

Province of Texas

General report of the troops and residents of said presidio, including the census of their families; and record of armament, live-stock, and fixed property that each one has.

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Province of Texas

General report of the troops of the presidio of La Bahía del [E]sp[í]ritu S[an]to and its population; tallied and reviewed by myself, D[on] Domingo Cabello, colonel in the royal armies and governor of said province; prepared on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th days of January, 1780

Troops of the Cavalry Company of said Presidio	Particulars					Persons in Each Household						Armament					Fixed Property and Livestock													
	Descent	Place of Birth	Age	Trade	Marital Status	Sons 14 Years or More	<u>Yd[em]</u> Under 14 Years	Daughters 14 Years or More	<u>Yd[em]</u> Under 14 Years	<u>Sirvientes</u>	<u>Criados</u>	Total Persons	Muskets	Lances	Leather Shields	Leather Jackets	Bows and Arrows	Houses	Jacales	Pieces of Land	Gardens	Mares	Horses	Mules	Teams	Breeding Cows	<u>Bulls and Novillos</u>	Sheep and Goats	Burros	Jenny-Asses
<u>Troops de Cuera</u>	Spanish	Béxar	33	..	Single	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1st Sergeant Francisco Basques	Spanish	M[on]te[r]rey	30	..	Married	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1st Corporal Antonio Treviño	Spanish	Béxar	33	..	Single	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

Anacleto Ríos	Spanish	Spanish	30	..	Married	..	1	1	1	..	..	5	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambrocio Iguera	Spanish	Spanish	32	..	Married	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ylario Maldonado	Spanish	Spanish	32	..	Married	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eugenio de la Garza	Spanish	Coahuila	34	..	Married	..	2	1	1	..	..	6	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Francisco Salas	Spanish	Bahía	33	..	Married	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..

Antonio Albarado	Spanish	Spanish	M[on]te[r]rey	27	..	Married	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Juan Montalbo	Spanish	Spanish	M[on]te[r]rey	29	..	Married	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Alejo de León	Spanish	Spanish	Bahía	35	..	Married	..	1	..	2	..	..	5	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Casimiro Cano	Spanish	Spanish	M[on]te[r]rey	26	..	Single	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Andrés del Río	Spanish	[Los] Adaes	M[on]te[r]rey	30	..	Married	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Hermenegildo Gomes	Spanish	Spanish	34	..	Married	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Santiago Delgado	Spanish	Spanish	38	..	Married	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tomás Ortís	Spanish	Spanish	42	..	Married	..	1	..	2	..	..	5	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Miguel Bezerra	Spanish	Bahía	23	..	Married	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mariano Texeda	Spanish	Bahía	22	..	Single	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Damasio Aldape	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish	44	..	Married	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	1	1	8	1	..	..	..
Bernardo de la Garza	Spanish	Spanish	M[on]te[r]rey	36	..	Married	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fernando Galán	Spanish	Spanish	Bahía	21	..	Single	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	13	3	2	16	8	..	..	..
Antonio Basques	Spanish	Spanish	Bahía	23	..	Single	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Xavier Maldonado	Spanish	Coahuilla	Married	27	..	Married	1	2	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	3	1	..	..	..

Pedro de los Santos	Spanish	Mon[te[r]rey	23	..	Single	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pedro Grande	Spanish	Texas	19	..	Single	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Agustín de la Garza	Spanish	Coah[ui]l[a]	25	..	Married	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armorer: José Zepeda	Spanish	Bex[a]r	33	..	Married	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Yd[em] Fran[cis]co Buentello	Spanish	M[on]te[r]rey	40	..	Married	1	1	..	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
^{2v} // Privates: Ant[oni]o de la Garza	Spanish	Coah[uil]a	40	..	Married	..	4	1	1	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	1	4	4	2	..	..	..
Estevan Salas	Spanish	Saltillo	34	..	Married	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Antonio Basques II	Spanish	M[on]te[r]rey	23	..	Single	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prudencio de S[a]n Miguel	Spanish	[Los] Adaes	28	..	Married	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

José Timoteo Ximenes	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish	19	..	Single	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dionicio Leandro	Spanish	Spanish	Saltillo	22	..	Single	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
José Ant[oni]o Conejo	Spanish	Spanish	Queré[ter]o	33	..	Married	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Juan José Games	Spanish	Spanish	Bahía	20	..	Married	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Juan José de León	Spanish	Colonia		22	..	Single	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

Diego de los S[an]tos Cadena	Spanish	Bahía	19	...	Single	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fran[cis]co Xavier Basques	Spanish	M[on]te[r]rey	26	..	Single	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marciano Treviño	Spanish	Bahía	32	..	Married	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
José Chirinos	Spanish	Bex[a]r	29	..	Married	..	1	..	2	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	..	2	5	2	..	..
Jacinto Aldape	Spanish	Bahía	28	..	Married	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..

José Cayetano de los Santos	Spanish	Spanish	M[on]te[r]rey	25	...	Married	..	4	..	2	..	..	8	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	6	9	..	..	..
Juan José Martines	Spanish	Spanish	Coah[ui]lla	30	..	Married	..	2	..	1	..	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Juan Bautista Cano	Spanish	Spanish	M[on]te[r]rey	80	..	Married	..	1	1	1	..	..	5	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	6	2	..	..	..
José Gonzales	Spanish	Spanish	Bahia	49	..	Married	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ygnacio García	Spanish	Spanish	M[on]te[r]rey	32	..	Widowed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	8	8	..	..	..

Juan de Ayamontes	Mest[i]so	Spanish	26	Jorn[ale]ro	Married	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Josef Christóbal Saez		Spanish	27	Muleteer	Married	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Josef de Lara	Mulatto	[Los] Adaes	40	Jorn[ale]ro	Married	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
María Guadalupe Villegas	Mulatto	M[on]te[r]rey	60	..	Widowed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1st Note

This presidio of La Bahía de el [E]sp[í]ritu S[an]to is situated at 24 degrees latitude north, and it is the presidio which completes the line of the string of presidios on one side of the northern sea, from whose coast it is 10 leagues distant. This said presidio is 25 leagues distant from the port of Mata Gorda, which is formed by the islands of Toboso and La Culebra; 30 leagues from La

Bahía de el [E]sp[í]ritu Santo and the port of San Bernardo; 331 leagues from the capital city of México; 441 leagues from Chihuahua; 720 leagues from Arispe; 40 leagues from San Antonio de Béxar, capital of this province of Los Texas; and 231 leagues from the city of San Luis Potosí, wherein is located the treasury at which are received the allowances for the troops of said presidio.

2nd Note

Its climate is warm and extremely humid, being excessively hot from the month of May to that of September and very intemperate from the month of November to that of April. The humidity and intemperateness are attributable to the nearness of the sea and to the proximity of many lakes, giving rise to much discomfort.

3rd Note

There is no way to facilitate any type of planting, for there is no way to draw water: the San Antonio River, which flows near to this presidio on its course to the sea, has such a deep channel that it has been impossible to irrigate these fields. Indeed, the greatest efforts in this regard by the padre ministros of the missions of El Rosario and El [E]sp[í]ritu S[an]to have been in vain, in spite of those missions being better situated than the presidio. To transport the water for the presidio requires an immense amount of work, for the presidio is situated on a loma, making the course down to the river very difficult. And so the troops and the few residents suffer many inconveniences in obtaining water. Some of the inhabitants of said presidio who live in the surrounding area have gardens on small plots of land which they surround with bushes. They plant melones, watermelons, calabazas, and corn, hopeful that it will rain at the right time. And when it does, they do not fail to harvest any of these fruits of their efforts. But the yield is always small, particularly that of the corn, in which scarcely a third of a year's supply can be harvested. For this reason, all corn that is consumed, even that which is used by the missions comes from San Antonio de Béxar, and in a year when it is obtainable most cheaply it still costs fifteen reales a fanega. Hence, the residents as well as the troops suffer from this shortage. Four or five leagues distant from the presidio there is no lack of sites very well suited for irrigation, but it is almost impossible to go out to sow them on account of imminent danger from enemy Indians, in particular the Carancaguaz nation. Now, although on page 108 in article 21 of the book of instructions for the new collocation of presidios we find the phrase assuming that La Bahía

they have little or nothing to fear from the heathen who live in the direction of the marisma, because of their pusillanimity and wretchedness, this phrase should be struck out on account of the policy of audacity and arrogance of the aforesaid Indians. For, in addition to the circumstance that all the Indians of this nation who were at El Rosario have fled that mission, they have joined forces with the heathen from the coast; and with this union the latter have aroused the former such that they are now quite different, as can be seen by the heinous murders they have perpetrated against unfortunate persons who have been shipwrecked on this coast. From the ships that were wrecked these Indians have obtained powder, shot, and arms--such that they are making various incursions, provoking many armed conflicts and causing many deaths. And due to the insufficient number of troops at this presidio and that of Béxar, it has not been possible to arrange an expedition to take action to punish them. The ones that are harassing this presidio are therefore utterly // ^{3v} insolent. For this reason, the inhabitants dare not leave the presidio, since on various occasions these Indians have set upon them even in their very houses. The same has happened at the missions. Consequently, this matter ought to be examined in a different way from that in which it is represented in the above-cited article of the royal regulations for presidios.

4th Note

There are no mines, known of or previously known of, in the immediate region of this presidio.

5th Note

Progress at this presidio is greatly obstructed due to lack of the indispensable requisite of a supply of water for irrigation of its lands; even the drinking-water supply can be maintained only at the cost of great labor. And if the hostile enemies of the Carancaguaz nation should take possession of the slopes leading to the river--which would be easy for them to do--the people at the presidio could perish of thirst. Likewise, the small, miserable population has no hope that it will prosper, and the greatest blessing it could receive would be that the Carancaguazes, Comanches, Apaches, and Lipanes were exterminated; it would then have some security in which to raise some cattle, for these lands are highly suitable for that purpose. But on account of the fact that the best pasturelands and watering places and the largest extension of these lands are owned by the missions of El Rosario and El [E]sp[í]ritu

S[an]to, not even in this pursuit [raising cattle] could the populace achieve great success, their efforts to improve themselves thus being frustrated. Consequently, even if peace in this region were brought about, no new settlers who might intend to take up residence at this presidio would have any prospects of achieving the auge and prosperousness desired, in view of the drawbacks that have been sketched.

Royal presidio of La Bahía de el Espíritu Santo, January 12, 1780.

Dom[ing]o Cabello
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