

Sargento Mayor Francisco Gómez; the notary for the prenuptial investigation was Diego de la Serna. AGN, Inquisición, vol. 380, exp. 2, f. 256r, Certification of the Marriage of Juan López and Inez de Zamora. (E & S)

9. Very little is known about Francisco Jiménez. He was apparently a relative of Felipa Jiménez García (also known as Felipa de Ortega), the wife of Diego González Bernal. Chávez, *Origins of New Mexico Families*, 40, 50; and AGN, Inquisición, vol. 593, p. 291–92 (bound transcription, Center for Southwest Research, University of New Mexico, Testimony of Diego González Bernal, March 8, 1662, Villa de Santa Fe). (E & S)

10. Hernando de Hinojos may have been a son or grandson of Captain Hernando de Hinojos, who accompanied the colonizing expedition of New Mexico led by don Juan de Oñate in 1598. In 1661, Miguel de Hinojos, an encomendero and son of Captain Hernando de Hinojos, mentioned he had a brother whom he did not identify by name. Chávez, *Origins of New Mexico Families*, 48. (E & S)

## Document 19

### *Edict Concerning a Council of War and Petition for Horses and Provisions for a Campaign against the Apaches*

*Santa Fe and Santo Domingo, February 18–26, 1668<sup>1</sup>*

In the Villa of Santa Fe of New Mexico on the eighteenth day of the month of February of the year 1668, Captain and Sargento Mayor don Fernando de Villanueva, governor and captain general of these provinces of New Mexico for His Majesty.

I state that I have seen two letters which I received this very day, one from Vicente Cisneros and the other from the lieutenant [of the governor and captain general of the Río Abajo].<sup>2</sup> They describe the pertinacity of the Apache enemy in robbing, killing and laying siege to the houses, as they did to Vicente Cisneros's house and now recently to that of Captain Felipe Romero, as is evident from the said letters and many others which have been received.<sup>3</sup> They entered the houses themselves and robbed [everything], even the bed linen, and killed six Christian Indians who were defending the said house; not to mention the horses and cows they have carried off and the Spaniards and natives they have killed, although they have been given no reason to do so, but rather had been granted the peace which this kingdom was enjoying when I left [the province],<sup>4</sup> publicly and with council of war. In order to defend these provinces of the king, our lord, and his vassals and Christian natives, seeking the best means to the service of both

Majesties and defense of Christianity, I order a council of war to be held with the *alcaldes ordinarios*, procurador general and officials of war and retired officials, so that they may give their opinion and the most suitable method of defense may be sought. Inasmuch as Maestre de Campo Tomé Domínguez de Mendoza, although he has seen the wars so incessant in this kingdom, has not come to this villa for more than seven months, I order the sargento mayor of the kingdom, who is Bartolomé Romero<sup>5</sup> at present, to have the above-mentioned persons summoned. When they have assembled, the said letters and this edict are to be read to them; and after conferring on the matter, they are to give their votes and opinions in the form most keeping with the greatest service to both Majesties, for thus it befits his royal service, defense and conservation of these provinces, in order that I may decide the course of action which will result in the greatest service. Thus I ordered and signed. Don Fernando de Villanueva. By order of the governor and captain general, Juan Lucero de Godoy, secretary of government and war.

#### *Council of War*

In the said Villa of Santa Fe of New Mexico on the said eighteenth day of February of the year 1668, in fulfillment of the above edict, the said sargento mayor and the *alcaldes ordinarios*, procurador general and *alférez real*, and the others whose signatures appear below met in these *casas reales*. And I, the present secretary, read the edict of the governor and captain general and the letters to which it refers. Having heard and understood them, they deliberated the case at length; and unanimously and of one accord said that this kingdom today is in deplorable state which is publicly known because of the scarcity of sustenance. And [they said] that in order to put into effect as efficacious a remedy as the daring of the said enemies demands because of the flagrant killings and robberies and the obstinacy and rebelliousness which they show today, in revenge for the killings in cold blood committed against [Spaniards and natives] it is now necessary to make a good expedition against the said enemy, with the strongest possible force. For this purpose, because of the lack of provisions already mentioned and the weakness of the horses, let the governor and captain general be pleased to make a formal demand to the reverend father custodian in order that his fathership, as so loyal a vassal of His Majesty, may issue his patent to the effect that fifty or sixty men may be succored by the convents of his custody with all the provisions sufficient for a two months' campaign and also with such horses as the convents may have in good condition; and accordingly let the pueblos where there are any [provisions] succor the friendly Indians who go on the said expedition. And meanwhile let the household

and family of Captain Felipe Romero be ordered to retire to the pueblo of Sevilleta, and Captain Xirón [Jirón] to that of Socorro,<sup>6</sup> taking precautions to safeguard the other houses which may be defenseless so as to prevent in this way the said enemy from becoming more daring, for greater and more deplorable ravages have been seen as a result of lesser incidents. This is what they feel can be done in view of the lack [of provisions] referred to. And the governor and captain general, as so great a servant of His Majesty, will make the most suitable provision in the service of both Majesties and defense of this Christian community. And they signed it with their names. Bartolomé Romero. Pedro [Lucero] de Godoy.<sup>7</sup> Francisco de Madrid.<sup>8</sup> Juan Ximénez.<sup>9</sup> Francisco de Ynostrossa (Hinostrosa). Francisco Gómez Robledo. Andrés López Zambrano [Sambrano]. Juan Griego, Lorenzo de Madrid.<sup>10</sup> José Nieto.<sup>11</sup> Francisco García.<sup>12</sup>

In my presence, Juan Lucero de Godoy, secretary of government and war.

#### *Edict of the Governor*

In the Villa of Santa Fe on the said day, month and year, Governor and Captain General don Fernando de Villanueva, having seen the decision of the council of war, state that he is in agreement with its contents because it was made by experienced soldiers and servants of His Majesty. The originals of these proceedings are to be remitted to the reverend father custodian fray Juan Talabán.<sup>13</sup> On behalf of the king, our lord, the said governor exhorts and requires, and on his own behalf, begs and charges [the said custodian] to be pleased, as so great a vassal of His Majesty and so great a minister in this custody and provinces, whose holy zeal is so well known, to consider the great need and precise obligation to defend this Christian community, because the circumstances are public knowledge and prompt action is required in order to protect the lives of everyone, and to order the convents of Jemez, Isleta, Zía, Socorro and Senecú, Acoma, and others which his fathership thinks may be able to do so, to furnish the number of *fanegas* [of grain] they are able to give. And his reverend fathership will mention in his pious reply the quantities he may be kind enough to grant, so that on this basis the said governor may be able to come to a decision concerning the action proposed in the service of both Majesties. The secretary of government and war is to go to the convent of Santo Domingo and make the said edicts known to him. Thus he ordered and signed. Don Fernando de Villanueva. In my presence, Juan Lucero de Godoy, secretary of government and war.

*Reply of the Father Custodian*

In the convent of Santo Domingo on the twentieth day of the month of February of the year 1668, I, the present secretary of government and war, by order of the governor and captain general read and made known to the very reverend father preacher fray Juan Talabán, custodian and ecclesiastical judge in these provinces, the above edicts and proceedings of the council of war. Having heard them, his reverend fathership said that he heeds them and that it is manifest to this whole kingdom that last year, 1667, it pleased God, our Lord, to inflict upon all this land not only the plague of locusts which cut down fields, but also the scourge of sterility, which affected the convents, some wholly, and others in large part. For this reason many ministers are suffering such extreme necessity this year that it has obliged the said reverend father, our custodian, to aid some convents with grain he has taken from others, in order to avoid failure to fulfill the ministry of the holy sacraments. In addition, having compassion on the extreme need which the cabildo of the Villa of Santa Fe represented to him by letter as being suffered in the said government, he found himself obliged to take some fanegas of maize with which to succor them from the convent of Santo Domingo. The father *definitor* and guardian of Pecos, fray Diego Enríquez, did likewise. And, no less moved to compassion because he saw that the natives of the said pueblo of Santo Domingo were dying of hunger and that many families were determined to leave the said pueblo to seek the remedy and relief from their hardship in lands frequented by the Apache enemy, he decided to give food daily to all the natives of the said pueblo, as is actually being done. They would have perished if they had not found paternal support in his reverend fathership. But nevertheless, mindful of the greatest service to both Majesties, welfare and benefit of this realm of the king, our lord, he will make an effort to provide what is necessary for the expedition planned by his lordship in this respect. As for the horses mentioned in the said edicts, he stated that inasmuch as the friars who assist in this holy custody are employed in ministering the holy sacraments both to the Spanish citizens and to the natives, they use [the horses] and they are absolutely necessary for this purpose, for without [horses] it would be impossible to attend to [this duty] because of the danger of encountering the enemy, the distances from one mission to another, and the nature of the land. Moreover, on account of the hostility of the Apaches, [some of] the said [missions] are being closed.<sup>14</sup> The friars do not breed the said horses but acquire them by soliciting alms. Therefore he must consult the nearest friar-ministers, mindful of the haste the matter requires, so that the most suitable disposition may be made in

accordance with their opinion and vote. And [he asks] that the secretary of government and war give him a copy of all the edicts and of this reply in legal form in order that the fathers may see his lordship's motives for making such provisions, and he will notify the [governor] of the results of the consultation as soon as possible. He gave this as his reply and signed it before me, the said secretary of government and war. Fray Juan Talabán, custodian. In my presence, Juan Lucero de Godoy, secretary of government and war.

[The certificate of the copy follows here]

### *Edict*

In this convent of Santo Domingo on the twenty-second day of the month of February of the year 1668, our reverend father preacher fray Juan de Talabán, custodian and ecclesiastical judge of these provinces of New Mexico, said that on the twentieth day of this present month and year, the secretary of government and war, Juan Lucero de Godoy, came to this convent by order and command of the Sargento Mayor don Fernando de Villanueva, governor and captain general of this kingdom, to make known the originals of the edicts of which a literal copy appears above. Having replied as appears in them, he commanded and ordered the fathers definitors fray Tomás de Alvarado and fray Diego Enríquez to meet in this said convent. And because the other fathers definitors, who are at present our reverend fathers fray Antonio de Ybargaray,<sup>15</sup> fray Francisco de Salazar,<sup>16</sup> and father fray Juan de Plasencia, and very far away and cannot be summoned, he appointed and named as *discretos* for the said council and determination the father preachers and guardians fray Nicolás de Cuéllar, fray Nicolás Enríquez,<sup>17</sup> fray Nicolás de Freitas,<sup>18</sup> and fray Salvador de Guerra, definitor habitual. The said edicts were made known to them so that having seen them, and keeping in mind the welfare and the good of the poor natives and the citizens of this kingdom, and the prevention of greater harm to this Christian community, they may come to a decision in accordance with what they may consider most advantages to the service of both Majesties. This he provided, ordered, and signed. Done ut supra. Fray Juan de Talabán, custodian (rubric). By order of our reverend father custodian, fray Salvador de Guerra, secretary (rubric).

### *Decision of the Council*

In this convent of Santo Domingo on the twenty-third day of the month of February of the year 1668, our reverend father custodian fray Juan de Talabán, ecclesiastical judge, and the reverend fathers definitors and discretos

assembled and convened for the determination of what Sargento Mayor don Fernando de Villanueva, governor and captain general of these provinces of New Mexico, saw fit to make known to his fathership, having seen the copy of the edicts and proceedings of the council of war, each one separately and all *in solidum* said that although the need of the convents and pueblos is so great that it has obliged his fathership to issue his letters and patents ordering the friars, with their usual charity, to give food to the natives at the sound of the bell in all the pueblos of this custody according to the resources of the said conventos, they nevertheless had decided that the said expedition should be aided with some food supplies. With regard to horses, since it is not a matter they can decide, let the friars use their discretion in giving such aid. And let protestations be made, as by this writing they do solemnly protest once, twice, and three times, and as many as they legally must and can, that the said aid is given for the defense of the Christian community and the holy temples and that it is no means the intention of this *definitorio* that effusion of blood or deaths of the said Apache enemies should ensue, because it is done only to avoid greater damage. And let the governor be required, as by this writing he is required, not [to allow] the said charitable succor [granted] because of the extreme necessity prevailing this year to make a precedent, because His Majesty (God keep him) has encomenderos for the defense of these provinces, whom he supports out of his royal patrimony so that they may conserve it in peace and war. In addition, let the governor and captain general give bond for any horses or mules the friars may lend, and obligate himself to make satisfaction for those which die, are lost, or are killed by the enemy, because they are absolutely necessary for the administration and exercise of the Holy Sacraments. And let our reverend father custodian help with fifty fanegas of provisions, [the amount to be given by each] convent to be regulated as he sees fit. And this decision and protest is to be made known to his lordship in due form. This is what they determined and they signed with the said father, our custodian. Done ut supra. Fray Juan de Talabán, custodian (rubric). Fray Diego Enríquez, defnitor (rubric). Fray Francisco Gómez de la Cadena, discreto (rubric). Fray Nicolás de Villar, discreto (rubric).<sup>19</sup> Fray Nicolás Enríquez, discreto (rubric). Fray Nicolás de Freitas, discreto (rubric). Fray Salvador de Guerra, defnitor habitual (rubric). Fray Tomás de Alvarado, defnitor (rubric).<sup>20</sup>

### *Edict*

In this convent of Santo Domingo, on the said day, February 23 of the year 1668, our reverend father custodian fray Juan de Talabán, ecclesiastical judge, said that he agreed and concurred with the decision of the reverend

fathers of the defintorio. He orders and commands the father preacher and guardian of the villa of Santa Fe, fray Francisco Gómez de la Cadena, to take charge of these edicts and to go to the casas reales of the said villa; and, having kissed the hand of Governor Captain General don Fernando de Villanueva, he is to make the said edicts and decision known to his lordship. He is to put his lordship's reply at the foot of this edict in legal form so that when his lordship decides upon the date, letters and patent may be issued to the effect that the convents which will be designated shall give and hand over the provisions allotted from each of them up to the number of fifty fanegas. Thus he provided, ordered, and signed. Done ut supra. Fray Juan de Talabán, custodian (rubric). By order of our reverend father custodian, fray Salvador de Guerra, secretary (rubric).

### *Requerimiento*

In the Villa of Santa Fe on the twenty-fourth day of the month of February of this year of 1668, I, fray Francisco Gómez de la Cadena, preacher, guardian of the convent of the said villa, and discreto appointed by our reverend father fray Juan de Talabán, custodian and ecclesiastical judge, came to these casas reales of the said villa by order of the said reverend father our custodian, fray Juan de Talabán. And I made known to Sargento Mayor don Fernando de Villanueva, governor and captain general of all this kingdom, the decision of the reverend defintorio of this custody with regard to the petition which his lordship made to our reverend father custodian for aid in provisions and horses. He said that he hears and sees the offer made after mature consideration by the reverend father custodian and the reverend defintorio with their provident zeal and charity, so urgent because of the pressure which the enemy is exerting with invasions, killings, and robberies. And in the name of His Majesty, (God keep him) he expresses his gratitude and thanks to them for it as captain general, and he accepts the offer of fifty fanegas of provisions. With regard to giving bond for the horses they offer, his lordship does not consider himself qualified to do so nor is there any reason why he should put up bond for them since the defense is general, both for convents and friars and for the rest of this Christian community. It is not an expedition or war started by his lordship, but for general defense as he has said. [He asks] the reverend father fray Francisco Gómez de la Cadena to allow him to make a copy of these edicts so that he may summon a council of the captains, cabildo, and military commanders to consider them; and he will inform his reverend fathership of the outcome. And always with due thanks. He gave this as his reply and signed it. Fernando de Villanueva (rubric). Fray Francisco Gómez de la Cadena (rubric).

*Letter of the Father Guardian of the Villa*

My Reverend Father and Sir:

As soon as I reached this your convent of the villa, I executed your command, and insofar as it concerned me I was silent and submissive. Their reply was very good. By it the governor ordered a council of war to be summoned, and they all said it was not sufficient provision. They must want to leave the convents without anything. Thus the expedition may be abandoned. I have told his lordship that the custody for its part is doing all it can. I trust that your lordship enjoys entire good health, and I remain as ever yours obediently.

Because Alonso García is a person of trust, I remit these papers by him. Your lordship will advise me of their receipt, and, doing me honor, will commend me to my father guardian, father fray Juan de la Chica. I kiss the hand of your lordship whom God keep as I desire. Villa, [of Santa Fe], February 26 of the year 1668.

*Notes*

1. Biblioteca Nacional de México, leg. 1, doc. 29.
2. In 1661 Vicente Cisneros was referred to as a mestizo of the Acoma parish. He and his brother Bartolomé Cisneros were residing in the Zuñi jurisdiction in 1662. Apparently, Vicente Cisneros returned to the Río Abajo jurisdiction by 1668. AGN, Inquisición, vol. 593, ff. 56r and 158v, Testimonies of Captain Diego de Trujillo, September 26, 1661, Villa de Santa Fe; Chávez, *Origins of New Mexico Families*, 104. (E & S)
3. In 1661 Felipe Romero resided with his wife doña Jacinta de Guadalajara y Quiros at their estancia of San Antonio de Sevilleta, near the pueblo of Alamillo. This is apparently the same location that was raided by Apaches as described in this document. Testimony given in 1662 by doña Catalina de Zamora, wife of Sargento Mayor Diego Romero, identified doña Jacinta de Guadalajara as a daughter-in-law of doña Isabel de Pedraza, and thus Felipe Romero was a son of Matías Romero and doña Isabel de Pedraza, and a grandson of Bartolomé Romero and doña Lucía López Robledo. AGN, Inquisición, vol. 593, ff. 223v–224v, Testimony of Catalina de Zamora, March 9, 1662, Villa de Santa Fe; Chávez, *Origins of New Mexico Families*, 95, 97. (E & S)
4. See Doc. 18 (February 10, 1667). (E & S)
5. Bartolomé Romero was alcalde of Santa Fe in 1661, and the husband of Josefa de Archuleta. He was a first cousin of Felipe Romero and a son of Bartolomé Romero and doña María del Moral, a daughter of Captain Francisco Pérez Granillo. Chávez, *Origins of New Mexico Families*, 96–97; AGN, Inquisición, vol. 586,



exp. 1, ff. 70v–72v, Audiencia primera del Capitán Diego Romero, May 1663, Mexico City; and José Antonio Esquibel, “The Romero Family of Seventeenth-Century New Mexico,” parts I and II, in *Herencia* 11 (January 2003): 1:1–30, and July 2003. (E & S)

6. The Captain Xirón mentioned here appears to be Captain José Telles Jirón, born circa 1631 and originally from Cuyoacán in New Spain. He was an encomendero of the pueblos of San Felipe and Cochiti in 1661 and a resident of the jurisdiction of Senecú in 1667. His wife, Catalina Romero, was a sister of Felipe Romero (see n. 3 above). Chávez, *Origins of New Mexico Families*, 106; and AGN, Inquisición, vol. 586, exp. 1, f. 71v, Primer audiencia del Capitán Diego Romero, May 1663, Mexico City. José Telles Jirón came to New Mexico in 1649 as a soldier paid by the royal treasury to accompany incoming governor don Hernando Ugarte y la Concha (1649–1653). He served the governor at the casas reales in Santa Fe and was one of eight soldiers who came with the governor that remained in New Mexico. Kessell and Hendricks, *By Force of Arms*, 140. Telles Jirón, born circa 1631, was a native of Los Altos de San Jacinto in the region of Cuyoacán in New Spain. AGN, Inquisición, vol. 608, exp. 6, f. 424r, Testimony of Captain José Telles Jirón, April 19, 1667, Convento de la Asunción de Nuestra Señora del Socorro; and Chávez, *Origins of New Mexico Families*, 106. On October 16, 1661, he was in the Villa de Santa Fe providing testimony for the Inquisition’s investigation of Governor don Bernardo López de Mendizábal. Telles Jirón complained that López de Mendizábal revoked his possession of two grants of encomienda. He explained that during the governorship of don Juan Manso (1656–1659) he was granted the encomiendas of the pueblos of San Felipe and Cochiti, which were parts of the “those of some of the Jemez Indians.” AGN, Tierras, vol. 3268, exp. 1–01, ff. 129–30, Testimony of Ayudante José Telles Jirón, October 16, 1661, Villa de Santa Fe. José Telles Jirón, his wife, Catalina Romero, and their children survived the August 1680 Pueblo Indian uprising and became residents of El Paso del Río del Norte. This couple was still living in 1693, when they confirmed their intent to participate in the resettlement of New Mexico under the leadership of Governor don Diego de Vargas. John L. Kessell, Rick Hendricks, and Meredith D. Dodge, *To the Royal Crown Restored*, 39. (E & S)

7. Pedro Lucero de Godoy was a native of Mexico City born in 1599. He held the rank of maestre de campo in 1662 and 1663. He was first married to Petronila de Zamora, by whom he had Juan Lucero de Godoy, the secretary of government and war, and doña Catalina de Zamora, the wife of Diego Romero. Widowed of his first wife, Pedro Lucero de Godoy married doña Francisca Gómez Robledo in a ceremony that took place at the palacio of the Villa de Santa Fe on April 8, 1641, and included the marriage of his son to Luisa Romero and his daughter to Diego Pérez Romero. Pedro’s brother, Licenciado Diego Lucero, was a priest who resided next to the church of Santa Catalina de Martir in Mexico City in 1674. Chávez, *Origins of New Mexico Families*, 59–60; José Antonio Esquibel,

“*Esta Gran Familia*”: The Genealogy of the Lucero de Godoy Family of Mexico City,” *El Farolito* 6, no. 3 (Fall 2003): 5–21; AGN, Inquisición, vol. 629, exp. 2, f. 95r, Testimony of Cristóbal de Rivera, May 9, 1674, Mexico City; AGN, Inquisición, vol. 629, exp. 2, ff. 98r–99r, Testimony of *Bachiller* Diego Lucero de Godoy, June 14, 1675, Mexico City; AGN, Inquisición, vol. 629, exp. 2, f. 118r, Certificación del casamiento de Diego Romero y Catalina de Zamora, May 27, 1675, Villa de Santa Fe; and AGN, Inquisición, vol. 586, exp. 1, f. 82v, Primer audiencia del Capitán Diego Romero, May 1663, Mexico City. (E & S)

8. In 1662 Francisco de Madrid, born circa 1613–1615, held the rank of sargento mayor of the kingdom of New Mexico, held the position of captain of the horses of encomenderos, was appointed as *comisario de la cavallería* (government horse herd), and twice held the post of *alcalde ordinario* of the Villa de Santa Fe. In testimony he gave before officials of the Inquisition in the case against Governor López de Mendizábal, he declared he was castizo, meaning one of his parents was español and the other was of mixed español-Indian (mestizo/mestiza) background. Francisco de Madrid first married Sebastiana Ruiz, a daughter of Juan Ruiz Cáceres. Widowed of his first wife, he married María de Albizu, a mestiza and a daughter of Maestre de Campo Tomás de Albizu, and the widow of Cristóbal Enríquez, who was executed in 1643 for his role in the murder of Governor Luis de Rosas. AGN, Inquisición, vol. 587, f. 201v, Names of witnesses in the order in which they appear, 1662, New Mexico; AGN, Inquisición, vol. 593, ff. 154r–156v, Testimony of Sargento Mayor Francisco de Madrid, September 6, 1661, Villa de Santa Fe; AGN, Real Audiencia, Concurso de Peñalosa, vol. 1, leg. 1, no. 2, Testimony of Capitán Juan Domínguez de Mendoza, October 23, 1663, Villa de Santa Fe; Chávez, *Origins of New Mexico Families*, 28, 66, and José Antonio Esquibel, “Francisco de Madrid II: New Genealogical and Historical Information from Seventeenth-Century Inquisition Records,” *El Farolito* 4, no. 3 (Fall 2001): 11–14; and José Antonio Esquibel, “Founders of the Villa de Santa Fe: Francisco de Madrid, Part 1” *El Farolito* 12, no. 1 (Spring 2009): 5–18. (E & S)

9. Very little is known about Juan Jiménez except that he married Catalina Durán. Chávez, *Origins of New Mexico Families*, 50. (E & S)

10. Lorenzo de Madrid, born circa 1633, was a son of Francisco de Madrid (born circa 1594) and, most likely, Maria de la Vega Márquez. He first married doña Antonia Ortiz, by whom he had four known sons, and then married Ana de Anaya Almazán, the widow of Andrés López Sambrano. AGN, Inquisición, vol. 586, Primer audiencia de Diego Romero, May 1663, Mexico City; AGN, Inquisición, vol. 1551, exp. 28, f. 379r, Testimony of Francisco Gómez Robledo, October 21, 1682, Real de San Lorenzo; Chávez, *Origins of New Mexico Families*, 66; and Esquibel, “Founders of the Villa de Santa Fe: Francisco de Madrid, Part 1,” 13. (E & S)

11. José Nieto, a native of Santa Fe born circa 1616–1620, and his wife Lucía López de Gracia, born circa 1620, were residents of the jurisdiction of Salinas

in the 1660s. In 1667 and 1668, Nieto held the position of *alcalde mayor* of the jurisdiction of Las Salinas. Nieto, his wife, two daughters, and four nieces and nephews were killed in their home in the Galisteo area during the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. AGN, Inquisición, vol. 608, f. 431r, Testimony of Lucía López de Gracia, 1667, Convento del Pueblo Cuarác; AGN, Inquisición, vol. 608, f. 435r, Testimony of Capitán José Nieto, March 4, 1668, Convento del Pueblo de Cuarác; AGN, Inquisición, vol. 608, f. 441r, Testimony of Lucía López de Gracia, March 4, 1668, Convento del Pueblo de Cuarác; Chávez, *Origins of New Mexico Families*, 80–81. (E & S)

12. Captain Francisco García, born circa 1608 at San Gabriel del Yunque, was a brother-in-law of José Nieto and a weaver by trade. In the 1660s he was a resident of the Río Abajo area, specifically in the jurisdictions of Isleta and Las Salinas. At some point he served in the post as Protector de los Indios, a position that advocated for and represented Christian Indians when they brought forth legal complaints and lawsuits. AGN, Inquisición, vol. 507, f. 305v, Testimony of Captain Francisco García, September 28, 1665, Villa de Santa Fe; Chávez, *Origins of New Mexico Families*, 33. (E & S)

13. Fray Juan Francisco Talabán took the habit of the Orden de San Francisco in Mexico City on January 20, 1649. He was a native of Sevilla, Spain, and a son of Juan García Talabán, a native of the Villa de Plasencia in Castilla, and María de los Ángeles Yojeda, a native of Sevilla. Bancroft Library, Mexican Manuscripts, 216–18, Libro de contradas y profesiones de novicios de este convento de Padre San Francisco de México 1562–1680, f. 124v, entry #1115. He was killed at the Convento de Santo Domingo on August 10, 1680, during the uprising of the Pueblo Indians. Fray Agustín de Vetancurt, *Menológico franciscano de varones mas señalados que con sus vidas ejemplares, religiosa, ciencia, predicación evangélica, en su vida y muerte ilustraron la Provincia del Santo Evangélico de México*, vol. 4, 275, Biblioteca Histórica de la Iberia, vol. 10 (Mexico: Imprenta de I. Escalante, 1871). (E & S)

14. The Spanish is very obscure here, but this seems a reasonable interpretation.

15. Fray Antonio de Ybargaray took the habit of the Orden de San Francisco in Mexico City on January 17, 1629, at the age of twenty-two (b. ca. 1607). He was a native of the Villa de Bilbao in the Basque Province of Vizcaya and a son of Juan de Ybargaray and Elvira de Ichipis. Bancroft Library, Mexican Manuscripts, 216–18, Libro de contradas y profesiones de novicios de este convento de Padre San Francisco de México 1562–1680, f. 17v, entry #840. (E & S)

16. Fray Francisco de Salazar was a native of the Villa de Arsiniega in the Basque Province of Vizcaya and a son of Pedro de Santa Zobo.<sup>ma</sup> [?] and Ana de Allende. He took the habit of the Orden de San Francisco in Mexico City at the age of twenty-two on January 17, 1629 (b. ca. 1607). Bancroft Library, Mexican Manuscripts, 216–18, Libro de contradas y profesiones de novicios de este convento de Padre San Francisco de México 1562–1680, f. 17v, entry #839. (E & S)