

Fifteen Years Later

Follow up to Identity Cards

Students may be interested to learn what became of their identity. The following is suggested from the 1790 census in Alta California, fifteen years later.

(Names not on the lists do not necessarily mean that the person is not still in Alta California.)

1. Juan Atanacio Vásquez. This couple had three more children, Cayetana in 1776, María de la Asunción in 1778 and Juan Silverio in 1780. They were transferred in 1777 to found the Pueblo of San Jose. Gertrudis died in 1782 in San Jose. Antonio enlisted into the Santa Bárbara Company in 1789 and married there the same year to Isabel Cortez and they are living in Santa Bárbara in 1790 with no children - yet. There is no further record of Atanacio or any of the four

younger children. It is likely that Atanacio took his family back to New Spain where there was family to help care for the children. Tiburcio was married in San Xavier del Bac by Father Font to Antonia Bojórquez. In 1790 he and his wife are living in San Jose with seven children.

2. Josefa Acuña. Josefa Acuña and Antonio García had two more children: José de los Reyes in 1777 and Francisco María León in 1778. Her husband had died in January of 1778 and Josefa remarried in May of 1778 to Juan Antonio Amesquita, a member of the Anza expedition, and she died in 1783. Vicente Arroyo had married his stepsister Dolores Amesquita in 1781. In 1790 he is a soldier in Monterey with two children. Graciana married in 1778 her stepbrother Manuel Amesquita and is living in San Jose with five children. Francisco enlisted in May of 1790 into the Monterey Company and is in Monterey. Daughter Josefa married in 1785 to José María Martínez and is living in San Jose, with no children. Francisco León García appears to be living with his stepfather, Juan Antonio Amesquita, in Monterey. Guillermo and Reyes are living but not identified in the 1790 census.

3. Antonio Quiterio Aceves. Antonio Quiterio Aceves and his wife had one more child, José María in 1777 and in 1790 are living in San Jose as farmers with their sons Gregorio and José María. Cipriano enlisted into the San Francisco Company in 1785, and Pablo enlisted into the Monterey Company in 1789. In 1790 they are both still single and listed in San Francisco. Their daughter Petra married in 1778 Antonio Romero, a farm worker and they are living in San Jose with one son. Gertrudis married in 1784 the widower, Manuel Gonzáles, an Apache Indian and farm worker, and they also live in San Jose with two of Manuel's children from his first marriage.

4. Juana María Cárdenas and her husband and their younger children were traveling from Northern California to Los Angeles in 1790 and are not listed in any census. There were five more children: Anacleta in 1778, José de los Santos in 1779, Francisca Xaviera in 1781 who died the next year, Teresa in 1784 and Ursino in 1786. Rosa, married in 1780, Sebastián

López, son of Sebastián López and Felipa Neri, and they are living in Monterey with two children. Antonia, india, married Antonio Buelna in 1780 and they are living in Monterey with four children and a ten year old orphan girl. Bartolomé Tapia married Francisca Villalobo in 1785 in Ventura. In 1790 he is the mayordomo of Mission San Luis Obispo with his wife and two children. Juan José enlisted into the Monterey Company in 1788 and is living in Monterey still single. Manuela married in 1781 Juan María Pinto, son of Pablo Pinto and Francisca Xaviera Ruelas, and they are in Monterey with five children. Isadora married Marcos Briones in 1784 and they are also in Monterey with three children.

5. Ignacio María Gutiérrez. The third child Diego Pascual was born November 19 along the Gila River, a fourth child, Martina was born in 1778. Neither Ignacio Gutiérrez, his wife nor the two younger children are found after 1782. María de los Santos married in 1780 Alejo Feliciano Miranda, a Yaqui Indian. In 1790 they are living in San Francisco with five children. Petrona married in 1782 Francisco Bernal, son of Juan Francisco Bernal and Ana María Soto, and are also listed in San Francisco with one child.

6. Petra Ygnacia Ochoa, her husband and child cannot be traced for certain on the lists. They had five more children baptized at Mission Dolores, the last in 1787. There is no further mention of them or their children, and it appears that the entire family returned to New Spain.

7. Feliciano Arballo's happy spirit on December 17, 1775 caused Father Font some heartburn. He reported, "A very bold widow sang some verses which were not at all nice, applauded and cheered by all." The man with whom she had come began to punish her, but Anza stopped him, which Font also opposed. Feliciano left the expedition in San Gabriel where she married Francisco López in April of 1776 with Ignacio Gutiérrez and Antonio García testifying as to her eligibility to marry. She and her soldier husband are found in San Diego with their five children. The older of her first two daughters, Tomasa, married in 1786 Juan José Sepúlveda, and is living in San Diego with a son. The younger Eustaquia married in 1789 José María Pico, son of Santiago Pico and Jacinta Bastida, and also is living in San Diego with no children yet.

8. Luis Joaquín Álvarez de Acevedo. By 1780, Joaquín had become a cabo at Mission Dolores. Their daughter, Francisca had died in 1777, and no record of the family is found after 1782, and apparently they returned to New Spain.

9. Bárbara Espinosa. The first baptism in the new Mission Dolores in San Francisco was their son, Francisco José de los Dolores in 1776. In 1790 Bárbara Espinosa and her husband are listed in San Francisco with fourteen children, although by 1785 they began baptizing their children at Santa Clara where Ignacio was probably in the escolta there. In addition to the two children who came with them and the child baptized in 1776, there were eleven more, all of whom will live to marry. They were: Francisco María in 1777, Damasio in 1778, Isidoro in 1780, Rafaela in 1782, Ana María Josefa in 1783, Joaquín in 1784, Bernarda in 1785, Tomás Antonio in 1786, Juan in 1787, Rafael in 1789 and Fernanda in 1790. Francisca married in 1787 Bartolomé Pacheco, son of Juan Salvio Pacheco and Carmen del Valle, and is living in San Francisca with two children.

10. Pablo Pinto. He died in 1783 in San Francisco, where he was a cabo. His wife Francisca is recorded as a widow living in Monterey and a morisco. Apparently life has been difficult for her, as she is given as 70 years old but she really is only 55. Juan María married in 1781 Manuela Tapia, daughter of Felipe Santiago Tapia and Juana María Cárdenes, and in 1790 is listed in Monterey with five children. Marcelo enlisted in 1786 into the Monterey Company, is single and listed in Monterey in 1790. Juana married in 1776 Mariano Antonio Cordero and is listed in Santa Bárbara with their two children.

11. Teresa Pinto. Teresa Pinto is living in San Francisco with her husband who is now a cabo. They have six children. Venancio age 15, Francisco Adriano 13, Rafael 11, Juan Crisóstomo 9, Leandro 7 and Alejandro Fidel 4. The last five were all born in California.

12. Casimiro Varelas. Although Casimiro was not a recruit in 1775, he was accepted into the military soon after he arrived in Alta California. The family moved from northern California to Los Angeles in 1790 and are not listed in any census. In this time period Casimiro and his wife had many more children, although several had died, apparently including Juan Antonio. The surviving children in 1790 were: Cayetano, born in 1781, Encarnación in 1783, Luisa in 1786, Antonio in 1787 and Ignacio in 1789.

13. Gertrudis Peralta. Antonio Sotelo died in January 1777 and Gertrudis two months later. It is worth noting that Gertrudis' burial record has her as Gertrudis Buelna. Neither Ramón nor Juan Antonio appear in any record, however as Ramón was only 7 he would have been taken in by one of the other families, and appear under their name. As for Juan Antonio, we cannot even be sure of his surname.

14. Pedro Bojórquez. Francisca Lara died in January 1777. Pedro Bojórquez remarried in July 1777 to Angela Trejo, the widow of Domingo Alviso. In 1790 he is living in San Jose with his new wife and three children, Hermenegildo Ignacio 12 years old, Bartolomé Francisco 10, and José María 6. He is working as a vaquero, and the family are español. Agustina, the daughter of his first wife, married in 1787 her stepbrother, Francisco Salvador Alviso and in 1790 is living in Monterey with no children.

15. Jacinta Bástida and her husband, Santiago Pico, came south in 1782 and Santiago completed his tour of duty in 1785. They are in Los Angeles in 1790 with Santiago listed as a vaquero. Their eldest four sons all enlisted in the Santa Bárbara Company between 1782 and 1788. José María married in 1789 Eustaquia Gutiérrez, daughter of the widow Feliciano Arballo, and had been transferred to the San Diego Company. José Dolores and Miguel are in Santa Bárbara and single. Xavier and Patricio are living in Los Angeles with their parents, Xavier being in the escolta at Los Angeles. Antonia died in 1783. No later record of Josefa is found.

16. Manuel Valencia. They had one more girl in 1776, but she died in 1779. María de la Luz died in 1776 and Manuel died in 1788. Gertrudis married in 1779 to Salvador Espinosa, a soldier and is living in Monterey with one child. Francisco enlisted in 1786 into the San Francisco Company and was married in 1790 to Victoria Higuera. They are living in San Francisco with no children. Their son Ignacio has not been identified in the 1790 census, but he enlisted in 1792 in San Francisco.

17. Felipa Neri. There is no record of this couple or their daughter Justa after December of 1777. This family remained in San Gabriel until May and apparently Tomasa became engaged to Pedro Antonio Lisalde whom she married in July 1776. She died in 1778 in San Gabriel after the birth of one daughter who survived. Sebastián Antonio López joined the Monterey Company where he married, in 1780, Rosa Tapia the daughter of Juana María Cárdenas and Felipe Santiago Tapia of the expedition. Their first three children died soon after birth. In 1790 he is listed as español, with two young children, both of whom lived to adulthood and became soldiers.

18. Ana María Josefa Soto. In 1790 Josefa Soto and her husband Juan Bernal, are living in San Francisco with one girl age 8, probably a grandchild. Dionisio enlisted in 1781 into the Monterey Company and married in 1784 Manuela Mesa, daughter of Valerio Mesa and Leonora Borboa, and is living in Monterey with no children. Joaquín enlisted in 1784 into the San Francisco Company and married in 1785 Josefa Sánchez, daughter of Antonio Sánchez and Dolores Morales, and they live in San Francisco, with two children. Francisco married in 1782 Petrona Gutiérrez, daughter of Ignacio María Gutiérrez and Ana María de Osuna. He enlisted in 1783 into the San Francisco Company and they live there with one child. Apolinario enlisted in 1784 into the San Francisco Company and is there also, still single. Ana María married in 1784 Gabriel Moraga, son of Don José Joaquín Moraga and María del Pilar León, and they live in Monterey with three children. Teresa married in 1786 Marcos Chaboya, and is living in San Francisco with no children.

19. Micaela Ruiz. Micaela Ruiz (or Bojórquez as she was known in California) and Manuel González were transferred to San Jose in 1777, where they had another child in 1778, Romualdo. Micaela died in 1780 and Manuel remarried in 1784 Gertrudis Aceves, daughter of Antonio Aceves and Feliciano Cortés. They had only one child who died soon. Manuel was mayor of San Jose in 1785. They are living in San Jose with two children from his first wife, Francisco and Romualdo, where Manuel is a farmer. Gregoria married in 1785 Manuel Mendoza and is in Monterey with three children. Ana María married in 1780 Claudio Alvarez and is living in San Jose with four children. Juan José is not married and is in Monterey. Ramón died in 1782.

20. Isabel Berreyesa. Isabel Berreyesa married in 1777 Juan Peralta, son of Gabriel Peralta and Francisca Xaviera Valenzuela, and they are living in Monterey with no children. With Isabel's impending marriage, Nicolás felt very left out of things and asked to be allowed to leave San Francisco, but he either changed his mind or permission was not given, as in 1779 he married María Gertrudis Peralta, sister of Juan. In 1782 he enlisted into the San Francisco Company and in 1790 he is still in San Francisco with his wife and five children.

21. María Dolores Morales. Antonio had left the service by 1785, and in 1790 he and Dolores are living in San Francisco with Antonio 17, Pilar 12, Juana 10 and Ramóna 9, the girls all born in San Francisco. Josefa married Joaquín Bernal, son of Juan Francisco Bernal and Josefa Soto, in 1785 and is living in San Francisco with two little girls. Juana, born in San Francisco in 1776, married Miguel Pacheco, corporal in San Francisco, son of Juan Salvio Pacheco and Ma. del Carmen del Valle, in 1789 and is living in San Francisco with no children.

22. Joaquín Isidro Castro. Joaquín Ysidro Castro was sent to San Jose in 1777 to found the new pueblo there. In 1790 he, with Martina, is living in San Jose as a farm worker with two of their children, Francisco and Carlos. Ignacio was married in 1780 to Bárbara Pacheco, daughter of Juan Salvio Pacheco and Ma del Carmen del Valle, and is living in Monterey with two children. Mariano and Joaquín both enlisted in 1788 into the Monterey Company and they are both single and listed in Monterey. Ana Josefa married José Soberanes in 1776 and they are living in Monterey with 5 children. Encarnación married Surgeon José Dávila in 1782 and went with him to Mexico City. It is unclear where Francisco Antonio, the Indian boy was in 1790, but we know he survived because he married in 1802 at Santa Clara Petra Aceves, widow of José Antonio Romero. (He may be one of the four unnamed Indians in the 1790 census of Monterey).

23. Manuela Piñuelas. In 1790 Vicente Feliz is living alone in San Diego, Manuela having died on the first night out from Tubac when Antonio Capistrano was born. He died 11 months later in San Gabriel. This family was probably one of the families who remained at San Gabriel. Vicente was the cabo for the founding of the new pueblo of Los Angeles in 1781. Francisco married Josefa Cota in 1788 and is living with her in San Diego with no children. Doroteo enlisted in 1781 into the San Diego Company. He married Juana Lobo in 1787 and is listed in San Diego with one child, but is probably in San Gabriel as a member of the escolta there. Loreta had married Ignacio Olivera in 1778 and died in 1789. He is living in Santa Bárbara as a widower with four children. Antonia died in 1780. Manuela married Ignacio Narciso Olivera, the brother of Loreta's husband in 1783, and is living in Santa Bárbara with two children. José de Jesus married in 1789 to María Celia Cota, the sister of Francisco's wife and a widow. He enlisted in 1790 in San Diego. They are listed in San Diego with four of María Celia's children and one of their own, but is also probably a member of the escolta at San Gabriel.

24. Pedro Pérez de la Fuente. In 1777 Pedro petitioned to leave San Francisco as he still had no family. It appears that he did not find a wife and his request was granted as we find no further record of him.

25. Carmen del Valle. Juan Salvio Pacheco died on New Year's Day 1777. Their eldest son, Miguel, enlisted in the San Francisco Company the next day. In May of 1777, the widow, Carmen, felt useless there and petitioned to leave California but did not. She died in Monterey in December of 1790 just before the census. Miguel finally married in 1789 to Juana Lorenza Sánchez, daughter of Antonio Sánchez and Dolores Morales. He and his bride are listed in San Francisco. Ignacio enlisted into the San Francisco Company December of 1783. In 1787 he married Apolinaria Cantúa and they are living in Santa Clara or San Jose in 1790 with a one year old son. Gertrudis married Ignacio Archuleta in 1777. They went to San Jose where he is a farm worker in 1790 with five children. Bartolomé enlisted into the San Francisco Company July of 1784. In November of 1787 he married Francisca Soto, daughter of Ignacio Soto and Bárbara Espinosa. They are living in Santa Clara or San Jose in 1790 with two young daughters. Bárbara was married in 1780 to Ignacio Castro and they are living in Monterey with two sons.

26. Gregorio Antonio Sandoval. Gregorio Antonio Sandoval and his wife Dolores left the expedition in San Gabriel, where he was employed by the mission as a servant. He later joined the army, and had only one child María Josefa Antonia, born in 1781 in San Diego. In 1790 the family was listed in the San Diego census, but they may have been in San Gabriel, as that escolta was from the San Diego Company.

27. Manuel Ramírez Arellano. Manuel was sent to San Jose in 1777, and stayed there until after 1784. By 1787 he had moved to Los Angeles. Mariano died in 1782, but they had four more children by 1790, Teodoro in 1782, Rosalia in 1784, Martina in 1787 and Rafaela in 1790. The family is living in Los Angeles in 1790 with four children. He lists his occupation as a weaver. Mateo Vega left the expedition at San Gabriel and was a soldier very soon after. He assisted at the founding of Mission San Juan Capistrano in 1776 and was killed in 1781 in the Yuma Massacre.

28. Ignacio Anastacio Higuera. Ignacio and Micaela were indeed married by Father Font at San Xavier del Bac. In 1780, Ignacio got into trouble for brawling and spent about a year in the Monterey jail. In 1790 they are living in San Francisco with two children José Loreto born in 1778 and Antonia born in 1782.

29. José Joaquín Moraga. José Joaquín Moraga's wife María del Pilar León and only son Gabriel arrived in California in 1781, before he died in 1785. In 1790, his widow is living with an 11-year-old orphan in Monterey. Gabriel enlisted in 1783 and married in 1784 Ana María Bernal, daughter of Juan Francisco Bernal and Josefa de Soto. In 1790 they are listed in the Monterey Company with three children, but he was actually cabo of the escolta stationed at Mission San Antonio.

30. Juan Pablo Grijalva. In 1790 Juan Pablo Grijalva is now the alférez at the San Diego Presidio and will be promoted to Teniente in 1797. He and his wife have accepted the care of a 14-year-old orphan. His oldest daughter, Josefa, married in 1782 the widower Antonio Yorba a soldier in Monterey and is living in San Diego with two sons by his first wife Gracia Feliz, a Monterey Indian and three children with Josefa. The younger daughter, Carmen, married in 1785 Pedro Peralta, son of Gabriel Peralta and Francisca Manuela Valenzuela, and is living in San Francisco with three children. Claudio may be the Claudio Álvarez, , married to Ana María González, india, daughter of Manuel González and Micaela Ruiz, and living in San Jose with four children.

31. Domingo Alviso. Domingo Alviso died in March of 1777 at San Francisco, where he was cabo. Ángela married the widower Pedro Antonio Bojórquez later that same year and in 1790 is living with him in San Jose with three children. Francisco is single living in Monterey, Xavier married in 1787 Agustina Bojórquez, daughter of Pedro Bojórquez, and is living in Monterey with no children. Daughter María Loreto married in 1784 Luis Peralta, son of Gabriel de Peralta and Francisca Manuela Valenzuela, and is living in San Francisco with three children. Juan Ignacio has not been located in the 1790 census, but we know he survived, as he married in 1794 in San Francisco. All three brothers joined the army after 1790.

32. Valerio Mesa. Valerio Mesa was assigned to San Jose in 1777 where he was cabo. A son Nicolás a was born there in 1777 and a daughter Rafaela in 1779. In 1790 he and his

wife are living in San Jose with three of their children, Juan, the youngest that came with him, Nicolás and Rafaela. Ignacio enlisted in 1784 into the San Francisco Company, Antonio enlisted in 1790 into the Monterey Company. In 1790, both are listed in Monterey and single along with their brother Joaquín. José Dolores enlisted in 1787 into the Monterey Company and married in 1788 to Josefa Villavicencio. In 1790 they and their two year old son are listed in Monterey, but are actually in the escolta at Mission San Luis Obispo. Manuela married the soldier, Dionisio Bernal in 1784, son of Juan Francisco Bernal and Josefa Soto, and they are in San Luis Obispo with her brother José Dolores Mesa.

33. Francisca Romero. Micaela was indeed married at the Mission San Xavier del Bac (a few miles south of Tucson) three days later. In 1790 Francisca Romero and Ramón Bojórquez, now a retired soldier are living in San Francisco with an eight year old girl. Gertrudis married in 1777 José Sinoba, a blacksmith, and they are living in Los Ángeles with four children. Micaela and Ignacio Higuera are living in San Francisco with two children. It is probable that Ana María Bojórquez, married to Ignacio Rochín who came with Rivera in 1781, is another daughter. They are living with four children at Mission San Juan Capistrano, where he is mayordomo.

34. Josefa Espinosa. By the time the expedition had reached Monterey, Carlos Gallegos had changed his mind about remaining and had obtained permission to return to New Spain. He and Josefa left Monterey with Anza on April 14, 1776. According to one source Carlos was later stationed at Yuma, where he was killed in 1781 Yuma Massacre. The fate of his wife is unknown, but most of the wives and children were ransomed.

35. Juan Antonio Amesquita. Juana Gaona died in 1777 and Antonio married Josefa Acuña, the widow of Antonio García in 1778, they had two daughters: Juana María Anselma in 1780 and Petra Regalada in 1782. His second wife, Josefa died in 1783 and in 1790 Antonio is living in Monterey with his stepson Francisco León García. Manuel's wife Rosalia also died in 1777 and he married Graciana Arroyo, a daughter of Josefa Acuña and her first husband, Dionicio Arroyo in 1778. He had been sent to San Jose in 1777 where in 1790 they are living with five children. Daughter Josefa married in 1777 Hermenegildo Sal, from Spain and quartermaster in San Francisco. They are now in Monterey with three children and a 15 year old boy who may be her stepbrother Reyes García. In 1781 María Dolores married Vicente Arroyo, her stepbrother and they are living in Monterey with two children. Matilde married in 1783 to Juan María Verdugo, a Monterey soldier and they are now in San Diego with no children yet. Gertrudis married in 1787 to Antonio Altamirano who died in 1789. Their only child died in 1789, only three months old. Gertrudis, Juana María and Petra have not been identified in the 1790 census, but they all survived to marry in the next few years.

36. Gertrudis Rivas. On Christmas eve Gertrudis gave birth to a boy whom Father Font baptized on Christmas Day of 1775, giving him the name Salvador Ignacio. There were seven more children: Marcela in 1777, Francisca in 1779, Mariano in 1781, José de los Santos in 1783, Nicolás in 1784, Antonia in 1786 and Rosa in 1788. In 1790 Ignacio Linares and his wife Gertrudis are living in San Francisco with Salvador, the Christmas baby, the oldest, and the seven others, all born in San Francisco. Daughter Gertrudis married in 1784 Manuel Vargas (who, in 1795 had retired and was the school teacher at the San Diego Presidio) and in 1790 Sergeant Vargas and his wife are living in Monterey with one child. Ramón had enlist-

ed in the spring of 1790 into the San Francisco Company and is listed there. Juliana married in the fall of 1790 to José Larios, a Monterey soldier.

37. Justo Roberto Altamirano. There were five more children born after they arrived: Marcos in 1777 at San Francisco. Justo Roberto was assigned to the escolta at Santa Clara soon after, where the next four were born: Lucas Domingo in 1778, Miguel in 1780, Ramón in 1782 and Romualdo in 1785. Loreto Delfina died in 1788. The eldest, Antonio Roberto married in 1787 Gertrudis Amesquita, daughter of Antonio Amesquita and Juana Gaona. He died in 1789 San Francisco as well as their only child. Matias died in 1783. In 1790 Justo is living in San Francisco alone. The five younger children are known to have lived but have not been identified in the 1790 census.

38. Francisca Xaviera Valenzuela. Gabriel Peralta was assigned to the new pueblo of San Jose in 1777. In 1790 Francisca Xaviera Valenzuela is in San Francisco with her husband, now a retired corporal, and no children are at home. Juan José married in 1777 Isabel Berreyesa of the Anza Expedition, and they are in Monterey with no children. Luis enlisted in 1781 into the Monterey Company and he married in 1784 María Loreta Alviso, the daughter of Domingo Alviso and María Ángela Trejo. They are living in San Francisco, where he has been promoted to cabo and with him are the first three of their 17 children. Pedro enlisted in 1783 into the San Francisco Company and married 1784 María del Carmen Grijalva, the daughter of Juan Pablo Grijalva and Dolores Valencia, and is living in San Francisco with three children. Their oldest son Juan Pablo will go the next year to live with his grandfather Juan Pablo Grijalva in San Diego and never return. Gertrudis married in 1779 to Nicolás Berreyesa, the brother of Juan Jose's wife and is living in San Francisco with five children.

39. Father Pedro Font. Father Font returned with Anza to Horcasitas. He went to Ures and completed his short diary, then he was assigned briefly to Ímuris where he suffered through the Indian uprising of November 1776. He went to Átil and Magdalena, and then Tubutama where he finished his long diary of the Expedition in May of 1777. He was at Caborca after 1780 and died at its visita of Pitiquito sometime after September 8, 1781.

40. Don Juan Bautista de Anza. On the return, Anza took Chief Palma and three other Yuma Indians to Mexico City where they were baptized on February 13, 1777. Upon his return to Mexico City, Anza was made commander of all the troops in Sonora in the fall of 1776, then he was made Governor of New Mexico in 1777. In 1779, with 800 men and 2500 horses, he led an expedition across New Mexico and Colorado, to engage the Comanches under the command of Chief Cuerno Verde. The campaign resulted in his death and that of several other head men. Anza then summoned all the remaining Comanche chiefs to Santa Fé and there negotiated the longest lasting peace treaty ever signed by the Comanches with any of the governments of Spain, Mexico, or the United States. He led an expedition in 1780 to discover a route between Santa Fé, New Mexico, and Arizpe, Sonora, which was the capital of the Provincias Internas, which was successfully completed. He asked to be released as Governor in 1786 and his request was granted in 1787. He was made commander of the Buenaventura Presidio (previously Fronteras Presidio) in 1787. He was made commander of all the troops in Sonora shortly thereafter then was made commander of the Tucson Presidio in the fall of 1788. He went to Arizpe, Sonora, and died there suddenly on December 19, 1788. He is buried in the cathedral at Arizpe.