

YOUR FAMILY

# Coats-of-Arms

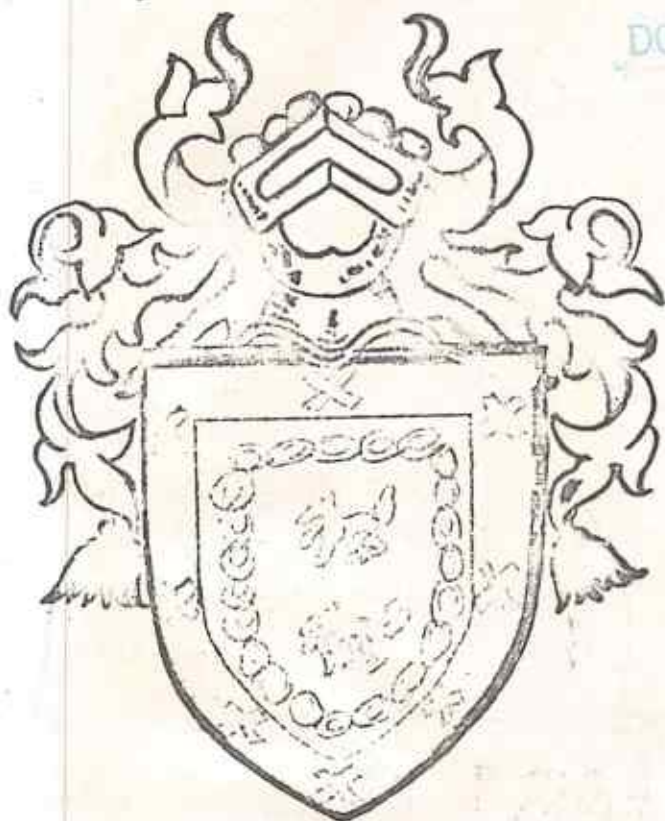
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RESEARCH REPORT



DOES NOT CIRCULATE

# 1363



DE HARO

NAME:

DE HARO

DESCRIPTION OF ARMS:

Argent two wolves passant  
sable in pale, a chain  
azure in orle a border  
gules with eight St. Andrew  
crosses or

CREST:

None registered

MOTTO:

None registered

REFERENCE SOURCE

Atienza' Diccionario Nobiliario

The reference source in which your coat of arms was found is available in major libraries, which have sections on heraldry. However, before going directly to this source, it is often necessary to refer to a dictionary of surnames, because of the many variations and mutations which many surnames undergo over the centuries. These dictionaries trace the changes in names through the years and give their present day form and spelling. Once this is obtained, it will insure your finding the correct coat of arms for your family.

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## DON FRANCISCO DE HARO.

Francisco de Haro came to the Port of San Francisco 'Yerba Buena' from Sinaloa, Mexico. in 1819, as sub-Lieutenant of the San Blas Infantry, assigned for duty at the Presidio.

The first detachment of troops that started northward from Mexico was the San Blas Infantry of one hundred men under the command of Captain Jose Antonio Navarreto, Lieutenant Antonio del Valle, and the sub-Lieutenant Francisco de Haro. The transport San Carlos was brought into service to carry the Lieutenant and half the company and was commanded by Gonzalo de Ulloa. The Captain and the rest of the men embarked on the ship *Reina de Los Angeles*, chartered by Captain Jose Bordini for this trip. The vessels sailed from San Blas, Mexico, on the 8th of June and landed their troops at Monterey between July 25th and September 7th, there being much confusion about exact dates. Forty of the men under Lieutenant Valle were transferred to San Francisco.

This was just following the time of the Bouchart attack which was in November 1818, two ships flying the flag of Buenos Aires, insurgents suddenly appeared off Monterey, and the commander Captain Hippolyte Bouchart, a piratical adventurer, landed three hundred men, captured and plundered the Presidio. The pirate then sailed south, plundered and burned the buildings of Refugio Rancho near Santa Barbara, then departed without further damage in California. The news reached Mexico in December 1818, and a company of one hundred infantrymen were sent from San Blas, as outlined above, and a company of one hundred men from Mazatlan, province of Sinaloa, Mexico, to reinforce the Presidio.

The San Blas Infantry was commanded by Captain Jose Antonio Navarreto until late 1822, and by Lieutenant del Valle during the rest of the decade. Francisco de Haro retired from military service soon after 1824.

The above is from Bancroft's works "History of California" Vol. 5 - page 172 and Vol. 2 - page 675. Also from "The Beginnings of San Francisco"

De Haro in 1822 - 1823 became private secretary to Governor Arguello and took part in various military expeditions, and accompanied Governor Arguello on his expedition to the North Fork of the Columbia River. The position of the governor's secretary was held successively by Joaquin

de la Torre, Francisco de Haro, Jose Antonio Carrillo and Augustine V. Zamorano.

February 1827. The five electores de partido, one for each Presidio and one for Los Angeles, were Francisco de Haro, San Francisco; Estavan Munnas, Monterey; Carlos Carrillo, Station B; Vincente Sanchez, Los Angeles, and Augustine Zamorano, San Diego.

Francisco de Haro married Emiliana Sanchez, daughter of Jose Antonio Sanchez. The ceremony took place at the Mission Dolores. They gave birth to the following children;

Josepha, born 1825

Francisco and Ramon (twins) 1827

Rosalia, 1828

Natividad, 1829

Prudencia, 1831

Candelaria and Carlotta (twins) 1833

Dolores, 1836

Jesus Felipe, 1840

Alonzo, 1840.

The oldest daughter, Josepha, was the wife of Francisco Guerrero; and Rosalia became the wife of A.A. Andrews, and later of Charles Brown.

After the death of Governor Arguello, Francisco de Haro built the rambling adobe on the grounds adjoining the Mission Dolores. His Hacienda, with its lovely gardens, fountains and orchards was surrounded by a high wall and avenue of trees.

An election was held at the Presidio in the Comiantes house on the 7th of December, 1834, at which election, eleven electors met on the following Sunday and chose the members of the Ayuntamiento of the New Pueblo who were to enter upon their respective offices on the first of January, 1835. This was the first election in San Francisco and the high-number of votes cast on December 7th, 1834, was twenty seven. Francisco de Haro was elected Alcalde (mayor) and Francisco Sanchez was elected Secretary. Town Council duly elected and installed Don Francisco de Haro as first Alcalde of Yerba Buena (San Francisco) January 1835. The successive Alcaldes of San Francisco beginning January 1835 to 1839 were as follows: Francisco de Haro. Jose Joaquin Estudello, Ignacio Martinez and Francisco de Haro for a second term.

In 1846 sub-Prefect Francisco Guerrero was ilcalde until July, and Francisco de Haro sometimes acting Alcalde temporarily.

In the winter of 1835 and 1836, Jacob Primer Leese, a native of Ohio, and then residing in Los Angeles, was advised by some ship owners trading on the coast, to establish a store and commission house in San Francisco. He consulted with his friends Nathan Spear and William S. Henchley of Monterey and induced them to join in a partnership in that place. Through the favor of Governor Chico, he obtained a grant of a one hundred vara lot on what was later to become the block bounded by Dupont, Stockton, Sacramento and Clay Streets, and there built the first house in Yerba Buena. It was completed in time for celebration on the 4th of July, 1836, and for this occasion, the American flag was hoisted for the first time in San Francisco. The celebration was a great event. Leese invited the officers of the Frontier Garrison, the people of the Mission, the officers of the ships in the harbor and the rancheros of the whole country side. They came from Sausalito, Canada del Hambre, Los Pulgas, and from far and near. Lieutenant Martinez and his handsome daughters Susana, Francisco, Rafael and Dolores were there. Jose Joaquin Estudillo, his wife and daughter Conception; Francisco Guerrero and his beautiful wife Josepha, a daughter of Don Francisco de Haro; also Francisco de Haro and his daughters Rosalia and Natividad. All the beauty, wealth and fashion of Northern California graced the festivities, dancing and other forms of entertainment, including a picnic at Rincon Point, kept up for three days.

On May 12, 1837 Don Francisco de Haro bought from Jose Antonio Galindo the Rancho de la Merced (San Francisco and San Mateo Counties) for a consideration of one hundred cows and Twenty Five dollars in goods. His wife Emiliana (daughter of Jose Antonio Sanchez) and his sons Francisco and Ramon were grantees in 1844 of the Portero of San Francisco, later known as Portero Nuevo. These two sons were with their uncle Jose Reyes Berreyesen and were among the first victims in California of the American Conquest, being slain by John C. Fremont's men at San Rafael in June 1846. The death of his sons was terrible blow to Francisco de Haro. He would brood over their murder for days and never recovered from it. He died November 1849.

Jose Antonio Galindo, son of Venancio Galindo, received on September 23, 1835, the first grant of land in San Francisco, Laguna de la Merced; twenty two hundred and twenty acres in the Southwestern part of the city and County of San Francisco. The grant was thus named by Don Bruno Neceta on September 24, 1774 as this was the day of Our Lady of Mercy. The property now (1912) belongs to the Spring Valley Water Company and is valued at Four Million dollars.

In 1839, Jose Antonio Galindo, who in his expediente of 1835 for the Rancho de la Merced, is described by Justice Francisco de Haro

as an "honest man" appears to have lapsed into the position of a criminal 'he killed his relative Jose Fernalto in a quarrel) and the same Justice Francisco de Haro reports to the Governor that the population having become rancheros there were few remaining in San Francisco to guard him, and as there was no jail, the Justice asks that Galindo be sent to San Jose for security.

Francisco Guerrero y Palomares was another of the Hijar and Padres colonists who settled in San Francisco. He was receptor and administrator of Custom, Alcalde, and was sub-Prefect of the San Francisco Presidio at the time of the Conquest of California, and again under American rule in 1849. He was a man of high standing and well regarded by Americans as well as Californians. He married Josepha, daughter of Don Francisco de Haro, and both he and de Haro lived at the Mission Dolores. Guerrero was murdered in San Francisco in 1851. After his death Josepha married William Dennison of New York.

Natividad, youngest daughter of Francisco de Haro, married Don Ignacio Castro, and after his death, married Paul Tissot. Her daughter Mercedes Tissot Truman lives in San Francisco.

Mrs. Joseph Valencia's home at 162 Landers Street in San Francisco is on the sight of old Don Francisco de Haro Hacienda. Mrs. Valencia died there.

In 1838 prominent families around the Bay of San Francisco; and at the Mission Dolores were Don Francisco de Haro, then Alcalde, who was married to the daughter of Don Jose Sanchez; Francisco Guerrero, who was afterward Alcalde and sub-Prefect; Candelaria Valencia married to a daughter of Sanchez; Jesus Valencia married to a daughter of Sanchez. The residence of Don Jose Sanchez was at Buri Buri, which place he owned. At Reed's ranch was John Reed who married a daughter of Don Jose Sanchez, and his family.

In 1839 Governor Alvarado ordered a survey of Yerba Buena, and the then Alcalde Don Francisco de Haro employed Jean Jacques Vioget, a Swiss sailor and a surveyor to do the work, which was completed in the fall of that year. Vioget's survey laid out the blocks between Pacific, California, Montgomery and Dupont Streets and shows Dupont Street intersected at Clay Street by the Calle de la Fundacion which branched to the northwest towards Puerto Suelo. Montgomery Street was interrupted at Clay by a lagoon that came in from the beach and occupied portions of the two

Montgomery Street block between Clay and Pacific Streets. On the south Montgomery was again interrupted by a fresh water pond (Laguna Dulce) at the foot of Sacramento Street above Powell. No names were given to the streets, and the cross streets were two and a half degrees from a right angle. Down to 1846, lots were granted by Vioget's maps, and lots previously granted were made to conform to it. No street improvements were attempted, the line of streets being indicated by buildings and fences. In 1845, Captain Hinckley prevailed upon the Prefect at Monterey to have Vioget's survey extended to Mason Street on the west, Green Street on the north and Sutter Street on the south.

In 1840, William Heath Davis was arrested and taken to the headquarters of the sub-Prefect Don Francisco Guerrero at the Mission Dolores and was a prisoner for twenty four hours. "During my incarceration" writes Davis "I was treated kindly by the sub-Prefect and his amiable wife, Donna Josepha, daughter of Francisco de Haro, who was Alcalde at the time. In the evening I was entertained by this lady with a beautiful little dancing party at her house, at which were present six or eight lovely young ladies and about as many young California gentlemen. We had a delightful time; on that occasion Donna Josepha, who had been married only a year, and was a graceful woman with full brilliant eyes; wore her hair unconfined at full length, rich and luxuriant reaching nearly to her feet. As she moved in the figures of the dances she presented a fascinating picture of youth and beauty that I could not help but admire".

Jose de las Reyes Berreyesa (who wrote his name Berreelesa) was born in Sinaloa, Mexico, in 1761. His mother Gentrudes was the daughter of Gabriel Peralta. Jose Reyes Berreyesa was the owner of the land on which the New Almaden Quicksilver mines were situated. The members of his family received the following grants: Canada de Capay, Rinconde Musulacon, Cherules, San Vincente Malacomes, Milpitas as Las Putas. Jose de las Reyes Berreyesa was one of the first victims of the conquest of California. He was a retired Sergeant with thirty years of service to his credit. He was killed June 28, 1846, by John C. Fremont's men at San Rafael on his way to visit his son who was Alcalde of that place. With him were the twin sons of Don Francisco de Haro, Francisco and Ramon de Haro.

in the winter of 1844 - 1845 a little incident occurred which produced some local excitement. Captain Libby of the bark "Tusso" who had made several voyages to the coast and had become enamored of a young California



lady who was also the beloved of Chico (Francisco) de Haro, twin son of Don Francisco de Haro. Libby was a good natured man, but was rather gross in his appearance. The two rivals met on a day in Vioget's saloon, which was kept at that time by Juan Padello who succeeded Hinchley as Alcalde. They had imbibed rather freely of California Aguardiente, which when newly made, is very stimulating. Ramon, brother of Chico, the brothers Francisco and Ysidro Sanchez, uncles of the twin de Haros, were present and all had drunk more or less. A drunken row ensued, high words were used, and during the melee Captain Libby was stabbed by Chico de Haro. His brother Ramon was supposed to be an accomplice in the matter. The Sanchez brothers were more or less connected with it. This occurrence is mentioned because breeches of the place were rare, disturbances of any kind being very unusual. The Californians as a class, were a sober people and drank little; but the Sanchez family was an exception, and though not habitual drunkards, they imbibed freely, and only one of them, Don Jose de la Cruz Sanchez being temperate. After the stabbing, Alcalde Wm. Sturgis Hinchley did his duty promptly by arresting the two de Haro brothers, and Ysidro Sanchez was released. The de Haro brothers were found guilty and sentenced to the calaboose of the Pueblo San Jose for six months each. The whole matter occupied but a brief time, Hinchley showing great alacrity in the administration of the law. Libby was not dangerously stabbed and presently recovered.

Inhabitants of Yerba Buena as reported in Wm. Heath Davis in his book "60 Years in California" were in July 1846, as follows: A.A. Andrews, builder, his wife Rosalia de Haro, two children and a servant; Guadalupe Berreyesa grantor of a large tract of land near Blucher rancho; J.H. Brown, saloon keeper. At Mission Dolores July 1846 Francisco Guerrero, sub-prefect of the district of San Francisco, his wife Josepha de Haro, two sons and two servants; Don Francisco De Haro, ex Alcalde, his wife Emeliana Sanchez, twin sons Francisco de Haro, Jr. and Ramon de Haro, Natividad De Haro, Prudencia and Alonzo de Haro (small children) and two servants of the household.

In the census taken of San Francisco in 1842, the De Haro family as follows:

Don Francisco de Haro	age 50
Francisco and Ramon de Haro	15 (twins)
Rosalia de Haro	14
Josepha de Haro	17

Candelaria and Carlotta de Haro age 9 (twins)

Prudencia de Haro 11

Dolores de Haro 6

Jesus Felipe de Haro 2

Alonso de Haro small child.

Jose Antonio Sanchez was born in the city of Sinaloa, Mexico, in 1751. He brought his wife Maria de los Dolores Morales and two children, Maria Josepha, age seven, and Jose Antonio, age two, also Ignacio Cardenas a *prohijado* - adopted son. Sanchez was a man of some education and wrote a beautiful hand. The family became prominent in San Francisco, and Antonio, second, became ensign and commandante of San Francisco, and famous for his skill and courage as an Indian fighter. In 1827 was permitted to occupy the rancho National, which was afterwards granted him. This was the great Buri Buri Rancho immediately south of the city and county of San Francisco, comprising 15,793 acres. Now (1912) belonging to the Spring Valley Water Company. In 1836, Jose Antonio second, was retired with forty years service to his credit. He passed the rest of his life on his rancho at the mission Dolores. He appears on a padron of San Francisco in 1842 as a hacienda farmer. He was a brave and honest man, and somewhat given to asserting his rights. He became involved in a controversy over the question of tithes, which Sanchez, following the example of Mariana Vallejo and other prominent landowners refused to pay. In consequence of this quarrel he was denied the comforts of religion on his death bed, and for a time, christian burial. He died June 22nd, 1843 and was finally given ecclesiastic interment in the cemetery of the Mission Dolores on July 5th. His son Francisco was commandante of San Francisco at the time of the Conquest of California, and was the Captain Sanchez who captured Alcalde Bartlett, and commanded the Mexican forces at the Battle of Santa Clara. Francisco was granted the San Pedro Rancho.

All the above information is from the following:

The "Beginnings of San Francisco" by Loeth Skinner Eldridge.

Published - San Francisco 1912

The Bancroft's works "History of California" contained in five volumes - by Hubert H. Bancroft.

My "60 Years in California" by Wm. Heath Davis.



### *Killing of the De Haros and Berreyesa.*

On Sunday the 28th day of June 1846 the only blood of Fremont's campaign was spilled, and that under such circumstances as to leave a stain of dishonor upon the commander and some of his men. A boat was seen crossing from San Pablo. It contained four men and was apparently landing at or near Point San Pedro, several miles from the Mission San Rafael. Kit Carson was sent with two or three companions to intercept them. After starting, Carson turned back, so testifies Jasper O'Farrell, an eye witness. to ask Fremont "Shall I take these men prisoners?" The reply given with a wave of the hand was "I have no room for prisoners." Then they advanced, alighted from their horses, and from a distance of fifty yards away deliberately shot three of the strangers who had landed and were approaching the Mission. The three victims were the twin brothers Francisco and Ramon De Haro, aged about twenty years, sons of a prominent citizen and Former Alcalde of San Francisco, and Jose de los Reyes Berreyesa, an old man who owned a rancho near Santa Clara.

Two divisions of Castro's army being at San Pablo. with the intention of crossing the bay as the other division had done.. One of the de Haro boys volunteered to carry a message to Joaquin de la Torre. The message relating doubtless to details of the plan for crossing. The other boy wished to accompany his brother and share his wishes, and the old man Berreyesa insisted on being permitted to cross with his nephews, the de Haro boys. Berreyesa's son was Alcalde of Sonoma and reported to be a prisoner of the Osas; and the anxiety of a father and mother has impelled him to leave his home and seek an opportunity of visiting Sonoma. One of the Castros of San Pablo carried them over in his boat, left them at the landing and returned, knowing nothing of its occupation by the insurgents. They were in no sense spies as had sometimes implied. The statement that they brought orders to kill every man, woman and child of the foreigners was an absurd fabrication. They were given no chance for defence or explanation, but killed in cold blood at long rifle range. Viewed in its most favorable light, the act was one of cowardly vengeance of course. John C. Fremont as commander of the insurgents is to be held responsible for the murder.

From Bancroft's Works -  
History of California - Volume 5  
Pages 171 - 172 - 173

## THE MURDER OF BERREYESA AND THE DE HAROS

The story of the death of Jose de Los Reyes Berreyesa and Francisco and Ramon de Haro has been told in many of the accounts of the Bear Flag War and most of the narrators agree that it was an unprovoked murder. The Los Angeles Star published on September 27, 1856 a signed statement of Jasper O'Farrell who saw the shooting and also a letter from Jose de Los Santos Berreyesa, son of the murdered man. These statements may have been published in other newspapers, but if so the papers have disappeared and there is no record of the statements, so far as I know, save that of the Los Angeles Star, and of that issue I have only succeeded in finding one copy. From the fact that the records of this testimony have become scarce it would seem as if someone had attempted to destroy them. This being the case I have thought it best to put the statements of O'Farrell and Berreyesa on record in this work and am able to do so through the courtesy of Mr. J.M. Guinn of Los Angeles, secretary of the Historical Society of Southern California, whose collection contains a valuable copy of the Star. It has been claimed that the statements were published in the news papers for their political effect on the Presidential Campaign of 1856. This is probably true but it cannot in any way alter the facts...

### BERREYESA'S ACCOUNT

San Francisco, September 22, 1856

Hon. P. A. Roach

My Dear Sir:

In reply to your question whether it is certain or not that Col. Fremont consented to or permitted his soldiers to commit any crime or outrage on the frontier of Sonoma or San Rafael in the year 1846, to satisfy your inquiry and to prove to you that what is said in relation thereto is true, I believe it will be sufficient to inform you of the following case. Occupying the office of the first Alcalde of Sonoma in the year 1846, having been taken by surprise and put in prison in said town in company with several of my countrymen, Col. Fremont arrived at Sonoma with his forces from Sacramento. He came in company of Capt. Gillespie and several soldiers to the room in

which I was confined, and having required from me the tranquillity of my jurisdiction, I answered that I did not wish to take part in any matters in the neighborhood, as I was a prisoner. After some further remarks he retired, not well satisfied with the tenor of my replies. On the following day accompanied by soldiers he went to San Rafael. In the time that the news of my arrest had reached my parents, at the instance of my mother, that my father should go to Sonoma to see the condition in which myself and brothers were placed, this pacific old man left Santa Clara for San Pablo. After many difficulties he succeeded in passing (across the strait) accompanied by two young cousins, Francisco and Ramon de Haro, and having disembarked near San Rafael they proceeded towards the mission of that name, with the intention of getting horses and return to get their saddles which remained on the beach. Unfortunately Col. Fremont was walking in the corridor of the mission with some of his soldiers and they perceived the three Californians. They took their arms and mounted - approached towards them and fired. It is perhaps true that they scarcely died when they were stripped of their clothing, which was all they had on their persons; others say that Col. Fremont was asked whether they should be taken prisoners or killed and that he replied that he had no room for prisoners and in consequence of this they were slain.

On the day following this event Fremont returned to Sonoma and I learned from one of the Americans who accompanied him, and who spoke Spanish, that one of the persons killed at San Rafael was my father. I sought the first opportunity to question him (Fremont) about the matter, and whilst he was standing in front of the room in which I was a prisoner, I and my two brothers spoke to him, and questioned him who it was that killed my father, and he answered that he was not certain he was killed, but that it a Mr. Castro. Shortly afterwards a soldier passed with a serape belonging to my father and one of my brothers pointed him out. After being satisfied of this fact I requested Col. Fremont to be called and told him that from seeing the serape on one of his men that I believed my father had been killed by his orders and begged that he would do me the favor to have the article restored to me that I might give it to my mother. To this Col. Fremont replied that he could not order it's restoration as the serape belonged to the soldier who had it, and then he retired without giving me further reply. I then endeavored to obtain it from the soldier who asked me \$25. for it, which I paid.

and in this manner I obtained it. This history, sir, I think will be sufficient to give you an idea of the conduct pursued by Col. Fremont in the year 1846.

I remain your friend  
Jose S. Berreyesa.

#### STATEMENT OF JASTER O'FARREL, ESQ.

In reference to the above mentioned act.

I was at San Rafael in June 1846 when the then Captain Fremont arrived at the mission with his troops. The second day after his arrival there was a boat landed three men at the mouth of the estero on Point San Pedro. As soon as they were described by Fremont there were three men detailed to meet them (of whom Kit Carson was one). They mounted their horses and after advancing about one hundred yards halted and Carson returned to where Fremont was standing in the corridor of the mission in company with Gillispie, myself and others and said "Captain, shall I take these men prisoners?". In response Fremont waved his hand and said "I have no room for prisoners." They then advanced to within fifty yards of these three unfortunate and unarmed Californians, alighted from their horses and deliberately shot them. One of them was an old and respected Californian, Don Jose R. Berreyesa, whose son was the Alcalde of Sonoma. The other were twin brothers and sons of Don Francisco de Haro, a citizen of the pueblo Yerba Buena. I saw Carson some two years ago and spoke to him of this act and he assured me that then and since then he regretted to be compelled to shoot those men, but Fremont was bloodthirsty enough to order otherwise, and he further remarked that it was not the only brutal act he was compelled to commit while under his command.

I should not have taken the trouble of making this statement public but that the veracity of a pamphlet published by C.C. Pickett, Esq. in which he mentions the circumstance, has been questioned, a history which I am compelled to say is, also too true and having seen a circular addressed to the native Californians by Fremont, and some of his friends, calling on to rally to his support. I therefore give this above act publicity so as to exhibit some of that warriors tender mercies and chivalrous exploits, and must say that I feel degraded

in soiling paper with the name of a man whom, for that act, I must always look upon with contempt and consider as a murderer and a coward.

(signed) Jasper O'Farrell

From the book---The Beginnings of San Francisco  
published in San Francisco 1912  
Vol. 2, pages 753 to 757

Jose de Los Berreyesa, the Alcalde of Sonoma who, with his two brothers had been imprisoned by the Bears, says that his mother had sent the father to Sonoma to ascertain their condition. The three men were unarmed and were non-combatants. They left their saddles on the beach and were walking up to the mission to obtain horses to continue their journey. So far as is known, no one of them was connected with Castro's army. Kit Carson, G. P. Swift, and a French Canadian trapper of Fremont's company are named by contemporary writers as constituting the firing party. Fremont wrote Benton in a letter already mentioned that three of Castro's party having landed in advance were killed near the beach, adding; beyond this there was no loss on either side. This implies an engagement. If so it was Fremont's only battle during the conquest of California. In his memoirs, Fremont says; My scouts mainly Delawares, influenced by feelings of retaliation (for murder of Comie and Fowler) killed Berreyesa and the de Haros who were bearers of intercepted dispatches. (Memoir of my life, 525). This does not agree with his statements to Benton and both statements are false. Captain Phelps of the barque Moscow makes the statement that on the body of one of the men was found an order from Castro to De La Torre to kill every foreigner he could find, man woman and child. This absurd story has been repeated by several writers. It is said the de Haros were carrying dispatches from Castro to De La Torres, which was probably the fact. The testimony of Jasper O'Farrell has never been impeached.

Many writers of the time speak of this murder and a few attempt to justify it. Ide (Biographical sketch 190) says that the men fell on their knees and begged for quarter. But the orders were to take no prisoners from this band of murderers, and the men were shot and never rose from the ground. Swaney (co. 54-6 M.S. 10) says, "the firing was perfectly justifiable under the circumstances." Fowler (Bear Flag Revolt 5) says; "The killing of old Berreyesa and the

two youths, the de Haro twins in the most wanton manner somewhat opened the eyes of the officers in command to the fact that they must assume a stricter control of the doings of their subordinates. He puts the blame on Kit Carson and a Canadian Frenchman both of whom, he says, were drunk. Chas. Brown, an immigrant of 1828, married to the sister of the de Haros says, "The murder of Jose Reyes Berreyesa and the de Haros was a most infamous act. (Early events 24-6) The bodies were stripped and lay, unburied where they fell for several days.

From-- The beginnings of San Francisco--pages 407-408



In 1839 Jose Antonio Galindo of San Francisco, who in his expediente of 1835 for the Rancho Laguna de la Merced is described by Justice de Haro as an (honest man) appears now to have lapsed into the position of a criminal and the same Justice de Haro reports to the governor that the population having become rancheros, there are few remaining in San Francisco to guard him, and as there is no jail the justice asks that Galindo be sent to San Jose for security. This document illustrates the primitive simplicity of the Golden Age in California, in which the cause came always before the effect, and no necessity was found for jails until criminals existed to be restrained of their liberty.

Happy was San Francisco, to whom the "fact" criminal had not yet suggested the 'jail' less happy, but more wise San Jose, whose experience had already advanced to the word and fact "prison."

Among the light-hearted and easy tempered Californians the virtue of hospitably knew no bounds.

They literally vie with each other in devoting their time, their homes, and their means, to the entertainment of strangers. On arriving at a rancho the traveler was recieved with joy and the best things were prepared for him. He was pressed to remain as long as he would and when he went on his way horses and servants were furnished to take him to his next stopping place.

Such was the hospitality and such were the men and women of the Golden Age of California.

Francisco DE Haro was elected Alcalde and Francisco Sanches secretary. Francisco De Haro had come in 1819, as sub lutenant of the San Blas Infantry at the time of the Bucharad attack. He took part in various military expeditions and in the 1822 and 1823 was secretary of the newly created territorial deputation. On May 12, 1837, he bought from Jose Galindo the Rancho Laguna de La Merced, ( San Francisco and San Mateo counties) for a consideration of 100 cows and 250 in goods. His wife was Josepa, daughter of Jose Sanchez, and his twin sons Francisco and Romone were grantees in 1844 of the Proterero de San Francisco, later known as the Protero Nuevo. These two young men with their uncle Jose Reyes Berryesa, were among the first victims in Calif. of the American conquest, being slain by Fremont's men at San Rafael, in June 1846. The death of his sons was a terrible blow to De Haro. He would brood over their murder at days at a time. And he never recovered from it. He died Nov. 29, 1849.

(Notes from Hittell from Calif. 979 and 461 H. 638. )

The claim of the DE Haro in the Protero was defeated in the U. S. Supreme Court and the people in Possession were protected:

The San Pedro Rancho 8926 Acres, about four miles south of Lake Merced was given to Francisco De Haro later in the same year.

2, 226 acres----Laguna de la Merced.

15, 793 acres----Buri Buri

# Plaque Marks Site of City's First Building

Capt. Richardson Erected  
Trading Post 100 Years  
Ago Today

BY ETHEL BOGARDUS

As San Francisco society looks back this year of grace 1935 over the past 100 years, none are left who remember the gracious days of Yerba Buena's beginnings.

Yet a few links remain which bind the city to the Spanish era which held sway after Capt. William A. Richardson set up his trading post on the sandy wastes of Yerba Buena until the discovery of gold in California.

Today improvement clubs of the city placed a bronze plaque on the building on the northwest corner of Clay-st and Grant-av, where Capt. Richardson founded—all unknowingly—the business section of a great city by setting up a trading post.

In September the Down Town Association will observe San Francisco's 100 birthday with appropriate ceremonies.

Just 100 Years Ago

It was on June 25, 1835, that San Francisco's first building was erected. It was built on a provisional land grant signed by Francisco de Haro, the first alcalde, and finally approved the following year by Jose Joaquin Estudillo, the second alcalde.

Society 100 years ago revolved around the Spanish families, whose daughters were famous for their beauty. Two granddaughters of Francisco de Haro still live in San Francisco—Mrs. Mercedes Tissot Truman and Mrs. Josefa Dennison Valencia.

Two others, daughters of Mrs. Candelaria de Haro Prusso and granddaughters of the first alcalde, now live in Santa Clara. They are Mrs. Will Simmons and Mrs. Frank Alexander. Their mother, Candelaria, and her twin sister, Carlotta, were two of the popular belles of 100 years ago.

All of Alcalde de Haro's six daughters were popular in the society of Yerba Buena, although the Spanish beauties were kept pretty much in their own family circles. One of the De Haro girls, Josefa, married Francisco Guerrero, later the third alcalde of the city.

Also prominent in society of the day was Senora Juanna Martinez Estudillo, wife of the second alcalde, Jose Joaquin Estudillo. She was known because of her milk and roses complexion as the "Irish beauty." Their daughter, Senorita Magdalena, later married John Nugent, owner and publisher of The Herald, edited here in 1850.

It was Senora Estudillo's sister, Maria Antonia Martinez, who married the dashing Capt. Richardson, thus linking the interests of the Spanish residents and the Yankee traders who made Yerba Buena a port of call.

Incident to this 100th anniversary of the erection of the first building in San Francisco, Grace Theresa Mitchell, California playwright, has completed a play based on the California characters who were prominent here from 1835 to 1839. The action of the play is centered in the Mission District and around Mission Dolores.

## Grave of De Haro, First S. F. Mayor, Sought at Mission

Grandchildren of the first Mayor of San Francisco are co-operating with the priests of Dolores Mission to ascertain the grave of their grandfather, said to be located in the center of the Mission Cemetery.

FATHER

John W.

Sullivan,

pastor of

Dolores

Mission, in

telling of

the search

that was

being con-

ducted yes-

terday, de-

clared that

all efforts

to trace the

whereabouts

of the head-

stone have

thus far

proved

fruitless.

Francisco

de Haro,

whose grave

is being

sought, was

Alcalde of

San Fran-

cisco in

1835. He

FATHER J. W. SULLIVAN

Heads Search

He died in 1849, three years after de-

terminations had been made by the San

Francisco city fathers as suspected spies against

Americans. The De Haros owned

all the land now in possession of

the Spring Valley Water Company.

The great Empress Rancho, the

Potrero and the San Pedro Rap-

ids.

The grandchildren conducting the

search for De Haro's last resting

place are Alfred Tissot, auditor of

Common Market Company, and

Mrs. Mercedes Truman and Mrs.

Josefa Valencia. The latter's home

at 162 Lombard street is on the site

of the old De Haro hacienda.

Sanchez (3)

(Peninsula Community Book-1945)

Jose Sanchez came as two years old with the DeAnza Expedition of 1775. Jose Sanchez owned Buri Buri Rancho. Francisco Sanchez owned San Pedro. Jose Sanchez adobe was on site of present Mills Estate.

Jose Sanchez had 10 children. Francisco Sanchez had his share of the Buri Buri and his own land grant of Coastside Rancho San Pedro. He held his land intact and his house stands today as evidence of his comfortable, well off position. A substantial adobe built in 1845 on the spot where the San Pedro Mission Outpost had been, it has survived earthquake and ravages of 99 years.

It has been used as a dwelling where gay gatherings were held as an illicit saloon in prohibition days, and as an artichoke packing shed. Various attempts have been made to secure it for preservation as an historic monument but so far without success.

\* \* \* \* \*

Jose Sanchez who came as a two year old with the Anza Expedition of 1776, was nearly 50 when the Spanish flag was replaced by that of the Mexican Republic. From that epoch of Spanish rule we get the Place names, most of the families whose descendants are still with us and the well known story of the missions.

Francisco Sanchez (Son of Jose Antonio Sanchez):- The ruins of the San Mateo Mission when the land became of the Private Rancho of Francisco Sanchez, who later built his adobe on the same site. (See Pg-20).

The larger ranchos that did continue farming with cattle raising were called "Haciendas". Such was Buri Buri, owned by Jose Sanchez. In his will, Sanchez itemized with his other property, 8 yokes of work oxen, various ox carts and yokes and plows. He did not know how many. He also had a grist mill of which the upper stone is now in the County Historical Museum. Sanchez, whose adobe was on the present Mills Estate, also gives us in his will, sidelines on the life of his time. He had 230 Ciscos in silver and 29 ounces of gold in his chest. (Page 50).

Osidro Sanchez, son of Jose, inherited 1500 Acres in this N. E. corner of his father's domain and built a house on it. In 1853 sold his inheritance for \$10,000, to Charles Lux and it became grazing land for thousands of Miller and Lux cattle.

Fortunately for Jose Sanchez, he did not live to see these times. Most of his 10 children lost what might have been comfortable fortunes. One son however, typical of the shrewder class of rancheros, managed his affairs successfully. Francisco Sanchez, who besides his share of Buri Buri, had his own rancho San Pedro

\* \* \* \* \*

Buri Buri Rancho was granted to Jose Antonio Sanchez Sept. 23, 1835 by Jose Castro, then chief member of the Excellent Territorial Deputation and Chief Regidor ad Intrem of the Territory of Upper California. Don Jose Antonio Sanchez was a native of Sinaloa and a soldier of the San Francisco Co. from 1791. He became a corporal in 1805, a sergeant in 1816, Burete Alferez in 1820 and Alferez in 1827. During his service he was engaged in over 20 famous Indian Campaign and exploring expeditions and was famous for

(Penninsula Community Book-1946) Continued.

his skill and courage as an Indian fighter. In 1836 he was ordered from active service and lived on his ranch or at the Mission. He died in 1843 at the age of 58 and was denied the comforts of religion of his death bed and for some time a Christian burial through a quarrel with the friars. According to H. H. Bancroft, he was a good man of known honesty but not educated and so unfit for promotion. His sons were Jose De La Cruz, Francisco, Manuel, Isidro. His daughters married Francisco De Haro, ? Valencias and John Read. On the 9th day of March 1852 his heirs named before, filed action for confirmation to 4 leagues of land and on Feb 19, 1854 a decision was entered giving them 14,639 acres which land is situated from the north line of ~~xxx~~ S.S.F. to about middle of the town of Burlingame and takes in all of the territory below the crest of the hills and the shore of S.F. bay.

Rancho San Pedro containg 892546 was granted to Francisco Sanchez on the 25 of Jan. 1839.

(San Mateo County VI-McCord.)

		Geovanni Pruzzo	
	(Giovanni Pruzzo)	(Largo L.A.C.C.)	
Louis Emillio Pruzzo	(Cardelaria)	Don Francisco De Haro	
	De Haro-	(Emeltina Sanchez-	Josepha Soto <i>Married 1819-1823</i>
			(Jose Antonio Sanchez
		<i>daniel</i>	
		McSwain	
	Alexander Chappell McSwain-	(Mery Galbraith	
Sarah McSwain-	Sarah Elizabeth Cox..	(Chiswell - <i>Chisnau</i>	
Prusso Adams	(or Frozan <i>Chisnau</i>	(Cox	

# San Mateo County Restoring Old Sanchez Adobe

By FRANK A. RAYMOND

OBSERVATIONS ON PEOPLE and things down the peninsula.

By the time next spring rolls around, San Mateo County's historians (with the help of county funds) will have restored the Sanchez adobe in Pedro Valley to the way it looked in the early Spanish-Mexican days of California.

The face lifting, when completed, will cost around \$50,000. It will not only stand as a monument to the past. It will serve, as well, as a county recreational project.

The two story structure was built in 1846.

It was the home of Don Francisco Sanchez, who even in those days must have been a conunter "farsighted" enough to visualize the peninsula as the ideal spot for a suburban home while he carried on his business transactions in San Francisco.

Don Francisco, say the historians, was alcalde, (mayor) of San Francisco and comandante of the Bay area militia.

This was in the days before subdivisions and housing projects and—of course—long, long before the David Bohannons and Henry Doelgers and their prototypes gathered up big chunks of peninsula acreage and made great gobs of money by developing the areas into today's thriving population centers.

Nevertheless, Don Francisco Sanchez had an eye for land holdings, so he built his two story adobe right in the center of his modest little 8,028 acre rancho.

Don Francisco never gave a trifling care. He put on many a shindig in the old place at which he had such merry making guests as Governor Juan B. Alvarado, William Sharon, Henry Meiggs and John C. Fremont.

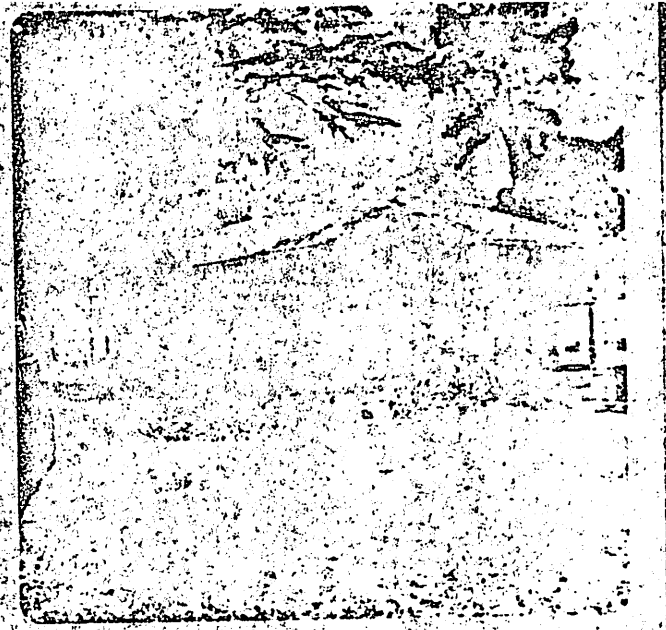
In 1947 the county acquired the adobe and the remaining five acres of the original Sanchez holdings from a land development company.

Some \$20,000 has been spent restoring the Sanchez adobe. Another \$30,000 will be expended by next spring to make of its surrounding territory a park for use of the public.

Proud peninsula historians love to dwell on the adobe's glorious past.

But there are less romantic and more modern forthright souls who like to plabber about the time (during the prohibition era) when the Sanchez adobe was a bootleg saloon where the rum runners cached their illicit booze.

Well—who HASN'T had a past?



FRANCISCO SANCHEZ,  
Brother of Jose de la  
Cruz (See Page 3)

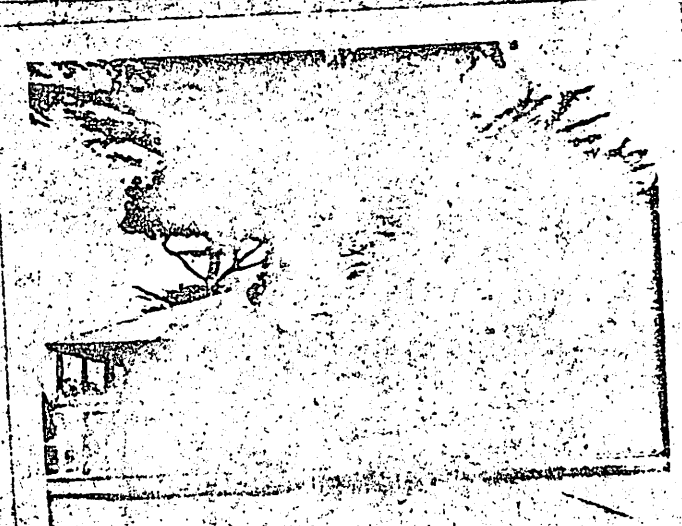
Portrait from the  
Gallery of Mayors  
San Francisco City Hall

## SANCHEZ ADOBE

Still gazing valley downward to the sea,  
Timeless she stands erect, serene and strong;  
Beneath the weathering of a hundred years  
Her walls are firm as earth—to earth belong.

Within those walls life's orbit full has run  
With men of fame, with villains dark and bold;  
Her furrowed face expectant waits to see  
Some great renewing usefulness unfold.

Rhoda Francis





Page 7.

JOSÉ ANTONIO SANCHEZ II (continued)

References: Eldredge "The Beginnings of San Francisco"  
Vol. I Pages 298-299  
" II " 503, 722, 743

Stanger "South from San Francisco"  
Pub. 1963 by the San Mateo  
County Historical Assoc.  
Pages 35-39

FRANCISCO DE HARO

Born in Compostela, Mexico, 1792. Came to San Francisco as Lieutenant with the San Blas Expedition 1819. He held many important posts under the Mexican regime in Calif. He was on several military assignments 1822-3 and was stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco. He married Emiliana Sanchez, daughter of José Antonio Sanchez II. He also served as private secretary to Governor Arguëllo of Calif. 1823-5 and accompanied him on explorations of North Fork of Columbia River 1831. He was elected as "alcalde" (mayor) of the village of San Francisco, the first to hold that office 1834-5 and was reelected to serve 1838-40. The first survey of the Port of San Francisco was made under his direction.

He became owner of the Rancho Laguna de la Merced, part of present San Francisco and San Mateo Counties. He built a rambling adobe home on his hacienda near the Mission Dolores. Its lovely gardens, fountain and orchard were surrounded by a high wall and avenue of trees.

His twin sons Francisco and Ramon were grantees of the Potrero de San Francisco. These two young-men, with their uncle José Reyes Berreyesa, were among the first victims in Calif. of the American conquest; the trio were slain in a wanton manner by Fremont and his men at San Rafael, Calif., June 26, 1846. This tragic event hastened the death of their father, who died Nov. 28, 1849.

De Haro Street in San Francisco is named for him.

References: Eldredge "The Beginnings of San Francisco"  
Vol. I Page 202, 407  
" II " 503, 506, 511, 748, 753, 754  
756

Stanger "South from San Francisco"  
Pages 36, 39, 126

# COUNTY OF MONTEREY

Emmet G. McMenemy  
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER

SALINAS, CALIFORNIA

ADDRESS REPLY TO ATTN:  
COUNTY RECORDER  
P.O. BOX 29

November 7, 1967

Mrs. Ivy Rhodes  
2704 Louis Road  
Palo Alto, California

Re: Cattle Brand

Dear Mrs. Rhodes:

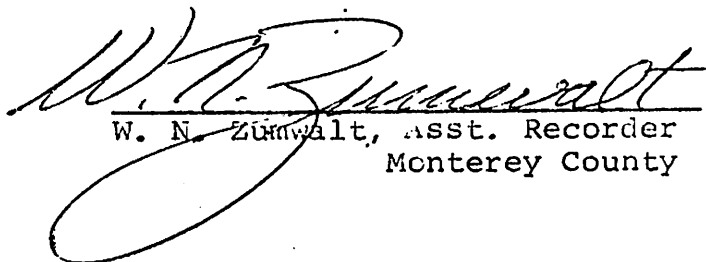
We are enclosing a photo copy of Page 10 from our Book of Brands which shows (checked ✓) the brand and ear marks registered to Estate of Jose Ma Sanchez on June 1, 1853 and also a photo copy of Page 20 from the same book which shows this same brand transferred to George W. Crane on October 20, 1856.

We have no information on the questions you ask. Cattle brands are no longer registered at the County level but are registered in Sacramento only. Please direct your questions to:

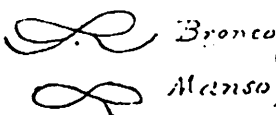


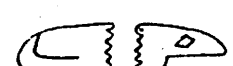


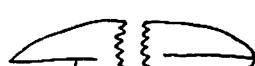



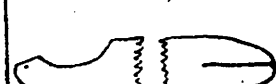
State Department of Agriculture  
Cattle Brands Registration Division  
Sacramento, California


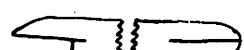


Yours very truly,

EMMET G. MCMENAMIN, RECORDER

  
W. N. Zumwalt, Asst. Recorder  
Monterey County

Encl:  
WNZ:EB

✓		Juan Ant <sup>o</sup> Vallejo Sold to Maximo Taboas for the Court of June 30 <sup>th</sup> 1857.	Alisal	16 <sup>th</sup> May "
✓		José de Jesus Vallejo	"	16 <sup>th</sup> May . 6 June 1857
JG		Juan <sup>o</sup> Granadas	Monterey City	25 <sup>th</sup> " "
HC		M <sup>o</sup> Ant <sup>o</sup> Castro & Sanchez	Monterey	30 <sup>th</sup> May 1853
T		Tiophilo E. Echevarria	Las Aromas	1 <sup>st</sup> June "
✓		Cypriano Villagran	"	" " "
✓		Estate of Jose M Sanchez Oct 20 1854. See page 20.	San Juan Township	" " "
✓		Carmen Soberanes	Soledad	4 <sup>th</sup> June "
✓		Ann Ashley	Monterey	10 <sup>th</sup> " "
✓		Miguel Alviso	Natividad	16 <sup>th</sup> June 1853
✓		José E. Soberanes	Opitos	18 <sup>th</sup> June .

Description of		Name of	Residence of	When
Brand	Eas mark	Owner	Owner	Recorded
✓ T		Arulano Solo	San Antonio	Oct 10 1856
H		Geo. W. Crane	San Juan Township	Oct 20 1856
S		Gregorio Sanchez	San Juan Township	Oct 20 1856
B		Maria Alta Gracia de Duarte	Monterey County	Oct 26 1856
F		Frank Sylvestre	San Antonio	Oct 23 '56
L		Guercia Soto de Cantua	Monterey County	Nov 15 '56
D		Paulina Masseul	San Juan	Nov 24/56
S		Josefa Hipolita	Monterey County	Dec 6/56
D				

## *SANCHEZ ADODE*

*The home of Francisco Sanchez  
Born 1805 - Died 1862*

*Alcalde of San Francisco and Commandante  
of Militia under the Mexican Republic.  
Grantee of the 8926 acre Rancho San Pablo  
and later a respected American citizen.*

*His house built in 1842 - 1846 after-  
wards was owned and remodeled by General  
Edward Kilpatrick.*

*It was purchased by the County of San  
Mateo in 1946 to be preserved as a museum.*

*Monument dedicated June 6, 1953.*

# GENEALOGY

DON JOSE ANTONJO SANCHEZ  
DON FRANCISCO DE HARO

## 1 - DON JOSE ANTONJO SANCHEZ - 1st.

Born in the Province of Sinaloa, Mexico in 1751. Married to Maria de los Dolores Morales. They had two children - Maria Josepha, age 7, and Jose Antonio 2nd. age 2. Also Ignacio Cardenas, a prohiado (adopted son). They came to San Francisco with a de Anzo expedition in 1776.

## 2 - DON JOSE ANTONJO SANCHEZ 2nd.

Married to Donna Emilliana Josepha Soto in 1827. He was permitted to occupy the Rancho National which was afterwards granted to him. This was the great Buri Buri Rancho just south of Yerba Buena (San Francisco) comprising 15,793 acres. He was retired with 42 years of service to his credit. He died June 22, 1843 and was buried at the Mission Dolores July 5, 1843.

## CHILDREN OF JOSE ANTONJO SANCHEZ - 2nd.

- 1 - Jose de la Cruz Sanchez
- 2 - Francisco Sanchez - who became commandante of San Francisco at the time of the Conquest of California. Born 1805 - Died 1862. Alcalde of San Francisco - Grantee of the 8926 acre Rancho San Pedro. His home built in 1842 - 1846 was purchased by the the County of San Mateo in 1947 to be preserved as a museum.
- 3 - Manuel Sanchez
- 4 - Isidro Sanchez
- 5 - Jose Isidro Sanchez
- 6 - Barbara Sanchez
- 7 - Emilliana Sanchez - married to Don Francisco de Haro who came to Yerba Buena (San Francisco) with a San Blas expedition in 1819. He was secretary to Governor Arguello, and in January 1835 became first Alcalde (mayor) of Yerba Buena. They were married at the Mission Dolores in 1848.
- 8 - Paula Sanchez
- 9 - Maria Sanchez
- 10 - Julia Sanchez



## CHILDREN OF FRANCISCO AND EMILIANA SANCHEZ DE HARO.

- 1 - Josepha de Haro - married to Francisco Guerrero who was murdered in San Francisco in 1850. She then married William Dennison of New York.

A daughter of Josepha and William Dennison married to Valencia.

- 2 - Natividad de Haro - married to Don Ignacio Castro, and at his death, she married Paul Tissot. They had the following children:

A - Albert Tissot

B - Mercedes Tissot - married to Truman. They had the following children - Lucille, Viola, Juanita, Jeyer.

- 3 - Rosalia - married to A.A. Andrews - then to Charles Brown

- 4 - Ramon de Haro - murdered by John C. Fremont June 1846, during the Conquest of California. He was 19 years of age and a twin brother of Francisco de Haro

- 5 - Francisco de Haro - murdered by John C. Fremont's men June 1846, during Conquest of California. He was 19 years of age and a twin brother of Ramon de Haro.

- 6 - Dolores de Haro

- 7 - Prudencia de Haro. Born 1838 - died at age 31.

- 8 - Jesus Felipe de Haro - Born 1840

- 9 - Alonzo de Haro - Born 1840

- 10 - Carlotta de Haro - Born 1833 (and a twin sister of Candelaria de Haro) Carlotta died as a young woman.

- 11 - Candelaria de Haro - Born 1833 (and a twin sister of Carlotta de Haro. Died 1913. She married Giovanni (John) Pruzzo (Prusso) who died in 1899 and is buried in Santa Clara, California

## CHILDREN OF CANDELARIA DE HARO AND JOHN PRUSSO

- A - Charlotta Prusso - born 1863 - Died 1928 - married to Harry Colwell. They had 6 children: Harry, Grace, Julia, Florie, Gertrude, Russell.

- B - Francis (Fanny) Prusso - Born 1858 - Died 1928 - married to William Andrews - son of Rosalia de Haro and A.A. Andrews. They had 4 children: Mable, Rosalia, Gussie, Russell.

C - Louis Emilio Prusso - Born 1859 - Died - married to Sarah McSwain. They had 7 children.

1 - Geneva Prusso - married to George Bellinger. They had 4 children, James 1st; Zelda - married to Joseph Lucas - James 2nd., Catharine - married to Lambert Sewell.

2 - Myrtle Prusso - married to Arch Stevenson. They had 2 children - Ruth - Evelyn

3 - Hazel Prusso - married to J. Humeltonberg. They had 4 children: William (Bill), Paul, Bette, Lucille.

4 - Della Prusso - married to Thomas Turner. They had 3 children: Louise married to Chilton Jones - Beatrice - married to Curry - Thomas, Jr.

5 - Louis Prusso, Jr. - married to Kitty Sawyer. They had 1 child; Claude E. Prusso - married to Louise Venable - they had 1 child - Beverly - married to Robert Franke, - they had two children, Loren and Robin. Beverly divorced Franke and married Don White.

6 - Ivy Prusso - married to John Rhodes. - they had 4 children, Betty 1st. died, Betty 2nd., Bert and Geraldine.

7 - Robert Prusso - married to Vada Hughes - they had one child Marguerite - divorced then married Ella - they had 2 children, Robert and Patricia.

D - John Prusso - remained a bachelor through out his life. Born 1861 - Died 1931.

E - Julia Prusso - Born 1871 - Died 1931 - married to William Simmons. They had 4 children - Clarence, Laura (Tillie), Roy, Mildred.

F - Lawrence (Euche) Born 1869 - Died 1924 - married to Sda Buriss. They had 4 children, Lawrence, Jr., Helen, Robert and Constance.

G - Lillie Prusso - Born 1872 - Died 1955 - married to Frank Alexander. They had 4 children, Frank, Jr., Beatrice, Marjorie (Toots) and Viola.

H - Eugene N. Prusso (Bob) - Born 1873 - Died 1946 - married to NORA B KELLER. THEY HAD 5 CHILDREN - EVERETT, GLADYS, NORMA, DARWIN ELMO, SEYMOUR

"WILL OF JOSE ANTONIO SANCHEZ.

In the name of Almighty God and of the Most Holy Trinity, Father, Son and Holy Spirit, and of the Immaculate Virgin our Lady, Mother of our Creator and Redeemer, I, Jose Antonio Sanchez, retired sub-Lieutenant (alferez) of the army, finding myself gravely ill in bed and believing as a mortal that I must die, I wish, and it is my desire to order and make my will, that I may comply with the duty of a Christian; I profess the Apostolic Roman Catholic religion, in which faith and belief I wish to live and die, believing firmly as I do in the incomparable mysteries which that religion embraces; in witness whereof I first commend my soul to God who created it from nothing and redeemed it with the infinite price of His most holy blood, and my body I commend to the earth from it was formed; I order that when I am dead be shrouded in the habit of our St. Francis and be buried at the Mission of Our Lady of Los Dolores.

(Item) I declare that I was married in first nuptials and by religious rites to Dona Josepha Soto, now deceased, by which marriage I had as legitimate children the following: Jose de la Cruz Sanchez, Francisco Sanchez, Manuel Sanchez, Isidro Sanchez, Jose Isidro Sanchez, Barbara Sanchez, Emiliana Sanchez, Julia Sanchez and Maria Sanchez.

(Item) I declare as my property the ranch named Sanrael (at) Buri Buri which comprises four sition de ganado mayor, in accordance with the title and description which I have in my possession; and an adobe house (una casa de pared) with five rooms and the usual furniture for interior use

(Item) I declare as my property all the cattle found, either on off the said premises, bearing the brand duly registered and recognized as mine, unless they have been sold or otherwise disposed of.

(Item) Also all the horses and mules, bearing my brand and not sold or otherwise legally disposed of, whether on or off my premises.

(Item) The following articles for the farm; eight pairs of work oxen (yokes and plows I do not know many), two ordinary carts and one large cart (carreton)

(Item) Of weaned animals I do not know the number. My executors can count them for distribution.

(Item) I declare as my assets and property two hundred thirty pesos in silver and twenty nine ounces of gold, all stamped stored in my chest; one thousand one hundred eight pesos in metal owed to me by the Consul of the Islands, Don Juan Yon, according to the documents in my possession, to be delivered to my executors that they may collect said sum, returning to the rightful owners sixty pesos which I received through Don Thomas Shoa on account of interest at six per cent per annum.

(Item) My debtors are: Juan Copingea (John Coppinger) 16 pesos which he received in soap to be repaid in silver or hides, three months at seven per cent; D. Diego Escott (Scott?), 16 pesos in goods; Carlos Moreno 6 cow hides; Jorge Foqueson (George Ferguson) 60 pesos which he received on account of 100 pesos that I am to pay him when he finishes putting floor and bannisters on the two porches (corredores) of my house, and putting in the house for the mill and the mill itself. These are all the persons indebted to me.

(Item) I declare that I owe to Don Enrique Mallis (Henry Mellus?) the sum of 228 pesos in produce; to Sr. Tompson (Thompson) 15 pesos in produce; to Don Tiburcio Basquez (Vacques?) twenty one calves; to my son Manuel two cows of the rodeo al el?) que entrego al Tequezquinta, and to the Indians who attend the corral each a heifer - my sons know who they are.

(Item) I declare that I do not <sup>now</sup> any masses or any offerings, and I order my executives to have ten masses said for the good of my soul, and a like number for my deceased wife, Dona Josepha Soto.

(Item) I declare at the time of my marriage to my deceased wife, Dona Josepha Soto, she had no property.

(Item) I declare as my legitimate heirs in accordance with law and justice those named above and had in my marriage, namely: Don José de la Cruze Sanchez, Francisco Sanchez, Manuel Sanchez, Isidro Sanchez, Jose Isidro Sanchez, Dona Emiliana Sanchez, Julia Sanchez, and Maria Sanchez. To my daughters Maria Barbara Sanchez and Paula Sanchez who have already received their inheritance there shall be given in addition ten head of cattle each.

(Item) I name as my testamentary executors my sons Don Jose de la Cruze Sanchez and Don Francisco Sanchez. in order that this my will may have the effect and force necessary. I order, desire, and it is my last will that out of the body of my estate my funeral and the amount of my debts be paid, and

there shall also be paid punctually everything which may be shown as a claim against me, upon it be proven to the satisfaction of my executors. They shall take charge of my estate and comply religiously with all the obligation imposed by law and by this my testamentary disposition because it is my will. I revoke, annul, and declare of no value or effect any other will or codicil which prior or subsequent hereto may appear as made; and this being my last will I sign the same in the presence of the Military Commandante and those of his staff at the ranch of San Rafael (at) Buri Buri on the 8th day of the month of October of the year eighteen hundred and forty two.

Jose Sanchez.

Witnessed;

Jose Galindo

Of the staff

Nasario Calingo.

(Translated from the original manuscript by F.M. (Prado Nesa) Stanger, San Mateo Junior College, June 1937)

(Copy)

D. Jose  
Sanchez

In 5 de Julio de 1843, di Sepa Ecce, en el emestario de esta  
Mission al cadaver — Don Jose Sanchez, Difunto al dia 22 del  
Junio \_\_\_\_\_

Fr. Jesus Ma, Vaorgr. Del Mercado.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the above is a correct extract from the  
Mortuary Register of this Church.

J. Prendergast, Pastor.

Translation of the above

On July 5, 1843, I gave religious burial in the cemetery of this Mission to  
the body of Jose Sanchez, died the 22nd day of last June.

Fray Jesus Maria ? del Mercado \_\_\_\_\_

Found among papers in the possession of Mrs. A.B. Cavanaugh.

F.H. Stanger, San Mateo.

Jr. College July 7, 1937.

2503 Turk St., San Francisco,  
Calif., 94118

Mr. Everett Prusso  
P O Box 261, Twain Harte, Calif. 95383

Dear Mr. Prusso;

Mr. Abajian, Librarian of the Calif. Historical Society in San Francisco, tells me you seek information about your great-grandfather Francisco De Haro. He is also my greatgrandfather and I am sending you material which I have collected for the younger generation of my family. I am sending copies of my information which will interest you.

I include copies of information about José Antonio Sanchez and his son José Antonio Sanchez II, both of whom came to California with the Anza Expedition in 1775-6. The son was then only 2 years old. Francisco De Haro married the daughter of José Antonio Sanchez II, Emiliana by name.

Candelaria De Haro was one of the daughters of this marriage, as also was my grandmother Natividad De Haro. Candelaria was younger than my grandmother. Candelaria married John Prusso-- My grandmother married Paul Tissot.

As a child I remember Candelaria Prusso; she visited our home often several days at a time. We all loved her. She was very jolly. full of stories for us children and always very gay. My grandmother was always more serious and dignified, so we looked forward to Candelaria's visits with pleasure. She always had a bag of peppermint candies in her purse for us. We used to call her Aunt Calala.

The material I am sending you is as follows:

- 1 Family group for José Antonio Sanchez
- 2 " " " José Antonio Sanchez II
- 3 " " " Francisco De Haro with some Church records attached
- 4 Brief Biographical Sketch for Antonio Sanchez
- 5 " " " " José Antonio Sanchez II
- 6 " " " " Francisco De Haro
- 5 Copy of San Francisco News Item --Dec. 1934
- 6 Copy of S. F. Chronicle Item --June 1966

I hope this material may be helpful to you. Most public libraries will have the books I mention.

I hope this helps you in your research.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Anita M. Truman

Anita M. Truman



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My mother, Mrs. Sarah Adams, and my father, Louis E. Prusso, had 7 children; Geneve Bellinger McCarthy, Lyrtle Stevenson (deceased), Hazel Hummeltenberg; Louis Emilio, Jr. (deceased); Della Turner, (deceased); and Robert Prusso. The latter is living with my mother on her ranch. Yours truly, Ivy Elizabeth Rhodes, am residing in San Francisco, 156 Yukon Street.

My father's family were all devout Catholics. His eldest 3 sisters were sent to Italy for their education and music.

I have 3 children. A boy Bert Daniel Rhodes, who attended Bellarmine Prep School, later Santa Clara, and then St. Ignatious in San Francisco. My daughter Betty Rhodes Lester and Geraldine Rhodes Belcher attended the Sisters School. They were charter members in the Merced Convent, and the only 2 students. Later went to Notre Dame in Santa Clara and then to Notre Dame in Belmont.

Louis Emilio Prusso was born in San Francisco, the son of John Prusso and Candelaria DeHaro, whose parents were Giovanni Prusso and Larco. He was educated in the old Santa Clara college. The college at that time was guarded by blood hounds that were turned loose at night. ~~From~~ After graduating, he went to Fresno and started work as a bookkeeper for Jeff Donahue. ~~Donahue~~ Donahue later run for sheriff and was elected. He moved my father out of his office and made him his under-sheriff for the County of *Merced* Fresno. My father was also court reporter and intrepator, and county with Charles Wainwright. He married Sarah Elizabeth McSwain, daughter of Alexander Daniel McSwain, and Sarah Frozanne Cox. The parents of Alexander McSwain were Daniel McSwain, and Galbraith.

My father later bought the tract of land known as the Florence addition in Fresno and went into the real estate business. He put Florence on the market and the streets bears of names of his children. (Geneve, Lyrtle, Della aHazel, and Ivy Streets).

My mother was the daughter of Alexander McSwain and Frozanne ~~CHICKADEE~~ Cox. Sister of Walter McSwain, sheriff for 4 terms in Co. of Fresno; William McSwain; Charles; and James; Belle; and Jeanette Thorn.

My father passed away in Houston, Texas in 1910. My mother later married W. D. Adams of Turlock and is still living on her ranch on the banks of the Merced River. She will be 88 on January 20, 1951.

Page 1

HUSBAND  
Birth 1750 8 0 Place Sonora, Mexico  
Chr. Place  
Death Retired from Mexican Army Place  
Burial and returned to Mexico Place  
Father about 1794 Mother (Maiden Name)  
Married - 1769-70 in Mexico Place  
Other Wives  
If any

family record obtained?  
Padre (Census of Sonora in 1845)  
Libro de Matrimonios  
Eldredge Card Files on  
"Beginnings of Sonora"  
Temple-Spachall, S. Libreria  
Families of California

WIFE Maria Dolores Morales  
Birth 1756 Place Guadalajara or Sonora, Mexico  
Chr. Place  
Death about 1792-3 Place San Francisco, California  
Burial ? Place  
Father Ignacio Soto born 1749 Mother Maria Barbara Espinosa de Soto  
Other Husb. if any in Sonora, died in Calif. 2-23-1807 / Born in 1760 at Guadalajara and died August 31, 1797

Name and address of person submitting this sheet:  
Miss Anita M. Jarama  
2503 Turk St. San Francisco  
Sgt. Gen. Grand Army of the Republic  
Jose Antonio Sanchez, Jr.

Male or Female	CHILDREN (Give names in full in order of birth)	WHEN BORN			WHERE BORN		State or Country	DIED			MARRIED
		Day	Mo.	Yr.	Town	County		Day	Mo.	Yr.	
	1 Maria Josefa	1770	12	1771	Sonora (?)		Mexico				Date January 4, 1785 To Jose Joaquin Bernal
	2 Jose Antonio, II	1773	or 1774		Sonora,		Mexico	June 22,	1843		Date September 1, 1796 To Maria Josefa Soto
	3										Date To
	4 Note: The above children, their parents and maternal grandparents										Date To
	5 came to California with the second de Anza Expedition										Date To
	6 of 1775-1776. Other children were born to Jose A. Sanchez										Date To
	7 and Maria D. Morales in California, but I have found										Date To
	8 only the following records:										Date To
	9										Date To
	10 1- Maria del Pilar Sanchez - widow of Jose Higuera II										Date To
	11 (from Eldredge Card Files, Bancroft Library, Univ. of Calif)										Date To
	12										Date To
	13 2- Juana de Dios Sanchez - married Jose Castillo, "un										Date To
	14 soldado de cuero" 1793										Date To
	(from Eldredge Card Files, Bancroft Library, Univ. of Calif)										Date To

Place Additional Genealogical and Historical Data on Reverse Side

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Chr. \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Death June 22, 1843 Place San Francisco, California  
 Burial July 5, 1843 Place Mission Dolores, San Francisco  
 Father José Antonio Sanchez Mother (Maiden Name) Maria Dolores Morales  
 Married September 17, 1846 Place San Francisco, California  
 Other Wives (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

WIFE Maria Josefa Soto

Birth May 31, 1783 Place San Francisco, Calif  
 Chr. \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Death 18? Place San Francisco, Calif  
 Burial \_\_\_\_\_ Place Mission Dolores, San Francisco  
 Father Agustino Soto Mother (Maiden Name) Maria Barbara Oppenora  
 Other Husb. (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

Name and address of person submitting this sheet:  
Christ Anita M. Freeman  
2503 Market St., San Francisco  
Great, great, grandchild of Jose Antonio Sanchez II

Place Additional Genealogical and Historical Data on Reverse Side

Male or Female	CHILDREN (Give names in full in order of birth)	WHEN BORN			WHERE BORN		State or Country	DIED			MARRIED
		Day	Mo.	Yr.	Town	County		Day	Mo.	Yr.	
	1 Maria Barbara	1797	1800	?	San Francisco	Calif		?			Date <u>May 15, 1815</u> To <u>Francisco Felix</u>
✓	2 José de La Cruz	1801	00		"	"		1878	?		Date <u>?</u> To <u>Josefa Merido-Moreno</u>
#	3 Emiliana	1804	05	?	"	"		1841	42		Date <u>1824</u> To <u>Francisco de Haro</u>
	4 Francisco	1807	08		"	"		Apr 3, 1862			Date <u>June 12, 1833</u> To <u>Theodora Figueroa</u>
	5 Paula	1809	10		"	"		?			Date <u>?</u> To <u>Cecilio Valencia</u>
	6 Julia	1811	12		"	"		?			Date <u>?</u> To <u>José Valencia</u>
	7 Manuel	"			"	"		?			Date <u>?</u> To <u>Francisca Solis</u>
	8 Hilaria	1814	?		"	"		1872			Date <u>1836</u> To <u>John Thomas Reed</u>
	9 " /										Date <u>1844</u> To <u>Bernardino Garcia</u>
	10 José Asidro (called Chico)	1817	18		"	"		?			Date <u>?</u> To <u>Theodora Alvarado</u>
	11 Asidro Jr	1819	20		"	"		?			Date <u>?</u> To <u>?</u>
	12										Date <u>?</u> To <u>?</u>
#	13 Emiliana is mistakenly referred to as "Josefa" by Alder and other writers										Date <u>?</u> To <u>?</u>
*	14 These dates are based upon ages listed for them in S.F. census of 1842 (Padron)										Date <u>?</u> To <u>?</u>

SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON CERTAIN FAMILIES ON  
THIS SHEET

Temple "Spanish and Mexican Families of California"

Page A --Soto--Ignacio de Soto y Avila

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Born 1749--died 1807

Married Maria Bárbara Esquivosa y Lugo

" " " born 1760--died 1797

Both came with Anza Expedition 1775-6

She was mother of first Mexican child baptized  
at Mission Dolores

Their daughter, Maria Josefa Soto was born in  
San Francisco, Calif. 1783 and married Jose  
Antonio Sanchez II, Sept. 1, 1796

Page N

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Higuera--Sanchez

Teodora Higuera, born Nov. 6, 1817, San Francisco,  
Calif.--married Francisco Sanchez, son of Jose  
Antonio Sanchez II, June 12, 1833

Page P

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Sanchez-Feliz--

Maria Bárbara Sanchez, daughter of Jose Antonio Sanchez II  
married Leonardo Feliz, May 15, 1818

Leonardo Feliz--born Nov. 1792, San Diego, Calif.,  
son of Jose Feliz who was born in Mexico 1764 and  
came to Calif. with Anza Expedition 1775-6. He died  
in Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 25, 1837. This Jose Feliz  
married Maria Celia Cota, born in Loreto, Baja Calif.  
Date of this marriage was Aug. 16, 1799 at San Gabriel  
Mission.

Note: One son of Maria Barbara Sanchez and Leonardo Feliz  
was Domingo Feliz who was granted Rancho Feliz on  
May 1, 1844 under Governor Micheltoreno. This is now  
part of Spring Valley Water Co. land in San Mateo County.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF MISSION DOLORES CHURCH RECORDS

Item 382 On the 20th of June 1825 was born María Josefa Silverra, daughter of Don Francisco De Haro and Doña Emiliana Sanchez: godparents were José Sanchez and Josefa Soto (maternal grandparents). Baptized by Father Tomás Estenega.

Item 396 On the 23th of July 1826 were baptized Mateo Francisco and Alejo Ramon Antonio De Haro. Godparents for the former \* were Don Francisco Sanchez and Doña Josefa Mercado and for the latter Don José de la Cruz Sanchez and Dona Paula Sanchez. Baptized by Father Tomas Estenega.

Item On February 2, 1834 were baptized Candelaria Sacramento and María Hilaria Carlota De Haro. Godparents for the first were Don José Sanchez and Doña Julia Sanchez and for the second Don José Isidro Sanchez and Doña Hilaria Sanchez.

Item The 26th of June 1846 Don Francisco and Don Ramon De Haro died in the defense of their country against the Americans.

\* In the Census of San Francisco 1842 (Padrón) the name is spelled "Merido".

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BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

JOSE ANTONIO SANCHEZ

Born in Sinaloa, Mexico, 1751. Came to Calif. as a soldier with the second Anza Expedition 1775-6. This was an overland expedition with women and children. He was joined by his wife, Maria Dolores Morales and two children, Maria Josefa, aged 7 and Jose Antonio II, aged two. Described by Eldredge in "The Beginnings of San Francisco" as a man of some education who wrote a beautiful hand. He remained in the service of the Mexican Army at the Presidio of San Francisco until after the death of his wife in 1793-4, when he retired and returned to Mexico to live. Sanchez Street in San Francisco is named for the family of this soldier of the Anza Expedition.

Reference: Eldredge "The Beginnings of San Francisco"  
Vol.1 Page 298

Eldredge is also good source for information on the Anza Expedition and the difficulties encountered on the journey

JOSE ANTONIO SANCHEZ II

As a child of two he came with his parents in the second Anza Expedition 1775-6, overland from Mexico. He became ensign and later Comandante at the Presidio of San Francisco. He was famous for his skill and courage as an Indian fighter. In 1827 he was permitted to occupy the "Rancho Nacional" which was later formally granted to him. This was the great Buri Buri Rancho immediately south of the City and County of San Francisco, comprising 15,793 acres, and now belonging in part to the Spring Valley Water Co.

In 1836 he retired from military service with 45 years of service to his credit. He spent the rest of his life on his rancho and at Mission Dolores. On the ranch he raised cattle and also farmed, growing fruits, vegetables and grains. He is listed in the Census of San Francisco 1842 (Padrón) as "hacendado" or farmer.

Eldredge says he was a brave and honest man and given to asserting his rights. He became involved with the Church over the question of tithes, and like several other landowners refused to pay them. As a result of this quarrel he was denied Christian burial for a short time. He died June 22, 1843 and was finally given ecclesiastic burial at Mission Dolores Cemetery on July 5, 1843. His five daughters and five sons were all prominent in early San Francisco.

At the time of his death no will could be found and his estate was divided according to law among 55 claimants. In 1937 his will was found in the walls of his old adobe in San Mateo Co. when it was demolished. It is now the property of San Mateo Co. Historical Assoc.