

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name San Cayetano de Calabazas  
other names/site number Calabazas Arizona EE:9:87

### 2. Location

street & number Sec. 1 of Range 13 E, Township 23S (SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ )  not for publication  
city, town Sec. 6 of Range 14 E, Township 23S (SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ )  vicinity  
state Arizona code AZ county Santa Cruz code 023 zip code

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	<u>2</u> structures Metal Roof
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects and Fence
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. \_\_\_\_\_  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet. \_\_\_\_\_
- determined not eligible for the National Register. \_\_\_\_\_
- removed from the National Register. \_\_\_\_\_
- other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religion - religious structure  
Agriculture - agricultural field; animal facility  
Defense - military facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Unoccupied Land

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Adobe

roof

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Site Type: The site of San Cayetano de Calabazas, represents a variety of significant cultural resource types because of its long and complex history. Calabazas began as a Jesuit and later Franciscan visita, was associated with the cabeceras of Los Santos Angeles de Guevavi and San Jose de Tumacacori Missions (1756-1786), and was abandoned because of Apache raiding. It reemerged as a Piman Indian rancho (1807-1830) under the administration of Mission Tumacacori, until Apache incursions again forced its abandonment. It was reoccupied and expanded as the hacienda of the Governor of Sonora, and later served as the headquarters for two early United States Army posts in the 1850s and 1860s.

The site of Calabazas contains several adobe ruins, on stone foundations, constructed during various historical occupations. Previous archeological work at the site has confirmed intact cultural remains representative of the different occupations from the mid-1750s to the 1860s.

Environmental Setting: San Cayetano de Calabazas (hereafter referred to as Calabazas) is located on an alluvial terrace above the east side of the Santa Cruz River at an elevation of 3530 feet above sea level, on Section 1 of Range 13 East, Township 23 South (Southeast 1/4 of Southeast 1/4), and Section 6 of Range 14 East, Townships 23 South (Southwest 1/4 of Southwest 1/4) (See USGS Map) (Stone 1976:1; Stone 1979:8).

The most prominent feature of the Santa Cruz Valley is the river (See Figure 1), which flows northward out of Mexico into the United States. The Santa Cruz Valley is located in the Sonoran Desert environmental zone, an arid region covering southern Arizona, and the Mexican states of Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, and Baja California. Permanent water courses, such as the Santa Cruz River, in the Sonoran Desert environment tend to attract permanent human habitation (Dunbier 1968:18).

The Santa Cruz River Valley area around Calabazas is dominated by the Precambrian Age Tumacacori, Santa Rita, and Patagonia Mountains. The valley is filled with a thick layer of Plio-Pleistocene age conglomerates eroded from these mountain features. The Santa Cruz River has cut down through this

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D National Historic Landmark Criteria 1 and 6

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

NHL Thematic Framework

1756-1866

1756, 1768,

I. Indigenous American Populations

1774, 1786,

D. Ethnohistory of Indigenous Americans

1807, 1830,

1. Native Cultural Adaptations (e.)

1844, 1853,

2. Establishing Intercultural Relations (g,h)

1856

3. Varieties of Early Conflict, Conquest,  
or Accommodation (a,b,d)

Cultural Affiliation

Piman and Apache Indians

Hispanic (Spanish Colonial & Mexican)

IIA3. Spanish Colonial Exploration & Settlement:SW

Anglo-American

V. Political & Military Affairs, 1783-1860

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary Statement of Significance: The visita of San Cayetano de Calabazas formed a part of the complex of the nationally significant cabecera missions and visitas with Los Santos Angeles de Guevavi and San Jose de Tumacacori that existed in southern Arizona in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Taken with these other two properties, Calabazas forms the most complete and intact partido, or mission district known. Established by the Jesuit order and later administered by the Franciscans, the visita of Calabazas also represents the best preserved example of a "visiting station" in the United States.

In addition to the above, Calabazas has associated national significance in the areas of Historic Native American cultural adaptation and conflict, Mexican Republic history of the pre-Gadsden Purchase area of southern Arizona, United States Military History, and International Relations in the areas of the French invasion of Mexico of the 1860s, and the settlement of Land Claims arising out of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Gadsden Purchase.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register 1971
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

### Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office ARIZONA
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

### Specify repository:

Arizona State Park, 800 W. Washington, Suite 415, Phoenix, Arizona 85007

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 22 acres

### UTM References

A 

1	2	5	0	3	9	5	0	3	4	7	9	7	4	0
Zone	Easting		Northing											

C 

1	2	5	0	3	9	2	0	3	4	7	9	3	1	0
Zone	Easting		Northing											

B 

1	2	5	0	4	1	5	0	3	4	7	9	5	5	0
Zone	Easting		Northing											

D 

1	2	5	0	3	7	2	0	3	4	7	9	5	5	0
Zone	Easting		Northing											

See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points: A 12 503950 3479740, B 12 504150 3479550, C 12 503920 3479310, and D 12 503720 3479550.

See continuation sheet

### Boundary Justification

The boundary of the visita of San Cayetano de Calabazas covers the elevated terrace on the east side of the Santa Cruz River, just south of the entrance of the Sonoita Creek into the river. The boundary includes all known archeological and architectural remains associated with the history of the property, and was verified by an archeological and cartographic survey, in 1976 and 1979.

See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

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organization National Park Service, SERO date March 8, 1990  
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conglomerate layer creating river terraces some forty feet above the floodplain. Calabazas was constructed on such a terrace. This geological activity of the river has also created a fertile alluvial floodplain below the river terraces (Robinson 1976:140).

The alluvial floodplain contains dense mesquite thickets, cottonwoods, and hackberry stands. The river terraces of the Santa Cruz feature a variety of grasses, intermixed with mesquite, acacia, creosote, ocotillo, palo verde, and saguaro cactus (Robinson 1976:140; Shelford 1963:377; Stone 1979:8-9).

#### Historical Background

##### San Cayetano de Calabazas Visita, 1756-1786

Calabazas was founded by the Jesuit mission fathers from nearby Mission Guevavi in the 1750s. This area of southern Arizona represented the northernmost extension of the Jesuit mission frontier, and was known as Pimeria Alta during the Spanish colonial period. The Society of Jesus, founded in 1531 by Ignatius Loyola, entered the mission field in New Spain in 1591, in present day southern Sinaloa. This area was assigned to the Jesuit order by the Viceroy of New Spain.

During the next 175 years, the Jesuit mission frontier slowly expanded northward through Sonora, across the Gulf of California into Baja California and into southern Arizona. By the time the Jesuit Father Eusebio Francisco Kino was assigned to the northernmost portion of the Jesuit mission frontier of the Pimeria Alta (now southern Arizona) in the 1690s, the Society of Jesus had extended its missionary frontier 1000 miles northward from its beginnings in southern Sinaloa, administered missions where hundreds of thousands of Native Americans resided, and had brought an area the size of France under the control of the Viceroy of New Spain (Bannon 1964:230).

Father Kino would bring southern Arizona under the control of the Spanish colonial government with the establishment of Mission Guevavi in 1701, in the Pimeria Alta, just five miles from what would be the site of Calabazas (See Figure 1). Mission Guevavi was the first cabecera, or head church established in southern Arizona. Eventually, under the Jesuits, Guevavi would have four visitas, or visiting stations: Arivaca, Sonoita, Tumacacori, and Calabazas.

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According to the Jesuit historian Father Charles Polzer:

A mission province (such as the Pimeria Alta) was an aggregate of large administrative units called rektorados, which in turn, consisted of several cabeceras and their visitas (1976:7).

The difference between a cabecera and a visita depended upon where the resident missionary resided.

...he resided at the largest Indian village where he supervised the construction of a large ample church. In the smaller and outlying villages or rancherías (Indian villages) smaller churches were constructed that acted as visitas. The mission of residence was known as the cabecera, which is quite adequately translated as "headquarters". The normal visita had at least a temporary church, a ramada, and/or a priest's house with a few improvements that might assist the missionary in his work (Polzer 1976:8-9).

Calabazas first appears in the Spanish colonial records on June 2, 1756, when the Jesuit Father Francisco Xavier Pauer noted the baptism of an infant from Calabazas (Fontana 1971:66). On November 1, 1756, Pauer noted that he baptized "Nicholas the alcalde and his wife, Caterina, four single people, and thirty-six married couples" originally from the ranchería of Doacuquita, but now "aggregated to the Calabazas" (Fontana 1971:68). Doacuquita, which appears as early as 1741 in the Spanish records, is probably a Hispanized version of the Piman word do'ag kehk oidag, which means field farm by a standing mountain. In all probability Doaquita was located near Calabazas and was

the name the Indians used to refer to their fields in the flood plain of the [Santa Cruz] river where they camped during the farming season [spring and summer], and that Calabazas was the permanent village location above the flood plain to which the [Piman] people could be expected to retire in November to enjoy the fruits of their harvest. This field-and-village pattern of living is one which has persisted among both desert and river-dwelling Pimans until very recent times (Fontana 1971:68).

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Elaborating further on the founding of Calabazas, John Kessell states:

Possibly the largest single contingent of natives ever reduced [moved] by a Guevavi Padre [Pauer], seventy-eight in all, was moved from the oft-mentioned rancheria of Doacuquita, or Toacuquita, to a place called Las Calabazas just south of the confluence of the Sonoita Creek and the [Santa Cruz] river. The name and patronage of San Cayetano, formerly associated with the east-bank village of Tumacacori, soon was applied to Calabazas, as it was to the large mountain just north of the village. Because the seventy-eight neophytes had received instruction beforehand, Father Francisco [Pauer] was able to baptize and marry them all according to the precepts of the Holy Council of Trent on the very day of their arrival, November 1, 1756 (1970:143-144).

Calabazas seems to have been considered a visita of Guevavi from the first day Father Pauer moved the seventy-eight Pimans of Doacuquita to the site. The name Calabazas is not Piman but is Spanish and denotes a type of local squash probably raised by the Indians at the site. Ignacio Pfefferkorn, a Jesuit priest who served at Mission Guevavi and administered the visita of Calabazas on the Pimeria Alta frontier from 1761 to 1763, described the calabazas squash from which this site takes its name:

Three types of gourds are planted in Sonora, the calabassa (calabaza), sequalca, and calabasita (calabacita). The first two kinds are raised in abundance, because the Spaniards and Indians are especially fond of them. They are of exceptional size, most of them averaging more than an ell in diameter and many attaining an ell and one-half. The difference between the calabaza and the sequalca is that the first has a smooth rind, pale yellow in color, contains a whitish meat, and has a watery taste. The Spaniards eat both, cut into pieces and cooked, as a vegetable dish with beef or mutton. The Indians not only eat them cooked while they are fresh, but cut them into strips which they dry in the sun and store for later consumption. They make them into a porridge which they consider preferable even to the most sumptuous Spanish pap (Treutlein 1949:58-59).

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Father Pauer turned over his responsibility for Mission Guevavi, and the four-year-old visita of Calabazas to Father Miguel Gerstner, in January of 1760 (Fontana 1970:69; Kessell 1970:193). Father Gerstner left within seventeen months. However, on May 25, 1761, when he transferred the responsibilities for Mission Guevavi and its visitas to Ignacio Pfefferkorn, Gerstner reported on Calabazas in the following manner:

This village has a new [priest's] house with door and lock. The church I leave nearly half built. In the house there is a holy-water pot, 1 hand bell, 1 table, 3 plates and 2 cups, an earthen-ware pitcher, and a hand mill. In the village 1 axe (Kessell 1970:201).

Pfefferkorn undertook the first census of this community. According to the Jesuit, "there were 36 families, 6 widowers, 8 widows, and 30 adults of both sexes receiving instruction in Calabazas", in 1761 (Fontana 1971:69; Kessell 1970:160). Regardless of the work begun on the church by the Jesuits, Calabazas would lack a cemetery until 1773, when the Franciscans began burying the bodies of the Calabazas natives in the newly completed church at that village. Whenever a death occurred at Calabazas, it necessitated a five-mile long funeral march to Mission Guevavi for burial. This practice would continue for thirteen years (Kessell 1970:153). In 1769 when Ignacio Guiojomuri, the Piman governor of Calabazas died, the Franciscan Father Gil had the body carried south and buried at the church at Guevavi (Kessell 1976:38).

The last Jesuit to administer the visita of Calabazas, from Mission Guevavi, was Father Custodio Ximeno. His census for Calabazas, prepared in 1766, showed "52 married persons at Calabazas, 6 who were widowed, [and] 35 who were single" (Fontana 1971:69; Kessell 1970:164-165, 172). While Ximeno was in residence, the Marques de Rubi visited the Santa Cruz River Valley as part of a study of the presidial frontier of New Spain. According to Nicolas de LaFlora, who kept the entries for the expedition:

On the 20th [of December 1766] we traveled eight leagues toward the northwest slightly north through the [Santa Cruz] valley of the preceding day and always skirting the [Santa Cruz] river. It is well-wooded by cottonwoods on its banks and the rest of the [flood] plain has many mesquites and other trees. Two leagues from Guebabi [Guevavi] is the small pueblo of Calabazas formerly of Pimas Altos who perished in a bad epidemic. It was repopulated by Papagos (La Flora 1958:108-109).



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Although we are not told when the epidemic occurred, it appears that the original river-dwelling Pimans who were moved to Calabazas by Father Pauer were being replaced by the Papagos, a Piman group that resided in the desert west of the Santa Cruz River valley. Ultimately, the Papagos in the Santa Cruz River Valley would outnumber the Pimans of the Santa Cruz as the Spanish worked to constantly replace the Indians lost to European diseases and Apache attacks at their missions and visitas.

In July of 1767, by order of King Carlos III of Spain, the Jesuits were forcibly removed from all of his overseas colonies. Carlos believing that the Society of Jesus was fomenting a rebellion against the crown had the Jesuit fathers deported to monasteries throughout Spain where they were virtual prisoners for almost a decade. Fathers Pauer, Gerstner, Pfefferkorn, and Ximeno who served at Mission Guevavi and administered the visita of San Cayetano de Calabazas survived a harsh trek from the Pimeria Alta to the port of Guaymas, transport to the port of Tepic, and a march across Mexico to Vera Cruz during which twenty Jesuits died. Fathers Pauer and Ximeno appear to have died during their confinement in Spain, while Gerstner and Pfefferkorn were released through the intercession of the Bishop of Wurzburg. Father Pfefferkorn later wrote a detailed account of the Jesuit experience in the Pimeria Alta (Kessell 1970:185-186).

In the spring of 1768, the first Franciscan Fray Juan Chrisostomo Gil de Bernabe arrived to take over the Mission of Guevavi, with its three remaining visitas of Calabazas, Sonoita, and Tumacacori. In July 1772 the Franciscan Antonio de los Reyes noted:

The village of San Cayetano at Calabazas lies two leagues to the east of Guevavi on an open plain with good lands, but the Indians do little or no farming at all. There is no church or house for the missionary. According the census book, which I have before me, there are seventeen married couples, four widowers, seven widows, the number of souls in all sixty-four (Fontana 1971:70).

It is doubtful that Reyes visited Calabazas, or he may have been unaware of the building by the Jesuits, or it is possible the church was not yet finished. However, by early 1773 the Franciscans had transferred the cabecera from Guevavi to Tumacacori, making the former a visita with the same status as Calabazas. This move provided more protection from Apache attacks by locating the cabecera in proximity to the presidio of Tubac. Apache raiding was taking

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an increasing toll on the Pimans at the unprotected Mission of Guevavi and its visitas. On May 4, 1770, Father Gil buried seven residents of Calabazas killed by the Apache in a raid on the visita at Guevavi. These and other attacks forced the Franciscans to change the cabecera from Guevavi to Tumacacori (See Figure 1) (Kessell 1976:54).

At the same time (1773), the last entry in the Tumacacori Mission records for Calabazas appears. This entry was for the burial of a woman in the church of Calabazas. This entry indicates that Calabazas had a finished church and cemetery as all previous deaths in Calabazas required burial at the cabeceras of Guevavi or Tumacacori, due to the lack of a cemetery at Calabazas. Also, as Calabazas no longer appears in the books at Tumacacori, it is reasonable to assume that these records were now kept at Calabazas (Fontana 1971:70). According to Kessell, by 1772 the Franciscans "put into service the [old Jesuit] church and consecrated a cemetery at Calabazas, probably in 1772 or 1773" (1976:73).

Also in 1773, Fray Bartholome Ximeno of Mission Tumacacori reported on the state of affairs at Calabazas:

Calabazas, a distance of 4 leagues from Tumacacori, has 18 families. They have very few watered fields near the village, and thus do most of the planting of their corn one league [about 2.4 miles] from the village. The multitude, as I said, of villages under the care of a single minister, the peril of the roads, and the distance in his labors prevent the missionary from administering the villagers as they need be. Of the lesser [mission] animals it is possible to say that I no longer take account; because, inasmuch as they are in Calabazas where the miserable inhabitants have not a bite of meat to eat, they are being disposed of constantly (Kessell 1964:307-308, 310).

Ximeno recommended in the above report that the visitas for the cabecera of Tumacacori be consolidated by moving the populace of Sonoita to Tumacacori, and consolidating the Indians at Guevavi and Calabazas at a new location (Fontana 1970:71).

By the middle part of 1774, the Apache Indian raids forced the abandonment of both the visitas of Guevavi and Sonoita, with their people relocating to the visita of Calabazas. The effects of this relocation are well illustrated in two descriptions of Calabazas in the years 1774 and 1775, respectively.

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The following day [June 4, 1774] the Reverend Father Visitor went to the pueblo of the visita [of Tumacacori], San Cayetano de Calabazas, accompanied by the Pro Secretary and the Minister [of Tumacacori, Fr. Gaspar de Clemente]. After seeing the Indians of this visita he found that the number corresponded with the census, which is 138 souls of the Pima nation, baptized from infancy, some in this pueblo and others in the abandoned pueblos [Guevavi and Sonoita] from where they came to this one. There are 34 married couples, 18 boys over twelve, 17 of minor age, 4 girls over twelve, and ten of minor age...regarding the union of this pueblo of the visita, Calabazas, with its mission, Tumacacori, there is the inconvenience that, besides the opposition that has been expressed, neither at the mission nor at the visita do they have enough land under irrigation for their combined support. Even though it is true that at Mission Tumacacori with more industry they could provide sufficient irrigation for the support of both pueblos, the constant hostility of the Apaches prevents it (Baldonado 1959:22-23).

In addition, at a distance of four leagues, or a little more or a little less, is an outlying mission village called Calabazas in which live the Indians of Guevavi and Sonoita, depopulated because of the furious hostility of the Apaches. The number of persons at the said village is 141--that is, one hundred and forty-one. All are Indians of the Pima and Papago tribes, as are those of Tumacacori (Kessell 1965:79).

When Capt. Juan Bautista de Anza, on his historic colonizing expedition to California passed through the Santa Cruz Valley, in October 1775, his chaplain, Father Pedro Font

...went ahead with four soldiers of the escort to say it [Mass] at the pueblo of Calabazas, which was distant from the camp two leagues and a little off the road. In that pueblo, which is the visita of the mission of Tumacacori, and formerly was a sub-station of the mission of Huevavi [Guevavi], which was depopulated by the Apaches...(Font 1930:18).

With the increased population at the visita of Calabazas, and the closeness of the presidio of Tubac, it appeared that Calabazas might finally be on the road to more prosperous times. Unfortunately, the central planners in Mexico City

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and Madrid had concerns that involved the protection of the pueblos, missions, and inhabitants for the frontier of New Spain, and plans which when implemented in 1776 would eliminate much of the protection once provided by the presidio of Tubac, for the cabecera of Tumacacori and its visita of Calabazas.

Tubac presidio, located a short distance north of Tumacacori Mission (See Figure 1), was founded in late 1752 or early 1753 in response to the Pima Revolt of 1751. Prior to the coming of the missionaries to the Santa Cruz River valley, the Piman had practiced a nomadic transhumance existence that allowed them to exploit different environmental zones in the Sonoran Desert at different seasons of the year. With the construction of the large mission at Guevavi in 1751 their best alluvial floodplain fields had been expropriated, upsetting their traditional lifestyle. The Piman response was to attack the missions in the Santa Cruz, temporarily causing their abandonment. The Spanish military quickly mounted an offensive operation and defeated the Pimans who soon surrendered and returned to their respective missions. With the creation of the Tubac presidio, a permanent guard was installed to prevent a similar outbreak by the Pimans. However, within a few years Tubac's military garrison was the principal means of defense against the Apache threat to both the Pimans and the Spanish in the Santa Cruz Valley (Kessell 1970:125).

By 1776, Russian and British encroachment on the northern coast of North America threatened to extend further south toward the frontiers of New Spain, and in response the Spanish government deemed it necessary to push its line of presidios and missions still further northward in the face of this threatened encroachment. As part of this overall program, the presidio garrison of Tubac was moved northward to the area of present day Tucson, Arizona (See Figure 1) (Bannon 1974:161).

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While this movement of presidios was vital to the success of the Alta California colonization, at the local level of Hispanic and Piman occupation in the middle Santa Cruz Valley, it exposed the mission of Tumacacori and the visita of Calabazas to increased Apache attacks. The Spanish civilians at Tubac petitioned the government to be allowed to leave, but this was refused as it was hoped that they could provide protection for the cabecera and visita (Fontana 1971:72). On November 24, 1777, the Tubac population in a report noted:

...since the [Tubac] fort was removed to Tucson, these towns and missions have experienced some casualties; so much so, that they have been obliged to burn the town of Calabazas -- a calamity it had never before experienced (Fontana 1971:72).

The Apache attack on Calabazas occurred on June 10, 1777, and was described in the following manner:

They sacked and set fire to it [Calabazas], burning all the houses, the church, and the granary with more than a hundred fanegas of maize. The mission Indians put up a stiff defense killing thirteen of the enemy at a cost of seven of ours gravely wounded with little hope of survival (Kessell 1976:130).

The next year (1778), a small detachment of Tucson soldiers was relocated to Tubac, but by 1783, Tubac was abandoned (Fontana 1971:72). In a report of September 1784 on Calabazas this lack of military protection is translated into a declining population at the visita (Fontana 1971:72, Kessell 1976:159). Finally, on October 1, 1786, an Apache attack on Calabazas caused the Pimans to remove themselves to the more secure and populated Mission of Tumacacori (Officer 1987:63, 119). According to Kessell, on that day some normally hostile Apaches showed up at the visita of Calabazas "without weapons, saying they came in peace and to see what lands might suit them to settle down" (1976:164). Having gotten the Pimans to let down their guard, the Apaches attacked killing two and wounding one. A rider to the presidio of Tucson brought troops to Calabazas and they set out after the Apaches.

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...our troops and their commander fought with such gallantry that they drove them [the Apaches] to abandon their rancheria killing four, seized their booty, and pursued them, wounding many, until men and horses were exhausted (Kessell 1976:164).

Even with this retaliation against the Apaches, by late 1786 the last of the Pimans left Calabazas to move in with relatives in Tubac or Tumacacori. Reoccupation at Calabazas would wait for twenty years when relative frontier peace, resulting from a series of vigorous military campaigns against the Apache based out of the Tucson presidio, coupled with an increase in the population of the Pimans and their livestock at Tumacacori necessitated reclaiming the Pima Indians land around Calabazas.

#### Rancho Calabazas, 1807-1830

Calabazas was not forgotten during this time. On a 1795 map (See Figure 2), Calabazas was clearly marked, even though it had been abandoned for nine years. The adobe walls continued to shelter the occasional traveller. An 1805 report on the state of the missions of the Pimeria Alta noted the following incident that occurred in Calabazas in the previous year:

...in the middle of December of the same year [1804] in the ancient town of Calabazas, Father Fr. Joaquin Goita, missionary of Cocospera and interim chaplain of the Presidio of Santa Cruz, was attacked at nightfall by the Apaches, and they continued fighting until nearly dawn, two soldiers which he brought from the troop defended him, with whose aid he was able to save his life; but they [the Apaches] killed the mounts leaving them afoot in that wilderness (Fontana 1971:74).

In 1806, Juan Legarra, the Piman Indian governor at Tumacacori mission petitioned the government of Sonora for lands at the old abandoned mission of Guevavi and the former visita of Calabazas (Fontana 1971:73). According to Legarra's petition:

...after the abandonment and depopulation of the pueblo mission of Huevavi [Guevavi], the natives of the pueblo and mission of Tumacacori, among whom were many natives of the abandoned Huevavi and pueblo of Calabazas, having lost their original title papers...and wishing to renew said title papers and to augment their means of raising cattle

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by an increase of pasturage, through their governor, Juan Legarra, a native of Huevavi, and the principal inhabitants of the said pueblo mission of Tumacacori, in the year 1806, solicited Don Alejo Garcia Conde, political and military governor, and intendent of the royal treasury [Real Hacienda], and special judge [juez privativo] of lands of the province of Sonora and Sinaloa, to measure and set apart for them the four leagues belonging to said pueblo mission Tumacacori, and also for the "estancias" or an extension of land for grazing purposes in the old pueblo mission of Huevavi, the place of Calabazas, and the Boca del Potrero... (Fontana 1971:73).

The Franciscan Father Narcisco Gutierrez at Tumacacori felt that with the increasing Hispanic population in the Santa Cruz and the enlarged mission livestock herds it would be necessary for the Pimans to have clear title to their lands to prevent any legal conflicts in the future. After due consideration and legal inquiry, Don Conde ascertained that an unknown amount of land around Guevavi had been purchased from the Pimans by the Jesuits, but that this land title, which should have passed to the Franciscans had been lost (See Figures 3 and 4). However, enough witnesses were produced to demonstrate Piman title to the lands of Guevavi.

As was the Pimans right, "they asked for a fundo legal, a standard township of four leagues, measured in the directions that afforded them the best agricultural lands, and an estancia, or stock range, to include the old cabecera of Guevavi" and the former pueblo and visita of Calabazas (Kessell 1976:208). Eventually, in 1807, Conde confirmed a grant of 6,770 acres, plus an unknown body of lands purchased by the Jesuits when they were at Guevavi (Kessell 1976:208). Conde instructed Capt. Manuel de Leon, the commander of the presidio of Tubac, to measure and mark off the four square leagues to which each pueblo was entitled, plus two sitios of grazing lands previously occupied by the pueblo of Calabazas, before the Apaches drove the Piman away from the visita in 1786 (Wagoner 1975:218; Kessell 1976:208-212). However, an unusual provision in the new title stipulated that in the event these lands should be abandoned for a period of three years, any person might claim the land (Wagoner 1975:219).

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In all future records at Tumacacori, Gutierrez referred to Calabazas, not as a visita, but as the mission rancho. Father Gutierrez, after having secured title to the old mission lands for the Pimans, encouraged settlement by families from Tumacacori and the Santa Cruz Valley (Kessell 1976:238). He also undertook some religious tasks at Calabazas, for on May 5, 1818, the friar celebrated a marriage in the Calabazas church (Kessell 1976:239).

By the time Calabazas had been reestablished, the Spanish colonial empire in the New World was at its sunset. Under Carlos III, during the last half of the 18th century, the empire had been revitalized, Spain had even extended its colonial frontiers and begun to reemerge as a major world power. Peace on the Pimeria Alta frontier had been achieved through a costly policy of constant military activity against the Apache for almost a generation, and the institution of a reservation system for "Mansos," or "Tame" Apaches, who would live near the presidios, join the Spanish soldiers on expeditions against other Apache bands, and establish a more permanent existence by living on the dole provided by the Viceroy of New Spain. As the policy developed more and more bands began to see the advantages of settling near Hispanic communities.

On May 18, 1819, at the presidio of San Agustin del Tucson Chief Chilitipage and 236 Pinal Apaches surrendered to Lt. Jose Romero and sought permission to settle near the presidio. On July 10th [1819] other Apache chiefs and bands also appeared at Tucson (Brinckerhoff 1967:5).

In the same year that the Pimans secured title to their lands at Calabazas, Napoleon's Marshal Andoche Junot invaded the Iberian peninsula forcing both Carlos IV and his son Ferdinand to abdicate the Spanish throne in 1808. To maintain the continuity of government in the Spanish American colonies, juntas, or provisional governments were formed by church and military men to maintain the order (Kinsbruner 1973:44; Dobyns 1976:126).

By the time Ferdinand VII was restored to the throne in 1814, with the help of British troops under the command of the Duke of Wellington, and "proclaimed the reestablishment of royal absolutism, several of the colonies had grown decidedly accustomed to governing themselves and were manifestly prejudiced towards the reforms they had instituted during their self-rule" (Kinsbruner 1973:44). On the frontier, these international problems translated into a declining economy.



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All over the Provincias Internas during the Insurrection years (1810-1821) people suffered in the economic crisis. Specie went out of circulation. In Pimeria Alta clothes and goods served as money. The sales tax imposed throughout the Provincias Internas for the first time applied to mission Indians, added to the woes of the poor. Mission industry floundered for want of cash to pay skilled labor and buy tools. Even the gifts customarily given to the heathens [Mansos Apaches] had been discontinued (Kessell 1976: 237).

Eventually, Gen. Augustin de Iturbide seized control of the government of New Spain and declared the establishment of the Republic of Mexico on February 24, 1821. By August of 1821, Commandante General Alejo Garcia Conde, who just fourteen years earlier assisted the Pimas of Tumacacori with their land claims, proclaimed his support for Iturbide, and ordered all local authorities on the frontier to submit to the new government in Mexico City (Kessell 1976:247-248).

When the Mexican Republic came into existence, its bankrupt economy prevented it from extending the dole to the Apache tribes who had settled near the presidios during the Spanish colonial years. Throughout the 1820s, the Mexican state of Sonora had to contend not only with a growing Apache raiding problem, but formerly peaceful Yaqui and Mayo Indians revolted against the forced taxation imposed on them by virtue of their new status as full Mexican citizens, and against the encroachment of Mexicans on Indian lands. During the two-year Yaqui War (1825-1827), ranches, mines, and missions throughout Sonora were burned, military and trade convoys were ambushed, and hundreds of Mexican civilians and soldiers were killed (Bancroft 1889:638-641; Barnes 1983:78).

No sooner did the Yaqui crisis end than events in Mexico City and beyond started to affect conditions on the frontier. On December 20, 1827, the central government, angered by Spain's continuing refusal to recognize Mexican Independence, ordered the "expulsion of all Spaniards in the Republic including nearly all the padres" (Bancroft 1889:643). At Tumacacori, the Spanish born Franciscan Ramon Liberos was marched away under guard by Mexican soldiers (Fontana 1971:74). The expulsion of the Spanish-born padres was particularly hard on the frontier as they functioned not only to create needed goods through the mission system, but also to keep their Indian charges in line (Kessell 1976:259; Stagg 1978:53).

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Before Liberos could be replaced by a non-Spanish Franciscan, both Tumacacori and Calabazas began a marked decline (Fontana 1971:74). Little is known about Calabazas during the 1820s, with the exception of a "passing reference to Calabazas in 1828 as a rancho near which some poor people worked a gold mine" (Fontana 1971:74). The next time Calabazas appears in the records was

...on January 5, 1830, Apaches attacked the mission vaqueros at Calabazas. Just then the detail carrying the monthly mail from the presidio of Tucson rode up. Together soldiers and vaqueros fought off the hostiles and retreated with the horse herd to Tumacacori. Denied a single horse, the Apaches returned to Calabazas where they set afire to its buildings and chapel, carrying off all the sacred vessels and vestments from the latter (Kessell 1976:283).

After this attack Calabazas was once again abandoned by the Pimas who decamped to the safety of the Mission of Tumacacori or the presidio of Tubac. By 1843, the Tubac presidio Justice of the Peace reported Calabazas in ruins, although the Piman owners of Calabazas would continue to inhabit Tumacacori (Kessell 1976:300; Officer 1987:167).

#### The Mexican Republic Period of Southern Arizona, 1821-1856

The key to the problems of Indian raids and their effect on the economy of Sonora lay with the unstable government in Mexico City. Instead of sending a well equipped army under competent leadership to strengthen the old Spanish colonial presidial line, and reintroducing a mission system to help control the Indians, the Mexican government decreed that all states "were expected to take control of their finances and resolve Indian problems without relying on other government agencies" (Tyler 1980:109).

The frontier governments, on the other hand, appeared to see the missions as potential revenue for empty state treasuries. The withdrawal of financial and other supports for the frontier missions and presidios resulted in a period of economic and military chaos in upper Sonora (now southern Arizona). The frontier situation was a reflection of the early developmental history of the Mexican nation. Although independence was proclaimed from Spain in 1821, it was not until well after the middle of the 19th century that the country had a strong constitutional government (Mattison MS:4).

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On the Sonoran frontier, missions and their lands became prizes to be awarded to the political groups that were in power. Allotment and sale of these lands were justified under Mexican laws designed to put abandoned missions lands at the disposal of people who would be willing to develop these areas.

In 1833, the Mexican Congress passed a measure providing for the immediate secularization of all missions. In the following year the same body "declared the mission system at an end" (Fontana 1971:75; Mattison MS:6). On the northern mission frontier of Sonora this decree had little immediate effect because the missions were no longer playing a major role in the social and economic aspects of the frontier. However, on February 10, 1842, the Mexican President, Santa Anna passed a law providing that abandoned mission lands valued at \$500 or less could be sold to the highest bidder at a public auction (Mattison MS:7).

On April 19, 1844, Don Francisco Aguilar purchased the fundo legal of Tumacacori and the estancia on which Calabazas was situated at a public auction for \$500 (See Figures 4 and 5). Under both the 1807 land title and the 1842 law such an auction was illegal because the Pimans were still in possession of their mission lands, and as Aguilar would later testify he purchased the land for his brother-in-law Governor Manuel Maria Gandara, "using [Gandara's] means and under [his] direction" (Fontana 1971:76). This would be the start of a complex legal battle over these lands that would last nearly 80 years.

Governor Gandara played a major role in the political affairs of southern Arizona and Sonora between 1837 and the 1860s. He represents the political leader who is both opportunistic in his ability to change political parties, and ruthless to achieve his own personal goals. In Mexican politics of the 1830s to the 1850s, there emerged two political camps: the "centralists" who supported a strong central government in Mexico City with a correspondingly weak state government and the "federalists" who supported the 1824 liberal Mexican constitution that provided for a sharing of power between the states and central government through a sharing of authority between the states and the central government.

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One supporter of the liberal federalist form of government was Gen. Jose Urrea, military commander of Sonora, and a hero of the Mexican campaign into Texas in 1836. Urrea was the commander of Mexican forces at the Battle of Goliad, where Col. J.W. Fannin was forced to surrender with some 400 Texans. Under orders from Santa Anna, Urrea on March 27, 1836 had the prisoners shot (Bancroft 1887:169-170).

In 1837, Urrea was allied with Gandara, whom the popular war hero appointed governor, while Urrea gathered the army of Sonora to march on Mexico City and oust the centralist government of Gen. Augustin Bustamente. By April of 1838, Urrea was captured by Bustamente and imprisoned in Mexico City, after an abortive attack on Mazatlan (Barnes 1983:87). Gandara, meanwhile, switched sides and declared support for the central government of General Bustamente, and against Urrea, and even encouraged the Yaqui and Opata Indians to attack the holdings of Urrea's supporters in Sonora (Stagg 1978:61-62; Kessell 1976:293). This started the Urrea-Gandara Conflict that engulfed Sonora in civil warfare between 1837 and 1844.

Urrea managed to escape from his Mexico City prison on July 15, 1840, and undertake a coup d'etat against Bustamente and establish himself as president of Mexico in a government that lasted only twelve days before Bustamente regained control. Urrea then fled north to join his old comrade, Santa Anna, who was building an army in the State of Durango. Together, they managed to depose Bustamente on September 28, 1841 (Stagg 1978:62-63; Barnes 1983:88).

As a reward for his services, in May 1842 Santa Anna reassigned Urrea to Sonora as the governor and the Commandante-General of both Sinaloa and Sonora, (Stagg 1978:63; Bancroft 1889:660; Barnes 1983:88). For the next two years, Urrea fought with some success Apache raiding parties, and local Indian groups armed and directed by Gandara's forces who sought to take advantage of Indian discontent to destroy Urrea's military forces.

The Gandarists had carried on a double contest with Urrea, one in Sonora with arms, the other at Mexico [City] with charges accusing him of maladministration and infringement of the laws. While it was not evident that Urrea performed his duty as a ruler, it cannot be denied that Gandara was culpable in rousing semi-barbaric tribes to sustain his cause; nevertheless, the government being weak, determined to make a concession by replacing the obnoxious governor [Urrea] (Bancroft 1889:661).

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With Urrea out of power by April of 1844, Gandara wasted no time in recouping his losses from the Gandara-Urrea conflict by selling off mission lands and having his relatives buy them at bargain prices at auctions his government arranged. In the Santa Cruz River Valley, the Gandara-Urrea conflict saw the secret purchase of valuable mission lands for a fraction of their value, but Gandara would not profit from the Tumacacori and Calabazas tracts, because his policy of playing one tribe against another had initiated the "Papago War" of 1842-1843. In this conflict, Gandarist agents armed the Papagos and Pimas to attack the Mansos Apache settlements in Tucson and Tubac. Prompt action by the commander of the presidio of Tucson prevented conflict between the two groups.

The year 1843 proved significant for the Pimans at Tumacacori, who held title to Calabazas, as the last Franciscan Antonio Gonzales left upper Sonora, ending seventy-five years of missionary work by that order in this area. The next year, 1844, Governor Gandara acquired, through his brother-in-law, without bothering to tell the Piman owners of Tumacacori and Calabazas, title to their lands. However, Gandara did not bother to evict the Pimans. The chaos he had helped to foster during the Urrea-Gandara Conflict made it impossible for him to begin development until the Apache Indian raids were brought under control (Bleser n.d.:34-37)

As with other major international events the Mexican-American War did not affect the Santa Cruz Valley either immediately or directly, but the future of the Santa Cruz would be tied to these events. In late 1846, Bry. Gen. Stephen Watts Kearny sent a volunteer force of Mormons, under Lt. Col. Philip St. George Cooke, "from New Mexico to Alta California, through Tucson, this place being temporarily occupied" (Bancroft 1889:665). The principal objective of this force of volunteers, known as the Mormon Battalion, was to march as quickly as possible through upper Sonora, to the prize of the Mexican War, California (Barnes 1983:92). As the Mormon Battalion marched through the deserts they opened the first rudimentary wagon-road linking the Santa Cruz Valley with a southern transcontinental trail.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ending the Mexican American War, left the Santa Cruz Valley in Mexican territory. However, following the discovery of gold in California, in 1849, some 60,000 Americans would traverse the southern route to California through the Santa Cruz Valley and pass the deserted Calabazas rancho. The increase in travellers through the Santa Cruz did not help the situation of the people who lived there. On December 9, 1848, the Apaches attacked the presidio of Tubac with such fury that the commander of

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Tucson ordered the abandonment of the town. The remaining Pimans at Tumacacori, whose ancestors had been previously driven from Mission Guevavi and the visita and later rancho of Calabazas, were forced to remove themselves to San Xavier del Bac to get protection from the Tucson garrison (Bleser n.d.:37).

H.M.T. Powell, who journeyed from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to California in 1849, mentioned the state of Calabazas in October of that year: "the horsemen saw a large establishment which I presume to be Calabazas. It was also a ruin..." (Powell 1931:139). Beginning with Powell, most American travellers to the Santa Cruz began to spell Calabazas as "Calabasas".

The Mexican government having just lost a third of its territory to the United States, was concerned that the frontier, without adequate military protection, might break away. In 1850 Mariano Paredes described the frontier:

...in a state of abandonment, misery, insecurity, lack of protection of rights, and liberty. She is exasperated and the possibility is not remote that the delirium of her sufferings may make her surrender herself into the hands of her neighbor [the United States] who offers her refuge and protection (Herring 1967:108).

When John R. Bartlett, of the United States Boundary Commission arrived in the Santa Cruz River Valley in July of 1852 to establish a new international boundary under the provisions of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, he noted the abandoned state of Calabazas:

This Calabasas, I was told by [Antoine] Leroux, was a thriving establishment when he visited it twenty years ago. A large tract of land was then under cultivation, and herds of cattle were reared on the adjacent hills (Bartlett 1854:307).

Several plans to repopulate the frontier in order to combat the Apaches and the Americans were put forth. In 1852 Juan Nepuniceno Almonte, a member of the National Senate, described the northern frontier in his Proyectos de Leys Sobre Colonization, as "...deplorable, for daily their inhabitants are murdered, their houses sacked, and their fields burned by the various tribes of barbarians that ceaselessly invade their lands" (Faulk 1969:120). Almonte recommended offering colonization of free land on the frontier to Europeans, "who will bring us all the advances recently made in agriculture, cattle raising, and other branches of public utility" (Faulk 1969:121).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 20Governor Gandara's Hacienda

It is possible that Gandara was aware of the Almonte proposal for bringing Europeans into the frontier when he signed an agreement with four Germans (Federico Hulseman, Clemente A. Payeken, C. Hundhausen, and L. P. Chambon) to rebuild the ruins at Calabazas, "for raising livestock on the land called Calabazas situated in the State of Sonora, near Tubac" (Fontana 1971:77). Gandara would provide 5,000 sheep, 1,000 goats, 100 cows with calves, 100 brood mares, 10 yokes of oxen, 6 pack mules, and 10 horses, plus, "instruments, tools, seeds, provisions and other expenses" to the German partners. After six years the Germans would own one-half interest in the land and buildings at Calabazas, and Gandara would finally realize a profit from his 1844 land speculation (Fontana 1971:77).

By April of 1853, the Germans were in residence at Calabazas and appear to "have repaired the old visita, converting the church into a ranch house and constructing a new barracks-like building to the north" (Fontana 1971:77). The earliest view we have of the structures of Calabazas was done in April of 1853 (See Figure 6). It shows the old visita, incorporated into a square adobe complex with an opening on the north side. An elevated structure or tower appears to be on the south side of the complex. A long adobe barracks building to the left and stock corrals to the right of the main complex are also shown in this view by an American visitor Andrew B. Gray.

Gray, and ten other Americans were travelling west along the Sonoita Creek, toward Calabazas in April of 1853, when they encountered approximately 100 Apaches who informed the Americans that

...they were going down the stream to where there was a big sheep and goat ranch. They were going to destroy the ranch, kill all the Mexican men, and take the women and children captive (Fontana 1971:78).

After parting with the Apaches, Gray and his men hurried on to Calabazas to warn the inhabitants, when they encountered a band of Mansos Apaches and Mexican troopers from the presidio of Tucson, who had been trailing the band of Apaches Gray had encountered earlier. Together, they encamped at Calabazas and awaited the Apache attack. The next morning Gray reported being awoken by

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...a blast from the Mexican bugle. The Mexican Cavalry charged right into the herd of Indians and it was almost over, so suddenly were they routed, the savages having been taken completely by surprise. We rushed over to pay our friends the little grudge we owed them, but by the time we ran the 500 yards, the Mexican Cavalry were a half mile beyond us, lancing and killing the rascals, picking them up on the point of their lances and lifting them off their feet. Their allies the Tucson Apaches, were butchering and mutilating those who were left behind. No cry for mercy was given and no quarter was shown. The carnage was awful. They killed and butchered as long as there was an Apache in sight, and the Cavalry horses were able to carry their riders to where the routed Indians had slept the night before. We soon saw that we could be of little help to the Mexicans at the ranch helping to kill the wounded, so we returned to our camp to finish our lunch, which had been so rudely interrupted (Gray and Brady 1963:210-211).

Later in the day Gray visited the courtyard of the main adobe complex where he saw further evidence of the fight.

It looked at first like a string of dried apples about 2 1/2 or 3 feet long, but on close inspection they were the ears of their dead foes, and several of them had on ornaments made out of copper, shells, and buttons, used for ear rings. Captain [Mario] Gilanin told me that he would send these and more that he expected to gather later on, to accompany his report to the governor of Sonora [Gandara] at Ures, and that he was required to send these little mementos to verify his report of the number killed (Gray and Brady 1963:213).

Captain Gilanin's report to Gandara probably made the governor concerned about the state of his investment; by June of 1853, a military colony under Capt. Andres Zenteno reoccupied Tubac.

To protect Gandara's sheep operation at Calabazas, Captain [Andres] Zenteno was to detach six men in order that in an emergency they might round up the stock and put it out of danger (Kessell 1976:316).

In June of 1854, the German traveller, Julius Froebel, visited Calabazas and left the following description:



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I was invited by a Mexican servant into the building. In the courtyard I was greeted by two Germans, who inhabited this place, with their numerous retinue of Mexicans, Pima Indians and "tame" Apaches. One of these gentlemen, M. de H. [Hulsemann]...made the acquaintance of one of the most distinguished men of Mexico, Don Manuel Gandara, who owned the hacienda; and had they joined in making an attempt to establish here a civilized population, in spite of the Apaches, and to introduce the breeding of sheep on a large scale, for which the country is peculiarly fitted (Froebel 1859: 495).

Within a few months of Froebel's visit to his fellow Germans in the Gandara hacienda along the Santa Cruz, James Gadsden arrived in Mexico City to begin negotiations with President Santa Anna for the purchase from Mexico of lands below the Gila River, in upper Sonora, "that would give his country [the United States] a practicable southern railroad route to the Pacific" (Fontana 1971:79). When ratified by the Senate on June 29, 1854, Gandara's German partners found themselves living in what would become the American territory of Arizona (See Figure 7). It should be mentioned that until 1863, present day Arizona was part of the territory of New Mexico.

As early as 1854, in anticipation of American purchase of the upper Sonoran area, Americans like Charles Poston were exploring the mineral potential of the area. Poston, who would be called the "Father of Arizona, for getting Lincoln to sign the 1863 bill creating the Territory of Arizona, organized the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company which, by March of 1856, had commenced operation of silver mines from headquarters based in the reoccupied Tubac presidio (Sacks 1963:4-6).

During 1855 and 1856, a period of transition occurred in the area of the Gadsden Purchase in which the Mexican troops prepared to leave, and American civilians entered the Santa Cruz Valley prior to the entry of U.S. Army forces. In May 1855, James A. Bennett, assigned to the new boundary commission to establish the revised international boundary resulting from the Gadsden Purchase noted that Calabazas

was the site of ruins of an old church, its altar still intact and a bell hanging in the "cupola." The ranch was still occupied by two Germans, whom Bennett thought..."kept an awful old bachelor hall" (Fontana 1971:79).

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In August 1855, the San Francisco Weekly Chronicle published the following description of Calabazas:

The chief building at Calabazas is a citadel with walls about twenty feet high, unbroken except by a solitary doorway, provided with heavy doors. A bell is placed near it for the purpose of giving alarm when hostile Indians are seen approaching. The place is now occupied by a couple of Germans, with some Mexicans and tame Apaches in the neighborhood. These settlers have to be continually on the lookout for the wild Apaches who frequently attempt to drive off the stock. If the valley were protected by the presence of a detachment of American soldiers the land near Calabazas would soon be well tilled (Ellinwood 1964:32).

In the same year (1855) the military colony established two years earlier at Tubac to protect the Gandara hacienda was withdrawn to the Tucson presidio (Kessell 1976:317). By the following March of 1856, all of the Mexican soldiers at Tucson had departed for Sonora. Federico Hulsemann and his associates were virtually alone against the Apaches at Calabazas, "desperately trying to survive till December of 1858, when by terms of the contract with Gandara they could claim their half of the hacienda" (Kessell 1976:317).

Hulsemann decided to drive the Gandara livestock south for the temporary protection of Sonora, until American military units could occupy Arizona and provide security for Calabazas. Unfortunately, when Hulsemann arrived in Imuris, Sonora, in August of 1856, Gandara had been deposed by a rival Governor Ignacio Pesquiera. Here the livestock was seized under order of the new governor (Fontana 1971:80; Officer 1987:301; Kessell 1976:318-319).

#### Camp Moore and Fort Mason

Back at Calabazas, Hulsemann's associates were driven from the hacienda by Indian attacks in June 1856 (Fontana 1971:80). However, with the arrival of part of the 1st Regiment of Dragoons, under Maj. Enoch Steen, Calabazas would be reoccupied by the United States military in November 1856 (Fontana 1971:80; Officer 1987:304; Kessell 1976:317) The four companies of Dragoons along with "blacksmiths, carpenters, laundresses, various civilians, ambulances, cook

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wagons, mule and ox-drawn freight wagons, wagonmasters and teamsters" (Fontana 1971:80) settled across the Santa Cruz River, from Calabazas, to establish Camp Moore, one of the earliest United States military encampments in Arizona (See Figure 7). Major Steen had chosen the Calabazas area over Tucson because

...of its strategic position for protecting the settlements, the superior grazing, the abundance of water and the proximity to timber, and the availability of grain, beef, and other supplies from Sonora (Sacks 1965:218).

Major Steen also selected Calabazas over Tucson because "the settlers of the Sonoita valley would have to abandon their mines and ranches if not furnished protection, while only whiskey peddlers would suffer if the soldiers were stationed away from Tucson" (Wagoner 1975:409). Major Steen established the headquarters for Camp Moore, and his personal residence in the Gandara hacienda on the eastern side of the Santa Cruz River (See Figure 7), in the old visita of Calabazas. Gandara was willing to lease the hacienda to Steen, but there is some historical indication that the Army never paid the ex-governor for the use of his property (Fontana 1971:80; Wagoner 1975:409).

Camp Moore at Calabazas and the Sonora Exploration and Mining Company headquarters at Tubac soon attracted hundreds of Americans and Mexicans to southern Arizona. The Sonoran Governor Pesquiera, willingly allowed the wagons of the dragoons quartermasters to trade in Mexico and pick up supplies in Guaymas, the port of Sonora (Fontana 1971:81). John C. Reid, of Alabama, described the scene at Calabazas, on February 8, 1857, in the following manner:

Then picture to your mind's-eye this bottom dotted with shanties of straw and cloth, and the fork covered with military tents, and you have the tenements belonging to Calabazas, which were occupied by several hundred citizens, and four companies of the 1st Dragoons at the time of our arrival (Reid 1858:187).

Reid also noted the effect of the military establishment at Calabazas on the Mexican side of the border, "ranchos then being reclaimed after a twenty year desertion from this [Apache] cause. The area of cultivated land was greater...than it had ever been on the [Magdalena] river. A new life was lent to the community by reason of their lucrative prospects: protection from Indians, and market for their produce — both offered by our people at Calabasa" (1858:194).

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Unfortunately, the good relations between the Americans at Calabazas and their Sonoran neighbors was disrupted by a one-time California politician, Henry A. Crabb. Crabb, under the pretext of assisting Governor Pesqueira against Gandara, raised a small army of filibusters, with the intention of conquering the State of Sonora. Leaving two of his "officers" in Calabazas to raise additional forces, Crabb marched into Sonora and waged a pitched battle with Mexican forces at the town of Caborca. Forced to surrender, Crabb and his men were executed, and the Mexicans preserved his head in a bottle of vinegar (Fontana 1971:82; Wagoner 1975:374-380).

The Calabazas filibusters, who included John C. Reid, were too late to assist Crabb, but managed to retreat to southern Arizona with only one man being killed. The Mexicans displayed "the man's hands, heart and ears...stuck on a spear" (Wagoner 1975:380).

Governor Pesquiera asked Major Steen for the return of the Calabazas filibusters to Sonora to face Mexican justice. When Steen refused, the Governor suspended all trade between the two countries for a short time (Fontana 1971:83). In the meantime, Capt. Richard S. "Baldy" Ewell, of the 1st Dragoons had already selected an alternative site for Camp Moore. By June 1857, Camp Moore was abandoned, and with it went most of the population. The new post, established to the east of Calabazas at the headwaters of the Sonoita was called Fort Buchanan (See Figure 7) (Buchman MS:1).

Calabazas was not totally abandoned. William D. Mercer, the Deputy Customs Director for the territory, turned the old visita into a United States Customs House, inspecting goods entering and departing Mexico, and collecting, "the 20% ad valorem duty on goods coming into the United States from Mexico" (Fontana 1971:83). Mercer stayed in Calabazas, until the beginning of the Civil War, when the community was again abandoned because of Apache pressure (Fontana 1971:84).

The start of the Civil War found the regular army thinly dispersed over the territory that today constitutes the states of Arizona and New Mexico. The Union officer in charge, Col. Edward R. S. Canby, alert to the danger of a Confederate invasion of the southwest from Texas, ordered the troops from Fort Buchanan to burn their post and destroy all supplies they could not move and proceed to Fort Fillmore on the Rio Grande to block any southern moves out of Texas (Neely 1961:3). With the removal of the garrison at Buchanan both Tubac and Calabazas were soon abandoned.

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Most of the Buchanan and other Arizona posts soldiers were killed, wounded, or captured by Texas Confederate forces under Brig. Gen. Henry Hopkins Sibley at the Battles of Mesilla (July 27, 1861), and Valverde (February 21, 1862) (Neely 1961:11). As the tide of Confederate fortunes crested, Confederate Capt. Sherod Hunter and a force of 200 Texans occupied Tucson from February 28, to May 4, 1862, bringing a measure of security for the Tucson citizenry (Bancroft 1889:513). Two weeks after Hunter quit Tucson, the California Volunteers, under the command of Brig. Gen. James Carleton, reoccupied Tucson.

Throughout the Civil War, Calabazas remained deserted with the exception of an occasional visitor like John Ross Browne, who in 1864 left this picture of the Gandara hacienda:

While camped at the Calabasas, some of us slept in the old building, as the nights were rather cool. The houses are built of stone and adobe, and are still in a good state of preservation, except some of the roofs, and a portion of the tower (Browne 1951:155).

While in southern Arizona, Browne also met and described his encounter with the ex-governor of Sonora, Manuel Gandara:

As an instance of the vicissitudes of life in Sonora I may mention that we met Senor Gandara just before crossing the Colorado Desert, making his way into California, with a few broken-down retainers, mounted on mules and burros. All he possessed in the world was a rickety ambulance, his animals, and a few pounds of corn. He was a sad spectacle of a used-up governor; he was old and poor, and had no hope in the future save to die at peace away from the country that gave him birth. The "Calabasas" will never profit him more. An ex-governor is an outlaw in Sonora. And yet this ranch is one of the finest in the country. It consists of rich bottom lands and rolling hills, extending six leagues up and down the Santa Cruz River by one league in width, embracing excellent pasturage and rich arable lands on both sides. Situated as it is at the junction of the two main roads from Sonora, the Santa Cruz and Magdalena, it might be made a very valuable piece of property in hands of some enterprising American. At present, however, and until there is military protection in the country, it is utterly worthless, owing to the incursions of the Apaches (Browne 1951:154).

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Gandara did not, however, peacefully retire to California. He returned to Sonora in 1866, to again fight against Pesquiera, this time with the French Army when it invaded Sonora. Eventually, Gandara died at the age of 77, in 1878, in Hermosillo, Sonora (Fontana 1971:85).

In the same year Browne camped in the deserted Calabazas hacienda of Gandara's, the United States military returned to the area of the Santa Cruz River Valley, where it is joined by the Sonoita Creek. Elements of the California Volunteers were moved south from Tucson in 1864 and 1865 to establish a new fort, Fort Mason, on the site of Camp Moore (See Figure 7). And, as in the days of Major Steen and the Dragoons, Colonel Thomas Lewis who was in charge occupied the old hacienda as his headquarters and residence (Fontana 1971:85). Among Colonel Lewis' troops were the 1st Battalion Native California Cavalry, a unit of lancers, and the only regular Army unit in which all the officers and men were Mexican-Americans, recruited in California (Buchman MS:3-4).

In March of 1865, elements of the French and Mexican Army supporting Emperor Maximilian invaded Guaymas and chased Governor Pesquiera and his army of Benito Juarez supporters north into Arizona (Fontana 1971:85). Pesquiera and his army encamped at Calabazas with the permission of Colonel Lewis, who informed the governor-in-exile that he would provide any assistance he needed (Hobbs 1874:289). As a historical irony, Governor Pesquiera was housed within the old hacienda of his rival, Manuel Gandara (Wagoner 1975:221; Fontana 1971:85). From the safety of Calabazas, Pesquiera's troops would foray into Sonora to attack the French. Eventually,

Col. Lewis, of the fort, now informed Governor Pesquiera that he had received a quantity of arms and ammunition (two thousand rifles and ammunition) from the United States government, and, being overstocked, we [Pesquiera's forces] could have all we wanted (Hobbs 1874:289).

Pesquiera returned to Sonora from his exile at the old Calabazas visita in March of 1866 with his American arms and finally drove the French from his state in May of 1866 after a pitched battle at the capital of Hermosillo (Fontana 1971:85).

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With Governor Pesquiera reinstalled as the chief executive of Sonora, most of the California Volunteers were disbanded, and the regular troops reassigned to other Arizona posts. Fort Mason was abandoned in October of 1866 (Buchman MS:5). Throughout the rest of the 1860s squatters took up land in and around Calabazas. Michael James Box described the scene in 1869:

Up stream from Tubac is Calabazas, a stock farm, with good buildings and a corral. This is another piece of property belonging to Gandara. When Calabazas was built [rebuilt by the Germans] in 1850 or 1852, the Indians were doubly hostile to what they now are, since the American garrisons at Fort Yuma and Fort Buchanan overawed them. The corral at Calabazas, which encloses four acres, is walled with adobe, about four feet in height, and is strong and well made (Box 1869:327-328).

The Calabazas Land Grant

Gandara never came back to Arizona to inspect his property, or to remove the American squatters. Instead, in 1878, Gandara sold his lands and buildings to Charles P. Sykes of San Francisco for \$12,500 in gold, alleging that his brother-in-law Aguilar had formally sold him the property in 1869 for \$499, or one dollar less than Aguilar had purchased the property at auction for in 1844. Sykes then resold 3/16ths of his interest in the Gandara property to another Californian, John Curry for \$9,000. And in 1879, Sykes and Curry sold their interests to a Boston concern for \$75,000, that published a map of the proposed town of Calabasas which showed the Gandara hacienda (See Figure 8) (Wagoner 1975:221).

Under the provisions of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Gadsden Purchase, the United States government established a program to adjudicate the legality of Spanish and Mexican land grants. The Boston concern, now named the Santa Rita Mining Company, proceeded in 1879 to "secure legal recognition for their claims to the old Tumacacori and Calabasas grants" (Mattison MS:15). The litigation over the land grants between the squatters and the Santa Rita Mining Company, dragged through the courts for almost twenty years. The case was finally appealed to the United States Supreme Court in 1898.

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The proceedings of the Mexican government, the court maintained, in selling the grant to Aguilar in 1844 was irregular: First, the treasurer of Sonora in 1844 did not have the authority to determine whether the lands sold to Aguilar for \$500 by himself belonged to the temporality lands of which the value was less than \$500. Secondly, according to the Mexican law of 1844, abandoned pueblo lands belonged to the public domain to which the laws of the nation applied and could not be granted to the treasurer of a department. The court stated that the Guevavi and Calabazas missions had been abandoned as early as 1806 and Tumacacori mission in 1820. Aguilar's title was illegal and void: hence the titles held by the American purchasers were also invalid. The lands, therefore, reverted to the public domain (Mattison MS:18).

However, before the families living on the Tumacacori and Calabazas grants could apply for title to their homestead land from the public domain of the federal government, the heirs of Luis Maria Baca, who had a valid claim on New Mexican land, were given first pick of any five parcels or floats of land on the public domain. Their Baca Float No. 3 (See Figure 5) included the lands of the old Tumacacori and Calabazas grants, and the homesteaders were evicted in 1917 (Mattison MS:26). A portion of the Baca Float No. 3 containing the site of Calabazas was sold to the Gulf-American Corporation in 1967 that constructed the Rio Rico community west of Calabazas (See Figure 7) (Wagoner 1975:222). The site of Calabazas was entered in the National Register of Historic Places in June of 1971, and Gulf-American donated the site and twenty-two acres of land to the Arizona Historical Society in October of 1974.



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Archeological Investigations: During the twentieth century, from the evidence provided by historic photographs, the old mission visita retained its roof, which in turn protected the adobe walls, until the 1930s (See Figures 9-12). Over time until acquisition by the Arizona Historical Society, no preservation efforts or scientific study of the Calabazas property was undertaken.

In 1975, the Society hired Lyle Stone of Archeological Research Services to conduct a cartographic survey (See Figures 13 and 14) and a surface survey of the archeological resources of the twenty-two acres of land recently deeded to the Society by Gulf-American Corporation. Stone found that

Calabazas is represented by several major and numerous minor architectural components which reflect its long and complex history. The site's artifact associations attest, as well, to Indian (Piman), Spanish, Mexican and American influences during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The principal site feature consists of a partially standing but deteriorating adobe structure which is enclosed by a square, stone foundation wall. Additional structural elements or rooms are located along the South and West sides of this enclosure. The adobe structure was apparently constructed by Spanish Jesuits during the mid-1750s as a visita or "visiting station" of the nearby Mission Guevavi. ...The site's second major structure, a 30 foot wide by 215 foot long rowhouse, located just north of the enclosure, may have been constructed at this time as a barracks facility for the Gandara ranch. The remains of at least eight additional, small stone foundation structures are located in the immediate vicinity of the enclosure and rowhouse. These features have deteriorated to the extent that they are recognized only as scattered concentrations of stones (Stone 1976:2).

In 1978, Stone followed up on this work with the assistance of a Grant-in-Aid provided by the National Park Service through the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, to the Arizona Historical Society to conduct archeological research and site stabilization at the site of Calabazas. Stone conducted small tests in and around the visita adobe ruins to clear areas where the foundations of a metal roof would be built to protect the ruins from further deterioration.

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Excavations uncovered numerous fragments of historic Piman Indian ceramics, lithic or stone tools and flakes, metal nails, cans, and tools, glass window and bottle fragments, mid-nineteenth century white ironstone European and American ceramics, and, bones of cattle, sheep, and goats (1979:26-28). According to Stone, "sub-surface archeological remains are present and appear to be in relatively good condition" (1979:59).

Site and Ruin Analysis: From its founding as a Jesuit visita in 1756 to the present San Cayetano de Calabazas has undergone several functional changes. These changes in how the property was used necessitated renovations and expansion of the original structure. As presently understood, the sequence of construction is as follows:

1. The Jesuits from Mission Guevavi moved a group of Piman Indians to the site of Calabazas in 1756 to establish the village of San Cayetano de Calabazas. By 1761 the Pimans had begun the erection of a simple rectangular adobe visita church about 18 meters long and 4 meters wide, with an attached priests house (see Figure 15 for floor plan of church). No definite remains of the Piman village have been located, although it is possible that the "small stone foundations" found in the 1979 archeological survey may be part of the village.

The Jesuit visita was finished by the Pimans under the direction of the Franciscans from Mission Tumacacori in 1773. The church entrance faced south and the inside would have consisted of a long narrow nave with an altar at the north end of the church. At about the same time a campo santo or cemetery was established at the visita. No evidence of the cemetery has been found although it presumably is in the general vicinity.

2. In 1786 the visita was abandoned because of Apache raiding and not reoccupied until 1807 when it became the cattle rancho for Mission Tumacacori. Documentary evidence indicates that the roof of the adobe church had fallen in and was replaced by the occupants of the rancho. Although some religious functions still took place at the rancho, it is presumed that the majority of the functions were secular. How this affected the use of the reroofed church is not known. The rancho was abandoned in 1830 because of Apache raiding.

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3. In the 1850s a group of Germans with the help of numerous Mexican, Piman and Mansos Apache Indians, appear to have erected cross walls in the church, filled in the south entrance and added doors on the east and west sides of the church (See Figures 15 - 17). It is believed at this point that the same people erected the block of adobe and stone rooms that formed a square approximately 215 on a side. The old church was incorporated into this construction and formed the northeastern part of the block. An open courtyard described by travellers in the 1850s formed the central aspect of this structure.

The 1852 lithograph of Calabazas (see Figure 6) showed a long narrow block of rooms to the east of the square adobe and stone structure. The foundations of this structure were found in the 1979 archeological survey (see Figure 14). It is presumed that this structure was constructed by the Germans and their employees in the 1850s.

4. During the late 1850s and through the 1860s the square adobe and stone structure at Calabazas was used as the headquarters and commanding officer residence for Camp Moore and Fort Mason, and the temporary residence of the exiled governor of Sonora. Reuse and occupation would have been a factor in maintaining this structure throughout the 19th century.

5. From the photographic evidence (See Figures 9 - 12), by the early part of the 20th century most of the rooms making up the main structure had lost their roofs and had collapsed into ruins. Only the old church retained its roof into the 1930s. This adobe structure still has ruins which stand 7 to 10 feet in height, and have been effectively protected from weather by the erection of a metal roof in the late 1970s (See Figures 18 and 19). The other rooms of the main complex consist of low adobe and stone walls (See Figures 20 and 21).

Site Integrity: Without extensive archeological and architectural research on the site of Calabazas, it is difficult to determine the age of the various adobe and stone structures presently found at the site. What can be clearly stated is that the large adobe structure with walls 7 to 10' in height making up the northeast segment of a 115 foot square enclosure represents the Jesuit and Franciscan visita church of San Cayetano de Calabazas. On a couple of occasions prior to the first abandonment of Calabazas in 1786, the structure had been reroofed. What the architecture of the pueblo of Calabazas for the Piman Indians consisted of may only be determined through archeological investigations.

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Very little architectural information is available on the Piman rancho of Calabazas of 1807-1830, except that the roof had to be replaced because it was destroyed in Apache raids. It is not certain when the visita was enclosed within the 115 foot square enclosure or when the visita itself was subdivided into five rooms. More than likely this additional construction occurred in the 1850s when the visita became the hacienda of the governor of Sonora, and a group of Germans, Mexicans, Mansos Apaches, and Pimans expanded the facilities. The long rowhouse adobe feature north of the enclosure is probably related to this time period.

Throughout the 1860s, the former visita and rancho was the headquarters of two military posts, government offices, and the temporary residence of the Ignacio Pesquiera, the governor-in-exile, of Sonora. Such occupation of the site probably was a major factor in the maintenance of the adobe structures that made up Calabazas.

By the first decades of the twentieth century, the visita roof again collapsed, and the rest of the enclosure walls and rooms deteriorated to low ruins, as did the rowhouse outside the enclosure. By the time the Arizona Historical Society roofed the visita in the late 1970s and protected the enclosure within a metal fence topped with concertina wire, the ruins of the site of Calabazas had attained their present form. The stabilization of the visita by the Society through roofing and fencing has suspended threats to the ruins by erosion and vandalism.

In terms of vandalism and its effect on archeological resources associated with the site, Stone characterized the Calabazas ruins in the following manner:

While several (of the five) rooms of the adobe church structure have been extensively pothunted, other church rooms and structural features associated with the compound enclosure appear to be undisturbed. Site components and features outside of the compound enclosure are also present, and in a stable, undisturbed condition (1979:59).

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During a site visit in January 1990, by Mark R. Barnes, Ph.D, Senior Archeologist with the Southeast Regional Office of the National Park Service, to Calabazas, in the company of rangers from Tumacacori National Monument, little evidence of vandalism of the site was found. A brief surface examination disclosed numerous historic Native American and European artifacts. It also appeared that in comparing photographs of the site from the early 1970s that little additional deterioration of the adobe ruins of the visita had occurred.

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## NHL Thematic Framework

## Spanish Explorations and Settlement

San Cayetano de Calabazas Visita

The visita, or visiting mission, was a significant aspect of the Jesuit and Franciscan order in their attempts to acculturate the Native Americans of the frontier into the larger Spanish colonial society of New Spain. Operating out of the head mission, or cabecera, the missionary periodically visited the larger Indian villages, or rancherías in his mission district. The Indians of the cabeceras and visitas may have been established in their location since contact with the Spanish or, in the case of Calabazas, were moved to the site by the Jesuit Father Pauer from Guevavi Mission in 1756.

On the frontier, where the numbers of missionaries were always limited, the visitas gathered Indians in small communities so they could be taught the rudiments of the Catholic religion, be exposed to new subsistence foods, and made to understand their place in the Spanish colonial world. Eventually, a visita might become large enough to support a missionary and become a cabecera in its own right as did Tumacacori. The combination of visita and cabecera was the most successful of any colonial mechanism in acculturation of Native Americans and extension of the boundaries of New Spain. This process was largely a peaceful one, with outbreaks of violence against the mission system usually stemming from too rapid an encroachment on traditional Native American lands or cultures.

Although there were usually many more visitas than head missions in a mission district, the former have rarely left standing remains. For example, the cabecera of Mission Guevavi had four visitas in the 18th century. Arivaca and Sonoita, abandoned in 1751 and 1773 respectively, were of such a small scale that their locations have not yet been identified. The visita of Tumacacori, which superseded Guevavi as the cabecera of this mission district in 1773, was located in archeological investigations by the National Park Service in the 1930s. A low alignment of modern fired adobe bricks marks the outline of this Jesuit visita which is located in the courtyard of the larger Franciscan mission at Tumacacori National Monument. Only the visita of Calabazas contains substantial adobe architectural remains, due to a large extent to the reuse and maintenance of the structure by succeeding occupants. Discussions with Park Service (Mr. Nicholas Blesser) and State experts (Drs. Charles

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Polzer, SJ, and Bernard L. Fontana) in the field of Spanish colonial resources indicate that San Cayetano de Calabazas is the best preserved Spanish colonial visita in the United States, when compared with similar properties in the West, Southwest, and Southeast.

In some respects, the present interpretation of historical Spanish colonial mission sites is incomplete because it only focuses on the cabeceras, and not on the more numerous visitas that were established by the mission fathers to help acculturate the Native Americans in villages away from the head mission. Calabazas represents the best known example of a Spanish colonial mission structure of the visita type.

## NHL Thematic Framework

Cultural Development: Indigenous American Populations  
Native Cultural Adaptations at Contact  
Establishing Intercultural Relations  
Varieties of Early Conflict, Conquest, or Accommodation

Piman Indian and Western Apache Acculturation

When the Spanish colonial missionaries and military entered present-day southern Arizona, they encountered two Native American groups, the Pimans and the Western Apache who differed from each other in several respects. The Piman, the original inhabitants of the area, and possible descendents of the prehistoric Hohokam culture, occupied the Santa Cruz River Valley in order to use the permanent water source to irrigate their fields of corn, beans, and squash, although they also used numerous wild plants and animals for food. Other Piman groups, like the Papago, occupied the desert to the west of the Santa Cruz and subsisted principally on a diet of harvested wild foods. In an environment such as the Sonoran Desert, interruption in the seasonal cycle of planting and harvesting of domestic and wild foods could endanger the Piman groups.

The development of Spanish colonial missions and visitas in the Santa Cruz Valley in the 17th and 18th centuries caused significant changes in the society of the Piman. From the Spanish they acquired new food sources such as wheat and cattle that were more dependable and allowed for a greater

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concentration of population. This concentration of the Piman at missions and visitas, where they could be fed and instructed, was part of the Spanish colonial acculturation process using the mission system to expand the frontiers of the empire. Unfortunately, such a concentration of people exposed the Pimans to European diseases, causing the missionaries to supplement the Piman of the Santa Cruz with Papagos from the western desert.

These Pima and Papago groups and the foods they harvested and grew under the direction of the Spanish were viewed by the Western Apache as a means of supplementing their food resources. The Apache were a traditionally nomadic people, whose subsistence was based on hunting and gathering of wild foods. They appear to have entered southern Arizona in the last half of the 17th century, but within a hundred years their raiding of Spanish missions and settlements in the Pimeria Alta to acquire food, horses, and other materials had become a major problem to the Spanish.

Previously, the Spanish played one group of Indians off against another with little military expense. In the case of the Apache, the Spanish allied themselves with the Pima to create a buffer of presidios, missions, and visitas against the raids. Even with increased military effort little headway was made against the Apache until about 1780. Ranches, mines, missions, and visitas, like Calabazas, were abandoned in the conflict.

In 1786, the same year Calabazas was first abandoned, the Viceroy of New Spain -- Bernardo de Galvez -- introduced a new policy of strong offensives against the Apache, in conjunction with the establishment of reservations for Apaches who gave up their raiding and settled near the presidios, where they were fed, clothed, and given strong liquor at the expense of the Spanish colonial government. Key to this policy were the Piman military allies at missions in the Santa Cruz, who carried a great deal of the burden of the fighting against the Apache, and who would then be expected to share their areas with the Apaches who settled near their former enemies. This policy diminished Apache raiding into the first quarter of the 19th century and saw the establishment of Mansos or "tame" Apache settlements throughout the Pimeria Alta.



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The success of this Spanish policy outlived the Spanish colonial empire, as historical documents reveal that the Pimans who reoccupied their Calabazas visita between 1807 and 1830 relied on a combination of Mansos Apaches, Piman Indians, and Spanish (later Mexican) soldiers to defend them from the hostile Western Apaches who continued their raiding ways. In addition, the cooperation fostered by the Spanish between the Piman and Mansos Apache continued into the 1850s, when they worked together to defend the hacienda of Governor Gandara from Apache attacks.

## NHL Thematic Framework

Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1860

The United States Military at Calabazas

Although much of the significance of the site of Calabazas is derived from its founding during the Spanish colonial period of southern Arizona, the United States military twice occupied the adobe buildings on the east side of the Santa Cruz River. The first occupation (Camp Moore) by the 1st Regiment of Dragoons under the command of Enoch Steen lasted from late 1856 to mid-1857. Protection from the Apaches afforded by the military resulted in the establishment of several mining and ranching concerns which led to a influx of Americans, Mexicans, and Pimas into the southern part of the Santa Cruz valley. Calabazas served as the headquarters and residence of the commanding officer and as such played a small role in the story of the Crabb filibustering expedition to Sonora.

The next occupation was by volunteer companies raised in California to replace regular troops sent east for the Civil War. This new fort, Fort Mason was constructed on top of the ruins of Camp Moore. Headquarters for Fort Mason and the residence of the commanding officer were established in the adobe buildings of Calabazas. Occupation occurred in 1864, when the Confederate threat to the Southwest was gone, but Fort Mason soon had a twofold purpose: suppression of the Apache raiders, and assistance to the Juarista Governor of Sonora -- Ignacio Pesquiera -- against the French who had installed Prince Maximilian of Austria as Emperor of Mexico.

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Eventually, Pesquiera and his army were driven from Sonora by the French, in 1865. Colonel Thomas Lewis, commander of Fort Mason, provided substantial assistance in the form of credits for food and stocks of rifles and ammunition to Pesquiera's forces who were successful in driving the French out of Sonora in 1866. Shortly thereafter Fort Mason was abandoned but not before it received a historical footnote as the base for the only Hispanic officered and manned unit in the United States Army.

The Mexican Republic Period at Calabazas

Southern Arizona was under the control of the Mexican Republic longer than any other portion of the territory acquired from that country by the United States. Control lasted from 1821 to 1856, and during that time, Calabazas was a mission rancho for the Pimans of Tumacacori, and the hacienda for the Governor of Sonora -- Manuel Maria Gandara.

As noted in the historical background section of this study, Calabazas had been abandoned because of Apache raiding in 1786, but in 1807 the Pimans of Tumacacori applied for and obtained Calabazas as an estancia or stock ranch, for their herds of cattle, horses, goats, and sheep. This rancho of Calabazas lasted until the Pimans were again forced to leave the property in 1830 by the Apache. Subsequently, in 1844 the Governor of Sonora acquired both Tumacacori and Calabazas through a public auction for \$500.

Gandara's political activities, which included arming various tribal groups to attack his rivals, undoubtedly contributed to the unsettled climate of southern Arizona during the Mexican Republic Period, and prevented him from occupying the Calabazas property until 1853. In that year, he signed a contract with a group of Germans, who established and worked the hacienda for a half interest in the property to be awarded in six years. The Gadsden Purchase and the withdrawal of Mexican troops to protect the Gandara property led to its abandonment in the face of Apache raiding.

Both the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Gadsden Purchase recognized that the United States would respect valid land grants issued by the Spanish colonial and Mexican governments. The mechanism set up by the United States to verify these claims, as in the case of the Gandara grants for Tumacacori and Calabazas, would take up to half a century to complete and serves to illustrate an important aspect in relations between America and Mexico.

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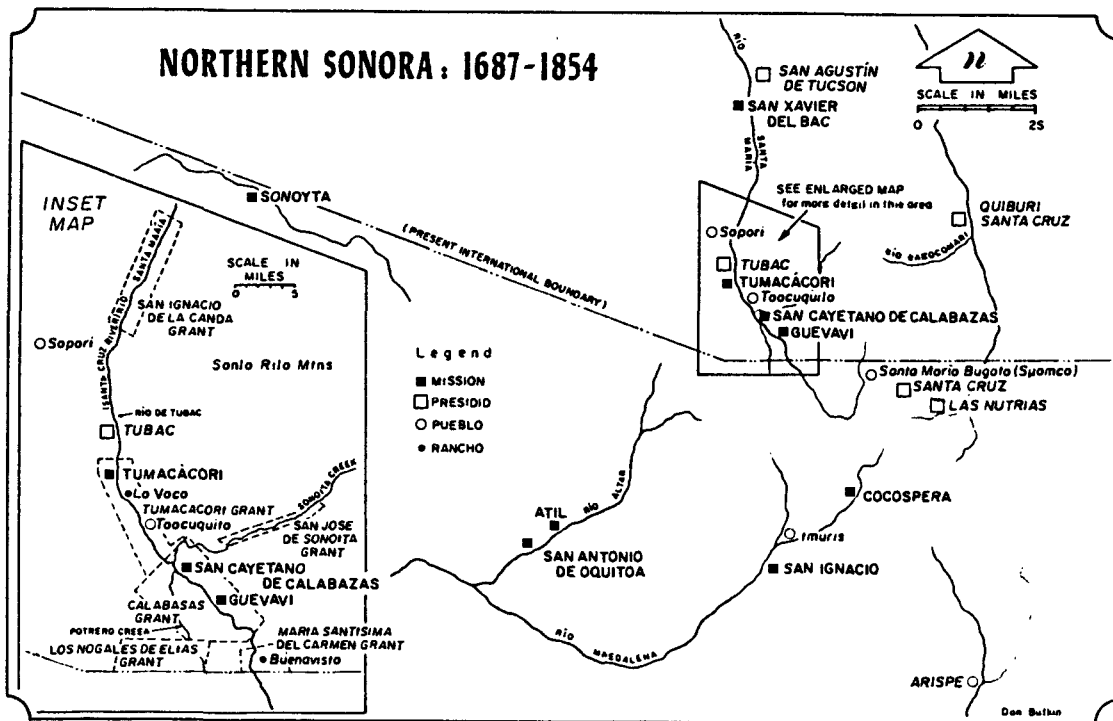


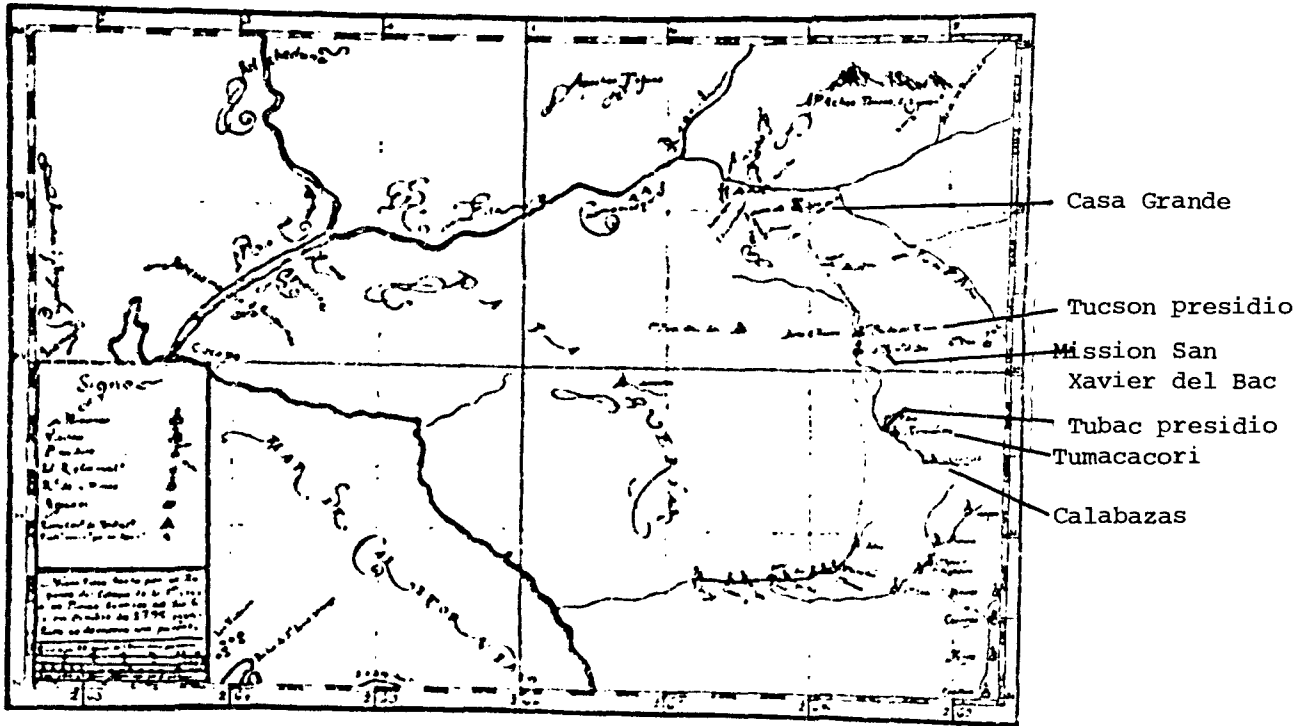
Figure 1. Map showing the location of Spanish colonial and Mexican Republic missions and presidios noted in the study. From Fontana 1971:67.

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Figure 2. 1795 Map of the Pimeria Alta showing the location of Spanish colonial sites in the Santa Cruz River Valley of present-day southern Arizona. Included is the site of Calabazas that had been abandoned in 1786 as a result of Apache raids (from Kessell 1976:186).

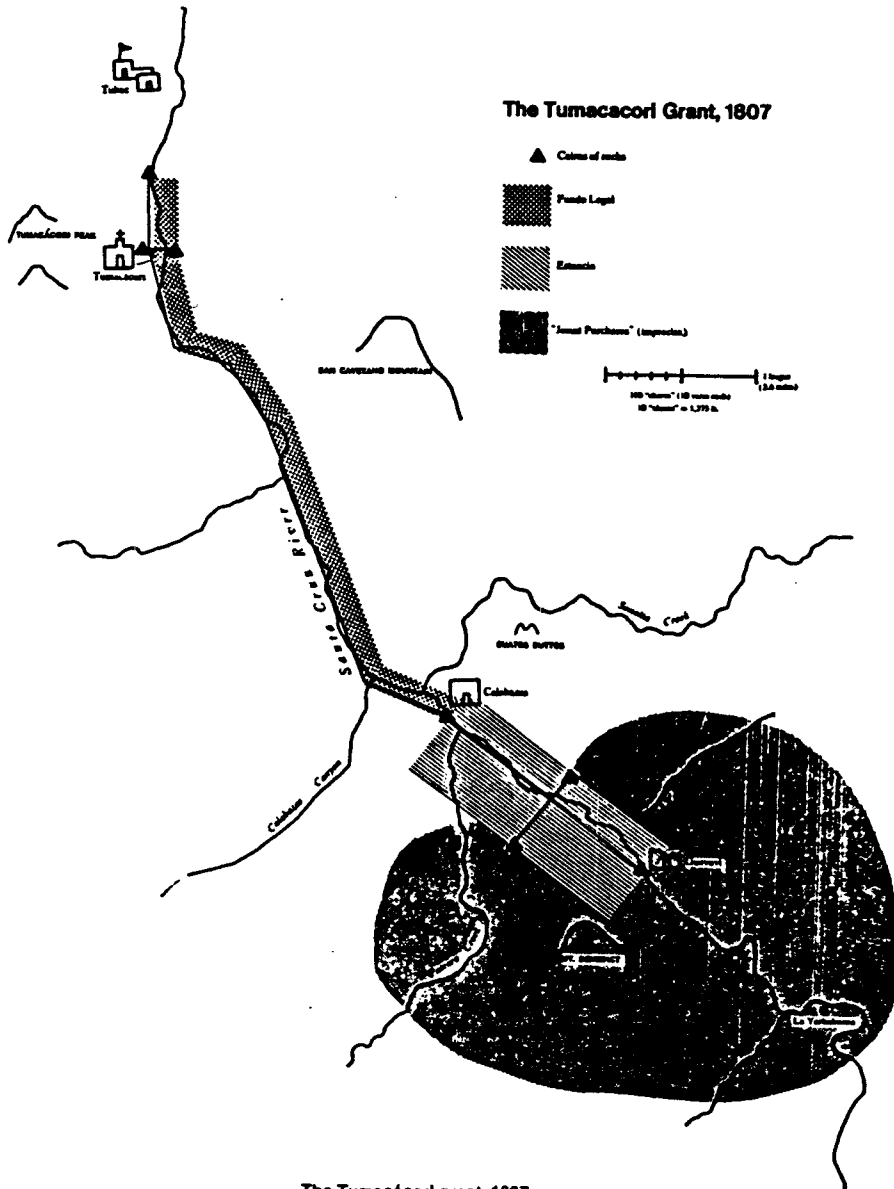




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The Tumacacori grant, 1807.

Figure 3. Sketch map showing the extent of the different components of the 1807 Tumacacori Grant (from Kessell 1976:211).

Received with Sur: Lewis letter of April 31 1880  
 Paid per Report 24 dy

Plat  
of Preliminary Survey of  
the  
Tumacacori and Calabazas  
Private Land Claim.  
Pima County, A.T.

MADE BY C. P. Dykes and John Curry Claimants  
 TO The United States OF

Tumacacori tract containing 17,343.26 acres  
 Calabazas containing 42,622.00  
 Total 59,965.26

3<sup>d</sup> April 1880. For cost of preliminary survey of  
 certain boundaries of the Tumacacori and  
 Calabazas Private Land Claim, Pima County,  
 Arizona, being 47,206 miles at 20¢ per mile as  
 per account in favor of John S. Harris, U.S. Deputy  
 Surveyor of this date. \$944.50

Confirmation recommended in favor of  
 Charles P. Dykes and John Curry Claimants.

52.68  
 378.08

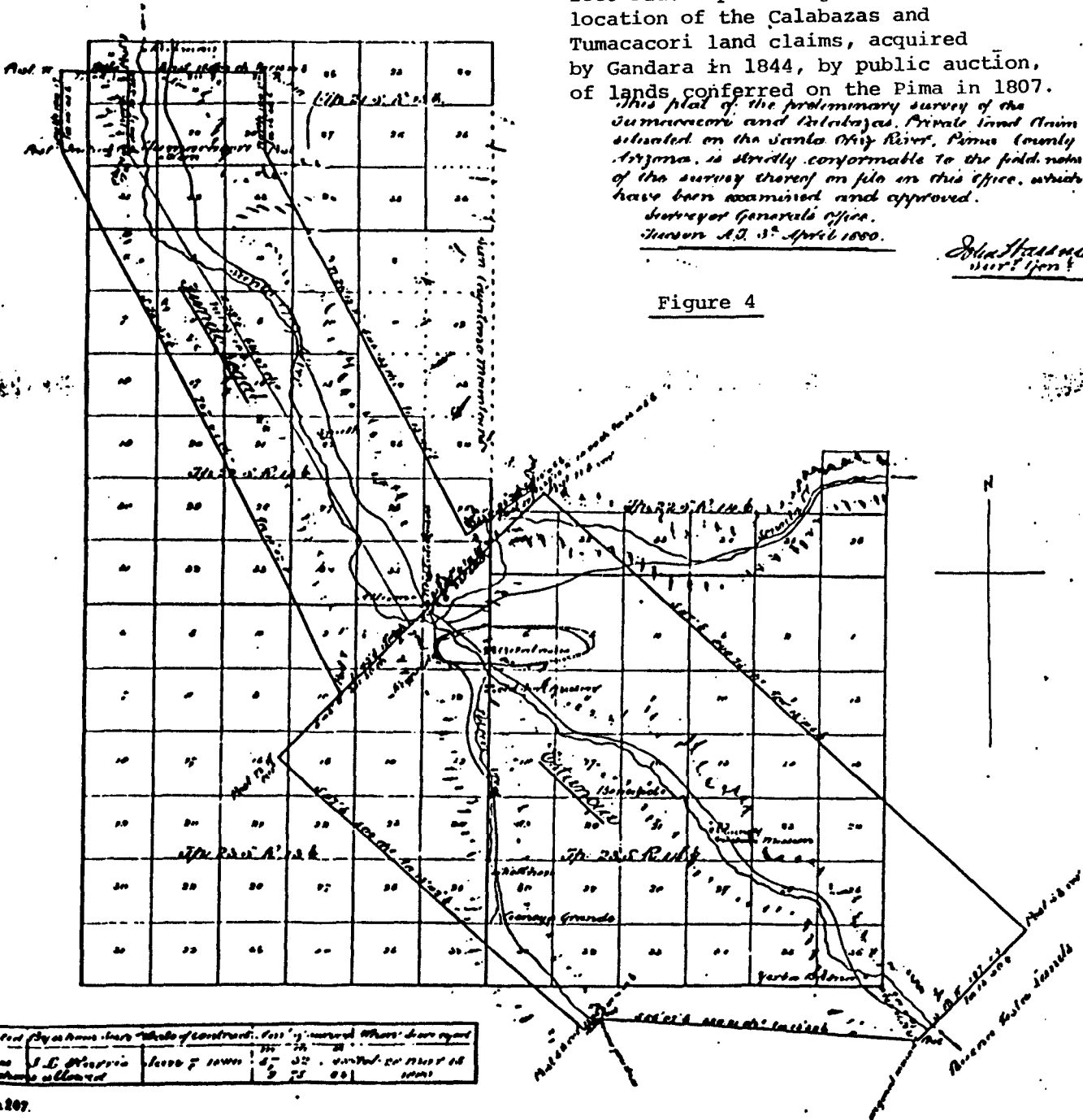
1880 Plat map showing the  
 location of the Calabazas and  
 Tumacacori land claims, acquired  
 by Gandara in 1844, by public auction,  
 of lands conferred on the Pima in 1807.

This plat of the preliminary survey of the  
 Tumacacori and Calabazas Private Land Claim  
 situated on the Santa Cruz River, Pima County,  
 Arizona, is strictly conformable to the field notes  
 of the survey thereof on file in this office, which  
 have been examined and approved.

Surveyor General's Office,  
 Tucson A.T. 3<sup>d</sup> April 1880.

John S. Harris  
 U.S. Deputy

Figure 4



Surveyed by	C. P. Dykes	Scale of Contract	1" = 40'	Surveyed	March 20 1880
Witness	J. S. Harris	Scale of Town	1" = 20'	Surveyed	April 31 1880
Approved					

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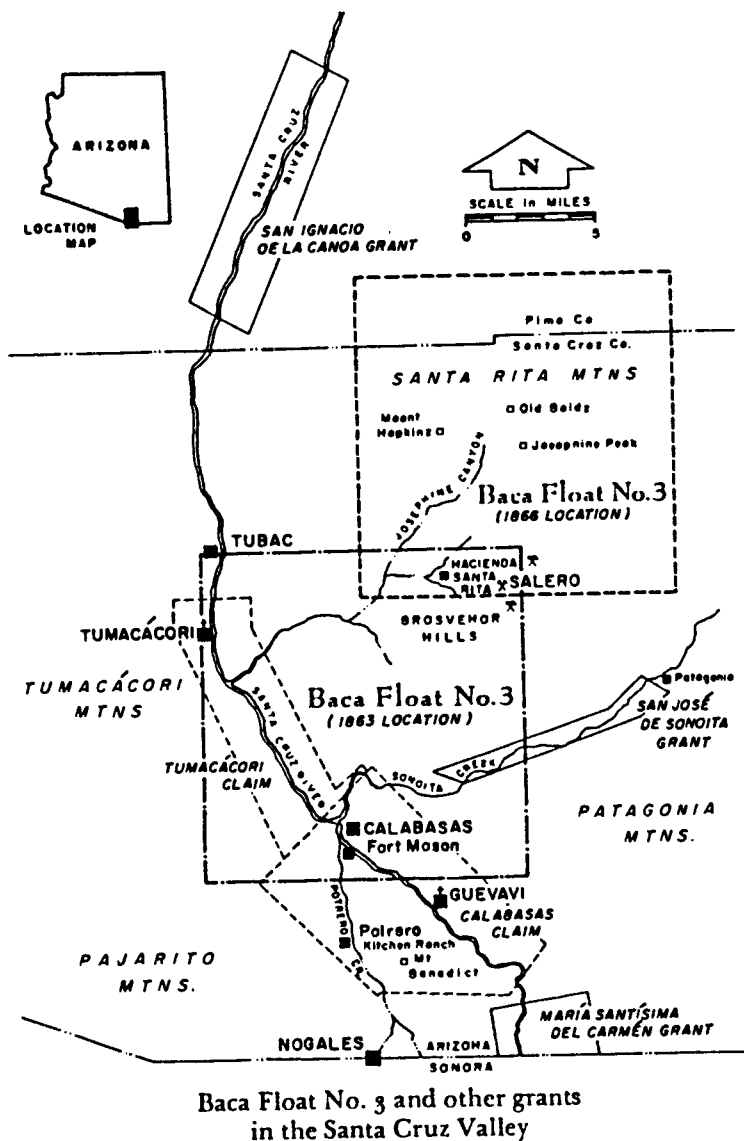


Figure 5. Map showing the locations of the Calabazas and Tumacacori Land Grants acquired by auction from the Pima of Tumacacori by Governor Gandara. This is the land later acquired by the Santa Rita Mining Company in 1879. Superimposed on these grants is the map of the **Baca Float No. 3** that was approved by the government, after the Gandara claim was voided by the Supreme Court. From Wagoner 1975:202.

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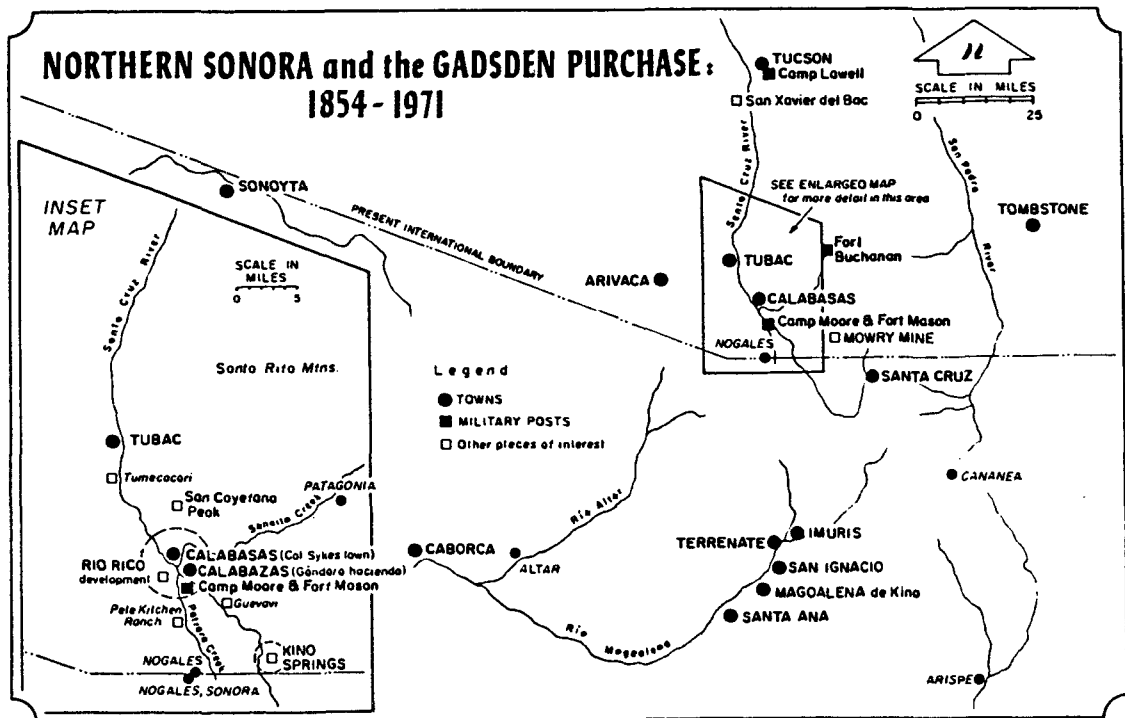


Figure 7. Map showing the location of Mexican Republic and early American Territorial towns and military posts noted in the study. From Fontana 1971:67.

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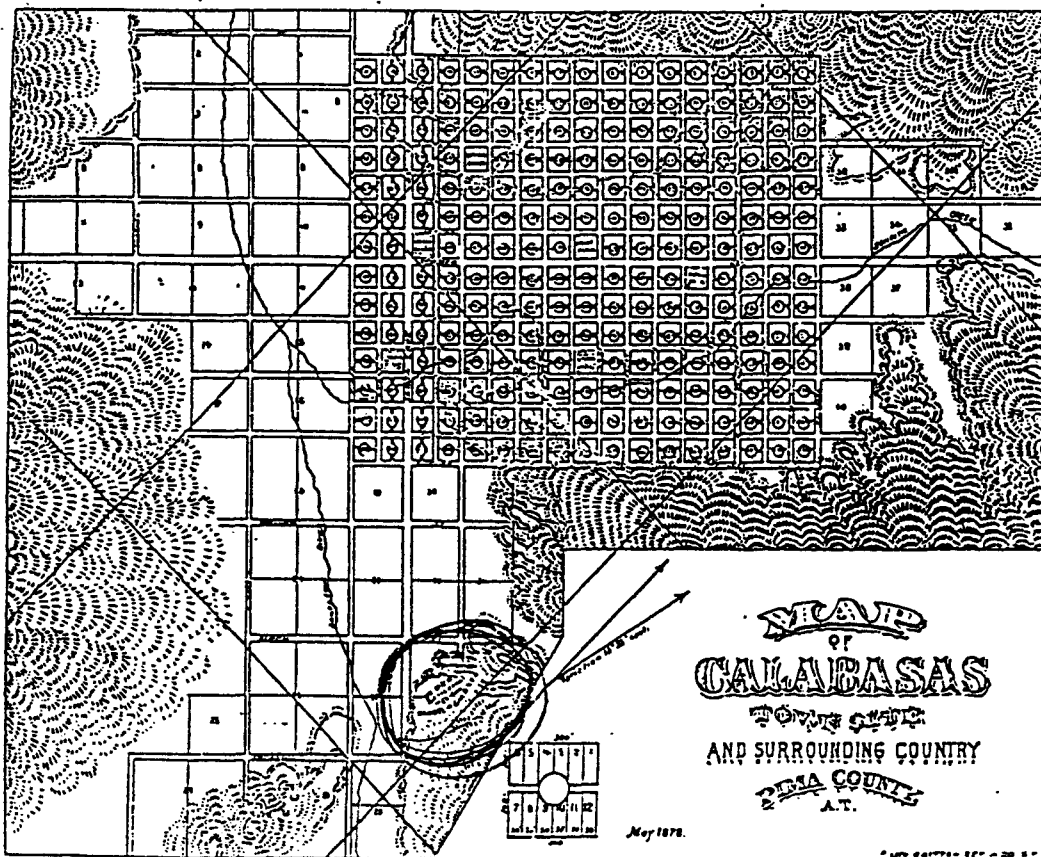
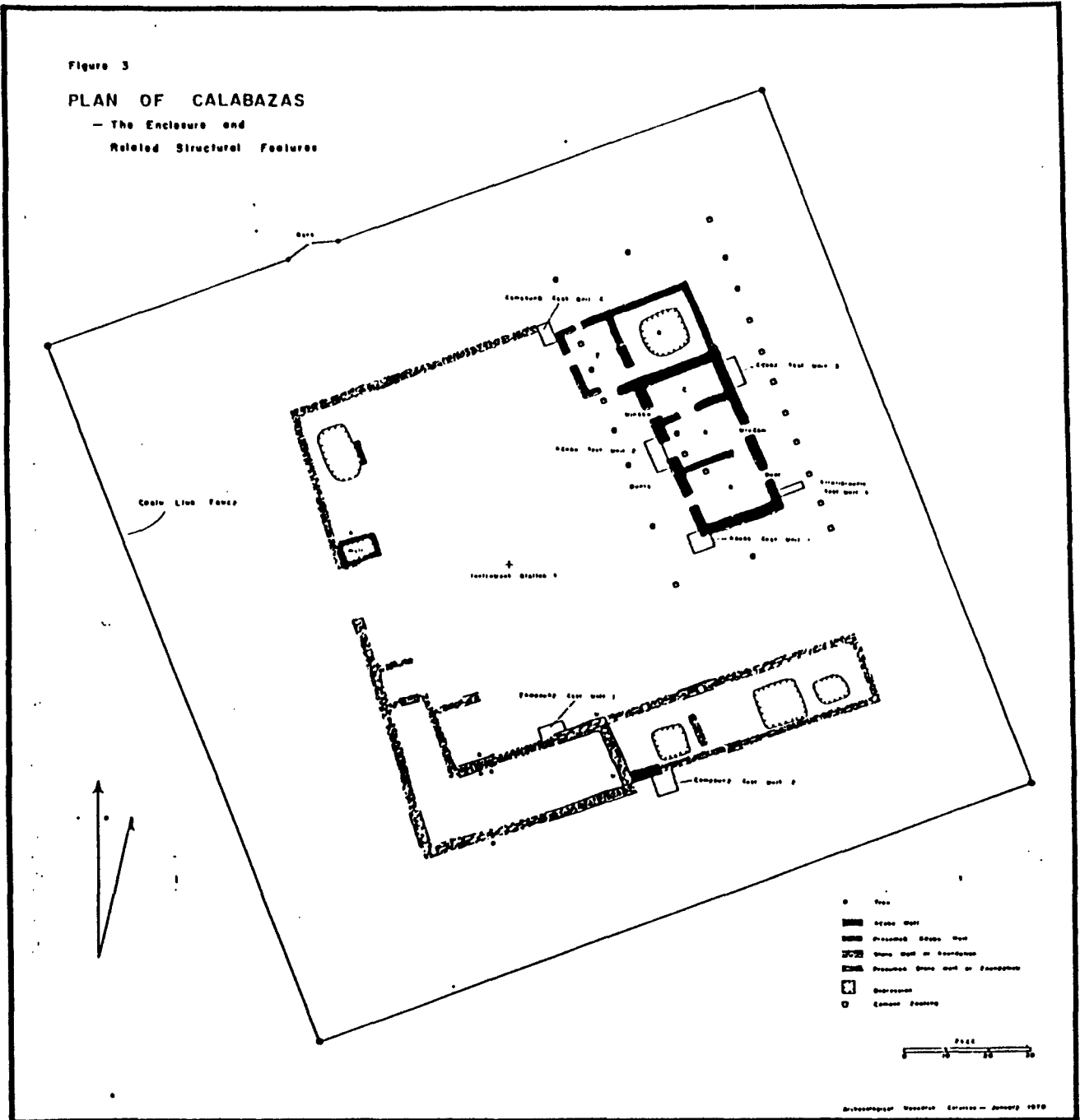


Figure 8. 1878 Plat Map of the proposed town of Calabasas, to be built by the Santa Rita Mining Company. Map shows the location and structural remains of the Gandara Ranch (See circled area.) From Mattison Manuscript.

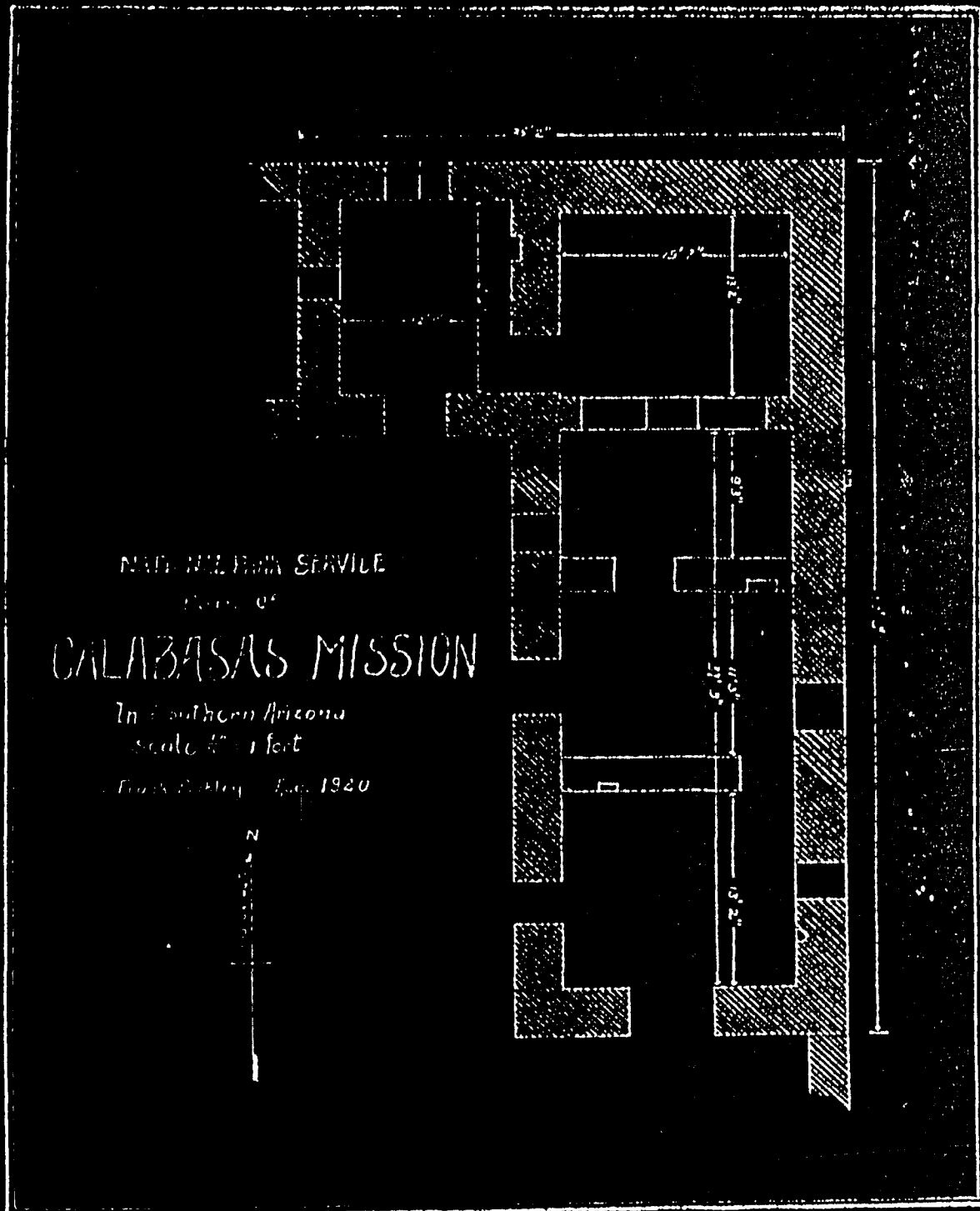
Figure 13





Plan view of the Calabazas visita, showing the cross walls built during its conversion probably during the 1850s when it was the Hacienda of Governor Gandara. Plan by Frank Pinkley - 1920.

Figure 15





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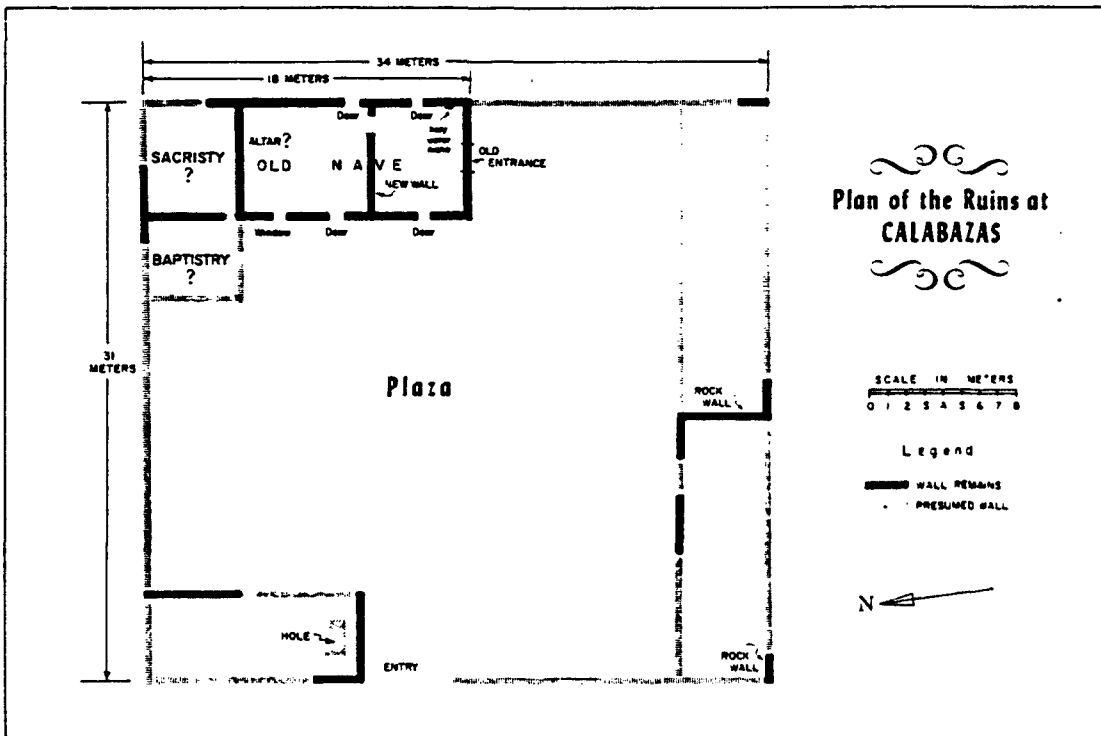


Figure 16. Site Plan of the Main Complex of Ruins at Calabazas with the ruins of the visita making up the northeast portion of the complex. From Fontana 1971:75.