

<b>1691</b>	Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, the Jesuit “padre on horseback,” arrives in the Nogales Area while reconnoitering the northern reaches of the Spanish province of New Spain- an area called “the rim of Christendom.” Assigned to minister to the Pima (Tohono and Akimel O’dham peoples) in 1687, Father Kino travels extensively through what is now Sonora and southern Arizona, an area he called the Pimeria Alta. There, Father Kino lays out an ambitious plan for building missions along the major river drainages of the region, especially the Santa Cruz Valley. Such Missions- the most developed of them combining church, fort, school, and trading post- become important institutions in opening the Southwest to European settlement.
<b>1700</b>	Father Kino begins construction of a mission at Bac, an O’odham Village southwest of present-day Tucson. It will eventually be known as San Xavier del Bac, Dedicated to the honor of St. Francis Xavier.
<b>1711</b>	Father Kino dies.
<b>1732</b>	San Gabriel de Guebabi (Guevavi) Mission, north of Nogales on the Santa Cruz River, is founded. The mission incorporates a small church established by Father Kino in 1701.
<b>1736</b>	Silver is discovered in the vicinity of what is now Nogales, bringing hundreds of miners into the area.
<b>1752</b>	A presidio, or fort, is built at Tubac, about twenty-one miles north of what is now Nogales, on the site of a mission farm established by Father Kino half a century earlier. A year earlier, the farm had been attacked and badly damaged during an O’odham revolt.
<b>1757</b>	Construction of a mission is begun at Tumacacori, a mission eighteen miles north of present-day Nogales.
<b>1762</b>	Ground is broken for a chapel at Tuvac under the supervision of the Spanish officer Juan Bautista de Anza who will go on to find San Francisco, California.
<b>1773</b>	A church is built at Calabasas, roughly midway between the churches at Guevavi and Tumacacori.
<b>1775</b>	A presidio is established in Tucson.
<b>1781</b>	The Spanish Garrison at Tubac is relocated to Tucson.

<b>1789</b>	The Spanish government awards small land grants to military veterans in and around the presidios at Guevavi and Tubac to increase the European population in the Santa Cruz Valley.
<b>1812</b>	Spanish rancher Agustin Ortiz purchases the site of Arivaca from the Spanish government. Arivaca became an important center for mining and ranching throughout much of the nineteenth century.
<b>1821</b>	Mexico gains independence from Spain. Soon afterward, the Mexican government awarded land grants to ranchers, mostly from Sonora, to settle in and around the Santa Cruz Valley. One such grant, awarded in 1827, is for a property called San Juan de las Boquillas y Nogales, in today's Cochise County.
<b>1822</b>	The church at Tumacacori is completed under the supervision of Father Narcuso Gutierrez.
<b>1828</b>	The Mexican government begins to curtail funds allowed for missionary work and orders the eviction of missionaries not born in Mexico. The resident priest at Tumacacori, Spanish-born Father Ramon Liberos, returns to Europe.
<b>1833</b>	Jose Elias Redondo, a rancher in Arizpe, Sonora, petitions the Mexican government for the award of a land grant for property his family has worked for nearly a century. His request is approved, and he establishes a ranch that he calls Los Nogales de Elias—"The Elias Family's Walnut Grove," so named for the native trees that line the canyons and arroyos in the vicinity. He constructs ranch buildings near what is now the intersection of Grand Avenue and Arizona Highway 82.
<b>1843</b>	Apaches attack the settlement at La Boca de Noria, near Lochiel, killing some thirty shareholders. Ranchers are abandoned throughout the Santa Cruz Valley and farther south in Sonora.
<b>1849</b>	European settlement declined to a handful following an Apache attack on Tubac in 1849. The mission at Tumacacori is abandoned.
<b>1854</b>	Following war with Mexico and the subsequent negotiation of the Gadsden Purchase, the Pimeria Alta became part of the United States. At first it was part of New Mexico Territory.
<b>1859</b>	The Pimeria Alta and the rest of what is now Arizona are annexed, by decree of the Holy See, to the diocese of Santa Fe. Because of the constant threat of attack by Apache Indians, Arizona is still almost without settlers, and by 1864 not a single Catholic priest could be found in the vast region.
<b>1863</b>	New Mexico Territory is partitioned, and Arizona becomes a separate territory. The name Arizona, some scholars believe derives from the Tohono O'odham phrase ali shonak, "little spring." Other historians, however, note that a Spanish

	mining claim in the hills outside Nogales bears the name Real de Arizonac, which they believe comes from a Basque word meaning “place of the oaks.” In either case, the name is connected to the Santa Cruz Valley.
<b>1867</b>	Bishop John Lamy of Santa Fe sends Father Francis Jouvenceau, a French missionary, to visit the missions in Arizona. Afterward, Father Jouvenceau takes residence in Gila City, near present-day Yuma
<b>1868</b>	Bishop Lamy sends another French missionary, Father J. B. Salpointe, to Tucson. He, Father Jouvenceau, and Father Francis Boucard (also resident in Tucson) are the only Catholic clerics in Arizona. On September 25, the Holy See designates Arizona a Vicariate Apostolic, and Father Salpointe is appointed its bishop, with the title Bishop of Doryla. Consecrated in France, Bishop Salpointe returned to Tucson with six French missionaries the following year.
<b>1880</b>	Juan Jose Vasquez establishes a roadhouse near the site of the present railroad depot in Nogales, Sonora. In the same year, a Russian Jewish immigrant, Jacob Isaacson, established a trading post in Nogales Canyon, just over the Arizona side of the international line. The canyon sees many overland travelers on the trade route between Tucson and the seaport at Guaymas, Sonora.
<b>1882</b>	On October 25, a railroad line was completed between Benson, Arizona and Guaymas, Sonora, crossing the international border at Nogales.
<b>1883</b>	The church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus is established in Tombstone and designated the parish seat, which includes what is now all of Santa Cruz and Cochise Counties as well as part of Pima County. At the time, the population of the silver mining town was about 10,000. The post office at Jacob Isaacson’s trading post is officially designated Nogales.
<b>1887</b>	A satellite mission of the Church of the Sacred Heart in Tombstone is established in Nogales, Arizona. Father Dolge, pastor of the Tombstone church, serves as missionary to Nogales. He immediately sets to work building a church, an adobe hall some six hundred square feet in size. The mission is also served by Father Henri Granjon and Father Joseph Freri. The latter is a delegate of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, founded in France for missionary service in “heathen countries,” as Arizona Territory appears to have been considered. Henry O. Flipper opens a civil and mining engineering office in Nogales, Arizona.
<b>1891</b>	The community of Nogales, Arizona, employs Flipper to prepare the Nogales de Elias land grant case (1893), a dispute over title to the San Juan de las Boquillas y Nogales Mexican land grant in Cochise County, Arizona. Flipper served as the government’s only witness, and his testimony resulted in the grant’s being declared invalid. The ruling saved the property of hundreds of landowners.
<b>1893</b>	The town of Nogales, named after the post office, incorporated on July 21.

<b>1897</b>	Sacred Heart Parish is transferred from Tombstone to Nogales. The priest assigned to Nogales, though still resident in Tombstone, is Julius (julio) Gheldof. Eventually, Father Gheldof relocates to Nogales and begins work on a new church, meant to seat two hundred parishioners. When the church—valued at \$5000—is completed, it is consistently filled with twice as many worshipers, attending services conducted in Latin, English, and Spanish.
<b>1898</b>	Santa Cruz County is separated from Pima County. Tucson is Elevated from vicariate to diocese. The first bishop is the Right Rev. Peter Bourgade.
<b>1900</b>	Father Henri Granjon, a priest in the Sacred Heart Mission who served in both Tombstone and Nogales, is named Bishop of Tucson, following Bishop Bourgade’s elevation to Archbishop in the Metropolitan See of Santa Fe. Born in 1863 in Lyons, France, Bishop Granjon has been in Arizona since 1890. He is to become an important ally of the Sacred Heart parishes. In July, Father Gheldof wrote to Bishop Granjon enumerating the parishioners in Sacred Heart’s charge. There are, he declares, 1650 Catholics in Sacred Heart Parish and another 1750 in Bisbee, Benson, Willcox, and Tombstone, under Sacred Heart’s administration. In November, Father Gheldof wrote to Bishop Granjon asking for assistance to build a convent and school, arguing that “after Tucson and Phoenix, Nogales is the parish of the highest importance as regards the Catholic education of the young.” He proposes that a day school be opened in 1902, giving Nogales “time to grow more and get ripe for our undertaking in the matter being so essential and indeed absolutely necessary to save from ruin the very faith of the youth.”
<b>1901</b>	Father Gheldof writes to Bishop Granjon in Tucson, arguing against reapportioning the Nogales and Bisbee parishes. He insists, “it is necessary...to have a resident priest in Nogales for the sick of the Santa Cruz River. According to the census which I took, there are more than 100 families on the river and the priest on the other side is not going to go that far for the sick.” Father Gheldof proposes that he serve Mass in Bisbee three Sundays a month and in Benson or Tombstone on the fourth Sunday, though he warns that his health forbids too strenuous a schedule: “My health was undermined at Yuma, where I spent five years as if in a furnace, so now I feel strictly obliged to safeguard my strength.”
<b>1905</b>	Father Louis Duval becomes pastor of Sacred Heart. Born in 1864 in the southern French village of Draguignan, he is among the many French priests whom Bishop Salpointe and Bishop Granjon have recruited to serve in the Southwest. Soon after Father Duval’s arrival, he arranges for a contingent of nuns from the Sisters of Mercy in Silver City, New Mexico Territory, to relocate to Nogales. He purchases the old sanatorium, and together they establish St. Joseph’s Hospital, which became the premier medical facility in the region. Nogales poses challenges for the new arrivals. The town, a reporter for the Nogales Herald will later write, is “a scattered railroad village; a place of saloons, gambling hells and brothels; wild and wooly, and wide open in every respect.” Little support is available from the community, and, writes Father Duval to the Society for the

	Propagation of the Faith, the hospital “has difficulty in holding its own, but I hope that I will not have to close it.”
<b>1910</b>	Father Duval establishes a parochial school in connection with Sacred Heart. The building costs \$13,000 to build. The school is staffed by nuns from the Sisters of St. Dominick. A census undertaken for the Society for the Propagation of the Faith reports that there are “45,000 Catholics, mostly Mexicans of the most underprivileged class” in the Diocese of Tucson, as well as 90,000 “heretics” (meaning Protestants) and 30,000 “infidels,” or Indians. The Catholic population was served by 36 priests, almost all of them French, and 127 nuns working from 55 churches and chapels. The diocese, the census report continues, suffers from lack of funds, especially in the year 1910 itself, when a recession cripples the national economy.
<b>1912</b>	Arizona became the forty-eighth state on February 14, St. Valentine’s Day.
<b>1914</b>	Father Duval is transferred to Tucson and promoted to Rector of the Cathedral and monsignor. Rev. George Van Goetham becomes pastor of Sacred Heart. In 1918, Father Van Goetham volunteered for service as a chaplain with United States military forces in Europe.
<b>1915</b>	In honor of their former pastor, parishioners of Sacred Heart inaugurated the Msgr. Duval Council of the Knights of Columbus on May 19.
<b>1916</b>	The first volumes of James H. McClintock’s Arizona, a combination history and journalistic survey of the new state, are published. McClintock writes that Father Duval “is an earnest, intelligent and indefatigable worker, and he made the church at Nogales one of the strongest and most influential religious bodies in the [Arizona] community. He is a man of scholarly attainments and practical ability, most earned and consecrated in his work, and he made his influence felt in an important way upon the religious history of Santa Cruz county.”
<b>1918</b>	Rev. M. Deyrieux becomes acting pastor of Sacred Heart. He initiated a building fund for expansion of the church, borrowing \$2,283.34 (at 4 percent interest) from Bishop Granjon for the purpose.
<b>1919</b>	Nogales, Arizona, is officially designated a city. The following year, the Mexican federal government granted the same status to Nogales, Sonora.
<b>1921</b>	Msgr. Duval returns to Sacred Heart Parish. He works diligently to expand the church’s building fund.
<b>1923</b>	Daniel J. Gercke is installed as Bishop of Tucson.
<b>1926</b>	Mexican Catholics from all over Sonora begin to cross the border to worship at Sacred Heart following the suppression of the Catholic Church in Mexico. The Church in Mexico has had to contend with government suppression and

	<p>harassment for a century, the pace of anticlerical activity has increased during and immediately after the Revolution and bloody civil war. In 1917, following the declaration by the Archbishop of Guadalajara that Plutarco Elias Calles ordered the expulsion of more than two hundred foreign-born priests, as well as the papal envoy. New laws are promulgated forbidding priests and nuns to appear in public wearing clerical garb, stripping the Church of property, and eventually restricting public worship. In response, pro-Church rebellions began throughout Mexico. The strongest resistance, under the aegis of the National League for Religious Defense, forms in the hill country to the east of Guadalajara, an area called Los Altos.</p>
<b>1927</b>	<p>Open warfare breaks out in Los Altos between pro-Church “Cristeros” and government troops. The Cristero Rebellion, as it will come to be called, lasts for three years, and more than 70,000 lives are lost.</p>
<b>1928</b>	<p>Mexican president-elect Alvaro Obregon is assassinated by pro-Cristero rebels. The Mexican government responds by stepping up anticlerical operations. It soon becomes apparent that the repression is converting more and more people to the Cristero cause. Even so, churches in Mexico remain closed, and it becomes apparent to Father Duval, too, that the great influx of Sonorans crossing the border to worship at Sacred Heart is straining the meager resources of the parish. Expanding the church became his first priority, and, beginning on March 20, he oversaw an ambitious campaign of construction involving crews and suppliers from all over Arizona and Sonora. The hardware, for instance, is supplied by Albert Steinfeld and Co. of Tucson, the electrical wiring by Roberts Electric of Phoenix, and lumber and building materials by J.D. Halsted of Nogales.</p>
<b>1932</b>	<p>Religious oppression has relaxed somewhat in Mexico, though Nogales, Sonora, endures a new brand of government interference: on the order of President Lazaro Cardenas, who believes his subjects are corrupt, prohibition has been declared and casinos and bars closed. Prohibition will soon be lifted, but the government’s repressive campaign prompts thousands of Sonorans to move to Arizona. As a result, Sacred Heart Church is more crowded than ever. Even with six masses a day, the Nogales Herald reports, “the new church cannot accommodate the communicants.” Father Duval carries on undeterred, though he will confide to a layman in the conditions of my church (I suppose nobody does).”</p>
<b>1945</b>	<p>An ailing Msgr. Duval leaves active service. Rev. Ferdinand L. Rousselle becomes pastor of Sacred Heart Parish.</p>
<b>1946</b>	<p>On the retirement of all debts related to its construction, Sacred Heart Church was consecrated on December 17. The rite is conducted by Daniel J. Gercke, who is still bishop of Tucson after many years of service. Fifteen priests, including six from Nogales parish, attend him. The Nogales Herald explains, “Consecration is a rite reserved to a bishop who by the solemn anointing with holy chrism and in the prescribed form, dedicated the building to the service of God, thereby raising</p>

	<p>it in perpetuum to a higher order. The church then may not be sold, rented or leased and its maintenance becomes an obligation which must be carried out even should the parish move to another location.” That it has taken only eighteen years from construction to freedom from debt is an extraordinary accomplishment, especially considering the economic and social hardship wrought by the Great Depression and World War II.</p>
<b>1947</b>	<p>Msgr. Duval died on July 14. At his funeral service on July 17, tens of thousands of well-wishers lined the streets of Nogales to honor him. He is buried in front of the church.</p>