the owners of the Colorado River Navigation Company.
5. Crescencia Alvarado, born 1820
6. Concepcion Alvarado, born 1823
7. Narcisa Alvarado, born 1826
8. Altagracia Alvarado, born 1834

Ysidro Alvarado had several children:

1. Dolores Alvarado, born 1838
2. Tomas Alvarado, born 1841, married Ygnacia Moreno, widow of Lorenzo Soto - see Yorba family.
3. Lugarda Alvarado, born 1842
4. Andres Alvarado, born 1843

Juan Bautista Alvarado, husband of Raimunda Yorba, a daughter of Jose Antonio Yorba I, was a Regidor of the Pueblo de Los Angeles in 1830-31. At San Diego he was Regidor and Comisionado de Policia in 1835-1836. He was in Los Angeles in 1837 and a member of the diputacion in 1839. He was a grantee of Rancho Rincon del Diablo, near Escondido in San Diego County in 1843. He died in 1847. His children are noted under Yorba family.

Gabriel Moraga, only son of Ensign Jose Joaquin Moraga and Maria del Pilar de Leon y Barcelo, was born at the Presidio of Fronteras, Sonora, in 1765, and buried at Santa Barbara, June 15, 1823. Married first to Ana Maria Bernal, a daughter of Juan Francisco Bernal, his second wife was Joaquina Alvarado, daughter of Francisco Javier Alvarado. Don Gabriel enlisted in the San Francisco Company December 1, 1783, and served 22 years as private, corporal, and sergeant at the presidio of San Francisco and Monterey and in command of various mission escoltas of those districts. On March 10, 1806 he received his commission as alferez and was assigned to the San Francisco garrison. On August 16, 1811, he was made brevet lieutenant for gallantry in a battle with the Indians on the Strait of Carquinez, and on October 30, 1817 he was made a full lieutenant and ordered to Santa Barbara. His hoja de servicios (service record) of December 1820 shows 37 years service and 46 expeditions against the Indians. His son, Joaquin, was grantee of Rancho Laguna de los Palos Colorados in Contra Costa County. Another son, Vicente, was grantee of Pauba Rancho in Riverside County, in 1844-46. A co-grantee was Luis Arenas.

Francisco Maria Alvarado, a son of Nepomuceno Alvarado, married Juana Maria Avila, and they had several children:

1. Merced Alvarado, born 1838
2. Ignacio Alvarado, born 1839
3. Dolores Alvarado, born 1842
4. Refugia Alvarado, born 1844
5. Maria Jesus Alvarado, born 1845
6. Maria Susana Alvarado, born 1848
7. Jose Jesus Alvarado, born 1845

#### GUIRADO FAMILY -

YSABEL GUIRADO, born in 1772 in Mexico, was a widow when she came to California, apparently at the inducement of her son-in-law, the Englishman Santiago Johnson. Her children were:

1. Rafael Guirado, born 1803
2. Victoria Urquinez Guirado, born 1820
3. Anita Guirado, born 1798
4. Rafaela Guirado, born 1800
5. Nieves Guirado, born 1802 - married Alexander Bell in 1842
6. Bernardino Guirado, born 1808
7. Maria del Carmen Guirado, born 1814, and married to Santiago Johnson - see Johnson and Forster families
8. Gertrudis Guirado - born 1816 - married Manuel Requena, born in 1801 - they had no children.

#### VERDUGO FAMILY - MORILLO FAMILY

MIGUEL VERDUGO, born 1811, was a brother of the two wives of Jose Antonio Yorba II - see Yorba family. Another sister, Maria Juana Verdugo married Brigido Morillo, a resident of Santa Ana Abajo and later San Juan Capistrano. Their daughter, Paula Morillo, became the wife of Manuel Garfias, a merchant of San Juan Capistrano, native of Portugal, who built the Casa de Tepenco referred to as the Manuel Garfias Adobe, Casa de Tepenco, French Hotel, and Cyharzabal place, through the years. Brigido Morillo was born in 1801, his wife, Maria Juana Verdugo de Morillo, in 1803. Their children were:

1. Jesus Ramon Morillo - born 1826
2. Miguel Morillo - born 1827
3. Manuel Morillo - born 1834
4. Maria Morillo - born 1823
5. Paula Morillo - born 1830 - married Manuel Garfias

#### REQUENA FAMILY

MANUEL REQUENA, born 1800, married Gertrudis Guirado - see above. Gertrudis was born in 1818 and their children were:

**C**  
**G**

F  
A  
M  
I  
L  
Y  
  
G  
R  
O  
U  
P

**HUSBAND** Juan Diego Verdugo  
 Born c 1715 Place La Villa de Fuerte, Sinaloa  
 Married 1739 Place 10a  
 Died 23 Jan 1780 Place San Gabriel, Mission, Cal.  
 Buried at 24 Jan 1780 Church Aff. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other wives inside San Gabriel Mission church  
**FATHER** Blas Verdugo (from Russell A. Ruiz)  
 Born \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Married \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Died \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Buried at \_\_\_\_\_ Church aff. \_\_\_\_\_  
**MOTHER** Micaela de los Rios (from Russell A. Ruiz)  
 Born \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Died \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Buried at \_\_\_\_\_ Church aff. \_\_\_\_\_

**WIFE** Maria Ignacia Concepcion Carrillo B.C.  
 Born 1725 Place Royal Presidio, Loreto, /  
 Died 24 April 1798 Place San Gabriel Mission, Cal.  
 Buried at 25 Apr 1798 Church Aff. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other husbands inside Mission Church- San Gabriel  
**FATHER** Juan Carrillo  
 Born \_\_\_\_\_ Place Presidio de Loreto, B.C.  
 Married \_\_\_\_\_ Place " " "  
 Died \_\_\_\_\_ Place " " "  
 Buried at \_\_\_\_\_ Church Aff. \_\_\_\_\_  
**MOTHER** Epigenia Millar (Lucia Epigenia Millar)  
 Born \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Died \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Buried at \_\_\_\_\_ Church Aff. \_\_\_\_\_

Sheet submitted by:  
**Lillian M. Fish**  
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 Date Apr. 5, 1969  
 AUTHORITIES:  
 (List volume and page)  
**Sanborn, Calif. Pioneer Reg**  
**1542-1848 p. 369 - at**  
**San Diego 1776, wife Maria**  
**Ignacia de la Concepcion**  
**Carrillo, who in '50 was**  
**claimant for the Felix**  
**rancho, granted in '43**  
iv, 694  
**Santa Barbara Hist. Soc.**  
**pedigree charts, Temple 12**  
**Dec 1953: Elias J. Cota #11**  
**(give eldest ch only)**  
**data as to others from**  
**Russell A. Ruiz 4-5-1969)**  
**Godparents at San Diego**  
**23 Oct 1776 of a son of**  
**Don Jose Francisco de Or-**  
**tega, Lt. Capt. of Presidi**  
**& Dona Antonia Victoria**  
**Carrillo - named Juan de**  
**Capistrano**

	CHILDREN	BORN		DIED		MARRIED	
		When	Where	When	Where	To whom	-When Where
1	(eldest ch) Juana Maria	1740	Presidio de Loreto, B.C.	13 May 1835	Pueblo de Los Angeles, Cal.	1755 Roque Jacinto de Cota	bl724(5) El Fuerte, Sinaloa
2	Mariano de la Luz (over)	1746	San Xavier, B.C.	San Francisco, B.C.	(1) 30 May 1775	Maria Guadalupe Lugo	d28 Sept 1798 Mission San Fernando, Cal.
3	Jose Maria	1751		12 Apr 1831	Loreto, B.C.	7 Nov 1779	Maria Encarnacion Lopez
4	Rosalie Maximiana	1757			Loreto, B.C.	16 May 1776	Joseph Maria Congora
5	Ygnacio Leonardo Maria	1761			Loreto, B.C.	28 Aug 1793	Maria Josefa Rubio
6	Juan Maria	1762			Loreto, B.C.	4 Nov 1783	Maria Matilde Amesquita
7							
8							
9							
10							

Juan Diego Verdugo was son of Blas Verdugo and Micaela de los Rios

Rogue Jacinto de Cota

Father: Andres de Cota b. c. 1700 El Puerto, Sanalea  
m 1722 Angela de Leon  
b 1705 El Puerto  
both died in Baja Calif.

Rogue Jacinto de Cota came to Alta Calif 1778 and was soldier of the guard at San Gabriel Mission. He was one of three soldiers who accompanied "Pabladores" from San Gabriel Mission to found El Pueblo de los Angeles 4 Sept. 1781. Elias de Cota chart #11 shows 15 ch born 1756-1784

Los Fondadores, Leon Hewland, 1951, shows also:

p. 45 Verdugo, Juan Maria

soldier who remained at Monterey in 1770. Brother of Mariano Verdugo Retired at Santa Barbara after 1785

Verdugo, Mariano de la Luz

soldier with Anza, b. 1740 at San Xavier, B. C.  
m. Nov 26, 1788 at Santa Barbara Maria Loreto Gregoria Espinosa, native of Los Alamos, Senora, widow of Jose Pedro Loreto Salazar. Mariano was alcalde of Los Angeles 1790-93-1802. The corporal of the guard at San Antonio May 15, 1772 was Mariano Verdugo and in 1773 he was listed at Carmel as Mariano de la Luz Verdugo.

Mariana de la Luz m (1) 30 May 1775 Maria Guadalupe Lago  
and m (2) 26 Nov 1788 at San Gabriel Maria Gregoria Espinosa.

Calif. Hist. Soc. Quarterly

VERDUGO vol 13, p 203 Annals of Los Angeles, J. Gregg Layne

Jose Maria Verdugo retired corporal

San Rafael Ranch granted to him 21 Oct 1784 by Gov. Fages about 4 leagues northeast of Pueblo

Mariano de la Luz Verdugo (old retired sergeant)

Rancho at Portezuela about 4 leagues north of Pueblo  
1790 Mariano Verdugo elected alcalde.

1. Mattias Requena - born 1836
2. Juan Requena - born 1839
3. Geronimo Requena - born 1842
4. Jose Requena - born 1845

See Biography of Manuel Requena in Bancroft's Register of Persons.

#### VERDUGO FAMILY (SEE ABOVE, PG. 43)

Miguel Verdugo was a native of Rancho San Miguel. He married Maria Gracia Garcia by 1836. She was born in 1821. Their children were:

1. Martina - 1834
2. Manuela - 1835
3. Augusto - 1838
4. Leonardo - 1840
5. Andres - 1843
6. Adelaida - 1845
7. Josefa - 1849

Miguel Verdugo was a younger brother of the wives of Jose Antonio Yorba II and Brigido Morillo I. Maria Gracia Garcia was a sister of Gabriel Garcia, 1803 - husband of Benedita Feliz. Other brothers were Francisco Garcia, and Mattias Garcia, a cobbler. By 1850 Maria Gracia was a widow, apparently living at San Juan Capistrano. Her husband had died in 1849, the same year as Jose Antonio Yorba II died. Miguel Verdugo was a mayordomo of Jose Antonio Yorba II at Santa Ana Abajo settlement on the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana. Josefa Verdugo and Catalina Verdugo were the wives respectively of Jose Antonio Yorba II - see Yorba family.

#### YBARRA FAMILY

Two brothers, born in San Diego, settled in Los Angeles in the late 1820's, Desiderio and Gil Ybarra. These two brothers of decidedly different temperaments, Gil, the older, was politically minded, became Alcalde and was active in almost every political movement until the American occupation, when he retired with his family to his rancho Rincon de la Brea in Brea Canyon where his old adobe still stands, owned by members of the Pelanconi family.

Severiano Ybarra, a son of Desiderio, married Maria Emiliana, daughter of Gaspar Valenzuela and granddaughter of the famed Claudio Lopez, long time mayordomo of San Gabriel Mission. A grandson of this marriage, Candelario Francisco Naud lived in Los Angeles as late as 1936.

Page Forty Five - Family Names

Isidro Ibarra - is the man that killed Jose Maria Avila in the Battle of 1831.

HUSBAND Juan Diego Verdugo  
 Born c 1715 Place Lavilla de Fuerte, Sinaloa  
 Married \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Died 23 Jan 1780 Place San Gabriel Mission, Cal.  
 Buried at inside San Gabriel Church Aff. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other wives Mission Church  
 FATHER \_\_\_\_\_  
 Born \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Married \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Died \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Buried at \_\_\_\_\_ Church aff. \_\_\_\_\_  
 MOTHER \_\_\_\_\_  
 Born \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Died \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Buried at \_\_\_\_\_ Church aff. \_\_\_\_\_

WIFE Maria Ignacia Concepcion Carrillo Baja Cal.  
 Born 1725 Place Royal Presidio, Loreto, /  
 Died 24 April 1798 Place San Gabriel Mission, Cal.  
 Buried at inside San Gabriel Church Aff. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other husbands Mission Church  
 FATHER Juan Carrillo  
 Born \_\_\_\_\_ Place Presidio de Loreto, B. C.  
 Married \_\_\_\_\_ Place " " " "  
 Died \_\_\_\_\_ Place " " " "  
 Buried at Lucia Church Aff. \_\_\_\_\_  
 MOTHER Efigenia Millar  
 Born \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Died \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Buried at \_\_\_\_\_ Church Aff. \_\_\_\_\_

Sheet submitted by:  
Lilian M. Fish  
2546 Murrell Rd.  
Santa Barbara, Calif. 93105  
 Date Oct. 4, 1968  
 AUTHORITIES:  
 (List volume and page)  
Bancroft, Calif. Pioneer  
Register 1542-1848 p.359  
at San Diego 1776, wife  
Maria Ign. de la Concepcion  
Carrillo, who in '50 was cl  
for the Felix rancho, grant  
ed in '43, iv, 634

Sta. Barbara Hist. Soc.  
pedigree charts, temple 12  
Dec. 1953; Elias J. Cota #11

Godparents at San Diego  
23 Oct 1776 of a son of  
Don Jose Francisco de Or-  
tega, Lt. Capt. of Presidio,  
& Dona Antonia Victoria  
Carrillo - named Juan de  
Capistrano

	CHILDREN	BORN		DIED		MARRIED	
		When	Where	When	Where	To whom	When Where (over)
1	Juana Maria (eldest ch)	1740	Presidio de Loreto, B. C.	13 May 1835	Pueblo de los Angeles, Cal.	1755 Roque Jacinto de Co	b. 1724 El Fuerte, Sinaloa
2	Maria de la Luz del Carrillo	1746	San Francisco B.C.	San Francisco B.C.	1775 Maria Guadalupe Hugo	1724 El Fuerte, Sinaloa	1778 Maria Loreta del Carrillo
3	Jose Maria	1751	Loreto, B.C.	12 Apr 1831	Loreto, B.C.	7 Nov 1779	Maria Encarnacion Lopez
4	Rosalba Maximiana	1757	" "	" "	" "	16 May 1776	Joseph Maria Gonzales
5	Ygnacio Leonardo Maria	1761	" "	" "	" "	28 Aug 1793	Maria Josefa Rubio
6	Juan Maria Verdugo	1762	" "	" "	" "	4 Nov 1783	Maria Matilde Ameguita
7							
8							
9							
10							

Roque Jacinto de Cota

Father: Andres de Cota b. c 1700 El Fuerte, Sinaloa  
m 1722 Angela de Leon  
d. 1705 El Fuerte  
born died Baja Calif.

Roque Jacinto de Cota came to Alta Calif. 1778 and was soldier of  
the guard of San Gabriel Mission. He was one of three soldiers  
who accompanied "Palladores" from San Gabriel Mission to found  
El Pueblo de Los Angeles 4 Sept 1781  
Alias de Cota chart #11 shows 15 ch born 1756-1784

Los Fundadores. Leon Rowland. 1951, shows also:

p. 45 Verdugo Juan Maria  
soldier who remained at Monterey in 1770. Brother of Mariano  
Verdugo Retired at Santa Barbara after 1785

Verdugo, Mariano de la Luz  
soldier with Anza, b. 1740 at San Xavier, L. C.,  
m Nov 26, 1788 at Santa Barbara Maria Loreto Gregoria Espinosa  
native of Los Alamos, Sonora, widow of Jose Pedro Loreto Salazar.  
Mariano was alcalde of Los Angeles 1790-93-1802. The corporal  
of the guard at San Antonio May 15, 1772 was Mariano Verdugo  
and in 1773 he was listed at Carmel as Mariano de la Luz Verdugo

m (1) 30 May 1775 Maria Guadalupe Lego  
Mariano de la Luz m.d. with Maria Gregoria Espinosa  
on 26 Nov 1788 at San Xavier, L. C.  
ch. Los Fundadores, p. 45  
b. 1746 at San Xavier, L. C.

March 10 - 1791

1. Militon Jose Verdugo, born the same day  
son of Mariano de la Luz Verdugo &  
Maria Gregoria Espinosa

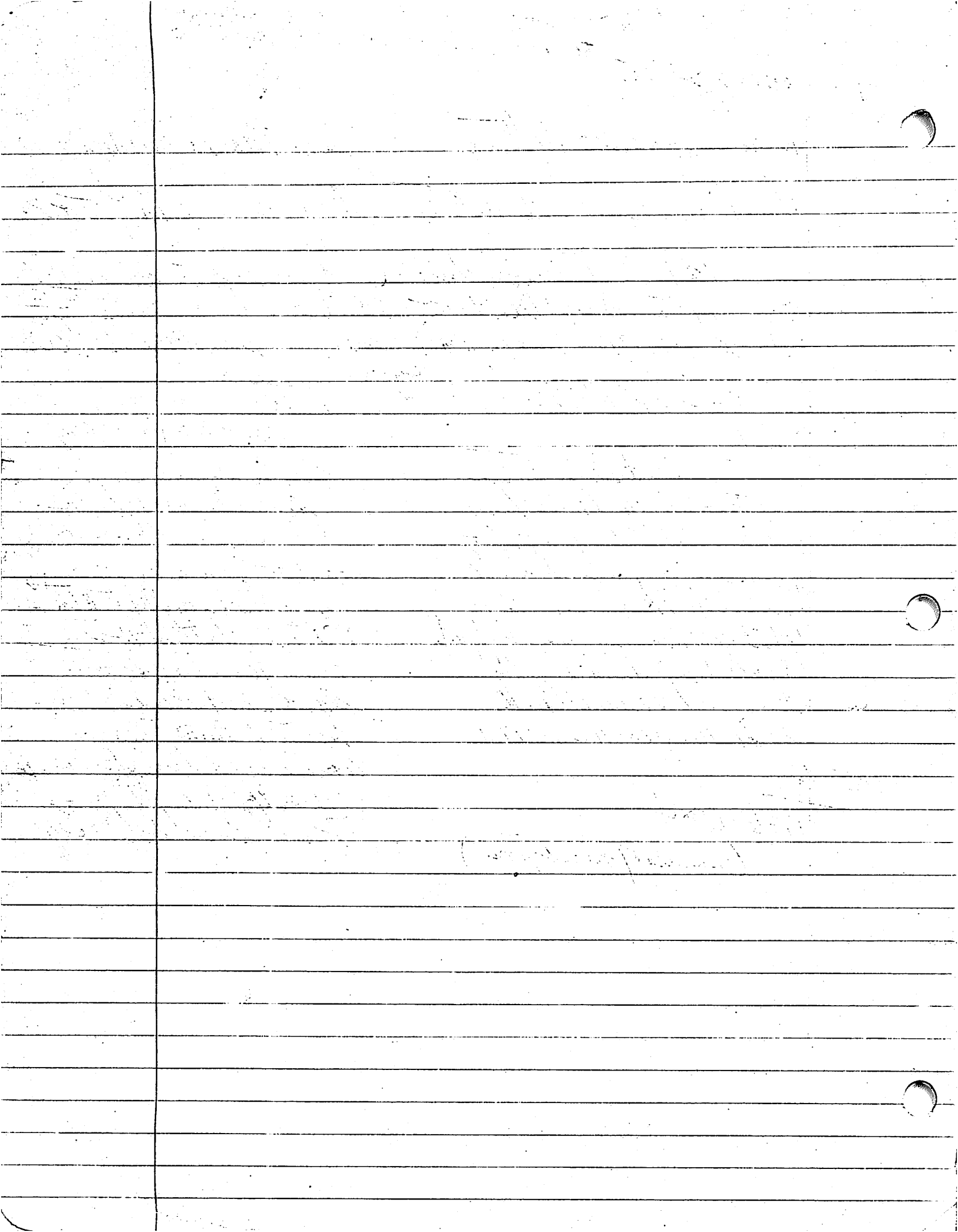
2. Maria del Rosario Verdugo,  
2 days old by May 8, 1793 # 2343 "  
sister of Militon Jose Verdugo

3. Marianna Verdugo, b.   
June 28, 1798 # 2899 Second Bk "  
mother dau of Mariano de la Luz Verdugo  
Maria Paula Rubio Guadalupe & dau  
of Mother Rubio & Paula Dominguez  
Juan Jose Dominguez, father

Appendix  
The Register  
p 393







Calif. Hist. Soc. Quarterly  
Verdugo -

130-203

Annals of Los Angeles J. Gregg Payne

131-195-233  
(Hecon)

José Maria Verdugo settled capital -

San Rafael Ranch 10-21-1784

by Don. Fages

c. 4 leagues NE of Pueblo

Mariano de la Cruz Verdugo - (old rd. 298)

Rancho at Portezuela

c. 4 leagues W of Pueblo

1790 Mariano Verdugo settled elsewhere

ONTIVEROS FAMILY

PATRICIO ONTIVEROS was a soldier in the Spanish Army in Alta California before 1800. He was listed as encargado de justicia at Los Nietos in 1825, part of Antonio Maria Nieto's domain at Rancho Santa Gertrudis.

Juan Pacifico Ontiveros, born 1796, a son of Patricio Ontiveros, married Martina Osuna, a native of Santa Barbara, who was born in 1806. Their children were:

1. Patricio Ontiveros - born 1829 - married Leonor Serrano, daughter of Leandro Serrano and Josefa Montalvo. - see Serrano family.
2. Maria Dolores Ontiveros - born 1834 - married Prudencio Yorba I.
3. Ramon Ontiveros - born 1835
4. Juan Ontiveros - born 1840 - married Maria de Los Angeles Serrano, daughter of Leandro Serrano and Josefa Montalvo - see Serrano family.
5. Florentino Ontiveros - born 1842
6. Rita Ontiveros - born 1844
7. Salvadora Ontiveros - born 1845
8. Jose Ontiveros - born 1846
9. Maria Petra Ontiveros - born 1831
10. Abram Ontiveros - born 1848
11. Maria Ontiveros - born 1828

In 1836 Rancho San Juan Cajon de Santa Ana was listed as Rancho San Juan Pacifico. Juan Pacifico Ontiveros is listed as a native of San Gabriel, and his wife, Martina Osuna, as a native of Santa Barbara. Patricio Ontiveros, Maria Dolores, Ramon, Maria and Maria Petra were all listed as being born at Rancho Santa Gertrudes. The Florentino Ontiveros adobe in Santa Barbara county still stands, as does the Juan Pacifico Ontiveros adobe at Santa Maria, later owned by G. Allan Hancock and family. The Florentino Ontiveros adobe is on the Rancho Tepusquet. Raymond Ontiveros Goodchild is still living in Santa Barbara county and is owner of the Juan Flores adobe in that county. The Juan Pedro Olivera adobe there is owned by Grace Ontiveros. Angelina Yorba, a daughter of Maria Dolores Ontiveros and Prudencio Yorba married Samuel Kraemer - see Kraemer family.

### FELIX FAMILY

JOSE VICENTE FELIX, was born in Real de los Alamos, Sonora, in 1741. He accompanied the Anza Expedition and was later Comisionado of Los Angeles. His wife, Manuela Pincuelar, was the woman who died in childbirth, the first night out from Tubac. Seven children were in the expedition:

1. Jose Francisco
2. Jose Doroteo
3. Jose de Jesus
4. Jose Antonio Capistrano
5. Maria Loreto
6. Maria Antonia
7. Maria Manuela

He was transferred to the San Diego Company before 1782 and Comisionado in the Pueblo de Los Angeles from 1785 to 1800. He became grantee of the Rancho Felix, and was its owner from 1802 until his death in 1816.

### ARGUELLO FAMILY

JOSE DARIO ARGUELLO, was the founder of the Arguello family in California. He was Comandante at San Francisco, Monterey, and Santa Barbara. Also, he was Acting Governor, 1814-1815. He was Governor of Lower California, 1815-1822. He died in Guadalajara in 1828. His wife was Ignacia Moraga, who died at Guadalajara in 1829. She was a niece of Jose Joaquin Moraga of San Francisco fame.

Concepcion Arguello, was a daughter. She fell in love with Nicolai Petrovich Rezanov, chamberlain of the Tsar, imperial inspector of the Russian American Company in Fort Ross, California. Rezanov came to San Francisco April 4, 1806. Don Jose gave consent to a marriage, even though Concepcion was just past sixteen, if Rezanov received the Tsar's consent. Rezanov had come to San Francisco for supplies. On his return to Russia he died at Krasnoyarsk, in central Siberia. Dona Concepcion waited his return, but no word came. She devoted her life to charity. After her parent's death she lived with the de la Guerra's in Santa Barbara. When the Dominicans founded the convent of St. Catherine at Benicia, Dona Concepcion entered there, and died in 1858 at the age of 67.

Luis Antonio Arguello, a son. He was born in San Francisco in 1784. He was a cadet at San Francisco in 1799 and was Alferez in 1800, lieutenant and commander in 1806. He was Captain from 1818, Governor ad interim from 1822 to 1825. He died in San Francisco in 1830. His first wife was Rafaela Sal, 1807-1814, and his second wife was Soledad Ortega of Santa Barbara. She died at Santa Clara in 1874. His children were:

1. Francisco - died soon after 1830
2. Concepcion - born in 1824
3. Josefa - born 1826
4. Jose Ramon
5. Luis

Gervasio Arguello, another son, was born at Santa Barbara in 1786 when Jose Dario was Comandante of that Presidio. In 1804 he entered the military service in the San Francisco Company. He was a cadet from 1807-1817, serving as habilitado (quartermaster) in 1808-1816. He married Encarnacion Bernal and went to Mexico City as Habilitado General. From 1817 he was with the San Diego Company, as Alferez until 1831 when he was promoted to lieutenant of the Monterey Company, and 1834 commissioned Captain. He retired to Jalisco, in Mexico, the date of his death there is unknown.

Santiago Arguello, another son, was born at Monterey in 1791. He entered the military service as a cadet in the San Francisco Company in 1805, but was transferred in 1806 to Santa Barbara. He was Lieutenant of the San Diego Company and comandante from 1825. He was alcalde of San Diego, and comisionado of San Juan Capistrano 1838-1840. He was prefect at Los Angeles and in 1841 his name was honored at San Juan Capistrano by its renaming as the Pueblo San Juan de Arguello. He was grantee of Rancho Tiajuana in 1829, the Rancho Trabuco in 1841, and in 1846 the ~~Rancho~~ ex-Mission San Diego. Santiago Arguello married Pilar Ortega, daughter of Francisco Ortega of Santa Barbara by whom he had 22 children - Those reaching adulthood were:

1. Francisco
2. Ignacio
3. Jose Antonio
4. Jose Ramon
5. Santiago E. Arguello - married Guadalupe Estudillo
6. Refugio Arguello - married Juan Bandini - see below
7. Teresa Arguello - married Jose Maria Bandini
8. Luisa Arguello - married Agustin Zamorano
9. Concepcion Arguello - married Agustin Olvera

Santiago Arguello died at Rancho Tiajuana on the frontier in 1862, and his widow passed on in 1878.

#### BANDINI FAMILY

Jose Bandini - was born in Andalucia, 1771, and came to Americas in 1793. He was a mariner residing at Lima, Peru where he married twice and had 7 children. In 1819 as master of the Spanish Reina de los Angeles he brought to California from San Blas a cargo of war supplies (resulting from the earlier piracy threat of Hippolyte Bouchard), and made another trip in 1821. In San Diego he was a contrabandista (smuggler) for a period, where he later built a house. His son Juan Bandini was the only one of his seven children to come to California.

Note: Henry Dalton, early supercargo, owner of Rancho Azusa, was the husband of a daughter of Agustin V. Zamorano.

Juan Bandini was born at Lima, Peru in 1800 and received his education there. Bandini entered public life in California in 1828, was a representative to Congress in Mexico in 1833, and secretary to the Hija and Padres colonization party of 1833-34. He was the grantee of the Rancho Tecate, administrator of the San Gabriel Mission, and grantee of Rancho Jurupa (Riverside County) in 1838, and the Rancho Rincon and Cajon de Muscupiabe in 1839. In 1845-46 he was secretary to Governor Pio Pico. He built the casa that still stands in old San Diego in 1850, in which he also kept a store. His first wife was Dolores Estudillo, daughter of Jose Maria Estudillo. Children by that marriage were:

1. Arcadia - who married Abel Stearns of Massachusetts and later Col. Robert S. Baker - Dona Arcadia was with her husband a prominent personage in 19th century California history - see Cleland: Cattle on a Thousand Hills.
2. Isidora - married Col. Cave <sup>Johnson</sup> Coutts
3. Josefa - married Pedro C. Carrillo  
(grandmother of motion picture actor Leo Carrillo)
4. Jose Maria - married Teresa Arguello
5. Juanito

Juan Bandini's second marriage was to Refugio, daughter of Santiago Arguello. Children by this marriage were:

1. Juan de la Cruz
2. Alfredo
3. Arturo
4. who married Charles R. Johnson
5. who married Dr. James B. Winston

Cave Johnson Coutts, was a native of Tennessee and graduate of West Point in 1843. After serving in the Mexican War he came to California from Coahuila with Graham's battalion as lieutenant of the 1st U.S. Dragoons. He subsequently went with his company to the frontier on boundary-survey service but in 1851 resigned his commission. He married Isidora Bandini and settled in San Diego where he served as county judge. In 1854 he moved to Rancho Guajome, a wedding gift of Abel Stearns and Arcadia Bandini de Stearns. There he became a wealthy cattle rancher. He died in 1874 when he was 54 years old. His widow and eight children survived.

## LUGO FAMILY - CARRILLO FAMILY - VALLEJO FAMILY

FRANCISCO SALVADOR de LUGO y ESPINOSA, born 1740, died May 16, 1805, at Santa Barbara, came to California soon after 1769, bringing his family from Sinaloa, Mexico. He was a resident of Los Angeles and Santa Barbara during his lifetime, dying at Santa Barbara in 1805. He founded the Lugo family of California. He, and his wife, Juana Rita Martinez y Vianazul, born 1745, died 1790, brought their four children from Sinaloa.

1. Salvador Lugo, killed as a child when thrown from a horse.
2. Jose Antonio Lugo, who was a soldier at Santa Barbara.
3. Tomasa Ignacia Lugo, born in Sinaloa in 1763, died May 27, 1816, at San Diego married Capt. Raimundo Carrillo.
4. Rosa Maria Lugo, who married Alferez Pablo Antonio Cota. She died in 1790.

Five of Francisco Lugo's children were born in California:

1. Jose Ignacio Lugo, a soldier
2. Antonio Maria Lugo, a soldier
3. Juan Lugo, a soldier
4. Maria Antonia Lugo, who married Ignacio Vallejo
5. Maria Ignacia Lugo, who married Jose Ruiz.

Jose Antonio Lugo was a Sergeant of the Santa Barbara company, and alferez in 1839-1846, involved in several revolts and in the affair of the Canon Perdido in 1848. He was known as El Chato.

Jose Ignacio Lugo was a soldier at San Juan Bautista before 1800, and later settled at Los Angeles. He was a mayordomo at San Fernando in 1817. In 1832 he was an invalido of the Santa Barbara company. His wife was Rafaela Romero. Their children were:

- a. Magdalena Lugo
- b. Luis Lugo

Antonio Maria Lugo was born at Mission San Antonio in 1775, and was a soldier until 1809, when he settled near Los Angeles. In 1810 he was grantee of Rancho San Antonio near the Pueblo de Los Angeles. He was alcalde at Los Angeles, and a juez de campo in 1833-1834. He was a member of the Ayuntamiento, taking some part in the north-south controversy. He was grantee of Rancho Chino in 1841. He died in 1860. His wife was Maria Dolores Ruiz. Their children were:



1. Vincente Lugo
2. Jose Maria Lugo
3. Merced Lugo  
married Stephen C. Foster, one of the first American pioneers to Los Angeles, and the first American mayor of Los Angeles
4. Jose del Carmen Lugo
5. Felipe Lugo, born about 1808, regidor of Los Angeles, 1832-1833, 1836-1837, 1844-1845 and in 1839 a lieutenant and partido elector. He was juez in 1840. After the American occupation he was justice of the peace and supervisor, residing in La Mesa. He was still living in 1878.

Tomasa Ignacia Lugo was the wife of Jose Raimundo Carrillo, born 1749, died 1809, who came to California as a soldier soon after 1769 and rose to rank of captain, dying apparently in Santa Barbara. He was the founder of the Carrillo family in California, considered to be in some respects the leading family of early California. The children of Tomasa and Jose Raimundo were:

1. Maria Antonio Carrillo, born Mar. 15, 1786, near Mission San Gabriel married Capt. Jose de la Guerra y Noriega of the Presidio of Santa Barbara, married May 16, 1804.
2. Anastasio Carrillo, born at Santa Barbara in 1788. He was a sergeant distinguido.
3. Domingo Antonio Ignacio Carrillo, was born at San Diego in 1791. He was a soldado distinguido in San Diego company from 1807, and a cadet in 1809. He was a prosecutor in a case in 1811. He left the service for a period but became a member of the Santa Barbara company and in 1821 was transferred as a cadet to San Diego. He was noted as a revenue collector and habilitado at San Diego and promoted to alferes in 1827. He was transferred to the Santa Barbara presidio in 1830 when he was an elector, acting commandant, and supporter of Gov. Victoria. He was promoted to lieutenant, administrator of the Mission La Purissima, and grantee of the Rancho Las Virgenes. He was married in 1810 to Concepcion Pico, sister of Governor Pio Pico. Their children were:
  - a. Joaquin Carrillo - see below
  - b. Jose Antonio Carrillo
  - c. Francisco Carrillo
  - d. Alejandro Carrillo
  - e. Felipe Carrillo
  - f. Maria Carrillo, wife of Jose Maria Covarrubias
  - g. Angela Carrillo, wife of Ignacio del Valle
  - h. Antonia Carrillo

Dona Concepcion Pico de Carrillo in 1878 gave H.H. Bancroft a collection of documents of the family including the original treat of Cahuenga (which ended California's participation in the Mexican War in 1847).

4. Jose Antonio Ezequiel Carrillo, was born at San Francisco in 1796. He was a teacher in San Diego in 1813 and later. He had a house lot at Los Angeles in 1821, a member of the ~~ex~~ diputacion 1822-24, and governor's secretary in 1826, alcalde of Los Angeles 1827-1828, elector 1829-1830, but defeated for Congress. He fought against Gov. Victoria, supported Pico over Echeandia, alcalde in Los Angeles in 1836-37, after 1837 was strong in efforts to make his brother, Carlos, governor. He won General Mariano Vallejo to his cause. He was, with his brother, grantee of Santa Rosa Island, Capt of Los Angeles defensores, joining the revolutionists in 1845. He was representative of General Castro in the south. He was 2d in command at the time of the Flores Revolt to defeat Lt. Mervine and the Battle of Dominguez Field. He was a Mexican commissioner, signing the Treaty of Cahuenga Jan. 13, 1847. He was a member of the California constitution convention. He died at Santa Barbara in 1862. His first wife was Estefana Pico. His second was Jacinto Pico. Both were sisters of Don Pio Pico.

5. Carlos Antonio de Jesus Carrillo, was born at Santa Barbara in 1783. He was a soldier in the Monterey company in 1797, and a soldado distinguido from 1799, and was named as a clerk in a murder trial in 1806. He was sergeant of the Santa Barbara company from 1811 to about 1825, taking an active part in the defenses against Hippolito Bouchard in 1818 and the Indian rebellion at La Purissima in 1824. Resigning from the army he was partido elector in 1827, and a member of the diputacion in 1828. He was elected to the Mexican Congress 1830-32. He worked on behalf of the missions taking inspiration from Capt. de la Guerra. One of his speeches, the Exposcion sobre el Fondo Piadoso (the essay about the Pious Fund) was the first production of a native Californian printed in book form.

He was grantee of Rancho Sespe in 1833 and was member of the diputacion 1834-35 and was comisionado for the secularization of Mission San Buenaventura in 1836. He was a supporter of Alvarado's revolutionary government in 1836, and not a leader of the southern opposition. He was made governor of California in 1836 and made Los Angeles his capital, and strove ineffectually to assume the governorship in 1837-38, which Alvarado refused to surrender.

In 1843 he was member of the junta, and in 1845 grantee of Rancho Santa Rosa Island. He was a member of the Santa Barbara Ayuntamiento in 1849, and died in 1852 at the age of 69. He had a most imposing appearance and bearing as did all the Carrillos. His wife was Josefa Castro, who died in 1853. Their children were:

1. Jose Carrillo - see below
2. Pedro C. Carrillo - see below
3. Jose Jesus Carrillo
4. Josefa Carrillo, wife of William G. Dana - see below
5. Encarnacion Carrillo, wife of Thomas Robbins - see below
6. Francisca Carrillo, wife of A. B. Thompson - see below
7. Manuela Carrillo, wife of John C. Jones - see below  
Maria
8. /Antonia Carrillo, wife of Lewis Burton - see below

Joaquin Carrillo, son of Domingo Carrillo, was a cadet of the Santa Barbara company in 1828. He was mayordomo and later administrator of the Mission la Purissima. He was grantee of Rancho Lompoc, 1837, juez at Santa Barbara, 1840-42, in 1845 lessee of Mission Santa Inez, and grantee of Mision Vieja de Purisima and Rancho San Carlos de Jonata. He was a county judge and district judge for a dozen years from 1852 on. He died in 1868. His daughter, Ramona, was grantee of Rancho San Luis Obispo in 1841.

Jose Carrillo, son of Carlos Carrillo, was a master of a California schooner, 1829, and grantee of Rancho Las Pozas in 1834. He was acting commandante at Santa Barbara 1845-46. He was still living in 1850. His first wife was Catarina Ortega, by which he had four children before 1837, and his second wife was Dolores Dominguez.

Luis Carrillo, son of Anastacio, married Refugia Ortega. He was a 2d alcalde at Santa Barbara, 1847, and died before the American occupation.

Pedro C. Carrillo, son of Carlos Antonio, educated at Honolulu and Boston, arrested by Castro at Santa Barbara in 1838. He was grantee of Rancho Alamos y Agua Caliente and Rancho Camulos in 1843 and San Diego Island in 1846. He favored the Americans from the first and was made collector at San Pedro, San Diego and finally at Santa Barbara, alcalde of Santa Barbara, 1848. He was town surveyor of Santa Barbara, and later justice of the peace at Los Angeles, where he resided in 1885. His wife was Josefa Bandini. They had several sons and daughters. They were the grandparents of motion picture actor Leo Carrillo.

Raimundo Carrillo, son of Anastacio, was clerk at Santa Barbara mission in 1835, and administrator, 1836-38. He was secretary of juez, 1841, and grantee of Rancho San Miguel in 1841. In 1843 he was juez at Santa Barbara and grantee of Rancho Nojomi, captain of the defensores, 1849. He was alcalde at Santa Barbara in 1849. His wife was Dolores Ortega. They had several children.

Anastacio Carrillo, son of Raimundo and Tomasa Ignacia Lugo, was a sergeant of the Santa Barbara Company from 1811 to 1825, taking an active part in the defensive measures against the pirate Hippolito Bouchard in 1818 and the rebel Indians of 1824 at La Purissima Mission. He was comisionado in charge of the Pueblo of Los Angeles 1818-1825. He was member of the diputacion 1827-28, habilitado, 1827, 1829-1834, alferes of the company. His wife was Concepcion Garcia. Their children were:

1. Micaela Carrillo
2. Manuela Carrolo - married Joaquin Carrillo, son of Domingo, Carrillo, above.
3. Soledad Carrillo
4. Francisco Carrillo
5. Luis Carrillo - see above.
6. Guillermo Carrillo
7. Raimundo Carrillo - see below.

He was comisionado to secularize Santa Barbara Mission in 1834. In 1836 he retired from the army on full pay. In 1837 he was comisionado to treat with Alvarado, and a mayordomo at San Fernando and was grantee of Point Concepcion. He was grantee of Rancho Cieneguita in 1845. He was still living at Santa Barbara in 1850.

William Goodwin Dana, native of Boston, and master of the Waverly 1826-1828. He fell in love with Josefa Carrillo. He had to wait baptism and naturalization before they could marry. In 1828 at the age of 16, she married Dana. They had 21 children. In 1836 he was alcalde at Santa Barbara. In 1837 he was grantee of the Rancho Nipomo in San Luis Obispo County on which he lived from about 1839. He was County Treasurer of Santa Barbara in 1851. of his children, eight died in infancy. Those that survived were:

1. Mrs. Pollard, died 1878
2. Charles C. Dana
3. William C. Dana, at Los Berros
4. John F. Dana

5. Henry C. Dana
6. Frank Dana
7. Edward G. Dana
8. Fred A. Dana
9. Adelina E. Dana
10. David A. Dana
11. Eliseo C. Dana
12. Samuel A. Dana

Thomas M. Robbins, native of Massachusetts, was mate on the Rover, 1823-25, mate of the Waverly, 1826-1828. About 1830 he settled at Santa Barbara where he opened a store, commanded the Santa Barbara schooner. In 1834 he married Encarnacion Carrillo. In 1837-39 Capt. Robbins ~~was~~ commanded the government schooner California in the service of Alvarado and Vallejo. In 1846 he was grantee of La Calera Rancho and Santa Catalina Island. He died in 1857 and his widow died in 1876.

Alpheus B. Thompson, born 1795, native of Maine and supercargo on the Washington, 1825-1830, supercargo of the Convoy, 1831, supercargo of the Lorient, 1833-35. He was arrested for smuggling in 1833 and in 1835 for carrying prisoners to Mexico. In 1834 he married Francisca Carrillo. They had three children. In 1836-37 he was supercargo of the Bolivar. In 1838 he had a hide house in the Clark's Point Region of San Francisco, master of the Union, 1840. He died in Los Angeles, 1869, at the age of 74. His wife died in 1841. There were two daughters and 4 sons that survived.

John Coffin Jones, Jr., was a native of Boston and long time merchant at Honolulu, where he also was U.S. Consul. He was master or supercargo of his own vessels, the Volunteer, Louisa, Harriet Blanchard, Avon, Bolivar, Griffon, Rasselas. He settled in Santa Barbara in 1841. He sailed for Boston in 1846 with his family where he died a few years later. His widow re-married. He was a claimant for Santa Barbara Island with his brother in law, A. B. Thompson.

Lewis T. Burton, native of Tennessee, came to California via New Mexico with the Wolfskill party. He settled at Santa Barbara, engaged in the sea otter trade. In 1839 he married Maria Antonia Carrillo. He was naturalized in 1842. He became a wealthy merchant and ranchero. He was claimant for the Jesus Maria and Chamizal ranchos and died at Santa Barbara in 1879. A second wife was the daughter of Jose Antonio Carrillo.

Pablo Antonio Cota, was born in 1744. He married Rosa Maria Lugo, daughter of Francisco Lugo. He was a soldier, 1769-1774, corporal at Mission San Antonio, 1778-1779, sergeant in the company at Mission San Buenaventura, 1782-1787, alferez from 1788, and died at Santa Barbara in 1800 at the age of 56. Their children were:

1. Manuel Antonio Cota, born 1779
2. Maria de Los Angeles Cota, wife of Joaquin de la Torre.

#### VALLEJO FAMILY

July 29, 1748

Ignacio Vicente Ferrer Vallejo, born ~~1747~~ July 29, 1748, was the husband of Maria Antonia Lugo, daughter of Francisco Lugo. He was a native of Jalisco, Mexico, a member of a prominent family of that region. At 25 years of age, in 1773, he enlisted at Copostela under Capt Rivera for California service, arriving in San Diego in 1774 with Lt. Francisco Ortega. He was often in trouble; but displayed bravery at Indian uprisings at San Diego in 1775. He left service to become an employee at San Luis Obispo. From 1781 he was employed at San Carlos, having great skill in improving agriculture and irrigation. He was appointed comisionado in 1785, re-enlisted in 1787 for 10 years in the Monterey Company, was corporal of the escolta at Soledad Mission 1793-1795, returning to San Jose, 1797-1799. In 1799 he was made comisionado at Branciforte, holding that post for several years. He became sergeant distinguido in 1806. Engaged in several Indian campaigns. Received grant to Rancho Bolsa de San Cayetano. He died at Monterey in 1831 at the age of 83. He was 5'5½" tall. He married Maria Antonia Lugo in 1790, she died in 1853. They had thirteen children; 5 sons and 8 daughters. They were:

1. Maria Magdalena Vallejo, born 1803
2. Maria Isdora Vallejo, born 1791  
married Mariano Soberanes, who died before 1831
3. Maria Prudenciana Vallejo, born May 20, 1805, married Jose Amesti, died after 1877.
4. Maria Encarnacion Vallejo, born Mar. 25, 1809,  
married Juan Bautista Roger Cooper, who was living in 1885.
5. Maria Rosalia Vallejo, born 1811, married Jacob P. Leese
6. Maria Josefa Vallejo,  
m - 1st - Jose Francisco Alvarado - parents of Gov. Juan Bautista Alvarado  
m - 2nd - Jose Raimundo Estrada
7. Estrada Vallejo
8. Madariaga Vallejo
9. Juan Bautista Vallejo, born 1817 married:
9. Maria de Jesus (Vallejo,) born 1815 -

Ignacio Vallejo's birthplace was La Hacienda de los Santos de las Canadas in the bishopric of Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. He was the son of Geronimo Vallejo and Antonia Gomez, his wife. He was married Feb. 18, 1791 to Maria Antonia Isabel de Lugo - he had attended his wife's birth years earlier.

10. Jose de Jesus Vallejo, born 1797  
married Soledad Sanchez
11. Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, born July 7, 1808  
married Francisca Benicia Carrillo, daughter of Joaquin Carrillo  
of San Diego.
12. Salvador Vallejo, born 1813  
married Maria de la Luz Carrillo
- 13.

Mariano Soberanes, born 1796, was a soldier of the San Francisco Company, 1819-1821; in 1823 he was an alcalde of Monterey, sindaco in 1827, alcalde, 1829-1830. In 1835 he was administrator of Mission San Antonio. In 1836 he was living at Alisal, age 40. His wife was a daughter of Ignacio Vallejo. Their children were:

1. Mariano Soberanes, born 1819
2. Juan Soberanes, born 1821
3. Ezequiel Soberanes, born 1823
4. Tomas Soberanes, born 1825
5. Guadalupe Soberanes, born 1828
6. Victor Soberanes, born 1829
7. Ignacio Soberanes, born 1831

In 1842 Mariano Soberanes was grantee of the Rancho Los Ojitos. In 1845 he was juez at San Miguel Mission. In 1846 he was arrested with his sons, and his property at Los Ojitos was destroyed by Capt John C. Fremont. He was claimant for Rancho Los Ojitos which was still owned by his sons in 1885. He was active at Natividad against the Americans.

Mariano Soberanes, his son, was the grantee of Rancho San Bernardo in San Diego County in 1841. His son was Clodomiro Soberanes.

Ezequiel Soberanes was a volunteer officer under Castro at the taking of Los Angeles in 1845.

Tomas Soberanes was clerk in the Monterey Custom House in 1844. He went to Mexico with Flores in 1847.

1. Carmen Amesti, born 1825
2. Epitacia Amesti, born 1826
3. Celedonia Amesti, born 1829

The children of John Bautista Roger Cooper and his wife, Encarnacion Vallejo were:

1. Ana Maria Guadalupe Cooper, born 1829, wife of Herman Wohler.
2. Juan Bautista Guillermo Cooper, born 1831
3. Henry B. Cooper
4. Francisco G. Cooper
5. Amelia Cooper (Mrs. Molera)
6. George Howard Cooper
7. William Roger Cooper, who died in 1873.



Jacob Primer Leese, a native of Ohio, born in 1809, was engaged in the Santa Fe trade from 1830. He came late in 1833 from New Mexico to settle in California. In 1836 he came to Monterey with Governor Chico, obtained a lot at San Francisco and on it built the first sold structure in town before July 4, 1836. In 1837 he erected a larger store on the beach, and married Rosalia Vallejo, against her brother General Mariano Vallejo's wishes. He had a lighter, the Isabella, running on the bay and rivers. In 1841 he was grantee of the Rancho Canada de Guadalupe, Visitacion, y Rodeo Vaejo and Rancho Huachica. He moved his residence to Sonoma where he was alcalde in 1844. He was imprisoned with Vallejo during the Bear Flag Revolt. He went with his brother-in-law Cooper on the Eveline to China in 1849. In 1863 he departed California for the east. Their children were:

1. Rosalia Leese, first child born at Yerba Buena in 1838 - died in infancy
2. ~~Emk~~ Rosalia Leese
3. Jacob Leese, born 1839, resided at Salinas in 1885, where he was county clerk and a deputy sheriff - he married an Estrada.
4. Daughter - who married a son of Jose Abrego.

Jose Francisco Alvarado was a sergeant in the Monterey Company. He died in 1809. He was a son of Juan Bautista Alvarado - see page 41, supra, and the father of Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado.

Juan Bautista Alvarado was born at Monterey Feb. 14, 1809. He was a central figure in California history during the 1830's. His official life began in 1827 at the age of 22. From 1827 to 1834 he was secretary of the diputacion (territorial assembly), named comisionado in 1831 of San Luis Obispo. 1834-1836 he was a vista, or appraiser, in the Monterey Custom House. He was elected to the diputacion 1835-1836, and president of that body in 1836. He led the revolt against Governor Gutierrez and was revolutionary governor of California, 1836-1837, and regular governor until 1839, 1839 to 1842. He was colonel of the defensores de la patria and was leading spirit in the revolution of 1844-45 that made Pio Pico governor. Pico made him administrator of the Monterey custom house. He was elected to Congress in 1845 but did not go to Mexico. He was grantee of several ranchos, including the Mariposa. His wife was Martina Castro, daughter of Francisco Castro, whom he married in 1839. He lived comfortably until his death on July 13, 1882. His wife died in 1875. He was governor at the time of secularization of the missions.

Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo was probably the most prominent citizen in California for the period 1800 to 1850. He was born at Monterey in 1808 and educated there. He entered the military in 1823 as a cadet of the Monterey company, and in 1827 was promoted to alferes of the San Francisco company, though remaining at Monterey until 1830 as habilitado. In 1829 he was a prisoner during the Solis revolt. From 1830 he served at San Francisco and was commandante in 1831. In 1833 he was sent to the northern frontier to select a presidio site and to inspect the Russian installation at Fort Ross. In 1834 he was grantee of the Rancho Petaluma. In 1835 he was the founder of Sonoma, being made director of colonization. He gave the site where the Benicia arsenal was founded, it being named after his wife. He was a prisoner at Sutter's Fort during the Bear Flag Revolt. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850 and a member of the first state senate. He pushed to make Benicia the permanent capital of California. He continued to reside at Sonoma in 1885. His wife was Francisca Benicia Carrillo, daughter of Joaquin Carrillo of San Diego, who was alive in 1885. He had 13 children, *ten survived.*

1. Platon Vallejo, was a well known physician at Vallejo

*see over*  
 2. daughter, married *late Frisbie, brother of John B. Frisbie,* John B. Frisbie, Capt. Co. H, New York Volunteers, born in 1823, a lawyer, politician and military officer. Candidate for Lt. Governor in 1849. He was a prominent business man of the town of Vallejo. In 1860 he sent first cargo of wheat to Europe. He was in the legislature in 1867. He was impoverished by 1880 and moved to Mexico.

Salvador Vallejo was born in 1814. His early years was spent as a rancho. He went to Sonoma where he was captain of the militia, Capt of defensores from 1844. He was grantee of Rancho Napa in 1838, of Salvador's Rancho in 1839, and of Lupyomi in 1844. In 1846 he was a prisoner of the Bear Flag Revolt. He died at Sonoma in 1876. His wife was Maria de la Luz Carrillo.

#### LUGO FAMILY (Continued)

Jose Ruiz, husband of Maria Ignacia Lugo, was a soldier at Santa Barbara in 1832. Their children were:

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Deogracia Ruiz | 4. Hilarion Ruiz |
| 2. Geronimon Ruiz | 5. Gabriel Ruiz  |
| 3. Baltazar Ruiz  |                  |

In 1845 ~~Rxx~~ Jose Ruiz was a ranchoero.

Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo was probably the most prominent citizen in California for the period 1800 to 1850. He was born at Monterey in 1808 and educated there. He entered the military in 1823 as a cadet of the Monterey company, and in 1827 was promoted to alferez of the San Francisco company, though remaining at Monterey until 1830 as habilitado. In 1829 he was ~~remaining at Monterey~~ a prisoner during the Solis Revolt. From 1830 he served at San Francisco and was comandante in 1831. In 1833 he was sent to the northern frontier to select a presidio site to inspect the Russian installation at Fort Ross. In 1834 he was grantee of the Rancho Petaluma. In 1835 he was the founder of Sonoma, being made director of colonization. He gave the site where the Benicia arsenal was founded, it being named after his wife. He was a prisoner at Sutter's Fort during the Bear Flag Revolt. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850 and a member of the first state Senate. He pushed to make Benicia the permanent capital of California. He continued to reside at Sonoma in 1885. His wife was Francisca Benicia Carrillo, daughter of Joaquin Carrillo of San Diego, who was alive in 1885. He had 16 children, of which ten survived.

1. Platon Vallejo, was a well known physician at Vallejo
2. daughter  
Married Levi Frisbie, ~~was~~ brother of Capt John B. Frisbie, Co. H,  
New York Volunteers
3. daughter  
Married Arpad Harasthy
4. daughter  
Married Don Richardo de Emparon
5. Daughter  
Married James H. Cutter

Salvador Vallejo was born in 1814. He spent his early years as a ranchero. He went to Sonoma where he was captain of the militia. Capt of defensores from 1844. He was grantee of Rancho Napa in 1838, of Salvador's Rancho in 1839, and of Lupyomi in 1844. In 1846 he was a prisoner of the Bear Flag Revolt. He died at Sonoma in 1876. His wife was Maria de la Luz Carrillo.

#### LUGO FAMILY (Continued)

Jose Ruiz, husband of Maria Ignacia Lugo, was a soldier at Santa Barbara in 1832. Their children were:

- |                   |                                |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Deogracia Ruiz | 2. Geronimo Ruiz               |
| 3. Hilarion Ruiz  | <del>was</del> 4. Gabriel Ruiz |
| 6. Baltazar Ruiz  |                                |

In 1845 Jose Ruiz was a ranchero.

MXXIXM

Vincente Lugo was one of the grantees of the San Bernardino Rancho in 1842. He was a justice at San Gabriel in 1850, and a supervisor at Los Angeles, 1862-1863. His home stood until recent years east of the Plaza of Los Angeles. It later became the first home of St. Vicent's College, later re-named Loyola University. The site of this adobe is a traffic park today adjacent to the Los Angeles Union Station.

Stephen Clark Foster, born in 1820 in Maine, graduate of Yale University in 1840, teacher and medical student in Virginia, Alabama, and Louisiana; physician in Missouri, trader in New Mexico and Sonora, came to California as an interpreter with the Mormon Battalion. He was alcalde in Los Angeles, 1848-49, a member of the Constitutional Convention at Monterey in 1849, member of the Los Angeles Council, 1851, 1858, mayor, 1854, 1856. He was living in Los Angeles in 1885.

Jose del Carmen Lugo was born at Los Angeles in 1813. He was regidor at Los Angeles in 1838-39, and grantee of the Rancho San Bernardino in 1842, juez del campo, 1844, prominent in the Chino fight at the Isaac Williams ranch, alcalde of Los Angeles in 1849. About 1851 he sold his rancho to the Mormons and from that time on he lived in Los Angeles. Note under Yorba biography he married one of the Yorba granddaughters, and was the alcalde that made the attempted 1849 partition of the great Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, making a riding survey down the Santa Ana River that year.

FORBES FAMILY

James Alexander Forbes

He married Ana Maria Galindo, July, 1834, a daughter of Juan C. Galindo. He had several children, and was grantee of the Portrero de Santa Clara, 1844. Forbes died in Oakland in 1881, having been born in Scotland in 1804. He was agent for the Hudson Bay Company in San Francisco from 1846 on for several years. Later he was British Consul to Monterey during the Mexican War. Ana Maria Galindo de Forbes, sister of Encarnacion Galindo, were both daughters of Nicolas Galindo, an early resident of Yerba Buena. - See Galindo family. Encarnacion Galindo was the wife of Vicente Peralta, a member of the Peraltas of Rancho San Antonio, which forms a major part of Alameda County and the cities of Alameda and Oakland of today - see Peralta family. The children of James Alexander Forbes and Ana Maria Galindo de Forbes were:

1. Carlos Henry Forbes, *born 1835, Santa Clara*  
M - Luisa Olvera, daughter of Judge Agustin Olvera, Los Angeles.  
Carlos Henry Forbes came to Los Angeles to serve as office manager and bookkeeper of the wealthy Don Abel Stearns. Upon Stearns death in 1871 he handled the matters dealing with the probate of Stearns estate for Dona Arcadia Bandini de Stearns, the widow. While in Los Angeles he met and married Luisa Olvera, daughter of Judge Agustin Olvera - see Olvera family.
2. Martha Forbes - deceased in infancy
3. James Alexander Forbes, *born Mar 17, 1838, at Santa Clara*  
M - *Carmen Vasquez, died 1916*
4. Michael Forbes  
M -
5. Frederick Forbes  
M -
6. James Alonzo Forbes, *former judge of Monterey County.*  
M -
7. Luis Felipe Forbes  
M -
8. Maria Clara Forbes  
M -
9. Juan Telesforo Forbes  
M -
10. Margaret Forbes  
M -

Page Sixty three - A. Forbes family - Cont.

11. Francis H. Forbes  
M -

12. Alfred O. Forbes  
M -

James Alexander Forbes was educated at Santa Clara College, was state translator of the laws, and keeper of the archives in the United States Surveyor General's office, San Francisco, for a number of years.

Carlos Henry Forbes came to Los Angeles in 1857. He became Stearns business manager in 1866. He married Luisa Olvera in 1864. Luisa Olvera was a graduate of the Sisters of Charity School in Los Angeles. *they had 12 children.*

in Los Angeles. Forbes settled Don Abel Stearns estate after his death in 1871. Forbes died in May 1894. He had twelve children:

1. Martha Forbes  
M -
2. Charles Henry Forbes, Jr.  
M -
3. Michael Forbes  
M -
4. Frederick Forbes  
M -  
(Alexander)
5. James Alonzo Forbes  
M -
6. Luis Felipe Forbes  
M -
7. Maria Clara Forbes  
M - Marks Mendelsohn of Mendelsohn's Mission Inn, San Juan Capistrano, California
8. Juan Telesforo Forbes  
M -
9. Margaret Forbes  
M -
10. Francis H. Forbes  
M -
11. Alfred O. Forbes  
M -
12. William Forbes, born May 3, 1876  
M - Rosa Villegas Beltran, widow of August Beltran  
Moved to San Juan Capistrano in 1915 to manage Mendelsohn's Mission Inn in San Juan Capistrano.

James Alonzo (or Alexander) Forbes, above, was educated at Santa Clara College, was state translator of the laws, and keeper of the archives ~~xx~~ in the U.S. Surveyor General's office.

Ana Galindo de Forbes sister, Encarnacion Galindo, was the wife of Vincente Peralta. Forbes Sr. was at San Francisco with the Hudson Bay Company after the death of Rae. William Glen Rae, a native of Orkney Islands, came to Yerba Buena in 1841 to take charge of the Hudson Bay Trading post. In 1845 he committed suicide and was succeeded by Forbes.

DE HARO FAMILY

Francisco De Haro, was from Mexico, came to California in 1819, sub lieutenant in the San Blas infantry company. He accompanied Luis Arguello on his trip north. In 1835 and 1838 he was alcalde at San Francisco. His wife was a daughter of Jose Sanchez. Their children were:

1. Francisco de Haro - a twin - born 1827 - *murdered by Fremont's men*  
M -
2. Ramon de Haro - a twin, born 1827 - *murdered by Fremont's men*  
M -
3. Rosalia De Haro, born 1828  
M - 1st - A. A. Andrews  
M - 2nd - Charles Brown
4. Natividad De Haro, born 1829  
M -
5. Prudencio De Haro, born 1831  
M -
6. Carlotta De Haro, born 1833  
M -
7. Delores De Haro, born 1836  
M -
8. Jesus Felipe De Haro, born 1840  
M -
9. Alonzo De Haro  
M -
10. Josefa De Haro, born 1825, married 1841  
M - Francisco Guerrero y Palomares  
He was with the Hajar and Padres Mart, and was  
murdered at Mission San Francisco



BOJORQUES FAMILY.

Jose Ramon Bojorques, a member of the Anza expedition, was born in the city of Sinaloa in 1737. He brought with him his wife, Francisca Romero and their three children:

1. Maria Antonia Bojorques, born 1761  
M - Jose Tiburcio Vasquez, born 1756
2. Maria Micaela Bojorques, born 1763  
M - Jose Anastacio Higuera
3. Maria Gertrudis Bojorques, born 1764  
M -

4. Jose Ramon Bojorques was a corporal of the Santa Clara escolta 1776-1777. He was invalido at San Jose 1790-1821. His wife died in 1822.

Maria Antonia (Bojorques)Vasquez  
Jose Tiburcio Vasquez

1. Felipe Vasquez  
M -
2. Maria Vasquez  
M -
3. Hermenegildo Vasquez  
M -
4. Rosalia Vasquez  
M -
5. Faustino Vasquez  
M -
6. Felix Fasquez  
M -
7. Tiburcio Vasquez, born 1793  
M - Alvira Hernandez

He was a soldier of the San Francisco Company, 1819-1825, in 1839 a regidor at San Francisco and grantee of Rancho Corral de Tierra, administrator of and mayordomo of San Francisco mission - named in Padron of 1842.

Tiburcio Vasquez  
Alvira (Hernandez) Vasquez

1. Juan Jose Vasquez, born 1825  
M -
2. Barbara Vasquez, born 1827  
M -
3. Josefa Vasquez, born 1829  
M -
4. Seresca Vasquez, born ~~XXXX~~ 1831  
M -
5. Jose Maria Vasquez, born 1832  
M -
6. Purificacion Vasquez, born 1833  
M -
7. Luciano Vasquez, born 1834  
M -
8. Francisco Vasquez, born 1836  
M -
9. Francisca Vasquez, born 1838  
M -
10. Pablo Vasquez, born 1840  
M -

Jose Tiburcio Vasquez was ~~909~~ the son of Juan Atanasio Vasquez, who was born in Agualulco, Sonora, in 1735. He brought his wife, Maria Gertrudis Castillo and three children:

1. Jose Tiburcio Vasquez  
M - Maria Antonia Bojorques
2. Jose Antonio Vasquez  
M -
3. Pedro Jose Vasquez  
M -

This family received Ranchos Corral de Tierra; Chamisal; Soulajule.

TAPIA FAMILY

Felipe Santiago Tapia, born in Culiacan in ~~17~~ 1745. He brought his wife and children with the Anza expedition. His wife was Juana Maria Filomena Hernandez, or Juana Maria Cardenas. Their children were:

1. Jose Bartolome Tapia  
M - Maria Lobo
2. Juan Jose Tapia  
M -
3. Jose Cristoval Tapia  
M -
4. Jose Francisco Tapia  
M -
5. Jose Victor Tapia  
M -
6. Maria Rosa Tapia, born 1761  
M -
7. Maria Antonia Tapia, born 1763  
M -
8. Maria Manuela Tapia, born 1766  
M -
9. Maria Ysidora Tapia, born 1772  
M -

Jose Bartolome Tapia was a settler at San Luis Obispo, and grantee of Rancho Topanga in 1804. His son Tiburcio Tapia was grantee of the Rancho Cucamonga. He occupied the Tapia adobe on Olvera street, later occupied by Judge Agustin Olvera and his family. Jose Bartolome was mayordomo at San Luis Obispo in 1789.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Tiburcio Tapia was born at San Luis Obispo in 1789. He was a soldier and corporal of the Santa Barbara company, being commander of the Purisima guard in 1824 at the time of the revolt there. He was a member of the diputacion, 1827, 1833, alcalde of Los Angeles, 1830-31, sindico 1833, and encargado de Indios in 1835. He was still living at Los Angeles 1848, at the age of 60. A tradition says he buried his treasure on Fremont's approach in 1846, and as having died without revealing its exact location.

BERNAL FAMILY

Juan Francisco Bernal was born at Rancho del Tule, in the district of Sinaloa, in 1737. He brought his wife, Maria Josefa de Soto, sister of Ignacio Soto, and their seven children with the Anza expedition.

1. James Francisco Bernal, born 1763  
M -
2. Juan Francisco Bernal, born 1764  
M -
3. Jose Dionisio Bernal, born 1766  
M -
4. Jose Apolonario Bernal, born 1767  
M -
5. Ana Maria Bernal, born 1771  
M - Gabriel Moraga, 1784 - see Moraga family
6. Maria Teresa de Jesus Bernal, born 1773  
M -
7. Tomas Januario Bernal  
M -

Jose Joaquin Bernal was a soldier of San Francisco Presidio at Santa Cruz in 1795. He was invalido ~~XXXX~~ 1819-1832, and grantee of Rancho Santa Teresa at the age of 71 years.

<sup>Dionisio</sup>  
Jose Apolonario Bernal was a soldier of the Soledad escolta, 1791-1800.

NICOLAS GALINDO

He was born in Real de Santa Eulalia in 1743. He brought his wife, Maria Teresa Pinto and one child, Juan Venancio, born in 1775, with the Anza expedition.

Nicolas Galindo enlisted in the San Francisco company and served until 1794. When he retired his son Jose Rafael took his place. Jose Antonio Galindo, son of Juan Venancio, received the first grant of land in San Francisco on September 23, 1835 - La Laguna de la Merced, 2200 acres in the southwestern part of the city and county. On May 12, 1837 Galindo sold this rancho to Francisco de Haro for 100 cows and \$25.00 in goods. Today it is worth millions. He also received the Sausalito Rancho in 1835 which he sold in 1835 to William A. Richardson.

The ~~JUAN~~

A granddaughter of Nicolas Galindo married James Alexander Forbes, English consul at Monterey. A son, Crisostomo Galindo was at San Jose, 1841, age 67. His wife was Jacoba Bernal. Their children were:

1. Francisco Galindo, born 1824  
M -
2. Antonio Galindo, born 1826  
M -
3. Jose Galindo, born 1829  
M -
4. Agustin Galindo, born 1831  
M -
5. Juan Galindo, born 1839  
M -
6. Ana Maria Galindo  
M - James Alexander Forbes
7. Encarnacion Peralta  
M - Vicente Peralta -  
see Peralta family

The family home was at Milpitas - a grantee and claimant of San Jose mission land.

Jose Antonio Galindo was a corporal of San Francisco militia in 1837. He killed Jose Peralta at San Francisco in 1838.

#### ARCHULETA FAMILY

Ignacio Archuleta was born in San Miguel de Horcasitas in 1754. His wife was Ignacia Gertrudis Pacheco, married in 1777, daughter of Juan Salvio Pacheco, first alcalde of San Jose. Ignacio Archuleta was employed at the San Francisco Mission. He was alcalde in San Jose in 1783, 1803, and 1806.

His son, Jose Norberto Archuleta was born at San Jose in 1778. Another son, Miguel Geronimo, was born at San Francisco in 1779. He became a soldier at San Francisco and was promoted to corporal. He was transferred to Monterey to become a school master about 1811. Many Californians of later prominence attended his school, 1811-1820. His wife was Maria Antonia Garcia.

## ORTEGA FAMILY

Jose Francisco Ortega, native of Guanajunto, was the scout of the Portola expedition in 1769. He was a lieutenant from 1773, comandante of San Diego, founder and comandante of Santa Barbara presidio, comandante of Monterey, retired as brevet Captain, 1795, died at Rancho del Refugio 1798. His children were:

1. Francisco Maria Ortega, soldado distinguido, 1794, elector, Santa Barbara, 1822, member of the diputacion, 1822-1824
2. Guadalupe Ortega  
Married ~~Jose~~ Joseph Chapman
3. Ignacio Ortega  
Married Gertrudis Arce  
He was a soldado distinguido of San Diego company, 1792, in 1812 he discovered a silver mine near Salinas. From about 1810-1830 he was the owner of the Rancho San Isidro in San Jose region.
4. Jose Maria Ortega, born ~~1779~~ 1759. Was a corporal of the Santa Barbara company and comandante of the escolta at Purisima. He married Francisca Lopez in 1779. From 1791 he was sergenant of the Santa Barbara company. He inherited Rancho del Refugio from his father.
5. Juan Ortega  
Married Rafaela Arellanes

Ignacio Ortega  
Gertrudis (Arce) Ortega

1. Maria Clara de la Asuncion Ortega, born 1808  
Married John Gilroy, 1821, born 1796, died 1869
2. Quintin Ortega, born at San Diego, 1792  
, Married Vicenta Butron  
He was grantee of Rancho San Isidro, 1833, Juez de Campo, 1836.

Jose Maria Ortega  
Francisca (Lopez) Ortega

1. Martin Ortega
2. Jose Vicente Ortega  
Married Estefana Olivara
3. Antonio Maria Ortega  
M -
4. Jose Dolores Ortega  
Married
5. Jose de Jesus Ortega  
Married

6. Joaquin Ortega  
M -
7. Pilar Ortega  
M - Santiago Arguello - see Arguello family
8. Soledad Ortega  
M - Luis Arguello - see Arguello family
9. Maria de Jesus Ortega  
M - Jose Ramirez
10. Concepcion Ortega  
M - Jose Antonio de la Guerra - see De la Guerra family
11. Catarina Ortega  
M - Jose Carrillo - see Carrillo family

Jose Vicente Ortega  
Estefana (Olivera) Ortega

1. Luis Ortega  
M -
2. Manuel Ortega  
M -
3. Pedro Ortega, born 1815  
M -
4. Rafaela Ortega  
M - Daniel Hill

Juan Ortega  
Rafaela (Arellanes) Ortega

1. Emigdio Ortega  
M - Concepcion Dominguez
2. Maria Ortega  
M - Guadalupe Hernandez  
Buenaventura
3. ~~XXXXX~~ Ortega  
M - Joaquin Cota
4. Maria Antonia Ortega  
M - Pedro Dejeme
5. Maria de Jesus Ortega  
M - Fernando Tico

see pg  
34  
Ramirez  
Carrillo

6. Joaquin Ortega
7. Pilar Ortega  
Married Santiago Arguello - see Arguello Family
8. Soledad Ortega  
Married Luis Arguello
9. Maria de Jesus Ortega  
Married Jose Ramirez

Juan Ortega  
Rafaela (Arellanes) Ortega

1. Emigdio Ortega  
Married Concepcion Dominguez
2. Maria Ortega  
Married Guadalupe Hernandez
3. Buenaventura Ortega  
Married Joaquin Cota
4. Maria Antonio Ortega  
Married Pedro Dejeme
5. Maria de Jesus Ortega  
Married Fernando Tico

Quintin Ortega  
Vicenta (Butron) Ortega

1. Pilar Ortega, born 1820
2. Magdalena Ortega, born 1824
3. Miguel Ortega, born 1826
4. Quintin Ortega, born 1832  
At San Juan in 1837, Juez de Paz, 1846

John Gilroy (Juan Antonio Maria Gilroy  
Maria Clara de la Asuncion(Ortega) Gilroy

1. Nicodemus Gilroy, born 1826
2. Miguel Gilroy, born 1828

John Gilroy's name was John Cameron, having run away from home in England and changed his name. He came to Monterey on the Isaac Todd, 1814. He is the first foreigner to settle permanently in California. He was baptized at San Carlos by Padre Sarria. Had livestock on the San Isidro rancho. He built an adobe house there. Went with Luis Arguello on his expedition to the Columbia River as interpreter. Town of Gilroy is named after him.



## CASTRO FAMILY

Francisco Maria Castro, native of Sinaloa, born 1775 - probably brother of Carlos, Ignacio and Mariano Castro. He settled at San Francisco in 1800, at which time he was an alcalde. In 1822 an elector, member of diputacion, alcalde at San Jose, grantee of Rancho San Pablo, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1831, leaving a widow, Gabriela Berreyesa, who died in 1851. He had seven sons and four daughters.

1. Alvino Castro  
M -
2. Antonio Castro  
M -
3. Gabriel Vicente Castro  
M -
4. Jesus Maria Castro  
M -
5. Joaquin Isidro Castro  
M -
6. Juan Jose Castro  
M -
7. Victor Castro  
M -
8. Maria de Jesus Castro, died before 1852  
M -
9. Maria Gregoria Castro, died before 1852  
M - Jose Ramon Estrada
10. Francisca Castro, died before 1852  
M - Joaquin Moraga
11. Martina Castro  
M - Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado of California -  
see Vallejo - Alvarado families. They were married in  
1839 - she died in 1875 and he died in 1882.

Carlos Castro, mayordomo of Santa Cruz, 1812, suplente of the diputacion, 1822-1824, sindico at San Jose, 1828, suplente vocal, 1828-1829, in 1834 grantee of Rancho Las Llagas, Santa Clara County, where he lived in 1836, age 60. His wife was Maria del Rosario Garcia. He was suplente vocal of junta, 1839.

Macario Castro, native of Sinaloa, soldier from 1778, probably ~~son~~ nephew of Francisco Castro, came to California in 1784, was corporal of the San Diego Company at San Juan Capistrano, 1785-1787, and at San Jose and Soledad, 1890-1794, comisionado at San Jose, 1792-1794, sergeant from 1794. Invalido at San Jose 1788-1807. His wife was Maria Potenciana Ramirez. Their children were:

1. JoseTiburcio Castro  
M -
2. Agapito Castro  
M -
3. Simeon Castro  
M -
4. Mariano Castro  
M -
5. Maria de Jesus Castro  
M -
6. Maria Dolores Castro  
M -
7. Carmen Castro  
M -

All were born before 1793.

Jose Tiburcio Castro, native of Sinaloa, came to California before 1800. In 1819 he was alcalde of San Jose, alcalde of Monterey, 1827, member of the diputacion, grantee of Rancho Sauzal, mayordomo and administrator at San Juan Bautista, 1835-1836, his wife was an Alvarez. Their children were:

1. Jose Castro, born about 1810 - this is the General Castro of Mexican War fame -
2. *Francisca (Monterey marriage record)*  
M - Santiago Moreno

Jose Castro, was born about 1810 - was at school in Monterey 1815-1820. He was secretary of the Monterey ayuntamiento in 1828. He was comisionado to secularize San Miguel Mission. Was comisionado at San Juan Bautista in 1835. He supported Alvarado and was commanding general of California during the Mexican War. He was grantee of Rancho San Justo, and prefect of the Monterey district, 1839-1840. He was in controversy with Governor Pio Pico, last Mexican governor of California, but was in command of the Mexican Army, particularly when Pico moved south in July 1846. He attempted negotiations with Stockton, sending representatives to meet with him at Bahia de San Juan Capistrano. He retreated to Mexico before arrival of Americans in Los Angeles, January of 1847. In 1853 he was made sub-jefe of Lower California, where he was killed in a brawl in 1860, having been killed by Manuel Marquez.

Mariano Castro, came to California before 1800, was grantee of Rancho La Brea and Las Animas, alcalde at San Jose, 1827, 1830, died before 1835. His wife was Josefa Romero - a son, Agustin, born 1812, Vicente born 1818, a daughter married Thomas Doak in 1820, Maria, another daughter, was wife of Carlos Antonio Carrillo.

Juan Jose Castro, militiaman at San Francisco, 1837, grantee of Yerba Buena Island in 1838, in 1841 at San Jose. Born 1803. His wife was Petra Bernal. Their children were:

- Juan Grantee of Rancho El Sobrante, 1841, living in 1852.

Victor Castro, militiaman, 1837, grantee of Mare Island, 1840-41, 1841 living at San Pablo, born 1817, his wife was Luisa Martinez (daughter of Don Ygnacio Martinez - see Martinez family). A child was Jose Castro, ~~XXXX~~ Victor was Juez de campo, 1843, was living in 1885. His second wife was Felicidad Carrillo, his third wife was an American.

Estrada
Estrada

Maria Gregoria Castro de/~~XXXXXX~~s husband, Jose/~~XXXXXX~~, was  
 a son of Jose Mariano Estrada. He was grantee of Rancho El  
 Toro in 1835, alcalde at Monterey, 1836, born 1811, in 1837,  
 member of diputacion - comisionado and administrator at Santa  
 Clara, vocal, 1839, grantee of Rancho San Simeon, died in 1845.

Francisco Maria Castro had four daughters:

1. Maria de Jesus, who died before 1852
2. Maria ~~XXX~~ Gregoria Castro  
M - Jose Ramon Estada, died before 1852
3. Francisca Castro  
M - Joaquin Moraga, died before 1852, leaving 5 children
4. Martina Castro  
M - ~~XXXX~~ Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado - see Alvarado Family

Carlos Castro - mayordomo at Santa Cruz, 1812, suplente of the diputacion, 1822-1824, sindico at San Jose 1828, suplente vocal 1828-1829, 1834 grantee of Rancho Las Flagas, Santa Clara County, where he lived in 1836, age 60. His wife was Maria del Rosario Garcia. He was Suplente vocal of junta, 1839.

Martina Castro married Governor Juan Bautista Alvarado in 1839 by proxy. She died in 1875 and he died in 1882.

Marcario Castro, native of Sinaloa, soldier from 1778, came to California in 1784, was corporal of the San Diego company at San Juan Capistrano, 1785-1787, and at San Jose and Soledad 1790-1794, comisionado at San Jose 1892-1894, sergeant from 1794. Invalido at San Jose 1788-1807. His wife was Maria Poteneiana Ramirez. He possibly was a nephew of Francisco Castro. Their children were:

1. Jose Tiburcio Castro  
M -
2. Agapito Castro  
M -
3. Simeon Castro  
M -
4. Mariano Castro  
M -
5. Maria de Jesus Castro  
M -
6. Maria Dolores Castro  
M -

All were born before 1793!

Jose Tiburcio Castro, a native of Sinaloa, came to Calif before 1800. In 1819 he was alcalde of San Jose, alcalde of Monterey in 1827, member of the diputacion, grantee of rancho Sauzal, mayordomo and administrator at San Juan Bautista, 1835-1836. His wife was an Alvarez. Their children were:

1. Jose Castro, born about 1810 - this is the General Castro of Mexican War Fame, 1846-1847 - pg. 751 of Bancroft's Register.
2. Daughter  
M - Santiago Moreno

Jose Castro was born about 1810 - was at school in Monterey in 1815-1820. He was secretary of the Monterey Ayuntamiento in 1828. He was comsinado to secularize San Miguel Mission. Was comisionado at San Juan Bautista in 1835. He supported Alvarado and was commanding general of California. He was grantee of Rancho San Justo, and prefect of the Monterey district, 1839-1840. He was in controversy with Gov. Pio Pico, last Mexican governor of California, but was in command of the Mexican Army, particularly when Pico moved south in July 1846. He attempted negotiations with Stockton, sending representatives to meet with him at Bahia de San Capistrano. He retreated to Mexico before arrival of Americans, returned in 1848. In 1853 he was made sub-jefe of Lower California, where he was killed in a brawl in 1860. He was killed by Manuel Marquez.

Ignacio Castro, soldier of San Francisco, 1780, settled at San Jose 1786, alcalde 1799, 1804, 1809, 1810.

Mariano Castro, came to Calif before 1800, was grantee of the Ranchos La Brea and Las Animas, alcalde at San Jose 1827, 1830, died before 1835. His wife was Josefa Romero - His children were:

1. Agustin Castro, born 1812  
M -
2. Vicente Castro, born 1818  
M -
3.  
M - Thomas Doak, in 1820
4. Maria Castro  
M - Carlos Antonio Carrillo, see Carrillo family.

Albino Castro, born 1825, died without issue before 1852. Gabriel Vicente Castro resided at San Pablo, elector at San Francisco, 1835, sergeant in militia company, 1837, juez de campo, 1843. Jesus Maria Castro, born 1823, resided San Pablo, in San Francisco militia, 1837. Joaquin Isidro Castro, regidor at San Francisco, 1835, lieutenant of the civic company, 1837, grantee of Rancho El Sobrante, 1841, claimant for San Pablo and executor of his fathers estate.

Juan Jose Castro, militiaman, at San Francisco, 1837, grantee of Yerba Buena Island in 1838, in 1841 at San Jose, was born in 1803. His wife was Petra Bernal. Their children were:

1. Matseta Castro, born 1828  
M -
2. Magin Castro, born 1830  
M -
3. Francisco Castro, born 1833  
M -
4. Jose Maria Castro, born 1838  
M -
5. Narcisa Castro, born 1838  
M -

Grantee of Rancho El Sobrante, 1841, living in 1852.

Victor Castro, militiaman, 1837, grantee of Mare Island, 1840-41, 1841 living at San Pablo, born 1817, wife was Luisa Martinez (daughter of Don Ignacio). A child, Jose Castro, juez de campo 1843 - was living in 1885 - his second wife was Felicidad Carrillo, and his third wife was an American.

Maria Gregoria Castro de Estrada's husband, Jose, was a son of Mariano Estrada. He was grantee of Rancho El Toro in 1835, alcalde at Monterey in 1836, born 1811, in 1837 a member of the diputacion - comisionado and administrator at Santa Clara, vocal 1839, grantee of Rancho San Simeon, deed in 1845.

PACHECO FAMILY

Ignacio Pacheco, a member of the San Francisco Company, 1790, ~~xx~~ was born 1760. His wife was Cantua Pacheco. Before 1800 he was a settler at San Jose. He was alcalde in 1824.

A son, Ignacio, was born at San Jose in 1808. He was a soldier of the San Francisco company in 1827, and a sergeant in 1837. He was grantee of Rancho San Jose in 1840. He was a juez de paz at San Rafael, 1845-1846. He died at his rancho in 1864. His wife was Maria Loreto Duarte. Their children were:

1. Salvador Pacheco, born 1843  
M -
2. Gumesindo Pacheco, born 1852  
M -
3. Catalina Pacheco, born 1857  
M -
4. Agustin F. Pacheco, born 1859  
M -
5. Juan F. Pacheco, born 1861  
M -
6. Benjamin Pacheco, born 1863  
M -

Salvador Pacheco, born in San Francisco in 1834. His wife was Vicenta Saiz. They had four children.

## MARTINEZ FAMILY

Ygnacio Martinez, a native of Mexico, and a professional soldier, was for a time commandante of the presidio at San Francisco. He settled on the Rancho Pinole in Contra Costa County. By his wife, Martina Arrelanes, he had nine daughters.

1. Susana Martinie,, born 1824,  
M - William Sturgis Hinckley, 1844  
M - 2nd - William M. Smith
2. Maria Antonia Martinez, born 1829  
M - William A. Richardson
3. Luisa Martinez  
M - Victor Castro, grantee of the Isla de la Yegua or Mare Island
4. Encarnacion Martiniez, born 1808  
M -
5. Francisca Marttinez, born 1824  
M -
6. Rafaela Martinez, born 1827  
M - Samuel J. Tennent
7. Dolores Martinez, born 1831  
M -
- 8.
- 9.

One daughter married Victor Castro and one Dr. Tennant. A son, Vincente J. Martinez married Guadalupe Moraga, and married 2d Nieves Soto. The Town of Martinez in Contra Costa County his named for this family.

Another son, Jose Martinez, was a lieutenant in the militia at San Francisco, 1837, born 1814. He married Carmen Peralta and married 2d - Tennant. He was killed in 1864 from an entanglement with his reata.

Jose Maria Martinez  
Carmen (Peralta) Martinez

1. Rafael Martinez, born 1839  
M -
2. Alejandro Martinez, born 1841  
M -



Martinez family continued

William Sturgis Hinckley  
Susanna (Martinez) Hinckley (2d wife)

Hinckley was a business partner of Jacob Leese, occupying a lot on Monterey street, San Francisco. He died at age 39 in 1846.

William A. Richardson was credited with erecting the first building in San Francisco. Richardson's Bay is named after him.

Samuel J. Tennent was born in Liverpool, England in 1818, studied medicine in London - practiced in the Sandwich Islands (Hawaiian Islands) - came to California, married 1849 to Rafaela Martinez. Jose Martinez second wife was a sister of Samuel Tennent.

Victor Castro  
Luisa (Martinez) Castro  
(married 2d - Felicidad Carrillo)  
(married 3rd - )

1. Jose Castro

## MESA FAMILY

Jose Valerio Mesa was born in 1734 in Opodepe, a mission on the Horcasitas river a little above San Miguel in Sonora. His wife was Maria Leonor Barboa. His six children were born at the presidio of Altar, and accompanied him with the Anza expedition to California.

1. Jose Joaquin Mesa, born 1764.  
M -
2. Jose Ignacio Mesa, born 1767. He was a soldier at Soledad, 1791-1800.  
M -
3. Ignacio Dolores Mesa, born 1768.  
M -
4. Maria Manuela Mesa, born 1769.  
M -
5. Jose Antonio Mesa, born 1773  
M -  
He was grantee of Rancho Los Medanos, Contra Costa County, 1839.

Juan Prado Mesa, son of Jose Antonio Mesa, above, was a soldier of the San Francisco Company from 1828. He was a corporal from 1832. He was in command of Santa Clara escolta, a sergeant in 1836, and acting alferez from 1837, full alferez from 1839 in command of the San Francisco garrison. He was grantee of Rancho Antonio. He engaged in Indian fights. He owned a lot in San Francisco from 1842 on.

This family also received grants to Rancho Riconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito and Soulajule.

## BOJORQUES FAMILY

Jose Ramon Bojorques, a member of the Anza Expedition, was born in the city of Sinaloa in 1737. He brought with him his wife, Francisca Romero and their three children:

1. Maria Antonio Bojorques, born 1761.  
M - Jose Tiburcio Vasquez, born 1756.
2. Maria Micaela Bojorques, born 1763  
M - Jose Anastacio Higuera
3. Maria Gertrudis Bojorques, born 1764  
M -

Jose Ramon Bojorques was a corporal of the Santa Clara escorta 1776-1777. He was invalido at San Jose 1790-1821. His wife died in 1822.

Maria Antonia (Bojorques) Vasquez  
Jose Tiburcio Vasquez

1. Felipe Vasquez  
M -
2. Maria Vasquez  
M -
3. Hermenegildo Vasquez  
M -
4. Rosalia Vasquez  
M -
5. Faustino Vasquez  
M -
6. Felix Vasquez  
M -
7. Tiburcio Vasquez, born 1793.  
M - Alvira Hernandez

He was a soldier of the San Francisco company, 1819-1825, in 1839 a regidor at San Francisco and grantee of Rancho Corral de Tierra, administrator and mayordomo of San Francisco mission - named in Padron of 1842.

Tiburcio Vasquez  
Alvira (Hernandez) Vasquez

1. Juan Jose Vasquez, born 1825  
M -
2. Barbara Vasquez, born 1827  
M -
3. Josefa Vasquez, born 1829  
M -
4. Sâriaca Vasquez, born 1831  
M -
5. Jose Maria Vasquez, born 1832  
M -
6. Purificacion Vasquez, born 1833  
M -
7. Luciano Vasquez, born 1834  
M -
8. Francisco Vasquez, born 1836  
M -
9. Francisca Vasquez, born 1838  
M -
10. Pablo Vasquez, born 1840  
M -

#### VASQUEZ FAMILY

Jose Tiburcio Vasquez, was the son of Juan Atanasio Vasquez, who was born in Agualufoo, Sonora, in 1735. He brought his wife, Maria Gertrudis Castelo and three children:

1. Jose Tiburcio Vasquez  
M - Maria Antonia Bojorques - see above
2. Jose Antonio Vasquez  
M -
3. Pedro Jose Vasquez  
M -

The family received Ranchos Corral de Tierra; Chamisal; and Soulajute.

## WILSON AND GLASSELL FAMILIES

BENJAMIN DAVIS WILSON, known to his California friends, as Don Benito Wilson, was a native of Tennessee. He was an immigrant with the Workman party from New Mexico. He had resided in New Mexico for a period of years, where he was a trapper and trader. In 1843 he purchased the Rancho Jurupa from Don Juan Bandini and from this frontier station he engaged in several campaigns against hostile Indians in the following years. In 1845 he was prominent among the southern foreigners who served against Gov. Micheltorena. In 1846 he was the juez for the district ranchos, and commanded a company of citizen riflemen intended to resist Castro. He was in command of the foreigners at the Chino fight, and after the United States occupation served as lieutenant in the California Battalion. He was the first county clerk and first mayor of Los Angeles. He was Indian agent in 1852. Wilson was a claimant for Rancho San Jose de Buenos Aires, and was a state senator for two terms. He was a prosperous ranchero and fruit raiser. He died at his rancho at Lake Vineyard in 1878, at the age of 67. He married Ramona Yorba in 1842. She died in 1849 survived by two children and her husband. Her children were John Wilson and Maria Jesus Wilson.

Don Benito Wilson was born in 1811 at Nashville, Tenn. At the age of 30 he accompanied the Workman-Rowland Party to California from New Mexico. He was a trapper and mountain man in New Mexico. He bought the Rancho Jurupa in 1843 from Don Juan Bandini. In 1844 he married Ramona Yorba, daughter of Don Bernardo Yorba. In the fall of 1844 he was badly wounded by a grizzly bear near the present day city of Riverside. He carried the scars of this the rest of his life.

In the summer of 1845 Wilson was requested by Gov. Pio Pico to chase a band of renegade Indians into the Mojave desert. The group which Wilson led came to what is now Bear Lake - finding it swarming with bears, hence the name. Second in command of this expedition was Enrique Avila, who took over when Wilson was wounded by an Indian arrow. In this same expedition they encountered the chief of the Cahuillas, whose name was Cabezon.

Wilson was active among the foreigners who joined the southerners to resist the forces of Gov. Micheltorena at Chauenga Pass in 1845, under the command of Jose Castro, Pio Pico and Andres Pico. John Bidwell was one of the northern foreigners with Pico's force. The Micheltorena forces were soon required to embark from San Pedro for Mexico.

Wilson was sent by Pico in August 1846 to meet Commodore Robert Field Stockton at San Pedro, to tell him no resistance would be encountered. Wilson escorted Robert Stockton into the Pueblo de Los Angeles. Wilson conferred with Stockton for several days. Wilson was appointed a Captain by Stockton.

He was in the mountains in a parlay with Indian friends when word came of the uprising in Puebelo de Los Angeles against Lt. Archibald Gillespie and his men. He quickly moved to the rancho of Isaac Williams, Rancho del Chino. Being overwhelmed, Wilson and his men surrendered to the Californians, under the command of Cerbelo Varela. As prisoners they rode toward Los Angeles, with Diego Sepuvela in command of a forward group. Wilson and Varela soon realized that Sepulveda intended to shoot the foreigners. Varela and Wilson intervened successfully.

The Americans were allowed to retire from Los Angeles and some days later the foreigners were granted amnesty to join their families.

After California became a state Wilson became the first county clerk and the first mayor of the newly incorporated city of Los Angeles. In 1852 he was appointed by President Millard Fillmore as Indian Agent for the Southern District, but was not able to work harmoniously with Lt. Edward Fitzgerald Beale. He was a State Senator in 1855, 1869 and 1870.

Ramona Yorba died in March 1849. In February 1853 Benito Wilson married Margaret S. Hereford. They had two daughters, Ruth and Ann Wilson. Ann Wilson never married but Ruth Wilson married George Smith Patton, the son of Col. George Smith Patton and Susan Thornton ~~XXXXXX~~ Glassell Patton.

Wilson and others acquired a great deal of the Rancho San Pedro, portions of which he sold to Phinneas ~~Rx~~ P. Banning. Banning established a freight line and the new ~~town~~ town of Wilmington. He and Banning sold to the government the land on which Drum Barracks was built.

After the War Wilson and Banning re-acquired Drum Barracks. He established Wilson College for Women in the old hospital building of Drum Barracks.

Wilson's other feats were to build the first ditch from Eaton Canyon to bring water to the new Pasadena; built the first trail up what is Mount Wilson in search of timber, he established one of the first, if not the first, successful vineyards and wine making operations at what then was called Lake Vineyard, now a part of the City of San Marino, and he assisted Banning in getting the first appropriations from Washington for the development of San Pedro Harbor.

He established his home place at what he called his Lake Vineyard Estate, which included the little mesa on what is now known as Oak Knoll. He had purchased this land from Dona ~~Vx~~ Victoria Reid, the Indian widow of Hugo Reid, the Scotch Paisano, whose adobe residence at ~~Rx~~ Rancho Santa Anita was later the residence of E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin, now inside the Los Angeles County Arboretum.

Wilson erected a large adobe house at the foot of the hill known as Oak Knoll. The George S. Pattons lived in this adobe until the erection of the present Patton house. In 1911 or 1912, the adobe walls began to crumble, the place was deemed unsafe, and after the erection of the present Patton house, it was totally demolished.

That portion of Lake Vineyard on which the Huntington Library now stands was inherited by Maria Jesus Wilson de Shorb, the daughter of Benito Wilson by his first marriage. Dona Maria married James de Barth Shorb. The westerly portion went to the Wilson's two daughters, Ruth and Ann.

The Shorb property was lost in foreclosure late in the 1890s to a mortgage held by the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Los Angeles. The bank acquired title to the property at the foreclosure and later sold the estate to Henry E. Huntington, nephew of Collis P. Huntington, one of the founders of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Huntington built his Pacific Electric Railway system from this site, on which he built his great mansion. In this mansion he placed his great art collection, and library, starting with the Robert Hoe collection from New York.

## GLASSELL FAMILY

John Glassell  
Mary (Coalter) Glassell

John Glassell resided in Rucan, Dumfries, Scotland. He married second to a cousin, Marion Glassell. By his first wife he had a son:

1. Robert Glassell

M - Mary Kelton, Nov. 27, 1734

He was born at Rucan, Dumfries, Scotland. He lived near Torthorwald, the Castle of the Douglass. Their children were:

- a. John Glassell, born Nov. 26, 1736, at Rucan, or Ruchan, Dumfries, Scotland, died there April 15, 1806. He came to Fredericksburg, Virginia before the Revolutionary War. Still standing in Fredericksburg is his wharf, called Glassell's Wharf. He returned to Scotland after deeding his property to a brother, Andrew.
- b. Andrew Glassell, was born in Galloway, Scotland. He died in Virginia, July 4, 1827.  
M - Elizabeth Taylor, Oct. 21, 1776, born Sept. 22, 1755, died July 24, 1828. She was the daughter of Erasmus Taylor, son of James and Martha (Thompson) Taylor of Culpeper County, Virginia. He was a brother of Zachary Taylor, who was the grandfather of Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, and a great grandfather of the latter's daughter, Sarah Knox Taylor, who married Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, and instrumental, while Secretary of War, of creating the United States Army Cavalry Corps.

Andrew emigrated to Madison County Virginia in 1756 where he established a fine estate on the Upper Robinson River, known as Torthorwald.



Andrew Glassell  
Elizabeth (Taylor) Glassell

1. Mildred Glassell  
M -

2. John Glassell  
M -

3. Mary Kelton Glassell  
M -

4. Helen Buchan Glassell  
M -

5. Jane Morre Glassell  
M -

6. James McMillan Glassell  
M -

7. Andrew Glassell, born May 15, 1793, died 1873 in Los Angeles, California  
M - Susan Thornton, born July 6, 1804, died Oct. 18, 1836

8. Robert Alexander Glassell  
M -

9. William Erasmus Glassell  
M -

7. above - Andrew Glassell - was born at Torthorwald, Virginia. He married Susan Thornton, born July 6, 1804, died Oct. 18, 1836, daughter of Col. William and Eleanor (Thompson) Thornton, granddaughter of Hon. Philip Rootes Thompson, United States Congressman, Virginia, x 1801-1807. Andrew Glassell was educated at Winchester, he inherited Torthorwald, which he sold, and bought Richland, Culpeper County, Virginia. This he sold to his brother, William, and bought Fleet. He died in Los Angeles, Calif. 1873. He married Susan (Susanna) Thompson Thornton, Feb. 1, 1827. He moved to an estate near Livingston, Alabama, but moved in 1866 with other members of his family to Los Angeles.

Andrew Glassell

Susan Thompson (Thornton) Glassell

1. Ellen Elizabeth Glassell, born Nov. 25, 1825 - died in infancy.
2. Andrew Glassell, born Sept. 30, 1827.  
M - Lucy Toland, daughter of Dr. H. H. Toland, formerly of ~~90000000~~ South Carolina, and afterwards a distinguished physician of San Francisco, California. Andrew Glassell was first president of the Los Angeles County Bar Association.
3. Philip Rootes Glassell, born May 25, 1829, died in infancy.
4. William Thornton Glassell, born Jan. 15, 1831, died in Los Angeles, Calif. in 1876
5. John Henry Hobart Glassell, born Oct. 25, 1833, died in Alabama, 1853, of yellow fever.
6. Susan Thornton Glassell, born Mar. 2, 1835  
M - 1st - Col. George Smith Patton, Sept. 8, 1855  
M - 2nd - George Hugh Smith

Andrew Glassell

Lucy (Toland ) Glassell

1. Susan Eleanor Glassell  
M - H. M. Mitchell, of Richmond, Virginia
2. Mary Toland Glassell  
M - Harrington Brown of Washington D. C.
3. Hugh Glassell, Civil Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad
4. Andrew Glassell  
M -
5. William Thornton Glassell  
M -
6. Louise Virginia Glassell  
M -
7. Philip Hobart Glassell  
M -
8. Alfred Leigh Glassell  
M -
9. Lucien Toland Glassell  
M -

George Smith Patton II  
Ruth (Wilson) Patton

1. George Smith Patton, III, born at San Gabriel, California, November 11, 1885, graduate of the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, 1909  
M - Beatrice Banning Ayer, 1910, of ~~XXXXXXXX~~ Boston, Mass., daughter of Frederick and Ellen (Banning) Ayer. He was president of the American Woolen Company. Mrs. Ayer was a member of the Phinneas P. Banning family, founders of Wilmington, Calif.
2. Anne Wilson Patton  
Unmarried  
1968 - still residing in the Patton home on Oak Knoll, Pasadena, Calif - however, an invalid.

George Smith Patton II was a prominent member of the legal profession in Los Angeles County, Calif. He engaged in law practice for more than half a century. He was born in Charleston, Virginia, Sept. 30, 1856, and his ancestry includes Mildred Washington and General Hugh Mercer of Revolutionary War fame. He was educated at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, and afterward studied for the law in that city. He came to Los Angeles, 1878, and was admitted to the bar two years later. He formed a firm with his stepfather, George Smith, and his uncle, Andrew Glassell, under the firm name of Glassell, Smith and Patton. He served as district attorney of Los Angeles County in 1884. He was always a member of the Democratic party, having been a candidate for Congress in 1894 from the sixth district, and was the Democratic nominee for United States Senator, 1916, running against the Republican Hiram Johnson. He was a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Church of Our Savior, San Gabriel, for thirty five years - and his name is on the membership roll of the California Club, Los Angeles.

Patton married Miss Ruth Wilson on Dec. 10, 1884 at San Gabriel.

Mary P. Scully, member of the Yorba family of Don Benito Wilson's first wife, was the governess to the Patton children in their formative years. A frequent visitor at the Patton household during these years was the Grey Ghost of the Confederacy, Col. John Moseby, and another guest was Charles Nordhoff, author of the immortal classic, Mutiny on the Bounty, and a pioneer corporate historian in California.

George S. Patton II was attorney for Henry Huntington and acted as his lobbyist on the Southern Pacific Railroad staff for many years during the period that the Southern Pacific held political dominance in California.

Robert Patton

Was a native of Scotland

married - Anna Gordon Mercer - only daughter of Dr. Hugh Mercer, 1797. They had one child:

1. John Mercer Patton

M - Margaret French Williams, daughter of Col. Isaac

Hite Williams - They had 6 sons - of which one, George

Smith Patton, was a brigadier General at the age of 26 -  
when he fell at the Battle of Cedar Creek, 1862.

French (Williams) Patton

John Mercer Patton

1. Robert Williams Patton, died in infancy
2. Col. John Mercer Patton, C.S.A., 21st Virginia Infantry, commanding a brigade at Battle of Winchester, 1862, under Stonewall Jackson  
M - Sally Taylor, 1858, daughter of Alexander and Mildred C. (Lindsay) Taylor
3. Col. Isaac Williams Patton, C.S.A., Col, 20th Louisiana Infantry, captured at Vicksburg, Miss., commanding fort in Mobile Bay, 1864-5.  
M - Merritt
4. Col. George Smith Patton, C.S.A., Col, 22nd Virginia Infantry, killed at Winchester, 1864  
M - Susan Thornton Glassell, daughter of Andrew Glassell
5. Col. Waller Tazewell Patton, C.S.A., Col. 7th Virginia Infantry, killed in command of Regt in Rickett's Charge, ~~Gettysburg~~ Gettysburg.
6. Lt. Hugh Mercer Patton, C.S.A., wounded at 2nd Manassas, 1862  
M - Bull, of Virginia
7. Lt. James F. Patton, wounded at Cold Harbor  
M - Caperton, daughter of Hon. A. T. Caperton, member of U.S. Congress and Confederate States Congress
8. William M. Patton  
M - Jordan
9. Eliza W. Patton  
M - John Gilmer

Ophelia (Williams) Smith  
George Archibald Smith

1. Capt. Isaac Williams, Confederate States of America  
Engineering Corps, living in Oregon in later years
2. Col. George Hugh Smith, C.S.A., Commanding 62nd Regt  
Virginia Infantry  
M - Susan Thornton (Glassell) Patton, the widow of his  
cousin, Col. George Smith Patton.
3. Capt. Henry Smith, C.S. A.  
M -
4. Eliza Smith  
M - Corse
5. M - Dunbar Brooke
6. Eleanor Smith  
M -
7. Belle Smith  
M -

Pierre Williams, sergeant at law, London England, had three grandsons, who ~~xxx~~ emigrated to America. John settled in South Carolina. Otho in Maryland, and was ancestor of Gen. Otho Holland Williams of the Revolutionary Army from Maryland. William located in Virginia. Williams children were:

1. John Williams - died in infancy
2. William Williams, died 1778  
M - Lucy Clayton  
Owned large estates in Culpeper County, Virginia.
3. John Williams  
M - Hite, of Yost Hite, 1730
4. James Williams  
M - Green  
Served in Revolutionary Army, 1775, to 1784, as a captain, was major general of Virginia Troops, 1812.
5. Philip Williams  
M - Coulson
6. William Clayton Williams  
M - Burnell

John Williams  
-- (Hite) Williams

1. Isaac Hite Williams  
M - Lucy Slaughter, daughter of Philip Slaughter
2. French Williams  
M - Hon. John Mercer Patton  
He was acknowledged as the head of the bar in Virginia in his day. He was a grandson of General Hugh Mercer of the Revolutionary War and son of Robert P. Mercer.

Isaac Hite Williams  
Lucy (Slaughter) Williams

1. Ophelia Williams  
M - Rev. George Archibald Smith, of Alexandria, Virginia, graduate of the Theological Seminary of Virginia, 1823

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Jose Francisco Ortega, was a native of the town of Zelaya in what is now the state of Guanajuato, where in his early youth he was employed as a warehouse clerk: Ortega came with Portola and Serra in 1769. was Lieutenant from 1773, commander of San Diego, founder and commander of Santa Barbara company, commander of Monterey, retired as brevet captain in 1795, died near Santa Barbara in 1798. He was an officer whose record was an excellent one, the author of several important records in the earlier California events, and founder of one of the leading California families, many of the members of which are named in the history of California. Ortega's wife was Dona Maria Antonia Victoria Carrillo from Loreto, Lower California. ~~She~~ died very suddenly and was buried in the presidio church on May 8, 1803. In 1802 she received a pension of \$9,150 dollars. They had several children when they came to San Diego from Lower California.

Francisco Lugo, a Mexican soldier, of Spanish descent, who came from Sinaloa, Mexico, with his family soon after 1769, living at Los Angeles and Santa Barbara. He died at Santa Barbara in 1805: and may be regarded as the founder of the Lugo family in California. His wife was Juana Vianazul, and he brought four children from Sinaloa, Salvador, Jose Antonio, a soldier at Santa Barbara, who left a family: Tomasa, who married Captain Jose Raimundo Carrillo, and Rosa who married Alferez Cota. Born in California were Jose Ignacio, Antonio Maria Juan, Maria Antonia and Maria Ignacia. Maria Antonia, married Ignacio Vallejo, father of General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo.

Francisco Maria Ruiz, was born at Loreto, Lower California about 1754, his parents, according to the statement of his grandniece, being Juan Maria Ruiz and Isabel Carrillo, both descendants from families of the aristocracy and somewhat distinguished in Spain. Francisco's brother Jose Manuel Ruiz became governor of Lower California: and descendants of his three sisters were connected with several leading families of California. He enlisted at Loreto in 1780: and soon came to California, where in 1795 he became sergeant of the Santa Barbara company. At the end of 1805 he was promoted to Lieutenant,



and in 1806 became acting comandante of San Diego: In 1817, with a report of his 36 years and 10 months, and 29 days of service, noting that he had been in several campaigns, including one to the Colorado River, Governor Sola, recommended Ruiz, in the third place for promotion to a captaincy. In 1818 he was recommended again, and his commission was issued in Mexico on July 12, 1820, and received by him in January 1821. On August 22, 1839, Alferez Salazar announces to General M.G. Vallejo the death of Captain Ruiz.

Captain William Goodwin Dana, came to California in 1826, as master of the schooner Waverly. He engaged in trade, agriculture, stock raising and shipbuilding. He was baptized into the Catholic Church in 1827, took out first naturalization papers in 1828, and married the same year to Maria Petra Josefa del Carmen Carrillo, daughter of Carlos Antonio Carrillo, by whom he had twenty-one children. He was a man of excellent character, held a number of local offices and was grantee of rancho Nipomo. He was a cousin of Richard Henry Dana, who wrote "Two Years before the Mast".

Jose De La Guerra y Noriega, (1801) native of Spain: born March 6, 1779, son of Juan Jose de la Guerra (died 1820) and Maria Teresa de Noriega (died 1815) both and especially the mother, of old and distinguished Spanish families. In boyhood he wished to be a friar. He soon went to Mexico to be a clerk in the store of his uncle, Pedro Noriega. In 1798 he left the store, much to the displeasure of Don Pedro, who afterwards relented and gave him much aid, and became assistant in the office of Habilitado General Carcaba, by whose influence he was enrolled as cadet in the army and attached to the San Diego company. In 1800 he was promoted to Alferez of the Monterey company, and came to California on the Concepcion in August 1801. At Monterey he was habilitado and acting comandante much of the time. In 1804 with permission of the King he married Maria Antonia Carrillo, only daughter of Jose Raimundo Carrillo, with the condition that she and her children should not be entitled to montepio unless he were killed in battle. In 1806 he was promoted to Lieutenant of the Santa Barbara company: and sent to San Diego as habilitado in 1806-9.

Sepulveda, a City in the province of Segovia, Spain: In the Church of San Justo in the City of Sepulveda there is a subterranean Crypt in the center of the Church, the ancient burial place of Exalted Sepulvedanos, one of them was Diaz Gonzales de Sepulveda who was Maestresala of Don Alfonso III.: brother of King Alfonso IV. of Spain. The Cemetery of Sepulveda is very interesting. In the preeminence of the Pantheon is where the Counts of Sepulveda are buried. Sepulveda is one of the most ancient Cities of Spain, dominated by the Arabs in 746 and expelled by Alfonso the I. the Catholic in the year 746. Juan Gines de Sepulveda, Polygraph of Spain, born in Pozoblanca, Cordova, in 1490 of a Noble family, one of the greatest Philosophers of that time, a man of great talent known in all Europe. He was recognized by Carlos the V. of Spain, who appointed him his Chaplain.

Ignacio Sepulveda, son of Jose Sepulveda, born in 1848 educated in the East as a lawyer. In later years he became a very prominent lawyer of Los Angeles, and one of the foremost of all the native Californians in respect of both ability and character. He was a member of the legislature in 1864: served in Mexico under Maximilian: was county judge in 1870-3, district judge from 1874 and superior judge from 1880, resigning his position in 1883 to accept a responsible position as representative of Wells, Fargo & Company in Mexico.

Don Francisco Sepulveda, one of the earliest settlers of Los Angeles, and a kinsman of Don Dolores Sepulveda of Palos Verdes rancho, was one of the most picturesque figures in early Los Angeles history. He was the founder of the Los Angeles family which records the names of Jose Andreas Sepulveda, wealthy land owner: Judge Ygnacio Sepulveda and Mrs Thomas D. Mott, (Ascension Sepulveda). By 1815. Don Francisco had settled in Los Angeles and become well established in the life of the city. In 1827 he, with one Augustin Machado, petitioned for a tract of land in the rich grazing district of Santa Monica. The petition was granted but the territory had been poorly surveyed and a series of land suits ensued which did not terminate until a few years before the death of Don Francisco. San Vicente and Santa Monica grants were confirmed which gave to the old rancher 38,000 acres. Even when his rancho demanded a great deal of his time he maintained a home in Los Angeles. In 1824 he had been regidor or recorder, and later was made Alcalde or Mayor of the city of Los Angeles. On the secularization of the California missions he was made administrator of the San Juan Capistrano mission. Don Francisco had five sons, all of whom were active in Los Angeles affairs: and six daughters: Don Francisco Sepulveda was the father of Vicenta Sepulveda de Carrillo; Encarnacion Sepulveda, wife of Francisco Avila; when he died left a will in which he declares being married to Ramona Teodora Serrano of which matrimony he had ten children alive. The names who are alive are Jose Fernando, who married a daughter of the Verdugo's and came into control of the vast Verdugo lands: Jose Del Carmen: Dolores; Juan Maria: Encarnacion: Jesus Maria: Ramon: Maria Ysabel: Concepcion : and Vicenta. His will states further to recover any pay and collect forcibly from those who owe me and to comply with my last dispositions in virtue of having full confidence in my wife, and my eldest son Jose and my son Dolores, I name them for my exectors. Ramona Serrano, my wife, and my eldest son Jose and Dolores may enter upon the discharge and execution of my will and after collecting and paying all my debts, the mass of my property being united. I leave it to my wife Ramona Serrano, as my only heiress without any one having the right to disquiet or molest her for anything.

I declare that soon after my death I am to be buried in the Pantheon of this city of Los Angeles, after having performed the funeral rites in church, which I leave to the will of my executors and which expense to be paid from my properties. I declare that I am the owner of the rancho San Vicente situated in this county of Los Angeles. I declare to have in property three houses and one orchard in the said rancho. I declare to leave a number of cattle, the same are marked with the brand and ear marks of my property.

I declare to leave a house and furniture in the city of Los Angeles, situated on a corner of the principal plaza. I declare that I have advanced them inheritance some time ago to my following sons and daughters: Jose Fernando: Jose del Carmen Jesus Maria, Encarnacion and Maria Ysabel.

I declare that Francisco Johnson owes me \$115.00 which I lent him in money.

I declare that Don Pedro Dominguez owes me ten cows with calves which he has to deliver in the whole of this year..

I declare that my son-in-law Don Juan Gallardo, owes me twelve cows with their calves, which he has to deliver to me in this year and ten more cows barren.

I declare that Chaves owes me \$23.00 which I lent him in money.

I declare that Manuel Valencia owes me \$6.00, which I lent him in money.

I declare that Joaquin Follermo owes me three gentle cows.

I declare that Joaquin Sepulveda owes me \$50.00 in money.

To deliver to my son Dolores one-hundred and fifty cows, for such is my will to give them to him as his inheritance. Rancho San Vicente and Santa Monica is described as follows:

Beginning at the house rancho San Vicente and going East to a Canada of woods called "Canada de los Alamos", near to the rancho Alamos thence southerly passing over some table lands and a dry laguna called de los Alamos to the lands Of the rancho Ballonas thence in a direct line to the sea coast thence along the coast to the Potrero de Santa Monica or Topanga, thence to the highest point on the Sierra, thence along the summit of the Sierra to its termination on the Canada and the place of beginning.

On behalf of about one-hundred of the heirs of Don Francisco Sepulveda and Senora Ramona Serrano Sepulveda, suit was filed in the superior Court seeking to recover a four-fifths interest in 25,000 acres of land lying north and west of Santa Monica and valued at more than \$2,000,000. This piece of land is a portion of the old "Rancho San Vicente y Santa Monica", which was a part of the vast holdings of Don Francisco Sepulveda, who came here from Spain in 1801, and founded the family which bears his name and which has since grown so that it numbers dozens of well-known persons among the old families of Los Angeles. The defendants to the suit which was filed in Los Angeles are the Santa Monica Park Company, the present nominal owners of the tract: the Santa Monica Land and Water Company and certain of the Sepulveda heirs, who are declared to have exceeded their authority in deeding over the property several years ago. The complaint in the action asks that the court repartition the land between the plaintiffs and defendants in accordance with their respective rights as established by the facts. The principal ground upon which the suit is brought is that the land which lies principally to the west and north of the Santa Monica Canyon and extends along the ocean shore, has never been enclosed, used or in actual possession of any person since it was conveyed by the deed which is now attacked. The history of this and other lands formerly owned by Senor Francisco Sepulveda since he acquired them by two grants from the Mexican Government in 1828 is one of almost constant litigation. It was not until 1881 that the United States Government issued a patent on the princely estate of Sepulveda, although he died in 1853 and his widow in 1870. At his death Sepulveda left a will devising his entire estate to the widow and, although this will is filed among the probate records of this county, it was never probated.

Following the death of Senora Sepulveda, according to the complaint, the two oldest children executed a deed conveying their interest in the acreage to Colonel Robert S. Baker, at that time one of the large real estate operators of this city. This deed also purports, according to the complaint, to convey all the interests of the eight other children, but without their knowledge or consent. Baker, declared the plaintiffs, afterwards conveyed the land to the Santa Monica Land and Water Company and this corporation deeded it to the present nominal owner and main defendant to this action: the Santa Monica Mountain Park Company.

Don Jose Sepulveda, who was to carry on the most famous branch of this old family, married Dona Francisca Avila, daughter of Don Antonio Ygnacio Avila. Of this union there were eleven children: Ramona, (Mrs Salisbury Haley) Miguel: Mauricio: Francisca: (Mrs James Thompson) Bernabe: Joaquin: Tomasa, (Mrs Frank Rico: Tranquillina: Andronico: Ascension, (Mrs Thomas D. Mott and Ygnacio. The family was a loyal and loving one. Fond of entertaining, both their rancho and town homes were often the scenes of brilliant gatherings of the times; here were gathered the Machados of "La Bollona," the Picos from San Fernando, and San Diego; the Dominguez and the Sepulvedas of Palos Verdes: the Lugos from everywhere, and a score of other families. More than thirty-thousand head of cattle were rounded up at this time and the entertaining was done on a most elaborate scale.



CALIFORNIA HISTORY COMMISSION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

1006 FORUM BUILDING • SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95814

July 24, 1968

THOMAS J. HAMMER, JR.  
Chairman  
Telephone 446-4957

Miss Loretta Berner  
28 West Forhan Street  
Long Beach, Calif 90805

Dear Miss Berner:

I must apologize for the delay in replying to your letter and the material which you sent me respecting the Nieto family. I enclose a summary of some of the information which I have, though you may already have all of it.

The material I have shows that the first wife of Manuel Perez Nieto was Teresa Morillo. She was the mother of ~~four~~ of the children. three

First, there was Juan Jose Nieto, born in 1776 and the occupant of the Rancho Los Alamitos after 1804. Second, their was Jose Antonio Maria Perez Nieto, born Aug. 14, 1785. Third, there was Maria Manuela Nieto, born Aug. 4, 1791 - her full name being Maria Manuela Antonia Perez Nieto.

The second wife of Manuel Perez Nieto was Maria Theresa Carillo, and she was the mother of Antonio Maria Nieto, born July 13, 1796. My records also indicate that Crispin Perez Nieto was a brother of Manuel Perez Nieto.

Another footnote of interest is that Cleland in a Cattle on a Thousand Hills was unable to locate the Rancho Palo Alto, named in the partition of the Rancho La Zanja in 1834. Old maps in the county records reflect that the Rancho Palo Alto is the area of land that today constitutes Brea Canyon in Orange County. It was never confirmed as a rancho and became public domain. It would appear that the Nieto grant at one time stretched almost to the present day town of Pomona.

I enclose the summary of my notes on the Nieto family.

Sincerely,

C. E. Parker

## NIETO FAMILY

MANUEL PEREZ NIETO was a soldier with the first Portola Expedition in 1769, and remained a career soldier in California until his retirement! On October 21, 1784 Manuel Nieto was given a provisional grant to the great Rancho La Zanja, totaling almost 300,000 acres - and originally extending from a point near the present day location of the Hugo Reid adobe in the Los Angeles County Arboretum and near the Santa Anita Race Track, Arcadia, Calif., to the mouth of the Santa Ana River! (and apparently on up the river into the Brea Canyon)! In 1796 Manuel Nieto petitioned for a reduction in the size of his grant to around 150,000 acres, stemming from complaints of the Franciscan priests at Mission San Gabriel! When Manuel Nieto retired from the service to his rancho he was described as "an old man," but he was not too old to raise cattle and horses successfully, nor too old to plant wheat and corn, nor too old to avoid having disputes with the priests of San Gabriel, or to have a child born in 1796! His adobe hut was built southwest of the present city of Whittier and within what later became the Rancho Santa Gertrudes! Manuel Nieto died in 1804, leaving his vast land holdings, then referred to as Los Nietos (rather than La Zanja) to his four children!

### SECOND

Juan Jose Nieto, the eldest son, by Teresa Morillo, was born in 1776 and was occupant in 1804 of the Rancho Los Alamitos adobe and claimant for both that rancho and the Rancho Los Coyotes in 1834! Juan Jose married Tomasa Tapia y Nieto, born in 1796! She was a daughter of Jose Bartolome Tapia, who was mayordomo at Mission San Luis Obispo in 1789! His wife was Maria Lobo! He was grantee of the Rancho Topanga Malibu in 1804! His son, Tiburcio, born in 1789 at San Luis Obispo, was a corporal of the Santa Barbara company and in command of the Mission La Purisima guard at the time of the 1824 revolt, the same revolt in which Jose Dolores Sepulveda of Rancho San Pedro and Alonzo Verdes was killed! Tiburcio Tapia was the alcalde of Los Angeles, 1830-31 and in 1836, and later the grantee of the Rancho Cucamonga in Riverside County! His adobe on Olvera street was the one facing the Plaza later occupied by Judge Agustin Olvera and his family! Felipe Santiago Tapia, Tiburcio's grandfather was born in 1745 and accompanied the 1776 Anza Expedition to found the city of San Francisco, bringing his wife, Juana Maria Filomena Hernandez, and their children a) Jose Bartolome (mentioned above) b) Juan Jose c) Jose Critoval d) Jose Francisco e) Jose Victor f) Maria Rosa g) Maria Antonia h) Maria Manuela i) Maria Ysidora!

Juan Jose Nieto is credited with the building of the Los Alamitos Adobe at 6511 East Seventh Street, Long Beach, presently owned by members of the Bixby family! He also is believed to have built the Los Coyotes adobe in Buena Park, now destroyed! It was believed to have been successively occupied by Juan Jose Nieto, then the purchaser of the Rancho Los Coyotes, Don Andres Pico, and subsequent purchasers, Giovanni Batiste Leandry, an Italian, whose widow later married Francisco O'Campo, and the O'Campos occupied the old adobe (at the time of the Kearny expedition to re-occupy Los Angeles) ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ camping near it on January 8, 1847! This adobe was called Hacienda Buena de Esperanza, House of Good Hope, and later during the early American period,



as Half-Way House! It was used occasionally as a stage stop during this period!

Manuela Nieto was Manuel Perez Nieto's only daughter. She married Guillermo Cota, a native of Mexico. (here, I incorporate the information which was a gap in my material that Guillermo Cota was first married to Maria Manuela de Jesus Lisalde, the first Spanish child baptized at the Mission San Gabriel in 1777! A daughter by this marriage, Maria Josefa Cota, married Antonio Maria Nieto, younger brother of Maria Manuela, and grantee of the Rancho Santa Gertrudes, see below!)

In referring to Bancroft's Pioneer Register, for want of any other source at the moment, on Guillermo Cota we find him a corporal of the escolta at San Fernando 1806-1810 ii, 92, 115, 192; comisionado of Los Angeles (City Manager) 1810-1817, ii, 110, 208, 349-50; sergt of the Santa Barbara company from 1811 ii, 361 (this is where the confusion could have arisen on Rafaela's parentage - though as comsionado, while assigned to the Santa Barbara presidio is unlikely Guillermo ever left the Los Angeles pueblo for a period of time.) Guillermo Cota is further listed at San Fernando, 1832, ii, 570; comsionado at Los Angeles, 1823-25 ii, 559-61; alcalde, 1827-29, ii, 560-1; age 70 in 1839, and still at Los Angeles. It is also noted from Bancroft that Francisco Cota, father of Rafaela, was survived by his widow, Maria Jesus Olivera. My reliance on the birth date of Rafaela is taken from the 1850 Census of Los Angeles County, which gives it as 1816. 1812 is more reliable if in 1850 she had a daughter 19 years of age.

The children of Guillermo Cota and Manuela Perez Nieto de Cota I have noted as follows:

1. Jose Maria Cota - born 1814. ~~222~~ He was at Santa Barbara in 1832 with his wife Antonia Dominguez and two children.

2. Leandro Cota, born in 1817. He married Ynez Yorba, a daughter of Don Bernardo Yorba - see Yorba family. He was Alferes of Defensores in 1845, and Regidor of Los Angeles, 1845-46, and a grantee of the Rancho Rio de las Animas in 1846. He lived at the Rancho Rincon in Santa Ana Canyon for a period. He was one of the principals in the litigation that led to the partition of the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana in 1868. Children by Leandro Cota were

a. Manuelito - born 1848

b. Guillermo - born 1850

3. Maria Ascension Cota, born in 1817. <sup>(de Jesus)</sup> m - Pedro Dominguez (?)

4. Maria Ignacia Cota, wife of Manuel Dominguez of Rancho San Pedro. <sup>(Ignacia)</sup>

5. Maria Antonia Cota, born 1813, married Tomas Gutierrez, carpenter of San Juan Capistrano - see Gutierrez family.

6. Marcos Cota, married Maria Jesus Vejar - see Vejar family.

7. Isobel Cota, married Juan Maria Felix.

8. Loretta Cota, born 1826.

9. Luisa Cota, born 1828.

10. Francisco Cota, born 1823, married Martina Machado, daughter of Agustin Machado and Ramona Sepulveda de Machado - see Sepulveda and Machado families. A daughter of Francisco and Martina Cota was Erolinda Cota, who married Vicente Yorba, a son of Bernardo Yorba - see Yorba family. A son, Francisco Cota, who apparently was mentally disturbed, brutally murdered Mrs. Lorenzo Leck in her husband's store in the Pueblo de Los Angeles in 1867. He was lynched by an irate mob shortly thereafter - see Sepulveda family.

11. Benito Cota, born in 1831, residing in Los Angeles in 1846.

I had originally listed Josefa Cota as a daughter by this marriage as I was unaware of Guillermo Cota's earlier marriage.

The eldest son of Manuel Perez Nieto, Jose Antonio, married Catarina Ruiz but passed away in 1832. In 1834 his widow, together with Juan Jose, Mauela, and the widow of Antonio Maria, Josefa Cota de Nieto, agreed to partition of the great Rancho Los Nietos or La Zanja. ~~XXX~~ Dona Catarina, and possibly her husband, Jose Antonio, occupied an adobe building on the Rancho Las Bolsas, near present day Beach Boulevard and Warner Road. Their two daughters, Rita and Maria Cleofa, lived with their mother, Catarina. Rita remained unmarried and Maria Cleofa became the wife of Justo Morillo. A son of Catarina and Jose Antonio, Jose Antonio Nieto II, born in 1796, married Mariana Verdugo. Maria Cleofa and her husband, Justo Morillo, had a son, Jose Antonio Morillo, who married Maria Rafaela Romero. A daughter was Magdalena Murillo, who in 1880 accompanied her widowed mother to live in San Juan Capistrano. They occupied a portion of the great adobe of Don Juan Avila, partially destroyed in a fire in 1879. Dona Magdalena was later the housekeeper of Fr. St. John O'Sullivan at Mission San Juan Capistrano and the source of much of the material for Fr. O'Sullivan and Charles Sanders in their book, Capistrano Nights. When Dona Magdalena Murillo died in 1941 she had only five cents on her person - a descendant of Manuel Perez Nieto, once owner of 300,000 acres of land.

Dona Catarina Ruiz sold a portion of the Rancho Las Bolsas to Ramon Yorba, who built his adobe the Las Paredes there - see Yorba family. Another portion was converted into a separate rancho by Dona Catarina's brother, Joaquin Ruiz - taking the name Rancho Bolsa Chica. The remainder of the Las Bolsas was either purchased or foreclosed upon in later years by Don Abel Stearns, a native of Massachusetts who married into the Bandini

family of San Diego.

Antonio Maria Nieto and his wife Josefa Cota de Nieto continued to live on the Rancho Santa Gertrudes. I should say, more accurately, that Antonio Maria continued to live on the Santa Gertrudes after the death of his father in 1804, and his marriage to Josefa Cota in 1815. Antonio Maria died in 1832, the same year as his brother, survived by his widow, Josefa. Their children were:

1. Petra Nieto de Alipaz, born in 1816
2. Concepcion Nieto, born in 1819
3. Diego Nieto, born in 1823 - he married Isabel Yorba - see Yorba family. Diego Nieto was a sergeant under Jose Flores during the Battle of San Gabriel River in 1847 - see Avila narrative in Orange County History Series, Vol. II.
4. Jose Antonio Nieto, born 1828
5. Maria Nieto, born in 1830
6. Jose Nieto, born in 1831
7. Soledad Nieto
8. Jesus Nieto
9. Chico Nieto
10. Guadalupe Nieto
11. Jose Manuel Nieto
12. Trinidad Dolores Nieto - who married Judge William Dryden.

I have not indicated the birth date on some of the children as I have not verified same. The names of the children are from the court record of Nieto vs. Carpenter - litigation involving title to the Rancho Santa Gertrudes and its sale by Josefa Cota de Nieto in 1843 to Lemuel Carpenter, native of Kentucky. (another story in itself).

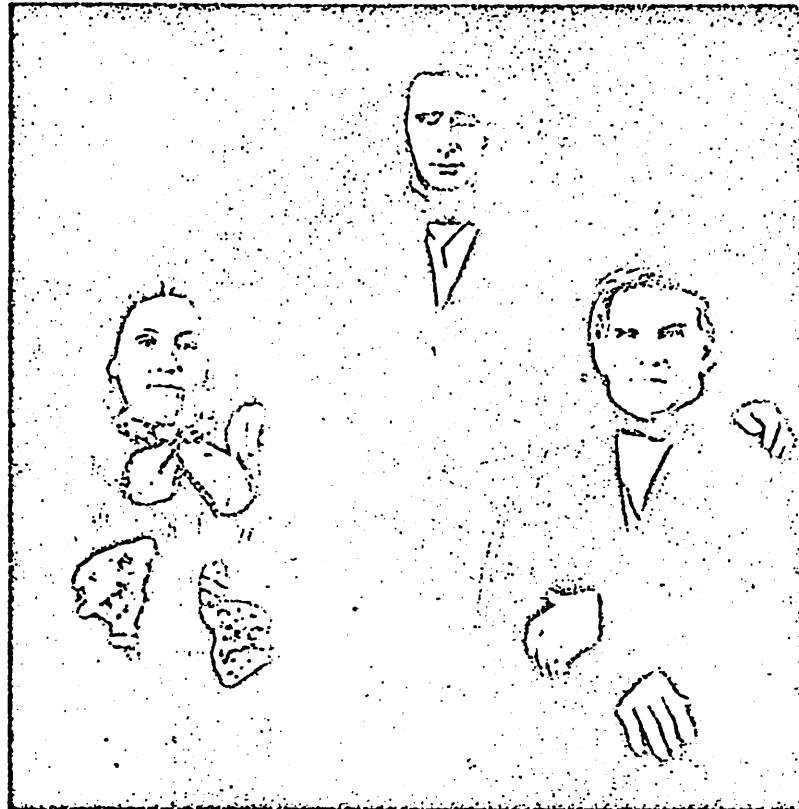
Addenda to the Nieto story include the following:

Maria Antonia Cota de Gutierrez, Manuela Cota de Nieto's daughter, married Tomas Gutierrez. He was a carpenter in the construction of the Mission San Juan Capistrano from 1796 to 1806 and continued to reside in San Juan Capistrano. It is my contention, though unverified, that he lived in the Casa de Tejera (house of the carpenter) which in present times is known as the Casa de Tejada -(House of the Tiles). As the carpenter he was credited with roofing the barracks and other buildings in the mission complex.

Among his children were Dona Polonia Montanez Gutierrez, born in 1829, and known as the Captain of the Children as mentioned in Fr. O'Sullivan's book, Capistrano Nights. Another daughter, Maria Ignacia Gutierrez married a Gregorio Rios, and they were the parents of Damian Rios, venerable horse trainer for the Forster family until his death in 1953. His son, Danny Rios, is presently the Marshall of the Laguna Beach-San Clemente Judicial District. Another daughter married Blas Aguilar, former administrator of the ex-Mission San Diego.

SKETCHES FROM 'WAY BACK  
(c. 1967, Loretta Berner)

By Loretta Berner



Picture courtesy of Thomas Workman Temple  
Left to right  
Doña Rafaela Cota de Temple  
Don Gregorio de Ajuria (son-in-law)  
Don Juan Temple

Because of the confusion caused by similar names, the exact parentage and lineage of Mrs. John Temple, the former Rafaela Benicia Cota has never been fully clarified in the annals of Long Beach history. Her relationship to the Nieto family, was incorrectly stated in early day publications. According to some local historical records, she is referred to as "one of the heirs of Manuela Cota", or in other words one of Manuela's daughters, and a grand-daughter of Manuel Nieto. Since Manuel Nieto was the recipient of the vast Nieto land grant, given to him by the King of Spain in 1784, and which included everything from the lands of San Gabriel Mission to the sea that lay between the San Gabriel and Santa Ana Rivers, all of Long Beach is included in the south western section of this acreage. As one of the heirs,

Erolinda Cota, granddaughter of Manuela and Guillermo Cota, daughter of Francisco Cota and Martina Machado de Cota - see above - was also the granddaughter of Agustin Machado and Ramona Sepulveda de Machado. Ramona Sepulveda was a daughter of Francisco Sepulveda, one of the settlers who came to found the city of Los Angeles in 1781, and a sister of Jose Andres Sepulveda of the Rancho San Joaquin (later part of the Irvine Ranch in Orange County). The Machados owned Rancho la Ballona, where Culver City now stands today. Erolinda Cota married Vincente Yorba, born 1844, died 1903, a son of Don Bernardo Yorba of the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana and the Rancho Canon de Santa Ana. Erolinda was born in 1854 and died in 1933. Children by her marriage to Vincente Yorba were:

1. Bernardo Marcos Yorba, born May 28, 1893.  
Married - Edna Leep of Custer County, Nebraska. They had two sons:
  - a. Bernardo Yorba, born 1921 - see Orange County Illustrated on story of this Bernardo Yorba and his family
  - b. John Yorba - born 1924.
2. Vincente Francisco Yorba, married Mabel Peterson, daughter of William Peterson of Nebraska in 1925.
3. Hortensia M. Yorba, married Porfirio Palomares of Pomona, whose mother, Trinidad, was a sister of the first Vincente Yorba.
4. Martina L. Yorba, who married Lorenzo Pelanconi of Los Angeles, a member of the Avila family. The old Pelanconi residence on Olvera Street in Los Angeles is now a restaurant and noted as a historic landmark - being the oldest brick building in Los Angeles.
5. Maria L. Yorba, married Ignacio Vejar of Pomona - see Vejar family.
6. Uvenia Yorba, married George Wente of Los Angeles. The birth date of the first Vicente Yorba was Feb. 3, 1844 and he died Feb. 24, 1903. He married Erolinda Cota on October 25, 1876.

Rafaela is supposed to have been the owner of one twelfth of the vast Cerritos, Manuels's part of her father's estate, which was divided 4 ways in 1804. By marrying Rafaela, John Temple is presumed to have acquired one share of this property, and to have bought out the other eleven heirs of Manuela in order to obtain full title to the Los Cerritos.

Investigation and research have revealed an entirely different situation. Rafaela Cota Temple was NOT a grand-daughter of Manuel Nieto, and had no financial interest in this property until her husband John Temple bought it in 1843.

Actually much of the mix up in the Nieto family relationships stemmed from the fact that Manuela's husband Guillermo Cota not only had the same surname as Rafaela, but he was also her second cousin. And if this wasn't enough to confuse later researchers, the fact that Guillermo's daughter by a previous marriage, married his second wife's brother, Antonio Maria Nieto, really caps the climax!

Guillermo's first wife was Maria Manuela de Jesus Lisalde, the very first Spanish child baptized at the Mission San Gabriel in 1777. Their daughter, Maria Josefa Cota outlived her husband Antonio Nieto, and as his heir she received the Santa Gertrudis Rancho when the property was divided.

In the meantime, Guillermo had married Manuela Nieto. When his daughter married his second wife's brother, she became not only her step-mother's sister-in-law, but also the daughter-in-law of old Manuel Nieto. And Guillermo outlived his second wife, Manuela Nieto, and was the executor of her will. With all these Cotas mixed up with all the Nietos, it's no wonder that Rafaela's true relationship to the Nieto family got lost in the shuffle.

In order to understand the relationship of Rafaela Cota to Guillermo we have to go back to the fact that Rafaela's father, Francisco Cota and Guillermo Cota were themselves first cousins. Francisco's father, Pablo Antonio Cota and Guillermo's father, Roque Jacinto Cota, were full brothers. They were two of the sons of the pioneer Andres Cota and his wife, Angela de Leon, and were born in Mexico.

Meanwhile, back at the rancho! Manuela and Guillermo Cota were living on the Los Cerritos with eight of their children when her will was witnessed in 1837. Although Manuela, as one of the heirs of Manuel Nieto had inherited this property in 1804, her provisional title to this 27,000 acres had not been confirmed until 1834. In 1837, in a letter in the form of an inventory, she left the princely Cerritos to her first born, Jose Maria Cota. Guillermo, her husband was, the executor of this will, and by its provisions, he was to see that the four remaining sons and four unmarried daughters would retain an interest in the property until their respective marriages. Two older daughters were already married, Maria Engracia Cota had married Manuel Dominguez and Maria de Jesus Cota was married to Pedro Dominguez.

3

They had already been well provided for in this will, and each was left 5 cows and their increase. When Guillermo assumed control of the Cerritos, he placed his son-in-law, Pedro Dominguez in charge of it. This was in January, 1841. Temple purchased this property in 1843. Besides the acreage, he also acquired the registered Nieto cattle brand. The fact that this brand was shaped like a "T", was a stroke of pure luck as far as Temple was concerned. He did not change the existing design.

Rafaela was born in Santa Barbara in 1812. Her parents were Francisco Cota and Maria de Jesus Olivera. When John Temple visited Santa Barbara, shortly after his arrival on this coast, he was welcomed into the town's society, and thus had met Rafaela and the other senoritas who were active in the local social doings of the times. There is evidence that he courted more than one of the leading belles, before his marriage to Rafaela, which took place on September 17, 1830, at the Mission Santa Barbara. As the wife of John Temple, Rafaela still had no financial interest in the Rancho Los Cerritos until he bought the property from her second cousin and his children in 1843. Thus, contrary to the popular romantic story, John Temple DID NOT marry one of the heirs to this rancho nor did he buy out her brothers and sisters. Romance is always more interesting than dry facts, and it will probably be some time before this mistake in Long Beach History will be fully corrected.

A more detailed explanation of the family relationships and Rafaela's exact position can be found in the June 1961 issue of the Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly, written by Thomas Workman Temple II, pages 220 to 226. Also, W. W. Robinson corrected an earlier statement about this family in the Southern California Quarterly, Vol. 39, 1957; page 302.

Last year I found still further verification of these facts through Mrs. Henry Vollmer, the former Luisa Cota of Santa Barbara. She is descended from two sides of the Cota family. Her paternal great grandfather, Victor Cota was one of Rafaela's brothers. Her grandfather, Victor's son, Francisco married his first cousin, Maria de Jesus Malo, daughter of another of Victor's sisters Lugardia Cota. She says there is a story told in the family that John Temple courted yet another aunt of the family before his marriage to Rafaela.

I have obtained a genealogical chart from the Historical Society of Santa Barbara, compiled by Mrs. Joy (I. A.) Bonilla, researcher and librarian. Her findings also support the foregoing statements.

At the 100 anniversary celebration of the Deed of Sale from Temple to the Flint-Bixby Company, held in October 1966 at the Rancho Los Cerritos, I had the pleasure of bringing the two sides of the family together. Mrs. Edith Temple Stanton, granddaughter of F. P. F. Temple, John Temple's younger half brother, represented the Temples since her cousin, Thomas Workman Temple was in Spain at the time. Mrs. Luisa Cota Vollmer,

and Mrs. Edith Temple Stanton could not recall any instances in their immediate family backgrounds whereby the two families had actually met each other since John Temple's death. If there were any meetings in their parents times, they were unaware of them.

I believe that, since Thomas Workman Temple II, as a representative of the Temples and a historian of note, has researched both the Temple and Cota relationships, and that the work of the Santa Barbara researcher, Mrs. I. A. Bonilla also attests to Mrs. Vollmer's family history and the Temple relationship, Rafaela Cota Temple was indeed a second cousin of Nieto's son-in-law. She was NOT one of the Nieto heirs, nor was she Manuel Nieto's granddaughter.

And if all this sounds confusing to the reader, imagine the muddle I've been in for over two years, trying to prove all these above statements!

The proof is now on file at Rancho Los Cerritos. A copy of the genealogy chart from Santa Barbara, shows the relationship of Mrs. Vollmer to Rafaela; Thomas Workman Temple's relationship to John Temple; and Guillermo Cota and his daughter by his first wife, Maria Josefa Cota's relationship to the Nieto family. There is also a copy of the 1834 Mexican Census of Santa Barbara, listing the occupants of the Cota household in that year, with notes by Thomas Workman Temple, noted historian and researcher of both California and Mission history, whose findings are well known in historical circles.

From 1834 Census of Santa Barbara, California

with notes by Thomas Workman Temple II.

Francisco Cota -- Lugo and Maria de Jesus Olivera-- Briones,  
Married at Mission Santa Barbara on May 10, 1811.

Their household:

Victor Cota, age 19. (married his cousin, Luisa Olivera--Stuard, on August 4, 1838 at Mission Santa Ines).

Clara Cota, age 17. (married Jose Lobero, on September 28, 1862 at Mission Santa Ines)

Lugardia Cota, age 15. (married Ramon Malo, on October 20, 1838 also at Mission Santa Ines)

Francisco Cota, age 11.



5

Maria Josefa Cota, age 5. (married A. Hinchman.)

Micaela Cota, age 2. (married Roman dela Cuesta.)

Felipe Cota, age 7. (buried on February 18, 1845 at Mission Santa Ines.)  
Another son, Joaquin Cota, was born at Santa Barbara in 1836. He died and was buried at Mission Santa Ines on November 3, 1862.

The oldest child was Rafaela Cota, who married John Temple at Mission Santa Barbara on September 7, 1830, and who in 1834 was living at the Pueblo de Los Angeles.

Another daughter, Andrea Cota had married Manuel Ortega on May, 1832, when this census was taken. On becoming a widow, she married a distant cousin, Mariano Olivera-Reyes on August 22, 1853 at Mission Santa Ines.

Thus Victor Cota, was a brother of Dona Rafaela Cota de Temple. His son, Francisco Cota married his first cousin, Maria de Jesus Malo-Cota on January 16, 1862 also at Mission Santa Ines and were the ancestors of Mrs. Henry Vollmer. (Luisa Cota Vollmer.)

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the recent publication - "Las Fierres"