

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

Part One

***Bartolomé de Huertas & Catalina de Moya
Sevilla, Spain in 1550***

to

***Antonio de Moya & Francisca Antonia Morales de Guijosa
Santa Fe, New Spain, in 1712***



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

PART ONE 1550 – 1712

(Part One is taken primarily (and often directly) from two sources: The Spanish Recolonization of New Mexico: An Account of the Families Recruited at Mexico City in 1693 by José Antonio Esquibel and John B. Colligan and The Moya Family Records to New Spain, 1599 – 1600 in Herencia, April 2001)

Bartolomé Ruiz de Huertas and Catalina de Moya, who lived in Sevilla, Spain around the middle of the sixteenth century, are the earliest known ancestors of the Antonio Lucero Moya family. This couple had a son named Bartolomé de Moya. As was common in those times, Bartolomé was given his father's first name and his mother's last name. A carpenter by trade, Bartolomé married Juana Rodriguez, also a native of Sevilla. She was a daughter of Juan de Anguas and Elvira Rodriguez. Bartolomé and Juana were married by 1582, most likely in the parish of San Vicente. They had eight children by June 1599. Presumably, these children were all born in Sevilla.

In 1595, Bartolomé and his family began making preparations to journey across the Atlantic and settle in the New World. Five years later, in 1600 they began their long journey.

There could have been any number of reasons why Bartolomé and Juana chose to make the difficult journey to Nueva España. In the last years of the 1500's, Castilla, the kingdom of Rey Don Felipe III where Sevilla was located, was in constant crisis. A plague lasted from 1596 until 1602, Jews were being persecuted and Islamic inhabitants were being exiled. Not surprisingly, hundreds of families fled to the Spanish colonies in the Americas in search of a better life.

The original record of passage for Bartolomé de Moya and his family is preserved in the Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla. The record is from the Casa de la Contratación, the administrative body that confirmed licenses to travel overseas and collected information about the character of those seeking passage to the New World kingdoms of the Spanish crown. The transcribed record of passage for Bartolomé de Moya and his family consists of fifteen documented entries (Appendix A, which immediately follows Part One) includes a brief entry regarding the Moya family found in the catalogue of New World passengers published in the *Catálogo de Pasajeros a Indias*. This entry reads:

5.549 Bartolomé de Moya, natural de Sevilla, hijo de Bartolomé de Huertas y de Catalina de Moya, con su mujer Juan (sic Juana) Rodriguez, hija de Juan de Anguas y de Elvira Rodriguez, y sus hijos Jerónima Rodríguez, Isabel Ramirez, Alonso, Marcos, Pedro, Melchor, Catalina, y Juan de Moya, a Nueva España – 9 June (1599) 5.759 B, no. 2 r. 79 (Galbis Díez, Catálogo de Pasajeros, Vol.VII: 748)

These records of passage document that Bartolomé de Moya was forty-years-old when he left Spain, indicating that he was born around 1559. Juana's age in June of 1599 was given as thirty-five, so she must have been born in about 1564. Witnesses verified that they knew the parents of Bartolomé and Juana, and testified that Moya and his wife had been married in Sevilla

according to the rites of the Catholic church and that they had eight legitimate children, all single and none of them committed to any religious order or to marriage.

Bartolomé de Moya had first received royal permission to travel to New Spain on May 2, 1595. However, the series of documents concerning the record of passage for the Moya family does not include a copy of this original decree. He was then granted a second license to travel to New Spain on September 29, 1596. But, due to illness and what was described as occupational obligations, Moya was not able to present himself and his family before the officials of the Casa de la Contratación before the expiration of the license.

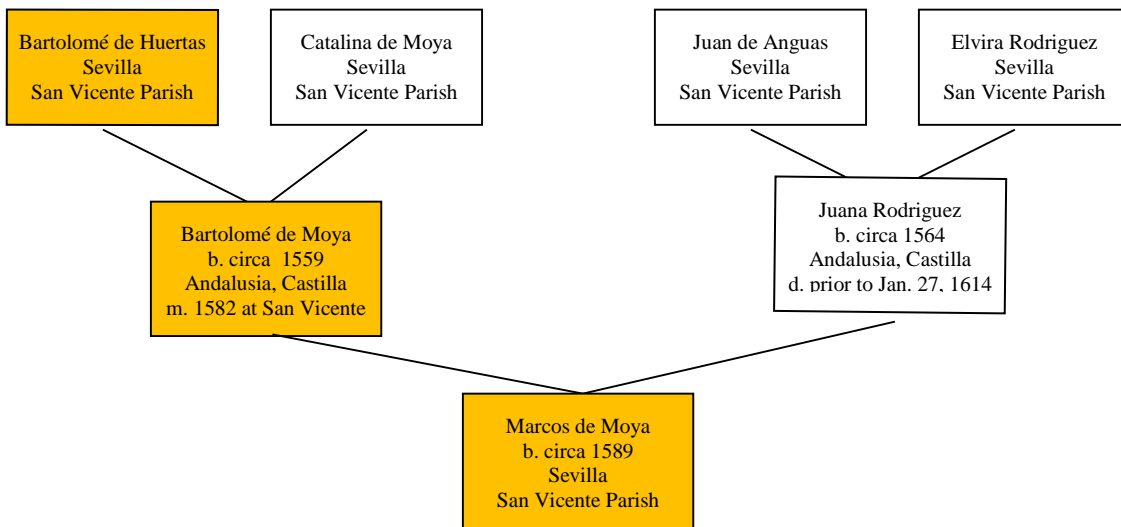
For a third time, Moya petitioned the crown for a license to go to New Spain with his family and the King at Valencia granted this on March 5, 1599. On June 4, 1599, Moya began the process of presenting witnesses to testify on his behalf. The first witness was Juan de Anguas, age 40, a gilder (dorado), and a taxpaying resident of the neighborhood of San Vicente parish. He was very likely an older brother of Juana Rodríguez. De Anguas declared that he knew the parents of Bartolomé de Moya. He named Moya's parents as Bartolomé de Huertas and Catalina de Moya, and further stated that they were legitimately married and old Christians. He did not know Moya's grandparents because they had been deceased for a long time. De Anguas next declared he had known Juana Rodríguez since she was born and that she was the legitimate daughter of Juan de Anguas and Elvira Rodríguez, also old Christians. The witness had never heard anything derogatory concerning Bartolomé nor his parents, all good Christians with pure blood untainted by that of Moors, of Jews or of those newly converted to the Christian faith. None had been parties to hearings before the Holy Office of the Inquisition. De Anguas next named the children of Bartolomé de Moya and Juana Rodríguez as follows: Isabel Ramírez (aka Rodríguez), Gerónima de Aguilar (aka Rodríguez), Pedro and Alonso de Moya, Marcos de Moya, Melchor de Moya, Catalina de Moya, and Juan de Anguas (de Moya).

Juan de Anguas concluded his testimony by giving the ages and a brief physical description of Bartolomé de Moya, his wife, and all of their children:

Bartolomé de Moya is 40 years old, more or less; tall of body, long beard, and light blue eyes, with the little finger of his right hand maimed. Juana Rodríguez, his wife, is 35 years old, more or less, tall of body, round face and white, and speaks with a lisp, Gerónima Rodríguez, their daughter, 17 years old, broken color (meaning not fair of skin), pockmarked face (from smallpox), of good body. Isabel Rodríguez, 15 years old, thin, small body, white (in complexion) and a mole on the nose. Alonso de Moya, 13 years old, somewhat brown (in complexion), with a small tumor in the right eye on the outside part (of the eye). Marcos de Moya, 10 years old, trepado de cuerpo (strong build), white (complexion), with a large scar on the left side of the face. Pedro de Moya, 8 years old, broken color (of complexion) with two scars on the top part of his face. Melchor de Moya, age 6, white (in complexion) with a mole behind the left ear. Catalina, two years old, with a mole on the chin. Juan, an infant of five months, who was still being nursed.

After providing the information on the Moya family, Juan de Anguas declared he was 40 years old and confirmed the information was accurate, but he did not sign his statement because he said he did not know how to do so.

The fact that Bartolomé and Juana’s children had different surnames is not unusual. It was common practice in Spanish society for children to either be named after an immediate ancestor, such as young Juan de Anguas, the namesake of his maternal grandfather, or to use the surname of a more distant relative. In the case of the Moya family, further research may uncover the surnames of Ramírez and Aguilar in the grandparents or great-grandparents of Bartolomé or his wife.



The next witness was Francisca Jiménez, age 34, the wife of Juan de Anguas, *dorador* (gilder). On June 5, 1599, she provided the very same testimony as her husband. She also did not know how to sign her name.

The third witness was Alonso Fernández, age 34, a *cobrador de alcabala* (collector of taxes), and a taxpaying citizen of Sevilla. His testimony agreed with that of de Anguas and Jiménez and was recorded on June 5th as well.

On June 9, 1599, Bartolomé de Moya presented himself, his license and the additional required documentation to authorities at the *Casa de la Contratación*. His petition indicated that he and his family planned to sail to New Spain on the ship mastered by Juan de Morales.

However, for some reason, Moya and his family did not make it onto the boat of *Maestre* Juan de Morales before it left for New Spain in 1599. As a result, he and his family waited almost another year before making a fourth attempt at going to New Spain.

On May 12, 1600, Moya once again presented his license and other documentation to authorities of the *Casa de la Contratación* in Sevilla, seeking approval to board a ship bound for

New Spain. He asked to go on the ship of General Pedro de Escobar Melgario. In addition, he had a license to bring with him two servants (*criados*), one male and one female.

On May 17, 1600, the *teniente de contador y juez de su Majestad de la Casa de las Contratación de la Indias*, Juan Bautista de Baeza Polanco, verified that Moya had first received royal approval to go to the *Indias* on May 2, 1595. Baeza Polanco also confirmed that the information recorded in the register of passengers seeking to go to the Indies in June, 1599 agreed with that from the license of 1595. On May 24, 1600, Moya presented documents from 1599 before Baeza Polanco that provided the following information about himself, his family members and two servants (the male, Juan Ochoa, had died in the meantime):

Bartolomé de Moya, native of this City of Sevilla, son of Bartolomé Ruiz de Huerta and of Catalina de Moya, his wife, going to New Spain with Juana Rodríguez, his wife, native of Sevilla, daughter of Juan de Anguas and Elvira Rodríguez, and going with them are Isavel Ramírez, Gerónima Rodríguez, Alonso, Marcos, Pedro, Melchor and Catalina, their single children, by decree of His Majesty, in the ship of Maestre Juan de Morales.

Juan, eight years old, native of Gibraleón, son of Nicolás de Sierra and of Leonor de la Peña, his wife, going to New Spain as an unmarried person and a servant of the said Bartolomé de Moya by appointment and decree, in the ship of the said maestre.

Isabel Rodríguez, native of Sevilla, daughter of Pedro Fernández and of Inéz Pérez, going to New Spain as an unmarried person and servant of the said Bartolomé de Moya by appointment and decree, in the ship of the said maestre.

The following day, May 25th, Moya brought forth three additional witnesses on his behalf. Each witness confirmed the information he had presented on May 24th. The witnesses were: Alonso Cortés, age 38, a resident of the parish neighborhood of La Magdalena; Padre Maestro Fray Juan Núñez, age 50 *comisario General* of the Order of Nuestra Señora de la Mercedes, from Sevilla; and Leonor Suárez, single, who lived in the household of Bartolomé de Moya, and who gave testimony to the fact of Juan Ochoa's death. A fourth witness on behalf of Moya gave testimony on May 26th and also confirmed the death of Juan Ochoa. This witness was Maria de Toro, the widow of Cristóbal Villamartín and a resident of the parish neighborhood of San Vicente.

Leaving Spain later in the summer of 1600, the Moya family sailed across the Atlantic. After arriving in Vera Cruz, Nueva España, Bartolomé and his family then settled in Puebla de los Ángeles.

(Additional information about the Moya family would most likely be found in the existing parish records of baptism, marriage and burial for the Church of San Vicente, Sevilla. In addition, public/notarial records of the City of Sevilla for the latter part of the sixteenth century may have documents related to the Ruiz de Huerta and Moya families.)

It was at the Puebla de Los Angeles that Marcos de Moya, native of Sevilla and a son of Bartolomé de Moya and Juana Rodríguez, would marry Maria de Toro, also a native of Sevilla, daughter of Cristóbal de Quisada (Quesada) and Juana Pérez. Sebastián de Guzmán at the Catedral de Puebla joined them in holy matrimony on January 27, 1614. It was Marcos de Moya's great-grandson, Antonio de Moya, a native of Mexico City, who arrived in New Mexico in 1694 with his wife, Francisca Antonia Morales de Guijosa. Records confirm that Marcos was a native of Sevilla and indicate that his mother, Juana Rodriguez, was deceased at the time of his marriage in 1614. María de Toro, his wife, was also identified as a native of Sevilla and her mother was also deceased. Their marriage record gives the occupation of Bartolomé de Moya as that of a carpenter.

(Note: After the death of his wife, Bartolomé appeared to have married a second time to Leonor Suarez: however, no marriage record has been located to confirm this. On April 22, 1607, a Bartolomé de Moya and Leonor Suarez had a son, Bartolomé, who was baptized at the Catedral de Puebla. This same couple also had a son named Juan de Moya, native of Puebla, who was married on October 25, 1626 at the Catedral de Puebla to Magdalena de Olibares, also a native of Puebla. Magdalena was a daughter of Pedro González and Cecilia de Olibares.

Marcos de Moya and María de Toro remained residents of Puebla as late as the mid-1620's. They had at least two children while living in Puebla, Joseph and Felipa. This family then moved to Mexico City where a third known child was born. This child was Antonio de Moya, a native of Mexico City, who became the husband of Magdalena de Rivera. This couple became the maternal grandparents of Antonio de Moya who arrived and settled in New Mexico in 1694.

In November, 2008, we (Francisco Antonio (Tony) Moya and Dan Haggard) went to Puebla to do research in the archives of the Archdiocese de Puebla de Los Angeles (Parroquia del Sagrario Metropolitano). We were able to get the official marriage record for Marcos and Maria del Toro. We were also able to get official copies of the birth records for Bartolomé, the son of Bartolomé and his second wife, Leonor and for Joseph and Felipa, the children of Marcos and Maria that were born in Puebla before they moved to Mexico City.

PARROQUIA DEL SAGRARIO METROPOLITANO

Arzobispado de Puebla de los Angeles
Templo de la Soledad
2 Sur y 13 Oriente 204 Tel.232-91-34
Puebla, Pue., México C. P. 72000

CERTIFICO en debida forma que en el libro de Bautismos de Españoles No. 2 que inicia el día 10 del mes de febrero del año de 1592 y termina el día 31 del mes de diciembre del año de 1608 se encuentra la partida de matrimonio folio. 255 fte. que a la letra dice:

Al margen: "Bartolome. Moya"

Al centro: "En veynte y dos dias del mes de abril de mill seyscientos siete baptise a bartolome hijo de bartolome de moya y de leonor suares su muger fueron padrinos juan xpbal y catalina sanchez y lo firme. Pedro de godoy. Rúbrica."

63 me
moya
En veynte y dos dias del mes de abril de mill seyscientos siete
baptise a bartolome hijo de bartolome de moya y de leonor suares
su muger fueron padrinos juan xpbal y catalina sanchez y lo firme
P. godoy

Hago constar que la anterior partida es copia fiel y exacta sacada del original. Para los fines que persiga el interesado, sello y refrendo el presente documento.



Doy Fe. El Párroco

Alfonso Niño Mendoza
Alfonso Niño Mendoza

Puebla, Pue., a 12 de noviembre de 2008.

PARROQUIA DEL SAGRARIO METROPOLITANO

Arzobispado de Puebla de los Angeles

Templo de la Soledad

2 Sur y 13 Oriente 204

Tel.232-91-34

Puebla, Pue., México

C. P. 72000

CERTIFICO en debida forma que en el libro de Matrimonios de Españoles No. 1 que inicia el día 20 del mes de enero del año de 1585 y termina el día 8 del mes de septiembre del año de 1615 se encuentra la partida de matrimonio folio. 198 fte. que a la letra dice:

Al margen: "Marcos de Moya y María de toro. velose."

Al centro: "En veynte y siete de henero de mill y seyscientos y catorce despose y vele el Bllr sebastián de guzman a **Marcos de moya** vecino de esta ciudad y natural de Sevilla hijo de bartolomé de moya carpintero y de Juana rodriguez mujer difunta y a **María de toro** natural de de la dicha ciudad y vesina desta hija de xpual quisada y juana peres su muger difuntos y por verdad lo firme siendo testigos alonso de torres y diego ortis Bllr gusman. Rúbrica."

Marcos de moya y María de toro
de veynte y siete de henero de mill y seyscientos y catorce despose y vele el Bllr sebastián de guzman a Marcos de moya vecino de esta ciudad y natural de Sevilla hijo de Bartolomé de moya carpintero y de Juana rodriguez su muger difunta y a María de toro natural de la dicha ciudad y vesina desta hija de xpual quisada y juana peres su muger difuntos y por verdad lo firme siendo testigos alonso de torres y diego ortis Bllr gusman.

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CERTIFICO en debida forma que en el libro de Bautismos de Españoles No. 3 que inicia el día 3 del mes de enero del año de 1609 y termina el día 31 del mes de diciembre del año de 1623 se encuentra la partida de matrimonio folio. 311 que a la letra dice:

Al margen: "Joseph"

Al centro: "En 17 de marzo de 1619 años bautismo el bachiller Sebastián de gusman ayudante de los curas a Joseph hijo de marcos de moya de su muger maria de toro fueron sus padrinos Jorje martines y lucia de la carrera y lo firmo Bllr gusman Rúbrica."

marcos
Joseph
1619 años
En 17 de marzo de 1619 años bautismo el
bachiller Sebastián de gusman
ayudante de los curas a Joseph
hijo de marcos de moya de su muger
maria de toro fueron sus padrinos
Jorje martines y lucia de la carre
ra y lo firmo
Bllr gusman

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Doy Fe. El Párroco
Alfonso Niño Mendoza

Puebla, Pue., a 12 de noviembre de 2008.

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Al margen: "Felipa"

Al centro: "En dies de mayo de 1620 años baptise con licencia de los S^{es} curas a felipa hija de marcos de moya y de maria de toro su muger fueron padrinos agustin deprado y beatriz dela torre su muger y lo firme. Rúbrica."

ibacat

felipa

En dies de mayo de 1620 años baptise con licencia de los S^{es} curas a felipa hija de marcos de moya y de maria de toro su muger fueron padrinos agustin deprado y beatriz dela torre su muger y lo firme

*Xponida
Beatriz*

Hago constar que la anterior partida es copia fiel y exacta sacada del original. Para los fines que persiga el interesado, sello y refrendo el presente documento.



Doy Fe. El Párroco
Alfonso Niño Mendoza
Alfonso Niño Mendoza

Puebla, Pue., a 12 de noviembre de 2008.

We were also able to conduct research at the Puebla Archivo General Municipal where there were numerous records of work that Bartolomé was commissioned for. These records begin in 1605 when he was paid 52 pesos to make lodging in the city meat market. Records include work Done at the Santa Teresa church as well as other churches in the area. The last record is in 1628. Records of work done by Juan de Moya, probably Bartolomé's son or grandson in the 1660's include work commissioned by the King of Spain, Carlos the Second. These records also include work commissioned to Dr. Pedro de Moya in the 1570's, who might have been a brother to Bartolomé since Bartolomé named a son of his Pedro. Dr. Pedro de Moya being in Puebla might be the reason Bartolomé made the journey and settled there. It would be interesting to conduct research to see if this Pedro de Moya (was he the Archbishop of Mexico, Pedro Moya de Monreras?) was related to Bartolomé since he was already in Mexico prior to Bartolomé's arrival with his family.

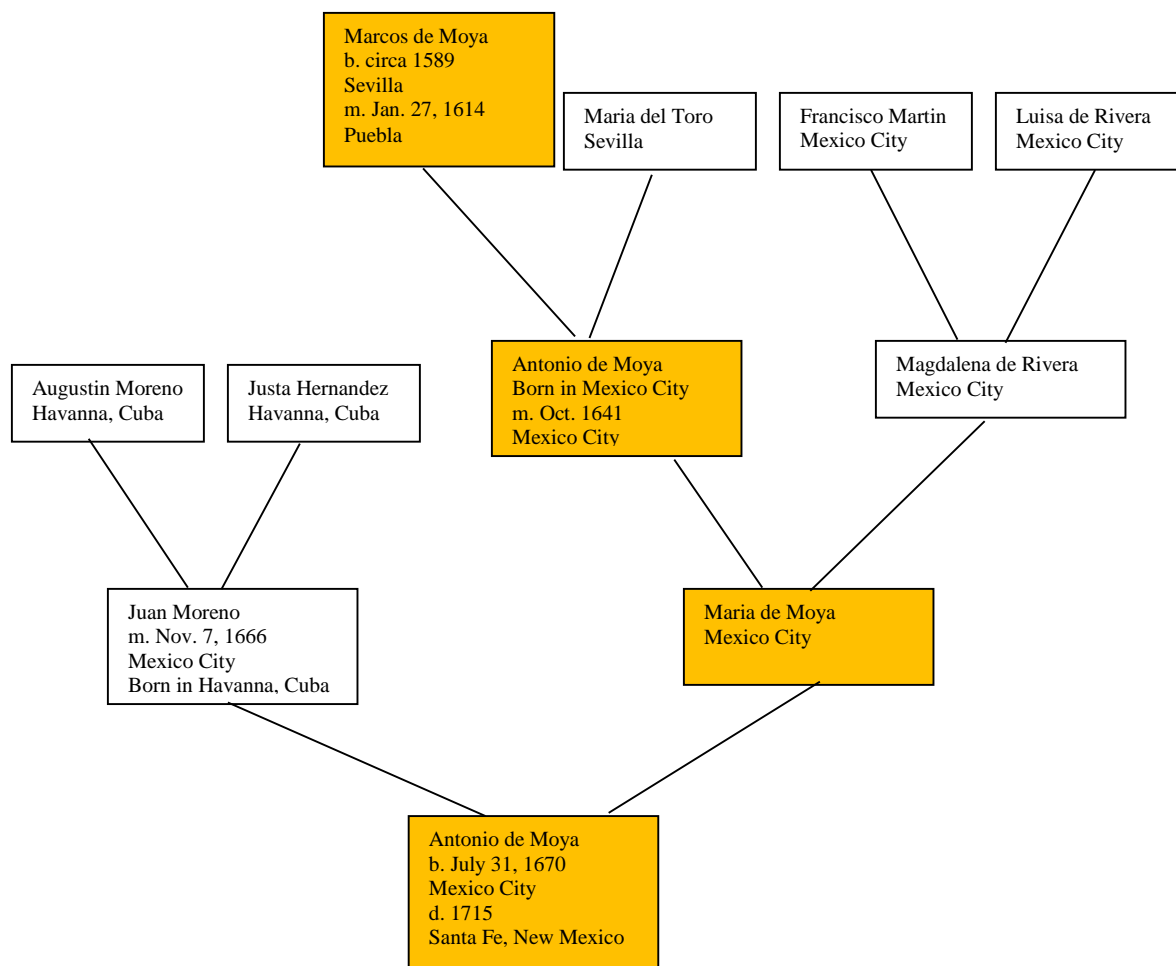
Magdalena de Rivera was a native of Mexico City. Her parents were Francisco Martín and Luisa de Rivera. She and Antonio de Moya recorded their banns of matrimony at the Catedral de México on October 27, 1641.

En 27 de Octubre de 1641 Antonio de Moia nativo de esta ciudad, hijo de Marcos de Moia y de María de Toro con Magdalena de Rivera nativa de esta ciudad hija de Francisco Martín y de Luisa de Rivera.

Although no marriage document has been located in the records of the Catedral de México. Antonio and Magdalena married and had at least six children, all born in Mexico City. One daughter was María de Moya. She became the wife of Juan Moreno, a son of Agustin Moreno and Justa Hernández, who had arrived in Mexico City from San Cristóbal de la Havana, Cuba, in June, 1666. Juan and Maria recorded their banns of matrimony at the Catedral de México, Mexico City, on October 28th, 1666.

On November 7th, 1666, they were wed at the Catedral de México with Juan de Segura and Diego de Cuenca as official witnesses. The presiding priest was Licenciado Don Juan de Sagade Villar. A note written in the margin of the marriage record notes that Juan and Maria were veiled on the same day, receiving the nuptial blessings of the Catholic Church.

No further information has been researched regarding the Moreno family of Cuba, the direct paternal line of the Moya family of New Mexico. Juan Moreno and Maria de Moya became the parents of Antonio Moreno (aka Antonio de Moya), baptized on July 31, 1670 at the Catedral de México. Antonio de Moya was raised with his father's surname and as a child was known as Antonio Moreno. However, as an adult, for reasons unknown to us now, Antonio chose to use his mother's surname of Moya rather than his paternal surname of Moreno. Thus, Moya became the family name that would be passed on by his direct descendants in New Mexico to the present.



At the age of twenty-one, Antonio de Moya married Francisca Antonia de Morales. Francisca Antonia was an orphan who was born in Mexico City. When she recorded banns of matrimony with Antonio de Moya at the Catedral de México on August 19, 1691, she did not name any parents. However, two years later, when she and her husband were enumerated on the muster roll of colonists headed for New Mexico, she claimed that she was the daughter of Juan. No surname for her father was given. It is not certain whether Francisca Antonia was raised in an orphanage or if she had been adopted into a family. Morales was the surname she used at the time of her marriage and when she first came to New Mexico, but later she used the surname of Guijosa.

En 19 Agosto de 1691 Antonio de Moya nativo y vezino de esta ciudad hijo legitimo de Juan Moreno y Maria de Rivera Moya con Francisca Antonia de Morales nativa y vezina de esta ciudad (huerfana).

En viente y sies de Augusto de mil y seiscientos y noventa y un años yo el Br Manuel Delgado Monzón cura de noche de esta Santa Yglesia despose por palabras de presente que hicieron verdadero matrimonio de Antonio de Moya con Francisca Antonia Morales siendo testigos Antonio de Mesa y Diego del Castillo presente.

Br Manuel Delgado Monzón

Antonio de Moya and Francisca Antonia Morales, later known as Francisca Antonia de Guijosa, were the forefathers of the Moya family of New Mexico. In a list of the colonists from Mexico City, compiled from the 1st through the 3rd of September, 1693 Antonio and Francisca were described as follows:

Antonio de Moya, son of Juan, native of Mexico City, from the barrio of Santa Teresa, 21 years old, sound body, broad face, large eyes, and a slightly wide nose.

Francisca de Morales, wife of aforesaid, daughter of Juan, native of Mexico City, from the barrio of Las Escalerillas, 17 years old, sound body, round face, large eyes.

On September 1st 1693, this family received from the hand of the Lord Treasurer Don Jose de Urrutia, 300 pesos, which the superior government ordered them to be given as financial assistance in order to supply themselves with what is necessary for the trip.

Antonio was a brickmason by trade and described himself as such when he was enumerated as a colonist to help resettle New Mexico. He and Francisca Antonia had answered the viceroy's call for volunteers to become settlers of the far northern frontier. They undoubtedly considered the many positive benefits for them to leave their native city and live in a wild frontier. Governor Don Diego de Vargas and his troops had recently returned the frontier to Spanish dominion by a somewhat peaceful pacification of the Indians. There were risks involved, but the possible rewards outweighed the risks. In early September 1693, the group of recruited colonists was making its final preparation to begin their long journey.

Like others in the party, Antonio and Francisca received supplies for their journey:

*First, a piece of inexpensive linen
Eight varas of cloth from tence
10 ½ varas of fine pink wool
A piece of taffeta – finish cloth for a woman's cloak
7 varas of blue imperial
3 varas of green baize from Puebla
A small dipper
Some reticella lace for a woman's cloak
A small cauldron
4 pair of stockings from Toledo
An iron griddle
4 pair of medium quality socks
An iron pot
10 varas of baracán
1 ½ varas of calico
8 varas of blue pressed linen from China for lining
½ varas of red baize*

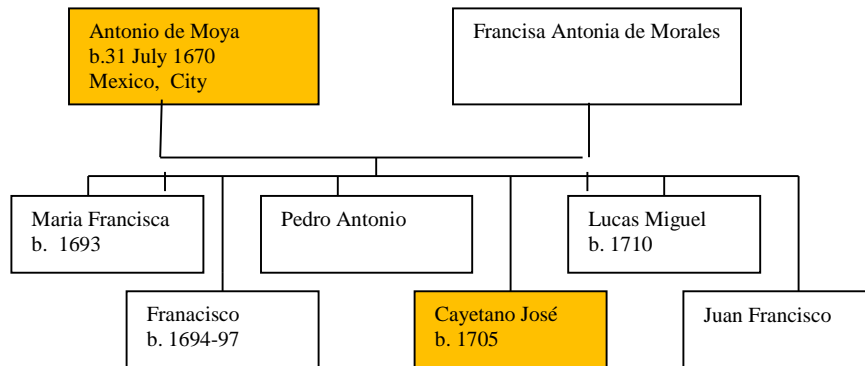
Francisca Antonia was halfway through her first pregnancy when they began their journey. Around early December, 1693, the group of colonists, led by Captain Don Cristóbal de

Velasco and fray Francisco Farfán, had come to the Presidio of El Gallo in the province of Nueva Vizcaya on the way to Parral. It was at El Gallo that Francisca Antonia gave birth to a daughter, Maria Francisca.

After a long journey, Antonio de Moya with his wife and infant daughter entered Santa Fe on June 23, 1694. The Moya family maintained their residence at Santa Fe, but may have acquired land in the Santa Cruz de la Cañada area. In May, 1697, Antonio de Moya and his family received a distribution of goods and livestock given to settlers by Governor Don Diego de Vargas and were enumerated in a census made of the recipients. This census names Antonio de Moya with his wife, Francisca, and names two children, Maria and Francisco, for a total of four individuals.

Antonio de Moya, Francisca: Maria, Francisco; 6 varas of lana (wool), 5 of bayeta, 13 mantas, 20 sheep, 2 cows, 1 bull.

Over the next fifteen years, Antonio and Francisca Antonia had at least four additional children: Pedro Antonio Moya, Cayetano José, Lucas Miguel de Moya and Juan Francisco Moya.



APPENDIX A
Record of Passage
(1599 – 1600)

**La Herencia: The Quarterly Journal of the Hispanic Genealogical Research Center
of New Mexico. Volume 9 Issue 2 April 2001**

**Summary of Documented Entries in the Record of Passage
of the Moya Family**
1599-1600

Document 1:

The first document is dated June 9, 1599 and is the formal written request of Bartolomé de Moya to the officials of the Casa de la Contratacion. He asked that they accept the license granted him by the crown to allow him to travel to New Spain and to approve the passage of him and his family on the ship of Maestre Juan de Morales. In this regard, he presented the necessary documents and decrees regarding himself and his family for their review stating that he, his wife, and children were all natives of Sevilla. He signed his petition as Bartolomé de Moya.

Document 2:

This document is the official verification that Bartolomé de Moya and his family had presented their petition on June 4, 1599 at the Contaduria of the Casa de la Contratacion, in accordance with the prescribed regulations. The document was signed by Diego Fernandez Gariso, a scribe.

Document 3:

This document is the royal decree from the king, granting license to Bartolomé de Moya and his family to travel to New Spain. It is dated March 1, 1599, Valencia, and makes reference to an earlier license that was granted on September 29, 1596. This document also explains that illness and other occupational obligations had kept Moya and his family from using the earlier license. The document is signed " Yo, el Rey" (I the King) and was countersigned by Juan de Ybarra.

Document 4:

The fourth document is the first of the formal recorded testimonies of witnesses as part of the process of documenting information about the Moya family and their character. The testimony of Juan Danguas is date June 4, 1599 and was taken at the Casa de la Contratacion. Danguas first confirmed that he knew Moya and his wife and their parents, declaring that all had been married in the Catholic Church, all were Old Christians, and none of them had ever been imprisoned by, nor were penitents of the Inquisition. This document concludes with very specific information about the Moya family, including names, ages and brief physical descriptions. Danguas did not know how to sign his name. The document was signed by Diego Femandez Gariso, a scribe.

Document 5:

This document is the recorded testimony of Francisca Ximenez (Jimenez), the wife of Juan Danguas, that was taken on June 5, 1599. This testimony agrees with all that was stated in the testimony of Juan Danguas. She did not know how to sign her name.

Document 6:

This document is the recorded testimony of Alonso Fernandez that was taken on June 5, 1599. This testimony agrees with all that was stated in the testimony of Juan Danguas. Feminized signed his name to his testimony.

Document 7:

This document is dated June 9, 1599, Casa de la Contratacion, Sevilla, and is the record of approval from the officials of the Casa de la Contratacion accepting the license of Bartolomé de Moya and authorizing them to travel to New Spain.

Document 8:

This document is the petition of Bartolomé de Moya to the officials of the Casa de la Contratacion explaining how he and his family were not able to board the ship before it departed. As such his family had remained in Sevilla but still intended to travel to New Spain. He requested permission to travel on the ship that was preparing to leave with General Pedro de Escobar. Moya asked that authorities of the Casa de la Contratacion accept the license granted him in the previous year. He also mentioned the death of his male servant, Juan Ochoa, and requested that he be allowed to take one female servant. This document is not dated.

Document 9:

This document is dated May 12, 1600, Casa de la Contratación, Sevilla. It is the response of the of the officials of the Casa de la Contratacion requiring that information be gathered to verify the "estado" of the single people traveling with Moya. This was intended to ensure that his children and servant were not committed to a future marriage or to a religious order. The document has two rubrics and was signed before Diego Fernandez Gariso, a scribe.

Document 10:

This document is date May 12, 1600 and is the verification by Juan Bautista de Baeza Polonaco, Lieutenant Accountant and Royal Judge of the Casa de la Contratación, that the information contained in the register of passengers going to the Indias concerning the Moya family agrees with the order of His Majesty dated May 2, 1595. The Moya family entry in the register is identified as "No.182. 225. En 9 Junio de 1599." This appears to be the entry that was extracted for the book Catalogo de Pasajeros de Indias by Maria del Carmen Garbis Diez.

Document 11:

This document is dated May 24, 1600 and is the brief testimony of Bartolomé de Moya concerning himself and his family. In this account, Moya named his parents as Bartolomé Ruiz de Huerta and Catalina de Moya, and named his wife's parents as Juan de Anguas and Elvira Rodriguez. All the Moya children except for the youngest, Juan, are mentioned in this record. Could it be that the youngest child, Juan de Anguas, had died prior to the date of this entry? This document was signed by Juan Bautista de Baeza Polanco.

Document 12:

This document consists of the testimony Alonso Cortes, a witness on behalf of the Moya family. Cortes declared he was 38 years old, a resident of the parish neighborhood of La Magdalena. His statements agreed with the testimony given by Moya. He signed his name to the document.

Document 13:

The second witness on behalf of the Moya family whose testimony was also taken on May 24, 1600, was Padre Maestro Fray Juan Nuñez Franco, comisario General of the Order de Nuestra Senora de las Mercedes. His testimony agreed with that given by Moya, and he signed his name to the document.

Document 14:

This document consists of the testimony of Leonor Suarez, a single woman who was a resident of the Moya household and testified to the fact of Juan Ochoa's death.

Document 15:

This last document is dated May 26, 1600, and is the recorded testimony of Maria de Toro, age 58 and the widow of Cristobal de Villa Martin, and a resident of the parish neighborhood of San Vicente. Her testimony agreed with that of the others and she also confirmed the death of Juan Ochoa. She did not sign the document.

Transcription of the Records of Passage of the Moya Family

Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla, Contratación, leg. 5259B.N .2.R. 79

Document 1

Bartolomé de Moya y Juana Rodriguez Su mujer y Geronimo Rodriguez, Isabel Ramirez y Alonso y Marcos y Pedro y Melchor y Catalina y Juan de Moyas sus Hijos solteros.

A Nueva Espana En 9 de Junio de 1599

En la nao maestre Juan de Morales

No 182

Bartolomé de Moya. Digo que como consta de estas cédulas de S.M. [Su Majestad] que presento, me da licencia para que pueda pasar a las provincias de la Nueva España y llevar conmigo a mi mujer y hijos, un criado y una criada para mi servicio.

A Nuestra Señoría pido y suplico mande ver las dichas cédulas y que se cumplan y en su cumplimiento en la Contaduría de esta Casa se me de el despacho necesario para que pueda ir en esta flota y por que yo y la dicha mi mujer e hijos somos naturales de esta ciudad y conforme a las ordenanzas de esta Casa hemos de hacer nuestras probanzas.

A V .S. [Nuestra Señoría] pido y suplico las mande recibir e pido justicia ,

Bartolomé de Moya [signature and rubric]

Document 2

En quatro de junio de 1599 años parecio ante los dichos señores el dicho Bartolomé de Moya con la dicha su mujer e hijos y los dichos señores mandaron que ocurran a la Contraduría de esta Casa dando informacion en esta dicha Casa conforme a las ordenanzas de ella y asi 10 mandaron

[two rubrics] Ante mi: Diego Fernandez Gariso [signature and rubric]

Document 3

El Rey Mis Presidente y Jueces, Oficiales de la Casa de la Contratacion de Sevilla. Por cédula del Rey mi señor que hay gloria, fecha a 29 de septiembre del año pasado de 1596 dio licencia a ééé de Moya, vecino de esta ciudad, para pasar a la Nueva Espana a estar en compañía de duedos suyos, que le habian enviado a llamar, llevando consigo a su mujer, y que puede llevar sus hijos y un criado y una criada, y por su parte se me ha hecho relacion que por haber estado enfermo y con ocupaciones forzosas no ha podido usar de la dicha licencia, y el tiempo en que se habia de presentar con ella en esa Casa, es pasado. Suplicome atento a ello, mandase que no embargante 10 suso dicho, mandase que se le cumpliese la dicha cédula, y haviendose visto en mi Consejo de las Indias, 10 he tenido por bien. Y os mando que en virtud de la dicha cédula dejes pasar a la dicha Nueva Espafia al dicho Bartolomé de Moya llevando consigo a su mujer y que puede llevar sus hijos y un criado y una criada, no embargante que haya pasado el tiempo en que como dicho es se habia de presentar con ella en esa Casa, y 10 proveido en contrario que por esta vez y para en quanto a esto yo dispenso con ello. Fecha en Valencia a primero de marzo de 1599.

Yo el Rey [rubric] Por mandado del Rey nuestro señor Joan de Ybarra

[signature and rubric]

Document 4

Al Presidente y Oficiales de Sevilla que en virtud de una cedula del afio pasado de 1596 dejen pasar a la Nueva Espafia a Bartolomé de Moya, llevando a su mujer, y que pueda llevar sus hijos y un criado y una criada no embargante que se haya pas ado el tiempo en que estava obligado a presentare con ella
Asentada

Informacion de Bartolomé de Moya y Juana Rodriguez su mujer .
Testigo. En la ciudad de Sevilla en la Casa de la Contratacion de las Indias a 4 dias del mes de junio de 1599 afios, el dicho Bartolomé de Moya para la dicha informacion present6 por testigo a un hombre que por su nombre se dijo llamar Juan Danguas (de Anguas), dorador, vecino de esta ciudad em la collacion de San Vicente, del cual prometio de decir verdad y siendo preguntado. Dijo que conoce al dicho Bartolomé de Moya que 10 presenta por testigo y conocio a Bartolomé de Guertas (Huertas) y Catalina de Moya padres de dicho Bartolomé de Moya y no conocio a los abuelos del dicho Bartolomé de Moya porque hace mucho tiempo que murieron y sabe que los dichos Bartolomé de Guertas y Catalina de Moya fueron casados y velados segun el orden de la Santa Madre Yglesia y como tales este testigo les vio hacer vida maridable y durante su matrimonio viviendo en esta ciudad hubieron y procrearon por su hijo lejítimo al dicho Bartolomé de Moya y como tal su hijo lijítimo 10 tuvieron criaron y alimentaron, sin haber oido ni entendido cosa en contrarion y sabe que el dicho Bartolomé de Moya y sus padres que esto testigo conocio fureon critianos viejos limpios sin raza de moros ni judios ni de los nuevamente convertidos a nuestra Santa fe y que ninguno de ellos no ha sido preso ni penitenciado por el santo oficio de la Inquisicion yen la misma En Sevilla en la Casa de la Contratación de las Indias a 9 de junio de 1599 anos. Los senores presidente y jueces opinion de limieza ha oido este testigo que han sido habidos y tenidos los paternos y maternos del suso ducho, que no conocio, y asillismo conocio a Juana Rodriguez su mujer desde que nacio y abe que la suso dicha y Juan Danguas y Evlira Rodriguez sus padres fueron y son cristianos viejos, lillpios, sin raza de moros ni judios de los nuevallente convertidos a nuestra Santa fe yen tal opinion y reputacion ha oido decir este testigo quehan sido habidos y tenidos los abuelos de la dicha Juana Rodriguez y si otre cosa fuera en contrario este testigo 10 supiera y no pudiera ser menos por el much trato y comunicacion que ha tenido y tuvo con la susa dicha y los dichos sus padres y sabe que los dichos Bartolomé de Moya y Juana Rodriguez su mujer son casados y velados segun orden de la Santa Madre Iglesia y como tales este testigo les vio hacer vida maridable y durante su matrimonio en esta ciudad hubieron e procrearon por sus hijos lijitillos a Isabel Rallirez, Geromina de Aguilar, Pedro y Alonso de Moya, Marcos de Moya y Melchor de Moya y Catalina de Moya y Juan de Anguas, los cuales sabe que son solteros y no casados nu sujetos a orden ni religion ni matrimonio alguno, y el dicho Bartolomé de Moya er de edad de 40 anos poco mas o menos, alto de cuerpo, barblihen, los ojos zarcos con el dedo pequeno de la llano derecha manco y la dicha Juan Rodriguez su mujer, de edad de 35 anos poco mas o menos alta decuerpo, el rostro reDondo y blanco que habla ceceoso y Geronima Rodriguez su hija de edad de 17 anos, quebrado el color, hoyoso de viruelas el rostro, de buen cuerpo. Isabel Rodriguez [sic Rallirez], de edad de 15 anos, delgada de cuerpo y pequena, blanca, con un lunar en la nariz. Alonso de Moya de 13 anos, algo Moreno, con un lobanillo pequeno en el ojo derecho alla parte afuerta. Marcos de Moya, de edad de 10 anos, trepado de cuerpo, blanco, con una senal de herida larga en el rostro al lado izquierda. Pedro de Moya de edad de 8 anos, quebrado de color con dos senales de herida en la cabaeza al cerebro. Melchor de Moya, de edad de 6 anos, blanco con un

lunar detras de la oreja izquierda. Catalina, de edad de 2 anos, blanca un lunar en la barba. Juan, nino de pecho de 5 meses. Todo lo qual que dicho tiene es publico y notorio y la verdad so cargo del jurallento y no lo firmo por no saber escribir y que es de 40 anos y no le tocan las Generales. Diego Fernandez Gariso scriuano

[signature and rubric]

Document 5

En 5 de junio. Francisca Ximenez, mujer de Juan Danguas, dorador, vecina en la collación de San Vicente, de 34 anos, no le tocan las Generales. No firmo.

Document 6

En 5 de junio. Alonso Fernandez, cobrador de alcabala, vecino de Sevilla, de mas de 34 anos. No le tocan las Generales. Firmo

Document 7

Oficiales de S.M. en la dicha Casa dijieron que daban y dieron licencia a Bartolomé de Moya para que pueba pasar y pasen a la provincia de Nueva Espana con Juana Rodriguez su mujer y Geronima, e Isabel y Alonso y Marcos, Pedro, Melchor y Catalina y Juan de Moya sus hijos solteros en virtud de una cedula de S.M. que presento en esta Casa poniendo en la licencia que se le diere la edad y señas de sus personas.

Document 8

Bartolomé de Moya digo que como consta de esta cedula de S.M. que presento y del despacho que a las espaldas de ella esta en virtud de otro de S.M. que para su revalidacion le hizo merced fue despachado en la Contaduria de esta Casa para hacer mi viaje a la provincia de la Nueva Espafia en la flota que fue a ella el año pasado de 99 en que habia de hacer el dicho viaje y por no haber podido alcanzar la nao en que habia de ir ni otra alguna de la dicha flota por su breve partida, yo me quede en estos reinos con mi mujer, hijos y criado para que tengo licencia, y por que quiero hacer el dicho viaje en la flota que al presente se apresta para la dicha provincia General Pedro de Escobar Melgarejo y Juan Ochoa que fue despachado por me criado habiendose quedado en estos reinos conmigo se murio y paso de esta presente vida y en su lugar quiero llevar una criada junto con la para que tengo licencia.

Pido y suplico a V. S. mande que en la Contaduria de esta Casa se me refrende la dicha licencia para que puebe hacer el dicho viaje en la dicha presente flota con las personas contenidas en el dicho despacho, y que se me reciba informacion y de la muerte del dicho criado en estos reinos y recibida en su lugar se me de licencia para una criada y pido justicia y para ello, etc.

Document 9

En Sevilla en la Casa de la Contratacion de las Indias a 12 dias del mes de mayo de 1600 años los señores presidente y jueces oficiales le de S.M. de esta Casa dijieron: Que el dicho Bartolomé de Moya con las personas que se le dio licencia ocurran a la Cantaduria de esta Casa dando informacion de no haber mudado estado los solteros continidos en la dicha

licencia, para que se les refrende y puede hacer su viaje en la presente flota y en quanto a 10 que dice de su criado de informacion de 10 que dice en su pedimiento.

Ante mi: Diego Fernandez Gariso
[signature and rubric]

Document 10

En Sevilla en la Casa de la Contratacion de las Indias a diez y siete dias del mes de mayo de 1600 años.

Yo Juan Bautista de Baeza Polanco teniente de contador y juez de S.M. de la Casa de la Contratacion de las Indias de esta ciudad de Sevilla doy fe que en el libro donde se tiene la cuenta y razon de los pasajeros que se despachan para las Indias en esta dicha Casa conforme a 10 que S.M. tiene mandado desde dos dias del mes de mayo de mill y quinientos y noventa y cinco en adelante esta en el dicho libro escrito y asentado 10 siguiente: No.182.

225. En 9 de junio de 1599.

Document 11

Bartolomé de Moya natural de esta ciudad de Sevilla hijo de Bartolomé Ruiz de Huertas y de Catalina de Moya su mujer se despachó a Nueva España con Juana Rodriguez su mujer, natural de Sevilla, hija de Juan de Anguas y Elvira Rodriguez y llevan consigo a Isavel Ramirez y Geronima Rodriguez y Alonso y Marcos y Pedro y Melchor y Catalina sus hijos solteros por cedula de S.M. en la nao maestre Juan de Morales Juan de ocho años natural de Gibralfaro hijo de Nicolas Sierra y de Leonor de la Pena su mujer, se despachó a Nueva España por soltero y criado del dicho Bartolomé de Moya por nombramiento y cedula en la nao maestre el dicho Isabel Rodriguez natural de Sevilla hija de Pedro Fernandez y de Ines Perez se despachó a Nueva España por soltera y criada del dicho Bartolomé de Moya por nombramiento y cedula en la nao maestre el dicho En testimonio de lo qual de pedimiento de el dicho Bartolomé de Moya di la presente en Sevilla a 24 de mayo de 1600 años. Juan Bautista de Baeza

[signature and rubric]

Document 12

Testigo Alonso Cortes, vecino de Sevilla en la collacion de la Magdalena, de 38 años, no le tocan las Generales. Firmo.

Document 13

Testigo Padre maestro fray Juan Nuliez Franco, comisario General de orden de Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes, de Sevilla, de 50 años, no le tocan las Generales. Firmo.

Document 14

Testimonio de Leonor Suarez, Doncella, que reside en la casa del dicho Bartolomé de Moya. Da fe de la muerte de Juan Ochoa.

Document 15

26 de mayo 1600. Testimonio de lo mismo de Maria de Toro, viuda mujer que fue de Cristobal VillaMartin, vecina en la collacion de San Vicente, de 58 años. No le tocan las Generales. No firmo.

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