

LA IGLESIA DE SANTA CRUZ DE LA CAÑADA

2ND EDITION



1695-2015
CELEBRATING 320 YEARS OF PARISH HISTORY

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ADDENDUM: EARLY HISTORY

EXPANDING THE 1707 CENSUS - OF SANTA CRUZ DE LA CAÑADA

In 1692-93, when don Diego de Vargas was planning the *entrada* back into New Mexico, the original plan was that most of the new settlers would receive land in the area of the *villa* (village) of Santa Cruz de la Cañada. Of course they had to stay in Santa Fe until the *reconquista* (reconquest) was completed. Returning to the villa were descendents of some of the original families as well as new settlers. José Antonio Esquibel explains that even though they were supposed to make their homes in this area, many of the new settlers quickly became disenchanted and returned to Santa Fe and other areas of New Mexico.

In March 1989, the New Mexico Genealogy Society (28:1) printed a census that had been taken by fray Pedro de Matha in Santa Cruz de la Cañada in 1707, and in Picuris and San Juan de los Caballeros in 1715. The census was probably taken to ascertain how many families were left in this area. The records from Picuris and San Juan de los Caballeros do not list any last names, therefore, the individuals cannot be identified. However, the Santa Cruz records do show last names and it has been possible to 'expand the census' by going through other sources currently available.

The names in each heading are spelled as transcribed in the census. Other supporting documents, may have used phonetic spelling, thus leaving inconsistencies. We have standardized the

spelling in the summary portion but left the census heading transcriptions spelled as transcribed.

Listed below are the households as they appear in the census, which was transcribed originally by Donald Dreesen, and assisted by Robert W. Delaney.

Census of the Parish of Santa Cruz de Los Españoles

Roque Madrid* with **Juana (de Alvirez)** (sic) family has 5 persons. Juana appears to have used a number of names throughout her lifetime. In the marriage of their son Pedro he lists his mother as Juana de Arbizu y Gamboa, yet when their son Matías gets married in 1696 she is listed as Juana de Arvide (Roots: 1028, 1039). Fray Angélico states that she was also known as Juana López or Pacheco de Arvide (ONMF: 216). Roque de Madrid listed his parents as Francisco de Madrid and Sebastiana Ruiz Cáceres when he marries Josefa Durán in 1715 (Roots: 1042). He is in the 1684 El Paso Muster as Sargento Mayor, Capitán. Prior to the Revolt, Roque made his home but 2 leagues from the villa of Santa Fe (RCR: 247, 428).

2. **Cristobal Serna*** with **Josefa (Madrid)** has 8 persons. This couple married June 13, 1694 in El Paso when his age listed as 19 and that he is s/o Felipe de Serna and Isabel Luján. Her age is listed as 18 and she is the d/o Roque Madrid and Juana de Arvide, see household #1 (Roots: 1813). Cristobal is in the 1692 El Paso census

as head of household with his mother and siblings. He is also in the 1684 El Paso muster.

3. **Matías Madrid*** married with **Antonia (Serna)** has 5 persons. Matías Madrid is a soldier age 20, s/o Roque de Madrid and Juana de Arvide, and Antonia d/o Felipe de Serna and Isabel Luján, both deceased. Pair married February 12, 1696 in El Paso (Roots: 1039). Matías a captain died on February 18, 1727 (ONMF: 217, 288). They had at least one child Isabel (BB: 1177). She is enumerated in the 1692 El Paso census with her brother Cristobal as Antonia age 13.
4. **Joseph Madrid*** married with **Juana (unknown)** has 5 persons. José was a soldier in Santa Fe, 20 years old in 1698; other than he is s/o Roque – unknown whom he may have married (ONMF: 216). There is a baptism record where José Madrid and Juana de Serna are godparents for an Indian child in 1713. Could this be this couple? Three Madrid brothers marrying three Serna sisters, unknown (SCI:4).
5. **Lázaro Durán**** married with **Gregoria (Serna)** has 5 persons. He is s/o Salvador Durán and Ana Márquez, and she is d/o Felipe de Serna and María Isabel Luján. The couple was married in Santa Cruz on September 15, 1698 in Santa Fe or Santa Cruz. At the time of the marriage investigation he is listed as age 20, she is listed as age 16. (ONMF: 170, 217, 288);

(NM Roots: 440). In the 1692-93 El Paso muster, Lázaro is a sibling of Josefa, Juana and Bartolomé Durán, household #44 (RCR: 47). In the 1695 tool distribution he is listed alone. This couple moved to Santa Fe by 1715 (BB: 1176). Gregoria is enumerated as being age 7 along with her brother Cristobal in the 1692 census.

6. **Juan Alonzo Mondragón *** married with **María Sebastiana (Trujillo)** has 7 persons. In the marriage investigation for this couple, his parents are listed as Sebastián de Monroy and María Bernal while her parents are listed as Bartolomé Trujillo and María Archuleta, deceased. His age is listed as 24 and hers as 22, and they were married November 28, 1703 in Santa Cruz (Roots: 1252). María used both Trujillo and Martín surnames. They were living in Pojoaque by 1715. (ONMF: 233). In the birth record of their child Juana in 1711, the couple is listed as Juan Alonzo Monroy and Sebastiana Martín so they must have used the names interchangeably (SCB: 1).

7. **Miguel Carrillo*** married to **María (Mondragón)** has 5 persons. In their marriage investigation in 1693 Miguel is the s/o Agustín Carrillo and Margarita Rodarte and a native of villa de Jerez in Nueva Galicia. María de Mondragón is listed as the d/o Sebastián de Monroy and



➔ (Top) Santa Cruz de la Cañada, ca. 1926
(Bottom) Santa Cruz de la Cañada, 1908

María Bernal. Pair married January 8, 1694 in Santa Fe (Roots: 279). Miguel Carrillo and María de Mondragón had both died by 1727 (ONMF: 157). She is the sister of Juan Alonzo Mondragón from household #6. The mother of María de Mondragón is listed as Monroy rather than Bernal (BB: 1166).

8. **Josefa Griego**, a widow has family of 11 – She is widow of **José Romero**. When they got married in 1699 in El Paso del Norte he is listed as a soldier and his parents were listed as unknown while she was listed as the d/o Alférez Blas Griego deceased and Inez Romero. Actual marriage date not listed (Roots: 1580).
9. **Sebastián Durán*** married with **Ana (Unknown)** has 6 persons. – May be brother of Juana Durán in the next household? In 1711 Sebastián Durán and a Juana Durán are acting as godparents for a child of Juan Antonio de Apodaca and Maria Durán in Santa Cruz (SCB: 1). Unable to identify whom Sebastián's wife may have been.
10. **Tomás Nuñez**** married with **Juana (Durán)** has 3 persons. At the marriage investigation, Tomás Nuñez, 24, is listed as widowed of doña Geronima López who had died in Santa Fe 14 months before, and the s/o Alonzo Nuñez and Francisca García deceased. Juana Durán, 20, d/o Salvador Durán and Ana Márquez, both deceased. Pair married April 25, 1697 in Santa Cruz (Roots: 1377).
11. **Juan Chirinos*** a widower has 4 persons. From a marriage investigation, he appears

*to be Juan Chirinos a/k/a **Juan Manuel Martínez de Cervantes** (29) of Mexico City, widowed of Catarina de los Ángeles who died in 1694 s/o Juan Martínez de Cervantes and María Antonia Chirinos who married **María Guadalupe Navarro** a/k/a **Porras** (16) native of Mexico City d/o Antonio Navarro and Antonia Gonzales de Vargas both deceased. Pair married May 1696 in Santa Cruz (Roots: 384). The second wife died before 1708 and Juan Manuel Juana Montoya in 1710. (SRNM: 252, 253). Juan was enumerated with the Velasco-Farfán Colonists in 1692 as being from Mexico City (RCR: 282, 357).*

12. **Joseph Trujillo*** married with **Antonia (Luján)** has 11 persons. The diligencia dated January 26, Santa Cruz states that José de Trujillo (26) soldier s/o Cristobal Trujillo and María Manzanares, natives of New Mexico and Antonia Luján d/o Matías Luján and Francisca Romero, natives of New Mexico – pair married February 8, 1694 (Roots:1924). Antonia is enumerated with her parents in 1692 El Paso, Pueblo de Ysleta census as 16 years old. See #14.
13. **Pedro Sánchez*** married with **María (Luján)** has 9 persons in household. The diligencia is dated January 27, 1698 and states Pedro Sánchez, 25, soldier of Santa Fe, widowed of Leonor Baca killed at San Ildefonso in the Indian Revolt of 1696, the s/o Juana (Ana) López with María Luján, 18, d/o Matías Luján and Francisca Romero, natives of New Mexico – pair married but no date given- (Roots:1697). Pedro was enumerated with his first wife, Leonora Baca in El Paso in 1692. María's mother is from household #14.

14. **Francisca Romero**, widow, has family of ten. Francisca Romero is widowed of **Matías Luján** – They are described as coming back after the reconquest and reclaiming his pre-revolt lands near Santa Cruz (ONMF:213). Her children are living in the neighboring houses suggesting that they were all living on the same plot of land or possibly same house. They were enumerated in the 1692 Pueblo de Ysleta census with their 9 children. Matías was a soldier and interpreter; his family was noted as the 4th household to return in the 1692 census of the Pueblo de Ysleta (RCR:60). Fray Angélico alludes that there are two Matías Luján, but the authors have only found one in this era.

15. **Félix Luján*** married with **Francisca (Gómez de Torres)** has 5 persons. Fray Angélico Chaves suggests that Félix Luján could be either a son or nephew of Matías Luján and Francisca Romero, from the fact that he is living right next door to Francisca Romero in this census – it is more than likely he is her son (ONMF:213). The 1692 Ysleta census lists a Felipe in the household of #14, another possible confirmation that he is their son (RCR 60).
16. **Joseph Naranjo** married with **Catalina (Luján)** has 7 persons. Fray Angélico states that José Naranjo married Catalina Luján – a bastard d/o a Matías Luján but because there are two Matías Luján in the area, it is unclear as to who her father is– (ONMF: 241). However, from the fact that this family is living with all the other known children of Matías Luján, it is likely that the Matías Luján is her father and Francisca Romero, her mother. Catalina is enumerated with

them in the 1692 Pueblo de Ysleta census as 18 years old. It is unknown as to who his parents were. When their son José married Juana Márquez d/o Diego Márquez and María de Palacios he indicated that both his parents were New Mexico natives (BB: 1171). Either the father or the son was accused of assault in the 1730s in Santa Cruz (SANMII: 363a).

17. Cristobal, an Indian, married with María, has 6 persons.

18. Sebastián, an Indian, married with Magdalena has 6 persons

19. Ysidro, an Indian, married with María has 5 persons

20. Agustina, Indian widow has 6 persons

21. Joseph de Atienza* married with Gertrudis (Sevillano de Mancilla) has 6 persons. *José de Atienza was a native of Toledo, Spain who came with his wife and four sons Juan, José, Manuel 15, and Joaquín 13 with the Velasco Colonists of 1693. In 1716, he was granted permission to return to New Spain and the family did leave except for two sons; José II and Joaquín who appeared to have died before the family left. (Fray Angélico appears to have been in error about Joaquín because he did stay and marry. (ONMF:139). (SRNM:117).*



→ (Top) Santa Cruz de la Cañada, 1908
(Bottom) Santa Cruz de la Cañada in the early 1900s

22. **Joseph de Atienza*** his son, married with **Estefania (Trujillo)** has 8 persons. José is s/o José de Atienza and Gertrudis Sevillano de Mancilla, he married Estefania Trujillo d/o of Nicolás Moreno Trujillo and María Ruiz de Aguilar from Mexico City. (ONMF: 139) (SRNM:117) José is s/o #21.
23. **Joaquín de Atienza** married with **María (Ansures)** has 2 persons. Fray Angélico Chaves lists Joaquín de Atienza as the youngest s/o José de Atienza who gave his age as 25 in 1710, stating that he was born in Mexico City. He married María Ansures who was dead by 1737. They had one daughter Gabriela who married Marcial Martín s/o of Francisco Martín Serrano and Juana García de los Reyes. María Ansures is the d/o Gabriel de Ansures and Felipa de Villavivencio Pérez Lechuga of Mexico City. See household #30 for Ansures family. (ONMF: 140, 126); (SRNM:119).
24. **Miguel Fajardo** married with **Felipa** has 5 persons. Listed as a soldier in the 1695, we have not been able to locate any information about who his wife may have been. When the Villa de Santa Cruz de la Cañada was founded, Miguel Fajardo was named as one of the Squadron Leaders. (SRNM:15)
25. **Sebastián Martín*** married with **María (Luján)** has 8 persons. The diligencia dated September 1691 lists Sebastián Martín 21, native of New Mexico s/o of Pedro Martín, deceased, and Juana de Argüello, and María Luján 17, d/o Miguel Luján and Elena Ruiz (Cáceres) – pair married September, 24, 1691 (Roots:1092). They are enumerated in the 1692 El Paso census as Sebastián Martín, María Luján and Martín, age 1.
26. **Pedro de Ávila*** married with **María (Apodaca)** has 6 persons – Pedro de Ávila and María de Apodaca are enumerated in the 1697 livestock distribution. They were married August 31, 1694 in Santa Fe. She is a native New Mexican, d/o unknown parents and he, a presidio soldier of Santa Fe. In a marriage investigation dated May 23, 1709, Santa Cruz, Pedro Ávila is listed as a widower of María Rosa Montañón and María Apodaca. Therefore, Pedro was married previously to María Apodaca. (Roots:150) The third wife can be identified as Manuela Frésquez, d/o the church. At this time Pedro lists himself as a native of Sombrerete living in the puesto of Río Arriba (BB:1145, 1166).
27. **Blas Martín*** married with **Ángela (unknown)** with 3 persons. Unable to ascertain who this couple is, unless it is Blas Martín-Serrano with Rosa Machuca as his wife and daughter Ángela and the census taker made an error in writing down the information.
28. **Juan de Medina** married with **María (unknown)** has 5 persons. Juan de Medina Ortiz and his wife Juana Márquez came with the settlers of 1693 from Mexico City. This couple had been married in 1691. He was the s/o Melchor de Medina and Josefa Ortiz del Castillo. They had a daughter Juana. As the census indicates the wife's name to be María, was this Juana's first name or had Juan married a second time? (SRNM:270).
29. **Isabel Gonzales*** a widow with 8 persons. Appears to be the wife of **Juan de Archuleta**. Fray Angélico tells us that when Juan Archuleta died his wife Isabel Gonzales inherited the property in Santa Cruz. Juan was dead by 1703, and the lands he received in Santa Fe and San Juan in 1698-99 are presumably what Chávez was talking about (RCR:84). They are in the 1692 El Paso census with 5 children. (ONMF:132).
30. **Gabriel de Ansures*** married with **Felipa (de Villavivencio)** has 5 persons. Gabriel de Ansures is identified as a native of Puebla, Mexico; the s/o Gabriel (mother not named), his wife was Felipa de Villavivencio Pérez Lechuga, native of Mexico City, d/o Domingo Pérez Lechuga and doña Margarita Villavivencio (ONMF:126). He is enumerated as a cartwright with his wife Felipa Lechuga de Altimirano and four children, as part of the Velasco-Farfán colonists (RCR:248).
31. **Cristobal Tafoya**** married with **María** has 12 persons. Appears to be Cristobal Tafoya Altimirano, s/o Juan de Tafoya Altimirano and Felipa Taguada de Ulloa, who married Isabel de Herrera, 20, d/o Juan de Herrera and Ana López del Castillo as indicated in the marriage investigation when the couple was married in Santa Fe on February 17, 1698 (Roots:1857). The fact that her name is listed as María is probably because her name was María Isabel. This is the only Cristobal in the time frame when this census was taken. The only other Cristobal Tafoya was married in 1719 a good ten years after the census in Santa Cruz.

32. Catalina Griego, widowed, has 5 persons. Was married to **(Diego Trujillo)**. According to fray Chávez they were trying to recover her ancestral lands in Santa Fe upon returning with the colonists (ONMF:297). In 1692 El Paso they are listed as Diego Trujillo and Catalina Griego, no issue. In the 1697 Livestock Distribution list they are listed with two sons Antonio and Marcos. Diego must have died shortly after the 1697 distribution list because in a marriage investigation dated October 5, 1707 Melchor de Herrera widowed of Ángela Gonzales, s/o Nicolás Jaime de Herrera and doña Juana Barrón, native of Guanajuato is seeking to marrying Catalina Griego age 28, widowed of Diego Trujillo. She is listed as the d/o Nicolás Griego and Antonia Martín (Roots:824) (RCR: 94, 103)

33. Cristobal Gamboa** married with **Antonia (López)** married has 2 persons. In the marriage investigation dated July 23, 1695 in Santa Fe, Cristobal de Gamboa, native of Santa Fe, Soldier of the Presidio, s/o Lucas Gamboa and Isabel Archuleta, both deceased, seeks to marry Antonia López of Sandia Pueblo, d/o Bartolomé Ventura, Indio Tigua and María López. They were related in the second degree of affinity. An interesting note is that the bride receives a dispensation so that she can wear Indian Dress and customs and does not have to wear Spanish dress at the marriage rites or while in bed (Roots:584).



34. **Diego Gamboa*** married with **Josefa** has 6 persons. A Diego de Gamboa who married an Inez de Herrera in 1704 in Santa Cruz, could be this couple. The couple is listed as 'children of the church' (RCR:94). This is the only Diego Gamboa found in the sources available.
35. **Agustín de Salazar*** married with **Felipa (Gamboa)** has 6 persons. Agustín de Salazar was known as the "Blind Interpreter – who was proficient in his mother's tongue, Tano", and was married to Felipa Martín de Gamboa. Fray Angélico speculates that the father of Agustín might have been Bartolomé de Salazar and a María (last name unknown) who might have had some connection with the Martín-Barba family. There is no further information on Felipa although judging from the location where they are living she might be a d/o Cristobal Gamboa and Antonia López (RCR:93) (ONMF:279). In the 1692 Census they are listed as Agustín de Salazar, Felipa de Gamboa, Antonio 4, Miguel 2; others: Lucía Martín (mother-in-law) and Petrona Domínguez, her daughter, 16.
36. **Diego Martín*** married with **Rosa** has 7 persons. Unable to place this couple. The only Diego Martín listed is Diego Martín Serrano 17, s/o Apolinario Martín and Antonia Gonzales Bas, who was seeking permission to marry María (Martín) Barba d/o Esteban Barba and María Luján on July 7, 1692 in San Lorenzo (Roots:1093). Could the "Rosa" be her middle name?
37. **Domingo Martín*** married with **Josefa (de Herrera)** has 9 persons. Fray Angélico indicates that Domingo is the s/o either Luis or Hernán II and married to Josefa de Herrera (ONMF:222). Another source indicates that her parents are Juan de Herrera and María Juana de los Reis (HE:Apr 96). They are listed in the 1692 census with 7 children and mother-in-law Juana de los Reis.
38. **Juan Lorenzo de Medina*** married with **Antonia (Sedano)** has 3 persons. Juan Lorenzo de Medina and Antonia Sedano were among the colonists of 1693. He is listed as the s/o José (mother not listed), while she is the d/o Pedro Sedano (mother not listed) and a native of Querétaro, Mexico. Fray Angélico Chaves states that it is unknown if this couple had any children (ONMF:228). This couple did not stay in Santa Cruz and appears to be the mason or architect named Juan de Medina was living in Santa Fe in 1715. Juan Lorenzo de Medina was married twice, first to Antonia Sedano and second to Juana Anaya Almazán with whom he had three children. He was deceased by 1731 when his second wife Juana Anaya Almazán remarried in Santa Fe (BB:1175, 1765) (RCR:330).
39. **Diego Márquez*** married with **Juana (Martín-Serrano)** has 3 persons. Fray Angélico Chávez identifies Diego Márquez as a probable s/o Francisco Márquez and Josefa Luján (ONMF: 220). Juana is identified as the d/o Domingo Martín Serrano and Josefa de Herrera (HE:Apr 96).
40. **María de Valdez**, a widow has 9 children. Unable to place.
41. **Miguel de Quintana*** married with **Antonia (Luján Domínguez)** has 6 persons. This appears to be José Miguel Quintana married to Antonia Luján Domínguez who made their home in Rio Abajo, but if this is correct, where is his brother Miguel married to Gertrudis? They were the ones that settle in Santa Cruz and supposedly never left. Fray Chávez indicates that this particular family was living in Santa Fe until 1709 but this census record would dispute that fact. She is the d/o Domingo Luján and Juana Domínguez while he is the s/o José de Quintana and Nicolasa de Valdez y Cervantes (ONMF: 262) (RCR: 336).
42. **Roque Jacinto Jaramillo*** married with **Petrona (Cárdenas)** has 6 persons. These people were part of the Jaramillo Negrete family. In 1711, he stated that he was a native of Mexico City. His parents – José Jaramillo Negrete and María Sotomayor. She was the d/o Andrés de Cárdenas and Juana de Ávalos from Mexico City, he was granted land in Rio del Oso in 1746 (ONMF:199) (BB:1176).
43. **Bartolomé Lobato*** married with **Gertrudes (unknown)** has 12 persons. There appears to be two Bartolomé Lobato's in New Mexico at the same time. The Juan Páez Hurtado settlers included a soldier Bartolomé Lobato, his wife Luisa Negrete and their son Juan. This family does not appear in the 1697 livestock distribution (JPE:35). As Bartolomé's wife, Luisa Negrete's death record, appears in Santa Fe in 1750, this indicates that this is not a second wife. Therefore, the individual listed in this census is probably the Bartolomé

Lobato who appears as a single person in the 1697 livestock distribution (BB:558). Unable to find any documentation to prove whom this person might be. Further research shows a Blas Lobato getting married in 1702, s/o Blas Lobato and Magdalena Cárdenas, to a Juana Flores. This Blas and Juana are having a child in Santa Cruz in 1713. So... there is another Lobato family in New Mexico. Perhaps this Bartolomé is from this other family. Or Blas is his first name and he is this individual in the Santa Cruz census (BB:558).*

44. Antonio Molinar* married with **Theresa (unknown)** has 6 persons. A marriage record shows an Antonio Molinar married to Josefa de Góngora in 1696. Was this a second marriage? Unable to place.

45. Juan de Guido** Indian, married with **Antonia** has 3 persons. In the 1695 settlers from Zacatecas, Juan de Guido age 43 is listed with Isabel de los Reyes, his supposed wife, even though they were not married until 1696. (JPE:48) (Roots:779). He is listed as a native of Guanajuato, s/o Juan de Bonifacio and María Gonzales on the marriage investigation with Isabel de los Reyes. (ONMF:361) After her death he marries an Indian named Antonia for which there is no further information (JPE:48).

46. Baltazar Rodarte* married with **Sebastiana (García)** has 2 persons. Baltazar Rodarte married with Sebastiana



→ (Top) New Mexico Missions
(Bottom) Penitentes Moradas, ca. 1908

(García) has 2 persons. (BB:557). Baltazar Rodarte married a Francisca Sebastiana García before 1703 and living in Santa Cruz as late as 1713 (BB:564). Baltazar Rodarte's parents were Miguel Rodarte who died in 1691 and Juana Guerrero. The family came with the Páez Hurtado settlers in 1695, however at the time of the census two children were with her but all the others were scattered among different families (BONMF).

47. Diego Girón married with Isabel (unknown) has 7 persons. Probably Diego Jirón de Tejada who was married to María de Mendoza (Perhaps her middle name was Isabel). In the 1697 livestock distribution it lists Diego Girón de Tejada, María with José and Gertrudis (BB:1152).

48. Antonio Moya married with Josefa (unknown) has 5 persons. A Mexico City native and s/o Juan Moreno and María de Rivera Moya, he married Francisca Antonia de Morales Guijosa in August 1691. Antonio died by 1715 and she remarried Andrés de la Paz (RCR:323). In the 1697 livestock distribution from Mexico City: Antonio de Moya, with Francisca, María and Francisco. Not sure if the same couple? (BB:1152) (ONMF:240).

49. Miguel Martín married with María (Archuleta). A diligencia for a couple dated January 30, 1703 states that Miguel Martín 18, s/o Domingo Martín and Josefa de Herrera, and María Archuleta 15, d/o Captain Juan de Archuleta and Isabel Gonzales. Pair married Feb. 18, 1703 (Roots:1097).

50. Thomas de Herrera* married with Pascuala (de la Concepción) has 8 persons. The marriage investigation dated 1685, *Salve María?* Tomás de Herrera Sandoval, español and Pascuala de la Concepción, mestiza, vecinos of this place, both living in San Pedro Alcántara. Pair was married May 7, 1684. No information as to the identity of their parents (ONMF:196) (Roots:822). A Tomás de Herrera and Pascuala with Antonio and Teresa are enumerated in the 1697 livestock distribution from Mexico City. In later documents Pascuala's surname ascertained to be Rivera (BB:1153, 1174)

51. Gabriel Romero married with María (Ynojos) has 7 persons. The authors believe this name was transcribed incorrectly in the original census when it listed Gabriel Romero and that the name should be Xavier. A Francisco Xavier Romero was listed as a native of Mexico City and the s/o Matías Romero and Andrea de la Cruz he married María de la Cruz, widow of Cristobal Domínguez when they married November 1, 1693. There is a contradiction between this record and further records for this individual. Fray Chávez states this first information but then goes on to state that Xavier Romero claimed that his wife was María de Ynojos. Birth record of their children in Santa Cruz by 1710 indicates that María de Ynojos was the spouse of Xavier Romero. Was there an error in transcribing the marriage diligencia and María's last name was left out and Francisco Romero's mother's name listed instead? (Roots:1579) (ONMF:272, 273) (SC1:1).

52. Ambrosio Fresquí* married with Francisca has 10 persons. The early records in New Mexico indicate that Ambrosio Fresquí was a soldier serving as a sargento and an alférez in 1703 and in these early records there is no mention of a wife. He is witness for the marriage of Miguel Martín and María Archuleta in 1703 (ONMF: 177). He was married to María de Aragón with two children: José and Antonio in the 1697 livestock distribution (BB:963, 1140). The wife's name does not conform to the records found, was there another Ambrosio Fresquí?

53. Juan de Aragón, married with Margarita (Varela) has 8 persons. This couple was listed in the livestock distribution as Juan de Aragón and Margarita Varela with no other individuals (BB: 1149). They were living in Santa Cruz as late as 1718. Their daughter María, age 19, married Martín de Valenzuela, age 38 (widowed of Ines de la Rosa) in Santa Cruz in 1714. This Juan de Aragón does not appear to be from the family of Ignacio Aragón who came with the 1693 settlers. He may be from the López de Aragón family from the 17th century as they are both listed as being natives of New Mexico (BB: 1170) (BONF: 342).

54. Juan de Dios married with Gertrudis has 6 persons. Last name probably missing. There is a baptism in 1710 when a couple by the name of Juan de Dios (no surname) and a Gertrudis de Herrera act as godparents for Xavier Romero and María de Ynojos (SC1: 1). On April 22, 1695 Santa Cruz, a diligencia for **Juan de Dios Sandoval Martínez** widowed of Juana Hernández who died in Santa Fe on

March 24, 1695, s/o don Jacinto Sandoval Martínez and Juana de Estrada, natives of Mexico City, married **Gertrudis de la Concepción de Herrera**, widow of José Nuñez? (unclear) who had been run over by a carreta at a place called Las Cruces, d/o Tomás de Herrera and Pascuala Rivera, natives of Mexico City. The pair married May 12, 1695 (Roots: 1748, 1749).

55. Francisco de Rivera* single has 4 persons. Fray Angélico mentions him living in Santa Cruz, some children or relatives who split his estate after his passing, came single with the colonizers in 1693. He appears to have been the individual also known as **Francisco de Betanzos** (ONMF:266). He never married but had four natural children by at least two women. The children used the last name del Castillo and can be identified as Nicolasa; Josefa; María Jirón del Castillo and Francisco Xavier del Castillo (SRNM:126).

56. María de Benavides, a widow, has 9 persons. No information is available to identify this woman. One possibility is that it could be the wife of Juan Esteban Benavides also known as María Esparza Diezma. Or it could be their daughter; María de Benavides, who was married to Diego Gonzales. Diego Gonzales Bernal purchased land in Chimayó in 1702 (ONMF: 190).

57. Alexo Martín married with **María (de la Rocha)** has 7 persons. An Alexo Martín lived in Santa Fe but later moved to



→ (Top) Santa Cruz village, ca. 1910, facing west
(Bottom) Parishioners worshipping, ca. 1900

Santa Cruz and had children (ONMF:225). In an article on the Martín Serrano family, Alejo Martín is listed as the s/o Pedro Martín Serrano & Juana Polonia Argüello, while the parents of María de la Rocha are listed as unknown (HE:Apr 96).

- 58. Antonio Martín*** married with **Ana María (Gómez)** has 5 persons. The diligencia for this couple dated November 1700 in Santa Fe lists Antonio Martín age 27 s/o Capitán Pedro Martín, deceased, and Juana Argüello, with Ana María Gómez, age 17 of El Paso del Norte, d/o Antonio Gómez and Francisca Durán. Does not indicate marriage date (Roots:1097). Ana María is deceased by 1709, when a new marriage investigation finds Antonio marrying Felipa de Villavicencio, widow of Gabriel de Ansures on December 27, 1809. Her antecedents are listed in household #30 (Roots:1099).
- 59. Francisco Martín*** married with **Casilda (Contreras)** has 3 persons. Francisco lived in El Embudo when he died 1764. He is the s/o Pedro Martín Serrano de Salazar and Juana de Argüello. She is the d/o José de Contreras (it is unknown which of his two wives was her mother) (ONMF:1653). In the 1697 livestock distribution Casilda is listed with her father and sister María (BB:457). When Josefa the other d/o José de Contreras married, the mother was listed as Magdalena García.
- 60. Joseph Losa** married with **Rosa** has 4 persons. No information was clearly found on this couple. Could this be the Gonzales de la Rosa family that came with the 1693 Velasco colonists? Unknown.

- 61. Martín Fernández (Valerio)** married with **María (Montoya)** has 4 persons. Martín Fernández must have been a lad of 12 or so when he came from Sombrerete in 1694 (ONMF: 398). He is listed as single in the 1697 livestock distribution (BB: 1156). His wife was María Montoya and known children were Lugarda, (José Bernardo Gómez); Francisca (Antonio Santisteban); Antonio Marcelino (Luisa Martín) and Lorenza (Manuel Gregorio Montes Vigil).
- 62. Salvador Romero*** widower, has 9 persons. More than likely, this is Salvador Romero who was widowed of María López de Ocanto (a d/o Domingo López de Ocanto and Juana de Mondragón). His daughter Agustina marries Miguel Tenorio who is living next door, and his son Diego married Josefa Medina all from Santa Cruz in 1716 (ONMF:57, 272). In the 1697 livestock distribution because her husband Salvador is absent, María López de Ocanto receives goods with three children, (BB:1152). In the 1692 census he is in Casas Grandes, where she is enumerated as María López, two sons, Diego and José.
- 63. Miguel Tenorio*** married with **Augustina (Romero)** has 4 persons. Lived in Santa Cruz with his wife and had 5 children (ONMF:293). In 1697 livestock distribution, Miguel is single and receives goods (BB:1155). A diligencia for this couple dated November 5, 1705, Santa Cruz, shows Miguel Tenorio de Alba 30, native of the city of Zacatecas, s/o Juan Tenorio de Alba and Josefa López Sandoval, deceased, with Agustina Romero 20, d/o Salvador Romero and María López de Ocanto (Roots:1886).

- 64. Melchora de los Reyes**, widowed, has 13 persons. In the 1697 livestock distribution we find two Melchora de los Reyes, one is a single person (BB:1156) and the other is listed as-- Luis Martín, Melchora de los Reyes, Sebastiana, María, Magdalena, Polonia, Manuel, Sebastiana, Antonia and Petrona (BB:1141). When the son Alonso Fernández gets married in 1695 he lists his parents as Juan Fernández and Melchora de los Reyes. As he is living next door to Melchora, this could possibly be his mother (ONMF:175). The second Melchora de los Reyes Gonzales married Luis Martín Serrano II (second wife) with whom he had at least six children one named Catalina who married Alonso Fernández in 1695, (RR:8) so it is possible that it could be this Melchora as well. In any case, Melchora de los Reyes could be the mother of either person in the next household.
- 65. Alonso Fernández** married with **Cathalina (Martín de Salazar)**, has 8 persons. In the diligencia dated Jan 16, 1695, Santa Fe, Alonso Fernández 24, s/o Juan Fernández and Melchora de los Reyes, natives of Llerna at Real y Minas de Sombrerete, and Catalina de Salazar d/o Luis Martín and Melchora de los Reyes (Gonzales), pair married January 26, 1695 (Roots:504). Catalina is 9 years old in the 1692 census where she is enumerated with Luis Martín Serrano and Melchora de los Reyes Gonzales.
- 66. Antonio Vernal*** married with **Rosa (Romero de Pedraza)**, has 4 persons. An Antonio Bernal is identified as living in Santa Cruz in 1728 when he sold some

property in Santa Fe. He and a María Rosa Romero de Pedraza were godparents for a Taos Indian child baptized in 1706 (ONMF:148).

67. Ernando Martín married with **Rosa**, has 6 persons. It could be that this is Hernando Martín Serrano III who is married to María Montoya and that Rosa is her middle name. Have been unable to find evidence to verify but the fact that he is living next door to other children of Cristobal Martín and Antonia Miranda would indicate that he is their son as well (HE:Apr 1995, 2) (ONMF:224).

68. Antonio Martín* married with **María (Carvajal)** has 11 persons. He is listed as the s/o Luis Martín and Antonia de Miranda, widowed of Inez de Ledesma when he marries María de Carvajal widow of José Cortez on October 5, 1698. From her marriage to José Cortez, we learn that María is the d/o Ignacio and a native of Querétaro. (ONMF:166, 222) (Roots:1096). María along with her first husband, comes with the Velasco-Farfán group to New Mexico (RR:247)

69. Xptobal Martín* married with **Antonia (Moraga)** has 9 persons. A s/o Luis Martín and Antonia Miranda, he is shown with other sons of this couple living in the same area. (ONMF:224) (HE:Apr 1995, 1,2) They are still living in 1723. Members of this family were involved in many disputes over property in the Chimayó area (BB:960). They were also enumerated in 1694 with 11 people (RR:79).

70. Xptobal Martín* s/o the above, married with **María (Montoya)** has 8 persons. The diligencia shows Cristobal Martín, age 22, vecino s/o Cristobal Martín and Antonia Moraga, natives of New Mexico, and María Montoya, d/o Felipe Montoya and María Paredes, natives of New Mexico, both deceased. Pair married Feb. 24, 1699 in Bernalillo (Roots:1096).

71. Francisco Martín* married with **Juana (García de los Reyes)** has 6 persons. Possibly the person whose second wife was Juana García de los Reyes in 1694, she is the d/o Francisco García and María Montoya. The couple had 12 children. They are enumerated in the 1697 livestock distribution with 3 children, (BB:1162, 1149).

72. Clemente Montoya married with **Josepha (de Herrera/Luján)** has 4 persons. The diligencia shows Clemente Montoya, 20, español of Bernalillo, s/o Felipe Montoya and María de Paredes, both deceased, and Josefa de Herrera, 24, of Santa Cruz (in text – Josefa Luján of Chimayó) d/o of Capt. Domingo de Herrera deceased and María Martín. Pair married September 29, 1701. He is brother of the María Montoya (Household #70). Was he widowed of Josefa Luján? Fray Angélico indicates that Clemente had 17 children with two wives. It is not clear Josefa de Herrera or Josefa Luján is the same person or if they are two distinct persons (Roots:1272). Clemente is listed an orphan child s/o Felipe in the 1697 livestock distribution (BB:1151). He is still living as late as 1752 and has some land dealing in Pueblo Quemado.

* denotes in the 1705 Muster list for Santa Cruz (HE, 6:3)

** denotes in the 1705 Muster list Santa Fe (HE, 6:3)

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| SANMII | Spanish Archives of New Mexico II, New Mexico State Records Center & Archives, Santa Fe, New Mexico |
| d/o | Daughter of |
| s/o | Son of |

of the church: One who was left to the priest of the church to rear.

by Patricia Sánchez Rau & Henrietta Martínez, Christmas