

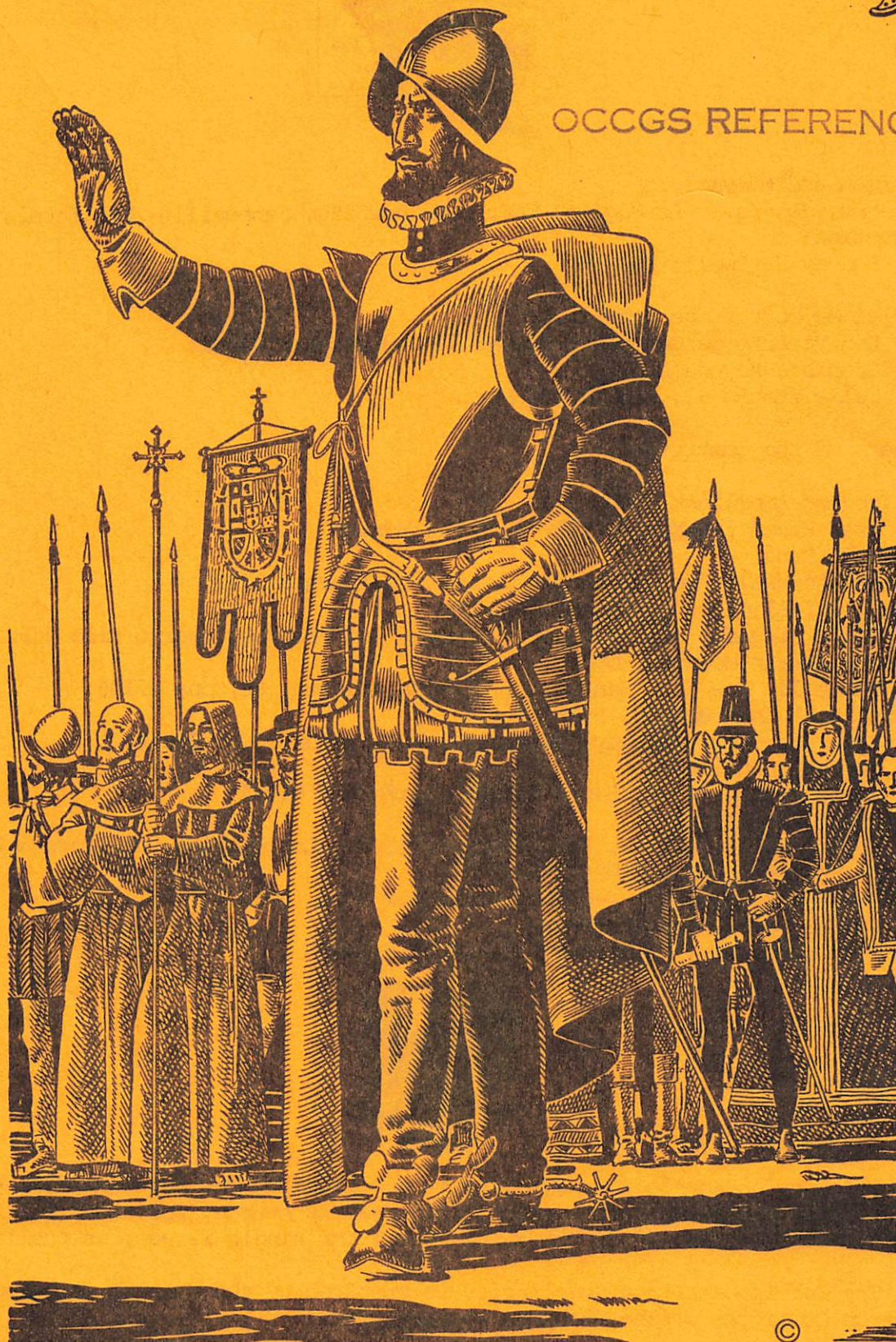
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Oñate Entrada BY José Cisneros

Numbers 31-34

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Cover: The Oñate Entrada by José Cisneros is taken from the frontispiece of *Origins of New Mexico Families in the Spanish Colonial Period* by Fray Angélico Chávez.

The illustration was also reprinted in *The Colonial Genealogist*, Volume III, Number 1 (new series), page 46, July, 1970. The illustration commemorates the foundation of the Villa de Santa Fé, probably in 1610.

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Comment:

The position of indexer of all back issues of the journal is still available. Any interested reader wishing to prepare such an index for publication may contact the Production Editor, in care of The Augustan Society, Inc.

The Committee would be grateful for early submissions of material for the 1980 Annual Issue (including queries and surname interest listings). We also invite questions concerning research, and these often form the basis for future articles for the journal.

California Private Land Claim Records

Rudecinda Ann Lo Buglio, FAS

The extant material in the 621 dockets of the General Land Office in Washington, D.C., which pertain to the private land claims within the State of California has been made available to researchers on microfilm by the Government. The film, part of Record Group 49, is Microcopy T-910, "California Private Land Claims Dockets."

The microfilm is available for use at the Federal Archives and Records Centers at Laguna Niguel¹ in Southern California and at San Bruno² in Northern California. It may also be borrowed through the Inter-Library Loan System and used at local libraries.

There is no printed index for the film as yet, so it is suggested that anyone interested in the microfilm first request Roll 118 to determine which of the dockets they wish to read before ordering. This index is a guide to the Government Land Office number by which the cases are filed. None of the other numbers generally associated with California land grants (i.e., Northern or Southern District numbers, Board or *Expediente* numbers, etc.) apply to this film, unless by accident.³

The amount of material contained within the dockets varies. The more complex land claims contain thousands of pages of material. Many documents have been lost or burned and so a few dockets contain nothing more than a card indicating the case number and a statement that the contents are missing. The type of documents included in the dockets varies from case to case too. While most contain at least a survey of the claim, others contain transcripts of various legal proceedings, pleas, motions, legal citations, newspaper clippings, testimony and depositions regarding boundaries, landmarks, the grants and grantees. Many contain plat maps, *diseños*,⁴ copies of the patents, lists of people protesting the confirmation of the claim, personal and official letters, etc.

The material on this microfilm is of great value to genealogists, historians, law students and cartographers and should be consulted by anyone researching the history of a California land grant family.

Because only four rolls of film may be borrowed at a time through the inter-library loan system for a maximum of three weeks, I have only been able to read about forty of them in the last year but it has been well worth the effort. I would like to share with our readers some of the interesting material which I've read thus far.

Generally the lists of people protesting a survey, when found in the dockets, contain the names of settlers from the East. It is unusual to find a list, mainly of native-born residents, but such a list is contained in a protest made on 8 Aug-

ust 1865 against the confirmation of title and the survey of the Rancho Boca de la Playa, the southern-most rancho in Orange County which was granted to Emigdio Vejar.⁵ Addressed to Hon. Sherman Day, United States Surveyor General for California it was signed by: Manuel García, José Aguilar, José Antonio García, Antonio María Olivares, Carmen Ábila, Justín Portilla, Gregorio Ríos, Silverio Ríos, Anacleto Parra, José María Silvas, Santiago Ríos, Blas Aguilar, Henry Charles, Brisedo Morillo, Venancio Ríos, Michael Kraszewski, Rosa Ríos de Cañedo, William McLaughlin, María Ríos de Yorba, José Albiso, Francisco Cañedo, F. Riveun, Pedro Berdugo, Carmen Parra, Mary E. Ray, T. R. Curl, Juan Bautista, Carmen (a neofite, native of San Juan Capistrano), Manuel Manríques and Andrés Pico.⁶

Another petition in the same docket, addressed to J. R. Hardenberg, Esq., Surveyor General of the United States, was signed on 22 October 1872 by the following residents of San Juan Capistrano:⁷ Manuel Ábila, Joaquín Ábila, Dolores García, Cosme Arcia,⁸ Diego Mendoza, Francisco Olivares, Rafael Ríos, José Ignacio Olibarez, Macedonio Ríos, Ynocencio Aguilar, Juan Ábila, Laureano Arce, José Juan Olibares, José A. Valenzuela, Juan P. Serrano, Adolfo Verdugo, Pascual Miranda, Gregorio Ríos, Andrés Verdugo, Atanacio Fabelo, Patricio Flores, Ramón Valenzuela, Miguel Morillo, Concepción Gricgochea, Jesús Alcarás and Jesús Méndes.

Depositions provide a great deal of information about the person making it and about the people they are testifying for as is illustrated by Vicente Duarte's statement on 24 July 1874 found in evidence submitted on behalf of the heirs of María Antonia Machado in their claim for the Rancho Las Virgenes.⁹ He stated that he was forty-four years of age, a resident of Los Angeles County and that he first became well acquainted with the Rancho Las Virgenes in 1848 or '49. He testified "at that time the Rancho was occupied by Maria Antonia Machado and her sons, Pablo, Jose, Saturnino, Manuel and Rafael Reyes. They occupied the same with their cattle and horses and cultivated some portions particularly the locality known as the Calabasas...."

Vicente Elizalde made a deposition in the same case on 25 July 1874 and stated that he knew that the Rancho Las Virgenes was occupied and used by the late María Antonia Machado de Reyes and her sons Pablo, José, Rafael, Angel and Saturnino. In testimony given in a deposition by the same Vicente Elizalde on 3 July 1874, he said that in the year 1838 he was the courier of the Government from Los Angeles to Santa Bárbara and that he knew and that it was always considered and recognized that the Cañada de las Calabasas was within the limits of the said Rancho. He identified one of the landmarks in question, the Cruz de Tapia, as being a large white oak tree with a cross marked on the north or upper side of it, that it was situated at the foot of a small hill where two *arroyos* join and that at the head of the southernmost was a spring. He testified that "it derived its name from being the camping place of one Tapia who used to have the management of the Government pack trains from San Gabriel Mission and San Buenaventura...and that it has always been considered as the initial point of the judicial possession of the said Rancho."

Miguel Leonis submitted an affidavit dated 25 October 1881 protesting the survey of the Rancho Las Virgenes. He swore that he was the largest single owner of the said Rancho and that he had acquired the interests of Gregoria Reyes, Rafael Reyes, Juana Reyes and three-fourths of the interests of María R. Reyes, which represented 3,324 acres. Referring to the survey of William Minto, Deputy

United States Surveyor, he said that the survey included all the lands granted to María Antonia Machado and her assignor, José María Domínguez but that the improvements made by María Antonia Machado and José María Domínguez *were not* within the judicial survey of the grant, that they were situated on the Rancho El Conejo adjoining the Rancho Las Virgenes and that María Antonia Machado had acquired an interest in the El Conejo by purchase. Several members of the family were present when the contested survey was made and Leonis stated they were all sons and grandchildren of María Antonia Machado, widow of Jacinto Reyes, and identified them as: Pablo Reyes, Ángel Reyes, José Reyes, Dolores Vejar, representative of Gracia Reyes and Ysidro Reyes, and Dionicio Botiller, representative of Juana María Reyes. Leonis said that they had "declared that the point located by the said Minto on his plat as the 'Cruz de Tapia,' was the veritable Cruz de Tapia at which point formerly was a large white oak, since destroyed by fire, but easily recognizable by the surrounding trees and the stump thereof, that they and each of them had known it from childhood...."

As has been illustrated above, boundary markers were often destroyed and lengthy testimony was necessary in order to establish the exact perimeters of a rancho. The boundaries of the Nietos' family ranchos, the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana and the Rancho San Joaquín were in part delineated by the Santa Ana River as is illustrated by the following testimony found in the document, "In the matter of the application for a resurvey of the Rancho San Joaquín, José Sepúlveda, confirnee," contained in the docket concerning the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana.¹⁰

"State of California)
County of Los Angeles) ss.

"Joaquín Chabolla,

"Being first duly sworn, on oath says: I am 68 years, 1 month and 5 days old; I was born in this county; when I was a boy I was with the fathers at the Mission; I commenced being a vaquero when I was 14 years old, and I have followed the business of vaquero, more or less, ever since; I know all of the rivers of this county and have ever since I was a boy; I know the Santa Ana River from its source to the sea, and have known it all my life; I was vaquero on a ranch to the west of the river in 1824, and stayed there; I stayed there at that time four months; in 1825 I came into Los Angeles, and in 1826 I returned to that place; I then remained there until 1831; I remember the time that the Santa Ana River changed its bed, it was in 1825; it commenced to change at a point about a mile or a mile and a half south of the house of Tomas Yorba; Tomas Yorba lived there at that time; Tomas Yorba built there that house; from the point where the new river cut out the old river, south of the Yorba House, the new river continued more south than the old river, leaving the old river bed to the west; I know the place, or the house, called Las Paredes; it was an adobe house; in 1824 an Indian by the name of Zenon lived at that house, Las Paredes; the house was on the Rancho Santa Ana; the old river ran on the west side of that house; it ran a thousand yards, more or less, west of that house; I never measured it; I know the place called La Pasa; the place called La Pasa; [*sic*] the place called La Pasa was the place where the old river ran in 1825, and when it changed its bed to the east the water of the old river bed collected at La Pasa, forming a kind of well there; it is there now; the old river ran from a point about a mile and a half south of the Tomas Yorba house, in the south-westerly direction,

to the Pasa, continuing on for some distance in about the same direction, when it turned and ran to the west of Las Paredes, as I have already stated, to the northerly point of the Mesa Grande, and then followed the easterly line of the Mesa Grande to the sea; at the time when the water was very deep in the river there was a branch separated from the main river to the north of the northerly point of the Mesa Grande, and ran more to the west, where it divided, one branch following down the westerly side of the Mesa Grande and the other easterly side of the Bolsa Chica; that was when the water was deep; the main channel continued more southerly, following along the easterly line of the Mesa Grande; in 1824 the Nietos claimed the land to the west of the Santa Ana River, as it then ran, and the Mission Fathers made an arrangement with the Nietos, and I herded cattle and stock of the Mission Fathers for them, on the Nietos Ranches, from 1826 to 1831; the Santa Ana River, as it ran before the change in 1825, was the dividing line between the Ranches Santa Ana and the Nietos lands, and I herded the cattle I have already stated from the west side up to the line of the river; my principal business was to keep the cattle on the westerly side of that river bed; Yorba and his vaqueros kept his cattle on the easterly side of the river and on the grounds between the old river bed as it ran before the change in 1825 and the present new river bed; also to the east of the new river as it now runs; this Summer I went out to the ground with Mr. Ellis, Mr. Edington, Antonio Coronel and Carmen Sepulveda and in their presence I pointed out on the ground the line where the old river ran prior to its change in 1825; I then pointed it out as I know its bed to have been at that time and as it was recognized to be in the boundary between the Santa Ana Ranch on the east and the other ranches on the west (Map shown witness) I recognize the line marked here 'Old bed of the Santa Ana River to which juridical possession was given' as the true line where the river ran before its change in 1825; that was the bed of the river at that time; it never ran to the east, as marked by the line 'Present Santa Ana River' until its change in 1825; it never has run east of its present bed, as marked by the blue line on this map; in 1826 the Nietos drove their cattle across the old river bed on to the eastern side, and at that time the Fathers were keeping their cattle on the Santa Ana Ranch with the permission of the Yorbas, and Father Barron, from San Juan, came out there and claimed the land up to the old bed of the Santa Ana River, and told the Nietos that they had no right to take their cattle across on to the eastern side of the Santa Ana River, and ordered them back with their stock on to the western side, and the Nietos took their cattle back, and after that respected the line of the old river bed as claimed by the Fathers; at that time they had the papers there with them, and the Nietos had the land from river to river--that is from the old Santa Ana River, on the east, to the San Gabriel on the west--and the Fathers had the land to the east of the old Santa Ana River; and I know that the cattle were kept on the different sides of the river by their respective owners, observing the old line of the Santa Ana River, as late as 1836, that I remember of; the Nietos always rodeoed on the west of the Santa Ana River, at an old sycamore tree called Padre Barron, and the Yorbas rodeoed at one place near the house of Las Paredes, on the easterly side of the Santa Ana River; if the rodeo was held by the Nietos, the cattle of the Padres were taken after the rodeo to the eastern side of the old river, and if held by the Yorbas the Nietos cattle were always immediately taken over to the westerly side of the old river; that old river bed was recognized as the line between their ranches; by the Mexican law, all unbranded cattle found upon a man's ranch at the holding of a rodeo were branded with the brand of the owner of the ranch upon whose land the cattle were found; when rodeos were held at the Las Paredes cattle found unbranded on the lands east of the old river bed of

the Santa Ana were branded with the brands of the Yorbas and cattle unbranded found to the west of the old river bed of the Santa Ana were branded with the brand of the Nietos; after that the parties owned the cattle as they were branded; and the principal thing to determine what brand unbranded cattle should take was the line between the ranches, and in this instance it was the old Santa Ana River as it ran before its change in 1825.

his
/s/ Joaquin X Chabolla
mark

Subscribed and Sworn
to before me this 15th
day of Nov AD. 1879
A.W. Potts, Clerk
By A. Rimpau, Deputy"

Occasionally documents are found in dockets to which it seems they do not belong as is the case of the transcript of the case of Manuel Díaz vs. The United States which is located in the docket of Otto H. Frank's claim for a portion of the Rancho Napa.¹¹ This particular transcript contains evidence given by Feliciano Soberanes on 4 February 1857 in which he states that he is 67 years of age and a resident of Monterey. Soberanes was a witness for Díaz, testifying that Henry Cambuston came in May of 1846 to his home in Monterey, that Cambuston lived in his house in Monterey for seven years. When asked about travel time between Los Angeles and Monterey, Soberanes replied: "It took about ten days to come from Los Angeles to Monterey."¹² This transcript¹³ illustrates how Manuel Díaz had been granted a provisional title to eleven square leagues, called the El Cajon de San Diego near Mission San Diego in August of 1844 by Governor Manuel Micheltoña and how in 1845 the same rancho was granted by Governor Pío Pico to María Antonia Estudillo de Pedoreña, on account and in payment of certain claims which her husband had against the Departmental Government of California. Díaz agreed to surrender his claim if he could have a grant in another part of the State and Pico agreed to grant him such a tract of vacant land provided he would surrender up or cede to María Pedoreña the titles he had received for El Cajon de San Diego, which he did. On 18 May 1846 Díaz was granted eleven square leagues in the Sacramento Valley. He built a home there in June 1846--a small wooden house (of sticks and poles, chinked with mud and thatched with tules), erected with the assistance of two or three Indians--and before that he brought cows, calves and work horses to the land which were housed in a corral. This house was constructed about three leagues from the town of Colusa on the West bank of the Sacramento River.¹⁴ Although he filed his claim for this grant on 31 August 1852, it was rejected by the Board of United States Land Commissioners on 31 October 1854, further rejected by the District Court on 15 March 1858, rejected by the Circuit Court 1 July 1867 and finally rejected by the Supreme Court of the United States on 3 March 1873 because of the absence of archival evidence to prove his claim.

The Federal Archives and Records Center at San Bruno also holds twenty-eight rolls of microfilm, part of Record Group 21, Microcopy T-1207, known as "Private Land Grant Cases Files in the Circuit Court of the Northern District of California, 1852-1910," which is of equal value to researchers. The index for the ninety-three cases on this film is on Roll 1 and each entry describes the documents contained in each case file, as well as the total number of pages in each.

In Case No. 8, LeFranc vs. Richmond, which involved the Rancho San Juan Bautista, Santa Clara County, granted to José Agustín Narváez, his son Miguel Narváez was called as a witness for the defendant Harry Richmond and testified as follows:¹⁵

"Defendant then called *Miguel Narvaez*, who being duly sworn, said (Mr. Aug. Spivalo being duly sworn as an Interpreter): I reside in Watsonville, Santa Cruz County. In 1847 I lived on the San Juan Bautista Ranch. Augustín Narvaez was my father. I knew Andres Martinez. He was my Brother in law.

"(Deed from Narvaez to Martinez read to witness.)

"I have seen this Deed before. I saw it signed. My father signed it first, and I signed after him. I know the San Juan Bautista Ranch. I lived there in 1847. I know the Capitancillos, and the Blue Hills. I know a little hill all alone in the San Juan Bautista Ranch. I know the location of the Hernandez Ranch at that time. It was two miles from the Sierras Azules. I don't think it is a mile from Richmond's house.

"The Boundary between the Hernandez and San Juan Bautista Ranchos was a Semizal, that ran it into the Roblar, and which ran to the Los Gatos Creek. The Semizal did not quite reach the Creek, but the boundary line did. Martinez was in possession at the place where he lived. That was part of the Ranch. He lived on the Ranch at first, but when my father gave him the Deed, he moved to the lands given him by my father, about one mile from Harry's house. It was West of Harry's from the Creek. He went there after the Deed was given him by my father. I don't know how long he lived there.

"Cross-Examined.

"The deed to Martinez was executed in 1847 not in 1860. My father if he sold these premises had no right to do so. I don't know whether Martinez cultivated the land or not. I went away to Watsonville.

"Ignatio Soto (now dead) drew up the Deed. I know the hand writing of Soto. I know the signatures to be those of the parties who executed them. My father is dead. Soto died in '56. The deed was executed in my father's house. I saw the Deed in my father's house in 1847. I saw it in Martinez hands in his house four or five years ago. I saw it in Martinez house when he lived in his little Ranch (Ranchito) on the other side of the Capitancillos Creek, an adobe house. I think he was living there near the Capitancillos Creek, about 60 steps from the Creek. I can't say whether it was ten years ago or not. I have not seen it since till I saw it here. I can't say that Martinez has lived in that Adobe house during the last ten years. Richmond told me to come here and tell the truth. Richmond came to the mine where I was working for me. He promised to give me the wages I was getting at the mine \$2 per diem."

Miguel Campos was called next and enlightens us further about life on the Rancho San Juan Bautista:¹⁶ "Defendant then called as a Witness *Miguel Campos* who being duly sworn testified as follows: I work at the Henriquetta Mine. I knew Andres Martinez. He died last Christmas. He lived below the Guadalupe Mine, near the Creek. First knew Martinez in 1847, he then lived on the San Juan Bautista

Ranch. He lived near the house of Augustin Narvaez. I knew when he moved to the Spring. He died at San Jose, he moved from his house to San Jose about 6 days before his death, he moved to the Spring. The Spring is towards the Blue Mountains. It is not on the San Juan Bautista Rancho. He moved from the water Spring about two miles further down. Martinez lived on the San Juan Bautista Ranch till he built his house at the Spring. He lived 2 or 3 years there at the Spring. He then moved further down. Martinez was a farmer, he had cattle and horses, he kept them at the springs, where Parker now lives; he had about 200 or 300 head of cattle. During the years, 1853, 1854, 1855 and 1856, he had about 400 head of cattle. He claimed to own the lands, then, at the Springs. All the place around the Springs. He claimed to own all the place where Richmond lives. The lone hill is near the Watering place. The Spring is located near the lone hill. The lone hill is near the Oak grove, less than a mile from Richmond's house and two miles from the Blue Hills.

"Cross-examined.

"I am a miner. My wages are \$3 per day. The cattle of Martinez ran through the oak grove to the Hernandez Ranch. The tract I call the Springs runs from the place where the Almaden Creek meets the small hills; then through the lone hill, then to the Rancho Hernandez, then to the Sierras Azules, then to the Capitancillos Creek. Never had a description of the Deed read to me. I have seen the Deed before. I saw it in 1852 and about 4 years ago. I don't know where he had possession last. His house is there yet. I have seen him living there all the time. I saw him working there in 1849. I saw him there in 1852 when he built an Adobe House. In 1852 he had possession of the place where Richmond lives, and all the land around there. It may be a league. He had possession by paper. He had a small fence and cattle. He had about 300 varas square fenced in with brush. He had no other fence."

The defendant's brother-in-law, Edward Brown, was called¹⁷ and testified that "Martinez died June 8, 1864...." The defendant, Harry Richmond, was called, sworn and testified:¹⁸ "I am an Austrian and defendant in this Suit. My true name is Arnovich. I have gone by the name of Richmond 16 years. I have lived here since 1849. I was a Sailor. I was registered on the vessel in which I arrived as Frank Richmond. I know the Sycamore tree, it was cut down about eight years ago. It had no cross on it. I have seen it very frequently. I have been on the Ranch 8 years. Martinez gave me permission to go on the land.

"Under cross examination: Le Franc never told me not to cut it (tree) down. We were two days cutting it down. Martinez gave me possession some time in 1857 May. A man named Healy had possession before me. I paid him nothing he gave me a Deed. Healy built the house when he left it I went into it. My Mother in law bought the house from Healy. I don't know whether she paid him anything. My mother in law told her daughter to go in there and I went with her. Martinez came to me and said it was his land. I said if it was his, he could have it--he said I could stay there. I saw a ditch never saw it used. Never had a dispute about it had a dispute with Le Franc. Recolent Conway he had possession at same time with Healy. Thee did not claim the land that I know of.

"Defendant then offered Deed from Martinez and Wife to Frank Richmond. I paid him \$500 in San Jose in Gold. I got a Deed from Narvaez in 1857. I paid him \$250."

When the Plaintiff, Charles LeFranc testified regarding the sycamore tree:¹⁹ "He objected to Richmond's cutting the tree. This Richmond did in 1859 when he (LeFranc) was in possession of the adjoining premises. After Richmond cut the tree, there remained a stump 10 or 12 feet high. The tree was 15 feet in diameter. It is a Sycamore tree 3 or 4 trees joined together in one...." In rebuttal testimony,²⁰ LeFranc said, "I knew before I bought the place that Richmond had a Squatter title to the place. When I first saw him he didn't claim any title from Narvaez, afterwards he did. I paid \$9,000 originally for the place. It has cost me altogether \$18,000. I first heard of the Martinez title in 1860...."

The District Court found in Judgement for the Plaintiff and the Defendant appealed to the Circuit Court for a new trial in September 1866 which was granted by Stephen J. Field, Circuit Court judge on 22 September 1866. The 125 pages of documents used to gain the new trial constitute the file in this case.

By the time it became necessary to prove titles to California land grants before the various courts, many of the original grantees were deceased and sometimes even their children had died. As a result, the identity of the various claimants is not always clearly defined. In *United States vs. Castro*,²¹ concerning the Rancho de San Pablo in Contra Costa County, the relationship to the original grantee, Francisco María Castro is clearly stated by five of the moving parties. On 1 October 1860, Joaquín Ysidro Castro, first Administrator of the will of Francisco María Castro, deceased original grantee of the Rancho San Pablo, declared in his protest to the survey of the Rancho, that he was the son of the grantee.²² In the same protest another son said: "I, the undersigned Jesus Maria Castro, heir to the one eighth of this Rancho youngest son of Francisco Maria Castro deceased, Protest against the last Survey of the United States...."²³ There followed statements by Gabriel Vicente Castro, heir to one-eighth of the Rancho, who was also an administrator of his father's estate,²⁴ and by Pablo Antonio María Castro (who said he was usually known as Antonio Castro), another heir to one-eighth of the Rancho, who stated he too was a son of the grantee.²⁵ Finally, Josefa Duarte de Moraga, widow of the deceased Francisco Moraga, stated her husband was the deceased son of Joaquín Moraga and Francisco Castro de Moraga, also deceased.²⁶ She was claiming one-fifth of one-eighth for the benefit of her children, as her mother-in-law was a daughter of the grantee. These five acted on behalf of the heirs in protesting the survey through their Attorney-in-fact, Adam Joseph Kapsch. Certainly the documents in this case do not identify the remaining owners, but more than half of them are established.

The documents in the file concerning the Rancho San Antonio in Alameda County contain the names of all the known heirs of Luis María Peralta as of 10 August 1909.²⁷ In this case, certainly the most interesting I've read to date, the complainants were Antonio María Peralta, Arcadia S. Peralta, Crisanto Peralta, Sylvester Peralta, Joseph R. García, Francisco Peralta De Niño, María Josefa C. Davidson, Pauline Ellen Bello,²⁸ José J. Martínez, Rafael Martínez, William Muir and Andrew Steele,²⁹ all residents of the Northern District of California. Except for Muir and Steele, they were heirs of the grantee and they brought a complaint concerning legal ownership of a portion of the said Rancho against the United States, the State of California, City of Oakland, City of Alameda, City of Berkeley, Town of Emeryville, William S. Graham as United States Surveyor General and William S. Kingsbury as Surveyor General of California as well as over 250 individuals and

businesses.³⁰

Also named as defendants were: "Inez Galindo, Paula Peralta Galinda, Rosa Peralta Bontan, Edelfrida Castro Arguello, Crisanto Castro, Virginia Peralta Oeuna [Osuna], Paul Peralta, Maria Luisa Peralta, Erminia Dargie, Josie Wilson, Juan Peralta, Alonzo Peralta, Barbara Whitcomb, Caroline Minet, Jose Peralta, Carmen Swartz, Miguel Peralta, Ludovina Peralta Ivey, Maria Antonio [sic] Toler, Adolph Garcia, Frederick Garcia, Guadalupe Fleming, Robert Martinez, Maria Higuera Peralta, Nelson Peralta, Clara Peralta, Loretto Peralta, Corina Peralta, Vicente Peralta, Rosa Valencia Peralta, Fernando Peralta, Maximillian Peralta, Addie McNutt, Manuella Peralta, Margaret Peralta, Columbia Peralta, Gumecindo Pacheco, Augustine Pacheco, Catherine Valencia, Maria Antonio [sic] Armijo, Mariano Armijo, Josephine Pring, William Soto, Arthur Soto, Vicente Soto, Moralia Egan, Amalia Bonilla, Helen Carrillo, Luis Carrillo, Eliza Alisal, Alizalde Aduso, Peter Castro, Katie Hols-houser, Mercedes Castro, Susan R. Castro, Frank R. Castro, Crisanto R. Castro, Joseph R. Castro, William R. Castro, Mariano Castro, citizens of the State of California and residing in the Northern District of California;

"Alexander Martinez, Filimon Garcia, Manuel Encinas, Frances Van Gorden, Sorida Pacheco, citizens of the State of California and residing in the Southern District of California;

"Juan Martinez, George Garcia, Andrew R. Castro, Robert Guevara, Ramon Guevara, Guillermo Guevara, Gregorio Guevara, Angelica Guevara, citizens of the Republic of Mexico, and residing therein;

"Guadalupe Martinez, a citizen of the State of New York and residing in the Southern District of New York;

"Rosa Peralta, Peter Peralta, citizens of the State of Washington and residing in the State of Washington;

"Florencio Peralta, Arthur Peralta, citizens of the State of Colorado and residing in the District of Colorado;

"Antonio Peralta, a citizen of the Territory of Hawaii, and residing in the Territory of Hawaii, and

"Mariana Sota, a citizen of the Argentine Republic and residing in the Argentine Republic,..."³¹ The last named group were made defendants because they were heirs of the four sons of Luis Maria Peralta (Ygnacio, Antonio Maria, Vicente and Domingo Peralta) and as such had an interest in the proceeds of the property and they had refused to join as complainants in the case and were therefore named as defendants.³²

The documents in this case number 820 pages and contain information of great value to Peralta family historians and residents of Alameda County. Besides the list of descendants of Luis Maria Peralta listed therein, I found the testimony of Juan Pamber and Juan B. Castro³³ well worth reading and studying.

Juan Pamber testified that he was born in Monterey on 13 August 1830 and that at the time of his statement he was residing in Castroville and that he had lived

there about forty-eight years.³⁴ When asked where Luis Peralta resided at the time he first met him he said that it was in San José, about 1840 and that he knew him until 1851. When asked if he met him frequently during that time, Pamber replied "father and myself we had a store and he was there almost every day in the store."³⁵ During the course of explaining the various boundaries of the Rancho San Antonio as he knew them, he testified that he had hunted deer near the West boundary of the Rancho.³⁶ He testified that he had gone with Ygnacio Peralta to Governor Micheltoresa to help straighten out the Peralta's title to Rancho San Antonio and saw them at that time and so knew positively that the map had been tampered with between 1844 and the time of his testimony and that the part showing the Peralta claim to Goat Island was missing.³⁷ The balance of his testimony illustrates the problems that many of the claimants before the Land Commission experienced in proving their titles and the problems they had with squatters before they received confirmation of their land grants.

Juan B. Castro testified that he was also born in Monterey in 1835 and that he had lived in California since his birth. He was living in Castroville when he was examined. He said he was educated in Monterey. When asked if he was a well educated man, he replied that he was and when asked if he read and wrote the Spanish and English languages, he replied: "Yes. The Spanish better."³⁸ Like Pamber, he was asked about his acquaintance with Peralta and his family and in the course of explaining how he knew him he explained that his uncle, Antonio María Pico lived in San José and that he and his mother would visit his uncle and that his uncle and the Peraltas were friends. He testified that his brother-in-law was the Private Secretary of Governor Micheltoresa,⁴⁰ without naming him. When asked if the Castros, whose Rancho was to the North of the Rancho San Antonio, were related to him, he replied: "Very far relation." He too believed the Peraltas owned Goat Island and said that they kept goats and sheep on the Island.⁴² He described how at about the age of sixteen he made copies of the Constitution in 1850 for his brother-in-law because his writing was so good, and how at that age he had even signed petitions. When asked: "Was it customary, in those days, to have all the boys sign petitions?" His reply was: "No was a good many boys like myself. I was a distinguished boy."⁴³

When asked if he held any office, his reply was: "The first time, School Trustee; two or three times County Treasurer, elected; not appointed then; three times County Supervisor, elected not appointed; then I was candidate for the State Treasurer. I was nominated but then next time they propose to me to be elected but I refused."⁴⁴

Again, he was asked if he were a well educated man because the examiner seemingly could not believe he had as much knowledge as he implied about maps. He replied that he was and that he had better than average education. He was asked: "At fourteen years what did you study?" And he replied: "I studied arithmetic, grammar, geometry, algebra and astronomy and mathematics."⁴⁵

These are but a few examples of the type of information contained within the land records and they refer to only two of the sets of records which are available. In the past these records were available only in Washington, D.C. or San Francisco but today they are as close as your local library. Make use of them--they contain descriptions of life in California that is not available to us anywhere else.

Notes follow on page 554:

Notes:

- 1 Archives Branch, Federal Archives and Record Center, 24000 Avila Road, Laguna Niguel, California 92677.
- 2 Archives Branch, Federal Archives and Record Center, 1000 Commodore Drive, San Bruno, California 94066.
- 3 Case No. 1, John C. Fremont's claim to the Rancho Las Mariposas is, however, generally classified as number one in most numbering systems.
- 4 A *diseño* is a rough drawing showing the location of a grant which included enough information to identify the boundaries and geographical features of the land and generally identified the surrounding ranchos, roads, homes, etc. Each claimant submitted their *diseño* with all other legal documents in their possession to the Board of United States Land Commissioners and it should not be confused with the plat maps found in the dockets which were executed under the direction of the United States Surveyor General.
- 5 Docket 444, Rancho Boca de la Playa, Records of the Bureau of Land Management, Record Group 49, National Archives Microfilm Publication T-910, "California Private Land Claims," (hereafter cited as RG 49, T-910), Roll 61, pp. 81-85.
- 6 Accents have been added where appropriate and names which were abbreviated on the original have been written out full for clarity.
- 7 Docket 444, pp. 154-156. Accents have been added where appropriate.
- 8 Probably José Vital Cosme Damien Arce, brother of Laureano Arce of the same list. Descendants of Cosme Arce's family lived in the author's hometown (San Pedro) and were always referred to as the Arcias by her family.
- 9 Docket 532, Rancho Las Virgenes, RG 49, T-910, Roll 87, no pagination.
- 10 Docket 578, Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, RG 49, T-910, Roll 107, Parts 1 and 2, pp. 142-149. Spelling, punctuation and sentence structure is as found in the original.
- 11 Docket 581, Rancho Napa (Part of), RG 49, T-910, Roll 110, "Transcript of Record Supreme Court of the United States, No. 97, Manuel Diaz, Appellant vs. The United States, Appeal from Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California filed June 2, 1871."
- 12 *Ibid.*, p. 21.
- 13 *Ibid.*, pp. 23-24.
- 14 *Ibid.*, pp. 2-3.
- 15 Case No. 8, LeFranc vs. Richmond, Records of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California and Predecessor Courts, Record Group 21, National Archives Microfilm Publication T-1207 (hereafter cited as RG 21, T-1207), Roll 1, "Statement on Motion for a New Trial," filed 13 September 1866; filed in Circuit Court, Case 8, 21 February 1867; no pagination.
- 16 *Ibid.*
- 17 *Ibid.*
- 18 *Ibid.*
- 19 *Ibid.*
- 20 *Ibid.*
- 21 Case No. 368, United States vs. Castro, RG 21, T-1207, Roll 6, "Transcript on Appeal for District Court."
- 22 *Ibid.*, p. 15
- 23 *Ibid.*, 1 October 1860, pp. 15-16.
- 24 *Ibid.*, 1 October 1860, p. 16.
- 25 *Ibid.*, 1 October 1860, pp. 17-18.
- 26 *Ibid.*, 2 October 1860, pp. 18-19.

- 27 Case No. 14766, Peralta vs. United States, RG 21, T-1207, Roll 26, "Second Amended Bill of Complaint," 10 August 1909, filed August 16, 1909, pp. 4-5.
- 28 In the "Original Bill of Complaint," filed 15 August 1908, found in the same case, she was listed as Pauline Ellin Peralta.
- 29 Also named as complainants in the "Original Bill of Complaint," were Angelia Peralta de García and Lucio García. It seems possible that Angelia Peralta de García was actually Angelica Guevara, resident of México, named in the "Second Amended Bill of Complaint" as a defendant.
- 30 *Ibid.*, "Second Amended Bill of Complaint," pp. 4-5.
- 31 *Ibid.*, p. 5.
- 32 *Ibid.*, pp. 49-50.
- 33 *Ibid.*, testimony of Juan Pamber, dated 10 January 1910, 22 pp. and testimony of Juan B. Castro, dated 10 January 1910, 19 pp., attached to "Commission to take Testimony," 10 November 1909.
- 34 *Ibid.*, testimony of Juan Pamber, p. 1.
- 35 *Ibid.*, pp. 2-3.
- 36 *Ibid.*, p. 4.
- 37 *Ibid.*, pp. 7-10.
- 38 *Ibid.*, testimony of Juan B. Castro, pp. 1-2.
- 39 *Ibid.*, pp. 2-3.
- 40 *Ibid.*, p. 3.
- 41 *Ibid.*, p. 5.
- 42 *Ibid.*, p. 6.
- 43 *Ibid.*, p. 15.
- 44 *Ibid.*, p. 17.
- 45 *Ibid.*, pp. 16-17.

La Villa de Sinaloa Año de 1748:

Two Military Lists

contributed by Rudecinda Lo Buglio, FAS

The soldiers and settlers of Spanish and Mexican California originated in many cities and villages of México, but the preponderance of them seemingly came from La Villa de Sinaloa.

Today a sleepy village on the *Río* Sinaloa, known as Sinaloa de Layva, it is difficult to believe it was once a stronghold of defense for the West Coast of *Nueva España*, let alone the capital of Sinaloa.

Called by many names--Sinaloa; Villa de Sinaloa; Villa de San Felipe; San Felipe y Santiago de Sinaloa; Presidio de Sinaloa--this village has existed since the sixteenth century.

It is disappointing then to discover that few *padrones*, presidial lists or other civil and military records exist today and to learn that fewer Church records are extant. It would be a great discovery to find the Mission registers of the village church which would enable many families to ascertain their Sinaloan heritage, but that is not likely.

We are able however to present our readers with two military lists drawn up at La Villa de Sinaloa in 1748 which enumerate the soldiers, their arms and horses.¹ Found in the Inquisition records, the document begins:²

Años _____ De _____ 1748 _____ y _____ 749

Pie de Lista y Muestra que se pasó delas dos Compañias de Milicianos de Españoles y Pardos dela Villa de Sinaloa, y Prouidens³ dasas para el edificio y construcion de la Carcel de dha Villa, y por Punto Gr^{al} enlas demas Jurisdisiones, y para areglar las âssistencias delos Milicianos Pardos de dha Villa; En cumplim^{to} de Superior Decreto del Ex^{mo} Señor Virrey Gov^{or} y Cap^ñ Gr^{al} de estos Reinos; Por el Juez Pesquis^{or} y Visitador Gr^{al} de aquella Governasion y Sus Precidios _____

The first list begins on page 426 and reads:³

Sinaloa Y Junio 19 de 1748 a^s

En dho dia, Antte mi El Cappⁿ Dⁿ Ju^o de Goycoechea The^{te} Gr^{al} el lo politico y militar de este Nuevo Reyno y Prouin^{as} de Sinaloa Parecieron Presentes los oficiales dela Compañia Miliciana de Pardos, en Virtud de Autto que Para este fin se Proueio, en observansia de despacho expedido Por El Ex^{mo} ss^{or} Virrey Gov^{or} y Cap^ñ Gr^{al} de estos Reynos de Nueva España, Y Para los afectos Preuenidos en El, se Passo la Muestra Alos soldados que conponen dha Compañia Con las Armas y Caballos de que Cada Uno Ysso manifesta^{on} en la formá y Manera sig^{te}

Primera Mente

- El Cappⁿ Antt^o de Armenta con Armas y Caballos nesesarios=
1. The^{te} Ju^o de Ruelas Colima con Thodas Armas y Caballos nesesarios=
2. Alfrz Pedro Moreno con Armas y Caballos nesesarios
3. Sarg^{to} Pedro Lopes, con Armas y Caballos nesesarios=
4. Cabo de Esquadra Salvador Lopes, con cuera adarga Escopeta Espadín y Quatro Caballos=
5. Cabo de Esquadra Mig^l de Soto Thodas armas menos cuera y los caballos nesesarios=
6. Cabo de Esquadra fran^{co} de Messa Thodas Armas (menos Cuera) y Caballos nesesarios=
7. Cabo de Esquadra Xptobal Rodríguez Escopeta lansa y Un Caballo=
8. Joseph de Garate, Escopeta adarga Espadín y tres Caballos
9. Ygn^o de Castro todas Armas y seis Caballos
10. Nicolas Vergara Escopeta y cuatro Caballos
11. Lucas de Balensuela sin Armas pero tiene seis caballos
12. Juachín Moreno Thodas armas, y seis Caballos
13. Nicolas Moreno Thodas Armas y seis Caballos
14. Lasaro Ruelas Thodas armas y los Caballos nesesarios
15. Ygn^o Moreno Thodas armas y dos Caballos
16. Xptobal Mendosa no tiene armas tiene dos Caballos
17. Ju^o Ygn^o Moreno Thodas armas y seis Caballos
18. Luis de Ysar Con Escopeta y dos Caballos
19. fran^{co} Moreno Thodas armas y tres Caballos
20. Phelipe Ruelas Thodas armas y quatro Caballos
21. Ju^o Antt^o de Messa Thodas armas y tres Caballos
22. Domingo Rodrigues Thodas armas Quatro Caballos
23. fran^{co} Parra Con Cuera Thodas armas y tres Caballos
24. Nicolas de fonseca Con Cuera Thodas armas y tres Caballos
25. fran^{co} de Messa Escopeta y Espada con dos Caballos
26. fran^{co} Gerardo Gonsales con escopeta Espada y tres Caballos
27. fran^{co} Bernal Escopeta adarga y dos Caballos
28. Xavier de Vergara sin armas, tres Caballos
29. fran^{co} Fernandes con Escopeta adarga y tres Caballos
30. Geronimo de Aguilar Thodas armas y tres Caballos
31. Nicolas delos Reyes Escopeta y adarga y los Caballos nesesarios=
32. Joseph de Vidales Thodas armas Y tres Caballos
33. Andres de Leon Thodas armas, y ningun Caballo=
34. Andres Roman sin armas dos Caballos=
35. Juan Baldes Escopeta y Adarga dos Caballos
36. Nicolas Bernal todas armas y sinco Caballos
37. Ju^o Berreyesa, sin armas Un Caballo
38. fran^{co} Enriques sin armas ni Caballos
39. Ygn^o de Messa Thodas armas y dos Caballos
40. Phelipe Moreno Thodas armas y dos Caballos
41. Ju^o delos Reyes Espada y Cuatro Caballos
42. Guillermo de Salas sin armas Un Caballo
43. Ygn^o dela Vega Thodas armas y los Caballos nesesarios=
44. Ju^o Antt^o de ochoa sin armas dos Caballos
45. Sebastian de olibas sin armas Un Caballo

Continued on page 558:

46. Andres Maria dela Parra Thodas Armas Y seis Caballos
47. Joseph Salvador Ernandes Escopeta y adarga Y Un Caballo
48. Xptobal Belis Thodas armas y dos Caballos
49. Ygn^o de Leyba Lansa y tres Caballos
50. Ju^o de llanes Lansa adarga y sinco Caballos
51. fran^{co} dela Yguera Rubio todas armas y Caballos nesesa^{os}
52. fran^{co} de Atondo Lansa adarga y Quatro Caballos
53. Ju^o de Leyba sin armas Cuatro Caballos
54. Roberto Peres Lansa y Cuatro Caballos
55. Ju^o Ygn^o Sabala sin armas dos Caballos
56. YPolito Enrriques sin armas Un Caballo=
57. Man^l Munos sin armas Un Caballo
58. Phelipe de leyba Moreno sin armas dos Caballos
59. Thomas de Acosta sin Armas dos Caballos
60. fran^{co} de llanes sin armas dos Caballos
61. Santiago de Leon Thodas armas y dos Caballos
- SP Benito = Efigenio de Leyba Thodas Armas sinco Caballos
- 62.
63. fran^{co} Gonsales Thodas armas tres Caballos
64. Pedro Leal Adarga Lansa y Cuatro Saballos
65. fran^{co} Leal Thodas armas y los Caballos nesesa^{os}
66. Cabo Ju^o Lopes Thodas armas dos Caballos
67. Miguel Corbera Lansa y adarga y dos Caballos
68. Pascual de Leyba Lansa y adarga y dos Cab[allos]
69. Cay^{no} Parra sin armas dos Caballos
70. Ygn^o Rodrigues sin armas sinco Caballos
71. Joseph de Serbantes Thodas armas dos Caballos
72. Nicolas dela Parra Thodas Armas seis Caballos
73. Joseph Antt^o Romero Escopeta adarga Un Caballo
74. Ju^o Matheo de olibas todas armas seis Caballos
75. Joseph Lopes Thodas armas seis Caballos
76. Ygn^o Maria dela Villa alta Thodas armas seis Caballos
77. Juan Ygnacio dela Parra Thodas armas y Cuatro Caballos
78. Ju^o Thomas de Olibas todas Armas Cuatro Caballos=
79. Andres de Medina Escopeta y dos Caballos
80. Ju^o de leyba Lansa adarga y dos Caballos
81. Salvador de Medina sin armas Cuatro Caballos
82. Ysidoro dela Parra Escopeta y cuatro Caballos
83. fran^{co} de Leyba Escopeta adarga y tres Caballos
84. Joseph Leonardo de Zabala todas armas y tres Caballos

Ausentes Y enfermos-

1. Nicolas Vernal
2. Juan Moreno
3. Phelipe Muños
4. Salvador de Leon
5. Xptobal delgado
6. Casimiro de Mendosa
7. Xavier Parra
~~Guillermo Pérez~~ [deleted]
8. Man^l Fernandes

9. Thomas Parra
10. Joseph Thadeo de Leon y Conda
11. Julian Moreno
12. Ju^o Baptista de leiba
13. Ju^o Rodrigues
14. Julian Parra

Thodos los Referidos son los mismos q^e Presento Ala Muestra que A Passado Antt^o de Armenta Capⁿ Milisi[a]no dela Compania de Pardos, Con declaracion de dho C[a]pitan y de mas oficiales dela Compania qu[e] aun que se dese esta La la [sic] lista declarada Ultima mente de aucentes y enfermos estos estan en Cono- simiento de que luego q^e los ausentes se Restituian a esta Villa y los enfermos, saner estan obligados a manifestar sus armas y Caballos en la misma Conformidad que lo an efecutado los Presentes. Yen atencion a que muchos delos mencionados en la muestra no an Presentado armas ninguanas les aperieui Yo dho The^{te} Gn^{ral} que dentro de Quatro meses Corrientes desde La fha de este Extracto, ayar de Presentarse cada Uno deellos, alo menos Con Lansa y adarga, Para que en las urjencias que se ofrescan tengan Con que Resistir las Ynbaciones de el enemigo; Y Para Que Conste lo Puse Por Dilixen^a La q^e firme Con los testigos de mi asisten^a de quedoy fee==

Juan de Goycochea (rubrica)

Ju^o de Casseses y
Mirabal (rubrica)

Franz^{co} Lopes Peñuelas (rubrica)

The second list immediately follows the first and reads:⁴

En La Villa de Sinaloa en beinte y nueba Diaz de El mes de Junio de mill sete- cientos Quarenta y ocho an^s; Yo Dⁿ Juan de Goycochea The^{te} Gn^{ral} Politico Y militar de Este Nuevo Reyno y Prouincias de Sinaloa Para Efecto de Elejir Y nombrar Capⁿ y oficiales Subalternos a la Compania Miliciana de Espafioles de esta dha Villa; tengo Probeydo autto y promulgado Por Bando, el dia Veinte y quatro deel Corriente mes mandando La Concurrencia en este Real Presidio Para El dia de oi, en obserbancia de la Prouidencia; dada Por El ss^{or} LL^{do} Dⁿ Joseph Raphael Rodrigues Gallardo Abogado dela Real Audien^a de Mexico, Y Visita- dor delos Presidios de Esta Govern^{on} En Virtud de despacho que Por el Ex^{mo} ss^{or} Virrei de esta nueba españa Se le cometio con fha de veinte y dos de Enero deste Presente año para El destino que en el se Refiere, y echa La eleccion de dhos oficiales, Prosedi a Pasar la Muestra en la forma y Manera siguiente, Primera Mente

Capⁿ Dⁿ Miguel Carlos de Mollinedo Por Muerte de Dⁿ Sebastian Lopes de Ayala y Gus- man

(Marginal note: Este se puso con titulo de capⁿ sin haverlo admitido)

The^{te} Dⁿ Ygn^o de Lugo Por Renuncia de Dⁿ fran^{co} Peñuelas

Alfr^s Dⁿ Manuel de Billa ViSencio

Sarg^{to} Dⁿ fran^{co} Bohorques todos estos oficiales manifestaron armas y caballos nesarios

5. Cabo de Esquadra Ygn^o de Castro Con Armas y Caballos
6. Cabo de Esquadra Ylario de Espinosa Con lo mesmo

Continued on page 560:

7. Cabo Antt^o Sotelo Con Armas y Caballos
8. Cabo de Esquadra Ju^o Diego de Castro Con todas armas Y Caballos=
9. El Capⁿ Reformado Dⁿ Pedro Antt^o Albares de Asebedo Thodas armas y Caballos
10. El Capⁿ Dⁿ Sebastian Antt^o de Ascarraga Thodas armas y Caballos
11. El Capⁿ Dⁿ Joseph de Angulo Thodas Armas y Caballos--
12. El Capⁿ Dⁿ Thomas de Hujdobro, todas armas y Caballos
13. El Capⁿ Dⁿ Felissino Antt^o de Ascarraga Thodas armas y Caballos
14. Dⁿ Joseph Man^l Lopes todas armas y Caballos
15. Dⁿ Ju^o del Balle Thodas armas y Caballos
16. Dⁿ Ju^o Albares de Asebedo todas armas y Caballos
17. Dⁿ Phernando Goycoechea todas armas y Caballos
18. Dⁿ Pedro Binieojza todas armas y Caballos
19. Dⁿ fran^{co} de Castro Thodas armas y Caballos
20. Dⁿ Patricio dela Cruz Con armas y Caballos
21. Dⁿ Ju^o Salas Con armas y Caballos
22. Dⁿ Joseph Peñuelas todas armos y Caballos
23. Dⁿ Efigenio Sepulbeda todas armas y Caballos
24. Dⁿ Andres de Acosta todas armas y Caballos
25. Dⁿ Domingo Pinto Con todas armas y Caballos
26. Dⁿ Bernardo Peñuelas Con armas y Caballos
27. Dⁿ Joseph dela Surica todas armas y Caballos
28. Dⁿ Nicolas felis todas armas y Caballos
29. Dⁿ Joseph de Castro todas armas y Caballos
30. Dⁿ Antt^o de lerma todas armas y cuatro Caballos
31. Dⁿ Salvador de Soto todas armas y Caballos
32. Dⁿ fran^{co} Lopes todas armas dos Caballos
33. Dⁿ Salvador de lugo todas armas y Caballos
34. Dⁿ Ygn^o dela Yguera todas armas dos Caballos
35. Dⁿ Juachin Peñuelas todos armas y Caballos
36. Dⁿ Pedro de Salas todas armas y Caballos
37. Dⁿ Ju^o Narianxo todas armas seis Caballos
38. Dⁿ fran^{co} Redondo todas armas y Caballos
39. Dⁿ Lasaro Sanches todas armas y tres Caballos
40. Nicolas Lopes todas y Caballos
41. Ju^o de Luque Escopeta y tres Caballos
42. Juachin de Espinosa todas armas y Caballos
43. Miguel Sotelo todas armas dos Caballos
44. Salvador Lopes todas armas y Caballos
45. Ygn^o de Maroqui todas armas sin Caballos
46. Joseph Lopes Escopeta Un Caballo
47. fran^{co} de Soto sin armas Un Caballo
48. fran^{co} de Felis todas armas y Caballos
49. Sebastian Lopes todas armas y Caballos
50. Ygn^o de Roxas todas armas y Caballos
51. Salvador de lugo todas armas y Caballos
52. fran^{co} de Soto todas armas tres Caballos
53. Man^l German todas armas y Caballos
54. Ygn^o de lugo todas armas tres Caballos
55. Man^l de Abila Escopeta y dos Caballos
56. Bernardo de Espinosa Cuatro Caballos sin armas
57. Ju^o Ramirez todas armas dos Caballos
58. Phelipe de Aro Escopeta dos Caballos

59. Bernardo Morales sin armas dos Caballos
 60. Ju^o Coronado sin armas ni Caballos
 61. Salvador de Armenta Con Espada dos Caballos
 62. Diego de Buelna sin armas dos Caballos
 63. Ju^o Joseph fonseca sin armas ni Caballos
 64. Pedro Berdugo Escopeta todos Caballos
 65. Pedro de Soto sin Caballos ni armas
 66. fran^{co} Albares sin armas dos Caballos
 67. Joseph Lorenzo Lopes sin armas dos Caballos
 68. Ju^o Joseph Bohorques sin armas seis Caballos
 69. Ju^o Nicolas de Soto sin armas Un Caballo
 70. Agustin Albares sin armas dos Cauillos
 71. Juachin Bohorques sin armas Un Caballo
 72. Ju^o Gallego sin armas todos Caballos
 73. Ygn^o de lobo dos Caballos
 74. Sebastian Alfonso de Albarado sin armas un Caballo
 75. Ygn^o Domingues todas armas Un Caballo
 76. Nicolas de Armenta todas Armas y Caballos
 77. Nicolas dela Vega todas armas y Caballos
 78. fran^{co} de Soto sin armas dos Caballos
 79. Thomas de Acosta sin armas tres Caballos
 80. Ju^o Bohorques Lansa y adarga tres Caballos
 81. Joseph dela Yguera todas armas dos Caballos
 82. Dⁿ Agustin de Armenta sin armas ni Caballos
 83. Ygn^o de Uria adarga Y Lansa dos Caballos
 84. fran^{co} Lisalde sin armas dos Caballos
 85. Joseph Bohorques Lansa y adarga dos Caballos
 86. Ju^o Bap^{ta} Redondo todas armas seis Caballos
 87. Ygn^o de Armenta sin armas dos Caballos
 88. Ygn^o de Armenta Con Espada y seis Caballos
 89. Juachin Lisalde sin armas dos Caballos
 90. Ygn^o Lisalde con adarga dos Caballos
 91. Ygn^o Bohorques todas armas y dos Caballos
 92. Xavier German lansa y adarga dos Caballos
 93. Ju^o Bohorques sin armas ni Caballos
 94. Man^l de Billa sin armas Un Caballo
 95. Antt^o Mig^l de Castro sin armas dos Caballos
 96. Ygn^o Redondo sin armas dos Caballos
 97. Esteban Bohorques Lansa adarga Un Caballo
 98. Pedro Barcelon sin armas seis Caballos
 99. Joseph Baldes sin armas dos Caballos
 100. Ju^o Antt^o Romo Lansa y adarga dos Caballos
 101. Antt^o de Uria, sin armas seis Caballos
 102. Ju^o Man^l de Castro todos armas y Caballos
 103. Nicolas Antt^o Redondo sin armas todos Caballos
 104. Nicolas de Alexo sin armas todos Caballos
- Ausentes Dⁿ Jua^o Maria de Alcalá todas Armas tres Caballos
- 1.
 2. Dⁿ Ju^o Joseph Bon todas Armas y Caballos
 3. Dⁿ Manuel Gutierrez todas Armas y Caballos
 4. francisco de Espinosa Con Armas y Caballos

5. Juan de Acosta
6. Joseph de Uria
7. Ygn^o de Uria
8. Antt^o Felis con Todas Armas y Caballos
9. Dⁿ Claudio Brism Con todas Armas y Caballos
10. Dⁿ Joseph Garcia todas armas y Caballos
11. Dⁿ Santiago Bernardo Garcia
12. Dⁿ Juachín Games Maldonado con todas Armas dos Caba^{os}

Todos los Quales en la conformidad que se Refiere en El Extracto que anttesede Pasa con la Muestra Con asistencia de Su The^{te} Dⁿ Ygnacio de Lugo y sub alternos, Por aucencia de el Capⁿ y Por que se adbierte en muchos de ellos Careser de Armas les mande se apersiban los tales dentro de El termino de Tres meses desde la fha de este, ala menos de lanza, Y Adarga Bajo dela Pena de seis pesos, que se les sacaran Yrremisiblemente no lo hasiendo y de que a Su Costa se mandaran haser Para que en dho termino se Presenten con ellos y que en Las Urjencias o Ymbasiones que se ofrescan puedan hallarse Preuenidos Para La Defensa, y Para que Conste Lo Puse Por Dilixencia que la firme con los testigos de mi asisten^a Ynfraescriptos de q^e doy fee==

Juan de Goycochea (rubrica)

Franz^{co} Lopes Peñuelas (rubrica)

Jochin Lopes Peñuelas (rubrica)

Notes

- 1 Printed with permission of La Directora Alejandra Moreno Toscano, Archivo General de la Nación, México.
- 2 Archivo General de la Nación, *Inquisición*, Volume 1282, p. 423. The whole document runs from page 423 through page 433.
- 3 *Ibid.*, pp. 426-428v.
- 4 *Ibid.*, pp. 429-432.

Author's note: No attempt has been made to correct spelling, punctuation, capitalization or accenting. A comma-like flourish was used over all lower case "i's," and all beginning "a's," "e's," and "o's," as well as over "m's," and in most cases to indicate an abbreviation. The use of it to indicate an abbreviation has been maintained and a *tilde* has been substituted over the "n's" but all others have been omitted for clarity of copy. The underlining is as in the original and words written together (i.e., *deellos* instead of *de ellos*) remain as in the original except in the cases of proper names where, for example, de la Vega was written as delaVega, or de Leyba was written deleyba. A list of abbreviations is presented at the end of this article.

Abbreviations:

AlfrS, Alfrz
an^s, a^s
Antt^o
asisten^a
Audien^a

= Alférez
= años
= Anttonio (Antonio)
= asistencia
= Audiencia

Bap ^{ta}	= Baptista
Caba ^{os}	= Caballos
Cap ⁿ , cap ⁿ , Cap ⁿ , Capp ⁿ , Capp ⁿ	= Capitán
Cay ^{no}	= Cayetano
cumplim ^{to}	= cumplimiento
dha, dho	= dicha, dicho
Dilixena	= Dilixencia (Diligencia)
D ⁿ , D ⁿ	= Don
Ex ^{mo} , Ex ^{mo} , Ex ^{mo}	= Excelentísimo
fha	= fecha
fran ^{co} , fran ^{co} , fran ^{co} , Franz ^{co}	= Francisco
Gn ^{ral}	= General
Governa ^{on}	= Gobernación (Gobernación)
Gov ^{or}	= Gobernador (Gobernador)
Gr ^{al}	= General
Jua ^o , Ju ^o	= Juan
Ll ^{do}	= Licenciado
Man ^l	= Manuel
Mig ^l	= Miguel
nesesa ^{os} , nesesa ^{as}	= nesarios (necesarios)
ni	= ninguna/ninguno
Pesquis ^{or}	= Pesquisidor
Prouidens ^s , Prouin ^{as}	= Prouidencias (Providencias)
q ^e	= que
Sarg ^{to}	= Sargento
sig ^{te}	= siguiente
sn	= San
ss ^{or}	= señor
The ^{te} , The ^{te} , The ^{te}	= Theniente (Teniente)
Xptobal	= Christóbal, Cristóbal
Ygn ^o , Ygn ^o	= Ygnacio
Ylarío	= Hilarío
Ypolito	= Hipólito

Frisbie and Vallejo:

Two Pioneer Families

Rudecinda Ann Lo Buglio, FAS

When the Frisbie brothers from New York married the California-born Vallejo sisters in Sonoma, California in the 1850's, they united two pioneer families of the New World--one from the Eastern seaboard of the United States and one from the Western shores of *Nueva España*.

Histories of the Frisbie and Vallejo families reveal the fact that one branch then moved to México City in the 1870's and that descendants still live there today. When this became evident it was decided that genealogical information about these families would be of interest to our readers.

It is not the intent to capsulize the stories of these families, but only to present the genealogical details about them which illustrate their background, their uniting in California and how they continued to travel back and forth across the nation through the course of several years before they chose their final residences.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| I. EDWARD FRISBYE | m. [ABIGAIL CULPEPPER] |
| b. <i>circa</i> 1620, probably Virginia | of Branford, Connecticut |
| d. Branford, Connecticut 10 May 1690 | |
| II. JOHN FRISBIE | m. RUTH BOWERS |
| b. Branford, Connecticut | bapt. New Haven, Connecticut |
| 17 July 1650 | 20 December 1657 |
| m. Branford, 2 December 1674 | d. Branford, Connecticut |
| d. Branford, March 1694 | 26 April 1736 |
| III. EDWARD FRISBIE | m. MARTHA PARDEE |
| b. Branford, Connecticut | d. Branford, Connecticut |
| 24 January 1677/8 | 15 September 1749 |
| m. Branford, 30 December 1702 | |
| d. Branford, March 1741 | |
| IV. GIDEON FRISBEE | m. DESIRE GRANNIS |
| b. Branford, Connecticut | of New Haven, Connecticut |
| 16 June 1713 | |
| m. Branford, 17 January 1733/4 | |
| d. Canaan, New York | |
| V. Lt.Col. PHILIP FRISBEE ¹ | m. PHOEBE HENDRICKS |
| b. Probably Branford, Connecticut | |
| <i>circa</i> 1740 | |
| d. Canaan, New York, 12 March 1813 | |

- VI. EDWARD FRISBEE
 b. Canaan, New York, 1744
 m. 1792
 d. Yorkville, New York, 1821
- VII. ELEAZER BLACKMAN FRISBIE
 b. Oriskany, New York,
 9 November 1792
 m. 9 January 1817
 d. Cherry Valley, New York
 17 February 1831
- VIII. LEVI CORNELL FRISBIE, M.D.²
 b. Bethlehem, New York
 1 May 1821
 m. Sonoma, California 26 July 1858
 d. Vallejo, California
 24 September 1892
- VIII. General JOHN BLACKMAN FRISBIE³
 b. Bethlehem, New York
 20 May 1823
 m. Sonoma, California 3 April 1851
 d. México City, México, 10 May 1909
- m. ABIGAIL BLACKMAN
 of Floyd, New York
 b. *circa* 1772
 d. Albany, New York, 1852
- m. CYNTHIA CORNELL
 b. Bethlehem, New York
 9 July 1800
 d. Syracuse, New York
 6 April 1878
- m. ADELAYDA VALLEJO
 b. Sonoma, California
 3 January 1837
 d. Vallejo, California
 2 April 1895
- m. EPIFANÍA DE GUADALUPE VALLEJO
 b. Sonoma, California
 4 August 1835
 d. Cuatla, México, 14 February 1905

- 1 Lt.Col. Philip Frisbee served in the Revolutionary War and was a member of the Assembly in 1781-1782 and in 1792-1793. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of a militia regiment in Columbia County, New York on 28 September 1787 by Governor George Clinton.
- 2 Levi Cornell Frisbie attended Williams College and the Albany Medical College from which he graduated in 1841. He practiced medicine in Albany, New York for eight years before coming to California about 1850. He was twice president of the Medical Society of Albany, New York and the first president of the Pacific Medical Society of Solano-Sonoma-Napa Counties in California. He was a physician in Northern California with offices in Vallejo for forty years before his death.
- 3 General John Blackman Frisbie, Captain of Company H, First New York Volunteers, Colonel Jonathan D. Stevenson's Regiment during the Mexican War, arrived in San Francisco on 5 March 1847. After leaving the military service, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of California in 1849 but served in the California Legislature (1867-1868). He was appointed Adjutant-General of the State of California and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia on 10 January 1862 by Governor Leland Stanford. After business failure, Frisbie and his entire family moved to México City on 22 January 1878.

In all four Frisbie brothers settled in California. The others, from the same family, who also married sisters, were: Edward Frisbie, born in Bethlehem, New York, 18 November 1826; m. (1) New York, 16 April 1846, Phoebe Ann Marie Klink, (2) Redding, California, 14 June 1887, Laura Amelia Walden; d. Redding, California, 7 October 1908, President of the Bank of Northern California, Redding, and Eleazer Blackman Frisbie, born in Bethlehem, New York, 26 February 1828; m. New York, 25 June 1857, Caroline Klink, d. Redding, California, 10 February 1888, Sergeant of Company H, New York Volunteers, Colonel Stevenson's Regiment, Mexi-

can War, lived in Sonoma, Vallejo and Healdsburg before his death. Both left issue.

- I. LUCAS VALLEJO RAMÍREZ VALLEJO m. TOMASA DE HERRERA Y DELGADILLO
 b. México City or Valle de Amilpas, of Xalostotitlán, Jalisco, México
 Jalisco, México
 of Xalostotitlán, Jalisco, México
- II. GERONIMO VALLEJO RAMÍREZ CORNEJO m. ANTONIA FRANCISCA GÓMEZ DE MENDOZA Y
 of Las Cañadas, Jalisco, México¹ FRANCO² of Las Cañadas, Jalisco,
 d. prior to 1802 Mexico, d. prior to 1802
- III. YGNACIO VICENTE FERRER VALLEJO m. MARÍA ANTONIA ISABELA LUGO
 b. Las Canadas, Jalisco, Mexico bap. Mission San Luis Obispo,
 bap. Xalostotitlán, Jalisco, California, 2 September 1776
 14 August 1748, age 26 days d. Monterey, California, 7 May 1855
 m. Mission Santa Bárbara, California
 18 February 1791
 bur. Monterrey, California,
 11 May 1832
- IV. General MARIANO DE GUADALUPE VALLEJO m. FRANCISCA MARÍA FELIPA BENECIA CARRILLO
 b. Monterrey, California b. San Diego, California
 4 July 1807 23 August 1815
 m. Presidio of San Diego, California d. Sonoma, California
 6 March 1832 30 January 1891
 d. Sonoma, California, 18 January 1890
- V. EPIFANÍA DE GUADALUPE VALLEJO m. General JOHN BLACKMAN FRISBIE
 b. Sonoma, California 4 August 1835 b. Bethlehem, New York, 20 May 1823
 m. Sonoma, California 3 April 1851 d. México City, México, 10 May 1909
 d. Cuatla, México, 14 February 1905³
- V. ADELAYDA VALLEJO m. LEVI CORNELL FRISBIE, M.D.
 b. Sonoma, California 3 January 1837 b. Bethlehem, New York, 1 May 1821
 m. Sonoma, 26 July 1858 d. Vallejo, California, 24 September
 d. Vallejo, California, 2 April 1895 1892

1 Hacienda de la Cañadas, Puesto de las Cañadas, Las Cañadas or Cañadas, within the jurisdiction of Tepatitlán and within the Bishopric of Guadalajara, about twenty-five kilometers southwest of Xalostotitlán (Jalostotitlán), Jalisco, México.

2 Antonia Francisca Gómez de Mendoza y Franco was the daughter of Asencio Gómez de Mendoza and Leonor Franco, parishioners of Xalostotitlán.

3 Madie Brown Empáran, *The Vallejos of California* (San Francisco: The Gleeson Library Associates, 1968), p. 286. It is possible the place of death was rather Cuautla, now Cuautla Morelos, Morelos, México.

Family of Levi Cornell Frisbie, M.D. and his wife, Adelayda (Adela) Vallejo:

1. Francisca Adelayada (Lily) Frisbie, born Vallejo, California, 19 May 1859; m. Syracuse, New York, 25 October 1877, Dennis McCarthy, Jr.¹; d. Syracuse, New York, 12 June 1881. Issue:
 - a. Dennis McCarthy, b. Syracuse, New York, 22 October 1878; m. Syracuse, New York, 14 June 1900, Mildred Lyman.

Family of General John Blackman Frisbie and his wife Epifanía (Fannie) de Guadalupe Vallejo:

1. Mariano Guadalupe Frisbie, born California, 29 July 1852; d. White Sulphur Springs, Napa Valley, California, 7 June 1856.
2. Fannie Natalia (Fanita) Frisbie, b. California, 3 December 1855; m. Vallejo, California, 23 September 1875, Antonio Joaquín de Sequeira; d. México. Issue:
 - a. Agosto Joaquín de Sequeira, b. California, 4 September 1876; d. 3 November 1899.
 - b. Juana Guadalupe de Sequeira, b. México, 7 December 1879; m. Sr. Carral.
3. Cynthia Benicia Frisbie, b. California, 1 October 1857, m. México, 25 April 1892, José Samperi; d. San Felipe, México, 3 April 1896. Issue:
 - a. Luis Platon Samperi, b. 2 December 1892.
 - b. José Bernardo Samperi, b. 4 June 1894.
 - c. Cynthia Benicia Samperi, b. 13 March 1896; d. 15 May 1902.
4. María Pamilia (Minnie) Frisbie, b. California, 8 August 1859.
5. Sara Mónica Frisbie, b. Albany, New York, 4 May 1861; m. México City, 28 June 1883, Joseph La Motte Morgan,² d. México City, 13 December 1885. Issue:
 - a. Louisa La Motte Morgan, b. 28 July 1884; d. 26 June 1885.
 - b. Son, stillborn, 11 December 1885.
6. John Bernardo Frisbie, b. California, 17 April 1863; m. México City, 26 July 1888, Colleta Moran; d. México City, 21 October 1929. Issue:
 - a. Katherine Guadalupe Frisbie, b. 1 April 1891; d. 16 January 1899.
 - b. John Bernard Frisbie, b. 20 May 1893; d. 4 November 1894.
7. Luis Platon Frisbie, b. California, 30 March 1865; m. México City, 15 January 1900, Fannie García Lascaráin. Issue:
 - a. Conchita Frisbie, b. 23 October 1900; d. 21 January 1902.
 - b. María Luisa Frisbie, b. 8 January 1902.
 - c. Emma Frisbie.
8. Agnes Josefina Frisbie, b. California, 27 August 1867; m. México City, 28 May 1892, Francisco Illescas; resided Puebla, Mexico (1903). Issue:
 - a. Francisco José Illescas, b. 15 May 1893.
 - b. Rafael León Illescas, b. 19 February 1898.
9. David Farragus Frisbie, b. California, 12 August 1869; d. 12 March 1874.
10. Cecilia Guadalupe Frisbie, b. California, 6 September 1871; d. 28 April 1874.
11. Leo Cornell Frisbie, b. California, 15 February 1874.
12. Juana Magdalena Frisbie, b. California, 10 January 1876; m. México City, 24 October 1900, Ramón Marrón. Issue:
 - a. Ramón Marrón, b. 31 August 1902.

¹ Dennis McCarthy, Jr., at the time of his marriage, was the Treasurer of the City of Syracuse, New York. He was the son of Dennis McCarthy, member of the Assembly

- of the State of New York, 1846; Mayor of Syracuse, 1853; Representative to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congress (4 March 1867-3 March 1871); member of the Senate of the State of New York, 1876-1885; Lieutenant-Governor of New York, 1885-1886; d. Syracuse, New York, 14 February 1886.
- 2 Joseph La Motte Morgan of Georgetown, South Carolina, was the son of P. H. Morgan, American Minister to México and was himself Secretary of the United States Legation at México City.

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A Guide to Archives and Libraries of Spain,
Together with a List of Published Guides and Archival Records

by Rudecinda Ann Lo Buglio, FAS

Continued from pages 508-515, of issues 27-30 (Annual 1978)

Additions and Corrections

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Jerez de la Frontera

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C. Calvo Sotelo, 15
Jerez de la Frontera

¹Seaport in Morocco, at East end of Strait of Gibraltar opposite Gibraltar but within the Province of Cádiz.

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Ayuntamiento
Puerto de Santa María

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San Fernando

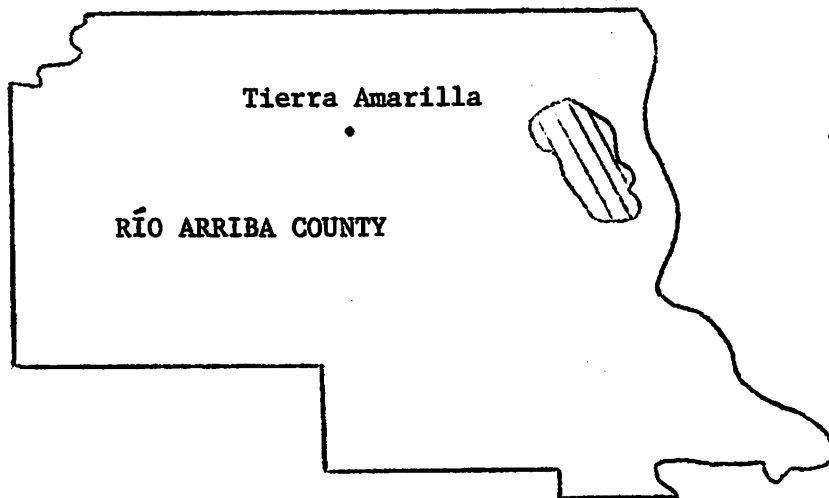
Archivo Municipal de San Fernando
Plaza de Ejercito
San Fernando

SPANISH AND MEXICAN LAND RECORDS

by Rudecinda Ann Lo Buglio, FAS

Continued from page 518, Issues 27-30 (Annual 1978)

Reference: 44th Congress, 1st Session, Senate, Ex. Doc. No. 31, pp. 10-20.
 Grant: Vallecito (also called Vallecito de Lobato), Case No. 108.
 Location: Río Arriba County, New Mexico.



Map showing the approximate location of the Vallecito de Lobato grant.

At Abiquiú on 23 February 1824, José Rafael Samora, citizen and resident in the district of Ojo Caliente, together with twenty-five individuals of the same district appeared before the Alcalde seeking possession of land in the *vallecito* of Lovato. Francisco Trujillo, alcalde of the district of Santo Tomás, Abiquiú and San Andrés, by decree of Bartolomé Baca on 27 February 1824, placed the individuals listed below in possession of the land granted to them. The Act of Possession was signed by Trujillo on 22 September 1824 in which he outlined the boundaries as "...on the east, the mesa of the Zorita, on the west the cuchilla, called del Valle de los Caballos, on the north the source of the said river, and on the south the Badito, where the grant joins Juan Galbis...."

The following list accompanied the Act of Possession which was signed by Francisco Trujillo, countersigned by Juan José de Arze, Secretary of the Ayuntamiento and before the witnesses Juan Cristoval Quintana and José Velasquez.

"List of the individuals who are comprised in the grant of the Vallecito, which is comonly called de Lovato, and are as follows:³³

Tomas Chacon, some surplus usages
 Nepomoceno Estrada

150³⁴

Continued on page 578:

Juan Sireaco Garcia	150
Francisco Archuleta	150
Manuel Archuleta	200
Juan de Dios Trugio	200
Juan Cristoval Quintana, on one side	300
Juan Benito Sanchez	200
Juan Samora, on one side	350
Manuel Samora and Jose Samora, on one side, from the boundary of said Sanchez to the cañoncito.	
José Martin, from where the cañoncito commences, on the upper side, to the boundary of Francisco Valdes, said Francisco Valdes	100
Rafael Valdes	100
Juan Felipe Naranjo	100
Manuel Martin	100
Manuel Marquez	100
Francisco Gallegos	100
Antonio Domingo Garcia	100
José Manuel Valdez	100
José Rafael Salas	100
Francisco Trujillo	100
José Rafael Samora	325
Juan Pedro Samora	300
Miguel Samora	300

"One hundred and fifty varas free on one and the other side, forming the plaza.

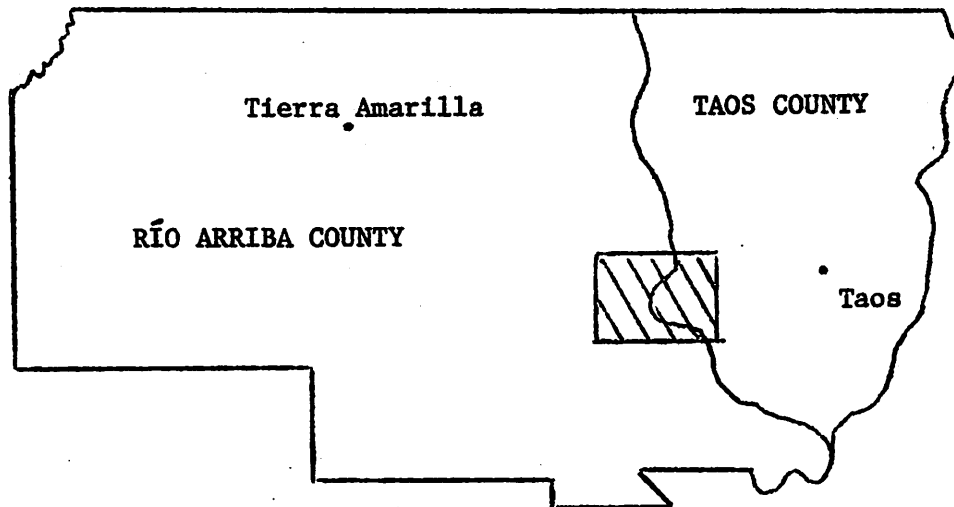
Juan de los Reyes Sena	100
Francisco Trujillo	100
Rafael Valverde	100
Francisco Espinosa	100
Gabriel Espinosa	100
José Antonio Gonzales	300
Manuel Silvestre Trujillo	300
Juan Manuel Olgin	300
Martin Virgil	300
Manuel Chaves	300
Manuel de Jesus Salazar	300
Francisco Trujillo	300
Juan de Jesus Chaves	300
Francisco Estevan Chaves	100
Juan Senon Trujillo	300
Miguel Sena	300
José Ortiz	100
Juan de Jesus Abila	300
Bartolo Chaves	300
Juan de Jesus Martin	300
Manuel de Jesus Trujillo	300

Juan Agustin [illegible]	100
Lionicio Virgil	300
José Francisco Serdo	300
Juan Angela Samora [sic]	300
Matias Gonzales	300
Vicente [illegible]	
Juan Senon Trujillo	300"

Reference: 43d Congress, 1st Session, House of Representatives, Ex. Doc. No. 148, pp. 1-9.

Grant: Ojo Caliente, Case No. 77.

Location: Río Arriba and Taos Counties, New Mexico.



Map showing the approximate location of the Ojo Caliente grant.

On behalf of the residents of Ojo Caliente, Antonio José Espinosa, Juan Samora and Salvador Maese petitioned Fernando de la Concha, Governor and Captain-General of the territory for a title to the land upon which they were living. Governor de la Concha directed the chief alcalde of Cañada to put them in possession of the land on 11 September 1793 in a document which he signed at Santa Fé on that date.

The Act of Possession and list of the fifty-three heads of families follows:

"Seal third. One real. ONE REAL. [SEAL.] Years one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two and ninety-three.

"At this place, Rio del Ojo Caliente, on the fifth day of the month of October, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-three, I, Manuel Garcia de la Mora, chief alcalde and war captain of the town of Santa Cruz de la Cañada and its districts, and Teguas Indian Pueblos, proceeded to the said place, Ojo Caliente, and by virtue of the accompanying decree, made by his excellency the governor, Colonel Fer-

nando de la Concha, its date the 11th of September, and in obedience and conformity thereto, I ordered to assemble together all the fifty-three citizens who were to take the possession into which I am directed to place them, and they being collected, I proceeded into which I am directed to place them, and they being collected, I proceeded to the mouth of the Cañada de los Comanches, so called, and in the presence of three witnesses, these being the Militia Lieutenant José Lujan, the disbanded soldier Alejandro Ortega, and Joaquín Martín, proceeded to deliver one hundred and fifty varas of land to each of these fifty-three citizens, and the fifty-three families having entered upon the land granted them by the colonel aforesaid, from the Cañada de los Comanches to the tower of José Baca, deceased, with a small difference just below, its boundaries being on the north the said Cañada de los Comanches, on the south a landmark which I ordered to be constructed of stone and mortar, with a holy cross made of cedar placed in the center, just below the said tower of José Baca; on the east the foot of the hill, and on the west the foot of the other hills on the opposite side of the river, the pastures and watering-places of the said Ojo Caliente River remaining for the benefit of these parties and of the people of the Rio Arriba, under the binding obligation upon the residents last named, not to damage with their stock the former, in their fields, and there remained below the measured land a narrow slip and two arroyos not measured, owing to their worthlessness, for cultivation, and which were left for common entrances and exists, and below the tract, and in presence of all, I placed them in royal and personal possession, in the name of His Majesty, whom may God preserve, which possession they accepted in the name of the King, and each individual walked over the land assigned to him, and they jumped and leaped about and plucked up weeds with their hands, and expressed their thanks to the King and to the colonel, who made them the grant in the name of His Majesty, manifesting many evidences of satisfaction, and they remained in the enjoyment of the said land, its uses and privileges.

"And I signed this act of possession on the said day, month, and year, with my attending witnesses, with whom I act for lack of royal or public notaries, there being none of any kind in this province, to which I certify.

MANUEL GARCIA DE LA MORA,
Special Justice.

José Lujan.
Alejandro Ortega
Joaquín Martín.

"Santa Fé, October 8, 1793.

"This document accrediting the grant which I made in the name of the king to the citizens included in the accompanying list, will be filed among the archives of this government under my administration, and a copy of the same will be made for the evidence and security of the parties interested.

FERNANDO DE LA CONCHA."

"Number of individuals comprising the new settlers at the Ojo Caliente, placed in possession, and who are the following:³²

Sergeant Luis Duran.
District Lieutenant
Gregorio Martín.

José Antonio Madril.
José Antonio Espinosa.
Juan de Jesus Abila.

Miguel Sena.
 Salvador Vachicha.
 José Olgin.
 Salvador Maes.
 Luis Chaves.
 Francisco Gallego.
 Ramon Salas.
 Cristoval Maes.
 Juan Domingo Sandoval.
 Miguel Frujillo.
 Antonio José Espinosa.
 Juan Olguin.
 Francisco Balberde.
 Juan Dristoval Gonzales.
 Juan Crisostomo de Urivale.
 Juan Buatista Galbes.
 Lorenzo Romero.
 Manuel Frujillo.
 Ines Cordova.
 José Haguilar.
 Salvador Galbes.
 Jacinto Samora.
 Pedro Sisneros.
 Cristoval Lucero.

Juan Samora.
 José Maria Naranjo.
 José Martin.
 Merejildo Martin.
 Manuel Martin.
 Juan Virgil.
 Pablo Lucero.
 José Antonio de Lion.
 Jabriel Duran.
 Clemente Galbes.
 Pedro Lucero.
 Juan Bautista Mascareña.
 José Joaquín Mestas.
 José Manuel Maes.
 Jabriel Frujillo.
 Pedro Romero.
 Antonio Martin.
 Blas Galbes.
 Pascual Mestas.
 Ignacio Frujillo.
 Manuel Rodrigues.
 Antonio Archulita.
 Antonio Martin.
 Antonio Maes.

"All these are the parties placed in possession under the accompanying document, executed this the fifth day of October, year seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and that their names may appear, this list will be annexed to the royal grant.

José Lujan."

MANUEL GARCIA,
Special Justice.

Notes

- 32 The spelling and accenting of the names in this list conforms to the Spanish translation, including what may seem to be obvious errors by modern standards of spelling, e.g., Jabriel for Gabriel, Frujillo for Trujillo, de Lion for de León, etc. It is impossible to determine if the spelling is that of the recorder of the list or the translator.
- 33 The spelling and accenting of the names in this list conforms to the translations. The readers's attention is directed to the Ojo Caliente Grant, Case No. 77, the area from which many of these settlers originated.
- 34 The distribution was in *varas*.

Basic Research in the Parish and Civil Registers of Mexico (Part II)

by Nadine M. Vasquez, FAS/hc

Continued from page 535, Annual Issue 1978 (27-30)

For those who do not read Spanish a simple Spanish dictionary will contain most of the words needed to conduct the research. If the handwriting is clear it is as easy to read a record of the 1500's as it is to read a record of today. Generally, the handwriting is excellent. An excellent guide for handwriting is Haggard's *Handbook for Translators of Spanish Historical Documents*. [See under general reference.]

A few letters of the alphabet are interchangeable due to the similarity in pronunciation. Examples are c, z, and s; b and v; i, ll, and y; and x and j. Some examples of variations of spelling are: Cavazos or Cabasos, Allalla or Ayala, Hinojosa or Ynojosa, and Garca, Garza or Garsa. One letter that appears to be an x is often in reality an r.

Some examples of abbreviations of names and words found in these records are: P^o = Pedro; Mfz. = Martinez; Shêz = Sanchez; Ths = Jesús; Ant^a = Antonia; M^a = María; B^r = Bachiller (university educated); ciud^d = ciudad; p^a q^e = para que; Fran^{ca} = Francisca; G^s = Gonzales; Gert^s = Gertrudis.

A search of other records will usually reveal the meaning of the abbreviations. A listing of some abbreviations is included in *Handbook for Translators of Spanish Historical Documents*.

Do not overlook the possibility that your ancestor may have been of the Jewish faith, especially in the case of those whose occupation was Merchant.

In 1492 three events took place that were to have a profound effect on Spain and the rest of the world. In January the last of the Moors were driven from their stronghold at Granada after seven centuries of occupation. On March 30, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella issued the dread Edict of Expulsion which gave the Jews four months to leave Spain. The Jews had lived in Spain from at least as early as Roman days and had lived in harmony with the Moors since their occupation. And on 2 August Columbus sailed from Palos for the New World. This same day, the 9th day of Ab--already a sorrowful anniversary--the last of the Jews removed themselves from Spain. These unfortunate people went to Fez and Algiers in Africa, to Genoa and the Kingdom of Naples, to Corfu and Constantinople in the Ottoman Empire. In later years many migrated to Holland, and to Peru from whence they went to Mexico and *vice versa*. The newly baptized Christians were called *marranos*, or literally "swine", and many continued to practice their faith in secret.

From 1502 to 1802 decrees were issued by the Spanish Crown and Papal authori-

ties prohibiting the entry of Moors and Jews into the New World, and restricting immigration only to good, loyal Spaniards of the Catholic Faith from Castille and Andalusia. To be licensed to enter Nueva España one had to prove Christian ancestry for the previous four generations. These decrees were circumvented by intrigue and subterfuge.

Jews were known to have been in Mexico from the time of the Conquest. Hernando Alonso, the first Jew burned at the stake in North America was from Cortes' company. This occurred in Mexico City in 1528.

The inquisition in Mexico, though not officially inaugurated until 1571, had been in existence (including *autos de fe*) since 1523. The dominion of El Tribunal del Santo Oficio (the Court of the Holy Office) included all of Mexico and Central America, except Panama, and the Philippine Islands. The Mexican Inquisition, while normally under control of the Supreme Council in Spain, often acted autonomously.

AGN (Archivo General de la Nación) has 1,553 volumes of Mexican Inquisition documents from 1521 through 1823. The Index (Indice del Ramo de Inquisición) contains 15 volumes of 3,000 single spaced typewritten pages which are arranged chronologically. However, all documents of the Inquisition are not possessed by AGN. Much of the handwriting in the early documents is extremely difficult to discern. Aside from denunciation of the Jews, there are many cases of bigamy in these records, such as a case in 1768 of a woman who was ill in a hospital denouncing her husband, who was a soldier stationed in Manila, for bigamy. She stated her husband was between 25 and 38 years of age, was tall, had black and grey hair and had black eyes, was a native of the city of Mexico and was a Spaniard. She also went on to give his ancestry.

Do not be surprised if your ancestor was an indio, mestizo, castizo, coyote, mulato or even a negro as the Spaniards made many marriages outside of their nationality or race. The Spanish Crown encouraged the Spaniards to marry the natives. There was an influx of Indians and Negroes were often slaves, but I have not seen a reference as yet to an Indian slave in the parish records or in testaments. Often in the testament of a Spaniard he would decree that masses be said for the souls of the Indians in his service.

A variety of castes were produced after the Conquest resulting from inter-marriage with the native Indians and negroes. Negroes had been introduced as slaves into the Spanish West Indies as early as 1516 and subsequently were brought into Mexico.

The following terminology was used in various civil and church documents:

Español: Spaniard
Criollo: child born in Mexico of Spanish parents
Mestizo or Coyote: child of Spanish father, Indian mother
Castizo: child of Mestizo father, Spanish mother
Español: child of castizo father, Spanish mother
Mulato: child of Spanish father, Negro mother
Morizco: child of Mulato father, Spanish mother
Salta-atras (literally, "throw-back"): a child having negro characteristics but

born of white parents.

Chino: child of a salta atras and an Indian (or "torna atras")

Lobo: child of a Chino and a Mulata

Gibaro: child of a Lobo and a Mulata

Albarrazado: child of a Gibaro and an Indian

Cambujo (Cambijo): child of an Albarrazado and a Negress

Zambo-prieto: child of a Cambujo and an Indian

Zambo-prieto: child of a Negro and an Indian

Zambo-prieto: child of a Negro and a Zamba

Calpan Mulata: child of a Zambo and a Mulata

"tente en el aire" or "tente por el aire" (literally "up in the air"): child of a Calpan-Mulata and a Zambo

"No te entiendo" (literally "I don't understand you"): child of "tente en el aire" or "tente por el aire" and Mulata.

"Ahi te estas" (literally "there you are"): child of a "no te entiendo" and an Indian.

Zambo-prieto: child of a Negro and a Zamba

Zambo: child of a Cambujo and an Indian woman

gente razon: white people (as opposed to Indians).

In *Genealogias de Antiquia y Caldas*, by Gabriel Arango Mejia, 2nd ed., Book 2, the following information is given:

"Many authors say that in the fourth generation the Spanish race recovers its essential qualities." For example:

- I. --De europeo e india....sale la mestiza
Dos cuartos de cada parte.
- II. --De europeo y mestiza....sale la Cuarterona
Cuarto parte de india.
- III. --De europeo y cuarterona....sale la Ochavona
Octava parte de india.
- IV. --De europeo y ochavona....sale la puchuela
enteramente blanca.

This book has a different version of some of the terminology used in the preceding list. It also provides additional terminology.

Mestiza (vulgarmente "Tente el el ayre"): a Mestiza and a Mestizo

Salta atras: a Mestiza and an Indio

Mulato: an Europeo and a Negra

Puchuela: Cuarta generacion--blanca enteramente (includes a European marrying a Negra).

Other terms noted in various Documents:

Mulato libre: free mulato

Mulato escalvo: Mulato slave.

An understanding of the expressions used to denote blood relationship can probably best be gained from the following sample of "Un parentesco del tercero grado en consanguinidad" (This record is not from the registers of El Sagrario

Metropolitano, Monterrey, Nuevo León, México.).

Arbol de Genealogia
TRONCO
Dⁿ Salvador Moreno

Dⁿ Joaquín Morales
Abuelo de
pretendiente

HERMANOS
1^r grado

Dⁿ Justo Moreno
hijo de
Dn Salvador Moreno
Abuela de la
pretensa
[In error--Justo should be Dⁿ
Salvador according to the text]

Dⁿ Miguel Mor^o
hijo de Dⁿ Joaqⁿ Mo^o
Padre del preten-
diente

PRIMOS
HERMANOS
2^o grado

Dⁿ Justo Mor^o
Padre de la
Pretensa
hijo de Dⁿ Salv^{or}
Mor^o

Phelipe Moreno
Pretendiente
hijo de Dⁿ Mig^l
Mor^o nieto de
Dⁿ Joaqn.

PRIMOS
SEGUNDOS
EN
3^r grado

D^a M^a Rosa Moreno
hija de Dⁿ Justo y
nieto de Dⁿ Salv^{or}
Moreno.

Translation:

Third grade blood relationship

Trunk: Dⁿ Salvador Moreno

Brothers, 1st grade relationship:

Dⁿ Joaquín Morales, grandfather of the claimant (groom)
Dⁿ Salvador Moreno, grandfather of the claimant (bride)

1st Cousins, 2nd grade relationship:

Dⁿ Miguel Moreno, son of Dⁿ Joaquín Moreno, father of the claimant
Dⁿ Justo Moreno, father of the claimant, son of Dⁿ Salvador Moreno

2nd Cousins, 3rd grade relationship:

Phelipe Moreno, claimant, son of Dⁿ Miguel Moreno, grandson of Dⁿ Joaquín

D^a Maria Rosa Moreno, daughter of Dⁿ Justo and granddaughter of Dⁿ Salva-
dor Moreno.

The priest was prone to present all the stark facts. The record of a baptism may state that the child was a natural child or state that the father was unknown. Reference to illegitimacy is apt to be found in a marriage record either by a state-

ment that the person is a natural child or that the blood relationship is by illicit relationship. One point to bear in mind is that baptisms of children whose parents were not married in the Catholic Church would state that the child was a natural child even though the parents had had a civil marriage. In one case, a child was stated as being the natural child of the mother with the father's name omitted. This particular woman had been married ten years, previously at a civil ceremony.

The priest would sometimes state that the individual was a Spaniard, but he doubted it or that the individual appeared to be of Spanish quality, or appeared to be a Spaniard. A variance in nationality or race may even occur between records or even between the marginal notes and the body of the entry.

Abraham Lincoln is quoted as stating that he didn't care what his grandfather had done, he was only interested in what his grandson would become. We are what we choose to become no matter who are ancestors were, and we should be proud of them and the rich heritage we have inherited.

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Research Sources (Part III) will appear in our next issue.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF PUBLICATIONS

GENEALOGICAL HISTORICAL GUIDE TO LATIN AMERICA, Volume 4 in the Gale Genealogy and Local History Series, by Lyman De Platt, published by Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan 48226; xvi + 273 pages, includes fourteen tables, glossary, illustrations and index; 5 1/2 x 8 3/4 inches, L.C. Card No. 78-75146, ISBN 0-8103-1389-8, \$22.00.

Lyman De Platt, employed by the Genealogical Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints since 1969, has specialized through his employment in Latin America. Author of several books and articles on Latin America, Mr. Platt shares his expertise in the use of civil, ecclesiastical and archival records of this area by presenting specific information about the records of twenty Latin American countries together with ten chapters of general information for the region as a whole concerning topics such as Paleography, population and political divisions.

The introductory chapters include valuable tables entitled "Civil Registration Commencement Dates"; an important list of "Frequently Encountered Abbreviations"; "Latin Words and Phrases"; "Glossary of Words Used in Documents and Manuscripts of Latin America", which is most welcome to researchers faced with the maddening problem of deciphering the many abbreviations found in the records of the area; a movable calendar for the years 1500-1800, as well as a table showing the dates of Easter for the same period; "Saint's Days and Holy Days"; "Diocesan Election Dates, 1511-1900", within the chapter "Ecclesiastical Divisions of Latin America, 1492-1912."

Information included in the second part of the guide, arranged by individual country, includes a short history, the dates civil registration began in the various provinces, lists of the parishes and their boundaries where possible, a review of available census and notarial records, cemetery information and a summary of the major archives of each country and their holdings.

The book is a necessity as a guide for anyone interested in researching the Latin American countries and is highly recommended as such. The only complaint this reviewer has is that the addresses of the Archives is not given, although in most cases the city of their location is indicated.

--Cindy Lo Buglio, FAS

A PERSONAL NAME INDEX TO ORTON'S "RECORDS OF CALIFORNIA MEN IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, 1861-1867" by J. Carlyle Parker, published by Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan 48226; viii+153 pages, includes an introduction, 5 1/2 x 8 3/4 inches, L.C. Card No. 78-15674, ISBN 0-8103-1402-9, \$22.00.

J. Carlyle Parker, head of public services and assistant library director at California State College, Stanislaus, founded and is the volunteer librarian of the Modesto, California Branch Genealogical Library of the Genealogical Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. Author of numerous articles and reviews, Mr. Parker has compiled and edited several bibliographies, indexes and union catalogs and will be remembered for the excellent paper he delivered at the 1969 World Conference on Records at Salt Lake City, Utah on research methods in

California.

Brigadier-General Richard H. Orton's *Records of California Men in the War of the Rebellion* is a difficult to use register of more than 14,000 volunteers. A valuable aid to genealogical and historical research, a reprint of the 887 page register is also available from Gale Research Company at \$45.00. It is, however, arranged according to rank and/or company, rather than alphabetically by surname which is what makes Parkers *Index* so valuable and convenient for the genealogist and historian interested in consulting the original register.

A quick perusal of the *Index* reveals surnames of interest to our readers, such as Castro, Higuera and Ortega. Orton's records contain valuable genealogical and family information, including the volunteer's name, place of birth, age, occupation, marriages, and, in some cases, a family data questionnaire and dependent's personal histories. Since many of us have overlooked this material in the past, the Parker *Index* is a most welcome contribution which will make the use of the *Records* much easier.

Gale Research Company, as well as their authors, are to be congratulated for the fine Genealogy and Local History Series which continues to grow and includes research aids.

--Cindy Lo Buglio, FAS

BLASONARIO DE LA CONSANGUINIDAD IBERICA, compiled by Ampelio Alonso-Cadenas-Lopes, Vicente de Cadenas y Vicent and Lilliana Ruiz Carrasco, Institute Salazar y Castro, Hidalguía, Madrid, 1979. Available from Hidalguía, Calle Atocha 91, Madrid 12, Spain, for \$20.00.

This charming heraldic tome (4 3/4 x 6 1/2 inches) bound in soft cover and printed in the exquisite language of Spain is a true gem to add to your heraldic library and one which is of special interest to Americans and members of the Augustan Society. The book itself consists of 324 numbered pages and is divided into three parts. Part I consists of the introduction and families whose arms (the shields only) are illustrated by simple, tricked line drawings rendered in the usual faultless Spanish manner. The name or names of the persons to whom these arms belong are given following the blazon. Part II consists of blazons of arms without illustrations which have been compiled from various Spanish archives. While the family name is given, the arms are not assigned to any one specific person. This section is given in alphabetical order. Part III consists of an alphabetical index to Part I.

This finely done work was produced in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the genealogical magazine *Hidalguía* (1978) and we can only hope and trust that this will be merely the first of a long series of similar sized volumes of arms granted by Spain. The arms of twenty-four members of the Augustan Society are illustrated.

From the introduction we learn that the first Spanish heraldic laws were promulgated by the Catholic Kings in 1480. King Philip II issued further regulations on 8 October 1586, and after him further laws and regulations were handed down by Philip IV, Carlos III and Carlos IV, while a decree of 1915 defined to perfection

the functions of the Kings of Arms. The latest decree regulating the "Cronistas Reyes de Armas" was issued in 1951 and their work is supervised directly by the Minister of Justice of the Kingdom of Spain and each certification is signed, sealed, stamped and recorded in the Ministry. These rules and decrees, plus the strict supervision of the Ministry of Justice, make the Spanish certification of arms a legal document second to none, the possession of which should gladden the heart of its owner.

Behind all this effort can be seen the guiding hand of that most courteous of gentlemen, Don Vicente de Cadenas y Vicent, Cronista Rey de Armas, who has been the guiding beacon-light in genealogy and heraldry in Spain and Europe for twenty-five years or more. In addition to founding and publishing *Hidalguía*, Don Vicente is a moving force in the Instituto Salazar y Castro and the International Institute of Genealogy and Heraldry. His profound knowledge, his graciousness (which one who has met him can only define as being in the finest Spanish tradition) and his years of dedication to the study of genealogy and heraldry have earned him a place in the hearts and minds of those who have known him in person or through his works and a special, monumental place in the history of genealogy and history throughout the entire world.

--Forest E. Barber, FAS

PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF THE MEXICAN COLLECTION, Number 1, Finding Aids to the Micro-filmed Manuscript Collection of the Genealogical Society of Utah. Salt Lake City: 1978. xlvii + 163 pp; card cover, maps, drawings. Available from University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112. \$12.00.

Extensive collections of Mexican records available to the researcher and scholar. Lists over 100,000 rolls of microfilmed documents that have been catalogued; in the main, parish and civil registers. There is a notable lack of consistency in parish records and the information in this volume is catalogued by code number indicating deviations from the usual baptismal, marriage and death record content of parish and civil registers. Civil registers have also been filmed with the exception of Baja California, Baja California Sur, Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango, Nayarit, Querétaro, Colima, Guerrero, Chiapas, and Tabasco. These are yet to be filmed and catalogued.

The bulk of the material other than the parish and civil registers is made of microfilm from five archives: The Archivo de la Curia in Mexico City, the Archivo del Antiguo Arzobispado de Michoacán in Morelia, the Archivo del Metropolitano Cabildo Eclesiástico in Mexico City and the Archivo General del Gobierno in Guatemala City. The entire Inquisition collection of 1,500 rolls has also been filmed. All holdings are listed by governing jurisdiction. A much needed resource aid. Highly recommended.

--Patricia Kirkwood, FAS

16,000 BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES INDEXED FOR NINETEENTH-CENTURY CALIFORNIA, Compiled and Edited by J. Carlyle Parker. Detroit: 1979. 279 pp; hard cover. Available from Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan 48226, \$22.00.

This work contains more than 16,000 index entries for biographical sketches

published in 61 California county histories between 1855 and 1898, covering 47 of the 58 counties. Includes the full name of the biographee when given, county of residence when the county history was published, date of publication, and the beginning page of the biographical note. An excellent and indispensable aid for the California researcher. Highly recommended for all libraries.

--Patricia Kirkwood, FAS

THE ANCIENT WORLD OF SPAIN, by Antonio Pardo. Spain: 1976. 140 pp. Photographs, maps. Editions Minerva, S.A., Genève, Switzerland.

Photographically brilliant treatment of the ancient ruins in Spain including Iberia, Turds, Lusitans, Galaicans, Asturians, Cantabrians, Celtiberians, Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians and the Romans. Many of the photographs are in color, and the reader will enjoy reviewing this book regularly.

--Patricia Kirkwood, FAS

THE MOORS IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, Jan Read. London: 1974. 268 pp., indexed, photographs, maps, charts. £5.50 from Faber and Faber, Ltd., 3 Queen Square, London WC 1, England, United Kingdom.

When in 711 Tariq ibn-Sayid crossed the Strait of Gibraltar into Spain with some seven thousand men he can hardly have foreseen that his foray was to result in a Muslim occupation of the larger part of the Iberian Peninsula. Drawing on the accounts of contemporary chroniclers, both Moorish and Christian, this is perhaps the first English book for the general reader to survey the whole history of the Moors in Spain and Portugal, ending with their expulsion during the first years of the seventeenth century. The Moors profoundly influenced the customs, architecture and literature of the Peninsula and, through the Toledan translators, Western European thought in general. These influences are explored, as well as the epic story of the wars between Muslim and Christian, the exploits of Almanzor and El Cid, the origins of an independent Portugal. Among many photographs and engravings the illustrations include delicate early nineteenth-century drawings by Richard Ford, previously unpublished.

MISSIONARIES AND COLONISTS, Everardo Peña Navarro. Tepic, Nayarit, Mexico, 1949. 8 pp., card. Text of talk given, with brief bibliography.

The Biennial Report from MISSION SAN BUENAVENTURA 1811-1812 Prepared by Fray José Señán, O.F.M., translated and edited by Maynard Geiger, O.F.M. Santa Barbara: 1974. 12 pp. Translation and reproduction of an original biennial report; is typical of the reports the mission president was required to send to the government.

Stages, Mails and Express in Southern California: The Role of Wells, Fargo & Co. in the Pre-Railroad Period, by W. Turrentine Jackson. A reprint from the Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly, Fall 1974. 40 pp., card, illustrations, notes.

The above three items donated to the Augustan Society Library by Helen Halbach, FAS Studio 3, 116 East de la Guerra, Santa Barbara, California 93101.

Queries

Queries are free to subscribers. Non-subscribers answering a query published in this journal and sending a copy of the answer to the production editor may submit one 50-word free query for each query answered. Subscribers may submit a free 50-word query for each issue of the journal--an annual issue represents four issues, i.e. four queries may be submitted for an annual issue. Submit each query on a separate sheet of paper, and, if possible, typed double-spaced. Queries must pertain to Hispanic research. Non-subscribers: cost is ten cents per word, one dollar minimum, name and address free.

303

DELGADO
MOYA Y DELGADO
MELEANO
LEAL
DE LA GARZA

María Meleano, born about 1700 in Lancerote, Spain (Canary Islands) and widow of Lucas Delgado, arrived in San Antonio, Texas in 1731; children were Juan Delgado, Francisco Delgado (born 1714), Leonor Delgado (born 1726), and Domingo Delgado (born 1728). Domingo married Josefa Leal in 1747 and adopted José Miguel Delgado who married María de Jesús de la Garza, and they had three sons: Juan Delgado, José and Nepomuceno Moya y Delgado. Need date of adoption of José Miguel and place; where and what date did Miguel Delgado marry María de Jesús? where does the Moya come into the family?
--Gloria Candelaria-Rodriguez, Route 2, Box 81, Port Lavaca, Texas 77979.

304

Texas

Have biographical, genealogical and land grant information of first colonists in Texas, especially the Rio Grande Valley. Send S.A.S.E. and \$1.00 for search. Also, some family trees already sketched.
--As No. 303.

305

GUTIERREZ DE
LARA
VILLARREAL Y
PALFIN
ESCANDON

Seeking parentage of José Gutierrez de Lara, married to Teresa Gertrudis Villarreal y Palfin, founder of Revilla, Nuevo Santander (later Guerrero, Tamaulipas). Came with José Escandon group in 1750 from Cerralbo. Died 21 March 1770. Possibly originally from Salinas Victoria near Monterrey, Nuevo León.
--Ms. Graciela Gutierrez, Box 1033, APO New York 09283.

306

GUTIERREZ
DE LARA
GARZA FALCON

Seeking parentage of Bernabe Gutierrez de Lara, married to Antonia de la Garza Falcon, founder of Revilla, Nuevo Santander (later Guerrero, Tamaulipas). Came with José Escandon group in 1750 from Hacienda de Pesquería Chica, near Monterrey, Nuevo León. Died 27 March 1770. Possibly originally from Salinas Victoria near Monterrey.
--As No. 305.

307

GUTIERREZ DE
LARA

Do you know the name and year of the first Gutierrez de Lara arriving in Mexico from Spain? Did they settle, originally, in Reino de Nuevo León around Salinas Victoria near Monterrey? I know they were in Mexico prior to 1610. I would appreciate names, dates, and where each settled.
--As No. 305.

308

GUTIERREZ DE
LARA

Seeking knowledge of relationship between Bernabe Gutierrez de Lara and José Gutierrez de Lara, both founder of Revilla, Nuevo Santander

in 1750 (José Escandon group). They died one week apart: Bernabe 27 March 1770 (age 67) and José 21 March 1770 (age 57) in Revilla (today Guerrero, Tamaulipas).

--As No. 305.

309

ZEQUEIRA
HERNANDEZ

Seeking information on Casimiro Zequeira born in Spain about 1838-46 married Juana Hernandez, born in Canary Islands about 1846-52.

Migrated to Cuba and had the following children: Anacleto, Salome, Vicente, Demetrio, Antolin and Gonzala. Any information on Zequeira would be appreciated.

--Maria Valdes, 3842 College Ave, Apt. 3, Culver City, California 90230.

310

RODRIGUEZ
VENEGAS
MORENO
VILLAVICENCIO
SINOVA
ROSAS
NAVARRO
CAMERO

The Los Angeles City Historical Society is seeking descendants of Pablo Rodriguez, José Venegas, José Moreno, Felix Villavicencio, Francisco Sinova, Basilio Rosas, Alejandro Rosas, Antonio Navarro, Manuel Camero, all pobladores (founders) of the Pueblo de Los Angeles in 1781. The descendants will be recognized at a special celebration during Los Angeles' bicentennial in 1981. Forms for documentation of descent are available by writing to the Los Angeles City Historical Society, P.O. Box 41046, Los Angeles, California 90041.

Surname Interest Listings

Surname Interest Listings are free to subscribers. Each free entry (one per issue per subscriber) limited to five lines, plus name and address; please follow our format. If possible, type, double-space, your entries.

001

DELGADO, Domingo; San Antonio, Texas, b 1728, m 1747, died 1772

DELGADO, Miguel; Nacogdoches, Texas, b about 1770

MOYA Y DELGADO, Juan; Goliad, Texas, born about 1794

MARTINEZ, María Antonia; Goliad, Texas, born about 1800

--Gloria Candelaria-Rodrigues, Route 2, Box 81, Port Lavaca, Texas 77979.

002

VILCHES, Juan; Salamanca, Spain, about 1850.

--A. Virgil Barnhill, Jr., 6041 S. W. 9th Street, Plantation, Florida 33317.

SPAIN

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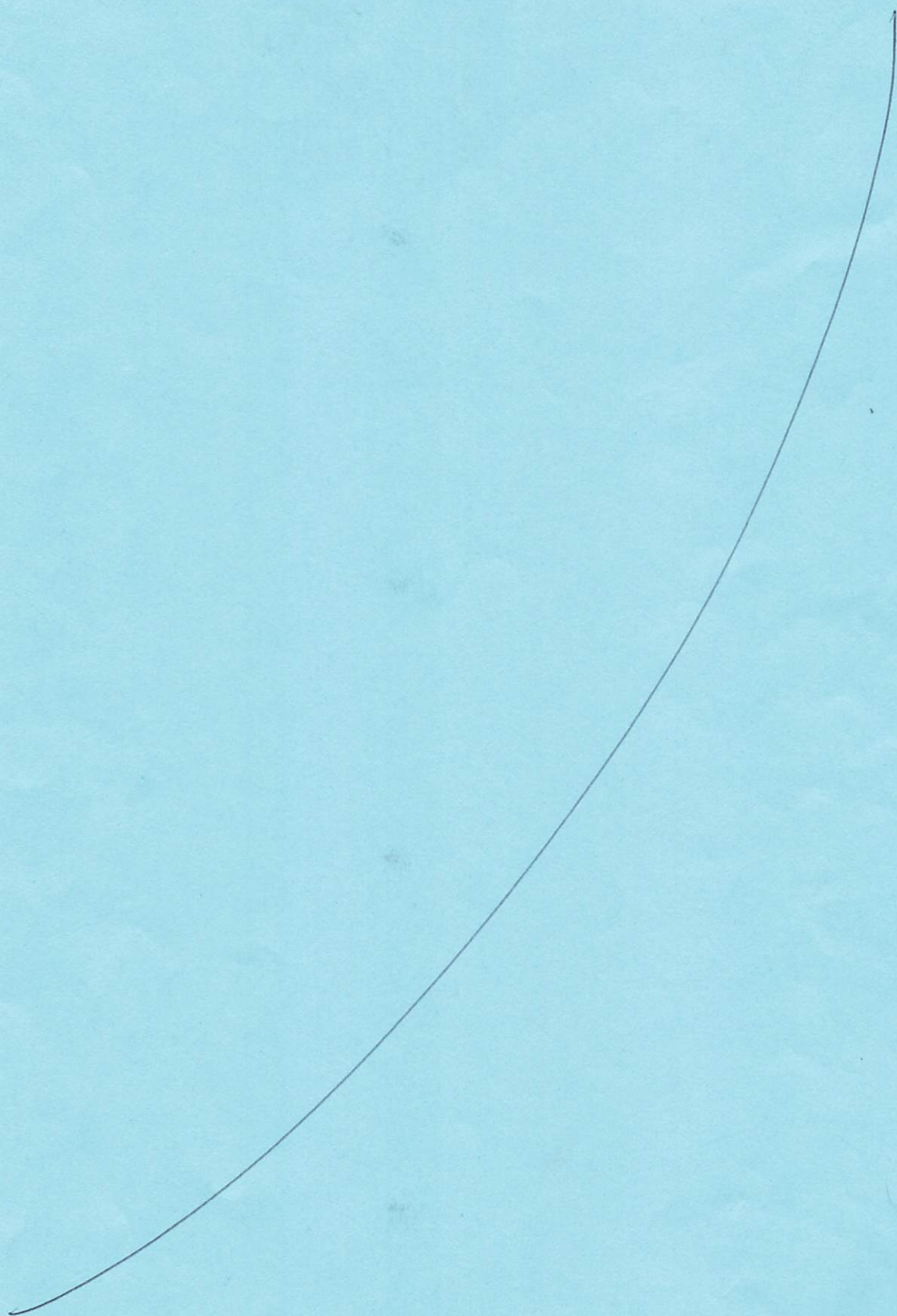
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The Orange County California
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00.5	1899-1900	1899-1900	1899-1900
00.6	1901-1902	1901-1902	1901-1902
00.7	1903-1904	1903-1904	1903-1904
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00.12	1913-1914	1913-1914	1913-1914
00.13	1915-1916	1915-1916	1915-1916
00.14	1917-1918	1917-1918	1917-1918
00.15	1919-1920	1919-1920	1919-1920
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00.21	1931-1932	1931-1932	1931-1932
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00.31	1951-1952	1951-1952	1951-1952
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00.65	2019-2020	2019-2020	2019-2020
00.66	2021-2022	2021-2022	2021-2022
00.67	2023-2024	2023-2024	2023-2024
00.68	2025-2026	2025-2026	2025-2026
00.69	2027-2028	2027-2028	2027-2028
00.70	2029-2030	2029-2030	2029-2030

The Orange County California Genealogical Society
1215 Broadway Avenue
Orange, California 92667
This office is available for the Augustan Society.



Shaking Your Family Tree!

Tracing Hispanic Roots Back to Spain

By MYRA VANDERPOOL GORMLEY

"With the mass of archival material available at the local level, you have a good chance of being able to trace your Spanish ancestors back for 500 years," according to Angus Baxter, author of "In Search of Your European Roots."

"The key to it all is the knowledge of the place from which your ancestor emigrated—not the port from which he or she sailed, but his or her place of birth or origin."

If you are seeking your Mexican and Spanish roots, you will discover many genealogical sources are compiled under the topic of "Hispanic." Like those with Scandinavian roots (whether Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, Finnish or Icelandic), you will have to sift through these general references to find answers to your specific problems.

Your family roots may wind through the records of Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Central or South America or the Philippines before finally taking you to sources in Spain.

In tracing Hispanic families, priority must be placed on learning where (the locale) family members were born, married and died, and then finding those records. Your genealogical research must begin with American records and continue there until you find your first set of ancestors who lived in this country.

□
 "Mexican and Spanish Family Research" by J. Konrad is an outstanding guidebook. It is published by Summit Publications, Box 222, Munroe Falls, Ohio 44262 and is available for \$6 postpaid.

Most Spanish and Mexican immigrants were Roman Catholics. Therefore, determine the name of the parish in which your ancestors lived. You can find the address of parishes in the telephone directories in most large libraries.

At the chancery office of each Catholic diocese are copies of "The Catholic Directory," which lists all parishes in the United States for the particular year for which it was published. This directory has been published yearly since 1850.

Quite often, even down to this century, some people of Spanish descent used two surnames. Some used the surname of the father preceded by that of the mother. Others used the name of the mother preceded by that of the father. Many of these double names were used for several generations and then later dropped or changed.

□
 Some parish registers in Mexico start as early as 1524, but most begin in the late 1500s or early 1600s. Access to these parish registers is not as difficult as you might think because they have been microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah and are available from Salt Lake City's famed genealogical library on interlibrary loan to its hundreds of branch family history libraries.

Mandatory civil registration has been the law in Mexico since 1859. These records are in the office of the civil registrar in each separate municipality. Many early records are in central depositories in the state capital, and each Mexican state has its own archives.

Two excellent books for Hispanic researchers are "Tracing Your Hispanic Heritage" by George R. Ryskamp (\$33.95) and "Spanish & Mexican Records of the American Southwest," by Henry Putnam Beers (\$28.20). Both are available from Ancestry, Inc., Box 476, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110.

Want to learn how to trace your family tree? Send \$4 for Myra's beginner's how-to genealogy kit (includes charts) to Kit, Box 64316, Tacoma, Wash. 98464.

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A Suggested Moslem Descent for
Eleanor of Provence and Eleanor
of Castile

by Prof. Charles J. Jacobs, FAS

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ORANGE COUNTY CALIFORNIA
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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A Suggested Moslem Descent for Eleanor of Provence & Eleanor of Castile

by Professor Charles J. Jacobs, FAS
20 Rowsley Street
Bridgeport, Connecticut 06605

In his *Plantagenet Ancestry* (London: Phillimore & Co., 1928), W. H. Turton included in the Spanish section two descents from the Ittaf ibn Naim, the other through a wife of Ramiro II of Leon from Musa ibn Noseir, first Moslem Viceroy of Spain (Charts 54 and 44 respectively). While these descents do not yield anything so exotic as that claimed for Doña Sancha Gomez y de Ayala, the Spanish wife of Sir Walter Blount [see "De Ayala of Castile" *The Augustan* XIII:6:289-29] and "The Baronial Blounts and Some of Their Descendants" *The Augustan* X:7:369-381, XI:1:73-76], they are, nonetheless, interesting excursions into the genealogical past.

Unfortunately, these descents meet the Plantagenet descent in so inaccessible a line (through Isabel of Castile, wife of Edmund Duke of York, son of Edward III) that relatively few can claim these outland celebrities as ancestors. It is the purpose of this paper to suggest a possible descent through the wives of Henry III and Edward I from a well known Moslem family which was powerful in 8th and 9th century Spain--the BANU QASI (Beni Kasi), lords of Saragossa, allied by marriage with the house of Iñigo Arista of Navarre and through this house with the family of the Caliphs of Cordoba.

It is exceedingly difficult to prove a Moslem descent in medieval Christian Spain. Regardless of the fact that the cultural life of the western caliphate was the most enlightened of its time in western Europe and that its rulers, even three or four generations before the time of the Cid had in their veins probably no more than one thousandth part of Arabian or Syrian or Berber blood (Philip Hitti, *History of the Arabs*, 6th edition; London: Macmillan & Co., 1956, p. 544), the emphasis after the Christian reconquest seems to have been upon Gothic Christian descent. Many a wife is unnamed in the pedigrees, or is named briefly without any clue as to her descent; sometimes, without doubt, the omission is an honest one resulting from scanty records in a time

of bitter warfare--sometimes, one fears, information may have been suppressed in the interest of the Gothic Christian ideal. However, if one searches carefully, he finds points at which a Moorish strain seems to be indicated; at such a point he must seek long and diligently for a little support for his theory, and even this he may not find.

Recent research, however, in legal and ecclesiastical documents and the increasing availability of Spanish Moslem records and histories are gradually throwing more light on this period and making the task of genealogical investigation seem less hopeless. This is particularly true with respect to problems centering around the Banu Qasi; they made various Christian marriages, and the author is chiefly concerned with the marriage of a daughter of Mutarrif ibn Lope ibn Musa ibn Musa ibn Fortun ibn Qasi with Ramon Count of Pallars (E. Lévi-Provençal, *España Musulmana*, which is vol. IV in *Historia de España*, edited by Ramon Menendez Pidal, Madrid: Espasa-Calpe, S.A., 1950, chart facing p. 246--"Cuadro Genealógico de Primera Dinastía Vascona y de la Familia de los Banu Qasi").

Before discussing in detail the facts bearing on this marriage and the author's use of the facts, it is well to present for those readers who are not familiar with the Catalan language, a survey of the relationships of the early Counts of Pallars. An included pedigree (see Chart I following) is based on charts and text in a recent study in this area--Ramon d'Abadal i de Vinyals, *Els Comtats de Pallars i Ribagorça*, which is vol. III of his *Catalunya Carolingia*; Barcelona: Institut d'Estudis Catalans, 1955; Part I, pp. 110, 121-122, 127, 146; Part 2, pp. 351-352, 481. This chart also shows d'Abadal's suggestions as to the relationships of the Counts of Pallars to the Counts of Bigorre and the Counts of Toulouse.

In Lévi-Provençal's chart (*op. cit.*) the Banu Qasi girl is not named nor are dates given for her father Mutarrif ibn Lope; but the father's brother Muhammad ibn Lope died in 898, and those of Muhammad's sons (the girl's cousins) suggest the time at which she lived--Lope ibn Muhammad died in 907, 'Abd Allah ibn Muhammad died in 915/6, three sons have no dates, and the youngest Mutarrif ibn Muhammad was living in 915/6. Obviously, the only Ramon Count of Pallars who would be of the right age to be husband of Mutarrif's daughter is Ramon I, Count of Pallars and Ribagorça in 884, who died a little after April 920 ("mense aprile. anno XXIII regnate Karolo imperatore"), at which time he signed a "carta donacionis" in which he identified himself and referred to his father Count Llop--"pro anima mei Luponi comitis" (d'Abadal, *op. cit.*, Part 2, No. 132, pp. 351-352). Upon referring to the chart, however, one sees that the wife of Ramon I is given by d'Abadal as Ginigenta, daughter of Asnar Dato.

The author, despite his great admiration for the work of d'Abadal, feels that he can present arguments which make it possible that Ramon's wife was not a "Ginigenta" but the Banu Qasi girl advanced by Lévi-Provençal.

(1) This marriage with Ginigenta, apparently, is not a thing which d'Abadal is particularly concerned. Nowhere in his work does he pay it any special critical attention; he mentions it in passing and goes on. He takes it for granted, this author assumes, because this is a traditional interpretation of the record in which Ginigenta is mentioned, and also perhaps be-

cause he is a specialist in history rather than a genealogist.

(2) This traditional point of view goes back to an early pedigree in Latin, dealing in part with the Counts of Pallars. This genealogy occurs in more than one form, and d'Abadal quotes from a recent critical edition of the Navarrese version (*Ibid.*, p. 15):

"Regemondo accepit uxorem...et genuit Vernardo, et domno Miro, ac domno Lope, seu domno Ysarno (Aznarium), qui fuit captivus in Tutela et abstraxit eum de ferros rex Sanzio Garseanis. Istius uxorem domina Giniguentes Asnari Datus filia fuit."

This paragraph may be freely translated: "Ramon married and had Barnat and Miro and Llop and Isarn, who was captive in Tutela and was freed by King Sancho Garcés. That one's wife was Giniguentes, Aznar's daughter."

Now, it has been the tendency to make "Istius" refer back to Regemondo, with what degree of justification might be held controversial. Classical Latin might well prefer "Regemondo" as the antecedent; here, however, we are dealing with monk's Latin, far removed from the classical. It is the author's firm and considered belief that, in the passage cited, the antecedent of "Istius" is not "Regemondo" but "Ysarno"--in other words, that "Giniguentes" refers to the wife of Isarn, not to the wife of his father Ramon I.

(3) Among other data indirectly supporting the point of view just mentioned is a peculiarity which lends itself to this author's viewpoint. Throughout the *Código de León*, from which the preceding Latin paragraph is quoted, a regular formula is invariably followed--

HUSBAND "accepit uxorem" WIFE'S NAME, WIFE'S PARENTAGE "et genuit" CHILDREN'S NAMES.

This formula is used at least eight other times in this pedigree and at least thirteen times in the *Código de Roda* without variation except occasional omission or embellishment; when the wife is known, she always appears at the regular place in the formula--never is she tacked on at the end after explanatory or supplementary matter, as has been assumed in this case.

(4) Furthermore, despite the fact that d'Abadal has gathered together in Part 2 of his work all the available authentic charters dealing with the early Counts of Pallars, in no case is this "Giniguentes" mentioned--either in the single charter signed by her alleged husband Ramon I (under date of April 920) or in the charters of her sons or other descendants. As far as d'Abadal's work goes (either in the 322 printed charters or elsewhere), nowhere does d'Abadal show any basis for the existence of such a wife of Ramon I, except in the supposed context of the paragraph quoted from the Latin pedigree.

(5) Turning to Ramon's son Isarn, the author believes he finds further supporting material for his position. Both d'Abadal (*op. cit.*, p. 146) and Serrano y Sanz (Manuel Serrano y Sanz, *Noticias y Documentos del Condado de Ribagorza*; Madrid, 1912; pp. 298-299, 321) make it evident that Isarn's wife was named Adalaida; but as far as either is concerned, her parentage is unknown. D'Abadal writes (*op. cit.*, p. 131) in connection with her son Guillem I: "A notar aquí al nom de la mare, Adalaida, l'espousa del comte Isarn d'origen desconegut"--rendered very freely, "It is to be noted that the

name of the mother, Adalaida, the wife of Count Isarn, is unknown." And Serrano y Sanz includes a comment that ties in very nicely with the author's suggested theory. He writes (*op. cit.*, pp. 298-299):

"Su testamento, fechado á 13 Septiembre de dicho año, fué publicado en la *Histoire de Languedoc* (tomo V, págs. 216 a 218); en el se llama Conde de Pallars: Ego Isarnus gratia Dei Comes Paliarensis, et Marchio, facio testamentum meum. In primis laxo fratri meo Otto episcopo mille mancosos. Llamo después a su mujer *Sinigentis*, apellido bastante usado en aquella época por las damas nobles que no heredaban feudos...."

Rendered freely, "His will, dated 13 September of the said year [953], was printed in the *History of Languedoc* Vol. V., pp. 216-218; in which he calls himself Count of Pallars: 'I Isarn, by God's grace, Count of Pallars, and Marquis, make my will. First, I give my brother Bishop Ato 1000 mancosi....' He then refers to his wife as *Sinigentis*, a designation sufficient in this period for noble ladies without dowry...." (The italics are those of this author.)

The author has been struck by the similarity of these two words--"Sinigentis" and "Giniguentes" (in his chart pedigree, p. 127, d'Abadal actually used the even closer form "Ginigenta")--in the one case definitely referring to the wife of Isarn, Ramon's son, in the other referring to a woman whom late Latin syntax would admit as the wife of Isarn. It seems to him that the resemblance and the association are almost too strong to be coincidence. Whether the minor differences of orthography result from imperfect copying of a written source or from imperfect recording of an oral tradition, it appears to the writer that both words refer to the same person and that that person is Adalaida, the wife of Count Isarn.

While the author admits that he has not presented conclusive evidence, all these considerations taken together increasingly convince him that the wife of Ramon I, who was Count of Pallars and Ribagorza in 884 and died after April 920, is not named in the Latin pedigree, and that she was, in fact, the daughter of Mutarrif ibn Lope of the Banu Qasi, Lords of Saragossa. In the event that this is the case, Moslem descent would be transmitted through Ava (the daughter of Ramon II, Count of Ribagorza) and her daughters to the royal house of Castile and Leon, and thence to the Plantagenets, as suggested at the beginning of this paper.

These later lines of descent are well known and are available in a number of places; there further enumeration or discussion falls outside the scope of this article. (The main line of the Banu Qasi descent to the wife of Ramon I, with other interesting connections, is shown on Chart II.)

NOTE: The author wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Charles Evans (Librarian of Charterhouse School, Godalming, Surrey, England) who called his attention to the work of d'Abadal, Serrano y Sanz, and others; also to Howard F. Cline (Director of the Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress), Señor José Porter (of Barcelona, Spain), and Lewis Ice (Librarian, University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Connecticut), all of whom aided him in locating and securing d'Abadal's volumes for study.

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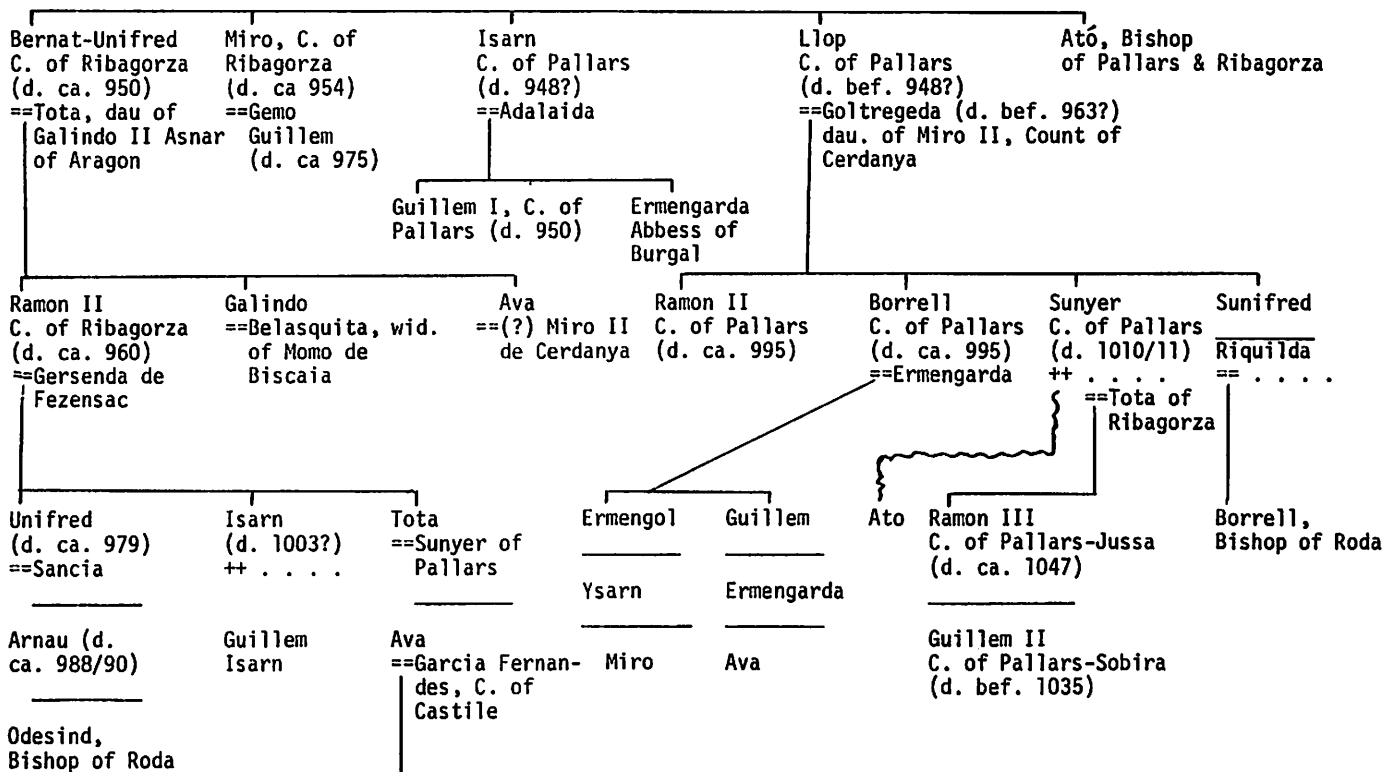
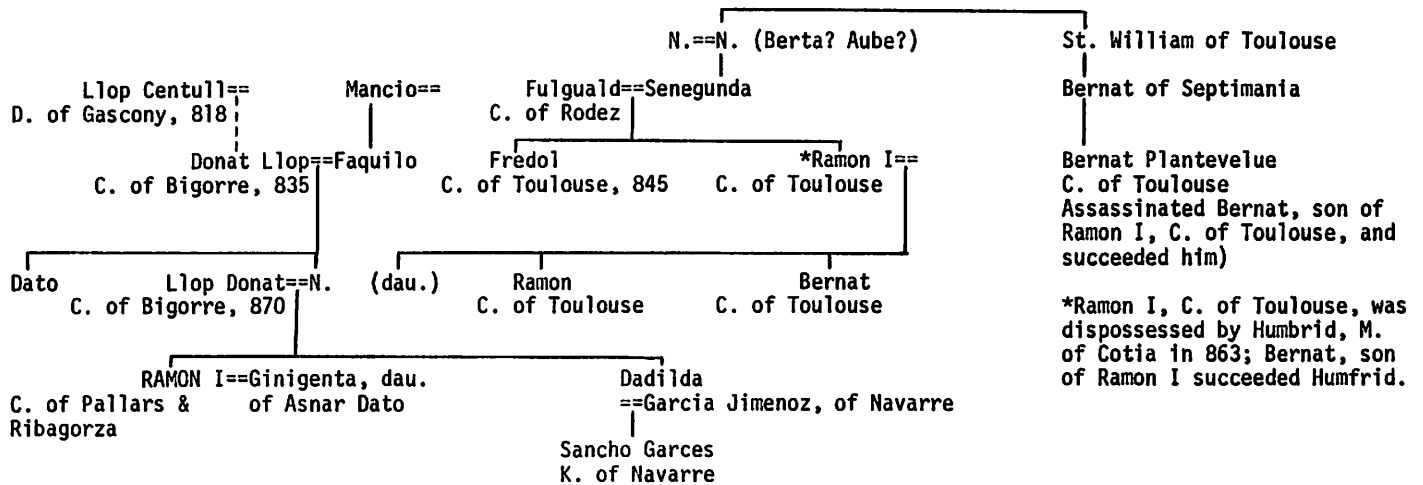


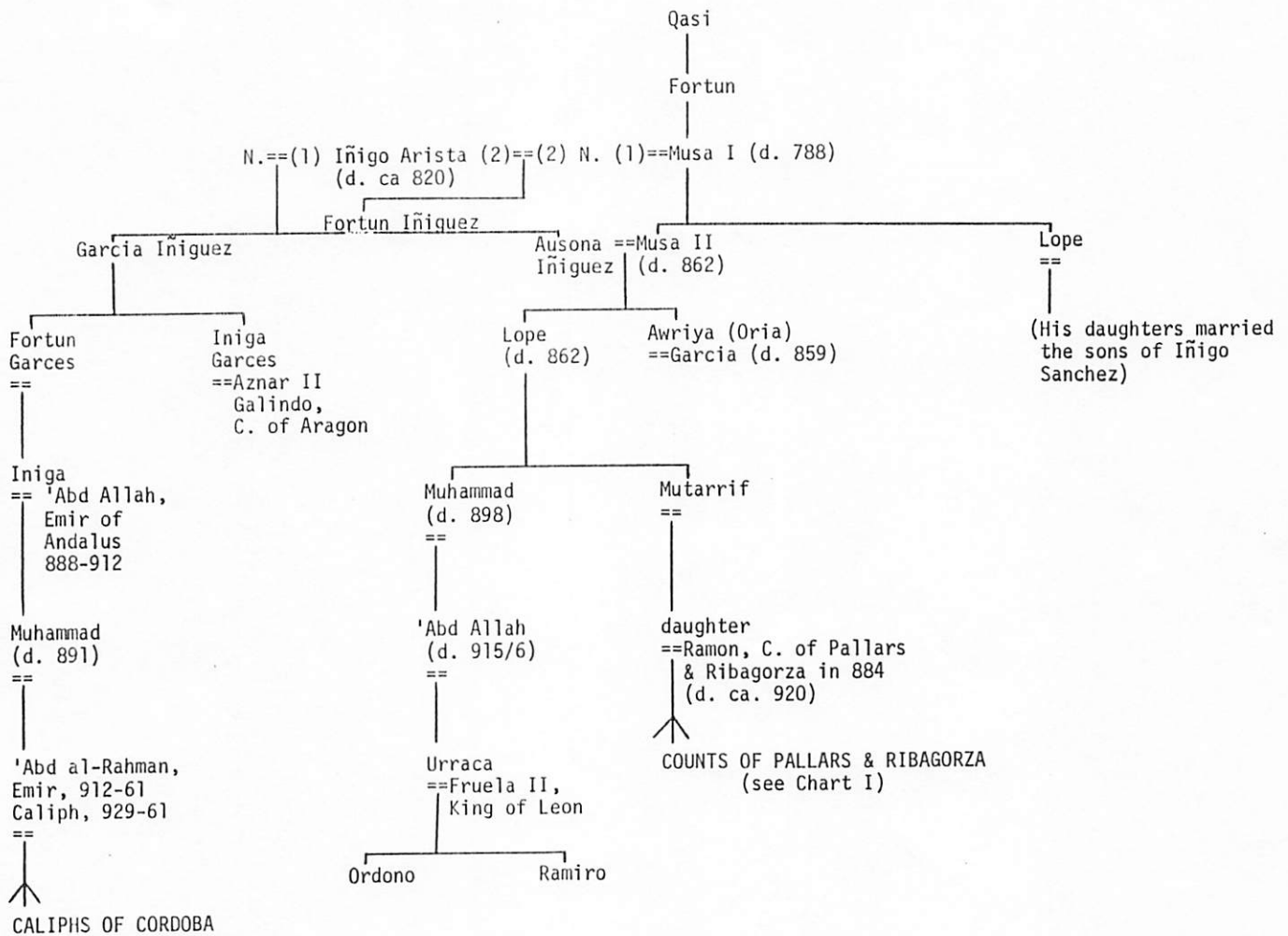
CHART I: *Early Counts of Pallars and Ribagorza*
according to d'Abadal, chart and also text

KINGS OF CASTILE & LEON
(to the Plantagenets)

CHART II:

The Banu Qasi

to Pallars and other Christian connections
(The author's chart based on the sources cited in the text)



A Suggested Moslem Descent for Eleanor of Provence and Eleanor of Castile

Professor Charles J. Jacobs, F.A.S.

In his *Plantagenet Ancestry* (London: Phillimore & Co., 1928), W. H. Turton included in the Spanish section two descents from the Moslem conquerors--one through a wife of Alfonso VI of Castile from Ittaf ibn Naim, the other through a wife of Ramiro II of Leon from Musa ibn Noseir, first Moslem Viceroy of Spain (Charts 54 and 44 respectively). While these descents do not yield anything so exotic as that claimed for Doña Sancha Gomez y de Ayala, the Spanish wife of Sir Walter Blount, they are, nonetheless, interesting excursions into the genealogical past. Unfortunately, these descents meet the Plantagenet descent in so inaccessible a line (through Isabel of Castile, wife of Edmund Duke of York, son of Edward III) that relatively few Americans can claim these outland celebrities as ancestors. It is the purpose of this paper to suggest a possible descent through the wives of Henry III and Edward I from a well-known Moslem family which was powerful in 8th and 9th century Spain--the BANU QASI (Beni Kasi), lords of Saragossa, allied by marriage with the house of Iñigo Arista of Navarre and through this house with the family of the Caliphs of Cordoba.

It is exceedingly difficult to prove a Moslem descent in medieval Christian Spain. Regardless of the fact that the cultural life of the western caliphate was the most enlightened of its time in western Europe and that its rulers, even three or four generations before the time of the Cid had in their veins probably no more than one thousandth part of Arabian or Syrian or Berber blood (Philip Hitti, *History of the Arabs*, 6th edition; London: Macmillan and Co., 1956; p. 544), the emphasis after the Christian reconquest seems to have been upon Gothic Christian descent. Many a wife is unnamed in the pedigrees, or is named briefly without any clew as to her descent; sometimes, without doubt, the omission is an honest one resulting from scanty records in a time of bitter warfare--sometimes, one fears, information may have been suppressed in the interest of the Gothic Christian ideal. However, if one searches carefully, he finds points at which a Moorish strain seems to be indicated; at such a point he must seek long and diligently for a little support for his theory, and even this he may not find. Recent research, however, in legal and ecclesiastical documents and the increasing availability of Spanish Moslem records and histories are gradually throwing more light on this period and making the

Continued on page 218:

task of genealogical investigation seem less hopeless. This is particularly true with respect to problems centering around the Banu Qasi; they made various Christian marriages, and the author is chiefly concerned with the marriage of a daughter of Mutarrif ibn Lope ibn Musa ibn Musa ibn Fortun ibn Qasi with Ramon Count of Pallars (E. Lévi-Provençal, *España Musulmana*, which is vol. IV in *Historia de España*, edited by Ramon Menendez Pidal; Madrid: Espasa-Calpe, S.A., 1950; chart facing p. 246--"Cuadro Genealógico de Primera Dinastía Vascona y de la Familia de los Banū Qasī").

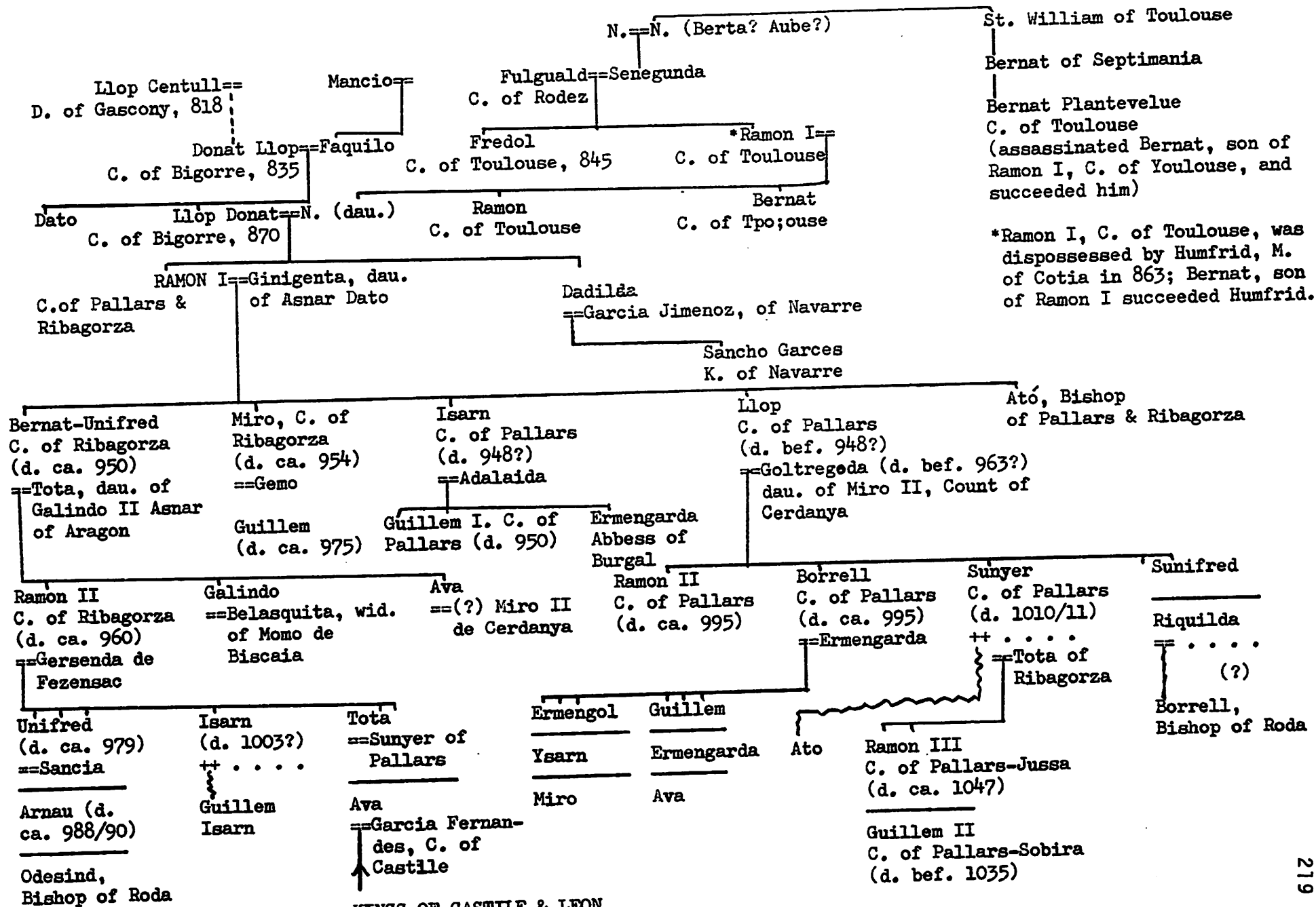
Before discussing in detail the facts bearing on this marriage and the author's use of the facts, it is well to present for those readers who are not familiar with the Catalan language, a survey of the relationships of the early Counts of Pallars. An included pedigree (see Chart I on facing page) is based on charts and text in a recent study in this area--Ramon d'Abadal i de Vinyals, *Els Comtats de Pallars i Ribagorça*, which is vol. III of his *Catalunya Carolingia*; Barcelona: Institut d'Estudis Catalans, 1955; Part I, pp. 110, 121-122, 127, 146; Part 2, pp. 351-352, 481. This chart also shows d'Abadal's suggestions as to the relationships of the Counts of Pallars to the Counts of Bigorre and the Counts of Toulouse.

In Lévi-Provençal's chart (*op. cit.*) the Banu Qasi girl is not named nor are dates given for her father Mutarrif ibn Lope; but the father's brother Muhammad ibn Lope died in 898, and those of Muhammad's sons (the girl's cousins) suggest the time at which she lived--Lope ibn Muhammad died in 907, 'Abd Allah ibn Muhammad died in 915/6, three sons have no dates, and the youngest Mutarrif ibn Muhammad was living in 915/6. Obviously, the only Ramon Count of Pallars who would be of the right age to be husband of Mutarrif's daughter is Ramon I, Count of Pallars and Ribagorza in 884, who died a little after April 920 ("mense aprile anno XXIII regnate Karolo imperatore"), at which time he signed a "carta donacionis" in which he identified himself and referred to his father Count Llop--"pro anima mei Luponi comitis" (d'Abadal, *op. cit.*, Part 2, No. 132, pp. 351-352). Upon referring to the chart, however, one sees that the wife of Ramon I is given by d'Abadal as Ginigenta, daughter of Asnar Dato.

The author, despite his great admiration for the work of d'Abadal, feels that he can present arguments which make it possible that Ramon's wife was not a "Ginigenta" but the Banu Qasi girl advanced by Lévi-Provençal.

(1) This marriage with Ginigenta, apparently, is not a thing with which d'Abadal is particularly concerned. Nowhere in his work does he pay it any special critical attention; he mentions it in passing and goes on. He takes it for granted, this author assumes, because this is a traditional interpretation of the record in which Ginigenta is mentioned, and also perhaps because he is a specialist in history rather than a genealogist.

Continued on page 220:



KINGS OF CASTILE & LEON
(to the Plantagenets)

CHART 1: THE EARLY COUNTS OF PALLARS & RIBAGORZA
(according to d'Abadal, chart and also text)

(2) This traditional point of view goes back to an early pedigree in Latin, dealing in part with the Counts of Pallars. This genealogy occurs in more than one form, and d'Abadal quotes from a recent critical edition of the Navarrese version (*Ibid.*, p. 15):

"Regemondo accepit uxorem...et genuit Vernardo, et domno Miro, ac domno Lope, seu domno Ysarno (Aznarium), qui fuit captivus in Tutela et abstraxit eum de ferros rex Sanzio Garseanis. Istius uxor domna Giniguentes Asnari Datus filia fuit."

This paragraph may be freely translated: "Ramon married and had Bernat and Miro and Llop and Isarn, who was captive in Tutela and was freed by King Sancho Garcés. That one's wife was Giniguentes, Aznar's daughter."

Now, it has been the tendency to make "Istius" refer back to Regemondo, with what degree of justification might be held controversial. Classical Latin might well prefer "Regemondo" as the antecedent; here, however, we are dealing with monk's Latin, far removed from the classical. It is the author's firm and considered belief that, in the passage cited, the antecedent of "Istius" is not "Regemondo" but "Ysarno"--in other words, that "Giniguentes" refers to the wife of Isarn, not to the wife of his father Ramon I.

(3) Among other data indirectly supporting the point of view just mentioned is a peculiarity which lends itself to this author's viewpoint. Throughout the *Códice de León*, from which the preceding Latin paragraph is quoted, a regular formula is invariably followed--

HUSBAND "accepit uxorem" WIFE'S NAME, WIFE'S PARENTAGE "et genuit" CHILDREN'S NAMES.

This formula is used at least eight other times in this pedigree and at least thirteen times in the *Códice de Roda* without variation except occasional omission or embellishment; when the wife is known, she always appears at the regular place in the formula--never is she tacked on at the end after explanatory or supplementary matter, as has been assumed in this case.

(4) Furthermore, despite the fact that d'Abadal has gathered together in Part 2 of his work all the available authentic charters dealing with the early Counts of Pallars, in no case is this "Giniguentes" mentioned--either in the single charter signed by her alleged husband Ramon I (under date of April 920) or in the charters of her sons or other descendants. As far as d'Abadal's work goes (either in the 322 printed charters or elsewhere), nowhere does d'Abadal show any basis for the existence of such a wife of Ramon I, except in the supposed context of the paragraph quoted from the Latin pedigree.

(5) Turning to Ramon's son Isarn, the author believes he finds

further supporting material for his position. Both d'Abadal (*op. cit.*, p. 146) and Serrano y Sanz (Manuel Serrano y Sanz, *Noticias y Documentos del Condado de Ribagorza*; Madrid, 1912; pp. 298-299, 321) make it evident that Isarn's wife was named Adalaida; but as far as either is concerned, her parentage is unknown. D'Abadal writes (*op. cit.*, p. 131) in connection with her son Guillem I: "A notar aquí al nom de la mare, Adalaida, l'espousa del comte Isarn d'origen desconegut"--rendered very freely, "It is to be noted that the name of the mother, Adalaida, the wife of Count Isarn, is unknown." And Serrano y Sanz includes a comment that ties in very nicely with the author's suggested theory. He writes (*op. cit.*, pp. 298-299):

"Su testamento, fechado á 13 Septiembre de dicho año, fué publicado en la *Histoire de Languedoc* (tomo V, pags. 216 á 218); en el se llama Conde de Pallars: Ego Isarnus gratia Dei Comes Paliarensis, et Marchio, facio testamentum meum. In primus laxo fratri meo Otto episcopo mille mancusos. Llama después a su mujer *Sinigentis*, apellido bastante usado en aquella epoca por las damas nobles que no heredaban feudos...."

Rendered freely, "His will, dated 13 September of the said year [953], was printed in the *History of Languedoc* (vol. V, pp. 216-218); in which he calls himself Count of Pallars: 'I Isarn, by God's grace, Count of Pallars, and Marquis, make my will. First, I give my brother Bishop Ato 1000 manкуси....' He then refers to his wife as *Sinigentis*, a designation sufficient in this period for noble ladies without dowry...." (The italics are those of this author.)

The author has been struck by the similarity of these two words--"Sinigentis" and "Giniguentes" (in his chart pedigree, p. 127, d'Abadal actually uses the even closer form "Ginigenta")--in the one case definitely referring to the wife of Isarn, Ramon's son, in the other referring to a woman whom late Latin syntax would admit as the wife of Isarn. It seems to him that the resemblance and the association are almost too strong to be coincidence. Whether the minor differences of orthography result from imperfect copying of a written source or from imperfect recording of an oral tradition, it appears to the writer that both words refer to the same person and that that person is Adalaida, the wife of Count Isarn.

While the author admits that he has not presented conclusive evidence, all these considerations taken together increasingly convince him that the wife of Ramon I, who was Count of Pallars and Ribagorza in 884 and died after April 920, is not named in the Latin pedigree, and that she was, in fact, the daughter of Mutarrif ibn Lope of the Banu Qasi, Lords of Saragossa. In the event that this is the case, Moslem descent would be transmitted through Ava (the daughter of Ramon II, Count of Ribagorza) and her daughters to

Continued on page 222:

the royal house of Castile and Leon, and thence to the Plantagenets, as suggested at the beginning of this paper. These later lines of descent are well known and are available in a number of places; there further enumeration or discussion falls outside the scope of this article. (The main line of the Banu Qasi descent to the wife of Ramon I, with other interesting connections, is shown on Chart II, facing page.)

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"THERE IS NO CONQUEROR BUT GOD."
(Arabic inscription from the Alhambra.)

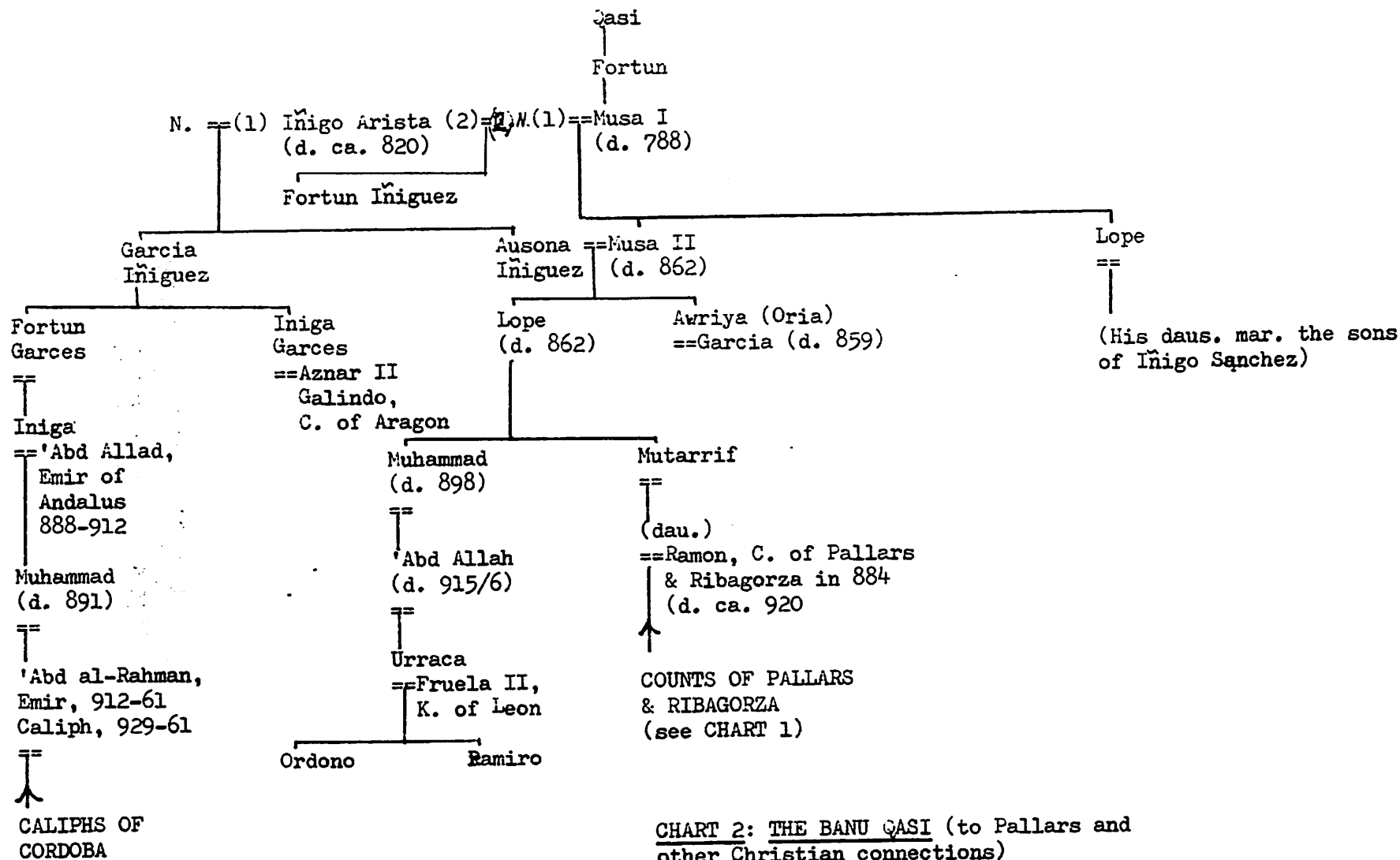


CHART 2: THE BANU QASI (to Pallars and other Christian connections)

(The author's chart based on the sources cited in the text)



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Group helps area Hispanics trace ancestry

By Enrique Rangel
The Register

Some Orange County Hispanics are discovering their roots — and learning how far and deep they run.

A lengthy search led Raul Guerra Jr. of Huntington Beach to an ancestor named Don Andres Tapia, a Spanish captain who accompanied explorer Hernando Cortes to the New World in 1519.

Mimi Lozano Holtzman of Westminster discovered that one of her forefathers was Valentin Gomez Farias, a four-time Mexican vice president and a leading political figure in the mid-19th century.

And Lorraine Valenzuela Macias of Anaheim found that her ancestor Pablo Rodriguez was one of 14 co-founders of El Pueblo de Nuestra Senora Reina de Los Angeles — now the city of Los Angeles — in 1781.

Guerra, Holtzman and Macias are among about 90 members of the Hispanic American Descendants Foundation, a year-old Southern California group whose members share a fascination for tracing their roots.

Some of them will share their findings Saturday when they meet at 9 a.m. at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 10322 Bolsa Ave. in Westminster. The meeting is open to the public.

They will be joined by Julian Nava, a former US ambassador to Mexico, and George Ryskamp, a Riverside attorney and author of "Tracing Your Hispanic Heritage."



Hal Stoelzle/The Register

Raul Guerra Jr. of Huntington Beach traced his roots to a lieutenant of explorer Hernando Cortes.

Although there are numerous genealogical groups throughout the country, foundation members believe theirs is the only one in Southern Cali-

Please see **ROOTS/7**



ROOTS: Group helps Hispanics trace lineage

FROM 1

fornia — and one of about a dozen in the nation — serving mainly Hispanics.

"It's fascinating," Guerra said of his efforts to find out more about his ancestors. "The more you find about them the more you learn about yourself."

Guerra, who is originally from Brownsville, Texas, said he knew that his family had settled in south Texas and northern Mexico when the region belonged to Spain.

But about 3½ years ago, he began wanting to know more. He searched records available at the Mormon Church in Westminster, and wrote to the church's headquarters in Utah for microfilm documents. The church maintains the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City to help people trace their roots.

Guerra, a 48-year-old retired Air Force major and a safety engineer at Ford Aerospace Corp. in Newport Beach, also asked Catholic churches in Mexico to send him copies of marriage certificates, baptism records and other documents that would help him follow his bloodlines.

The task was not easy. Reading old hand-written documents requires patience and ingenuity, in addition to a good knowledge of the Spanish language.

All official documents were written with a fountain pen and the ink has long since faded. In addition, some of the words are hard to decipher. An "r" often looks like a "v," for example, and misspellings are common.

But in the end, the effort paid off, Guerra said. Not only was he able to trace his roots to the 1500s, but along the way he found some fascinating stories about his ancestors.

El Senor Capitan Don Andres Tapia, the Spanish conquistador, was one of Cortes' trusted lieutenants. He kept a detailed dairy of the conquistadors' journeys throughout Mexico.

Although Hispanics such as Guerra, Holtzman and Macias have had to work hard to trace their roots, the process is simpler for them than for non-Hispanic people, author Ryskamp said.

In the Spanish-speaking world a person uses both a paternal and a maternal surname. In addition, women keep their maiden name (the paternal one) and add a hus-

band's name.

For example, if a woman named Juana Garcia Lopez marries Agustin Diaz Rodriguez, she would become Juana Garcia de Diaz.

In addition, both the Spanish government and the Catholic Church have kept detailed records of births, baptisms and marriages. Spanish-speaking countries in Latin America continued that tradition after gaining their independence from Spain, Ryskamp said.

Much to their surprise, some foundation members found they are related, said Holtzman, 55, a co-founder of the group. And once people start tracing their roots they become so fascinated, they "get hooked," she said.

Macias said tracing her roots has made her feel more proud of her Hispanic heritage. And she sees genealogy as an opportunity to enlighten not just herself but her family and her community.

"I feel we have an obligation to our children," Macias said. "A lot of our children have been made to feel inferior because they are Hispanic. But I think they have to feel proud. This nation was founded by Hispanics. They have nothing to be ashamed of."

