



NEW MEXICO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

GREETINGS NMGS MEMBERS

We are officially announcing the **NMGS 65th Anniversary Conference** for October 17th and 18th. See page two for the location. The Conference committee is working on speakers and other details. As soon as that information is complete, we will send an email message with details. We wanted to provide the dates now so you can mark your calendars and book your travel dates if you are out of town. On other exciting news, we congratulate our own James Frost for winning three awards in the annual Professional Communications Contest. Read the details on page three.

Maxine Bazán

HOLIDAYS/REMEMBERANCE DATES

Cinco de Mayo
Mother's Day
Armed Forces Day
Memorial Day
D-Day
Father's Day

May 5th
May 11th
May 17th
May 26th
June 6th
June 15th



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NMGS MISSION STATEMENT

The purpose of New Mexico Genealogical Society (NMGS) is to promote, develop, and encourage genealogical research, to preserve and perpetuate the records of ancestry and publish records, and to make genealogical and historical information available to all through publications, meetings, and workshops.

65TH ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE

We're excited to announce our 65th anniversary conference! We're working with several hotels in the area to maybe get some discounted prices for rooms. Questions?

Send an email to inforngs@gmail.com.

Angela, NMGS Board

The New Mexico Genealogical Society 65th Annual Conference

- October 17-18, 2025
- CNM Space Solutions
- 5600 Eagle Rock Ave NE
- Albuquerque, NM 87113



Congratulations to James Frost

James received three first-place awards from the New Mexico Press Women's competition. Below is the article detailing each award and on the following three pages are his winning entries with page numbers of their location in the each Journal.

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The New Mexico Press Women (NMPW) recently announced that Jim Frost, editor of the *New Mexico Genealogist*, won first place in three categories in its annual Professional Communication Contest. Frost won first place in graphics, page design, and writing for articles that appeared in the *New Mexico Genealogist* during 2024.

In the December 2024 issue, the article titled "The Search for Possible Royal Lineage of New Mexico Colonist José Vásquez de Lara" won first place for page design. The seven-page article by Steven D. Perez and Damien Aragon traced the roots of Vásquez de Lara to Fernando de la Cerda, the heir apparent of Castille and eldest son of King Alfonso X and Queen Violante of Aragon. Images that accompanied the text came from *Cantigas de Santa Maria*, a songbook attributed to Alfonso X.

The cover of the September issue, which featured an illustration for "AI and Family History," won first place in graphics.

A first-place award for history writing went to the article "No Ordinary Schoolgirls," which appeared in the March 2024 issue. The article was the second installment of a two-part series about Mercedes Chavez, and Amelia and Beatriz Otero, daughters of well-to-do families who attended the Ladies Academy of the Visitation, a Catholic girls school in the District of Columbia.

The NMPW awards for page design and graphics were presented in the category for non-profit publications. The history writing award was presented in the specialty articles category, which was open to all publications.

This is the second time in recent years that Frost has been recognized by the NMPW. He received four awards in 2023, including two first-place honors for graphics and writing that were published in the *New Mexico Genealogist* in 2022.

NMPW is an affiliate of the National Federation of Press Women. All three of Frost's 2025 entries have been advanced to the national competition. Winners will be announced in June.

NMPW is an organization of professional journalists and communicators that promotes the highest ethical standards while promoting professional development, networking, and protecting First Amendment rights. The annual communications contest hosted by NMPW is open to women and men. The event recognizes the achievements of journalists and broadcasters in print, online, and broadcast formats. Awards for the latest contest were presented March 22nd at the Isleta Resort Hotel.

Continued on the following three pages

Amelia, Beatriz & Mercedes

No Ordinary Schoolgirls

By Jim Frost

Amelia and Beatriz Otero enjoyed rarefied status as members of New Mexico's one-percenters. They lived in a world of affluence, sheltered at La Constancia, an expansive ranch that their father established near Belen. Their fashionable clothes came from Mexico, Europe, and the Philippines, they wore fine jewelry adorned with rare gems, and they had servants to attend to all their needs. Likewise, Mercedes Chavez, the well-to-do daughter and heiress of José Mariano de Jesus Chavez y Castillo, circulated among Santa Fe's elite. In her luxurious home she hosted grand social gatherings, and she danced her way through life with the reputation of an aristocratic party girl.

At great expense, the Otero and Chavez families sent their daughters to a renowned Catholic girls school in the District of Columbia, the Ladies Academy of the Visitation. The institution's strict rules and enlightened curriculum smoothed off whatever rough edges the girls might have possessed, but their education continued well beyond the walls of the academy. They were sent home more mature and cultured than when they enrolled, but their lessons in deportment and etiquette never prepared them for the incidents of violence and misery they would experience upon their return to New Mexico. Privileged as they were, tragedy haunted their lives for decades.

The deadly love triangle

Shortly after her return from the Academy of the Visitation in 1870, Mercedes Chavez became romantically involved with Jean Baptiste Lamy, the nephew and namesake of the bishop of Santa Fe. The younger

Lamy had grown up in Clermont-Ferrand, France, and being "frail of body," the bishop convinced him to move to America for the "health-giving rays of the New Mexico sunshine." In 1867, the young man left home with his uncle, his brother Antoine, and a party of clerics recruited to serve in New Mexico. A storm off Newfoundland nearly sank their ship, and two of their company died crossing the Santa Fe Trail.¹

John B. Lamy Jr.—as the local press often called him—was admittedly poor, "but universally acknowledged as an honest, prudent, industrious man," according to one Santa Fe newspaper. In October 1871, the thirty-year-old Lamy married seventeen-year-old Mercedes Chavez, and he was instantly propelled into the upper crust of Santa Fe society. At the large residence they renovated on East San Francisco Street, the couple hosted extravagant parties for local luminaries. In 1876, they took a year-long trip through Europe, which was said to have cost \$7,000.²

The Chavez coffers covered many of the expenses for Mercedes and her husband, but the family's wealth could not buy them happiness. Despite outward appearances of wedded bliss, the relationship between Mercedes and J. B. became strained, and in late 1878, their marriage began to completely unravel when a French architect named François Mallet arrived in Santa Fe to help complete the bishop's new cathedral. Mallet was "educated, brilliant, and handsome in his personal appearance, and being a countryman of Lamy, quite naturally a warm friendship sprung up between the young men," the newspapers reported. "But Mr. Lamy's kindness was fatal to his own happiness."³

The Second of Two Parts

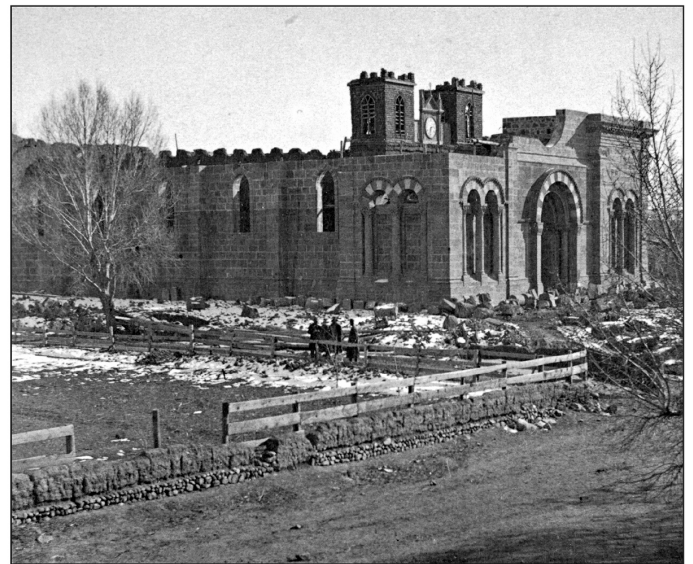
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March 2024 issue

Two pages from "No Ordinary Schoolgirls," first place winner in the Specialty Articles/History writing category.

New Mexico Genealogist, March 2024, Vol. 63, No. 1



During the late 1870s, the walls of the new St. Francis Cathedral rose around La Parroquia, the adobe edifice that once served as Santa Fe's main church. The old building's clock and bell towers remain visible behind the newer stone construction. In 1878, François Mallet arrived from France to serve as the project's architect. The Frenchman was shot to death by the bishop's nephew, John B. Lamy, who believed Mallet was having an affair with his wife, Mercedes Chavez.

Photograph by G. C. Bennett. Courtesy of Library of Congress

Lamy introduced Mallet to his wife, and the architect became an honored guest at their residence, but before long, the conspicuous attention that François paid to Mercedes became grist for the rumor mill. By April 1879, neighbors began talking about "quarrels between husband and wife" because the French visitor stopped by "their house more frequently than propriety tolerated." Eventually, J. B. ordered Mercedes to cut off her communications with Mallet, but she responded that "she would entertain such company as she pleased and when she pleased."⁴

In May, their domestic friction exploded into a public spectacle when Mercedes revealed that she had moved out of their house, and she spoke "most disparagingly of her husband" to anyone who would listen. She claimed the once-penniless J. B. Lamy had taken control of her assets through liens and other devious measures, and she demanded restoration of all her property. She also indicated that he physically abused her, and she appealed for a decree of "absolute divorce."⁵

Conversely, Mercedes had nothing but praise for

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Congratulations James

September 2024 issue

Cover page for “AI & Family History,” first place winner in the graphics category for non-profit publications.



AI & FAMILY HISTORY

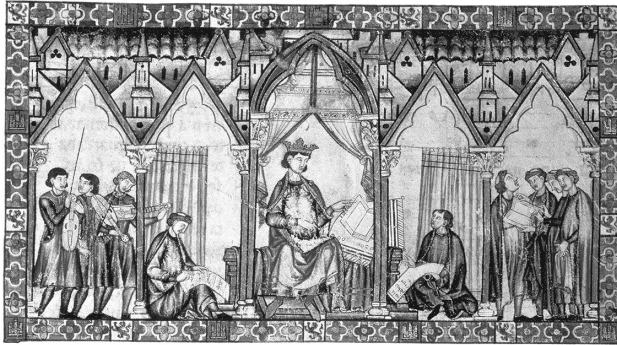
The future of digging up our past

Page 114

Congratulations James!

New Mexico Genealogist, December 2024, Vol. 63, No. 4

The Search for Possible Royal Lineage of New Mexico Colonist José Vásquez de Lara



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New Mexico Genealogist, December 2024, Vol. 63, No. 4

By Steven D. Perez and Damien Aragon

Building on the extensive research of New Mexico colonist José Vásquez de Lara, we presented a detailed article in the September 2023 issue of the *New Mexico Genealogist* that traced his maternal line back to Juana Núñez de Soto, a *vecina* of Zamora, Michoacán, who died in 1654, possibly after she reached 100 years of age.¹ Our study showed that Juana was the granddaughter of Mexico City Conquistador Juan Pantoja. We now hope to shed more light on Juan Pantoja's life and lineage based on months of research and new information gleaned from sixteenth-century manuscripts we obtained from the Historical Municipal Archives of Pátzcuaro in Michoacán, Mexico.²

While our investigation has not definitively revealed the identity of Juan Pantoja's parents, there is circumstantial evidence that links him to a prominent noble family from Medellín in Spain. If this connection can be substantiated, it would establish the royal lineage for José Vásquez de Lara as a descendent of Fernando de la Cerdá, heir apparent of Castille, the eldest son of King Alfonso X and Queen Violante of Aragon.

One secondary source that provides information on Juan Pantoja is the widely cited *Diccionario Autobiográfico de Conquistadores y Pobladores de Nueva España*, published in Madrid in 1923 by Francisco A. Icaza.³ The work draws upon several primary sources, most notably documents dated circa 1547 from the Archivo General de Indias in Seville. In Icaza's publication, Juan Pantoja appears as no. 123 under the category of "the people who came to New Spain after the Marqués del Valle Hernán Cortés, and Narváez (who arrived after Cortés),

and who participated in the conquest of Mexico City." The description reads:

He is a vecino of Michoacán and native of Medellín, legitimate son of Pedro Pantoja and Catalina Rodríguez; he came to New Spain twenty-six years ago, before the city was won, at the time of the battle for it, and after the conquest he went with Cristóbal de Olid to conquer Michoacán, Colima, Zacatula and Yopelcingos, and other provinces, all at his own cost; and he has been married for thirteen years and has six daughters and two sons; and he participated in the final pacification of Nueva Galicia, and has the pueblo of Huacana as encomienda, which has very few people, and he is in need given the little prospect it provides, and of all of this he has proof.⁴

The same publication lists Pedro Pantoja (no. 1249) as a vecino of Mexico City and native of Alconchel. He arrived in New Spain after the conquest, in the ship of Alonso Valiente.⁵ It is unlikely that this is the Pedro Pantoja named as Juan's father, although at least one other secondary source appears to have made that assumption.⁶ Icaza makes no such connection between these two conquistadors and we have not located a primary source that names Pedro Pantoja as Juan Pantoja's father.

Conversely, a manuscript dated January 10, 1567, described the merits and services of Conquistador Juan Pantoja, and indicated that he arrived in New Spain with an uncle named Pedro Pantoja.⁷ This revelation calls into question the accuracy of Icaza's documentation of Juan Pantoja's parentage.

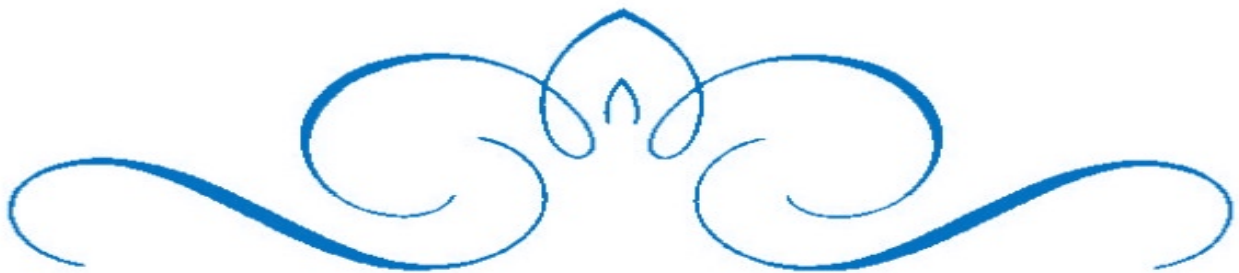
The manuscript reports testimonies from seven conquistadors, five of whom gave statements in Mexico City from February to March of 1565. The other two were recorded in January of

Opposite page: An image from the illuminated codex of *Cantigas de Santa María*—poems with musical notations dedicated to the Virgin Mary—traditionally attributed to Alfonso X el Sabio (center). His court musicians did the lion's share of the work. The initial letter (above) is also from *Cantigas de Santa María*.
Monasterio-Biblioteca Colección, San Lorenzo del Escorial, Madrid, Spain / Alamy (opposite); and Library of Congress (above)

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December 2024 issue

Two pages from "The Search for Possible Royal Lineage of New Mexico Colonist José Vásquez de Lara," first place winner in the page design category for non-profit publications.



1794 DONATIVO FOR NEW MEXICO

Submitted by Henrietta M. Christmas

In the Spanish Archives of New Mexico, there are several donation documents involving funds being contributed to war efforts which Spain is involved. In March 1793, war was declared against France, and the missive notes that declaration.¹ The same war ended in July 1795.

These donation lists can be used as a census substitute in terms of placing your ancestor in a time and place and what they may have contributed. Some are in actual money and others are in animals or goods. This one archival record has no date and is incomplete. We can assume that Governor Concha signed this as he is listed first. He served as governor from 1788-1794.

An account that includes the gracious donation that was contributed to the King, for the present war against France, the Presidial Company of the villa of Santa Fe, the religious, the residents and Indians in this jurisdiction of this Province of New Mexico who is under my charge, explaining in it the names and effects with which they have made the donation. And everything is in the following form.

Royal Presidio

The Governor Captain of the Company Don Fernando de la Concha, 200 pesos.

El Señor Teniente Graduado,² Captain Don Miguel Cañuelas, 60.

El primer Alférez, Don Pablo Sandoval, 30.

El Segundo Alférez, Juan de Abrego, 20.

El Capellan, Fray Francisco de Ocio, 20.

The three Sargentos, 30.

The Armero and 6 Corporals, each 6 pesos, 42.

The Tambor (drummer), 6 carabineros, 97 existing soldiers, 5 pesos each, 520.

El Captain Graduado, Manuel Delgado, 0.

El Retirado Teniente, Agregado Don Juakin Lain, 5.

El Primer Alférez Retirado, D. Salvador Rivera, 7.

El Sargento Imbalido (retired) Distinguido Don Cleto Miera, 5.

The 19 soldiers who are imbalidos (retired) and are aggregated to the same company between them all, 27.

The 6 Interpreters of the allied Nations, each contributed 5 pesos, 30.

Juakin Truxillo and Baltasar Gonzales, who enjoy half a soldier's pay, each contributed 2 pesos, 4.

Religiosos de la Custodia

Fray Santiago Fernandez Sierra, 20.

Fray Diego Muñoz Jurado, 20.

Fray Buena Ventura Merino, 10.

Fray Estevan Aumatel, 5.

Fray Jaime Canals, sus oraciones (prayers), 0.

Subtotal 1,055 pesos.

Fray Ramon Gonzales, 10.

Fray Josef de la Prada, 15.

Fray Gabriel Lagos, 10.

Continued

1794 DONATIVO FOR NEW MEXICO

Fray Diego Martinez, 10.

Fray Antonio Cavalleno, 10.

Fray Teodoro Alcina, 4.

Fray Jose Mariano Rosete, 10.

Fray Ambrosio Guerra, 10.

Fray Jose Ygnacio Sanches, 10.

Fray Mariano Jose Sanchez Vergara, 20.

Fray Cayetano Bernal, 10.

Fray Jose Pereiro, 10.

Fray Antonio Barreda, 5.

Villa of Santa Fe

Captain of the Militia, Don Antonio Jose Ortis, 50.

Don Jose Rafael Sarracino, 25.

Within many residents, 27 pesos, 3 reales.

Miguel Ortis, two oxen (bueyes)

Juan Antonio Baca, one ox.

Luis Baca, one ox.

Domingo Romero, one cow.

Jose Maria Baca, a bull.

Jose Manuel Baca, a bull.

Estevan Baca, a bull.

Miguel Ortiz, a bull.

Antonio Ortiz, a bull.

Pedro Ortis, a bull.

Pedro Pino, one ox.

Francisco Montoya, one ox.

Various poor residents gave: un trapillo (old clothing), a pair of socks, un gamuza (heavy buckskin), three sarapes, 1 conga (woven piece), 8 more sarapes.

The Indians of the Jurisdiction of Tesuque of the villa gave: 18 antas gordas (large deerskin), 4 conchillitos, a pair of old boots, one used black manta (shawl or blanket), one small outfit, 3 belts, 2 varas of sallal (sackcloth), 1 conguita (small woven piece).

Subtotal 1,297.3

Jurisdiction of Taos

Domingo Marquez, Indian, one young bull.

Diego Sanches, one bull.

Domingo Catuge, Indian, one bull.

Domingo Gavila, Indian, one bull.

The rest of the Pueblo Indians, 33 antas (deerskin), 3 cueras (hides), 38 pieces of used clothing, 2 conchillos.

Vecinos or Residents

Don Jose Antonio Ortis, one bull.

Cristoval Vegil, one bull.

Jose Mirabal, one ox.

Juan Ygnacio Sanches, one bull.

Antonio Lovato, 6 pesos in reales, 6.

The rest of the residents gave: 27 antas, 3 hides, one of a bear, 14 trapillos, 13 conchillos, a dozen wool socks.

Vecinos or Residents

Don Manuel Garcia en reales, 6.

Miguel Quintana, 2.

Vicente Quintana, 2.

Don Jose Martin, one ox.

Don Miguel Romero, one ox.

Don Salvador Garcia, one ox.

Pedro Garcia, one bull.

Continued

1794 DONATIVO FOR NEW MEXICO

Manuel Martin, one ox.

Gaspar Gallegos, one young bull.

Salbador, one bull.

Don Estevan Garcia, one bull.

Alexandro Ortega, one bull.

Antonio Baldes, one bull.

Pedro Martin, one bull.

Many other residents: 6 calves of one year old; 6 sheep, a pair of wool socks, one hide, one conchillo, and three antas (deerskin).

Jurisdiction of Queres

The Indians of this jurisdiction have given, one ox, two sarapes, 2 pairs of ataderas (garters), 37 trapillos, 6 pairs of boots, one manta, 7 antas, 2 pair of calcetas (hose), 54 belts, 27 picanas (socks), 7 pesos en reales, 7.

Subtotal 1,308.3

Vecinos or Residents

Salbador Sandoval, 4.

Tomas Sandoval, 2.

The rest of the residents, 38 sarapes, 3 trapillos, 8 varas of sabanilla, 12 pairs of wool socks.

Jurisdiction of Laguna

The Indians of this jurisdiction have contributed: 69 gamusas (heavy buckskin) and trapillos (used clothing), 11 mantas, 3 tilmas (cloak), 7 pairs of pants, 6 sacks, 1 colete (doublet), 12 belts, 36 pairs of boots, 60 hides of minor leather.

Jurisdiction of Alameda

The Indians have contributed: 5 trapillos, 5 without sleeves, 3 pairs of old boots, 13 belts.

The residents: 68 sarapes and congas, 17 pairs of socks, 6 pairs of escarpines (socks), 4 varas of sabanilla, 11 handfuls of punche (tobacco).

2 pesos and 12 reales, 2.12.

Jurisdiction of Albuquerque

The Indians of Yselta gave: 1 trapillo, 1 pair of ataderas, 78, cortales of corn, 2 sarapes, 2 pañ de borras (fleece), 1 sedazo (leather),

Vecinos or Residents

Pablo Cedillo, resident of Albuquerque, en reales, 1.

Alfonzo Jaramillo, en reales, 1.

Juan Xptoval Ortega, en reales, 1.

Don Vicente Armijo, resident of Atrisco, en reales, 12.

Don Tomas Garcia, en reales, 2.

Francisco Candelaria, en reales, 2.

Jose Antonio Chaves, same, 0.4.

Manuel Gutierrez, same, 1.

Nicolas Apodaca, same, 1.

Don Mariano de la Peña, of Pajarito, 6.

Don Lorenzo Gutierrez, same, 19.

Ygnacio Sanches, of Tome, 2.

Don Jose Pino of Belem, 5.

Don Diego Antonio Sanches, same 10.

Subtotal 1,430.12.³

1. *Ralph Emerson Twitchell. Spanish Archives of New Mexico, Series II, #1241.*
2. *Retired with pay but no command.*
3. *Ralph Emerson Twitchell. Spanish Archives of New Mexico, Series II, Reel 21, frame 531. Ancestry.com, New Mexico, Civil Documents, Serial 10142, images 49-52.*

CITATIONS IN OUR RESEARCH

Submitted by Henrietta M. Christmas

Elizabeth Shown Mills published *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace* in 2007; newer books include several updates she made. The Certified Genealogists, the Association of Professional Genealogists and the National Genealogical Society all have guidelines on how to cite sources. These resources are excellent for learning about citations.

In our most recent journal, March 2025, Jose Antonio Esquibel's citations are a great example of how to write them. Some people are now using ChatGPT for help and others rely on books for examples and or have their own method.

Here is one example of very common citation we use for New Mexico Research. You can cut and paste, then just add to the page number. This citation has a long history.

Fray Angelico Chavez, *New Mexico Roots, Ltd.: A Demographic Perspective from Genealogical, Historical and Geographic Data Found in the Diligencias Matrimoniales* (Santa Fe, New Mexico 1982). Pg.

Chavez typed these up in volumes and the originals are at the Fray Angelico Chavez Library, found in Santa Fe and part of the History Museum of New Mexico. Another set is at the Main Library in Albuquerque, 2nd Floor Genealogy Department. The Denver Public Library, New Mexico State Archives and a few other repositories have them in paper-bound form, and an online source of these is available you can link to them via the www.nmgs.org e-research page.

The abstract by Chavez is one of our primary research tools especially for colonial New Mexico. He did not transcribe them word for word, and if he had, he would have needed special permission from the church; he did get permission to do the abstraction. In fact, the Catholic Church never gave the LDS or FamilySearch.org permission to film these as they have strict standards on usage of their records. The AASF did their own filming. So, when we use them, we should adhere to the same rules. If in doubt, get permission from the Patrimony Office in Santa Fe on how you can use the original record.

If you used the original version of these, the repository is the Archives of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe, aka AASF, and they will not take out the original record to show you. You must use rolls of film if you want to see the original or the closest thing to that, which we call film. Now what does this have to do with the film? You can add that to your citation. If you viewed the film at the Denver Public Library, state that. People can learn from your citations, never knowing the film would be there. Or did you go to Albuquerque Public Library? They have the film as does UNM Zimmerman Library at the Center for Southwest Research. If you use the online version, state the link. Your citations can be a learning tool for new genealogists or those not familiar with New Mexico Research.

Continued

CITATIONS continued

Another is church records filmed by FamilySearch.org. They do not own the film. If you look at the first few images of any film, the Archdiocese of Santa Fe owns them, then they note the location. We prefer State, County, and Town for genealogical purposes in books, and we do the same for films. If you only use the church name, which church is it and where is it found? The FamilySearch.org site also claims the records are held at that church, which is incorrect. Most records, if filmed, are in Santa Fe up to 1900. If you go there in person to look at a record from 1820, San Juan or Santa Cruz will not have those books.

Example: Author: Catholic Church. San Juan de los Caballeros (San Juan, New Mexico), Catholic Church. Archdiocese of Santa Fe (New Mexico), St. John the Baptist (San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico). If it's a baptism, marriage, death, put that in next. Where did you find it? That might go next whether it is AASF or FHL. Then the reel or film number.

Using NMGS books. This example shows another publication of ours and a possible use for that record. I also included the ISBN so people can buy it on Amazon. The second one has the record as the book does, which I like for immediate reference to see if it tells parents. You do not have to do this second part; the first citation is fine.

Compiled by Margaret Leonard Windham and Evelyn Lujan Baca, *New Mexico Marriages Church of Santo Thomas de Abiquiu 1756-1826* (New Mexico Genealogical Society, 1997; ISBN 978-1942626459), Pg. 42.

Compiled by Margaret Leonard Windham and Evelyn Lujan Baca, *New Mexico Marriages Church of Santo Thomas de Abiquiu 1756-1826* (New Mexico Genealogical Society, 1997; ISBN 978-1942626459), Pg. 42. Francisco Xaviel Duran, wid/ Ana Maria Rodrigues, with Gertrudes Atencio, wid/ Manuel Rodrigues, wit/ Santiago Gallego, Francisco Antonio Gallego, Jose Antonio Maes, Juan Griego, wit/ Juan Prado and his wife.

Using materials from the New Mexico State Records Center & Archives, Bancroft Library, Newberry, Bexar Archives in Texas, you need written permission from the institution. Get that permission. I can't tell you how many times institutions have turned me down. The AGN in Mexico City wants permission, Parral has restrictions and so does Durango.

Let's be kind, respectful, and acknowledge others' contributions. We know those people who take photos and then send copies to everyone without your permission, boy those sting and you never want to share again. The same applies to church records, archival materials, and so on. If someone translates or abstracts a record for you, give them credit, give the image credit where you found it, leave breadcrumbs so others can find your research. The better the citation or sources, the better your work looks to others. I've found some wonderful records from other peoples citations and so can you.

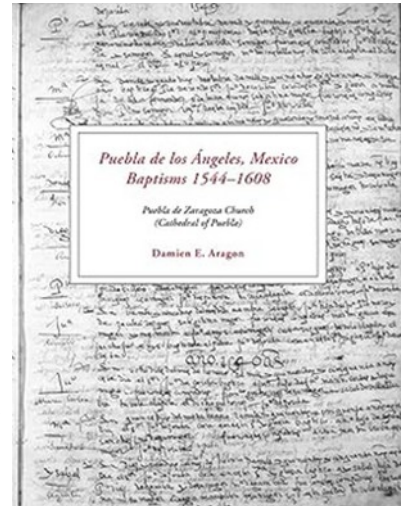
Puebla de los Angeles, Mexico baptisms and what can be gathered from them

Submitted by Damien Aragon

The first entry in the baptismal records for the Cathedral in Puebla de Los Angeles, Mexico is dated May 15, 1544. This entry is for Juan son of Blas Gonzalez and Catalina Jorge; godparents Alvaro Mateo and his wife Beatriz Gomez along with Juan Gago and his wife Ines de Jara.

Blas and Catalina did have another child, Beatriz, that was baptized November 22, 1545, with godparents being Gregorio Martin and his wife Juana Hernandez, along with Alvaro de Sandoval and his wife Catalina Martin.

The earliest list of residents for Puebla de los Angeles is dated 1534 and none of these men are found in that document. Another work written in 1781 by Pedro Lopez de Villasenor, titled *Cartilla Vieja de la Nobilissima ciudad de Puebla* (Old charter(s) of the most noble city of Puebla), which provide a list of men who were granted lots for Puebla starting in 1535. From this second work and the baptismal records, we can determine approximately when these men arrived in Puebla:



Blas Gonzalez – before May 15, 1544 [in *Catalogo de Pasajeros a Indias* vol. 2, p. 18, “Blas Gonzalez, hijo Benito Gonzalez y de Maria Lorenzo, vecinos de Valverde, al Peru – 20 Mar 1635” This might be him, but at this time cannot be proven. Sometimes destinations changed for those coming from Europe.]

Alvaro Mateo – before May 15, 1544 [There are two baptisms located in Asunción Sagrario Metropolitano, Mexico City, Mexico, for 1537 and 1538, for Alvaro Mateo and Beatriz Gomez. I could not find him in *Catalogo de Pasajeros a Indias*, volume 1 or 2.]

Juan Gago – before May 15, 1544.

Gregorio Martin – before May 15, 1544.

Alvaro de Sandoval - 1535 [his first wife may have been a Catalina Martin (a possible daughter or sister of Cristobal Martin de Leyba, husband of Leonor Casino. Alvaro’s known wife was Ana Rangel.)]

We can estimate that Blas Gonzalez and Catalina Jorge were married about 1542, giving Blas a birth year of 1520 and Catalina a birth year of 1524. With birth years this early it is very likely that they arrived in Mexico from Spain or Portugal. Blas and Catalina were not mentioned as godparents in Puebla so it might be assumed that they moved on from that city after the baptismal of their second child.

Find on Amazon: Puebla de los Angeles, Mexico Baptisms 1544-1608: Puebla de Zaragoza Church (Cathedral of Puebla).

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NOTICE NOTICE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

New Mexico Genealogical Society Copyright Policy

It has come to our attention that unauthorized copying, scanning, and photographing of New Mexico Genealogical Society (NMGS) publications is occurring. We want to remind our members and the public that NMGS holds the copyright to its publications, including transcriptions, translations, and other research materials.

Our goal is to keep the purchase price of our publications as affordable as possible to ensure broad access to New Mexico's genealogical history. However, the ongoing unauthorized reproduction of our work undermines these efforts. Every unauthorized copy represents a loss of income that would otherwise support future research, publication efforts, and the preservation of New Mexico's historical records.

These publications are the result of countless hours of volunteer labor, transcribing and translating old church and historical records—a tedious and time-consuming process undertaken to benefit researchers and the wider community. We ask for your support in respecting copyright protections and ensuring that NMGS can continue its mission.

If you wish to use NMGS materials for educational or research purposes, please contact us to request proper permissions. Your cooperation helps us preserve and share New Mexico's rich genealogical heritage for generations to come.

For inquiries regarding permissions or to support our work, please visit our website or contact us directly.

New Mexico Genealogical Society

Due to the **US Postal Service** (USPS) periodical mailing changes, the arrival of your journal will be impacted. Utilizing this service has allowed NMGS to keep your membership at \$30 and not raise it, but please realize your June journal will be delayed because this new USPS change goes into effect July 2, 2025.

ATTENTION -- 23andMe DNA is going bankrupt! Anybody who has done their DNA testing through this company should consider deleting your DNA data (genetic and family information) through the below link:

<https://oag.ca.gov/news/press-releases/attorney-general-bonta-urgently-issues-consumer-alert-23andme-customers>

NMGS BOOK DONATION

This Other World: Commercial Ties Between New Mexico and Parral, 1632 to 1682 by Gerald J. Mandell.

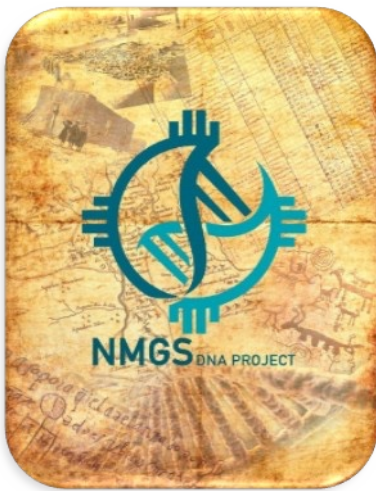
The Albuquerque Library is extremely appreciative for making it available to genealogists and researchers interested in 17th century New Mexico. Fascinating look at the interactions between people separated by such long distances.

Guidance for Authors

Who Are Considering Publishing Articles Using FamilyTreeDNA Results, NMGS Research and NMGS Lineage Validations

Submitted by Miquel Torrez

NMGS DNA Group Project Administrators



There has been an increase in articles being published in print and online by independent authors who are not registered with FamilyTreeDNA as official Group Project Administrators.

This brief article is meant to inform independent authors who are contemplating writing an article for any publication, that specific protocols and legal policies regarding privacy rules when publishing DNA results exist.

These rules are set forth by FamilyTreeDNA, and an independent author who is not registered as a FamilyTreeDNA Group Project Administrator is still required to follow the same requirements as Group Project Administrators.

Privacy - Pseudonymization

1. Authors who wish to publish an article using DNA results from FamilyTreeDNA may use the surname and clade of an individual, but **not** the first name or first initial or kit number of that person.
2. Authors should credit FTDNA with any information from their site.
3. Authors should credit NMGS DNA Project if they use any of our DNA results, research or lineage validations, they may have obtained from another person who had their lineage validated by NMGS.

Big Y-700 and mtDNA Discover More Tools

Authors may use information from the Discover More tool and display the Scientific Details graph in an article, only if they credit FamilyTreeDNA as the source. The Discover Haplogroup Reports are accessible without being signed in to a kit, so that information is public.

Continued

Guidance for Authors (continued)

Big Y-700 Block Trees

1. Authors can display their branch of the Block Tree in a publication, so long as they pseudonymize the tester's names on the Block Tree according to the following requirements:
 - a. The first name, clade and kit number must ***never*** be published together.
 - b. The surname and clade must ***never*** be published together with the kit number.
 - c. The surname and clade may be published ***only*** if you have permission from the owner of the kit.
 - d. Make sure to cover the ***full name*** of anyone in your Block Tree who *did not agree* to share publicly.

Other Helpful Standards

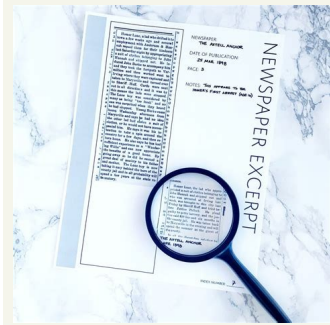
1. Use a rule of thumb of 100 years when publishing names of people in a tree. Some states may have stronger disclosure rules than the 100-year rule. You should check with your state.
2. Do not publish information about yourself. Do not publish information about your ancestors if the date is after 1925. These guidelines give everyone a chance to avoid identity theft.
3. If you are creating a video or hosting a zoom presentation, maintain some rules and let the others you are working with know the limitations of disclosure of names and DNA results.
4. If you have some simple rules in place, your findings and articles will not assume risk to disclose erroneous or confidential information.
5. So much has changed in 25 years in how to work with results, especially with the advent of the Big Y-700. Stay informed as Terms & Conditions often change with FTDNA and other companies. For the latest FTDNA Terms, visit their website: **FamilyTreeDNA Blog**
6. Please contact FTDNA for clarification if you have any questions. They can advise you on permissible disclosures and how to avoid violating privacy terms.

Useful Links

FamilyTreeDNA - Legal

How Does FamilyTreeDNA Ensure the Security of My DNA Samples? [FAQ] - FamilyTreeDNA Blog





*Please email us
to update your
address at:*

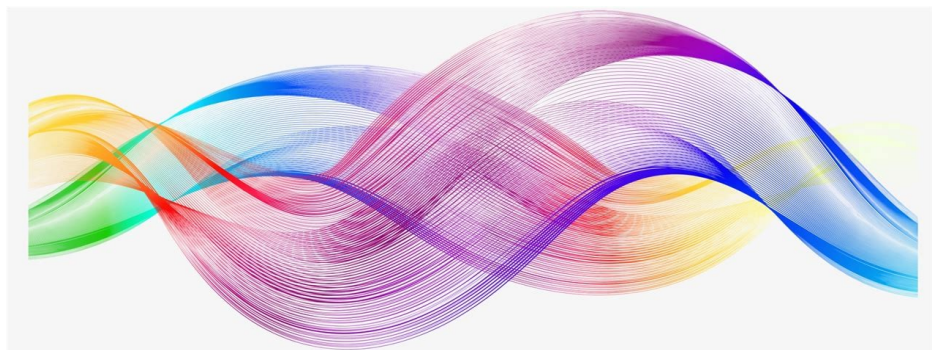
infonmgs@gmail.com



Thanks to all who renewed or joined NMGS membership in 2025.

Sharon Almdale
Vanessa Anderson
Don Apodaca
Taylor Chanes
Chris Chavez
Dr. Ted Eastland
Thomas Eccles
Amber Espinoza
Melissa Espinoza-Smart
Elizabeth E. Evers

Mario Franco
Andrew García
Rebekka Gilbert
Ida Liebert
Heather Marez
Gina Montoya
Elizabeth Palace
Miguel Quintana
Rosemary Shank (Gutierrez)
Leslie Villegas

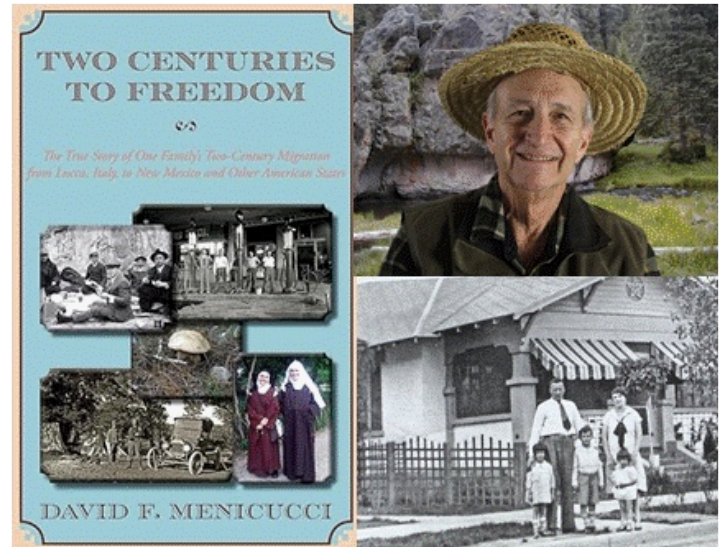


ALBUQUERQUE LIBRARY GENEALOGY PROGRAMS

Italians in Albuquerque

**Saturday, May 17
10:30 am-12 pm**

David Menicucci speaks on his new book published by Sunstone Press *Two Centuries to Freedom: the True Story of One Family's Two-Century Migration from Lucca, Italy, to New Mexico and Other American States*. Anecdotes and in-depth history that tell the lively story of Italian families in Albuquerque between 1900 and 1950 -- their businesses, lifestyle, relationships, and contributions to our community. Genealogy Center, Main Library, 501 Copper Ave NW. <https://abqlibrary.org/genealogy>



Nuevomexicanos: Language Loss & Consequences

Saturday, June 7 10:30 am-12 pm

Many Nuevomexicanos do not speak Spanish today. How and why was the ability to speak Spanish lost, and how does this affect future generations? Judy Alderete Garcia, an Albuquerque writer with deep roots in New Mexico, has edited and published many books to preserve and educate about the Nuevomexicano experience including *Memories of Torreon* and *Stories of the Manzano Mountains*. Judy has an MA in Hispanic Southwest Studies from the University of New Mexico and degrees in Spanish, Women's Studies and Chicano Studies. Genealogy Center, Main Library, 501 Copper Ave NW. <https://abqlibrary.org/genealogy>



New Mexico Genealogical Society – Book Store

Books **SOLD ONLY** on **Amazon.com**. See order form for downloads on the website (1.21.24)

Bernalillo County	A01a	\$30	New Mexico Baptisms: Church of San Felipe de Neri in Albuquerque: 1850-1857
	A05	\$40	New Mexico Marriages and Baptisms: San Augustin de la Isleta Church: Marriages 1726-1846, Baptisms 1730-1776, 1829-1842
	A32	\$55	New Mexico Baptisms: San Felipe de Neri Church in Albuquerque: 1706-1802, 1822-1828
	A33	\$55	New Mexico Baptisms: San Felipe de Neri Church in Albuquerque, NM, 1829-1850
	C11	\$42	New Mexico Marriages: San Felipe de Neri Church: 1726-1855
	D07	\$25	Santa Barbara Cemetery: Albuquerque, New Mexico, Burials 1869-1924, Transcriptions 1877-2013. See book below which is revised
	D09	\$50	Santa Barbara Cemetery: Albuquerque, New Mexico, Burials 1869-1924, Transcriptions 1877-2013 & Death Certificates 1900-1940 REVISED
	E13	\$65	Aquí Se Comienza: Genealogical History of the Founding Families of Albuquerque, New Mexico ISBN: 978-1942626763
Colfax County	C16	\$25	Springer, New Mexico Marriages, 1882-1895. ISBN is: 978-1-942626-86-2
Guadalupe County	A27	\$42	New Mexico Baptisms: Anton Chico: 1857 – 1872
Harding County	C14	\$30	New Mexico Marriages: San Jose Catholic Church: Mosquero, New Mexico: 1894-1915
Mora County	A03	\$32	New Mexico Baptisms: Santa Gertrudis Church of Mora: 1855-1860
Rio Arriba County	A14	\$30	New Mexico Baptisms Church of Santo Tomas de Abiquiu: Vol. I 1754-1811
	A15	\$32	New Mexico Baptisms Church of Santo Tomas de Abiquiu: Vol. II 1817-1853
	A25	\$25	New Mexico Baptisms: Church of Santo Tomas de Abiquiu: Vol. III 1861-1869
	A34	\$42	New Mexico Baptisms: Church of Santa Tomas de Abiquiu: Vol. IV 1812-1821, 1829-1832
	A26	\$42	New Mexico Baptisms: Santa Clara Pueblo: 1728-1805
	A28	\$50	New Mexico Baptisms: Church in San Juan de los Caballeros: 1726-1798
	A29	\$25	New Mexico Baptisms: Church in Santa Clara Pueblo: 1841-1854
	A38	\$30	New Mexico Baptisms: Church in Santa Clara Pueblo: 1820-1841
	C06	\$30	New Mexico Marriages: Church of Santo Thomas de Abiquiu: 1756-1826
	A39	\$50	New Mexico Baptisms: Church in San Juan de los Caballeros: 1799-1829
	C15	\$25	New Mexico Marriages: Church of Santo Tomas de Abiquiu: 1829-1837, 1845-1853
	C08	\$30	New Mexico Marriages: Church in San Juan Pueblo: 1726-1776, 1831-1855 and Church in Santa Clara Pueblo: 1726-1832
	D08	\$42	New Mexico Burials: Church of Santo Tomas de Abiquiu: 1777-1827, 1829-1861
Sandoval County	A13	\$50	New Mexico Baptisms: San Buenaventura de Cochiti Church: 1736-1873
	C01	\$25	New Mexico Marriages: Church of San Antonio de Sandia: 1771-1864
	A31	\$30	New Mexico Baptisms: Church in Jemez, NM: 1701-1829
	A35	\$45	New Mexico Baptisms: San Felipe Mission, NM: 1741-1863
	A36	\$35	New Mexico Baptisms: Sandia, NM, 1846-1857, Bernalillo 1857-1860
	A37	\$42	New Mexico Baptisms: Bernalillo, NM 1700-1712, Santo Domingo 1771-1845, Santa Ana 1771-1844

San Miguel County	A07	\$45	New Mexico Baptisms: San Miguel del Bado Church, Vol. I: 1829-1844
	A08	\$50	New Mexico Baptisms: San Miguel del Bado Church, Vol. II: 1844-1853
	C05	\$42	New Mexico Marriages: San Miguel del Bado Church: 1829-1878
	D06	\$30	San Miguel del Bado, NM Burials 1798 - 1850: Also includes Pecos from 1796 - 1829 and Ribera from 1847 - 1850
	E01	\$35	San Miguel del Bado del Rio de Pecos -- The 1803 Land Grantees
	E20	\$32	San Jose del Bado: 1803 Land Grantees
Santa Fe County	A02	\$45	New Mexico Baptisms: Santa Cruz de la Cañada Church: Vol. I, 1710 to 1794
	A04	\$45	New Mexico Baptisms: Santa Cruz de la Cañada Church, Vol. II: 1795 to 1827
	A06	\$50	New Mexico Baptisms: Santa Cruz de la Cañada Church, Vol. III: 1827 - 1856
	A16	\$52	New Mexico Baptisms of Santa Fe: Vol. I: 1747-1791
	A17	\$50	New Mexico Baptisms Santa Fe, Vol. II: 1796 - 1822
	A18	\$52	New Mexico Baptisms of Santa Fe, Vol. III: 1823 - 1839
	A19	\$50	New Mexico Baptisms of Santa Fe, Vol. IV: 1839 - 1851
	A24	\$30	New Mexico Baptisms: Nambe 1707-1837 and Pojoaque 1779-1839
	B05	\$25	Santa Fe Parish Census of 1821
	C07	\$50	New Mexico Marriages: Santa Fe, St. Francis Parish and Military Chapel: 1728-1857
	C12	\$30	Santa Cruz de la Cañada, 100 Years of Marriages: 1726-1826
	C13	\$25	Santa Cruz Marriages 1826 - 1849 and Roots Ltd, Addendum; ISBN: 978-1942626008
	E09	\$55	The Santa Fe Presidio Soldiers: Their Donation to the American Revolution
	A30	\$30	New Mexico Baptisms: Church in San Ildefonso: 1700-1796; ISBN 978-1942626367
	D05	\$55	New Mexico Burials: Santa Fe: St. Francis Parish and Military Chapel of Our Lady of Light: 1726-1834
Socorro County	A09	\$55	San Miguel de Socorro Church: Baptisms, 1821-1853
	B06	\$30	New Mexico Censuses Socorro and Communities of the Rio Abajo: 1833 & 1845
Taos County	A20	\$50	New Mexico Baptisms: Catholic Parishes and Missions in Taos: Vol. I, 19 June 1701 - 8 October 1826
	A21	\$54	New Mexico Baptisms: Catholic Parishes and Missions in Taos, Vol. II: 7 January 1827 - 13 July 1837
	A22	\$45	New Mexico Baptisms: Catholic Parishes and Missions in Taos, Vol. III: 10 November 1837 - 8 September 1844
	A23	\$40	New Mexico Baptisms: Catholic Parishes and Missions in Taos: Vol. IV: 8 September 1844 - 18 May 1850
	E17	\$18	New Mexico Confirmations, Taos, 1830
Union County	C03	\$25	New Mexico Marriages: Union County: 1893-1940

Valencia County	A10	\$55	New Mexico Baptisms: Church of Our Lady of Belen: 1810-1851
	A11	\$65	New Mexico Baptisms: Nuestra Señora de la Inmaculada Concepción de Tome: Vol. I: 1793-1853
	A12	\$62	New Mexico Baptisms: Nuestra Señora de la Inmaculada Concepción de Tome: Vol. II: 1847-1881
	C02	\$30	NM Marriages: Churches of Immaculate Conception of Tome: 1793-1856 and Our Lady of Belen: 1826-1850
Censuses (not County specific), Mining, Native American	B03	\$42	Spanish and Mexican Censuses of New Mexico 1750-1830
	B07	\$30	1890 New Mexico Tax Assessments: A Territorial Census Substitute
	B08	\$32	1925 School Census of New Mexico Indian Children
	B09	\$40	New Mexico Spanish & Mexican Colonial Censuses: 1790, 1823, 1845: Revised Edition
	B09	\$40	Kindle: New Mexico Spanish & Mexican Colonial Censuses: 1790, 1823, 1845: Revised Edition
	E06	\$30	New Mexico Mining Fatalities and Accidents, 1894-1925
	E14	\$35	Native American Genealogical Resources for New Mexico
Surname Books	E02	\$50	The Lucero de Godoy Family of New Mexico
Naturalization Records	E08	\$30	Naturalization Records by New Mexico Courts, Vol. I: Loose Documents
	E12	\$45	Naturalization Records by New Mexico Courts: Vol. II: Docket Books 1867-1929
	E16	\$50	Naturalization Records by New Mexico Courts: Docket Books, Bernalillo County: Vol. III, 1881-1927
Miscellaneous	E05	\$30	Genealogical Resources in New Mexico
	E15	\$20	Santa Fe Plaza Historic Deeds Study (Land Deeds)—Online download
	E19	\$30	World War I Era Alien Enemy Registrations for New Mexico, 1918
Journals	E07	\$45	The New Mexico Genealogist—1962-2001 The First Forty Years—Online download
	E18	\$35	The New Mexico Genealogist—2002-2015 Online download
	E20	\$26	New Mexico Genealogist 2014 Volume 53 (208 pages; ISBN 978-1942626152)
	E21	\$26	New Mexico Genealogist 2015 Volume 54 (218 pages; ISBN 978-1942626725)
	E22	\$26	New Mexico Genealogist 2016 Volume 55 (208 pages; ISBN 978-1942626732)
	E23	\$26	New Mexico Genealogist 2017 Volume 56 (202 pages: ISBN 978-1942626770)
	E24	\$26	New Mexico Genealogist 2018 Volume 57 (213 pages: ISBN 978-1942626787)
	E25	\$26	New Mexico Genealogist 2019 Volume 58 (224 pages: ISBN 978-1942626800)
	E26	\$26	New Mexico Genealogist 2020 Volume 59 (242 pages: ISBN 978-1942626817)
	E27	\$26	New Mexico Genealogist 2021 Volume 60 (197 pages: ISBN 978-1942626824)



DNA TESTING

Unscrambling Haplogroups: A Beginners Guide to DNA...



Donna Rutherford

Wed, May 7, 2025: 1:00 PM CDT

[Register for free](#)

DNA TESTING

See How it Works: Shared DNA Matches Find Ancestors



Diahan Southard

Wed, May 14, 2025: 1:00 PM CDT

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PLACES AND ETHNICITIES

Traditions of Death and Burial in Mexico



Joy Oria

Fri, May 16, 2025: 1:00 PM CDT

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MYHERITAGE

A Gateway to 5.7 Million Records: Using MyHeritage's "HISTORIES,..."



Sharon Monson

Tue, Jun 10, 2025: 1:00 PM CDT

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<https://legacyfamilytree.com>

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New Mexico Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 27559
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87125-7559

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