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Grolet-Gurulé: Los Francéses of Nueva México

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When Santiago Gurulé married Elena Gallegos at Bernalillo, New Mexico, 10 December 1699, a new surname came into use in this northern province of New Spain.¹ However, the agnatic ancestry of this colonial New Mexico family, Gurulé, is not Spanish as might be expected, and the records which document Gurulé origins also help to close a chapter in the history of American exploration that has been left open by conventional historical research.

In accordance with Spanish custom and law, the Gurulé-Gallegos couple had to undergo a premarital investigation designed to insure that they were legally free to marry and were entering into the union of their own volition. Their extant testimony, and that of the witnesses called on their behalf, reveals much about social and political events of their era and the effect which these had upon migration and settlement.

Elena Gallegos's origins were relatively conventional for her society. She stated that she was nineteen years of age and a native of Bernalillo, daughter of Antonio Gallegos and Catarina Baca, both deceased.² Her parents, with two children, are said to have escaped from New Mexico at the time of the Pueblo Rebellion in 1680. Her parents died during their years of exile in Guadalupe del Paso, but Elena and two brothers returned to New Mexico with an uncle at the time of the De Vargas Reconquest of 1693.³

Santiago Gurulé, on the other hand, was an outsider. He was, by birth, Jacques Grolet, son of Yvon Grolet and Marie Odon, both then deceased, and he had been baptized at the church of St. Jean, La Rochelle, Kingdom of France. Both of his witnesses were of Gallic origins also: Pierre Meusnier, aged twenty-six, and Jean L'Archevêque, aged twenty-seven.⁴ Unlike his compatriots, Grolet-Gurulé did not state his exact age or birthdate in this marriage investigation. However, at L'Archevêque's marriage two years earlier, Grolet had served as a witness; and at that time he gave his age as thirty-four (i.e., born 1663).⁵ Grolet came to the New World, he stated, as a member of the La Salle Expedition of 1685-1687.⁶

Both witnesses stated that they had known Grolet for fifteen years, having all been soldiers under the French explorer René Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle. Commissioned by Louis XIV of France, in 1684, to establish French colonies throughout the interior of North America, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes, the La Salle expedition overshot its intended landing at the mouth of the Mississippi and came ashore at Matagorda Bay, in Spanish Texas. After several abortive attempts to find the mouth of the Mississippi from that point, or to reach Canada, La Salle was assassinated by members of his party in March 1687.⁷

Of the three compatriots, only L'Archevêque is reported to have had a part in the actual assassination. While some of the La Salle party succeeded in reaching French settlements in Illinois, from which they proceeded to Quebec

and then to France, Grolet and L'Archevêque fled into the Indian nations of Texas. After five years they surrendered to Spanish troops who found them there. They were taken first to Mexico City and from there to Spain for further questioning; but they were back in Mexico in time to take part in the De Vargas Reconquest of Nueva Mexico. There they were joined by their old friend Meusnier, whose fate it had likewise been to end up among the Spanish. Meusnier did not remain in New Mexico; instead he settled in Guadalupe del Paso, where he married the daughter of pre-revolt New Mexicans.⁸

As customarily was the case when non-Spaniards came into this society, Jacques Grolet's name became Hispanicized—to Santiago Gurulé. As also happens in many such cases, Spanish officials who thereafter "identified" the family's ethnic origins in one record or another were not as meticulous as they are believed to have been on the subject of race. Extant records inconsistently identify Gurulé descendants as *españoles* (Spaniards) and *mestizos* (of mixed ancestry). Nearly two centuries later, however, journalist Adolph Bandelier reported meeting two members of the family and stated that they were still called locally *los franceses* (the French).⁹

The civil and ecclesiastical records of Bernalillo offer little more information about Santiago, who died intestate about 1711. Elena Gallegos referred to herself as a widow when she registered her stock brand in 1712.¹⁰ A physical description of Gurulé is recorded in the De Vargas lists. Both he and L'Archevêque were said to be "streaked on the face." Like other Europeans who went among the western Indians, this pair appears to have adopted the native custom of tattooing themselves with symbols of their bravery, commemorating their coups against their enemies. As one contemporary described it, their whole bodies might eventually be covered, including "their necks, chests, backs, arms, the backs of their hands, their stomachs down to the hips, the lower part of their thighs, and their legs [all] marked with indelible blue lines, which are drawn with a red hot iron and charcoal."¹¹

Elena Gallegos, as she continued to be called according to the Spanish custom by which females retained their maiden name after marriage, outlived her husband for some two decades. Although centuries of Spanish law had discouraged female participation in business activities, Elena was typical of the colonial widows who chose not to remarry and, as a *sole feme*, conducted her own business affairs. As a stock raiser, who recorded her brand in her own name, she also acquired a sizable tract of land stretching from the Río Grande to the summit of the Sandía Mountains. Known as the Jesús María Grant, the land had been issued to Diego Montoya in 1694 but was transferred to the widowed Elena by Montoya's son Antonio.¹²

Elena drafted her will, 1 May 1731, leaving the bulk of her property to her only son and heir, Antonio Gurulé. Opening her will with the customary professions of faith, she requested that she be buried in the parish church of the villa of Albuquerque, garbed in the robes of the order of St. Francis, and she asked that her funeral be "most humble because of my being a poor widow." She itemized a rather large number of livestock in her will and made a gift of some land and stock to her brother, Felipe Gallegos. To her oldest granddaughter, Manuela Gurulé, she left all of her wearing apparel, some coral

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bracelets, one reliquary with a silver frame, and one chest of Michoacan wood. Witnesses were José de Quintana, José Montano, José Griego, and Felipe Gallego, presumably her brother. The will was offered for probate on 6 February 1732,¹³ but the burial registers of the Albuquerque church carry a cryptic entry that suggests she died some five months earlier: "21 September 1731—buried the widow Elena."¹⁴

Santiago Gurulé and Elena had an only child.

+ 2 i. Antonio⁴ de Gurulé, baptized in Bernalillo, 2 April 1703.¹⁵

2. Antonio² Gurulé (Santiago¹), probably born shortly before his baptism on 2 April 1703; married at age eighteen to Antonia Quintana, aged sixteen, daughter of José Quintana (a neighbor and one of the witnesses to Elena Gallegos's will) by Quintana's wife Antonia Luján Domínguez; died 18 April 1761.¹⁶

Antonio spent his life on the Jesús María Grant. The land encompassed by this tract now contains a number of communities on the northern side of Albuquerque, principally Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Los Gallegos, and parts of Los Griegos. By the mid-nineteenth century, when New Mexico became a territory of the United States, it was known generally as Los Ranchos Grant or the Elena Gallegos Grant.¹⁷ Not surprisingly, Antonio was a farmer, leading a relatively quiet life. In 1733 he did initiate a lawsuit against one Cristóval García over the latter's opening of an *acequia* (drainage canal) which ran water through Antonio's property. Joining young Gurulé in the suit were his uncle, Felipe Gallego, and Isabel Jorge.¹⁸

When Antonio made his will, 18 April 1761, he stated that he had been married to Antonia Quintana for forty years and that they were the parents of nine children. All were named in the document. As executors, he named his wife and his "son, Tadeo García." (Tadeo was, in fact, his son-in-law, husband of his daughter Luisa.) The Jesús María Grant was to be divided, with half going to his widow and the other half to his nine children. A special bequest was made to one Juana Urbina, who had been reared in his home, and freedom was granted to two Indian women, Rosa and Elena, who had been servants of his mother. In gratitude for their services, he gave them a house and a tract of land that had already been cleared for cultivation. A specific bequest was made to Serafin, his youngest son, who was to receive his gun, his shield, and his sword. The will was signed 18 April 1761, before witnesses José Jaramillo, Baltasar Martínez, and Silvestre Griego.¹⁹ Antonio was buried the following day in the parish church of Albuquerque.²⁰ No record of the death or burial of his widow has been found.

The nine children of Antonio Gurulé and Antonia Quintana, mentioned in his will, were:

- + 3 i. Manuela³ Gurulé, born 1722.²¹
- + 4 ii. Tomás Gurulé, born 1725.²²
- + 5 iii. Luisa de Jesús Gurulé, baptized 27 June 1731.²³
- + 6 iv. Juan Antonio Gurulé, baptized 3 June 1733.²⁴
- + 7 v. Fabiana Gurulé, baptized 22 Jan. 1736.²⁵
- + 8 vi. Serafin Gurulé, born 1739.²⁶

- + 9 vii. Elena Gurulé, born 1741.²⁷
- + 10 viii. Francisca Gurulé, baptized 9 Oct. 1743.²⁸
- + 11 ix. Manuelita Gurulé, born 1746.²⁹

Among the premarital investigations indexed by Fray Angélico Chávez, in *New Mexico Roots, Ltd.*, is a puzzling entry for one María de la Luz Gurulé and José Ubaldo García, dated 23 May 1767. The young woman stated that she was twenty-six and daughter of Antonio Gurulé, deceased, and Antonia Quintana. No ethnic derivation was given for her; García, thirty, was called a *mestizo*. María de la Luz was not enumerated in the 1750 census as a member of the Gurulé household. In fact, this every-name census lists no María de la Luz Gurulé in any household. An examination of the original documents from which Fray Chávez compiled his abstracts reveals that the witnesses, Pedro Montaña and Manuel Velásquez, made no mention of acquaintance with the betrothed couple. They merely obtained statements from the young couple, individually, that they were marrying of their own free wills.³⁰

Two other facts are important to consider in contemplating the parentage of this María de la Luz Gurulé. First, Antonio Gurulé's will did not include a daughter by this name. Second, there were a number of Indian and *mestizo* families of this time period using the Gurulé surname, many of them having been attached either to the household of Santiago Gurulé or to that of Antonio Gurulé and his wife Antonia. The premarital investigation, in short, is the only mention of María de la Luz Gurulé in any church or civil document.

For these reasons, and until evidence to the contrary is found, it shall be assumed that María de la Luz Gurulé is not the daughter of the Antonio Gurulé and Antonia Quintana of this genealogy.

3. **Manuela³ Gurulé** (Antonio,² Santiago¹), born 1722, was married 20 March 1737, in Albuquerque, to **Captain Baltazar Griego**, son of Juan Griego and Juliana Saenz.³¹ When the 1750 census was enumerated, Baltazar and Manuela were listed with five children and an Indian servant, living near Manuela's parents. On 15 March 1757, the thirty-five-year-old mother died, leaving seven known children.³² Her husband married Isabel Jaramillo the following year.³³

The Griego children born to Manuela Gurulé were:

- 12 i. Domingo⁴ Griego, born 1741;³⁴ married 20 Jan. 1763, Joséfa Gallego, daughter of Nicolás Gallego and Isabel Jaramillo.³⁵ They were the parents of Juan Miguel Griego, baptized 6 Jan. 1771.³⁶ Domingo died before 3 June 1781, when his widow married Antonio Valencia.³⁷
- 13 ii. Rosalia Griego, born 1743.³⁸ No further information.
- 14 iii. Rafael Antonio Griego, baptized 29 June 1745;³⁹ married 15 June 1769, Ana María López, daughter of Diego López and Juana Candelaria.⁴⁰ Two daughters and three sons were baptized at the parish church in Albuquerque.⁴¹
- 15 iv. Pascual Griego, born ca. 1745.⁴² No further information.
- 16 v. Antonia Griego, baptized 22 Jan. 1748;⁴³ married 20 June 1764, Salvador Jaramillo.⁴⁴ There are no baptismal records for children born to her.
- 17 vi. María Paulina Griego, baptized 25 June 1750;⁴⁵ married 19 May 1777, José Antonio López, son of Diego López, deceased, and Juana Candelaria.⁴⁶ There were ten occasions between 1779 and 1801 when the couple served as *padrinos*

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(sponsors or godparents) to newly baptized infants, but there is no record of their having any children of their own.⁴⁷

- 18 vii. Juan Bautista Griego, baptized 23 June 1752.⁴⁸ No further information.

4. **Tomás³ Gurulé** (Antonio,² Santiago¹), like his father, married at age eighteen. The wife he took in Albuquerque, on 19 September 1743, was **María Pascuala Griego**, sister of Baltazar Griego who had married Tomás' sister. The previously married siblings, Baltasar and Manuela, were *padrinos* (sponsors) at the ceremony.⁴⁹ Enumerated with their two oldest children in the 1750 census, Tomás and Pascuala lived very near their Gurulé parents.⁵⁰ Pascuala was buried 23 May 1785, Tomás on 28 December 1786, both in the parish church in Albuquerque.⁵¹ Their known children were:

- 19 i. Eusebio⁴ Gurulé, baptized 10 March 1745.⁵² Little information exists on this son. He was married to Ilaria Montañó and was recorded as her husband when she was buried 17 Mar. 1785.⁵³ There are no baptismal records for children born to this couple.
- 20 ii. Juan Pablo Gurulé, born *ca.* 1747.⁵⁴ He was enumerated with his wife, Beatris Santillanes, in the Las Huertas census (1803–1807), at which time they had a daughter, María del Carmen, aged twelve.⁵⁵ No further information.
- 21 iii. Bernabé Antonio Gurulé, baptized, Albuquerque, 18 June 1752.⁵⁶ He married 21 Feb. 1777 in that town to Juana Tomasa Gutierrez, daughter of Francisco Xavier Gutierrez and the deceased Rosa Miranda.⁵⁷ A daughter, María Manuela, was baptized 27 May 1778,⁵⁸ and there were no further baptisms for children of this couple. Bernabé was enumerated in Santa Fe, New Mexico, with a second wife, Mónica Sandoval, born 1770, and two sons, born 1781 and 1784.⁵⁹ The older child, if his age is given correctly, was presumably the son of his first wife. The second son, Luis José, was baptized at Sandía 13 Mar. 1784, while the parents were still living in Bernalillo.⁶⁰ Bernabé was a farmer, living sporadically in Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and Bernalillo before finally settling in Las Huertas, as confirmed by census and church records.
- 22 iv. María de los Reyes Gurulé, baptized 6 Jan. 1755 in Albuquerque. Her aunt and uncle, Manuela Gurulé and Baltazar Griego, were her *padrinos*.⁶¹ No further information.
- 23 v. Antonia Gurulé, who apparently died unbaptized. She was buried in Albuquerque, 2 Oct. 1755, at which time she was identified as the infant daughter of Tomás Gurulé and Pascuala Griego.⁶²
- 24 vi. Toribio Gurulé, born *ca.* 1758, married María Getrudis Olguín by 1778, lived in Los Ranchos in 1790, near his uncle Serafín Gurulé.⁶³ He was listed as a carpenter. By 1802, the couple had moved to Las Huertas.⁶⁴ They were the parents of three sons and four daughters, all baptized in Albuquerque.⁶⁵ María Getrudis Olguín was buried at San Felipe 3 Jan. 1806.⁶⁶ On 3 Oct. 1808, Toribio married María Rita Mirabal at Bernalillo.⁶⁷ By his second wife, Toribio had six more children, three sons and three daughters.⁶⁸ He died 23 Dec. 1823 and was buried at the Alameda chapel.⁶⁹ His last son was born after his death and was baptized in Albuquerque, 1 Feb. 1824.⁷⁰
- 25 vii. Pedro Bautista de Jesús Gurulé was baptized 5 Feb. 1766,⁷¹ married 2 Nov. 1786, Albuquerque, to Dolores Durán.⁷² The *ca.* 1803–1807 census of Las Huertas places the couple in that village, with two sons aged twelve and sixteen.⁷³

5. **Luisa de Jesús³ Gurulé** (Antonio,² Santiago¹) was married in Albuquerque, 24 April 1746, at about the age of fifteen, to Tadeo García de Noriega, son of Vicente García de Noriega and Catarina Gonzalez.⁷⁴ In 1750 Luisa and

Tadeo were living next door to Luisa's parents,⁷⁵ who apparently thought much of this son-in-law, since Gurulé named his daughter's husband as his co-executor and called him "my son." No record has been found of the death of either Luisa or Tadeo, although it is known that he preceded her in death; on 15 May 1775 his widow and a son were *padrinos* at a family baptism.⁷⁶ Their known children, all baptized at Albuquerque, were:

- 26 i. Ysidro⁴ García, baptized 21 May 1747.⁷⁷ He was married briefly, but died before 15 Feb. 1777, when his widow, Juana Bárbara Aragón, and Miguel Antonio Gamboa were subjects of a premarital investigation as preparation for their proposed wedding. Gamboa was the widower of Ysidro's sister, María Rosa García.⁷⁸ There have been found no baptismal records for children of Ysidro and Juana Bárbara Aragón.
- 27 ii. Gerardo Cristóbal García, baptized 14 Dec. 1749; he was enumerated at the age of eight months in the 1750 census.⁷⁹ Subsequently married to María Ana Santillanes (for which marriage no record has been found); they had one known child, a son baptized 12 Dec. 1777.⁸⁰ There are no further records for baptisms of children born to this couple. They were not listed in the 1790 census and were probably dead before that date.
- 28 iii. Pablo García, born ca. 1752. Together with his mother, he served as *padrino* at the baptism of María Guadalupe Gurulé on 15 May 1775.⁸¹ No further records.
- 29 iv. Antonio Vicente García, baptized 10 Nov. 1754, with his Gurulé grandparents serving as *padrinos*.⁸² He was married to María Francisca Chávez by 1778, when a daughter was baptized in Albuquerque.⁸³ Two sons and three daughters, in all, were baptized in that village, the last on 18 February 1802.⁸⁴
- 30 v. María Rosa García, baptized 15 Apr. 1757, was the last child of Tadeo García and Luisa Gurulé recorded in the Albuquerque registers.⁸⁵ On 24 Oct. 1772, she married Miguel Antonio Gamboa in her parish church.⁸⁶ There are no baptismal records of children born to this couple, and María died before 15 Feb. 1777. On that date her former husband took part in a premarital investigation preceding his union to Juana Bárbara Aragón, the widow of María Rosa's brother, Ysidro.⁸⁷

6. Juan Antonio³ Gurulé (Antonio,² Santiago¹) was baptized 3 June 1733.⁸⁸ About 1756 he married María Petrona Montoya.⁸⁹ In 1775 he made a rare appearance on record, selling to Domingo Romero some property in the Cieneguilla that had come to María Petrona.⁹⁰ He is recorded as a carpenter in the 1790 census, living next door to his brother, Serafín.⁹¹ Juan Antonio was the Gurulé heir who retained the original grant documents and the wills of Elena Gallegos and Antonio Gurulé that were displayed before the United States Court of Private Claims to confirm the ownership of the Elena Gallegos Grant.⁹² The last record found for Juan Antonio Gurulé and María Petrona Montoya is the 1803-07 census of Las Huertas. Juan Antonio was enumerated as being eighty and María Petrona as aged sixty.⁹³ Known children were:

- 31 i. María Manuela⁴ Gurulé, baptized 22 Apr. 1757 in Albuquerque.⁹⁴ She moved to the Río Arriba as the wife of Juan Miguel Martín. A daughter, María Polonia, married Salvador López, and their children were all baptized at San Juan, where the registers list the names of the grandparents.⁹⁵
- 32 ii. José María de la Encarnación Gurulé, baptized at San Felipe 25 Mar. 1767.⁹⁶ No further information.
- 33 iii. José María Gurulé, baptized 7 Sep. 1768.⁹⁷ He was living next to his parents at the time of the 1790 census. In his household were his wife, Joséfa Candelaria,

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and a daughter, aged 1. His occupation is given as shepherd.⁹⁸ Another daughter, María Bernarda, born ca. 1810, married 30 Oct. 1827, Francisco Durán.⁹⁹ There have been found no records of baptisms for children of José María Gurulé and Joséfa Candelaria.

- 34 iv. María Getrudis Gurulé, baptized San Felipe, 8 Mar. 1772.¹⁰⁰ On 12 May 1788, she married Antonio María González, son of Gaspar González and María Joséfa Martínez.¹⁰¹ No further record.
- 35 v. María Guadalupe Gurulé, baptized 15 May 1777, with her aunt Luisa Gurulé and the latter's son, Pablo García, serving as *padrinos*.¹⁰² No further information.
- 36 vi. Miguel de San Juan Gurulé, baptized 23 Mar. 1779, with his aunt, Fabiana Gurulé, serving as *padrina*.¹⁰³ No further information.
- 37 vii. Vicente Gurulé, born ca. 1782,¹⁰⁴ married by 1800 to María Antonia García.¹⁰⁵ He was the son whom Juan Antonio entrusted with the important papers that proved the family's right to the Gallegos Grant.¹⁰⁶ María Antonia was buried 20 Jul. 1826,¹⁰⁷ and Vicente on 30 Sep. 1846,¹⁰⁸ at Albuquerque. Two sons and three daughters were baptized for them at Albuquerque and San Felipe.¹⁰⁹ Their son, Juan Antonio (born 1801; married Guadalupe Padilla, 6 Sep. 1824¹¹⁰), inherited the Gurulé family documents.¹¹¹
- 38 viii. Juan Isidro Gurulé, born ca. 1785; married 4 Oct. 1802, Juana María Padilla, daughter of Francisco Padilla and María Bernardina García of Isleta parish. Banns were also announced at San Felipe parish where Juan Isidro was living.¹¹² There were no children recorded for this couple in the baptismal registers of the area.

7. Fabiana³ Gurulé (Antonio,² Santiago¹) was born about 1734¹¹³ and was married to Nicolás Montoya by 1752.¹¹⁴ She was deceased before 18 July 1779 when a premarital investigation was held for her daughter, María Pascuala Montoya, and José Antonio López.¹¹⁵ The previous 23 March 1779, she had served as *padrina* for a nephew.¹¹⁶ Fabiana and Nicolás were the parents of eight children:

- 39 i. María Andrea⁴ Montoya, baptized 30 Nov. 1752 in Albuquerque.¹¹⁷ She married José Antonio Lucero 12 Jul. 1766.¹¹⁸ There is a record of a daughter, María Getrudis Lucero, who married Salvador Antonio Maese at Cochiti, 14 Jul. 1781, after María Andrea was deceased.¹¹⁹ The last document of record for María Andrea is dated 18 Aug. 1780, at which time she and her husband served as *padrinos* for María del Carmen Griego.¹²⁰ José Antonio Lucero married a second time to María Manuela Marquez, 28 Oct. 1784, in Santa Fe.¹²¹
- 40 ii. María Pascuala de Jesús Montoya, baptized 20 Nov. 1758.¹²² She married 18 Jul. 1779, José Antonio López, son of Toribio López and Antonia Trujillo of Vallecitos, following a pre-marital investigation conducted at Jémez.¹²³ No further information.
- 41 iii. José Cipriano Montoya, baptized 18 Sep. 1767.¹²⁴ He married Antonia Mestas, following a pre-marital investigation at Jémez, 9 Aug. 1789.¹²⁵ The investigation revealed that they were both descendants of the Quintana family, and they were given a special dispensation. No further information.
- 42 iv. Ana Quiteria Montoya, for whom no baptismal or marriage record has been found. Her identity as a child of Fabiana and Nicolás is established by a baptismal record for a daughter born to her (María Balvenera Benita, baptized Santa Ana, 3 Apr. 1783), in which document the infant's maternal grandparents were named.¹²⁶ No further information.
- 43 v. Bernardo Montoya, baptized 27 Dec. 1769.¹²⁷ No further information.
- 44 vi. Juan José Montoya, baptized at San Felipe, 22 Apr. 1772.¹²⁸ No further information.

- 45 viii. Juan José Montoya, a second child of the same name, was baptized 3 Jul. 1774.¹²⁹ No further information.
- 46 ix. Juan Cristóbal Montoya, for whom there is only a burial record; he died as an infant on 6 Mar. 1775.¹³⁰

8. Serafín³ Gurulé (Antonio,² Santiago¹) was born about 1740, the youngest son of Antonio Gurulé and Antonia Quintana.¹³¹ He married María Getrudis Aragón, a fact confirmed by the premarital investigation of their daughter, Antonia Rosa.¹³² Serafín was one of the original grantees of the San Antonio de las Huertas Grant, and is so identified in the Court of Private Land Claims, Case No. 90. The land was granted by Governor Don Tomás Vélez Gauchupín, 20 September 1765, and proceedings were completed 13 January 1768 by Governor and Captain General Don Pedro Fermín de Mendinueta.¹³³ The family lived at Las Huertas for a number of years, but María Getrudis was buried in Albuquerque, 1 July 1783.¹³⁴ By 1790, Serafín was again living on the Los Ranchos Grant, where he was listed as a widower and carpenter and shared a residence with his fourteen-year-old son.¹³⁵ Serafín was buried from the Sandía church, 8 March 1792.¹³⁶ Known children were:

- 47 i. Antonia Rosa⁴ Gurulé, born ca. 1764 at Los Ranchos de Albuquerque; married José Manuel Múñiz on 21 Oct. 1782.¹³⁷ There are baptismal records extant for five children at Albuquerque, Sandía, Santa Fe, and San Juan.¹³⁸ By 1790, the family was back at Los Ranchos with three sons still at home.¹³⁹ There are no death records for this branch of the Múñiz family.
- 48 ii. Miguel Antonio Gurulé, baptized 7 Sep. 1768 at Los Ranchos de Albuquerque.¹⁴⁰ He married María Isidora Gallego by 1787, according to the baptismal records for two of their children.¹⁴¹
- 49 iii. María Juliana Gurulé, baptized 13 Jan. 1771 at San Felipe.¹⁴² She married 16 Aug. 1785, Diego Antonio Lucero, a widower of a first marriage to Francisca Montoya.¹⁴³ Two of their children were buried in Albuquerque—one as an infant, the other as a young adult.¹⁴⁴ A daughter, María Rita Lucero, was married in Albuquerque, 27 Dec. 1818, to Pablo Antonio Gallego.¹⁴⁵ María Juliana Gurulé was buried in that town on 22 May 1845.¹⁴⁶
- 50 iv. Juan Andres Gurulé, baptized 3 Dec. 1773 at San Felipe.¹⁴⁷ He was buried 12 Jul. 1818 in Albuquerque, still unmarried.¹⁴⁸
- 51 v. Antonio José Gurulé, baptized in Albuquerque 6 Aug. 1775, with his aunt and uncle, Luisa Gurulé and Tadeo García, serving as *padrinos*.¹⁴⁹ By 1801 he married María Antonia de Herrera, a fact confirmed by the baptismal record of their daughter.¹⁵⁰ They were living at Plaza San José de los Ranchos in 1802, when they were listed as members of the confraternity of Las Benditas Animas del Purgatorio.¹⁵¹ A daughter and four sons were baptized at Albuquerque.¹⁵² One son, Juan Domingo, at age ten, was killed by Indians and buried 10 July 1822, also at Albuquerque.¹⁵³ María Antonia de Herrera was buried in that same community 18 Sep. 1827.¹⁵⁴ There is no death record for Antonio José.

9. Elena³ Gurulé (Antonio,² Santiago¹) was born about 1741.¹⁵⁵ She was the second wife of José Durán y Chávez of Bernalillo, to whom she was married about 1765.¹⁵⁶ When Chávez was accidentally killed in 1783, there ensued a lengthy succession (probate) process involving the children of his first marriage.¹⁵⁷ Elena and José were the parents of nine children:

- 52 i. Alexandro⁴ Chávez, baptized at San Felipe 12 Mar. 1766;¹⁵⁸ buried at Sandía 27 Aug. 1769.¹⁵⁹

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- 53 ii. María Apolonia Chávez, baptized at San Felipe, 14 Apr. 1768.¹⁶⁰ No further information.
- 54 iii. María Cecilia Chávez, baptized 28 Feb. 1770;¹⁶¹ married at Bernalillo, 5 Mar. 1786, Juan de la Cruz Barela, son of Mariano Barela and María Rosa Gallegos.¹⁶² No further information.
- 55 iv. María Petra Chávez, baptized 29 Apr. 1772.¹⁶³ On 27 Aug. 1786, she married José Mariano Barela, the brother of Juan de la Cruz Barela.¹⁶⁴ No further information.
- 56 v. María Getrudis Chávez, baptized 17 Oct. 1774 at San Felipe.¹⁶⁵ No further information.
- 57 vi. María Manuela Sabrina Chávez, baptized *ca.* 1775; married *ca.* 1792 Agustín Archibeque. María's parentage was proved when she served as a *padrina*, with her brother Juan Cristóbal, 8 Mar. 1779, to a son of Juan Antonio Chávez. The record identifies them as children of José Chávez and Elena Gurulé.¹⁶⁶ Her marriage to Agustín Archibeque is documented by the *diligencia* for their son, Gaspar Antonio Archibeque, and María Reyes Mirabal.¹⁶⁷ A second son, Mathias, married María Manuela Sánchez, 12 Oct. 1820.¹⁶⁸
- 58 vii. Juan Cristóbal Chávez is placed as a member of the José Chávez–Elena Gurulé family by the record created when he and his sister, María Manuela Sabrina, were young *padrinos* at a family baptism.¹⁶⁹ No further information.
- 59 viii. María Angela Chávez, baptized 20 Aug. 1777, at San Felipe.¹⁷⁰ No further information.
- 60 ix. Ysidro Antonio Chávez, the youngest child of José Chávez and Elena Gurulé, was born in Bernalillo and baptized at Santa Ana, 21 May 1781.¹⁷¹ He was married to María Jacinta Luján, a fact confirmed by the pre-marital investigation of their son, Cayetano, when the latter married María Dolores Romero, 23 Feb. 1838, in Albuquerque.¹⁷²

10. **María Francisca³ Gurulé** (Antonio,² Santiago¹), was baptized 9 October 1743 in Albuquerque.¹⁷³ Francisca married **Diego Borrego**, the natural son of Diego Vásquez Borrego, about 1758. Their oldest son gave his age as twenty-five during a premarital investigation at Santa Cruz, in 1784, prior to his union with María Viviana Sandoval of Quemado.¹⁷⁴ Many of the children of this couple were baptized at San Felipe while they were living on Borrego property at San Isidro. Their two youngest children were baptized at San Juan after they moved to the Río Arriba country. According to Spanish Archives of New Mexico, Series 1, Diego Borrego was involved in a number of civil suits—a lawsuit with Juan Ignacio Mestas, in 1772; a dispute with Juana María Baca over land at Cuyamungue; and a suit against him by Mariano Peña, in 1799, over stock due him under contract.¹⁷⁵ No death records are available on the couple. Known children were:

- 61 i. Diego Antonio⁴ Borrego, born *ca.* 1759, was living in Cuyamungue when he married María Viviana Sandoval, at Santa Cruz, on 21 Aug. 1784.¹⁷⁶ A daughter was baptized there at Santa Cruz, 21 Dec. 1794.¹⁷⁷ No further information.
- 62 ii. Juan Domingo Borrego, baptized 11 Jul. 1763 in Albuquerque.¹⁷⁸ He was living in San Isidro when his first wife, Bárbara Trujillo, died; he married a second time on 27 Apr. 1799 at Jémez, to Juana María Montoya.¹⁷⁹ A daughter, María Francisca Romula, was baptized at Jémez, 24 Feb. 1805, after Juan Domingo's death.¹⁸⁰
- 63 iii. José Ignacio Borrego, baptized at Jémez, 15 Sep. 1768.¹⁸¹ No further information.
- 64 iv. María Leonisia Borrego, baptized at San Felipe, 13 Jan. 1771, with her aunt Elena Gurulé and José Chávez serving as *padrinos*.¹⁸² No further information.

- 65 v. María Juliana Borrego, born at San Isidro and baptized at San Felipe, 25 Dec. 1772.¹⁸³ On 9 Nov. 1786, at Santa Cruz, she married José Guadalupe Martín, son of Salvador Martín and María Manuela Trujillo of San Buenaventura de Chimayo.¹⁸⁴ No further information.
- 66 vi. María del Carmen Borrego, born at Bosque on the Río Arriba; baptized San Juan, 26 Jul. 1775.¹⁸⁵ She was married by 1795 to Antonio José Mestas, a daughter having been baptized at Jémez 19 Jul. 1795.¹⁸⁶ They lived at San Isidro most of their married lives. Twelve children were baptized at Jémez, the last being María Edubigen Mestas, baptized 25 Oct. 1819.¹⁸⁷
- 67 vii. Francisco Antonio Borrego, baptized at San Juan 4 Sep. 1777.¹⁸⁸ His wife was Victoria Mora Castillo, a fact confirmed by the record of the baptism of their granddaughter, María Isabel de la Trinidad Borrego, 9 Nov. 1832, at the Castrense (Military Chapel) in Santa Fe. The father of the child was their son, Francisco Borrego, a soldier at the Presidio in Santa Fe, married to Salome Padilla.¹⁸⁹ There is no record of other children born to Francisco Borrego by Victoria or any other wife.

11. Manuelita³ Gurulé (Antonio,² Santiago¹), the youngest child of Antonio Gurulé and Antonia Quintana, was born about 1746 in Albuquerque.¹⁹⁰ On 6 May 1761, she married Juan Paulín Sáiz, son of the deceased Captain Francisco Sáiz and Juana de Herrera.¹⁹¹ Juan Paulín was buried in Albuquerque, 13 May 1780.¹⁹² There are records of four children:

- 68 i. María de los Dolores⁴ Sáiz, baptized 19 Apr. 1772;¹⁹³ married 8 Jun. 1786, Pedro Nolasco Martínez of Alameda, son of Vicente Martínez and Antonia Rita Lobato.¹⁹⁴
- 69 ii. Miguel Antonio Bonifacio Sáiz, baptized 14 May 1775.¹⁹⁵
- 70 iii. Juan Bautista Sáiz, married by 1824 to María Getrudis Torres, a fact confirmed by the birth of a son Miguel Antonio on 13 Oct. 1824.¹⁹⁶ A daughter and two more sons were baptized for this couple. After the death of María Getrudis, he married María Ramona Sanchez, widow of Juan Salazar, 12 June 1843, in Alameda.¹⁹⁷ They were the parents of a son, born 28 Apr. 1844.¹⁹⁸
- 71 iv. José Reymundo Sáiz, baptized 9 Feb. 1779.¹⁹⁹ No further information.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

*3717 Anderson Avenue, S.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108. Ms. Olmsted is past editor of the *New Mexico Genealogist*, has translated and published numerous Spanish records of early New Mexico, and has chaired the project to translate and abstract the archival registers of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe.

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The present area, but with for genealogy Baxter who (Desire² Howsetts, 27 Jan dant of Tho Baxter, Jr., Connecticut with the Cor in disgust he Colony. He records of N Baxter, second Wethersfield Henry A.

"Capt. Th Baxters, carrying commission Barnstable was issued a 1654 he is m to Bridget Yarmouth.

Stiles then s Temperance in an article stated: "The operating in Connecticut

CAPTAIN

Capt. Th Massachusetts apparently related to e LaT. Driggs *Record* (Jan appeared in

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