

WORKING DRAFT

***Chronology of Livestock Presence in American Southwest and Northern Mexico
(1531 – 1913)***

Year	Name / Location	Number of livestock	Citation
1531	Guzman, Rio Mayo, Alamos, present day southern Sonora	unknown number of horses & hogs, the latter of which took five days to butcher	Bancroft (1884)
1539	Fray Marcos de Niza, N. Mex.,	unknown number of horses and other stock	Bolton (1919)
1542	Coronado, N. Mex., present day Arizona, New Mexico	>6000 (5000 sheep, 150 cattle, several hundred horses)	Allen (1989)
1586	Diego de Ibarra, N. Mex.,	33,000	Allen (1989)
1586	Rodrigo Rio de la Loza, N. Mex., (neighbored Ibarra)	42,000	Allen (1989)
1598	Onate, Caypa, 40 miles west of present day Santa Fe, NM	7,000 (cattle, sheep, goats)	Wagoner (1975)
1613	Father Pedro Mendez, Rio Mayo, present day Sonora, Mexico	numbers not provided	Wagoner (1975)
1680	Jose Romo de Vivar, San Lazaro, Sonora, upper Santa Cruz River	numbers not provided	Center for Desert Archeology (2005) ¹
1683	Guevavi, near present day Nogales, Arizona, upper Santa Cruz River	numbers not provided	Wagoner (1975)
1687	Padre Eusebio Kino arrives at Nuestra Senora de los Dolores, San Cacurpe, Rio San Miguel, present day northern Sonora	-----	Wagoner (1975)
1692	Northern Mexico	100,000 (cattle & sheep)	Allen (1989)

¹ http://www.cdarc.org/pages/what/current/SCNHA/chapter_04.pdf

1694	SE Arizona, NE Sonora ranches including headwaters of the the San Pedro in SE Arizona, and the headwaters of the Rio Bavispe, in NE Sonora	100,000	Allen (1989)
1695	By 1695, Father Eusebio Kino had established a chain of missions up and down the valleys of the Altar and Magdalena Rivers and another chain northeast of Senora de los Dolores. Each were stocked, to some degree, with livestock received from Padre Kino		Bolton (1919)
1695	Father Saeta, San Cayetano, present day Arizona	sheep & goats	Bolton (1919)
1695	Father Saeta, San Xavier del Bac, present day Arizona	some cattle	Bolton (1919)
1695	Father Saeta, Caborca, Sonora; Father Saeta killed by Pimas on April 1 and livestock stampeded and scattered; most of the stock rounded up and driven to Dolores; peace restored with Pimas in August	> 220 (105 cattle, 115 sheep plus horse herd)	Wagoner (1975)
1695	Padre Kino, Tumacacori, Santa Cruz River, NW of Nogales, present day Arizona	cattle & sheep	Wagoner (1975)
1696	Padre Kino, Quiburi, confluence of Babocomari Creek & San Pedro River, present day Arizona	a few head of cattle & a small drove of mares	Bolton (1919)
1697	Padre Kino, Quiburi	100 (cattle alone)	Wagoner (1975)
1697	Santa Cruz de Gaybanipitea, San Pedro River, upstream of Quiburi, present day Arizona	100 (cattle alone)	Manje (1954) ²
1697	Padre Kino, Cocospera, upper Santa Cruz River, present day northern Sonora	>1000 (500 cattle, 500 sheep & goats, 2 droves of	Bolton (1919)

² Manje, Juan Mateo. *Luz de Tierra Incognito: Unknown Arizona and Sonora, 1693-1721*. Translated by Harry J. Karns and associates. Tucson: Arizona Silhouettes, 1954.

		mares, 1 drove of horses & oxen)	
1697	Padre Kino, San Xavier del Bac, present day Arizona	cattle, sheep, goats & a small drove of mares	Bolton (1919)
1698	Los Reyes de Sonoidag, Sonoita Creek near present day Patagonia, Arizona	numbers unknown	Wagoner (1975)
1699	Early Spanish ranches – some of the larger ranches were at Sonoita, Babocomari, Arivaca, Calabasas, Sopori, Tubac and San Bernardino	numbers unknown	Allen (1989)
1699	Padre Kino, San Marcel del Sonoidag, Quitobaquito Springs, Arizona / Sonora border	36	Manje (1954)
1699	Padre Kino, San Luys de Bacoancos, Santa Cruz River, upstream from Guevavi, present day Arizona	>210 (7 cattle, 200 sheep & goats, & a small drove of mares & colts)	Bolton (1919)
1699	Padre Kino, El Tubutama, Rio Concepcion, northern Sonora	100 (cattle & small stock)	Bolton (1919)
1700	Padre Kino, San Marcel del Sonoidag, Quitobaquito Springs, Arizona / Sonora border	100 (50 cattle)	Manje (1954) Bolton (1919)
1700	Padre Kino, San Lazaro, upper Santa Cruz River, present day Sonora	>170 (150 cattle, 117 sheep & goats, & small drove of mares)	Bolton (1919)
1700	Padre Kino, Guevavi, Santa Cruz River, present day Arizona	84 (sheep & goats)	Manje (1954)
1700	Padre Kino, San Xavier del Bac present day Tucson, Arizona	>1040 (1000 cattle, 40 sheep & small drove of mares)	Wagoner (1975) Bolton (1919)
1700	Padre Kino, San Simon y San	>1000	Bolton (1919)

	Judas del Siboda, N. Sonora	(1000 cattle, 4 droves of horses)	
1700	Padre Kino, La Concepcion del Caborca, present day Sonora	200 (100 cattle, 100 sheep & goats)	Bolton (1919)
1700	Padre Kino, El Tubutama, Rio Concepcion, present day Sonora	150 (50 cattle, 100 sheep & goats)	Bolton (1919)
1700	Padre Kino, San Ambrosio del Busanic y del Tucubabia, present day northern Sonora	>160 (70 cattle, 70 sheep & goats, 5 droves of mares)	Bolton (1919)
1700	Nuestra Senora de los Dolores, Rio San Miguel, Sonora	1400 (cattle alone)	Bolton (1919)
1700	Padre Kino gives Father Salvatierra 300 head of cattle, 200 of which are shipped by boat to Baja California for mission establishment there. This was repeated several times.	300 (cattle alone)	Bolton (1919)
1701	Guevavi established as Cabecera	600 (400 cows, 200 sheep)	Manje (1954), Desert Mag.(1966) ³
1701	San Marcel del Sonoidag, Quitobaquito Springs, Arizona / Sonora Border	80 (cattle)	Manje (1954)
1701	Padre Kino, Rancho San Simon y San Judas del Siboda, present day Sonora	>1000 (1000 cattle, 7 droves of mares, plus sufficient numbers of horses and mules for all the new missions being founded)	Bolton (1919)
1701	Padre Kino, El Saric, Rio Concepcion, present day northern Sonora	80 (sheep & goats)	Bolton (1919)
1701	Padre Kino, Rancho San Luys, Santa Cruz River upstream from Guevavi, present day Arizona	340 (cattle alone)	Bolton (1919)

³ <http://www.scribd.com/doc/2402508/196612-Desert-Magazine-1966-December>

1701	Padre Kino, Tubutama, Rio Concepcion, Sonora	>100 (80 cattle, 4 droves of mares)	Bolton (1919)
1701	Padre Kino, San Ambrosio, N. Sonora ?	>150 (135 cattle, 3 droves of mares)	Bolton (1919)
1701	Padre Kino, Rancho Cucurpe, Rio San Miguel, northern Sonora: Apaches sack Rancho Cucurpe, carry off all sheep and goats and some horses; horses recovered; most sheep and goats also recovered	200 (cattle, sheep, goats & horses)	Bolton (1919)
1701	By 1701, stock ranches were established by Padre Kino, or directly under his supervision, at Dolores, Caborca, Tubutama, Imuris, Quiburi, Tumacacori, Cocospera, San Xavier del Bac, Bacoancos, Guevavi, Siboda, Busanic, Sonoita, San Lazaro, Saric, Santa Barbara and Santa Eulalia		Bolton (1919)
1702	By 1702, had established the beginnings of ranching in the valleys of the Altar, Magdalena, Santa Cruz and Sonoita	4200 (cattle alone, missions of the Pimeria Alta)	Bolton (1919)
1703	Padre Kino, missions of the Pimeria Alta	1000 (sheep & goats)	Bolton (1919)
1705	Padre Kino, Santa Maria de Bagota, 22 leagues (66 miles) north of Dolores, Sonora	>400 (300 cattle, 100 sheep & goats, a drove of mares & a drove of horses)	Bolton (1919)
1705	Padre Kino, San Marcel del Sonoidag, Quitobaquito Springs	65 (cattle alone)	Bolton (1919)
1706	Padre Kino, San Lazaro, upper Santa Cruz River, northern Sonora	23 (cattle alone)	Bolton (1919)
1707	Padre Kino, Santa Gertrudis del Saric, San Bernardino de Aquimuri, Rio Concepcion, northern Sonora	> 200 (cattle, sheep, goats & 5 droves of mares)	Bolton (1919)
1751	Pima Revolt – nearly all Haciendas abandoned		Wagoner (1975)

1752	Presidio established at Tubac – for the next century or so, ranching in Arizona prospered or declined at the whim of the Apaches, but several large herds were established	numbers not provided	Bancroft (1884) Allen (1989)
1770	Hacienda San Jose de Bavicora established, NW Chihuahua	numbers not provided	Remington (1893)
1774	de Anza, Arivaca Cienega, Arizona; de Anza states La Aribac had been inhabited until 1751 and estimates, based on experience, that more than 5,000 head of large stock could be sustained here.	numbers not provided	Bolton (1930) ⁴
1800 – 1820s	Same ranches occupied in early 1700s reestablished; herds grow in Altar, Santa Cruz, San Pedro and San Bernardino Valleys	numbers not provided	Allen (1989)
1812	Augustin Ortiz, La Aribac, Arivaca, AZ	numbers not provided	Wagoner (1975)
1820	Tomas & Ignacio Ortiz, La Canoa, Santa Cruz River, present day Arizona	numbers not provided	Wagoner (1975)
1821	Ignacio de Perez, San Bernardino, southeastern Arizona	thousands of head of cattle, horses and mules	Wagoner (1975)
1821	Leon Herreros, San Jose de Sonoita, Sonoita Creek near Patagonia, AZ	rapidly increasing herd of cattle	Wagoner (1975)
1821	Manuel Bustillo, San Rafael de la Zanja, San Rafael Valley, Arizona	considerable numbers of livestock	Wagoner (1975)
1826	Francisco Jose de Tuvera, Maria Santisima del Carmen (Buena Vista), Santa Cruz River, near present day Kino Springs, both sides of present	occupied for stock raising until 1851	Wagoner (1975)

⁴ Bolton, H.E. 1930. *Anza's California Expeditions, Volume II*. University of California Press, Berkeley, California.

day international border

1827	San Ignacio del Babocomari, Don Ignacio & Donna Eulalia Elias Gonzalez, San Pedro and Santa Cruz watersheds, southern Arizona	large herds of cattle and horses; herds flourished until about 1846 when abandoned due to Apache depredations; one of the largest cattle establishments in the then Mexican state of Sonora	Wagoner (1975)
1827	Rafael Elias Gonzalez, San Rafael del Valle, San Pedro River near present day Hereford, Arizona	large herds of cattle and cultivation; eventually deserted due to Apache depredations	Wagoner (1975)
1827	Ignacio Elias Gonzalez and Nepomucino Felix, San Juan de las Boquillas y Nogales, both banks of the San Pedro River extending about an equal distance from the north and south juncture of Babocomari Creek, Arizona; included old Kino rancheria site	no information on numbers	Wagoner (1975)
1830	Apaches, Gila River Watershed, Arizona and New Mexico	30,000 horses	Allen (1989)
1830s	San Bernardino Ranch again abandoned	100,000 head of cattle go wild	Allen (1989)
1840	Hacienda San Jose de Bavicora, northwest Chihuahua; sacked by Apaches and stock run off; abandoned until 1882	numbers not provided	Remington (1893)
1846	Most haciendas abandoned again	wild cattle abundant in southern Arizona; groups of 5 or 6 cows with each bull	Allen (1989)

1851	San Ignacio del Babocomari, San Pedro River and Santa, Cruz watersheds, southern Arizona	40,000 cattle plus a large number of horses & mules; wild cattle range along the entire length of the San Pedro River and its Tributaries	Allen (1989), Wagoner (1975)
1854	Gandara, Hulsemann Calabasas Ranch, confluence of Sonoita Creek and Santa Cruz River, Arizona	>6300 (200 cattle, 5,000 sheep, 1,000 goats, 100 brood mares, 10 horses, 6 pack mules & 10 yokes of oxen)	Wagoner (1975)
1857	Canoa, adjoining ranches, Santa Cruz River, Arizona	280 (stolen by Apaches)	Wagoner (1975)
1857	Bill Kirkland, Canoa	200 (apparently stolen by Apaches in 1860)	Wagoner (1975)
1855 - 1862	Pete Kitchen, Canoa	numbers not provided	Wagoner (1975)
1861 - 1865	Civil War		
1862	Pete Kitchen, Portrero, near present day Nogales, Arizona	numbers not provided	Wagoner (1975)
1864	Pedro Aguirre, Buenos Aires, Altar Valley, Arizona	numbers not provided	F&WS (2008)
1865	large herds of longhorns brought to Arizona from Texas	numbers not provided	Allen (1989)
1870	census indicating only 5,132 head of cattle in Arizona is highly suspect	5,132	Allen (1989)
1870	Maish & Driscoll, Canoa	300	Wagoner (1975)
1876 - 1880	Range use in Arizona rapidly expands	numbers not provided	Allen (1989)
1877	Arizona Governor Safford reports	>100,000	Allen (1989)

that stock raising is a major industry with hundreds of thousands of cattle coming in from adjacent states

1879	Adolphus Noon establishes the Oro Blanco Ranch south of Arivaca. This ranch is still in operation today as a sustainable family ranching enterprise that has been passed down through 4 generations of family members		Personal communication
1882	Jack Bailey reestablishes hacienda San Jose de Bavicora as cattle ranch, NW Chihuahua	numbers not provided	Remington (1893)
1884	Maish & Driscoll, Canoa	10,000	Wagoner (1975)
1885	Maish & Driscoll, Canoa	>10,900 (including 500 horses & 400 Durham and Devon bulls)	Wagoner (1975)
1884	Texas John Slaughter purchases the San Bernardino	numbers not provided	Allen (1989)
1885	Cattle claimed by later reviewers to be present in sufficient numbers to severely lower the vigor of native grass plants	numbers not provided	Allen (1989)
1890	Slaughter, Lang, San Bernardino, Arizona / Sonora	50,000 (cattle alone)	Wagoner (1975)
1891	Arizona as a whole	1,500,000	Allen (1989)
1892 - 1893	Worst drought on record		Allen (1989)
1892	Arizona as a whole – cattle began to die by the thousands	numbers not provided	Allen (1989)
1893	Arizona as a whole – 50-75% of the animals on the range perished during the summer; only 250 head of calves branded between Florence and Tucson that year; by June, over 200,000 cattle shipped from Arizona's rangelands	numbers not provided	Allen (1989)

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| <p>1893 Unlike many ranches in Arizona, the San Bernardino had a natural supply of water from the Rio Yaqui drainage and extensive water developments, including artesian wells that were drilled and a lake backed up by a cement dam. These waters saved Slaughter during the severe drought of 1892-93 when many other cattlemen went under.</p> | <p><50,000</p> | <p>Wagoner (1977)
Discover S.E. AZ. (2008)</p> |
| <p>1893 Southern Arizona – no breakdown of numbers of livestock provided, but fair to say, in view of the preceding, that more than 50,000 head of cattle probably yet existed in southern Arizona where natural or developed waters persisted to the conclusion of this drought in 1893.</p> | <p>numbers
not provided;
> 50,000
likely</p> | <p>Allen (1989)</p> |
| <p>1893 Bailey, hacienda San Jose de Bavicora, NW Chihuahua;
no mention of drought</p> | <p>thousands of cattle,
200 cowboys employed,
many horses</p> | <p>Remington (1893),
Remington (1895)</p> |
| <p>1902 Establishment of Forest Reserves</p> | | <p>Allen (1989)</p> |
| <p>1913 Proctor Ranch, west side of the Santa Rita Mountains, southern Arizona (present day Santa Rita Experimental Range)</p> | <p>last year Blue Gramma
was hayed</p> | <p>George Proctor,
pers. comm.,
(2008)</p> |