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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA  
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF APACHE

IN RE THE GENERAL  
ADJUDICATION OF ALL RIGHTS TO  
USE WATER IN THE LITTLE  
COLORADO RIVER SYSTEM AND  
SOURCE

CV 6417-203

ORDER SETTING ORAL ARGUMENT  
ON MOTION TO QUASH

CONTESTED CASE NAME: *In re Hopi Reservation HSR*

HSR INVOLVED: *Hopi Reservation*

DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY: The Special Master sets a date to hear oral argument on Motion to Quash filed by Leo Lucero Maestas.

NUMBER OF PAGES: 2

DATE OF FILING: September 29, 2016.

On June 13, 2016, Leo Lucero Maestas filed a Motion to Quash with the Clerk of the Apache County Superior Court and only copied the Arizona Department of Water Resources and the Arizona Supreme Court. A copy of the Motion to Quash is attached to this Order.

**IT IS ORDERED:**

1. Any party in this contested case may file a response to the Motion to Quash by October 28, 2016. No reply shall be permitted.

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2. Oral argument on the Motion to Quash shall be heard on November 8, 2016, at 1:30 p.m. before:

Special Master Susan Ward Harris  
Maricopa County Superior Court  
Central Court Building – 201 West Jefferson  
Courtroom 301  
Phoenix AZ 85003

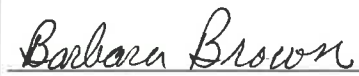
Instructions for telephonic participation:

- 1. Dial 1 602-506-9695 (toll free number)
- 2. Dial Participant Pass Code 163622# (pound)

DATED: September 29, 2016.

  
Susan Ward Harris  
Special Master

On September 29, 2016, the original of the foregoing was mailed to the Clerk of the Apache County Superior Court for filing and distributing a copy to all persons listed on the Court approved mailing list for the Little Colorado River Adjudication Civil No. 6417-203.

  
Barbara Brown

FILED

DOCKETED BY: 3905

2016 JUN 13 PM 3:19

ANNELL HOUNSKELL, CLERK  
APACHE CO SUPERIOR COURT

1 Leo Lucero Maestas

2 P.O. Box 21

3 Holbrook, AZ 86025

4 Leo Maestas Respondent herein

5 appearing in *propria persona* ("per se")

6 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

7 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF APACHE

8  
9 \_\_\_\_\_ )  
10 IN THE GENERAL ADJUDICATION )  
11 OF ALL RIGHTS TO USE WATER IN )  
12 THE LITTLE COLORADO RIVER. )  
13 SYSTEM AND SOURCE )  
14 )  
15 )  
16 )  
17 \_\_\_\_\_ )

CV 6417

(THE HONORABLE MARK H. BRAIN)

MOTION TO QUASH THIS FRIVOLOUS  
FILED COURT ACTION MATTER BY THE  
HOPI TRIBE AND THEIR LEGAL  
COUNSELS

18 MAESTAS STANDINGS REGARDING THIS FILED COURT MATTER

19 May it please this Court's Honorable Jurist to permit me to introduce myself. My

20 name is Leo Lucero Maestas (here after referred to as Respondent) who has inherent

21 standing regarding this frivolous Filed Court Water Matter. Respondents herein, Spanish

22 Americans standing derives pursuant to The Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty of 1848, the

23 James Gadsden Purchase of 1853. Respondents herein, filings and standings, regarding

24 this filed Court Matter is also supported herein, by multiple United States Supreme Court

25 applicable rendered decisions, such as United States v. Joseph ("*United States*

26 *Supreme Court reports, 614....*").

27 Please note: Supreme Court Justice Miller made these comments during this

28 Court's Proceedings:

---

29 *"Turning our attention to the tenure by which these communities*  
30 *hold the land we find it wholly different from that of the Indian*  
31 *tribes to whom the Act of Congress applies. The United States have*  
32 *not recognized in these latter any other than a passing title, with*  
33 *the right of use until by treaty or otherwise that right is*  
34 *extinguished, and the ultimate title has always held to be in the*  
35 *United States, with no right in the Indians to transfer it or even in*  
36 *their possession without consent of the government. The Pueblo*  
37 *Indians, on the contrary, hold their lands by rights superior to that*  
38 *of the United States. Their title dates back to grants made by the*  
39 *government of Spain before the Mexican Revolution. A title which*  
40 *was fully recognized by the Mexican Government and protected by*  
41 *it in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which this country and the*  
42 *allegiance of its inhabitants were transferred to the United States."*

---

43 Furthermore, the Hopi Tribe including all other Southwestern Tribes relinquished  
44 any and all claims outside their reservations after they accepted their reservation  
45 boundaries. More importantly, the question now is- What will the Southwest Tribes want  
46 to lay claim to next, the waters in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans?

47 During the 1960's, the Hopi and Navajo Tribes in Arizona arbitrarily and capriciously  
48 sold their reservation water rights and coal deposits to The Peabody Coal Co. During that  
49 time, the Hopi Tribe retained an unscrupulous General Counsel Attorney (John S.  
50 Boyden) from Salt Lake City, Utah, who sold The Hopi Tribe down the river. During that  
51 same time, John S. Boyden was also an Attorney doing legal work product for The  
52 Peabody Coal Co. whose offices in Salt Lake City, Utah, were in the same buildings,  
53 where John S. Boyden also had his legal office quarters. Moreover, during that same  
54 time in the early 1960's, Stewart Lee Udall born in St. Johns, AZ, became The United  
55 States Secretary of The Interior appointed by United States President John F. Kennedy.

56 The then Secretary of Interior Udall unconscionably, likened to a tag team with Esq.  
57 Boyden signed off and approved the sale of the tribe's rich coal deposits and underground  
58 water aquifers, also sold to The Peabody Coal Co. After the coal and water deal, spear  
59 headed by Attorney Boyden was consummated between the two parties Udall praised the  
60 good deal, The Hopi and Navajo Tribe had made with The Peabody Coal Co. This filed  
61 following statement should have a chilling effect on any red-blooded American for the  
62 egregious conduct by Interior Secretary Udall, who was grandstanding, giving praise for  
63 the good dealings, the tribes had made with The Peabody Coal Co. that involved the Hopi  
64 Tribes General Counsel John Boyden. The Hopi and Navajo Tribes, at that time, received  
65 only one-third of the going price for coal, that was paid to the Federal Government for the  
66 same coal resources harvested on other government lands.

#### 67 **GUADALUPE HIDALGO TREATY**

68 The Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty between the United States and Mexico clearly  
69 stipulates that Spanish Laws are to remain enforceable with priority precedents over all  
70 United States Federal, State, County, and Municipal Laws of this land. In other, United  
71 States Supreme Court Rulings, the Court ruled that even our United States Congress had  
72 no enforceable rights to impose laws against Southwest Native American Tribes. That  
73 was, in contrary, to Spanish Laws pursuant to the Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty.

74 Moreover, all of the Southwest Indian Tribe's inhabitants and their land mass areas  
75 were to remain subjected to all applicable Spanish Laws, including the Hopi Tribe  
76 ("Mokis") of Northern Arizona. The Hopi and Navajo Tribes, then and today, continue to  
77 be within the jurisdiction of The James Gadsden Purchase and The Guadalupe Hidalgo

78 Treaty. After this aforementioned treaty and purchase (1848, 1853). The land mass area  
79 includes this present day Apache County Court House Building, along with the areas of  
80 Springerville, AZ, St. Johns, AZ, Concho, AZ, **The Maestas Ranch on Highway 180**, on  
81 the Little Colorado River crossing, Petrified Forest National Park, Holbrook, AZ, and  
82 Winslow, AZ. The aforementioned land mass area before this Court feeds the large  
83 Coconino Aquifer that harnesses all underground water fed from the White Mountain area  
84 waterways, Little Colorado Rivers, streams, creeks, tributaries, and washes. The Court  
85 Matter before this Court, dates back to the Respondents' ancestors, who long ago,  
86 claimed the major portion of this areas waters.

## 87 **HISTORICAL FAMILY STATEMENT OF FACTS**

88 **(SUPPLEMENTED HEREIN WITH SUPPORTING EXHIBITS)**

89  
90 First and foremost, the Respondents grandmother's older sister Manuela Gallegos  
91 on his Mother's side was born in 1873, at the Maestas Ranch on the "Rio Colorado"  
92 (Colorado River). After the child was born to Respondents great-grandparents, husband  
93 and wife, Desiderio Gallegos, Jesusita Baca the child was later taken to the Pueblo of  
94 Zuni, NM, and was baptized there on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of November 1874. The aforementioned  
95 Maestas Ranch (Rancho de los Maestas) on the Little Colorado was established in the  
96 early 1800's, and remains in the family today. The Maestas Ranch on the Little Colorado  
97 River is located about 15 aeronautical miles N/W of St. Johns, AZ. During the time,  
98 Manuela Gallegos was born at our Ranch, there wasn't many area Spanish settlements  
99 with names of Pueblos cities or towns, with the exception of San Juan (St. Johns, AZ)

100 Concho, AZ, El Valle (Springerville, AZ) and the Zuni Pueblo NM.

101 The Respondents pure Southwest Spanish Conquistador Heritage and Lineage  
102 commenced in the year of 1540, when the Sovereign Queen of Spain took possession of  
103 the southwest land mass on behalf of her people. The Respondent, along with his  
104 immediate family take a great sense of pride in being able to say today, that they are  
105 direct decedents of Conquistador Juan de Gallegos, the Captain during the Francisco  
106 Vazquez de Coronado Exploration who was present here in the St. Johns, AZ area almost  
107 500 years ago, in 1540. Today, we as family members (Maestas, Lucero, Montoya,  
108 Gallegos) may be the only area family that may be able to say we are direct decedents  
109 of Juan de Gallegos. During that time of 1540, Francisco Vazquez de Coronado also laid  
110 claim to the entire southwest area lands. The southwest land mass claims by Coronado  
111 on behalf of the Sovereign Queen of Spain included all mineral rights, water rights, timber,  
112 game animals, fowl and all resources including the indigenous people's protection.

113 Moreover, regarding this area, the Respondent is a direct descendent of the first  
114 colonizing people, who were the first true local area Spanish Colonizing Settlers over 200  
115 years ago. The settlements by our ancestors on the Little Colorado Plateau includes  
116 Springerville, St. Johns, Concho, Show Low, Snowflake, Petrified Forest, Holbrook,  
117 Winslow, Flagstaff, Camp Verde, and Prescott. The aforementioned settlements  
118 transpired long before Homestead Acts or before this area became a state or American  
119 Territories, within the United States of America Jurisdictions. The Sovereign Queen of  
120 Spain took indisputable control of all natural resources over the entire southwest empire  
121 land areas (New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California).

122           Our parents, grandparents, great-grandparents, great great grandparents, and great  
123 great great-grandparents have fought long and hard in this area, defending their rights,  
124 to retain their tangible and intangible property rights and resources. Resources that  
125 belongs to us and us only, which includes all the past and present waters, being usurped  
126 by Federal, State, County and Municipal Governments. In the past and at the present, the  
127 potable area aquifer waters have also been usurped by polluting utility coal fired  
128 companies such as Arizona Public Service and the Salt River Project. The Respondent  
129 herein, shall also invoke his property rights to all waters, aquifers, rivers, tributaries, and  
130 streams in Northeastern Arizona. To the Respondents knowledge, he cannot find any  
131 signed legal documents stipulating that he nor any of his past and present immediate  
132 family members, who relinquished any of their Spanish inherited Northeastern Arizona  
133 Resources or water rights.

134                           **APPLICABLE HEREIN CONCLUSION OF LAW**

135   reinforced by the Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty and

136   pursuant to

137   *The United States Supreme Court*

138   *rendered decisions*

139                   *In conclusion of this filed Court Matter, the Respondent wants to respectfully direct*  
140 *this Court's Jurist attention to his legal and applicable filed herein pleadings as follows.*

141           The Respondent prays for relief, knowing that this honorable Jurist will use his wisdom,  
142 to glean that this frivolous filed Court Matter by the Plaintiffs must be rejected and vacated  
143 by this Court.



144           The Respondent also prays that all the *past and present* area Attorney's involved  
145 in this frivolous filed Court Matter are to be heavily sanctioned. The sanctions for their  
146 ignorance of the law shall include the return of all monies they collected with compounded  
147 interest. Monies they collected that derived from anyone, including all municipalities.  
148 Municipalities they have billed for their egregious and frivolous filings regarding this filed  
149 Action Court Matter to be adjudicated by this honorable Jurist.

150           May it also be noted that the Respondent herein is filing pertinent copies of "*prima*  
151 *facie*" documents regarding his direct family pedigree, 1700's family area maps and  
152 photos. Also included herein, is a copy of a 1902 telegram article sent to a Denver,  
153 Colorado Newspaper. The telegram article regarding Coronado and his Captain Juan de  
154 Gallegos mentions them crossing the plains of Topeka, Kansas in 1540. The indisputable  
155 evidence found there in 1902, was the excavated sword by an Archeologist, inscribed  
156 with the name of Juan de Gallegos, the Conquistador Captain with Coronado in 1540.

157

158   *Respectfully Submitted,*           June \_\_\_\_ 2016

159  
160   
161   **Leo Lucero Maestas, Respondent in propria persona ("per se")**

162

163 cc: Janet L. Miller, Esq; Nicole D. Klobas, Esq; Arizona Dept. of Water Resources, AZ Supreme Court

PETITIONERS (Leo L. Mar s) Great Grandfather Desiderio Gallego n Mother's side filed this St. Johns, AZ, lawsuit in 1884,

Please Note: Alfredo Ruiz, Clerk of the 3<sup>rd</sup> District Court in Apache County, AZ, and Tomas Perez, the Sheriff, whose names also appear in the filed court papers are Petitioner's relatives.

{Part I, pages 1-5}  
{Pages 1 & 2} No. 65

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> District Court  
County of Apache  
Arizona Territory

Desiderio Gallegos  
Plaintiff

Vs.

Antonio Jose Ortega  
Defendant

Complaint  
Filed Oct. 27<sup>th</sup> 1884  
A. Ruiz  
Clerk

{Page 3}

In the District Court of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Judicial District of Arizona Territory in and for the County of Apache.

Desiderio Gallegos, plaintiff,

Vs.

Antonio Jose Ortega, defendant.

Plaintiff alleges that on or about the 15<sup>th</sup> day of January A.D. 1884 in said County and Territory he was and is now the owner of and entitled to the possession of the following described personal property, A wit: twelve hundred sheep each of which is marked by a split in the left ear & [on/an] over slope in the right ear: that said sheep are worth the sum of fifteen hundred dollars: that said defendant on or about the 15<sup>th</sup> day of January A.D. 1884 in said County and Territory, without and against the consent of this plaintiff [unlawfully] took said sheep from the possession of this plaintiff & still retains possession of the same: That before the commencement of this action, to wit, on or about the 25<sup>th</sup> day of October A.D. 1884 the plaintiff demanded of the defendant the possession of said sheep. But {Page 4} to deliver possession thereof to this plaintiff defendant [reassured] [rurm] [refusex]: that the defendant still unlawfully withholds and detains sheep from this plaintiff to his damage in the sum of five hundred dollars. That said sheep have not been taken for a tax, assessment or fine [pursuant] to a statute w seized under an execution or an attachment against the property of this plaintiff. Wherefore plaintiff prays judgment against the defendant for the recovery of the possession of said personal property w for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, the value thereof, in case a delivery can not be had, together with five hundred dollars damage [from] carts /courts// of suit.

Harris Baldwin  
Attorney for plaintiff

Territory of Arizona, )  
County of Apache, )

Desiderio Gal-

Legal being duly summoned says that he is the plaintiff in the above action: that he has heard read the foregoing complaint & [heard] the contents thereof & that the same {Page 5} is [done] of his [sum] [Rnowledge], except as is the matters therein stated on information & belief & as to [store] matters he believes it to be true.

Subscribed & [Summon] )  
To [before] [me] this 27<sup>th</sup> )  
Day of October A.D. 1884 )

Desiderio {his X mark} Gallegos

Alfred Ruiz  
[IR [Drilf] Court  
Apache County, Arizona Territory

{Part II, page 6-9}  
{Page 6} No. 65  
In Dist. Court  
County of Apache  
Territory of Arizona

Desiderio Gallegos  
Vs.  
Antonio Jose Ortega

Undertaking  
Filed Oct. 27, 1884  
A. Ruiz  
Clerk

{Page 7}

In the District Court of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Judicial District of Arizona Territory in and for the County of Apache.

Desiderio Gallegos, plaintiff,  
Vs.  
Antonio Jose Ortega, defendant.

Whereas it is alleged by the plaintiff in this action that the defendant herein has in his possession and unjustly & unlawfully detains certain personal property belonging to the said plaintiff, to the possession of which the said plaintiff is lawfully entitled, of the value of fifteen hundred dollars and whereas the said plaintiff being desirous of having the said personal property delivered to him & by an endorsement in writing upon the affidavit has required the sheriff of said County to take said property from the said defendant. From therefore we, the undersigned residents of the said County in consideration of the premises & of the delivery of said property to the said plaintiff to hereby undertake and acknowledge to the effect that we are jointly & severally bound in the sum of three thousand dollars for the prosecution of the said action, for the return of the said {Page 8} property to the said defendant if returned thereof be adjudged & for the payment to the said defendant of such sum as may from any cause be recovered against the said plaintiff.

G.L.H. Hobbles -(Seal)-  
E. S. [Stern] -(Seal)-  
Frank Clark

Territory of Arizona, )  
County of Apache, )

The persons usured in & who executed the foregoing undertaking as the [sureties] thereto being severally duly from each for himself says: that [he] is worth the sum specified in said undertaking as the penalty thereof over & above all his just debts & liabilities exclusive of property exempt from execution & that he is a resident & freeholder in said court.

Subscribed & [Summon] to ) I. L. Hobbles  
Before me this 27<sup>th</sup> day ) E. S. Stern  
Of October A.D. 1884. )

Alfred Ruiz  
Clerk Dist Court  
Apache Co.  
Arizona

{Page 9}

I hereby approved the foregoing undertaking this Twenty-seventh (27) day of October A.D. 1884.

Thomas Perez  
Sheriff  
Apache County Ariz.

{Part III? or Part II, pages 10-11}  
{Page 10; page 10 was never printed but the info was recorded}  
Filed Oct. 27<sup>th</sup> 1884 Alfred Ruiz

{Page 11}

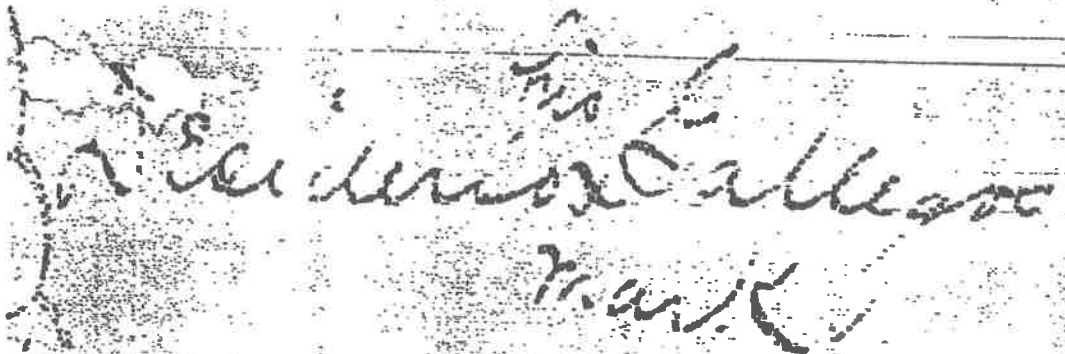
In the District Court of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Judicial District of Arizona Territory in and for the County of Apache.

Desiderio Gallegos, plaintiff,  
Vs.  
Antonio Jose Ortega, defendant,

Whereas the plaintiff has this day brought this action against the defendant for the purpose of recovering twelve hundred sheep & five hundred dollars damage & costs & in case a specific recovery can not be had, then for fifteen hundred dollars & five hundred dollars damages & costs. [Sum] therefore in consideration of the [premiss] we [do] undertake & agree to the effect that in case said plaintiff fails to prosecute said actions to final judgment or abandons or [disuses] the [same] or for any course the same be dismissed by the Court he will pay to the defendant all damage which he may suffer by reason of the involvement of said suit, together with reasonable counsel fees & costs. Dated this 27<sup>th</sup> day of October A.D. 1884.

[Nanum] Bush  
Thomas Perez

Transcribed by from a handwritten document Brent Dion Baldwin, May 2002  
Notes: \$1,500 in 1884 would be worth \$27,366.53 in 2001. And \$500 in 1884 would be worth \$9,122.18 in 2001. These figures are based on "The Inflation Calculator," [www.westegg.com/inflation/](http://www.westegg.com/inflation/).  
Also note that Harris Baldwin is not a known relative of mine. Harris Baldwin is an attorney from St. Johns according to various ads he had in the Apache Review, a St. Johns newspaper in 1884.

A large, handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Desiderio Gallegos". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background and is somewhat faded and blurry.

The mark of Desiderio Gallegos from page 5

**Petitioners (Leo L. Maestas) direct relatives are depicted in this photo copy from the Book *Concho The Enchanted Pearl, a history of Concho, Arizona.***

**Don Alfredo Ruiz was a native of California. He was a graduate of San Ignacio College, now the University of San Francisco, San Francisco, California.**

**While a young man, just out of school, he decided to come to Arizona Territory. In the late 1870's he came and settled in what became Apache County, Arizona Territory.**

**On May 10, 1882 Alfred Ruiz married Refugia Trujillo, member of a pioneer family at St. Johns, Arizona Territory.**

**Being well educated he became Clerk of the District Court, being the Third Judicial District at St. Johns; also, County Recorder, U. S. Commissioner. (Reference: St. Johns Herald, July 16, 1885).**



***Don Alfredo Ruiz and his wife Rufina Trujillo de Ruiz, and her niece.***

1962 Newspaper Photo and Article featuring Petitioners Grandmother on Mother's side, who was born in Concho, AZ, In 1879. Concho, AZ is located 15 miles west of St. Johns, AZ.

12 February 14, 1962 **Journal**

**People, etc...**

**Her Valentine's Day Is Special**

This is People Etc.'s first valentine, Mrs. Onesima Lucero, who was born on Valentine's Day, 1879, in the Arizona Territory.

Her birthplace was the town of Concho, in Apache County. The 10th national census, taken in 1890, showed she was one of 40,440 residents of the state, not counting many Indians, who discouraged census takers (and certain other federal employees) by shooing them.

On Mrs. Lucero's 83rd birthday, Arizona was admitted to the union.

Her son, Ysaquillo, said there was not much excitement among Concho's some 500 residents (except for Mrs. Lucero's birthday and Valentine's Day) because the news of admission took too long to get here.

MRS. LUCERO'S father, Desiderio Gallo, was a settler who helped settle the Concho area when he arrived from New Mexico. His mission was to settle some of the early Spanish land grants in the New World.

In 1909, Mrs. Lucero married Antonio Lucero, a settler who later ran a grocery store in Concho until his death in 1934.

They had three sons and three daughters, who presented Mrs. Lucero with 48 grandchildren. She in turn had 31 great-grandchildren, who are standing in our great-grandchildren's shoes.

Mrs. Lucero lives by herself at 300 N. 30th St. and does not receive a pension.

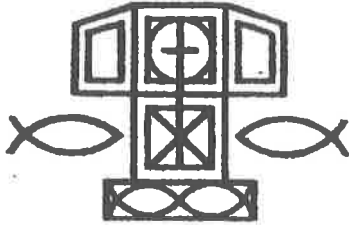
occasionally, pausing to watch television.

We wish our valentine a happy birthday, happy Valentine's Day, and a happy admission Day, which should be a big enough day for many.

**MRS. ONESIMA LUCERO**  
our valentine



# Certificate of Baptism



SACRED HEART CATHEDRAL  
415 East Green Avenue  
Gallup, New Mexico 87301

\* This is to Certify \*

That Manuela Gallegos  
Child of Desiderio Gallegos  
and Jesusita Baca  
born in Rio, Colorado  
on the 8th day of December 1873

\* Was Baptized \*

on the 3rd day of November 1874

According to the Rite of the Roman Catholic Church

by the Rev. Francisco M. Lestra

the Sponsors being Bautista Baca

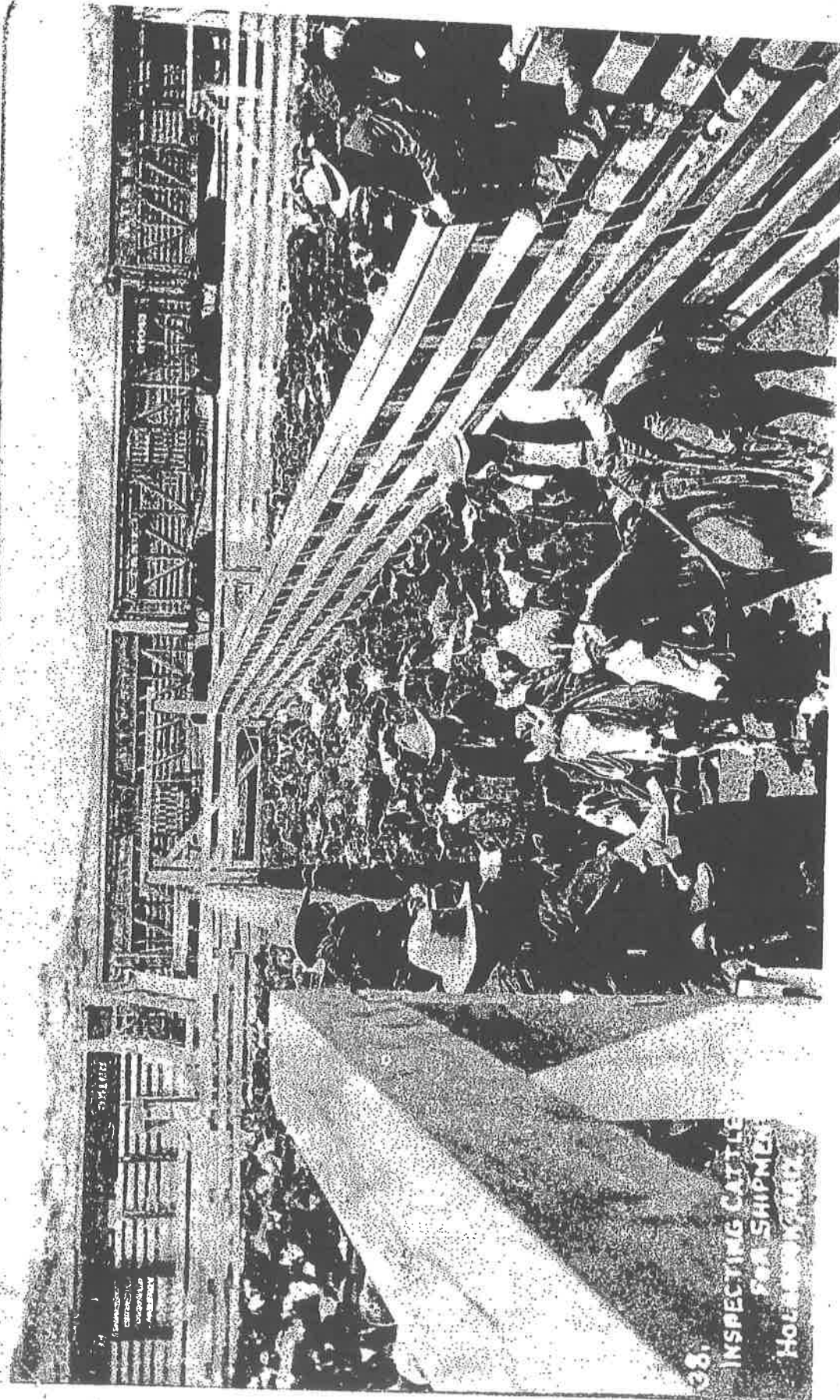
and Juana Chavez as appears

from the Baptismal Register of this Church.

Dated September 20, 1974

Father Pius R. Hunter ofm Pastor.

1873 Birth Certificate of Manuela,  
Gallegos, oldest sister of Petitioners  
Grandmother Mrs. Onesima Lucero  
The birth of Manuela, Gallegos  
Occurred on Rio Colorado, the Present  
Day, Maestas Ranch established in  
Early 1800.



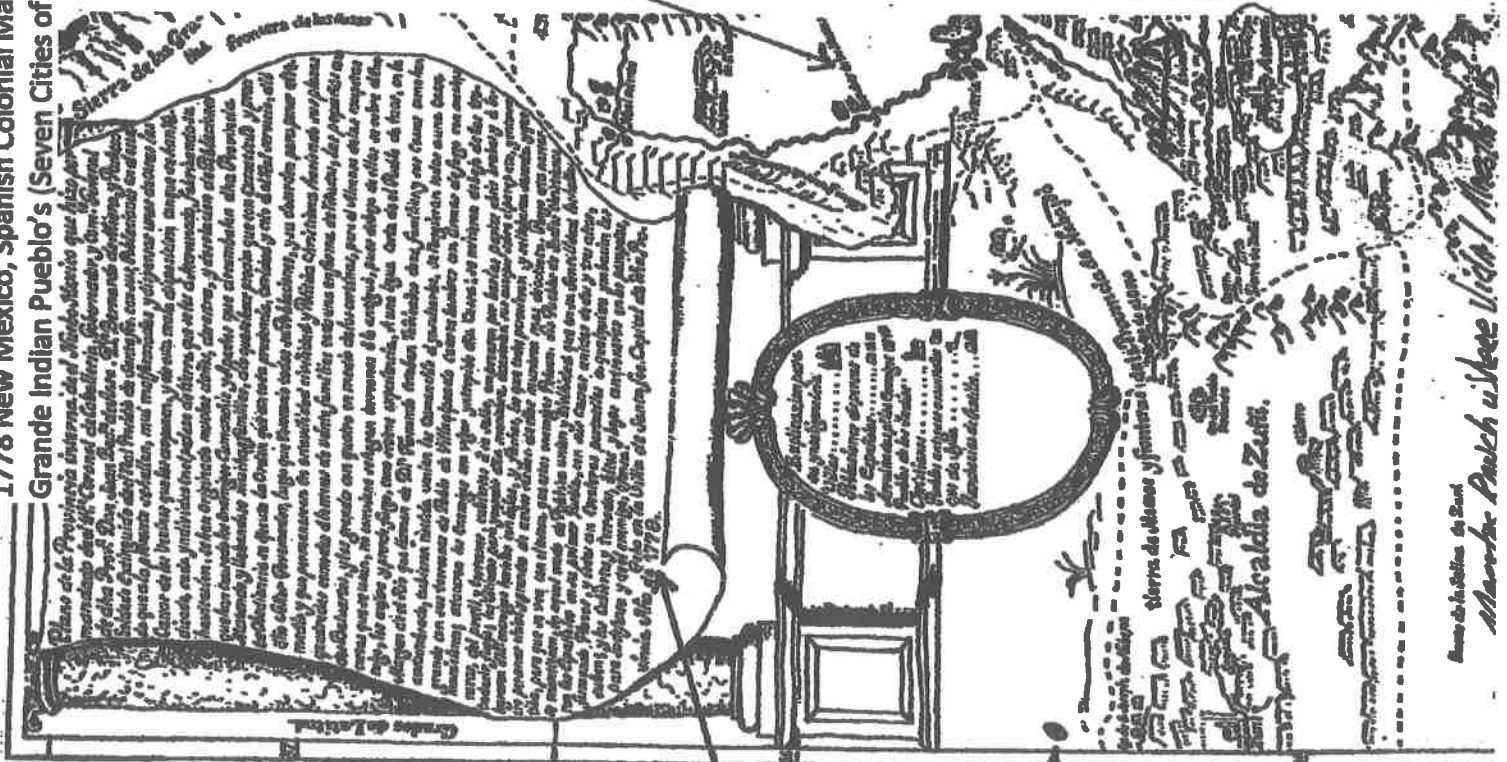
1901. Photo of the last Hashknife Cattle Round-up taken in Holbrook, AZ. Featured in the upper left of the photo, is local cattleman (Vacaro) Vidal Maestas, who took part in the Cattle Round-up before the cows were loaded to be shipped by rail, to the eastern meat packing companies.





**1906 Photo of Petitioners Grandparents,  
and oldest sister, to Petitioners Mother.  
Please note: This 1906 photo was taken  
By Lorenzo Hubbell at the today, Historic  
National Park, Hubbell Trading Post located  
On the Navajo Reservation in Ganado, AZ.**

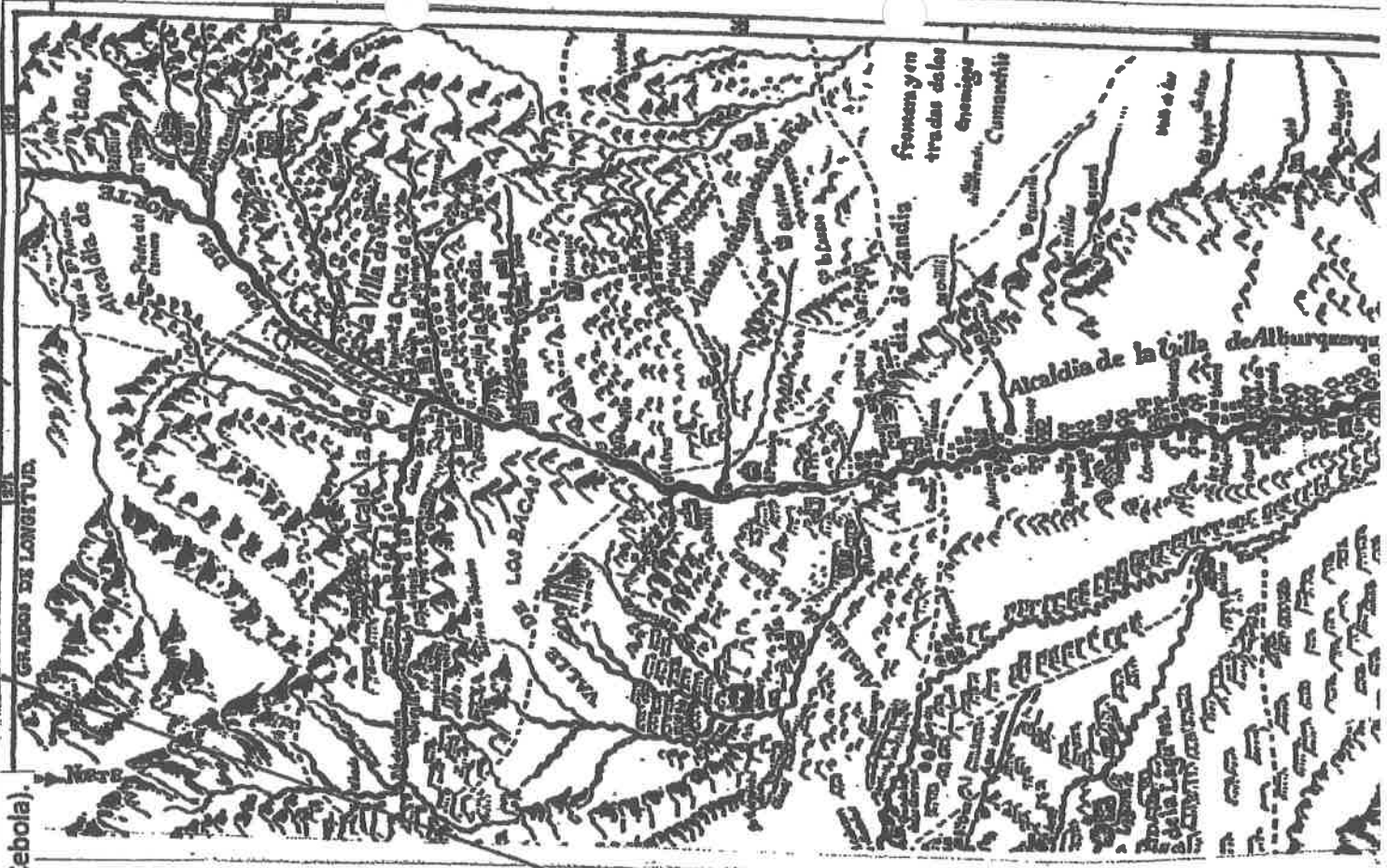
1778 New Mexico, Spanish Colonial Map depicting Rancho de los Maestas, and the Rio Grande Indian Pueblo's (Seven Cities of Cibola).



Spanish Map of 1778

Gallop N.M

Zuni



Mapa de la Villa de San Mateo Pueblo y de los siete Indios de Cibola

# The Governor of the Territory of Arizona



To all to whom these Presents shall Come, Greeting:

Know Ye, That, reposing special Confidence and Trust in the Integrity and Ability of W. C. HARRIS, A. J. C. FREMONT, Governor of the Territory of Arizona in the name of and by the authority of said Territory, do appoint him a Member of the Board of Supervisors of Graham County, and do authorize him to discharge, according to Law, the duties of said office, and to hold and enjoy the same, together with all the franchises, privileges and emoluments thereunto appertaining, until the legal termination thereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the Territory of Arizona. Done at Prescott, this thirteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-nine.



By the Governor,

*Wm. H. Campbell*  
Secretary of the Territory

*L. L. James*

Depicted in this photo and article on Mother's side, is Petitioners Grandmother *Onesima Gallegos de Lucero*, his Great-Grandfather *Desiderio Gallegos*, his Great-Grandmother *Jesucita Baca de Gallegos*, and other immediate family relatives.

In 1892 records show Jose Teodoro Griego and Jose La Cruz Serna as residents of Concho.

... Barreras, his wife Dolores E. Torrez and a son Feliz.

Feliz (Felicito) Barreras and wife, Petra Olivares, their children, Gregorio, Donato, Adelina, Margarita and Cruzita.

Feliciano Montoya and Juliana, his wife; Their children in the year 1900 were, sons, Maximo, Juan, Matias, Epifano; two daughters, Barbarita and Faustina.

Monicao Chavez, wife Mariana; daughters, Josefina, Christina, Adelaida; son, Donatito and a son-in-law, Nicanor Sanchez. the year 1900.



*Early Concho residents, l to r: standing, Juanita Candelaria de Peralta, Patrico Peralta, her husband; Jesucita Baca de Gallegos, Desiderio Gallegos, her husband. Seated, l to r: Onesima Gallegos de Lucero, A. D. Romero and his second wife, Selfio Garcia Romero.*

### Search for Coronado's Treasures.

A Topeka telegram to the Denver News gives a bit of history that may be interesting to those who want to know something of the early exploration of the plains:

The first piece of indisputable evidence that Coronado, the Spanish explorer, crossed the plains of Kansas in his search for the seven golden cities in 1540 was found this week near Cimarron, Gray county, by W. E. Richey, an archaeologist of Harveyville. The evidence is a straight sword blade about three feet long and near where the hilt formerly joined the blade is carved the name "Juan Galigo," which is the name of one of Coronado's captains on that exploration. Besides his name there is a Spanish inscription of some length engraved on the blade, but this is too badly rusted to be decipherable. The blade was found about thirty miles north of the Arkansas river. It was buried in the roots of an old-tree stump which was several feet below the surface of the ground.

While there was only a very meager assortment of evidence to prove it, it has been contended by many writers that the Spanish explorer came north into Kansas until he reached the present site of Dodge City. From there he was believed to have followed the Arkansas east thirty miles, from where he went north to near the Nebraska line. Some historians claim that he went through Colorado on his return route and others declare that he went as far east as the Missouri river. The finding of the sword in Gray county proves that he took a more direct route for old Mexico than is generally supposed.

### Dr. Koen's Big Lake.

F. B. Koen who is constructing the big lake near Great Bend, Kansas, for irrigation purposes, says the work is almost done.

The lake is seven miles wide, ten miles long and will contain thirty feet of water. It is to receive its supply from the Arkansas river. It will be finished in time to supply enough water to raise good crops on 600,000 acres of land next summer, whether it rains in Western Kansas or not.

"We have had almost constant litigation ever since we began work on the project," said Mr. Koen, "but I guess it is finally ended. Unless new complications arise we shall be able to complete the work by the early part of summer. It would have been done years ago if we had not been interfered with."

The lake is believed to be one of the largest ever constructed in the world for irrigation purposes. It will have cost when finished, \$150,000. The water will be conveyed to the farms on which it is applied through ditches, and an acreage charge will be made for its use.

A few bargains on 10c counter Racket — crown shoe dressing, baking powder, woolen and cotton hose, clothes line, whisk broom, large screw driver, paint brush.

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# WALL

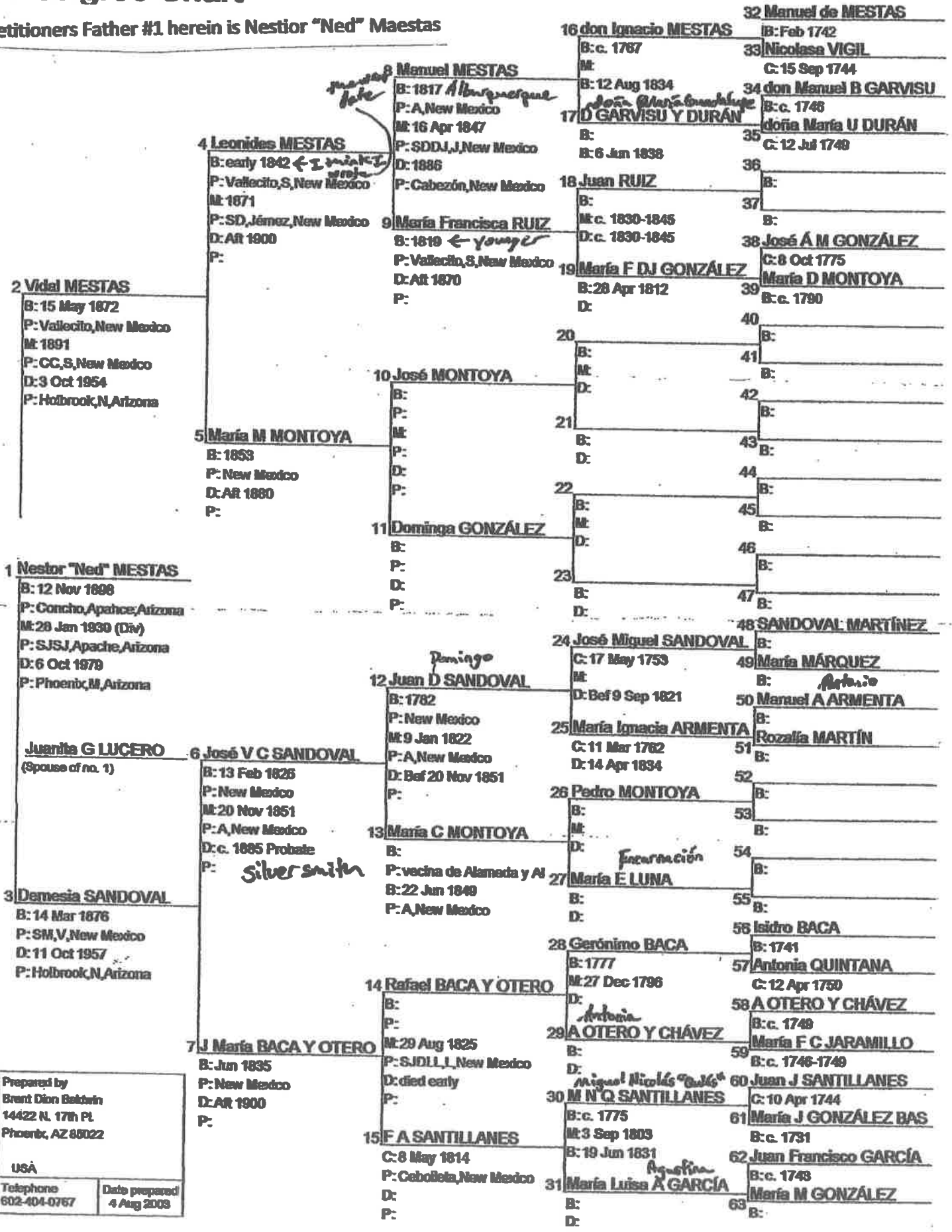


**Kansas Heritage Center**  
1000 Second Avenue  
P.O. Box 1275  
Dodge City, Kansas 67801

# Pedigree Chart

Chart no. 1

Petitioners Father #1 herein is Nestior "Ned" Maestas



Prepared by  
 Brent Dion Bektein  
 14422 N. 17th Pl  
 Phoenix, AZ 85022

USA

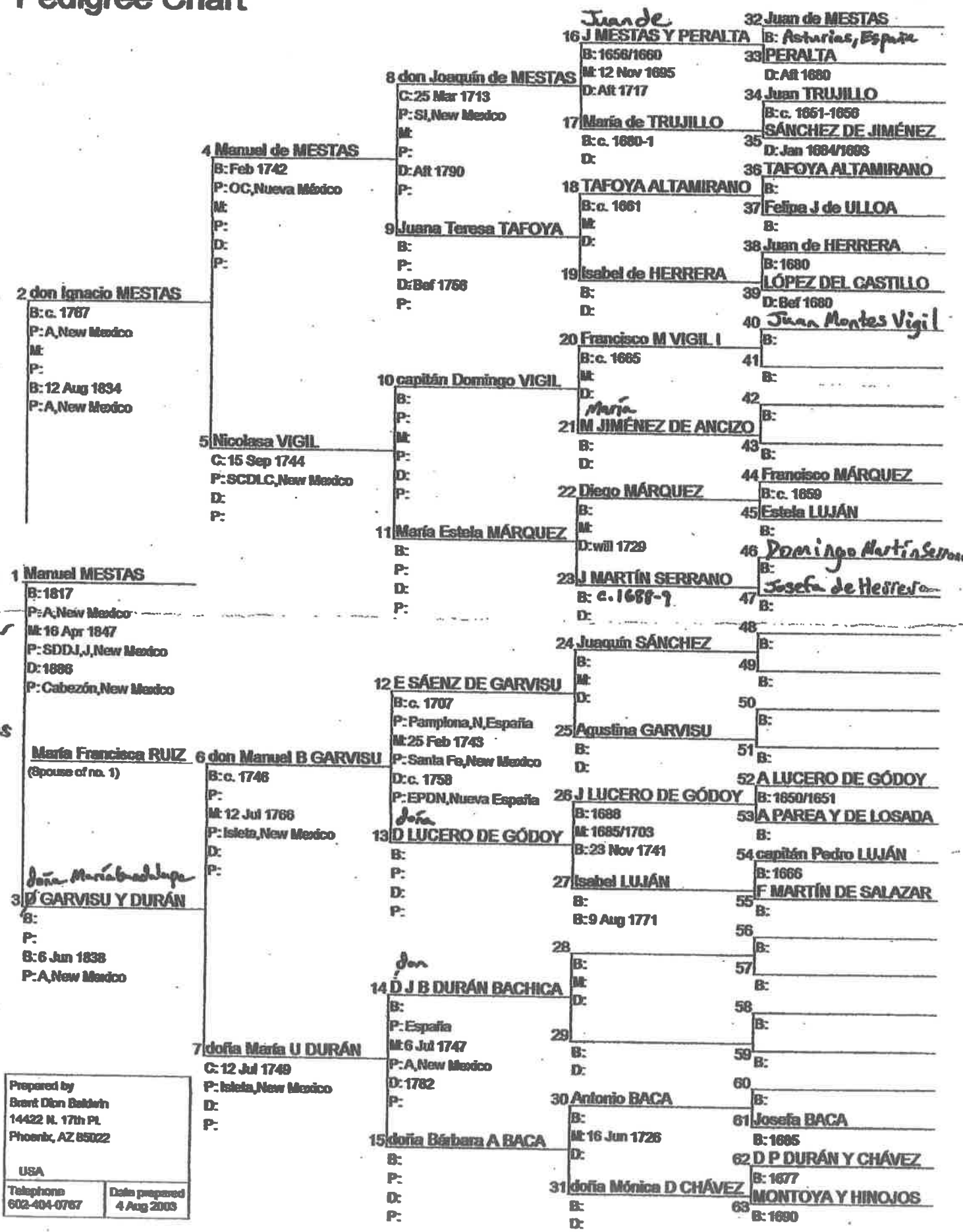
Telephone  
 602-404-0767

Date prepared  
 4 Aug 2003

# Pedigree Chart

Chart no. 1

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Prepared by  
Brent Don Ballew  
14422 N. 17th Pl  
Phoenix, AZ 85022

USA

Telephone 602-404-0767  
Date prepared 4 Aug 2003

