

Chapter X – EVERYBODY'S COUSIN



Msn San Fernando Rey
de España, 1797



Verdugo



Lugo



Bandini

Soldier Statesmen

Actor Leo Carrillo wrote in his memoirs (Carrillo 1961:14), "Even as a small child, I remember being everybody's cousin." The branches of the Carrillo family tree, once examined, reveal he did not exaggerate. Indeed, his cousins included American, English, Peruvian, Portuguese, German, and French, apart from Spanish and Mexican kin.

Although the Carrillos never lived near Old Saddleback, through their political and military offices and family connections, they had a significant affect on the lives of those who did. The Carrillos go back to Juan Carrillo and Efigenia Millan of the Presidio of Loreto, neither of whom came to Alta California. Juan Carrillo, born before 1700, married Efigenia Millan at Loreto. He was buried 4 May 1745 at San José del Cabo, Baja, dying from a snakebite. Their children included:

José Hilario, born about 1723 Loreto, married Josefa Antonia de Pasos about 1748 Loreto;

María Ignacia Concepción, born about 1725 Loreto, married Juan Diego Verdugo about 1739, buried 25 April 1798 San Gabriel;

María Micaela, born about 1726 Loreto, married Martín Olivera by 1749;

Ana Isabel, born about 1740 Loreto, married Juan María Ruíz before 1754;

Guillermo, born about 1740 Loreto, buried 5 December 1782 San Diego Presidio, single, sergeant;

María Antonia Victoria, born about 1741 Loreto, married José Francisco Ortega about 1758, buried 8 May 1803 Santa Barbara;
José Raymundo, born about 1744, married Petra Gonzales; and
José Mariano, born about 1745, buried 28 January 1782 San Carlos, single, *alferez*.

Hilario Carrillo, the eldest son, did not come to Alta California, although several of his descendants did. His children included:

José Raimundo, born 8 November 1749 Loreto, married 23 April 1781 San Carlos to Tomasa Lugo, buried 10 November 1809 in the Yglesia of San Diego Presidio; and
Joaquín, born Loreto, married first Nicolasa Ramírez, married second Magdalena Marron.

Joaquín Carrillo, the younger son of Hilario, never came to Alta California, but Joaquín's first son by his second wife, also called Joaquín, came north to join the Company of the San Diego Presidio by 1807. On 3 September 1809 he married Ignacia López, daughter of Francisco López and Feliciano Arballo (see Chapter IV). Joaquín and Ignacia had thirteen children, most of whom went north and founded the northern branch of the Carrillo family. Two of their children do appear in other stories in this book. Their eldest was Josefa whose elopement with Enrique Fitch is told in Chapter IV. Their seventh child, Ramón, married Vicenta Sepúlveda, widow of Tomás Yorba of Chapters VI and VIII.

Three Carrillos came to Alta California by 1774. Guillermo and Mariano had been part of Portolá's 1769 expedition, and Raimundo may have been. The first two were sons of Juan Carrillo, and Raimundo a grandson. Both Guillermo and Mariano died single. Raimundo was the founder of the southern branch of the Carrillo family. On 23 April 1781 Raimundo was married to Tomasa Ignacia Lugo by Father Junipero Serra at Mission San Carlos Borromeo de Carmelo. She was born about 1766 Sinaloa, daughter of Francisco Salvador Lugo and Juana María Martínez y Villanazul, and was buried 28 May 1816 also in the chapel of the San Diego Presidio. Raimundo remained a soldier and rose to the rank of Captain 8 October 1808 at Santa Barbara. He was buried 10 November 1809 in the Chapel of the San Diego Presidio. Raimundo Carrillo and Ignacia Lugo had seven children:

Carlos Antonio de Jesús, baptized 17 February 1784 Santa Barbara, married Josefa Castro 26 May 1808 San Carlos, buried 26 February 1852 Santa Barbara;

María Antonia Juliana, baptized 17 March 1786 San Gabriel, married José Antonio de la Guerra 16 May 1804 Santa Barbara, buried 27 December 1843 Santa Barbara;

Anastacio José, baptized 30 April 1788 Santa Barbara, married Concepción García 18 September 1809 Santa Barbara, died after 1850;

Domingo (Antonio Ignacio), baptized 4 August 1791 San Diego Presidio, married Concepción Pico 14 October 1810 San Diego Presidio, buried March 1837 Santa Barbara of a "sudden death";

Ignacia María Josefa, baptized 3 August 1794 San Diego, buried 13 August 1802 San Carlos;

José Antonio Esquiél, baptized 13 April 1796 Dolores, married first Estefana Pico 24 June 1823 San Diego, married second Jacinta Pico, (*informaciones* 1 February 1842) San Gabriel, married third Francisca Sepúlveda about 1846 San Gabriel, buried 25 April 1862 Santa Barbara; and

Pablo Hilario Feliciano, baptized 11 June 1799 San Carlos, buried 26 October 1808 San Diego Presidio.

One of the leading families of early California, the Carrillos played an active part in provincial politics. Two sons of José Raimundo distinguished themselves: Carlos and Antonio. Both initially followed their father's footsteps by joining the army, later shifting to civic offices.

José Antonio Ezequiel has been called one of the true characters of early California. It was said that no one in California could drink as much brandy, with so little effect, as could Don José Antonio (Bancroft 1963, XIX:745). Horace Bell reported that in 1847 Don Antonio insulted a Mormon captain of the American forces, stating that he danced like a bear. The captain challenged him to a duel but Kearney asked that it be settled by an apology in writing the following day. Carrillo delivered the apology (Bell 1930:117-8), translated as follows:

I am a native of California; I love my country and stick up for it, the bear is my countryman so I love the bear. I now apologize to the bear for suggesting that the red-headed captain danced like a bear. The injury is to the bear, because the captain could not dance half so well.
José Antonio Carrillo.

At the Battle of Domínguez on 8 October 1846 during the American invasion of California, the Californians had one old "four-pounder" with very little good powder. To prevent its capture by the Americans, Don Antonio had his men attach their riatas to the

cannon and pull it back each time it was fired. The Americans, with about 400 troops, mostly sailors and marines on foot, were opposed by about 90 California militia, on horseback, of course. The Californians triumphed in this battle, and the Americans retreated to San Pedro (Bancroft 1963, XXII:319-20).

Don Antonio reputedly devised the first known use of the smoke screen in November 1846 when Stockton tried to land at San Pedro. The Californian forces were only a handful, less than 100 men, while the American troops numbered about 800. Don Antonio rounded up a large herd of horses and drove them among the hills. Carrillo ordered his riders to attach pieces of brush to their riatas and then drag them across the dusty ground. Other horsemen dashed in and out of this cloud of dust ahead of the oncoming Americans, creating the illusion of a much larger force than they really were. The forces of Stockton were so dismayed that they retreated to their ships. Carrillo had hoped to present enough force so that a truce would be negotiated on equal terms, but later confessed that he had been so successful that hostilities were needlessly extended (Bancroft 1963, XXII:323-4).

Don Antonio was also held in high esteem after the American conquest; he signed the Treaty of Cahuenga when the war ended and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in Monterey in 1849. His signature appears on the State Constitution under which California was admitted to the Union.

The eldest son of Raymundo Carrillo, Carlos Antonio, entered the army as a cadet at Monterey at the age of 14. He was a *soldado distinguido* at Monterey, serving as a sergeant of the Santa Barbara Company at the time of the privateering visit of Hipolito Bouchard in 1818. Leaving the army in 1826, he entered politics. In 1831 he was sent to Mexico City for two years as provincial deputy to the National Congress. Don Carlos Antonio was opposed to secularization of mission lands and addressed the Congress on the subject in 1831. His talk, titled "*Exposicion sobre el Fondo Piadoso*," was printed and is said to have been the first publication on California by a native son (Bancroft 1963, XIX:743).

Returning to California, Carlos Carrillo was granted Rancho Sespe near Ventura in 1833. Though well on his way to becoming a wealthy ranchero, he continued his political life, holding various offices in Santa Barbara under the provincial government. In 1836, Don Carlos was appointed governor of California. Governor Alvarado refused to surrender the office until official notice arrived from Mexico. The Mexican government finally withdrew Carrillo's appointment, and in 1838 he renounced his claim to the office and pledged his support to Alvarado. In 1843 Governor Micheltorena granted Santa Rosa Island to Carlos and his brother, José Antonio. When Don Carlos Antonio died in 1852, his will reminded his wife and children that the government of Mexico still owed him \$5,000 for his salary as governor.

Carlos Carrillo had married in 1808 a daughter of Mariano Castro and Josefa Romero, Josefa Castro, who had been baptized 11 April 1792 at San Carlos. She was buried 23 February 1853 at Santa Barbara. Their children were:

- José (Gertrudis Carmelo), baptized 19 November 1810 Santa Barbara, married Catarina Ortega 8 November 1829 Santa Barbara, living in 1852;
- (María Petra) Josefa del Carmen, baptized 30 June 1812 Santa Barbara, married William Goodwin Dana 20 August 1828 Santa Barbara, buried 26 September 1883 San Luis Obispo;
- María de la Encarnación, baptized 25 March 1814 Santa Barbara, married Thomas W. Robbins 3 February 1834 Santa Barbara, died 1876;
- María Francisca, baptized 28 February 1816 Santa Barbara, married Alpheus B. Thompson 5 November 1834 Santa Barbara, buried 26 February 1851 Santa Barbara;
- Pedro Catarino, baptized 23 February 1818 Santa Barbara, married Josefa Bandini 24 August 1841 Plaza, died after 1885;
- Manuela Antonia, baptized 1 June 1820 Santa Barbara, married Juan Coffin Jones 4 June 1838 Santa Barbara;
- María Antonia, baptized 29 April 1822 Santa Barbara, married Lewis T. Burton 20 October 1839 Santa Barbara, buried 25 October 1843 Santa Barbara, (Burton married second Tomasa Carrillo daughter of Antonio Eziquiel 25 June 1848 Santa Barbara);
- José de Jesús Antonio Inocente de la Trinidad, baptized 30 December 1824 Santa Barbara, married Tomasa Gutiérrez 9 December 1852 Santa Barbara;
- María Tomasa Eduvigas, baptized 21 September 1827 Santa Barbara, buried 10 April 1851 Santa Barbara; and
- María Eduvigas Adelina, baptized 17 October 1829 Santa Barbara, buried 26 August 1848 Santa Barbara.

Pedro Catarino Carrillo, son of Don Carlos Antonio, had been educated at the Santa Barbara Mission school and at the Santa Inez School. Through the efforts of his brother-in-law William Goodwin Dana, Pedro Catarino was taken East to study law. They traveled on the *Pilgrim*, the same ship on which author Richard Henry Dana was serving as a sailor before writing "**Two Years Before the Mast**". Returning to California, Pedro entered the political arena as had his father before him. However this was after a dressing down by his mother. He came back to California overly prideful of his Boston education. The story is told (Carrillo 1961:109) that when he came home his mother said to him in Spanish:

"Ah, my son, once more you have returned to the arms of your mother! Now you are a Graduate attorney from the great colleges of Boston. What pride reigns in your mother's heart."

Looking at her coldly, the splendidly dressed young man with his fine Mustachios and air of authority replied with a heavy Boston accent, "But Motha, I've been in Bawston so long I cawn't understand a word you say."

"The Devil you can't," replied his mother, making in a moment the transition from Spanish to English.

And she seized a rawhide quirt and gave him such a licking on the seat of his fancy Boston pants that he forgot all his Boston airs and begged her pardon with great humbleness . . . He never ate Boston baked beans again – just California frijoles.

Pedro Catarino Carrillo was Collector of Customs at San Pedro, San Diego and Santa Barbara, *alcalde* of Santa Barbara in 1848, town surveyor of Santa Barbara and later Justice of the Peace in Los Angeles. In 1841 at the Plaza Church he married Josefa Bandini who had been baptized 23 August 1823 at the San Diego Presidio, daughter of Juan Bandini and Dolores Estudillo. Their children included:

Juan José, born about 1842, married Francisca Roldan 7 October 1868 Plaza, died 31 March 1916 Los Angeles;

Alfredo Emidiano, baptized 18 August 1844 Plaza, married Francisca Sepúlveda, daughter of Bernardo and Rafaela Verdugo, 8 July 1877 Plaza;

María de los Dolores Eduvigas, baptized 11 April 1852 San Diego, married John E. Jackson 10 July 1873 Plaza;

Virginia, born about 1854, married Michael Kelleher 29 October 1877 Plaza;

Arcadia, born about 1857, married Charles Smur [Smith] January 1876 Plaza; and Estella M., born about 1862, married James Nelson Dowling.

Josefa Bandini was the granddaughter of José Bandini, who had been born in Cádiz, Andalucia, Spain about 1771. About 1793 he came to the New World, making his home in Lima, Peru and being employed as a mariner. He married first Ysidora Blancas and second Manuela Mazuelas and had seven children living in 1828. As master of the Spanish ship "*Reina de los Angeles*" carrying military supplies he made a trip from San Blas to California in 1819, and another in 1821. In 1822 he retired as a Mexican citizen and *Capitan de Milicias* to San Diego to live with the only one of his children known to have come to California - Juan Bandini. In 1827 he wrote a lengthy "*Carta Historica y Descriptiva de California*", sometimes erroneously ascribed to his son. He was staying at the Rancho Santa Ana, when he died in 1841 (Bancroft 1963, XIX:708-09).

Juan Bandini was born 4 October 1800 at San Marcos, Lima, Peru, the son of José and Isadora Blancos. He appears to have come to California on one of the voyages of his father, either in 1819 or 1821. The younger Bandini entered public life after settling in San Diego and served as representative to Congress in Mexico in 1833 and as administrator of Mission San Gabriel from 1838 to 1840. In 1841 he was sent to supervise the formal dedication of el Pueblo San Juan de Argüello (otherwise known as San Juan Capistrano) staying until March 1842. He also was one of those granted a house lot in San Juan in 1841. In 1845 and 1846 he was secretary to Governor Pío Pico. Don Juan Bandini was grantee of Rancho Tecate on the Baja California border in 1838, of Rancho Jurupa the same year, and of Rancho Rincon and Rancho Cajón de Muscupiabe in 1839. The latter three were located in the western part of present-day Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. In spite of his ranch holdings and political positions, his fortunes were often reversed. In later years he ran a store facing the plaza in Old Town San Diego (Bancroft 1963, XIX:709) (Wright 1951:VI-VII).

On 20 November 1822 in the Chapel of the San Diego Presidio, Juan Bandini married María de los Dolores Estudillo baptized 26 May 1805 at San Carlos, the daughter of José María Estudillo and Gertrudis Horcasitas. The children of Juan Bandini and Dolores Estudillo were:

María Josefa Ramona Maxima, baptized 23 August 1823 San Diego Presidio, married Pedro Catarino Carrillo, 24 August 1841 San Gabriel, died 5 April 1896 Santa Monica;

Alejandro Félix Rafael, baptized 21 November 1824 San Diego Presidio, buried 11 May 1839 San Gabriel;

María Arcadia Francisca de Paula, baptized 14 January 1827 San Diego Presidio, married first Abel Stearns on 22 June 1841 at San Gabriel, and second Colonel Robert S. Baker 28 April 1875 Plaza, died 15 September 1912 Los Angeles;

María Isidora Barbara, baptized 14 September 1829 San Diego Presidio, married Lieut. Cave J. Coats of Tennessee 5 April 1851 San Diego, died 24 May 1897 Los Angeles;

José María Perfecto, baptized 19 April 1830 San Diego Presidio, married Teresa Argüello 8 February 1860, died 31 May 1909 Santa Monica;

María de los Dolores [may be the same as "Isidora" above], confirmed 6 December 1832 San Diego; and

Juan Bautista Antonio de Padua, baptized 17 November 1833 San Diego Presidio, married first Esperanza Sepúlveda 15 November 1860 Plaza, second Carolina Moreno 9 March 1871, died 8 September 1905 Santa Monica.

The story of how Isadora Bandini "fell into love" with Cave Coutts goes as follows: Cave Coutts, a first Lieutenant of the US forces, born in Tennessee, was part of the US invasion forces in 1846 when they marched into Old Town San Diego. All of the local residents watched. The Bandini girls had been restricted to their house and watched from a second story balcony. As the story goes, Isadora leaned so far against the balcony railing that it gave way, Cave Coutts was near enough so that he could catch her as she fell. Thus Isadora met Cave.

After the death of Dolores Estudillo about 1834, Don Juan Bandini married Refugio Argüello on 7 February 1835 at the San Diego Presidio. She had been baptized 10 February 1817 at Santa Barbara, daughter of Santiago Argüello and María del Pilar Salvadora Ortega. While Don Juan Bandini spent much time in San Diego and at his Rancho Tecate, he died at the home of his son-in law Abel Stearns in Los Angeles and was buried at the Plaza Church on 5 November 1859. His wife, Refugio Argüello died 29 June 1891 at Santa Barbara. Their children included:

María de los Dolores Celedonia, baptized 4 March 1836 San Diego Mission, married Charles R. Johnson 16 January 1851 San Diego, died 30 September 1924 Santa Monica;

Margarita Josefa María Luisa, baptized 18 June 1837 San Diego Presidio, married Dr. James B. Winston 4 December 1860 Plaza, died 29 September 1911 Santa Monica;

Juan de la Cruz, baptized 25 November 1838 San Gabriel, died unmarried 9 February 1896 Vista;

Alfredo Alejandro Abel, baptized 19 April 1849 Plaza, married Guadalupe Monroy about 1877, died 8 April 1879 Los Angeles; and

Arturo, baptized 9 August 1853 San Diego Mission, married first María Wilson, and second Helen Agnes Elliott on 10 May 1883 San Gabriel, died 16 February 1913 Dolores.

One of the sons of Pedro C. Carrillo and Josefa Bandini continued in public life. Juan José was a judge and the first mayor of Santa Monica. He married in 1868 Francisca Roldan who had been baptized 21 January 1849 Plaza, the daughter of Mariano Roldan and Emerenciana Alvarado. Juan and Francisca's children included:

Eliza, baptized 17 March 1869 Plaza, probably died young;

Eliza Camilla, baptized 19 October 1869 Plaza;

Roberto Mariano, baptized 2 April 1871 Plaza;

Ygnacio, baptized 7 February 1872, Plaza, married Lucy Schley 14 April 1896;

Francisca Atala, born 17 August 1874 Los Angeles, married Albert T. Calkins 2 August 1900;

Eulogio "Jack", married first Laura Ausmus 14 December 1927, married second Grace Westover;

Diana, born about 1878, married William W. Holton 14 November 1901;

Leopoldo "Leo" Antonio (the famous stage and film star), born 6 August 1880, married Elizabeth Hazelbarth, died 10 September 1961 Santa Monica; and

Octavio, born about 1886.

Leo Carrillo's Maternal Grandfather

Leo Carrillo was justly proud of his paternal ancestry of the Carrillo family. Strangely in his "**The California I Love**", he never mentions his maternal ancestry. Indeed he only mentions his mother by name once, and then just her first name, Francisca. Yet Francisca's father Mariano Roldan was also grantee of an Orange County Rancho. Perhaps Leo did not know much about him, and perhaps he did not care to repeat what little he did know.

Mariano Roldan is one of the enigmatic figures in the rancho period. When he arrived in southern California in 1834, this Mexican in his mid-thirties gave every indication that the course of his life would follow the familiar pattern of others settled in this rapidly-developing province. He soon became involved in local affairs and served as *alcalde auxiliar* in the Los Angeles district in 1836 and a few years later as *juez de campo*.

In 1839 he petitioned for a grant of grazing land which was only some 6,700 acres lying in the area still called "La Habra." The usual procedure, particularly for the friends and family of the governor, was to submit a petition for the grant to the local assembly for clearance and then to the governor, who would sign and return it for local survey of its metes and bounds.

Roldan had chosen a site that was part of the ex-Mission San Gabriel property still under control of an administrator adding to the clearances needed. Roldan's draft of his

petition was as usual delivered to the local *prefect* Antonio Machado to present to the local assembly for clearance. From this body it was forwarded to a committee who reviewed and approved vacant land applications. Since the land had been part of Mission San Gabriel holdings, the grant was then passed to the mission administrator to assure no conflict of claims. The administrator in turn gave his approval to the jurisdictional committee. With the signature of Antonio Machado that all clearances had been obtained, Roldan then finally had a petition to submit. It was then sent to Manuel Jimeno, the provisional governor. Then he sent the petition to the agricultural assembly which had to ratify the document in its entirety. At last, on 10 June 1840, Governor Juan B. Alvarado affixed his signature to the document, its circuitous journey through officialdom complete. The grant was finally his!

One year later, on 12 August 1841, Roldan ceded full title to the Rancho la Habra to Juan Bautista Leandri. Why Roldan so quickly sold his rancho is unknown. Leandri died within three years and it may be assumed that it was after his death that Andrés Pico obtained title. It is known that in 1852 Andrés Pico filed a claim with the US Land Commission, which was confirmed, based on Manuel Jimeno's grant to Mariano Roldan.

Mariano Reyes Roldan's personal life is equally enigmatic. He first appears in Alta California records as a prior witness for the *informaciones* of one José de la Luz Acosta at San Gabriel in March 1834, where Mariano is given as being married, aged 35 and a native of Otumba, near Mexico City. In the 1834 *Padron* of Santa Barbara he is listed as single, age 28 and a native of Valladolid, Mexico. In the 1836 *Padron* of Los Angeles, when he was an employee on the Rancho San José of Ignacio Palomares, he is listed as single and age 33. In 1844 he is listed in downtown Los Angeles as age 44 and married to Simona López. The last known record of him is in May 1847 when he was noted as being *encargado de justicia* at San Gabriel. According to H. H. Bancroft, Roldan returned to Mexico in 1847. Perhaps he was one of those Mexican citizens, who was unwilling to surrender his citizenship and become part of the United States. However another possibility is that he left for the gold fields as did so many Angelenos.

Simona López Mesto, who probably was a common-law wife, had been baptized as an infant on 28 October 1802 San Juan Capistrano, daughter of Narciso and Feliciano, neophytes. She married Diego, another neophyte, on 4 August 1824 at San Juan Capistrano. There were at least three children born before Simona became involved with Mariano Roldan, two of whom were living with them in 1844. The known children of Mariano and Simona were:

Luisa, born about 1834, married John Brown about 1861, and had a second marriage to Oliver Fisher in 1864 annulled on the information that John Brown was still living; and
Victoria, born about 1839.

Both Luisa and Victoria were confirmed at Plaza on 2 March 1843 with Arcadia Bandini and Isadora Bandini as *madrinas*. Regarding Victoria, she may be the "María Roldan" aged 11 living in 1851 with Carmen Guirado, widow of Santiago Johnson. In 1860, Simona López Mesto was living in downtown Los Angeles with Luisa and one of her sons by her husband Diego.

Mariano Roldan also had another daughter, Merced, born about 1846 whose mother was Victoria Nepe, about whom nothing is known. Merced married first Juan de Dios Moya 25 June 1864 Jurupa, married second Luis Flores 30 August 1886 Jurupa. Merced claimed to have been born in San Juan Capistrano as did the two daughters of Simona, Luisa and Victoria, but their baptisms have not yet been found.

Mariano Roldan also established a relationship with Emerenciana Alvarado, who had been baptized 23 January 1821 San Gabriel, daughter of Juan Nepomuceno Alvarado and Barbara Palomares. According to the baptismal records of the Plaza Church, there were two children:

Francisco Antonio Telesforo Nolasco, baptized 31 January 1847 Plaza; and
Francisca, baptized 21 January 1849 Plaza, married Juan José Carrillo 7 October 1868 Plaza.

Additionally, before these two, María Merced del Refugio was baptized 11 August 1844 San Gabriel of Emerenciana and "*padre no conicido*". She was confirmed 1 September 1850 Plaza as the "*hija legitima*" of Mariano Roldan and Emerenciana. When she was married to Emiliano Acebedo on 10 January 1870 Plaza, her father was given as José María Avila. The witnesses to her marriage were Juan Carrillo and Francisca Roldan.

It should be noted that Francisca Roldan was baptized 19 months after the last known record of Mariano Roldan; and that Emerenciana had at least ten children, by at least five fathers, three by Francisco Lugo. When Emerenciana Alvarado was buried at Plaza on 26 April 1878, she was given as the widow of Francisco (sic) Roldan. Perhaps some of these later records were wishful thinking. The later career of Mariano Roldan still needs to be discovered.

A Carrillo Daughter

Ignacia Carrillo was born about 1725 at Loreto, a daughter of Juan Carrillo and Efigenia Millan. She came to Alta California with her husband Juan Diego Verdugo whom she had married about 1741.

Juan Diego Verdugo had been born about 1715 at El Fuerte, Sinaloa, son of Blas Verdugo and Micaela de los Rios. By 1744 he had joined the Company of the Presidio of Loreto and had married there Ignacia Carrillo. He served at various Missions and the Presidio of Loreto until the mid-1770's. Several of their children were already in Alta California when Juan and Ignacia came, apparently after retiring from the military. There is a positive record of their presence in Alta California on 23 October 1776, when they served as *padrinos* for the baptism of a child of Francisco Ortega at Mission San Diego. A little more than three years later, he was buried at San Gabriel on 24 January 1780. His widow Ignacia Carrillo made her home with her son until she too was buried at San Gabriel 25 April 1798. The known children of Juan Diego Verdugo and Ignacia Carrillo were:

- Juana María, born about 1742 Loreto, married Roqué Cota about 1755 Loreto, buried 14 May 1835 inside the Plaza Church;
- Mariano de la Luz, born about 1746 San Xavier, Baja, married first María Guadalupe Lugo 30 May 1775 San Carlos, married second Gregoria Espinosa 26 November 1788 San Gabriel, buried 26 September 1822 San Gabriel;
- José María, born about 1750 Loreto, married Encarnación López 7 November 1779 San Gabriel, buried 13 April 1831 San Gabriel;
- María Rosalía, baptized 16 September 1757 Mission Purisima, Baja, married José María Góngora 16 May 1776 San Diego, buried 25 April 1779 Mission San Antonio;
- An unnamed child buried 22 September 1759 Purisima Baja;
- Leonardo, born about 1761 Loreto, married Josefa Rubio 28 July 1793 San Gabriel, died between 1815 and 1830 probably in Baja; and
- Juan María, born about 1763 Loreto, married Matilde Amésquita 4 November 1783 San Carlos, died before 1821.

Their eldest son, Mariano de la Luz Verdugo, enlisted in the Company of the Presidio of Loreto on 15 December 1766, and served there until he was recruited to join the Portolá Expedition of 1769. On 1 February 1774 he was promoted to *Cabo* of the Company of San Diego. In 1775 he married María Guadalupe Lugo, who had been born about 1758 at Loreto, the daughter of Francisco Ginez Lugo and María Gertrudis Armenta. Stationed at San Diego, their only known child was:

María Concepción, baptized 18 August 1778 San Diego Presidio, married Francisco Acevedo 20 November 1792 San Gabriel, buried 14 December 1832 Plaza.

There were no more children and María Guadalupe was buried in the cemetery of San Diego Presidio on 15 April 1780. Concepción's godmother was Antonia Carrillo, wife of Francisco Ortega, and also sister to Ignacia Carrillo, Mariano de la Luz' mother. Probably little Concepción went after her mother's death to live with her aunt-godmother, although this can not be stated as a fact.

Mariano de la Luz continued in the service of the San Diego Company and then was a sergeant in the Monterey Company from 1781 until 1787. Soon after that he retired and settled at Los Angeles, where he married at San Gabriel on 26 November 1788 María Gregoria Espinosa, widow of Pedro Loreto Salazar. She had been born about 1762 in Villa de Sinaloa, daughter of Bernardino Espinosa and Isabel Acosta. Gregoria had come to the Pueblo of Los Angeles in 1781 with her soldier husband, who was buried 6 July 1788. Mariano Verdugo and Gregoria set up housekeeping with Gregoria's three children by her first husband, and reclaimed little Concepción, to be followed by five more children of their own. He served as *alcalde* from 1790 until 1793 in Los Angeles. He was buried 26 September 1822 San Gabriel and Gregoria was buried 29 May 1830 Plaza. The children of Mariano Verdugo and Gregoria Espinosa were:

Militon José, baptized 10 March 1791 San Gabriel, buried 9 December 1791 San Gabriel;

María del Rosario, baptized 8 May 1793 San Gabriel, married Francisco Avila (of Chapter III) 28 April 1808 San Gabriel, buried 8 July 1822 San Gabriel;

María de Jesús, baptized 5 July 1795 San Gabriel, buried 5 March 1799 San Fernando;

María Ana, baptized 14 February 1798 San Gabriel, married José Antonio Tapia about 1816, died between 1838 and 1844; and

María Antonia Segunda, baptized 14 May 1800 San Fernando, married Carlos Ruíz 15 February 1817 San Gabriel, living in 1837 Santa Barbara.

José María Verdugo, the second son of Juan Diego, was born about 1750 at or near the Presidio of Loreto, and probably entered the military service there. In 1772 he was noted as a courier of the mail to Monterey Presidio from San Diego. He was listed as a soldier of San Diego by 1777, and served as the corporal of the *escolta* of San Gabriel from 1783 to his retirement in 1798 as a sergeant. In 1784 he was granted grazing rights on Rancho

San Rafael. Its 36,000 acres were located north of the pueblo of Los Angeles. The cession was reconfirmed by Governor Diego de Borica in 1798. It remained in the Verdugo family until 1875.

José María Verdugo had married in 1779 María Encarnación López, who had been born about 1761 San Antonio, Baja, the daughter of Ignacio López and María Fecunda de Mora. His best man was his younger brother Leonardo. Encarnación López was buried 10 October 1817 and José María Verdugo on 13 April 1831, both at San Gabriel. There were eleven children born to this couple:

María Josefa Antonia, baptized 16 December 1780 San Gabriel, married first José Antonio Lugo 8 January 1795 San Gabriel, married second Pedro Antonio Félix 2 July 1823 San Fernando, buried 28 December 1871 Plaza;
Juan María, baptized 16 January 1783 San Gabriel, buried 17 January 1783 San Gabriel;
María Antonia Martina, baptized 21 March 1785 San Gabriel, married Antonio Yorba (of Chapter VI) 2 September 1805 San Gabriel, buried 3 December 1820 Capistrano;
María Ignacia Eustaquia, baptized 20 September 1787 San Gabriel, married Juan Félix 9 April 1804 San Gabriel, buried 5 October 1861 Plaza;
Julio Antonio José, baptized 24 December 1789 San Gabriel, married María de Jesús Romero 11 May 1818 San Fernando, died 15 April 1876 Los Angeles;
Catalina María Antonia, baptized 26 November 1792 San Gabriel, living in 1851;
María del Pilar Antonia, baptized 12 October 1795 San Gabriel, buried 2 May 1801 San Gabriel;
Manuela Tomasa de los Inocentes, baptized 29 December 1797 San Gabriel, buried same day;
José María, baptized 22 August 1800 San Gabriel, buried 23 August 1800 San Gabriel;
María Rafaela Antonia, baptized 6 November 1801 San Gabriel, buried 8 February 1804 San Gabriel; and
María Juana, baptized January 1807 San Gabriel, buried January 1807 San Gabriel.

When José María Verdugo died in 1831, Rancho San Rafael was left to his surviving children: Josefa, Ignacia, Catalina, and Julio. Catalina, who had been blind since childhood never married. In her later years her nephew Teodoro built her an adobe near what is now

the intersection of Cañada Drive and Capistrano Avenue in Glendale (Hoover, 1962:15). Julio Verdugo, et al., filed for the Rancho in 1852 and it was upheld in 1857.

Julio Verdugo, the only surviving son, in 1818 married María de Jesús Romero, who had been baptized 27 January 1801 at Santa Barbara, the daughter of Juan Romero and Lugarda Salgado. Julio and his wife, María de Jesús, have been credited with raising all eleven sons and two daughters to maturity. Their children were:

María Rafaela Antonia, baptized 16 April 1819 San Fernando, married Bernardo Sepúlveda (of Chapter VIII) 20 February 1844 San Fernando, living in 1857;
Pedro Nolasco Antonio José, baptized 8 August 1820 San Fernando, married Gertrudis Gonzales after 1844, buried February 1899 Capistrano;
José Antonio de Jesús, baptized 1 January 1822 San Gabriel, married Catarina Valenzuela 11 February 1848 San Gabriel;
María Antonia Longina Maxima, baptized 16 March 1824 San Gabriel, married Joaquín Chavoya 15 June 1851 San Gabriel, buried 3 February 1928 Plaza;
Antonio María, baptized 11 September 1825 San Fernando, living in 1844;
(Julian) Crisostomo Antonio, baptized 28 January 1827 San Fernando, married María Antonia Silvas;
Teodoro, baptized 9 November 1828 San Fernando, married first María de los Angeles Antonia Chavoya, married second María Antonia Carabajal 25 February 1864 Plaza, buried 2 June 1904 Calvary Cemetery, Los Angeles;
José Fernando, baptized 31 May 1830 San Gabriel, married Ventura Silvas 16 February 1859 San Gabriel;
José María Valentín Antonio, baptized 19 February 1832 San Gabriel, married Petra Sánchez 6 May 1871 San Gabriel;
(Antonio) Quirino, baptized 4 June 1834 Plaza, married Guadalupe Sánchez 20 August 1864 Plaza;
Rafael Antonio, baptized 13 June 1836 San Fernando, living in 1851;
Guillermo Antonio, baptized 19 March 1840 San Gabriel, married first María Antonia Valenzuela, married second María Marta del Refugio Ybarra by 1878; and
Victorio, baptized 25 December 1842 San Fernando, living in 1851.

Leonardo Verdugo, another soldier-son of old Juan Diego, born about 1761 at the Presidio of Loreto, was stationed at San Gabriel by 1779. That year he served as best man at the wedding of his elder brother José María, the year before Leonardo's bride-to-be

Josefa Rubio was baptized on 26 November 1780 in the chapel of the San Diego Presidio, the daughter of Mateo Rubio and Ursula Domínguez. Mateo Rubio had been born in Flanders, in what is now Belgium about 1750, and had married at San Diego in 1779 Ursula Domínguez, the *hija natural* of Juan José Domínguez and a *neofita* of Mission Santa Gertrudis, Baja. Leonardo Verdugo and Josefa Rubio were married 28 July 1793 at the Mission San Gabriel, when she was still four months short of her thirteenth birthday, and he a man of about 32 years.

Leonardo's military assignments moved him back and forth between San Gabriel and Baja California, where their ten known children were born:

José Joaquín, born about 1795 at Mission San Miguel, Baja, married Magdalena Véjar 7 January 1821 at San Diego Presidio, buried 25 January 1832 San Gabriel;

Anselmo José, baptized 21 April 1797 San Gabriel, buried 20 July 1798 San Gabriel;

José Francisco, baptized 10 March 1799 San Gabriel, married first Joaquina Duarte 23 June 1822 San Gabriel, married second Francisca, a *neofita* of the Mission, 9 April 1845 San Gabriel, buried 9 October 1861 Capistrano;

María Concepción Nicolasa, baptized 9 December 1800 San Gabriel, married José Ignacio Arce, buried 6 July 1827 Rosario, Baja;

Zeferino, baptized 28 August 1803 San Gabriel, buried 14 April 1804 San Gabriel;

María Antonia, baptized 28 February 1805 San Gabriel, married Joaquín Chavoya, also known as Joaquín Valenzuela 22 January 1832 at San Gabriel (this is the same Joaquín who married Antonia, daughter of Julio in 1851), died before 1851;

Ignacia Ynez, born about 1807 San Miguel, Baja, married Trinidad Duarte (of Todos Santos, Baja) 11 January 1824 San Diego, buried 30 December 1851 San Gabriel;

José Miguel, born about 1811 San Miguel Baja, married María de Gracia García-Romero 14 August 1831 San Diego Presidio, living in 1851;

María de San Juan, baptized 21 March 1813 Santo Domingo Baja, married Silvestre Cañedo 22 January 1829 San Diego, living in 1844; and

Bernardo Pedro, born about 1815 probably also Baja, married Anastacia Aguilar, daughter of Rosario Aguilar (see Chapter II) 1847 Capistrano, living in 1873.

By 1836, the next youngest son of Leonardo Verdugo, Miguel was living on the Rancho Santa Ana Abajo and later served as *mayordomo* there for José Antonio Yorba, the younger. In 1841 he was one of those granted a house lot in Pueblo San Juan Capistrano, but apparently did not maintain it, as by 1844 his family was listed as living in the Los Angeles Plaza area.

In 1831 Miguel had married María Gracia García, born about 1814 perhaps at San Luis Rey, the daughter of José Antonio García-Romero and Guadalupe Uribes. The known children of Miguel Verdugo and María de Gracia García were:

María Martina, baptized 11 July 1833 San Diego Presidio, married Eleuterio Gilbert 16 April 1853 Capistrano, living in 1861;
Angustia Manuela, born about December 1835, married Tomás López 3 February 1855 Capistrano;
Leonardo Isidro, baptized 23 February 1839 Capistrano, living in 1851;
Crisanta, baptized 2 November 1841 Plaza, died before 1844;
Andrés, born about January 1844, living in 1851;
María Adelaida, baptized 19 February 1846 Plaza, living in 1851;
Josefa, baptized 17 March 1850 Capistrano, married Ramón Peralta 25 October 1868 Capistrano; and
José Joaquín, baptized 23 December 1854 Capistrano.

Old Juan Diego Verdugo had one more son, who appears on the Capistrano scene, Juan María, born about 1763 Loreto. He, like his brothers, also enlisted early in the military service of Spain. While stationed at San Carlos, he married Matilde Amésquita in 1783. She had been born about 1770 at Tubac, the daughter of Juan Antonio Amésquita and Juana Gaona. By 1790 Juan María had been transferred to the Company of San Diego and was stationed briefly at San Gabriel in 1792, and then back to San Diego where his two eldest sons attended the Presidio school briefly. He was then at Capistrano in 1797 as *Cabo*, at least until 1802. Briefly at San Gabriel again by 1804, he was a *soldado invalido* at Mission San Luis Rey in 1812 and then there is no further record. The absence of San Luis Rey records may be the reason for the incompleteness of this family record. Matilde Amésquita was buried 18 February 1812 in the San Diego Presidio, Juan María died before 1821. The known children of Juan María Verdugo and Matilde Amésquita were:

José Manuel, baptized 10 November 1787 San Carlos, died after January 1797;
(Manuel) José, baptized 19 June 1790 San Diego Mission, married María Marcela
Lisalde 14 October 1831 San Diego Mission;
María Josefa Nicolasa, baptized 11 September 1792 San Gabriel, married Juan
López about 1809, living in 1828;
Juana María Rafaela, baptized 27 January 1795 San Diego, buried 16 February
1797 San Diego Presidio;
Juan Andrés Dolores, baptized 3 December 1797 Capistrano, living in 1812 in San
Luis Rey;
María Catalina, baptized 30 April 1799 Capistrano, married Antonio Yorba 10
February 1834 Capistrano, living in 1851;
María Juana de los Dolores, baptized 20 May 1802 Capistrano, married Brigido
Morillo 25 May 1821 San Diego, buried March 1845 San Diego; and
Antonio Carlos, baptized 6 November 1804 San Gabriel, buried, single, 29
October 1851 Capistrano.

María Juana, youngest daughter of Juan María Verdugo and Matilde Amésquita, married in 1821 in San Diego, Brigido Morillo, two years older than she. He had been born about 1800 Loreto, the son of Xavier Morillo and Lucia Perez. His parents had come to Alta California about 1811 and were residents of Rancho Los Nietos. By the time of Brigido's marriage he had enlisted as a *soldado de cuera* in the Company of San Diego. By 1830 he was no longer in the military and is listed as a *vecino* of Los Angeles. Juana was buried in March 1845 San Diego and Brigido Morillo married second Antonia Cañedo by whom he had more children.

Before her marriage, Juana Verdugo had an *hija natural* by Rosario Aguilar (of Chapter II):

Rita, baptized 16 August 1821 San Diego, buried 5 April 1823 San Diego under the name of Rita Morillo.

The children of Brigido Morillo and Juana Verdugo included:

María (Juana Prudencia), baptized 30 March 1823 San Diego, confirmed 14 July 1833 San Diego, living in 1836;
José Ramón, baptized 18 May 1825 San Diego, living in 1836;
Miguel, baptized 29 September 1827 San Diego, living in 1836;

María Paula Ginoveva, baptized 25 January 1830 San Diego, married Manuel García 6 June 1848 Plaza;
Manuel Ramón, baptized 27 December 1834 Capistrano, married Teofila Melendres 16 January 1873 Santo Tomás, Baja;
Lino, baptized 23 September 1837 San Diego, confirmed 18 December 1841 San Diego; and
José Dolores, baptized 18 March 1845 San Diego.

The Verdugo name remains on the landscape of Southern California as the Verdugo Mountains (just north of Burbank and Glendale), Verdugo City, Verdugo Canyon, and Verdugo Wash.

More Cousins, the Lugos

Raymundo Carrillo, the founder of the Southern California Carrillos, married Tomasa Ignacia Lugo in Sinaloa, one of the elder daughters of another early soldier Francisco Salvador Lugo. Her brother, José Antonio married Josefa Verdugo. Thus were linked the Carrillo, Verdugo, and Lugo families in the earliest years.

The first Lugo to come to Alta California was a soldier named Francisco Salvador de Lugo y Espinosa. Born about 1740 near Villa de Sinaloa, the son of Juan Salvador Lugo and Josefa Espinosa, Francisco had married there about 1760 Juana Martínez, who was born about 1745 also in Sinaloa, the daughter of José María Martínez and Josefa Villanazul. To support his family, he had joined the military service and was recruited to join the Rivera y Moncada expedition of 1774. He brought with him not only his wife, but also four children. Francisco Salvador was stationed in northern California until 1781, when he was transferred to the Santa Barbara Presidio. His wife, Juana Martínez y Villanazul was buried 24 March 1790 Santa Barbara, and he was buried 17 May 1805 Santa Barbara. The known children of Francisco Lugo and Juana Martínez y Villanazul were:

Rosa María, born about 1761 Sinaloa, married Pablo Antonio Cota 30 November 1776 San Luis Obispo, buried 10 January 1797 Santa Barbara;
Tomasa Ignacia, born about 1763 Sinaloa, married Raymundo Carrillo 23 April 1781 San Carlos, buried 28 May 1816 San Diego Presidio;
Salvador, born about 1766 Sinaloa, buried July 1784 San Gabriel in the Church, reportedly killed by being thrown from a horse;
José Antonio, born about 1772 Villa de Sinaloa, married Josefa Verdugo 8 January 1795 San Gabriel, buried 7 January 1801 Santa Barbara Presidio;

José Ygnacio, baptized 8 January 1775 San Luis Obispo, married Rafaela Romero 13 June 1800 Santa Barbara, living in 1846;
María Antonia Isabela, baptized 2 September 1776 San Luis Obispo, married Ygnacio Vicente Vallejo 18 February 1791 Santa Barbara, buried 8 May 1855 San Carlos;
Antonio María, baptized 13 June 1778 San Antonio de Padua, married first Dolores Ruíz 17 January 1796 Santa Barbara, married second Florentina Germán 8 March 1842 San Gabriel, buried 3 February 1860 Plaza;
Juan María Alejandro, baptized 11 June 1780 San Carlos, married Paula Rubio 3 February 1799 San Gabriel, buried 4 January 1830 Ventura; and
María Ygnacia, baptized 19 June 1783 Ventura, married Pedro Ruíz 7 October 1798 Santa Barbara, living in 1843.

The fourth child José Antonio, also a soldier, married in 1795 at San Gabriel Josefa Verdugo, baptized 15 December 1780 Santa Barbara, daughter of José María Verdugo and Encarnación López, above. Antonio Lugo was buried 7 January 1801 at the Santa Barbara Presidio, leaving his twenty year-old widow with two small children. She returned to her father's home in Los Angeles, where she remained until at least 1823. On 2 July 1823 at San Fernando she married second Pedro Antonio Félix. She was buried 28 December 1871 at Plaza at the age of 91. The two children of José Antonio and Josefa Verdugo were:

Juan María, baptized 12 February 1796 Santa Barbara, married Francisca Duarte 8 February 1825 San Gabriel, living in 1844; and
Francisco, baptized 23 November 1800 Santa Barbara, married 7 February 1828 San Carlos to Juana (María de Gracia) Briones, buried 24 April 1846 San Carlos.

Juan María left at least four descendants in the Los Angeles area and Francisco left many descendants in the San Carlos area, however none of them appear in the story of Orange County.

José Ignacio, the first Lugo born in Alta California, was a soldier before settling in Los Angeles. He married Rafaela Romero in 1800. She had been born about 1780 at Loreto, the daughter of Juan María Romero and María Lugarda Salgado. José Ignacio was a retired soldier in Los Angeles in 1823, but returned to the Santa Barbara area by 1841 when his daughter was married there. The evidence as to when he may have died is conflicting. Rafaela Romero was living in both 1844 and 1851 with her son-in-law Guillermo Wolfskill,

whose story is told in Chapter XI. There were only three known children of Ignacio Lugo and Rafaela Romero:

María Tomasa Benigna, baptized 16 February 1803 Santa Barbara and buried seven days later;

María Magdalena de Jesús, baptized 13 May 1804 Santa Barbara, married Guillermo Wolfskill 12 January 1841 Santa Barbara, buried 7 July 1862 Plaza; and

Luis, baptized 19 August 1806 San Fernando, buried 30 September 1836 at Santa Barbara, unmarried.

Juan Maria Lugo, the eighth child of Francisco, married in 1799 Paula Rubio, who had been baptized 10 March 1784 San Diego, another daughter of Mateo Rubio. They and their eleven children lived in the Santa Barbara and Ventura area. Paula lived seven years after the death of her husband in 1830, and she was buried March 1837 at Santa Barbara.

But what a legacy was left by Francisco Salvador's seventh child, Antonio María Lugo. Baptized in 1778, he did not die until 1860, spanning the years of the earliest Spanish settlement, through the Mexican Empire and then the Republic and twelve years of American rule. After approximately fifteen years of service in the Military, he retired to become one of the larger rancho owners, serve in many local offices, and father children for sixty-three years. Bell (1927:173) stated that:

Don Antonio María Lugo was eminent, not as a politician or as a man of learning, but as a man of princely possessions, of great generosity, and unblemished honor. To be a kinsman of old man Lugo, in the remotest degree, was an assurance of an ample start in lands and cattle with which to commence the battle of life.

Antonio María served as a soldier until 1809, when he settled near Los Angeles. In 1810 he was granted Rancho San Antonio, consisting of some 30,000 acres to the southeast of Los Angeles. It is reported that at one time he pastured as many as 100,000 head of cattle on the ranch. His holdings were increased in 1841 when he was granted Rancho Santa Ana del Chino northeast of Santa Ana Canyon.

Don Antonio María, a far-sighted man, recognized that California needed artisans of all kinds, not just rancheros. It is said that he brought Joseph Chapman, called "José de Ingles" in the early records, a skilled jack-of-all-trades to Los Angeles. He (Chapman) set up the mill at San Gabriel, now "*el Molino Viejo*" (the old mill). Chapman, of Boston, was one of Bouchard's privateers — supposedly shanghaied in the Sandwich Islands and forced

to accompany the insurgents. One of the first American citizens of Los Angeles, Chapman was precisely the type of settler Don Antonio believed the country needed.

A big event in the life of every *ranchero* was a shopping trip to one of the "Boston Clippers." These brought every imaginable luxury to the Californios in exchange for hides and tallow. Don Antonio María presented an imposing figure as he accompanied his family to inspect the ship's wares displayed on the beach. In a land of outstanding horsemen, he was considered one of the best. He always wore knee breeches with silver buckles on his shoes. His saddle was heavily carved of the finest leather and copiously trimmed with silver. No doubt Antonio María's wife, María Dolores Ruíz, rode in a *carreta*, one of those cumbersome



Antonio María Lugo
(Los Angeles Museum of Natural History)

ox carts which for so long formed the only wheeled transportation in early California. Since wheels and axles were both of wood, the carts were anything but silent. Presumably, while Doña María Dolores inspected the rich silks, four poster beds, chairs from France and England, rosewood pianos, and other items the ship had to offer, Don Antonio would be talking to the young foreigners, urging them to settle in California.

Antonio María Lugo had married María Dolores Ruíz in 1796 at Santa Barbara, where she had been baptized on 28 May 1783, the daughter of another soldier family, Efigenio Ruíz and Rosa López. Thus she was a sister of Joaquín Ruíz of Chapter IX. Dolores was married at the age of only 12 years and seven months, and perhaps she was a bit young for childbearing as seen by the records of their first three children. Their children were:

José Antonio, baptized 31 October 1797 Santa Barbara, buried 22 November 1797 Santa Barbara;

José Antonio, baptized 23 July 1799 San Gabriel, buried 25 July 1799 San Gabriel;

María Juana Bibiana, baptized 3 December 1800 Santa Barbara, buried 10 May 1815 at San Gabriel, (with the notation that she was "*dementa*", literally

meaning mentally deranged, but more probably simply meaning feeble minded);

José María, baptized 22 November 1802 Santa Barbara, married María Antonia Rendon 30 November 1820 San Gabriel, buried 19 February 1863 Plaza;

Vicenta, baptized 7 April 1805 Santa Barbara, married Ireneo Perez [of Chapter IX] 3 November 1822 San Gabriel, living in 1851;

Felipe, baptized 6 August 1807 San Gabriel, married Francisca "Pancha" Perez [of Chapter IX] (*informaciones* 8 August 1831) San Gabriel, buried 11 May 1885 Plaza;

María Antonia, baptized 1 February 1810 San Gabriel, married Teodosio Yorba (of Chapter VI) 25 September 1825 at Plaza (recorded San Gabriel), buried 15 January 1858 Plaza;

José del Carmen, baptized 18 March 1813 San Gabriel, married María Rafaela Castro about 1834, living in 1878;

María de la Merced, baptized 24 September 1815 San Gabriel, married first to José Perez (*informaciones* 19 September 1833) San Gabriel, second to Stephen C. Foster of Maine, the first American Mayor of Los Angeles, on 5 August 1848 San Gabriel, living in 1852;

Mariano, baptized 13 September 1818 San Gabriel, buried 23 July 1819 San Gabriel;

Vicente, born about 1820 San Gabriel, married Andrea Ballesteros (*informaciones* December 1841) San Gabriel, living in 1863;

María de Jesús, baptized 24 January 1823 San Gabriel, married Julian Isaac Williams (of Chapter XI) (*informaciones* 24 November 1837) San Gabriel, died about 1843; and

José Antonio, baptized 28 May 1825 San Gabriel, married María del Pilar Véjar (of Chapter VII) 9 May 1845 San Gabriel, living in 1854.

In 1842 Don Antonio María's sons, José María, José del Carmen and Vicente, with their partner, José Diego Sepúlveda, were granted the 35,000 acre Rancho San Bernardino. A portion of the ranch was sold to the Mormons in 1851 for \$77,000, and the city of San Bernardino founded on it soon after. Also about 1842 Antonio María Lugo transferred title of Rancho Santiago de Chino to his new son-in-law, Julian Isaac Williams. The ranch was on the direct route from Yuma to Los Angeles. Williams, in the true California tradition, welcomed all travelers, helped them to re-outfit, and wished them luck for the rest of their journey. The rancho was situated beside the road and provided a vantage point for Benito Wilson in his stand against the Californians in 1846. José del Carmen Lugo, brother-in-law

to Isaac Williams, was one of the leaders of the force attacking Rancho Chino with Williams and his family inside, showing the divided loyalties of the Californios.

Shortly after the Rancho Chino incident, word of the Pauma Massacre [in 1846-see Chapter II] reached José del Carmen Lugo. He swore to avenge the deaths of his countrymen in that bloody episode. Leading a group of friends to the Pauma Valley, he was joined by some Cahuilla Indians who shared his hatred of the Paumas. Together they sought out and killed thirty-eight of the natives, about half the small tribe. Manuelito Cota, a *capitan* of the Paumas whose degree of responsibility in the murder of the Californians has been debated among historians, escaped the slaughter and lived in the San Diego area for some years.

Doña María Dolores Ruíz had been buried at San Gabriel on 14 March 1829. By 1842, all of Antonio María's surviving children except his youngest son José Antonio were married and busy with their own families and affairs. After living with such a large family, the old adobe must have seemed empty. On the 8th of March 1842, he married, at the age of nearly 64, as his second wife the 14 year-old María Florentina Germán, who had been baptized 14 January 1828 at San Gabriel, the daughter of Manuel Germán and Felipa Ruíz. Their children were:

Miguel Manuel, born about 1843, living in 1851;
Bersabe Francisca del Refugio, baptized 15 September 1844 Plaza, probably died young;
José Napoleon, buried 24 June 1845 San Gabriel;
Bersabe, baptized 24 May 1846 Plaza, married Vicente Rosas 13 August 1864 Plaza;
María Sara, baptized 15 July 1848 Plaza, married Sacramento Félix (of Hermosillo) 15 February 1865 Plaza;
Guadalupe Francisco, baptized 16 September 1852 Plaza, buried 4 July 1885 Plaza;
María Virginia, baptized 18 June 1855 Plaza, married José Dolores Fuentes 14 February 1875 San Gabriel;
Erasma Emelda, baptized 15 July 1858 Plaza; and
Juan Francisco, baptized 1 July 1860 Plaza, 5 months after the burial of his father on 3 February.

The Lugo's were among the many who possessed town houses as well as ranch homes. Antonio María Lugo preferred a pastoral existence so even his town house on the road to San Pedro was away from the plaza in Los Angeles. His sons, Vicente and José del Carmen, both had homes on the plaza. Don Vicente was called the "Beau Brummel" of the city. It is said he wore thousand-dollar suits. With the high prices cattle were bringing during the gold-rush days, it is certain that his home and his horse were equally resplendent. They also allowed him to provide for the sisters and other kin of his wife. The drought years of the early sixties struck Don Vicente Lugo, and his pleasure expenses had to be curtailed. He vacated his town house and turned it over to the parish priest. Converted to a boys' school in 1865, the property later became St. Vincent's College, predecessor of Loyola University.

Antonio María Lugo was presented with numerous grandchildren, indeed too numerous to name. There were more than 50 grandchildren of his sons of his first family alone. When nearly eighty years of age Don Antonio still enjoyed life. He was described by California chronicler William Heath Davis (1929:146) as:

... genial and witty, about eighty years of age, yet active and elastic, sitting on his horse as straight as an arrow, with his riata on the saddle, and as skillful in its use as any of his vaqueros. He was an eccentric old man. He had a wife aged twenty or twenty-two . . . After cordially welcoming me, he introduced me to his wife, and in the same breath, and as I shook hands with her said in a joking way with a cunning smile "*No se enamore de me joven esposa.*" (Don't fall in love with my young wife.") He had numbers of children, grand-children, and great grandchildren. Los Angeles was largely populated from his family. Referring to his circumstances, he said to me quietly, "*Don Guillermo, yo me cumplio me deber a mi pais.*" ("Mr. William, I have fulfilled my duty to my country.")

Another Soldier Settler

While the Carrillos cast their influence on the early days of what would be Orange County through their high political offices and the Lugos through their vast properties, the Cañedos held few official positions or vast estates. Yet the Cañedos cast a long shadow on Capistrano through many years, serving as soldiers in the early days, wives to other families, settlers in the new Pueblo of San Juan in 1841, and sadly being credited as having brought smallpox to the town in 1861.

One of the original houses built at the Mission San Juan Capistrano in the late 1790's to house the *escolta* came into the possession of Juan María Cañedo, who was stationed there by 1801. Juan María came from Culiacán, where he was born in the late 1750's, as was his wife Juana Salazar, probably ten years his junior. Juan María probably served with the Presidio of Loreto, as their eldest known child, was born at San Vicente, Baja about 1783. By 1799 they were at the San Diego Presidio and by 1801 Juan María was assigned to the *escolta* of the San Juan Capistrano Mission. It is known that Juan María and his wife Juana Salazar were still in Capistrano as late as 1818, and were living in San



Home of Vicente Lugo on Rancho San Antonio
(Title Insurance and Trust Company)



José Antonio Carrillo
(Courtesy of Bowers Museum)

Diego in 1828 but no further firm record has been found of them. Juan María Cañedo and Juana Salazar had only four known children:

José María, born about 1783 San Vicente Baja California, married María Gorgonia Espinosa 8 September 1811 San Diego Mission, died between 1846 and 1854;

María Clara, born about 1796, married José Antonio Silvas 21 January 1810 San Diego Presidio, living in 1846;

Silvestre, baptized 1 January 1799 San Diego, married María de San Juan Verdugo 22 January 1829 San Diego Presidio, living in 1846; and

Rafael, baptized 28 April 1801 Capistrano, married María Luz Rios 11 November 1821 San Diego Presidio, living in 1851.

Rafael's baptism, strangely listed his mother as "María de Rosaria de Nacaria" but all other records indicate that his mother was Juana Salazar.

María Clara, the only known daughter, married José Antonio Silvas in 1810 in the Chapel of the San Diego Presidio. He had been born about 1791 in Baja, the son of José Manuel Silvas and Gertrudis Camacho. In 1810 he was a soldier of the San Diego Presidio, and also served at Capistrano and San Luis Rey until at least 1823. By 1827, he had retired from the military and was *mayordomo* at the Mission San Luis Rey. He died by 1843, and his widow Clara appears in the Capistrano *Padron* of 1846. The known children of Antonio Silvas and María Clara were:

José Antonio, baptized 17 December 1810 San Diego, (probably the José Antonio who married Antonia Juliana Machado about 1836);

María Concepción, baptized 2 September 1812 Capistrano, buried 13 May 1817 San Diego Presidio;

José Ramón, baptized 23 October 1814 San Diego Mission, married Jacoba, *neofita*, 31 May 1841 Capistrano;

Isabel, born about 1821, married first Diego Leyba 18 September 1843 Capistrano, married second Salvador Velasquez 20 December 1850 Capistrano;

José Carlos de Jesús, baptized 1 November 1823 San Diego Presidio, in danger of death;

María de los Dolores, baptized 26 March 1825 San Diego Mission;

María de los Angeles, baptized 1 August 1827 San Luis Rey, married José de Jesús Pacheco 5 October 1853 Capistrano, living in 1868;

Geronimo, born about 1829, living in 1846;
María Guadalupe, baptized 13 March 1831 San Diego Mission, probably married
Antonio Saucido 9 August 1851 Capistrano, died by 1865;
María Lugarda, born about 1837, buried 31 August 1850 Capistrano; and
Fernando, born about 1838, may have married Barbara García 4 October 1857
Plaza.

This family is poorly documented for several reasons: The marriages in the 1850's in Capistrano are only recorded with the name of the bride and groom and no further information. José Antonio Silvas, while a soldier was stationed at San Luis Rey and then served as *mayordomo* there in 1827. Basically, all of the records of San Luis Rey are missing, but one page of the baptisms has been found and thus, for this family there is a record for one child in 1827, perhaps this also explains the gap in births between 1814 and 1821. The second son, Ramón, is of particular interest; in 1841, he married the Capistrano *neofita* Jacoba, the only known legitimate child of Urbano and Magdalena of Chapter II. In the dismantlement of the ex-mission San Juan Capistrano, he was granted one of the house lots, but no further record has been found of Ramón and Jacoba.

Silvestre Cañedo, the second son of Juan María, married at the San Diego Presidio in 1829 María Juana Verdugo, baptized 21 March 1813 Baja, daughter of Leonardo Verdugo and Josefa Rubio (see Verdugo family earlier in this Chapter). The children of Silvestre Cañedo and Juana Verdugo included:

María de la Soledad Inez, baptized 29 January 1830 San Diego, buried 9 March
1830 San Diego;
Felipa de Jesús, baptized 8 February 1833 San Diego, married Luciano Tapia 22
July 1849 San Gabriel;
José Ramón Longenio, baptized 17 March 1836 San Gabriel;
José Antonio, born about 1837, living in 1844;
José Tomás, born about 1838, living in 1844;
María Antonia, born about 1839, living in 1844;
María Ramona, born about 1841, living in 1844;
María del Refugio, born about 1844, buried 20 February 1850 San Gabriel; and
María Andrea, baptized 6 January 1845 Plaza, married Salvador Solais 1 May
1859 Plaza.

In the few records there is no indication that Silvestre Cañedo ever was part of the military. His occupation remains unknown. Strangely few records are found of this family after 1844.

Rafael Cañedo, the youngest son of Juan María Cañedo, in 1821 at the San Diego Presidio married María de la Luz Rios. She had been baptized 28 February 1807 at the San Diego Presidio, daughter of Feliciano Rios and Catarina García-Romero (of Chapter II). Rafael and Luz had at least ten children:

José Dolores, baptized 27 January 1828 Plaza, married Concepción Ybarra 23 December 1857 Plaza;

María Presentación, baptized 2 February 1830 Capistrano, died before 1836;

Juan Pedro, baptized 11 February 1832 San Gabriel, living in 1836;

José Santos, born about 1834;

Juana, baptized 28 June 1837 Plaza, probably died soon, twin to María Angustias;

María Angustias, baptized 28 June 1837 Plaza, married first Rafael Gonzales
14 January 1857 Plaza, married second Dolores Domínguez 31 August
1865 Plaza;

María Fernanda, born about 1838, married Juan Capistrano Manríquez 29 June
1853 Capistrano, living in 1873;

José de los Santos, baptized 22 June 1840 Plaza;

María Presentación, baptized 31 August 1843 San Gabriel, living in 1850; and

María Isabel, baptized 23 March 1848 Plaza, living in 1850.

One "José Santos" married Celedonia Alvitre 20 January 1883 San Gabriel, and the other was buried 27 February 1849 Plaza. It is not clear which was which.

José María Cañedo, eldest child of Juan María, followed the footsteps of his father and enlisted in the military. In 1811 in San Diego he married María Gorgonia Espinosa, a *neofita* from Mission San Carlos. We can only speculate how she arrived in San Diego from Mission San Carlos, perhaps as an adopted child of a soldier family, perhaps as a daughter of a *neofita* wife. The date of death of José María was between 1846 and 1854. On 17 August 1854 the mother Gorgonia was buried as a widow at Capistrano. Their children included:

José María Gorgonio, baptized 10 September 1812 San Diego Mission, married Rosa Rios 13 September 1829 Capistrano, living in 1851;
José Vicente, baptized 27 September 1814 San Gabriel, in 1836 a soldier of the *escolta* of San Gabriel;
Jacoba, born about 1816, married Alvino Cristan 3 June 1832 Capistrano, living in 1844;
José Doroteo, baptized 8 February 1818 San Diego;
Francisca Leona, born about 1821, married Juan Agaton Ruíz 2 September 1838 Capistrano;
Antonia, baptized 17 January 1823 Capistrano, married Brigido Morillo about 1846, buried 22 April 1882;
José Felipe de Jesús, baptized 1 May 1825 San Diego Presidio, married Vicenta Varelas 19 September 1848 San Gabriel, died before 1867;
María Juana del Pilar, baptized 24 October 1827 Capistrano, buried 3 November 1827 Capistrano;
José Ramón, baptized 29 October 1829 Capistrano, buried 15 April 1842 Capistrano;
María Juliana Leandra, baptized 17 February 1832 Capistrano, married Ignacio Salazar (of Cañatlan, Durango) 4 February 1866 Plaza; and
José [Juan?] Capistrano, baptized 13 July 1835 Capistrano, living in 1846.

Also living in the home in 1846 was José Leonardo, baptized 15 June 1841 Capistrano, *hijo natural* of José María and María.

José María served at San Diego and Mission San Gabriel for his first ten years or so, and was transferred to Capistrano by 1822, where he was involved in a major scandal with the Church. On 23 January 1823 Father Barona had decided to go to the Mission San Luis Rey to assist Father Peyri. As there was no soldier available to accompany him, the Father resolved to go alone, which was unacceptable to the *escolta*. First, José María Cañedo assisted by Juan Alipas and Hilario García tried to prevent the Father from mounting. Then when the Father succeeded, they would not release the reins. Tempers flared. Finally José María gave the horse such a violent push, that it fell to one side with the Father beneath it. Although he was not seriously injured, his dignity was wounded.

The Fathers protested the matter to their superiors, and both protested to the Military authorities. The three soldiers were thrown into prison in shackles by the Military and excommunicated by the Church. Alipas and García apologized and repented, so that, as not being the primary instigators, they got off rather easily. José María Cañedo remained in

custody until December 1824 when the Supreme Military Tribunal of Mexico decided that he really was only doing his duty, ordered him released from prison, and promoted to Corporal, and incidently returned to duty at Capistrano. After suitable apologies and penances to the church, the excommunication was lifted and life went on (Bancroft 1963, XIX:555) (Engelhardt 1922:69-78).

José María Cañedo, eldest child of José María and Gorgonia, married in 1829 Rosa Rios, orphaned daughter of Feliciano Rios and Catalina García-Romero (of Chapter II). After the death of her mother, she may have come to Capistrano to live with one of her brothers, and to meet and marry José María Cañedo. Their known children were:

Francisco, baptized 5 January 1830 Capistrano, married Apolonia Montaña 31 January 1853 Capistrano, buried 5 December 1870 Capistrano;
Fernando, baptized 30 May 1831 Capistrano, living in 1851;
Salvador Antonio, baptized 15 February 1833 Capistrano, buried 1862 Capistrano;
José María de Jesús, baptized 2 February 1835 Capistrano, perhaps buried 20 October 1856 Capistrano; and
José Manuel, baptized 17 June 1836 Capistrano, living in 1851.

Two of these sons are significant to our story. The eldest was the Francisco Cañedo whose wedding to Apolonia Montaña is described in Chapter II. It was Salvador who added another event to the Cañedo story in San Juan Capistrano.

In the 1841 granting of the remainingouselots of the ex-Mission San Juan Capistrano, one was granted to a José María Cañedo. Whether this is the José María Cañedo of the 1823 scandal, or his eldest son is not significant to the "genealogy" of the house. Certainly by the 1860's the house had come into the possession of Salvador, either from his father or his grandfather. Having prospered in the golden era of ranching in the 1850's, Salvador had a grand plan for the old adobe. According to Alfonso Yorba's reminiscences, there were to be shingle roofs, new wooden floors and spacious corridors. In 1862 Don Salvador sent some of his vaqueros with a herd of cattle to San Francisco to sell for cash and purchase a shipload of lumber for the renovations. They returned not only with the lumber but also with the smallpox virus. The resulting epidemic carried off nearly 150 residents of the town, including Don Salvador. In the devastation, the only part of the lumber used by Salvador was that for his coffin and a wooden cross to mark his grave. The rest allegedly was used for coffins and crosses for the other victims.⁵⁸

⁵⁸Yorba, HSSC, March 1935:8.

The old house, on the corner of Ortega Highway and El Camino Real, remained in the family down through the years, but in 1936 was reported as still totally unrenovated, and in need of repairs. After that it passed through several hands and was finally purchased in 1963 by the Texaco Oil Company. In spite of efforts of some of the citizens to save it, the old adobe fell under the wrecking ball and gave way to a service station.⁵⁹

⁵⁹Hallan-Gibson, 1990:54-55 and 161-162.