

***450 Years of the Antonio Lucero Moya &
Emilia Aragon y Torres Moya Family History***

Part Three

***Antonio Moya & Maria de la Trinidad Gurulé
Tomé, Territory of New Mexico, in 1843***

to

***Antonio Lucero Moya and Emilia Aragon y Torres Moya
Tomé, New Mexico, in 2005***



Researched and Written
by
Francisco Antonio (Tony) Moya & Dan Haggard

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By Eliseo Chaves y Lucero	

Marcelino Moya

Marcelino was Antonio and Trinidad Moya's oldest child and was ten years old when his father was murdered in San Miguel del Bado. Even though it was one of the most notorious murders of those times and there were distantly related Moyas in San Miguel del Bado and neighboring communities, we don't know how much, if anything, Antonio's family in Tome knew about the murder. Even if the family was aware of the details, Marcelino was only ten years old and might not have known the story to pass along.

Likewise, our family doesn't know much about Marcelino because my father, Antonio, was only six years old when his grandfather, Marcelino, died in 1910. The only picture of Marcelino was taken in about 1908, shortly before his death. The picture is with my grandfather (Eduardo) and his wife, Francisquita Lucero. Their sons, Antonio and Elfigo are also in the picture. Antonio (my father) is about four years old and Elfigo is a baby. The picture was taken outside their adobe home in Tome. We think that this is the house built by Eduardo next to the "old house" where we think Marcelino lived before he moved in with Eduardo and his family when he got older. The ruins of these houses are still visible in 2013, east of the La Costancia ditch and south of the house on La Entrada that my father (Antonio) built when he and my mother were married.



In the 1910 Census, Marcelino is living in the household of his son, Eduardo. The Census lists Eduardo as the head of household with his wife, Francisquita and sons Antonio and Elfigo (all those in the picture).

Marcelino married Maria Feliciana Ballejos in 1847. Feliciana's parents were Juan Julian Ballejos and Maria Rafaela Baca. Marcelino and Feliciana had twelve children:
 Jose Francisco married Francisquita Sanches
 Maria Antonia
 Maria Catarina married Francisco Chaves
 Antonio married Felicitas Chaves
 Maria Dolores married Francisco Lopes
 Sisto married twice, first to Rufugio Sedillo and second to Maria San Juan Romero
 Maria Rufina married Jose Lino Lucero
 Norberto married Dolores Chaves
 Ignacio died as a child
 Sinforiano died as a baby
 Eduardo married Francisquita Lucero (Ma Kika)
 Santos died as a child

Marcelino and Feliciana lived in an old adobe house by the La Constancia ditch just west of Grandpa ("Pa Lalo") and Grandma's ("Ma Kika's") house. Before that, they lived just south on land later inherited by Perfecto Moya. This property was just south on what is now La Entrada Road and was located between La Entrada and the La Constancia ditch. When we were little we used to go pick apples in an orchard we called "arbolera de Senor Alcario Lucero". I don't know who this Alcario was, but Marcelino had a daughter (Rufina) who was married to Jose Lino Lucero and Alcario could have been a brother or a son of Jose Lino.

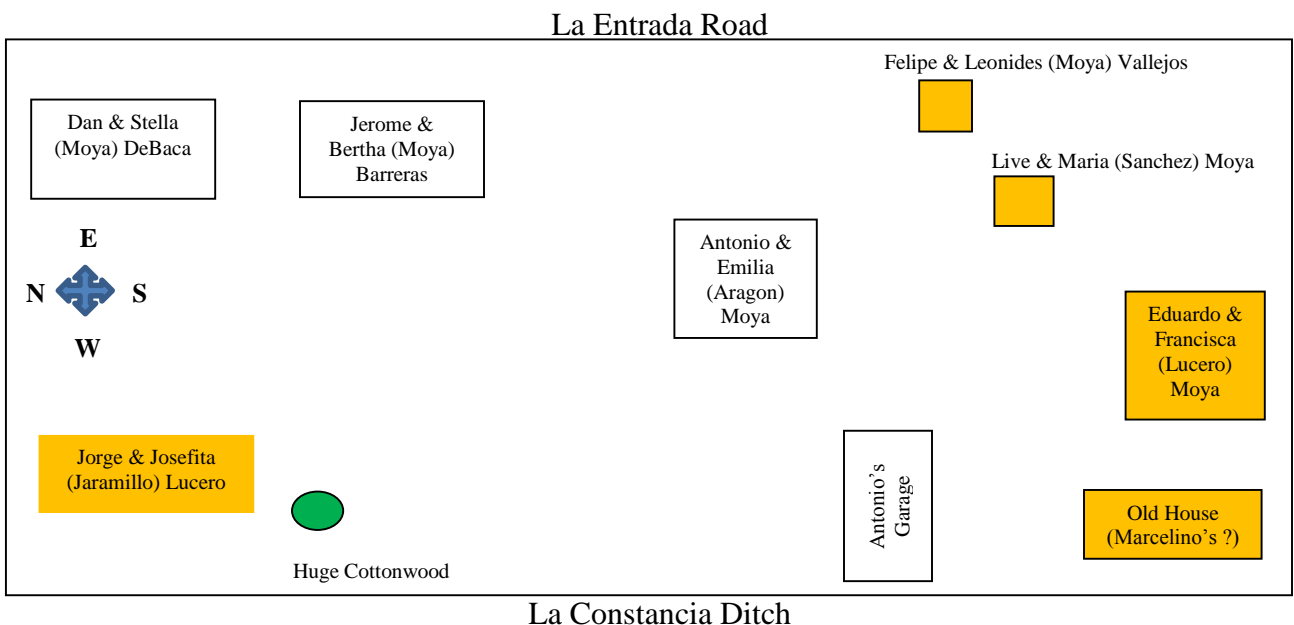


Jose Lino Lucero and Rufina Moya, Marcelino's daughter.
 Lena, their daughter, is sitting in Rufina's lap and Tobias, their son is standing.

It is thought that Marcelino owned land that went from where Jerome and Bertha (Moya) Barreras now live to south of Vallejos Road and perhaps as far as to Highway 47 to the west. This land was then divided between his descendants and much of it eventually sold outside the family.

One of the only stories I remember hearing about Marcelino was from Señora Maria Gurule, a neighbor of ours to the north saying that she remembered him wearing moccasins.

Below is a diagram of existing structures as well as where Pa Lalo and Marcelino's houses were and where Ma Kika's parents' lived. Houses no longer standing.



Marcelino died on August 14, 1910 at the age of 78.



In 2006, my brother, Bert, found the grave markers for Marcelino and Feliciania in the Tomé cemetery buried in the sand. They were made of flagstone with their names and dates scratched into them. I made crosses for the gravesites and put the markers in cement to preserve them.

Eduardo Moya

Eduardo Moya was the eleventh of twelve children. He was born on October 15th, 1880. He married Francisquita Lucero on November 23rd, 1903. Francisquita was born on the 21st of August, 1887. They had twelve children:

Antonio Lucero Moya married Emilia Aragon

Francisco died when he was 5

Santa Cruz married Maria del Carmen Catalina Aragon (Tia Carmelita)

Elfigo married Rufina Barela

Francisco

Liverato married Maria Sanchez

Maria Leonides married Felipe Vallejos

Adelicia married twice, to Ambrosio Gurule and then to Gregorio Sedillo

Juanita died as a child

Delfin married Lilly Chavez, daughter of Frank and Frances Chavez

Eduardo Jr. married Filomena Silva, daughter of Prospero Silva and Refugia Orona

Justiniano married twice, first to Cora Salas and second to Phyllis

Eduardo was very industrious. He had a blacksmith shop and a *molino* (mill) where they ground chili and wheat to use and to sell. The mill had a huge grindstone. I remember my mom telling us that one time it broke and broke my grandfather's leg and injured my dad. He also had an orchard and a vineyard just across the ditch to the west of the house. I remember seeing shelves with rows of jugs of *vino de la pata* in his father's old adobe house that he used as storage for his chili, wheat and wine. My mom told us that during prohibition someone came to warn my grandfather that the agents were coming. He had to quickly dump a barrel of wine into the ditch before they got there.

Harvested wheat was stored in one of the old house's rooms and was about four feet deep. I remember asking my grandfather if we could play in the wheat and he always let us.

My grandfather, Eduardo also had irrigated fields of alfalfa and wheat across both ditches to the west. Neighbors would come to help bale hay. The men would help my dad and grandfather and their wives would be in the house helping my mom and grandma cook for the *peones*.

In those days, they baled hay using a machine that was run by horses attached to the machine going around and around. I remember one time when I was about five years old, they were baling hay and my job was to ride one of the horses and keep it going around so that the machine would bale the hay. When I fell asleep, they would yell at me to wake up so the horses wouldn't stop. My older brother, Amarante and my cousin, Ernesto, had the job of feeding wire into the machine to tie the bales.

Eduardo's wife, my grandmother Francisquita, died May 17, 1952, just two months before my father, Antonio, died (on July 13th, 1952). My grandmother Francisquita ("Ma Kika") was a little feisty. A story I heard from my mom and sisters is an example of this. "Ma Kika" would wait by the mail box for the mail carrier when my uncles Tio Lalo and Tio Delfin were in World War II. If the mail carrier didn't bring her a letter from one of them, she would

get mad at him, as if it was his fault that a letter wasn't in that day's mail. A history of the family of Facisquita Lucero can be found on page 31, written by her nephew, Eliseo Chavez.

I remember my mother sending my brother, Amarante, and me to sleep at my grandfather's house after he was widowed. One of my memories is my grandfather sending me to bed before them so that I would warm up the bed. Another memory is of the clock on the wall in his bedroom and his loud snoring. Both were so loud that they kept me awake.

Within about six months of my grandmother's death, my grandfather married Amada Sedillo and he moved to her house on the Tome Plaza. Since the church was just across the plaza, he would attend mass almost every evening. My Tia Licha told us a story that one evening when he was coming back from mass he met a man at his front gate. My grandfather greeted the man, but the stranger didn't say anything and just held the gate open so that my grandfather could enter the yard. He wondered who this man was, but didn't think too much of it. The next night he met the same man at his front gate. Once again, the man opened the gate for him and my grandfather greeted him with, "Buenas tardas." Again, the man holding the gate didn't say anything and my grandfather went through the open gate into the yard. The third night, the man was there again and opened the gate as my grandfather approached his house. Not knowing who this stranger was, my grandfather was so afraid that he quit going to mass in the evenings. When my grandfather told this story, he would say that he thought that the stranger at the gate was my father's spirit. I think it was my grandfather's guilty conscience because on my dad's deathbed he had asked my grandfather to take care of us. I think my grandfather felt guilty because he got married and moved away.

Eduardo died in Tome on October 25th, 1965, ten days after his eighty-fifth birthday.

Antonio Lucero Moya & Emilia Aragon y Torres Moya

Antonio was the oldest child of Eduardo Moya and Francisquita Lucero. He was born on December 19, 1904. After graduating from Belen High School he worked as a mechanic and for the Tomé Land Grant. Later, he drove a school bus for the Los Lunas Schools for many years. He played in a band and played the twelve-string guitar. It was at a dance where he was playing that he met his future bride, Emilia Aragon. They got married on December 26, 1927.

Antonio and Emilia had 7 children:

Stella married Dan Baca and they had Diana, Danny, Ralph and Renee
Bertha married Jerome Barreras and they had, Lawrence, Debi, Andrew and Jerome Jr.
Lucy married Phil Peralta and they had Anthony, Mary Lee, Michael, Fred and John
Amarante married Margaret Otero and they had Richard, Brian and Monty
Connie married Lorenzo Baca and they had Lisa, Laura and Angela
Tony married Lydia Chavez
Bert



Antonio and Emilia's wedding picture with Isaac and Emma Aragon, their padrinos.

Antonio was a gifted mechanic and worked out of the garage behind the home he built for his family in about 1935. Before that, he and Emilia lived with his maternal grandparents, Jorge Lucero and Josefita "Ma Ita" Jaramillo in an adobe house that used to be behind where Dan and Stella (Moya) DeBaca now live. Antonio built the garage from timbers salvaged from a railroad bridge near Mountainaire. Many people in the community remember their parents relying on him to fix their vehicles and farm equipment. He also was quite an inventor. For my mom, he invented a clothesline that could be raised and lowered by turning what had been a steering wheel in a car. For us, he invented a teeter-totter made from a car axle that not only went up and down, but spun around as well.

Emilia was the oldest child of Francisco (Frank) Bruno Aragon and Blaza Estella Torres. She was born on December 13, 1911. She had two younger sisters, Elena and Cleotilde. Their mother died when Emilia was just 8 years old. Elena was 6 and Cleotilde was 4. Because their father was away working and couldn't take care of them, the three little girls went to live with their maternal grandparents, Jose Torres and Vitoriana de los Dolores Torres (Nana Lola).



Francisco (Frank) Bruno Aragon



Blaza Estella Torres

Like other Moyas, Antonio enjoyed his wine. One day when he had been drinking, he came home and ran over my tricycle. He felt so bad about running over my bike, he asked my mom to give me the bad news. Then, I felt so sorry that he felt bad, I couldn't be angry at him.

Another memory is that sometimes when Connie and I were riding with him and he was drinking, he would let us hold the steering wheel while he took a drink. So, I remember us encouraging him to take a drink so that Connie and I could steer the truck. (So much for drinking and driving.)

I have been told that one of his favorite sayings was, "El mundo es una bolla, y nosotros embollados." Other favorite sayings of his were:

"Cuando un poubre se en borracha, con un rico en su compania. La del poubre es borrachera, la del rico es alegria."

"No fio ni doy, ni presto – Si fio pierdo lo que es mio. Si doy pierdo la ganancia de hoy. Si presto al cobra me hacen jesto, para quitarme de todo esto, no fio ni doy ni presto."

Antonio kept records of everything: when horses were bred, important family dates, remedies, even when he bought the notebook that he kept the records in and how much paid for it. Several pages in his journal were dedicated to a job that he had in the early 1940's. Antonio was commissioned as the "Mayordomo" to dredge water reservoirs for cattle that grazed on the Tomé Land Grant. He contracted with laborers who worked with just a shovel and with men who owned teams ("tiro") of horses to do the work. Below are several pages of the journal he kept, listing the men who he hired and the days they worked. For many years, one of those reservoirs that he built was call the "Tanque de Moya".

Trabajo del dia 26 de Aug - 1940.

	Dia	
Mamuel Otero tiro	26-27-28-29-30-31	
Jorres Bras. tiro	26-27-28-29-30-31	
Bicente Romero tiro	26-27-28-29-30-31	
Frank Montoya tiro	26-27-28-29-30-31	
Marcemiliano Valljesta tiro	26-27-28-29-30-31	
Macedonio Gurula 2 tiros	26-27-28-29-30-31	
Samuel Jaramillo tiro	(2 dias el 26)-27-28-29-30-31	
Roman Jaramillo tiro	(2 dias el 26)-27-28-29-30-	
Andrés Romero tiro	26-27-28 No More	
Jose Eglecio Por Elias Romero tiro	26-27-28-29-30-31	
Jose Sanchez tiro	26-27-28-29-30-31	
Cosme Sanchez tiro	26-27-28-29-30-31	
Seledon Chavez Pala	26-27-28-29-30-31	
Eduardo Moya Pala	26-27-28-29-30-31	
Enriquez Ballester tiro	27-28-29-30-31	
Antonio Baca Jarak	26-27-28-29-30-31	
Jesus Lucero tiro Byan	29-30-31	

250	22 1/2	32	150	150
3			41	6
256			900	
1500			41	
1500			9	
6000			369	
615				

250	22 1/2	150
125	600	150
500	6150	
500		
56	25	150
		4
		0

18 Trabajo Del Dia 16-de Aug - 1940
en el Tank No 11

Fecha -- Aug

Jose Moya - tiro ✓	16-17-18-20-21	22-23-24
Jose Baca tiro ✓	16-17-19-20-21	22-23-24
Elauterio Sanchez tiro ✓	16-17-19-20-21	22-23-24
Perfecto Torres tiro ✓	16-17-19-20-21	22-23-24
Juan Sanchez tiro ✓	16-17-19-20-21	22-23-24
Boncharina y Eduardo Perea por Torres Bros.	16 Hrs. tiros 19-20-21	22-23-24
Mrs Dorotes Baca 2 tiros ✓	16-17 " 19-20-21	22-23-24
Manuel A Baca tiro ✓	16-17-19-20-21	22-23-24
Frank Chavez tiro ✓	16-17-18-19-20-21	no more (1/2 dia el dia 16) el 17 tiro (el 19 Pala) tiro el 20)
Julian Sanchez tiro ✓	16-17-18-19-20-21	no more
Eduardo Chavez Pala ✓	16-17-18-19-20-21	" "
Juan E. Zamora tiro ✓	20-21-22-23-24	
Maria Silva tiro ✓	20-21-22-23-24	
Tomas Sanchez tiro ✓	20-21-22-23-24	
Ermenes Sanchez tiro ✓	20-21-22-23-24	
Eliego Sedillo tiro ✓	20-21-22-23-24	
Liphe Moya tiro ✓	19-20-21-22-23-24	
Antonio Baca Tank -	22-23-24 ✓	

1942

Luz mgs

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 243 \\ \hline 36 \end{array}$$

10 Como Mayordomo del Tank No. 1

Aug 1940

comense el dia 7-8-9-12-13-14-16-17-19-20

he un viaje a Calcar la punta del arado el 8.

12 de Aug se un trabajito en el arado - 75.

ltro el dia 14

" " 16

" " 19

" " 22

" " 24

Comensamos el trabajo de los tanques. el tanque No. (4) 2

10 Como Mayordomo.

El dia 7 De Agosto de 1940.

Julio Vallarón trabajo un dia traendo Lina

... por Ramon Chavez ... Dia 8

Pablo Jaramillo por Ramon Chavez Tiro 7-8-9-12-13-14

Alfredo Sanchez V. - - - - - Tiro 7-8-9

Guido Alguin por Elias Romero - - - Tiro 7-8-9-12-13-14

José Chaves V. - - - - - Tank. - - - 7-8-9-12-13-14

Andrés Romero V. - - - - - Tiro 7-8-9-12-13-14

Maria Silva V. - - - - - Tiro 7-8-9-12-13-14

Alcario Lucero - - - - - Tiro 7-8-9-12-13-14

Bill Sanchez V. - - - - - Tiro 7-8-9-12-13-14

Perfecto Jarrés V. - - - - - Tiro 7-8-9-12-13-14

Emilio Romero V. - - - - - Tiro 7-8-9-12-13-14

Juan Baca V. - - - - - Pala 7-8-9-12-13-14

Luis Padilla V. - - - - - tiro (1/2 dia) 8 9-12-13-14

Bicente Padilla V. - - - - - tiro (1/2 dia) 8 9-12-13-14

Julian Sanchez por Juan Sanchez tiro - 12-13-14

Don Pablo Jaramillo trabajo alludando a poner la Sombra 50

1942 - 3 - 4

1919 - 12 22

22 2 - 12

Noviembre.

Lista del trabajo de Los Ajuelos.
y los que trabajaron con ellos.

Crestino Baca por Juan Baca - pala días 11-12-13-14
 Antonio Baca y Castillo pala " 12-12-13-14
 Crestino Baca por Vicenta Baca pala " el 17
 Jose Rito Baca pala " " 17
 Jose Romero por Emilio Romero, Giro " 17-18-19
 Edwin Baca, pala por Ramona ^{de}Baca - " 17
 Damacio Gurule por Teresa ^{de}Baca " 17-18
 Ramon Chavez y Lujan Pala - " 19
 Manuel A. Baca un pion pala " 19
 Crestino Baca por Ramona Baca pala r 19
 Damacio Gurule por Vicenta Baca pala " 19

Trabajo mio son 7 dias a \$3.00 el dia son \$21.00
 lleve un flete de 4090 lbs. a Los Ajuelos @
 25¢ el cien importa - - - - \$10.22
 y se me tiene que rebajar 14 gal. de gas. = - - 2.94
 esto me restan del flete \$7.28
 y me deben el trabajo de la puerta del cerco \$3.00
 y los dias que fui a medir en la Alrebadero \$2.00
 y tengo que pagar por Luis Baca = \$3.00

1939	- 12	30	48
1936	- 5	14	25
		25	19
	27	18	

En Octubre de 1889 nacio Enyapa Feran.

These two pages were also written in Antonio Moya's journal. They document the baptisms of his brothers and sisters.

December ^{23rd} 1904 nació Antonio Moya
" 23rd bautizado por Josefita y George Lucero

Enero 1905⁶ nació Francisco Moya
" 18 bautizado por Marcelino y Felicitas Vallejos
Moya - por los padres

Augusto ^{22nd} 1907 nació Santa Cruz
" 19 bautizado por Pablo Garamillo y Catalina Garcia

Julio ^{22nd} 1908 nació Elfigo Moya
" 22 bautizado por Ramona Lucero y George Lucero

Setiembre 1909^{2nd} nació Francisco
Fueron padrinos Francisco Chong y Catalina Moya

Dec. 12^{da} Dec. 1912 nació Liberato
padrinos Antonio Moya y Felicitas Chong

April 7^{da} 1914 nació Leonilda
padrinos - Felipe Baca y Isabel Garamillo

Oct. 15 - 1915 nació Adilicia
Padrinos George y Josefita Lucero

mayo 24 - 1916 nacio Juanito

Padrinos Sisto y maria San Juan Romero
moya

Dec. 23, 1919 nacio Delfin

†

Augusto 4 - 1924 nacio Eduardo moya - Jr
Padrinos maximo chavez y maria

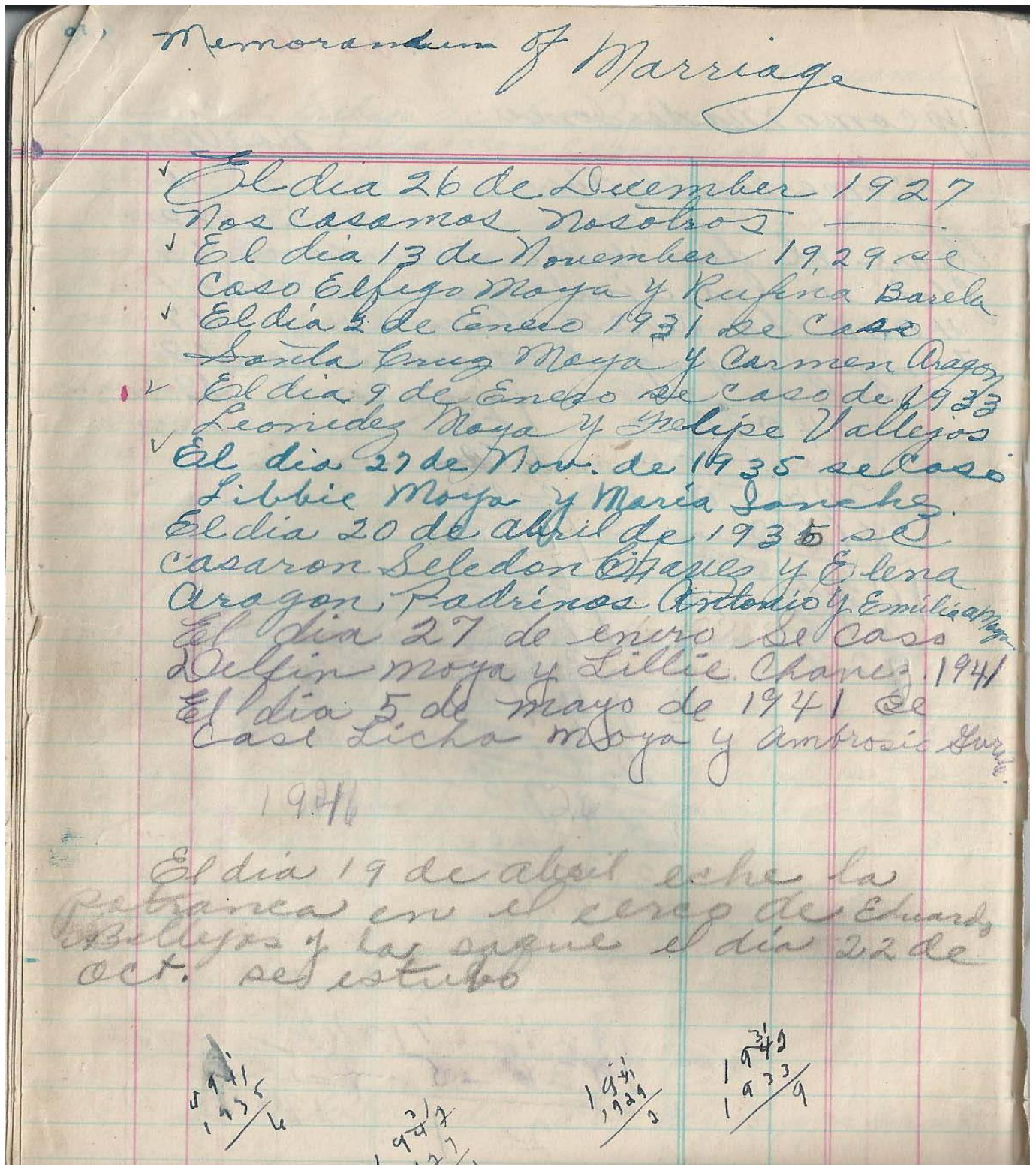
Julio 3, 1925 nacio ~~Benjamin~~ Justino moya

Padrinos Jose Ignacio y Felicitas Salas

El dia 1 de Julio de 1935 nacio la potranea
paveta.

El dia 20 de mayo de 1936 nacio la potranea
de la Uegua Role La! -

This page is also from the journal kept by Antonio and documents the marriages of his brothers and sisters.



I have been told by many that I was an “active” child and remember playing out in my dad’s garage while he was working. He had a big pit in the garage that he pulled cars over in order to work under them. At one time he had taken a transmission out of a truck and it was down in the pit. The gear-shift on the transmission didn’t have the knob on it, so he repeatedly told me to quite running around the pit for fear I would fall in. I kept telling him, “I won’t fall. I won’t fall.” Sure enough, I fell ... and hit my head on the gear-shift! He pulled me out of the pit, bloody and crying, telling me that he had warned me and sent me into the house with a swift kick to my behind.

I also remember the time that my dad, my “Pa Lalo”, Amarante, Bert and I went to the Tomé Land Grant early one morning in our old car to check on the cattle. We got as far as the base of the Manzanos when a rock went through the oil pan. Dad walked at least fifteen miles to the house and returned in the school bus to get us. Bert was two years old and he kept crying and sobbing that he wanted to go home. I kept consoling him, assuring him that Dad would be back soon. Finally, about 10 o’clock that night, Dad arrived in the school bus. We all loaded up and went home.

Like his father, Antonio was very industrious. He and his father, Eduardo, raised chili and sold ristras and powdered chili. They ground chili in their *molino* (mill) for friends and neighbors ... for 2 cents per pound!

Lista Del Chile que Emos
malido en 1937. a La Junta. a 2 p.la.

	lbs.
Siriaco Barla	1 59
Gregorio Baca	25
Lista Maya	1 15
Teresa Redhi	95
Santiago Marquez	4 17
Francisco Baca	2 08
Gregorio Lucero	1 05
Francisca Marquez	36
Teodora Marquez	59
Termin Valles	7 85
Teresa Maldonado	4 08
Fred Hunning	3 87
Ignacio Chavez	11
Jose A. Valles	4 05
Eduardo Peka	22
Vidal Baca	11
Frank Aragon	3 44
Perfecto Tarrez	8
Melenciana Romero	5 48
Elijo Sedillo	9 28
Expudion Maldonado	1 40
Polito Benarides	65
atrasa Francisco Baca	41
Anselmo Rael	1 25
Belen Adolfo Padilla	12
Eduardo Chavez	1 75
Jose I. Jaramillo	92
Teodoro Baca	34
Elias Romero	67
Pablo Jaramillo	1 56
Frank Marquez	3 69
Jose Maya	3 84

54 sigue.

Ramon Chanira	19
Rosendo Jaramillo	19
David Alquin	30
Victor Valles	58
Meliton Tarrez	26
Daniel Lucero	38
Jose M. Lucero	1 54
Rebecca Barla	36
atrasa Santiago Marquez	1 46
Jose Baca	11
Mr Plattor	2 22
Jesus Lucero	45
Julian Valles	4
Ramona Baca	1 12
Cele Chavez	77
Antonio Maya	65
total 67.38	

In early 1952, at the age of 47, Antonio was diagnosed with lung cancer as a result of welding galvanized pipe. He was told that he only had six months to live. Stella and Mom, together with Phil Peralta and his mom and dad, drove to Antonito, Colorado because they heard that there was a healer who had cured a lot of people. But, I guess he couldn't help my dad.

I remember being worried about him after he had been diagnosed with cancer. One day when I was playing outside and he was sitting in the outhouse, I went to sit outside the outhouse and asked him what the doctor had said. He said, "They told me that everything will be alright". Actually, they had told him that he had six months to live.

. He got very depressed, so my mom, Stella, and Bertha convinced him to go see Dr. Rivas, a new doctor in Belen. Stella and Bertha talked to Dr. Rivas and asked him to tell my dad that he wasn't going to die in six months so he wouldn't be so depressed. So, Dr. Rivas told him that he did have cancer, but it wasn't necessarily terminal. After that, the Doctor told Stella and Bertha in private that he would be lucky to make it for six more months.

Tia Filomena took over his bus route when he got sick. His uncle, Tiofilo Chavez circulated a petition and collected donations to help pay for the medical expenses. The date on the petition is July 9th and he died four days later. Donations ranged from a few cents to a couple dollars.

July 9, 1952

I am taking up a collection for Mrs Antonio Moya, who for the past 2 years has been very ill and is now in the Belen Hospital in a very bad condition. Since his illness he has not been able to work, thus unable to meet all medical bills and his supporting of his family. We would deeply appreciate any thing you so desire to contribute for this purpose. Thank you all and may God bless you for your kindness.

Mary Ann Chavez \$2.00 pdc	Melquiades Espinoza 25¢
Felix C. Chavez \$4.00 pdc	Aliso Elchavez 10¢.50
T. E. Chavez 2.00 pdc	Aguirre B. Garcia 50¢ pdc
Mrs. Ramona E. Diaz 1.00 pdc	Alex. Remondy 50¢ pdc
Arturo Bustamante 50¢ pdc	Miguel Cardona 25¢ pdc
Vicente P. Chavez 50¢ pdc	Roberto 1.00 pdc
Willie P. Chavez 50¢ pdc	M. J. Chavez 50¢ pdc
Cete Torres 25¢ pdc	Roberto 25¢ pdc
A. M. Corona 2.00 pdc	Roberto 25¢ pdc
Vicente P. Chavez 50¢ pdc	Roberto 25¢ pdc
Andres Garza 1.00 pdc	Roberto 25¢ pdc
Mrs. Monica B. Abeyta 1.00 pdc	Willie Diego 25¢ pdc
Eligio Sandoz 25¢ pdc	J. H. Rayon 25¢ pdc
Santa Cruz Luvata 25¢ pdc	J. V. Bayless 1.00 pdc
Ramon T. Sanchez 25¢ pdc	B. J. Remondy 23¢ pdc
Primita M. Chavez 30¢ pdc	Roberto 25¢ pdc
Adolfo Chavez 25¢ pdc	Roberto 25¢ pdc
	C. W. Spain 25¢ pdc

N. B. Baca 25¢

E. Williamson 25¢

Fernando Sanchez 50¢ pd

R. Barera 30¢ pd

Eddio Baca 25¢ pd

E. Gabilan 25¢ pd

John Jones 50¢

Elias Calles 50¢

Tom J. Sanchez 50¢

Anno Romero 50¢

Fernando P. Lopez 50¢

Juan Abeja 50¢

Arturo Chavez 50¢

Martin Arroya 100

Guillermo Gabilan 50¢ pd

Adriano Chavez 0.50 pd

Benito Benguid 15¢

Ralph Rivad Los Lunas \$1.00 pd

Tom J. Baca 1.00 pd

Alfredo Sigala 15¢ pd

Arturo P. Lopez 25¢ pd

John Montoya 15¢ pd

Jose D. P. 15¢

Elias Chavez 15¢

Espinoza Aragon 25¢

John M. Aragon 25¢ pd

Enriquez Arango 25¢ pd

Carlos Calles - 25¢ pd

Martinez Calles - 25¢ pd

Pedro Chavez 25¢ pd

Sebastian Gabilan

O. Salcido 1.00 pd

J. Garcia 25¢ pd

Arturo Arroya 25¢ pd

David Arroya 25¢

Felix Arroya 25¢

Max Aragon 100

M. Gabilan

R. C. Sanchez - 25¢

Mrs. Rita Ortega 1.00 pd

Arturo Montano 25¢ pd

Gabe Arroya 25¢

Orlando Sanchez 50¢
 Peter de la Cruz 50¢
 Eulalio de la Cruz 50¢
 Juanito de la Cruz 1.00
 Jose de la Cruz 1.00
 Willie Lerato 25¢
 Federico Garamio 50¢
 Felipe Vigil 25¢
 Juan M. Chavez 1.00

Roberto Velazquez 25¢
 Polito Laforga 40¢
 Alfonso Moya 25¢
 E. Sander 50¢
 J. Sander 25¢
 Daniel Garamio 25¢
 Julia Chedra 35¢
 Tommy Garcia 1.00
 Benito Garcia 50¢
 Richard Lerato 25¢
 Clifton Adams 1.00
 Richard Blankenship 50¢
 Jose A. Lucero 1.00

Placido Garamio 25¢
 Macedonio Lopez 1.00
 E. M. Moya 1.00
 E. R. McDonald 1.00
 Paul Ray 50¢
 S. C. Ray 50¢
 Russell 50¢
 William Surfin 40¢
 Louis Edgington 50¢
 Martin Campbell 1.00
 Sales F. Fadilla 50¢
 E. B. Blalock 1.00
 Doroteo Garamio 50¢
 T. J. Trogil 25¢
 Arnold Chavez 25¢
 J. Sander 25¢
 Admone 50¢
 E. W. Dils 50¢
 J. Sander 25¢
 Margarita Serafin 1.00
 S. Chavez 50¢
 Barnette Leiva 1.00

B. D. Johnston 40¢
 S. A. McCombs 25¢
 R. J. Jarvis 50¢
 E. J. Lonskin 25¢
 V. G. Barajas 25¢
 Joe Mester 25¢
 Bell Falk 25¢

O. Franze .50¢
 En. Padilla 25¢
 Ed Jordan 25¢
 J. L. Alford 1.00
 Pat Raul 25¢
 Lalo Silva 25¢
 Ruperto Jaramillo 25¢
~~201 Am~~ ~~25¢~~
 Alfredo Jaramillo 25¢
 Lee Marshall 25¢
 J. J. Jaramillo 25¢
 W. J. Harris 25¢
 R. S. S. 25¢
 J. F. Padilla 10¢
 Geo. Mitchell 25¢
 Billy Jaramillo 4.00
 H. M. 1.00
 Dh Strader 100¢
 F. O. Materson 100¢
 M. E. 1.00
 W. M. Whitcomb 50¢
 J. L. Giff 50¢
 W. A. Riggs 25¢
 W. C. Ellison 1.00
 J. V. Montiel 25¢
 J. Archuleta 50¢
 Elias C. Castillo 25¢
 Frank F. Jaramillo 50¢ Paid

W. C. Timmons .50¢
 J. E. Wachtel .50¢
 Nestor M. 25¢
 J. L. Stroop 50¢
 Santiago Chavez
 Crumhorn 30¢
 S. J. 50¢
 Arthur Bulger 50¢
 Tom Hewitt 50¢
 Marion Hyle 50¢
 Doug Cook 50¢
 J. L. 25¢
 J. L. 25¢
 W. M. B. 1.00
 J. L. 25¢
 E. Romero 17¢
 Obedia Padilla 50¢
 S. D. 25¢
 Modesto Sanchez 25¢
 Prillins 50¢
 M. M. W. 50¢
 Oster Sanchez 25¢
 R. J. Jacobs 15¢
 J. V. Padilla 25¢
 M. 15¢
 David Sanchez 25¢

Jack Wood 100
 Ross m. Garby 1.00 pde
 M. P. M. Smith 1.00 pde
 Ed. Berra .50 pde
 Joseph Berra .50 pde
 Paul, Pot Miller .50 pde
 Bob. Garby 1.00 pde
 Atlas Irwin .50 pde
 J. B. Hennes .50 pde
 Modesto Sanchez 25¢ pde
 Jose v Cordova 50¢ pde
 Jose Arcito 25¢ pde

Glenn Riley 50¢ pde
 J. T. Faltman 25 pde

George Serdin 25¢ pde
 Herman J. Dofay 50¢ pde
 Mercedes Garamillo 50 pde.
 Vidal S. Chamy. pde. 1.00 pde
 Florentino Ortega pde. 25¢ pde
 N. J. Young Albino 50¢ pde.
 E. Engleman Glauco 50¢ pde.
 Edwin Baca Adeline \$5.00 pde.

I remember going to the hospital in Belen just before he died. He talked to Amarante, Connie, and me through the window in his hospital room because we were too young to go inside.

He died on July 13th, 1952 at the Belen Hospital.

Mom was 40 when my dad died and she never remarried. It was at her house where the family gathered for holidays and special occasions for the next fifty years.

She babysat for her grandchildren – one right after the other - full time for at least twenty years starting with Lucy's children....then Stella's, Bertha's and Connie's. One of Connie's girls, Laura, wrote a story about spending time with her "Nana" when she was in the seventh grade. When Laura read it to her "Nana", she asked Laura to read it at her funeral. Laura kept the story and did as her grandmother asked by reading it at her wake. This is Laura's story:

Nana's House

Summer, that wonderful time of year when the birds are chirping and flying freely about the sky, the smell of fresh fruit enhanced by the flowers and trees are found right in our back yard, and the warm glow that comes from the sun's brightness shines through our windows. All these are fond memories of summertime. Yet not one of these can compare to the precious time spent at Nana's house.

As I entered my Nana's house, I was always greeted with a warm smile and a benevolent hug. The sweet aroma of tortillas or cookies was always in the air. On the kitchen table there were platters on which the food was placed for our snack. As soon as I came in, my Nana would begin making our meal. While she was cooking I would walk about the house. Everything was well-kept, there was not even the slightest speck of dust. My sisters and I were always careful to keep everything in its place. On the arm of the couch was a little colorful bag that she kept her crocheting materials in. The bag was always there because whenever she would get a chance, my Nana would sit and tell us stories while she crocheted.

One of my favorite rooms was the bedroom. The room was spotless; the curtains, bedspreads, furniture and carpet were kept as white as clouds. We rarely went into the room, but whenever we had a chance, we would go in to pray. On top of the chest of drawers she kept many saints which were neatly placed on top of doilies. I would look up to the chest of drawers with much admiration and say my prayers quietly and exit the room. The atmosphere of this room was serene and peaceful.

My Nana's house was my home away from home. I felt, and still do feel, a great amount of protection and love as that of my own home. When I am at my Nana's house, it is as though all my worries and pressures are relieved from me.

LAURA BACA
7TH GRADE

As Laura's story indicates, Emilia was very religious. She prayed the Rosary at a lot of wakes and funerals. She had a lot of prayer books and she prayed a lot. She also made us pray the Rosary every night and I remember her prayers going on forever. She always had a small altar with a lot of religious statues, but her very favorite was Our Lady of Guadalupe. She always said that she should have been named Guadalupe since her birthday was December 11th and the feast day for Our Lady of Guadalupe is December 12th.

Connie shared this story about Mom:

My mom told me this story many times. Her grandma and grandpa that raised her were leaving the next day on a long trip (which now could probably be completed in a couple of hours). Her grandma came down with a migraine headache, which she was known to have. Well, they just figured they might as well cancel the trip because she would probably be in bed for days. While she was in bed this neighbor came to help as they did in those days. She sat with her all day, wiping her brow and helping with whatever needed done. When her grandma woke up, she saw her there working and told someone in the room, "Dale agua a tu tia Chatita". ("Give your Tia Chatita some water") The lady replied in Spanish, "No soy tu Tia Chatita, soy Santa Brigida." That was the first they had heard of such a saint as Santa Brigida. My mom's grandma got out of bed and they were able to leave on their scheduled trip the following day. This story made such an impression on my mom that it is why she named her first daughter Estella Brigida. And, then Stella named one of her grandchildren, Bridgette.

Amarante always told this story about Mom:

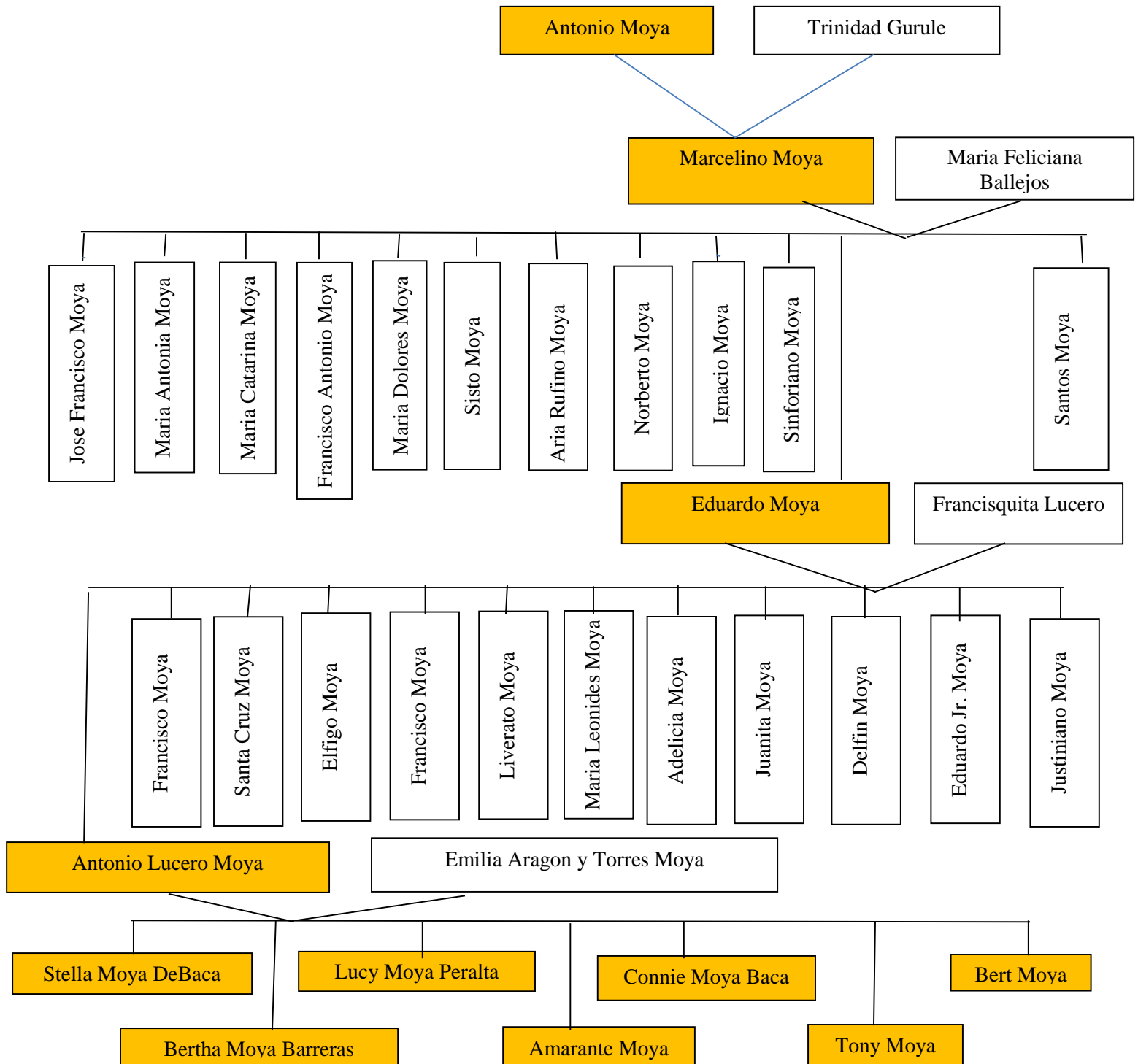
After my dad died, we had to irrigate the alfalfa fields but we were so young that my mom didn't trust us to go alone. So, one night when it was pitch black and we were walking along the *contra asequia* (little ditch), mom slipped and fell into the water. She yelled to me, "Turn the flashlight on! Turn the flashlight on!" I had to remind her that she had the flashlight, but it was under the water.

We all laughed about this for years.

Andrew always remembers that one of his "Nana's" favorite sayings was, "Bonito el mes de Noviembre, Cuando Volvera otra vez. Comienza con todos los santos y acabe con San Andres."

Emilia Aragon y Torres Moya passed away at her home in Tome surrounded by her children on October 6th, 2005 at the age of 93.

The Moya Family Tree



THE SAVING OF SAINT ANTHONY BY FRANCISCO ANTONIO (TONY) MOYA

On October 22nd, 1921 Ana Maria Torres, (Tía Anita) and her mother, Vitoriana de los Dolores Romero (Nana Lola) were frantically looking for Tía Anita's two-year-old son, Eduardo Lincoln Aragon, who had wandered away from the house. They called everyone who was around to come help them search. They searched everywhere and couldn't find him. They were all afraid that the worst might have happened – that he fell into the ditch and was swept away by the water.

Years before, Nana Lola had been given a bulto of Saint Anthony that had been passed down through the generations. Tía Anita got the bulto and was praying to Saint Anthony, hoping that he would assist them in finding her little boy. When frantic prayers to Saint Anthony remained unanswered, Tía Anita threatened to throw the bulto into the ditch if her son wasn't returned unharmed.

When her mother heard this threat, she was afraid that the bulto that had been treasured and carefully passed down through the family for generations would be lost forever. So, she took it from Tía Anita and wrapped it in a towel for protection. She then gave it to her granddaughter, Emilia Aragon (my mother, who was then living with her grandmother because of her mother's death) to take to the house for safekeeping.

Tragically, Lincoln had drowned and was found miles down the ditch the following day. The record of his death reads, "10/22/1921 Eduardo Lincoln Aragon, parvulo hijo legitimo de Rafael Aragon y Otero y Anita Torres – 2 años de edad. Tomé".

The bulto remained in the house for many years until Nana Lola gave the bulto to my mom, since she had "saved Saint Anthony". After Nana Lola passed away, Tía Anita asked my mom if she could borrow the bulto until her sons that were serving in the military returned home.

In the late 50's, when I was about thirteen-years-old, Tia Anita called my mother and asked that she come to get the Saint Anthony. My mother asked me to take her to her aunt's house. When there, Mom told Tia Anita that she would take the bulto back after she passed on. Tia Anita insisted that Mom take the bulto then. She insisted that her mother, Nana Lola had given it to Mom and she wanted to be sure that she got the Saint Anthony.

Years later, when Mom was getting older and thinking about who should get what, she gave me the Saint Anthony because I had taken her to Tia Anita's house to get the bulto. And, my name is Francisco Antonio. He continued to "live" on Mom's dresser in the repisa that Nana Lola had kept him in years ago until her death on August 6th, 2005. Today, St. Anthony holds an honored place in my living room.

It is known that St. Anthony belonged to Bartolo Juan Jose Romero (1804-1869). He left it to his son, Romolo Romero (1836-1916). Romolo left it to his daughter, Vitoriana De los

Dolores (1863-1944). Vitoriana was my mother's Nana Lola and she gave it to my mom, Emilia Moya (1911-2005).

The curators at the Hispanic Museum in Santa Fe estimate that St. Anthony was carved in the early 1800's, so it is possible that Bartolo Romero carved it. Bartolo was Mom's Great-Great-Grandfather.



Emilia Moya at her home in Tome with Saint Anthony in 2002.

The Aragones

From Esquibel & Kessell

The earliest known Aragón ancestors were Augustin Geronimo de Aragón and his wife Doña Francisca de Quintana. This couple had a number of children who were born in Mexico City in the first half of the 17th century. Curiously these children used several distinct surnames as adults. Some are referred to as Alcazar, Balcazar, Aragón, Barcarzel, and Quintana. Between 1632 and 1634 Augustin Geronimo had five children who were married at the Catedral de Mexico. Among these children was the father of Ignacio de Aragón, Juan de Balcazar Aragón, a native of Mexico City. He married Mencia de las Ruelas Galindo in Mexico City. Like Juan de Balcazar, Mencia was also a native of the Vice-regal Capital. She was a daughter of Juan Galindo and Juana de Zuniga Salquero.

It was customary for couples with intentions to marry to record their banns of matrimony at a church prior to their marriage. However, Juan de Balcazar de Aragon and Mencia Galindo presented themselves at the Catedral de Mexico the day after their marriage to formally record their banns of matrimony, providing the names of their parents which were recorded in the Catedral books of *amonestaciones* (banns). The day before their banns the couple was bound in holy matrimony by the padre Juan de Leon Avellaneda.

Curiously, there are no records of any of their children baptized at the Catedral until their son, Ignacio was baptized on August 15, 1657. Ignacio was one of the youngest children of Juan and Mencia.

At the age of 21, Ignacio proposed marriage to Sebastiana Ortiz and presented himself to her father, Nicolas Ortiz to ask permission to marry her. Sebastiana was baptized at the Catedral de Mexico on January 20, 1662 and was the second child of Nicolás Ortiz and his first wife, Catalina de Castro.

On June 9, 1680, ten days after recording their banns of matrimony, the members of the Balcazar de Aragon and Ortiz families gathered at the Catedral de Mexico to celebrate the marriage of Ignacio and Sebastiana. The marriage was officiated by Antonio de Aragón, a priest that was most likely a relative of the groom.

Ignacio and his wife and his wife had three children:

Maria, born about 1685 in Mexico City.

Antonia, born about 1690 in Mexico City.

And, another unnamed child who may have died before they left Mexico City or on their way to New Mexico.

Ignacio and Sebastiana resided in Mexico City until 1693, when they joined the group of colonists recruited as settlers for New Mexico. In the months prior to September this couple and their three children had made preparation for the long trip. Then, on the 1st of September they received from the Lord Treasurer, Don José de Urrutia, 300 pesos, which the superior government ordered them to be given as financial assistance in order to supply themselves with

what was necessary for the trip. In the list of those who had joined the expedition, Ignacio and his family are listed as follows:

Ignacio de Aragon, son of Juan, native of Mexico City, 32 years old, medium build, aqualine face, broad forehead, and small deepset eyes.

Sebastiana Ortiz, wife of the aforesaid, daughter of Nicolas, native of Mexico City, 27 years old, aqualine face, large eyes, broad forehead, and a small pointed nose.

Maria de Aragon, daughter of the aforesaid, native of Mexico City, eight years old, aqualine face, fair, blonde, large eyes.

Antonia de Aragon, sister of the aforesaid, native of Mexico City, three years old, aqualine face, broad forehead, black eyes, and a small nose.

Although the third child is not named in the list above, in another record of those making the trip Ignacio is listed as “a weaver with 3 children”.

Equibel lists four children born to Ignacio and Sebastiana while they were still in Mexico City:

Maria de Aragón, born circa 1685

Blas de Aragón, born on February 11, 1688

Antonia de San Juan de Aragón, born May 13, 1690, and

José de Aragón, born August 25, 1693

Obviously, José was born just days before the expedition left on their journey to New Mexico. (José’s name does not appear in the census taken in New Mexico in 1697. Nor, is there any record of Blas following the family’s arrival in Santa Fe.)

Interestingly, the muster of those making the trip includes not only Ignacio and his family, but listed just before them is “Sargent Nicolás Ortiz with his wife and seven children, five of them male and two females.” Sebastiana’s father, Nicolás Ortiz, had joined the colonizing expedition with his second wife and family early in the recruitment effort. Since Ignacio and his family aren’t included in some of the original lists made months prior to the September departure, this might well have been the precipitating factor that influenced Ignacio and Sebastiana to join as well.

In all of the lists, Ignacio and his family are included with their fellow colonists, brick mason Antonio de Moya, his wife and three-year-old daughter. The families undoubtedly got to know one another as they made the journey north.

Ignacio, his wife and children, endured the long trip north to New Mexico. They arrived in Santa Fe in November of 1693 with the rest of the colonists. In the spring of the following year, many of the colonists from Mexico founded La Nueva Villa de Santa Cruz just north of Santa Fe. However, the Aragon, Ortiz (and Moya) families decided to remain in Santa Fe.

In 1696, Ignacio and his family received their part of the cattle distribution made by Governor Vargas. The record for this distribution indicates that by this time Ignacio and Sebastiana had another child, a son named Francisco. They remained as residents of Santa Fe for the next ten years and in June of 1698 Ignacio gave testimony in Santa Cruz at the denunciation hearings concerning Vargas' first term as Governor. He was able to sign his name to his statement.

Another child, Nicolas de Aragón was born to Ignacio and Sebastiana in 1701 while they still lived in Santa Fe. It is Nicolas who is the direct ancestor of the Moya-Aragon family in Tomé today.

Indicating that the family is still in Santa Fe in 1703, Ignacio gave testimony there at a prenuptial investigation in December of 1703. In this testimony he stated that he was forty years old. Other records indicate that he was still residing in Santa Fe in 1705, but he had moved to Bernalillo by April of 1707 where he was a witness for the prenuptial investigation of Antonio Montoya and Bernarda Baca. In this record, Ignacio de Aragón gives the names of his parents as Juan de Aragón and Mencia de la Ruelas Galindo.

Although there is no record of her death, Sebastiana, Ignacio's wife died sometime prior to 1708, since that is when Ignacio married Luisa Baca, the daughter of Cristobal Baca and Anna Moreno de Lara. It is possible that Ignacio moved to Bernalillo upon the death of his wife to be near his oldest child Maria, who married Antonio Baca in Bernalillo in 1706. Various marriage and other records indicate that Ignacio was a notary in the settlement of Bernalillo.

Maria's marriage to Antonio Baca and Ignacio's marriage to Luisa Baca was the beginning of a long-standing relationship between the Aragón and Baca families. This relationship, in fact, eventually led both families to the area known as Valencia, south of Albuquerque and just north of Tomé.

There is no record of their marriage, but by 1750, when the census indicates that they are living in the Villa de Albuquerque, Ignacio's son, Nicolas had married Margarita Gallego and had a family. The 1750 census lists this family as:

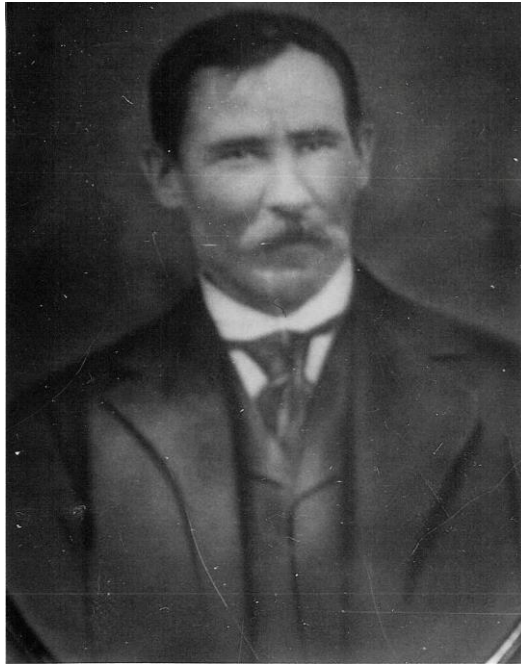
Nicolás de Aragon, Spanish, 45; wife, Margarita Gallegos, Spanish, 40;
children, Manuel, 19; Mariano, 17; Felisiana, 13; Juana, 7; Juan Francisco, 3.

Although not listed in the census, by 1750 Nicolás and Margarita also had at least two other children: Jose Francisco and Francisco Xavier.

Although Nicolás and his family were in Albuquerque in 1750, by just the next year they are living in the Valencia area since birth records indicate that on December 9th, 1751, Nicolás de Aragón and Margarita Gallego of Tomé had a son named Francisco Joseph Aragon. There is no birth record for a ninth child, Maria Barbara.

Nicolás de Aragón died in the Valencia area at the age of 53 on March 30, 1754. There is no death record for Margarita.

By the time the 1790 census was taken, nine of ten households in the Plaza #2 of Valencia were descendants of Nicolás and Margarita (and the tenth was that of Bartolo Baca). So, it could very well be that when their children got married, had children, and they got married, the compound where Nicolás and Margarita first settled became the 2nd Plaza. For, in the 1790 census, Nicolás' children Manuel, Jose, Francisco and Juana were living in Plaza Number 2 of Valencia.

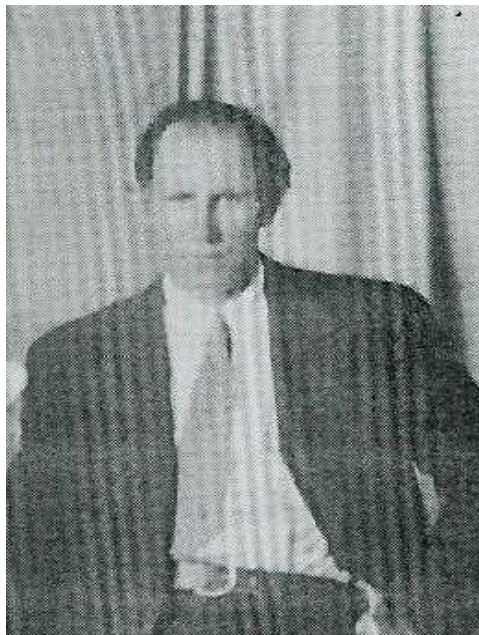


JOSE MARIA ARAGON



Jose Maria and Emilia are the parents of Frank Bruno Aragon, below. Frank and Estella are the parents of Emilia Aragon Moya.

EMILIA ARAGON



FRANK BRUNO ARAGON



ESTELLA BLAZA ARAGON

THE LUCEROS OF MY GRANDFATHER JORGE FROM TOMÉ, NUEVO MEXICO

**BY
ELISEO CHAVES Y LUCERO**

(Eliseo is a cousin of Antonio Lucero Moya, husband of Emilia Torres Aragon. Eliseo's and Antonio's mothers were sisters.)

The Lucero's of my great-grandfather, Jorge, came to this country, the Kingdom of Nuevo Mexico, with the first colonizer of New Mexico, Juan de Oñate, in the year 1598. A year before the expedition, the name of Pedro Lucero was entered in the General Muster of the armed men recruited to explore and settle the new country. He was listed as being a native of Mexico and the son of Juan Lucero. He was equipped with a coat of armor, cuisses, beaver of mail, and horse. This Lucero was either the first cousin or father of another young Pedro, who used the full surname of Lucero de Godoy. Both of them were involved in the military and after settling in New Mexico served as escorts of supply wagon trains to Mexico and back. The younger Pedro Lucero de Godoy was married and living in Santa Fe in 1628. Therefore, it can be assumed that this Pedro was the founder of this early New Mexico frontier family.

Pedro Lucero de Godoy had two brothers, Diego and Francisco, who lived in Mexico. Diego was a Franciscan priest there. Pedro's first wife was Petronilla de Zamora, daughter of Bartolomé de Montoya and Maria de Zamora. They had two children, Catalina, who married Diego Romero and Juan. Pedro's second wife was Francisca Gomez Robledo. In 1663 they were listed as having five daughters and two sons. Also in 1663 Pedro stated that he was 63 years old and with a high military rank of Maese de Campo. This rank is equivalent to General Field Commander. At that time he was the Lieutenant Governor of the Kingdom of New Mexico. Pedro and his wife and family were all active in the church as well as affairs of a political nature. I will mention that from the original 200 persons found in the Oñate list, less than forty remained to settle permanently in the colony. This may be attributed to the numerous battle casualties, dissensions, and infighting among the settlers. The Lucero de Godoy's stayed.

The descendents of Pedro Lucero de Godoy follow.

JUAN LUCERO DE GODOY

Born in New Mexico in 1624, he was the oldest son of Pedro Lucero. In 1663 he was serving as Secretary of Government and War. Juan's first wife was Luisa Romero, who died before 1646. He lived in Santa Fe and in 1680' during the Indian siege, he was a Sargento Mayor and the Alcalde Mayor of the Villa. Together with his second wife, four grown sons (including Nicolas) bearing arms, and four daughters, he escaped the siege. In 1681, at a Military Census conducted at San Lorenzo, near present-day Juarez, he was described as being of good stature with a large aquiline face and large crooked nose and he was then 59 years old. His second wife, Juana de Carbajal, died in San Lorenzo in 1683. Six years later he married Isabel de Salazar, daughter of Andres Hurtado and Bernadina de Salas. In 1693, Juan, his wife and

family returned to New Mexico with the de Vargas re-conquest. One of his sons, returning to their native land, was Nicolas Lucero.

In the El Paso Muster written by de Vargas of those making the trip in 1693, Juan and his family are listed as “sixth household”:

Sgto. Mayor Juan Lucero de Godoy, married to doña Isabel de Salazar, states that his children are Matias, 30, Cayetano Lucero, four, doña Josefa, 50, and Barbara, 1. He states that he has four dependents, Maria, Juana, Josefa, and Juan. He states that as a loyal vassal of his majesty, he is quite ready to enter with his family whenever I, the Governor and Captain General, enter to settle the Kingdom.

NICOLAS LUCERO DE GODOY

Nicolas was the son of Juan Lucero and Juana de Carbajal and was born about 1646 to the west of Santa Fe at the Pueblo Quemado. In 1680, he was listed as being an Adjutant, married with two small children and living in Santa Fe. He and his family also escaped the Indian uprising and headed south to El Paso. In 1682, in San Lorenzo, his family and that of his father-in-law, Sebastian de Herrera Corrales shared a hut while residing there. His wife, Maria Montoya was a daughter of Sebastian de Herrera Corrales and Juana de Aragon. This Juana was massacred at Taos during the rebellion.

In 1661, Sebastian de Herrera stated that he had been born in Conil, in Lower Andalucia, in Spain. In 1680, in August when the rebellion broke out, he was in Northern Ute country with Sargente Mayor Don Fernando Duran y Chaves on an expedition. Upon their return, they found their families massacred. They escaped past the Taos rebels as well as those at La Cañada in Santa Fe and fled south to join the Rio Abajo people, where they gave the news about the Indian rebellion to the north.

Upon his return to New Mexico, Nicolas settled in the Rio Abajo near Bernalillo. On February 7, 1706, Nicolas, together with Bernadina de Salas y Trujillo were listed among the original settlers of Albuquerque and were given a parcel of land. (Bernadina was his father's third wife's mother.) In 1710, he was living in Albuquerque. In 1717 he sold some land in Bernalillo to Captain Juan Gonzales. He died on April 27, 1727 in Albuquerque. Maria Montoya, his first wife, died January 12, 1740. Their children were as follows:

Francisca married Juan Antonio Apodaca on November 8, 1716 in Albuquerque.

Manuela married Francisco Gutierrez on October 29, 1709 in Bernalillo.

Luis married Maria Romero in 1719 at Isleta.

Miguel married Teresa Vallejos in 1700 at Bernalillo.

Juan, born 1673 at Bernalillo, married Maria Lopez Olguin.

Pedro

CAPTAIN MIGUEL LUCERO DE GODOY

Miguel Lucero I, son of Nicolas Lucero and Maria Montoya. Miguel was living in the Rio Abajo at Bernalillo, when in 1700 he married Angela Teresa Vallejo. Angela was the daughter of Manuel Vallejo Gonzalez and Maria Lopez de Artiaga. In the early 1700's, Miguel was a soldier and Adjutant, stationed at Bernalillo. Along with his father, Captain Lucero and his wife, Angela Vallejo, were in the group that founded the Villa of Albuquerque.

Miguel and his wife had three children:

Manuel,

Maria, born December 1, 1708 at Albuquerque

Miguel II was born at Albuquerque on January 6, 1710 after the untimely death of his father. Miguel I had been wounded by Indians in a battle at El Morro and taken to Zuni where he died and was then buried in the Mission's sanctuary on the epistle side. This happened on June 15, 1709, a month before his son, Miguel II was born.

His widow, Angela, married Matias Romero, an original petitioner and signer of the Tomé Land Grant.

*De la Tierra fui Formado
La Tierra Me da de Comer
La Tierra me a Sustantando
Y al Fin yo Tierra ha de Ser*

*Escuchen!!
Las Campanas De La Iglesia de Belen Estan Doblando
Aqui Estamos Todos Juntos, Escuchando.
Escuchen. Escuchen.*

I do not oppose new customs, a new way or vision of life; I oppose nothing.
But I uphold the old ways for they are good, too.

Yes, my friends, we move through time, and the moment comes when each of us must stop and assert that truth of which each of us is a part.

MIGUEL LUCERO DE GODOY II

In 1729, Miguel II married Rosa Baca, a daughter of Josefa Baca, an unmarried daughter of Manuel Baca and Maria de Salazar of Bernalillo. This Josefa had six children out of wedlock, some of whom became very prominent in the Rio Abajo area. Her father, Manuel, descended from Cristoval Baca an original colonist with the Oñate group. In 1746, Miguel's mother-in-law, Josefa, died and left all her property in Pajarito (just north of Los Padillas in the south valley of

Albuquerque) to her six children. Miguel and Rosa inherited 100 ewes and some property in Pajarito from her. Miguel and Rosa had nine children after 26 years of marriage. On June 29th, 1755, Rosa died and she was interred in Tomé.

Miguel's main residence was at Tomé, or Fuenclara, which is what it was called before it became Tomé. He also maintained a home in Albuquerque, as well as another one in Pajarito. In 1737, Miguel, together with 36 other petitioners were granted land rights in the old Tomé Domingues de Mendoza estancia, now referred to as the Tomé Land Grant. The reason given for the petition was overcrowded conditions, too much smoke, and insufficient grazing for the animals. Each of the petitioners was given a plot of land of about 100 acres with approximately 100,000 acres to be used as common land. This land grant was to be held in perpetuity for the new owners as well as their heirs.

In 1756, his main residence was at Tomé, however he still maintained a home in Albuquerque.

His Tomé property was situated about a half mile south of the Catholic church, extending to about where the Tomé/Adelino boundary is located today. The western boundary was to the edge of the river.

From all indications it appears that he was a farmer and probably raised a few cattle and sheep. He served as the Alcalde Mayor and War Captain of Albuquerque in the years of 1750, 1753, 1763, 1765, and 1766. As Alcalde Mayor, he was the leader or the head of the Albuquerque district. Tomé was in the Albuquerque district. Consequently, he was eligible to hold these positions. As the War Captain he was the commander of the militia in that area.

From the Colonial Census of New Mexico taken in 1750:

Miguel Lucero, Spaniard, age 40, wife Rosa, Spanish, age 31. Children: Miguel Antonio 12; Manuela 10; Loreta 7; Lugarda 5; and Graciana Also Antonia, an Indian servant with children – Juan Ignacio 7; Maria 5 and Rita de la Candelaria, mulata 15 and single.

In 1756, after the death of his first wife, Rosa, Miguel married again to the widow of Baltazar de Beytia, Antonia Duran y Chaves. Antonia was the daughter of Francisco Duran y Chaves and Juana Baca. Juana was the granddaughter of Manuel Baca and Maria Hurtado de Salazar. Juana was a sister of Josefa, Miguel's mother-in-law from Pajarito. Francisco was a son of Don Fernando Duran y Chaves.

In 1763, 40 citizens of the town of Albuquerque, dissatisfied with their current Alcalde Mayor, Don Antonio Baca, petitioned the Governor at Santa Fe for his immediate removal. However, other citizens protested, saying Baca was a good official and the object of personal vendettas of just a few. The Governor, to keep the peace, temporarily appointed Miguel Lucero for this position until the matter was resolved.

In 1765, as the Alcalde, he was involved in another case, regarding a dispute between the owners of the Belen Land Grant with owners of the Don Nicolas Duran y Chaves (Fernando

Duran y Chaves) Land Grant for encroachment. Miguel was called to resolve the dispute, which he did in favor of the Belen people.

Antonia Duran y Chaves and Miguel also had many children and most of them were born in Tomé.

On January 20, 1766, Miguel Lucero made his last will and testament at his home in Fuenclara (Tomé). He listed three parcels of land which he owned here in Tomé;

“two of which I purchased and one given me by the King. Of these parcels of land I leave one for the one I sold at Pajarito and one half of another piece belonging to my deceased wife, Rosa. From this parcel and one half of the lands which remains is the one belonging to me and my second wife which was acquired during marriage. I order that she be given whatever belongs to her. I also have an adobe house at Tomé. I bought another tract of land that formerly belonged to the deceased Magdalena, from a grandchild named Sedillo, during my second marriage. I order that my wife be given her half of the tract and to divide the other half among all my heirs. I want to mention my brother Manuel Lucero, my son Miguel to be my Executor of this will and I mention my half brother Diego Romero”.

On the 25th of January 1766, Miguel died at Albuquerque and his body was then taken to Fuenclara to be buried in the church there. An inventory made of his estate, taken on February 5, 1766 at Fuenclara, after his death lists one cornfield of 158 acres; a small one not measured; another large cornfield located just in front of his house and a garden plot located in another piece. Also, one share given him by the King as a settler in the Tomé tract; another acquired by royal sale in Tomé of 171 varas; another tract purchased, 3 parts which are uncultivated in the tract of Tomé; a house of 9 rooms of adobe and poplar lumber, one said room has pine lumber with doors and windows – all the house contains 60 varas. Also one adobe house in the lower part of the ranch containing one room of 7 varas. Also a tract acquired by sale during the time of his second wife marriage; and a lumber house of two rooms with a fascine (bound wood) corral and some cultivated lands. This property was appraised February 7, 1766.

In his will, after naming his parents, Miguel Lucero and Angela Vallejo, he stated that he had been married to Rosa Baca for 26 years and then to Antonia Chaves. The children named in his will were given as follows:

By his first wife, Rosa Baca, daughter of Josefa Baca:

Josefita (Josefa) Lucero, Espanola, age 17, married Francisco Padilla, son of Don Bernardo Padilla and Dona Quiteria Chaves, daughter of Pedro Duran y Chaves and Juana Montoya. Bernardo Padilla was the son of Diego Padilla and Catalina Gutierres.

Miguel was born 1730. Married Rosalia Beita, both Spanish. He was a weaver and living at the Plaza de San Fernando, according to a Spanish Census of 1790.

Manuel, born June 10, and baptized at Isleta. First wife was Maria Teresa de Jesus a daughter of Francisco Duran y Chaves and Manuela Padilla. They were married on April 27,

1763 at Los Padillas. His 2nd marriage to Barbara Montoya was in 1781, at Atrisco. In 1802, Manuel Lucero, age 49, was living in Bernalillo.

Loreta

Lugarda, born 1753. First married to Francisco Silva, widower of Rosa Gertrudis Duran y Chaves. Her second husband was Pedro Pino widower of Manuela GabalDon, who she married September 30, 1781, at Tomé. This Pedro Bautista Pino was best known for being the only Deputy from New Mexico to make a presentation to the Spanish Cortes in 1810.

Graciana Lucero. In 1790, a Spanish census listed Graciana's age at 37, Spanish. Then being a resident of Tomé, a widow and living next to the Jaramillo's. She is listed as having two sons ages 7 and 6. Seven daughters ages from 19 to 2 years old. In a baptismal entry (Albuquerque Bapt. Record B-3) for the baptism of Teresa de Jesus on April 20th, 1774 at Albuquerque. Years later, Teresa de Jesus is shown as married to Asensio Carillo, born in 1753. Other records indicate that Graciana was a sponsor for Jose Maria Lucero, the father of Jorge Lucero, my grandfather.

"En veinte tres de febrero de 1812, Baptise a un nino y puse por nombre Jose Maria hijo de Jose Lucero y de Gertrudis Perea. Fueron padrinos (sponsors) Graciana Lucero."

Mariano. He was born in 1754. In 1776, Mariano, age 22, Spanish, married Ana Maria Silva daughter of Francisco Silva and Rosa Gertrudis Duran y Chaves, who was a daughter of Nicolas Duran y Chaves.

Ana married Juan Jose Silva in 1769. He was the son of Francisco Silva and Rosa Chaves. Juan Jose father Francisco married Ana's sister Lugarda after the demise of his first wife Rosa.

The following are Miguel's children by his second wife, Antonia Duran y Chaves:

Maria de la Luz, married to Manuel Pacheco.

Jose, married to Gertrudis Perea, were the parents of my great-grandfather, Jose Maria Lucero. He was the father of my grandfather, Jorge Lucero. Jose was a resident of San Fernandes near Tomé.

Maria Barbara, married to Julian Rael, the son of Julian Lorenzo and Teresa Gonzales

Jose Antonio

Maria Antonia

Tomas

Maria Gertrudis born 1765, married to Juan Jose Apodaca.

JOSE LUCERO (My Grandfather Jorge's Grandfather)

Jose Lucero was the son of Don Miguel Lucero and his second wife, Dona Antonia Duran y Chaves, daughter of Francisco Duran y Chaves and Juana Baca. Jose was born around 1760 either in Albuquerque or Tomé since the family maintained residences in both places. He was married to Gertrudis Perea. According to a church census of 1802 they are listed as Spanish, both living the plaza of San Fernando and very active and participating members of the Confraternity of Poor Souls. The community of San Fernando was located slightly north of the present Tomé Catholic church, about where the Jaramillo's farm is located.

Jose and Gertrudis had many children and I shall list them here in random order, beginning with my direct ancestor, Jose Maria.

Jose Maria Lucero, *"Vecino de San Fernando. El veinte y tres de Febrero de 1812, Jose Ignacio Sanchez ministro de esta mission Baptise y puse los Santos Oleo's a un infante de tres dias de nacido, aqn. Puse por nombre Jose Ma. Hijo de Jose Lucero y de Gertrudis Perea. Fueron padrinos Graciana Lucero."* (This Graciana was the daughter of Miguel II and his first wife, Rosa. She was a half-sister to Jose Lucero.)

Marriage records for Jose Maria Lucero document that he got married in Tomé on October 24th, 1834. These records describe him as,

"Mexicano, son of Jose Lucero and Maria Gertrudis Perea married Maria Luisa Romero, Mexicana, daughter of Manuel Romero and Maria Rafaela Baca. Witnesses, Jose Maria de Lara (60), Miguel Benavides (36), Joaquin Sanches (40), Juan Manuel Gonzales."

The above record is from a Deligencias Matrimoniales, testimonies and nuptial investigations conducted for the prospective groom and bride with regard to their kinship, extra-marital affairs and a thorough background check usually provided by the designated witnesses. In many cases, this investigation revealed the unusual close relations that existed amongst these people. Because of the isolation of the people in New Mexico and their abandonment by Spain, also the long distance required to travel to other Spanish towns, the local Spanish inhabitants were more or less forced to marry close relatives because of the smallness of the population.

In the early deligencias, prior to the Mexican Independence, the ethnicity of the person being married, baptized or buried was normally entered in the church records. For a person of Spanish descent or 'castizo' the term used was Spanish. After the Mexican Independence, the term was changed to Mexican, and this term was used to identify everyone whether they were Spanish, Indian, Coyote or any other ethnicity. The term Mexican, was used exclusively since the Mexican Constitution eliminated the caste system. After the year 1824, after the Mexican Constitution, deligencias in most of the New Mexico churches stressed the Mexican denotation specifically by the Mexican priests. In particular, this was meant to show the Spanish folks here in Nuevo Mexico that they, too, were Mexicans.

Jose Maria, from all indications and according to census records, was twice married; once to Maria Luisa Romero, mother to my grandfather, and then to Dolores Samora. Dolores was the daughter of Antonio Samora and Reyes Venebides. They were married on September 26, 1859.

Jose Maria and Maria Luisa Romero are the parents of my grandfather, Jorge Lucero.

MARIA LUISA ROMERO

(An interesting note is that although this story is about the Lucero side of Antonio Lucero Moya's ancestry, Maria Luisa Romero's ancestors link directly to Antonio's wife, Emilia Moya's Romero lineage.)

Baptismal records for Maria Luisa Romero, first wife of Jose Maria:

"El viente y tres de Junio el mil ochocientos dies y nueve, baptise y puse por nombre a una nina de tres dias Maria Luisa, hija legitma de Manuel Romero y de Rafaela Baca."
Padrinos were Mariano Baca and Gregoria Luna.

1762 – December 10, (No. 10) Tomé. Miguel Severiano Romero 23, espanol, hijo de Capitan Don Pedro Romero and Dn. Gregoria Luna; and Ana Maria MalDonado daughter (16) of Juan MalDonado and Sra. Maria Catarina Vallejo. Testigo's Don Diego Antonio Sanchez (36) and Sr. Francisco Silva (32). Apparently this Severiano Romero was the father of Manuel Romero and grandfather of Luisa. Severiano Romero died or was buried May 2, 1814. He was the husband of Maria MalDonado vecinos de Tomé.

Diligencias dated 16 May, 1798. No. 14, Albuquerque. Manuel Romero and Rafaela Baca. Dispensed 3rd with 4th degree consanguinity. (3rd and 4th cousins, shown to be blood relations.)

At the church at Isleta, Pedro Romero and Gregoria Luna were married on August 26, 1728. She was 14-years-old at that time and was the daughter of Antonio de Luna of the Rio Abajo district. Pedro Romero is mentioned as being in the militia with the rank of Capitan. He was most likely the son of Baltazar Romero.

This Baltazar was married on the 22nd of January to Francisca Gongora. He was 26 years of age in 1699 and was a New Mexico native and his residence was then at Bernalillo. They had many children.

Now back to Jose Maria Lucero.

In the 1850 Census, which was the first one ever in New Mexico by the United States enumerators, Jose Maria was listed as being 40 years old and his wife Luisa at 30 years. Others listed as living in this residence were Jesus, Jose, Francisco, Manuela and Isabel. In the census for the year of 1860, Jose Maria is shown as being 46 years old and is now married to a Dolores Lucero. Apparently, his first wife, Luisa had died prior to the 1860 census. (According to my mother, she remembered that Jose Maria, her grandfather, had been married twice and that his first wife, Luisa Romero was the mother of her father, Jorge.)

In the 1860 Census, Jose Maria is listed as a farmer and his real estate worth shown at \$400 and other property at \$400. Children listed as living with them are: Jesus Maria, 17; Jose

Francisco 14; Manuel B, 5; and, Jose Jorge, age 11. Manuela 13, Anastasia 8, Isabel 3, and Maria 18, a servant.

There are some discrepancies between the 1850 and 1860 censuses regarding the ages of the persons involved here. However, this can be attributed to the language barrier of the census taker and the non-English speaking population of the newly established Territory of New Mexico.

Jesus Maria later married Casimira Barela. They were the parents of Proceso and Rosalia Lucero.

Jose Francisco was the father of Don Daniel Lucero

Manuel B later married Candelaria Silva and they were parents of Alcario.

And, of course, Jose Jorge was the father of my mother, Ramona, and Francisquita

Jose Maria was a farmer and was involved in local trading and merchandising. According to what I was told, he and other members of the family made a number of trips over the Santa Fe Trail to Kansas and other points east to obtain goods for trade and sale. Whether these trips were made for themselves or others I'm not certain. The Lucero's of this area were known as civoleros (buffalo hunters) who made many trips to the eastern plains in search of buffalo to hunt. The meat and skin were used for bartering. In addition, journeys were made to the salinas (salt beds) in eastern New Mexico to obtain salt. This salt was collected by them for home use and for trading.

The area where Jose Maria resided in Tomé, became known as Los Lucero's and their land holdings were located just west of the Catholic church to the Rio Bosque and then south to Los Ranchos de Tomé (Adelino) to a point west and in line with Santiago Road. The families of Jose Maria, Miguel, Mariano and my grandfather Jorge were established residents of this area.

To me it is a very sad feeling that I experience to know that not one descendant of Miguel Lucero II resides on their ancestral land. However, it is of the past. Or, lla lo que paso, paso. Verdad?

Prayer by Jorge Lucero

En el monte de Santa Lucia. Estaba la Virgen Maria.

Con un libro de oro en sus manos. La mita leia, y la otra mita resaba.

En un dia en un fuerte dia. Llego su precioso hijo y le dise.

Que hase aqui Madre Maria?

Que ha de a ser. Que ni belo ni duermo.

Ante noche soñe un sueño. En el Monte Calvario, vide tres cruses.

En la mas alta de ellas te vi crusificado.

Verda seria Madre Maria.

El que esta oracion resaria tres veces al dia, tendria las puertas de el cielo abiertas y las de el infierno hamas las veria.

Other relations of Our Family: the Chaves', Luceros, and Moyas

I was born December 19th, 1925, at Belen, NM. My father was Teofilo Chaves y Chaves, and my mother was Ramona Lucero y Jaramillo. The parents of my father were Doroteo Chaves y Salas and Monica Chaves y Chaves. My grandfather Chaves lived about four or five miles south of Tome, in a place known as Los Ranchos de Tomé (now called Adelino). Initially, Tomé was known as Los Enlames and dates back to the 1700's. Both of my Chaves grandparents died in the early 1900's. Consequently, I did not get to know them personally.

My maternal grandparents, Jorge Lucero and Josefita Jaramillo, originally lived in Tomé, about ¾ of a mile south from the Tomé church and close to the bosque near the river. Some time after my aunt Francisquita married my uncle Eduardo Moya (parents of Antonio Lucero Moya), my grandfather Lucero sold his farm in Tomé. He then purchased the old Mirabal place in the La Ladera (before La Entrada Road was paved, it was known as La Ladera) area near the Moya farm. Some say that my Tia Francisquita became terribly homesick for her parents after her marriage that they sold their place in order to be near their daughter. My Tia Francisquita was very young when she married, and my mother used to say that she was still playing with dolls when she left home.

I have many fond memories of Jorge and Josefita Lucero, the only grandparents I ever knew. Although my parents lived in Belen, we used to visit my grandparents quite frequently. I was fortunate to have spent many a day at their house at La Ladera. My cousins, the Moyas lived real close by and we spent a lot of time together, swimming in the ditch, exploring the hills on the Merced and did many things together.

The adobe house of my grandfather Jorge Lucero, "Papa Coco" (we used to call him) had walls that were over two feet wide and very large rooms. The house was divided in the middle by a large sala or zaguan with the kitchen and pantry and two large rooms on one side and the bedrooms on the other. Some pens and corrals were on the west side. Besides being a gambler, my grandfather was also a carpenter and graguero or blacksmith. One of his specialties was building coffins as needed for use in the community.

My grandfather, Jorge Lucero, when I knew him, was blind from cataracts and he walked a lot using a cane for guidance. He would also sit on a chair under a big cottonwood tree and smoke rolled cigarettes. He used the times he spent on buffalo hunts or when he made a journey to the United States. In fact, he related many stories and because at that time I was not interested in that sort of thing, I did not pay attention and consequently forgot what he told us.

I have recently come upon some information that the real old chapel or capilla used by the Luceros is still existing. The old adobe walls are still standing and the building, which was used by the Luceros for many years as their own chapel has been converted to a storage garage. The building is located behind the Fred Landovazo home in Tomé, just west of highway 47 and about a half mile south of the Tomé church.



Pictured above, from left to right in the front row are Jorge Lucero, Santa Cruz Moya, Antonio Moya, Josefita Jaramillo Lucero. In the back row from left to right are Francisquita Lucero Moya, Elfigo Moya, Ramona Lucero Chavez.

Note from Tony Moya: I remember that when I was young, Sn. Maria Gurule, a neighbor that lived just north of our property told me a funny story about my dad when he was a young boy. His dad and mom would send him to go get his “Tata Jorge” and bring him to their house. Jorge was blind and enjoyed sitting under the shade of the huge old cottonwood next to their house. Jorge would always remind Antonio to tell him if there was a hole or rocks so he could jump and not trip. Sn. Maria Gurule said that every little while my dad would tell Jorge, “Brinka! Brinka!”, and he would have him jumping all the way to my grandfather’s house.