



NEW MEXICO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

GREETINGS NMGS MEMBERS

On the heels of our Annual Meeting and NMGS Board elections we have this special issue honoring our Veteran ancestors. We are proud to publish their stories in honor of their sacrifice and service as we are about to celebrate the Veterans Day Holiday.

Congratulations to the new NMGS President elect, **John Grassham**, and Vice President Elect, **Susan Drake-Schwartz**, and the continuing Board members. Happy Thanksgiving and Merry Christmas. *Maxine Bazán*



HOLIDAYS/REMEMBRANCE DATES

Daylight Savings Time	November 3rd
Election Day	November 5th
Marine Corps Birthday	November 10th
Veterans Day	November 11th
Thanksgiving	November 28th
Christmas	December 25th

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NMGS MISSION STATEMENT

The purpose of New Mexico Genealogical Society (NMGS) is to promote, develop, and encourage genealogical research, to preserve and perpetuate the records of ancestry and publish records, and to make genealogical and historical information available to all through publications, meetings, and workshops.



Letter from the President

From Damien Aragon

For those of you who missed the zoom meeting Saturday, October 19, 2024, my brief comments are summarized below. NMGS had a very good year and we finished with:



- NMGS currently has 920 members, 878 individuals, 29 libraries and historical societies and 13 exchanges.
- NMGS budget is in the black and slowing growing.
- NMGS published a new book which is available for purchase (San Juan de los Caballeros New Mexico, 1799-1829 Baptisms).
- Santa Fe Trail book is still in the works.

Thank you all for voting, and I know we all say a **huge welcome** to the newly elected president and vice-president, along with the continuing/renewed board members, and our members-at-large who represent NMGS:

John Abreu Grassham – President
Susan Parras – Secretary
James Frost – Editor
Jordan Jones – Member-at-large
Maxine Bazán – Member-at-large

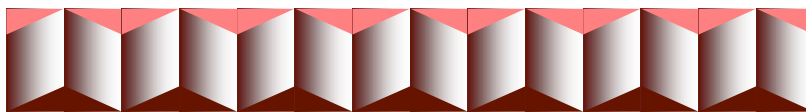
Susan Drake-Schwartz – Vice President
Dannette Burch – Treasurer
Daria Landress – Member-at-large
Angela Lewis – Member-at-large
Daniel Garcia – Member-at-large

In closing, I've enjoyed my tenure as your president, and if there is one message I could leave you with is: don't hold onto your research — publish, even if it is not complete. You never know if someone else has another piece of the puzzle.

Also, I had the honor of working with a great team to publish a book (more on page 3 of this newsletter).

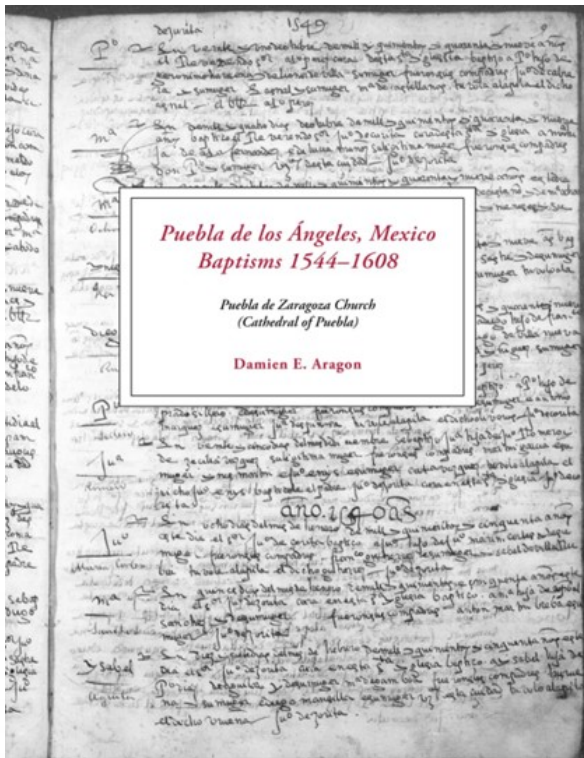
After the Meeting

After the annual meeting and elections, Jose Antonio Esquibel gave a presentation entitled "Mutiny and Murder: The Religious Feud that Formed the Genealogies of 17th-Century New Mexico." This video will be available in the next few days, both on the NMGS website and on YouTube.



Puebla de los Angeles

By Damien E. Aragon



Puebla de Zaragoza, also known as Puebla de los Ángeles in colonial times, and simply as Puebla, today was founded in 1531. The earliest list of settler's dates to 1534. This church is the oldest church in the city with baptismal records starting in 1544. These baptismal records give us the earliest snapshot of couples and their children. An additional bonus is the priests recording, in many cases, the relationship of the godparents. These records are a launching point for many of their descendants that settled in the American Southwest.

Go to Amazon [click here](#).

Baptismal Examples

- 20 Apr 1552 Gonzalo s/ Pedro Sanchez y Juana Lopez; gp/ Gonzalo Rodriguez y Elvira Leon, his wife; Diego Ojeda y Maria de Perales, his wife.
- 11 Aug 1567 Francisco s/ Baltazar Ochoa de Lejalde y dona Isabel de Penalosa; gp/ Joseph de Orduna y Maria Alvarez de Castro, his wife.
- 13 Jun 1575 Margarita d/ Gregorio de Barrientos y Francisca de Escudero gp/ Macario de Ansurez y Isabel de Oliveros, his wife.
- 9 Apr 1581 Juan s/ Baltazar Vasquez y Maria Gutierrez del Castillo; gp/ Diego de Santa Cruz y dona Maria de Ovando, his wife.
- 1 Jan 1593 Francisco s/ Francisco Millan y Beatriz de Quadros; gp/ Gaspar Rojas Vitoria y Francisca de Rivera, his wife.
- 16 Jan 1601 Ana d/ Andres Vermejo y Maria de Saucedo; gp/ Juan Diaz y Catalina de Jaso, his wife.



History of Veterans Day

World War I – known at the time as “The Great War” – officially ended when the Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, 1919, in the Palace of Versailles outside the town of Versailles, France. However, fighting ceased seven months earlier when an armistice, or temporary cessation of hostilities, between the Allied nations and Germany went into effect on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month. For that reason, November 11, 1918, is generally regarded as the end of “the war to end all wars.”

Veterans Day continues to be observed on November 11, regardless of what day of the week on which it falls. The restoration of the observance of Veterans Day to November 11 not only preserves the historical significance of the date, but helps focus attention on the important purpose of Veterans Day: A celebration to honor America’s veterans for their patriotism, love of country, and willingness to serve and sacrifice for the common good.

Observance of Veterans Day: <https://department.va.gov/veterans-day/history-of-veterans-day/>

by Henrietta Martinez Christmas

HONORING OUR VETERANS STORY

Gilbert Mascarenas U.S. Navy

Submitted by Consuelo Mascarenas Gooch

Gilbert was inducted to the United States Navy on May 29, 1943. He served aboard the U.S.S. California. He operated the huge guns on the ship and served in the Asiatic–Pacific area. He sustained a broken shoulder when a Kamikaze Pilot flew into the big ship gun he was operating. He assisted in the Philippine Liberation and WWII victory. During his time in the Navy, he was a boxer and won the Welter Weight Title of the South Pacific. The greatest thing for him that he was on board the U.S.S. Missouri when the surrender was signed and he stood on the upper deck to observe that happen. It was a great day for all. He was discharged on the 19th of April, 1946 at San Pedro, California.



**HONORING
OUR
VETERANS
STORY**

Max G. Gallegos

Submitted by: Maxine Chavez Bazán

Max G. Gallegos was born in Concho, Arizona on April 22, 1929 to Liberato and Juanita Garcia Gallegos who were born in New Mexico. He worked on the family's cattle and sheep ranch while attending school in Concho, Arizona. While still in his youth, the family moved to Winslow, Arizona.

In 1948, Max enlisted in the U.S. Army and served in the 514 Engineer 38th Infantry Regiment. The Army listed Max as "Missing in Action" on December 2, 1950. The family did not know if he was dead or alive. In the meantime, a niece was born and that is how I was blessed with the name, Maxine.

Liberato finally received notification that Max was a Prisoner of War (POW). He was released from the prison camp in August 1953, almost three years after he was captured.

Like many war Veterans and especially POWs, they did not talk about much their experiences. Max was presented with a **Silver Star** for his distinguished service.

Max enrolled in the Phoenix Union School District and received his Certification in Body and Fender work. He married Josie Duran in 1955. They settled in Holbrook, Arizona and were blessed with five children, many grandchildren and great-children.

Max was a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Color Guard, a life member of the Korean P.O.W. and DAV. He served as Post Commander and Service Officer of the American Legion Post #37.

Max enjoyed visiting family, camping and he loved to cook. He enjoyed music and especially loved to dance to traditional Mexican music. He was extremely proud of his cultural heritage.

Max was interviewed by the local newspaper and I wanted to give them credit for the article.

Holbrook Tribune, November 23, 1983 by Mariea Hunt

In 1948, at the age of 18, Max Gallegos volunteered for the military and served with the U.S. Army's Second Division in Okinawa for 15 months. He came home on a 30-day leave and then went to Fort Bliss, Texas.

By August 1950, Gallegos had been sent to the Korean front lines, again with the Second Division. In December, the troops were near the Yellow River above the Manchurian border when they engaged in fighting against the Chinese.

continued



**HONORING
OUR
VETERANS
STORY**

Max G. Gallegos (Con't)

At the end of the two days, the Second Division and the U.S. Marines ran out of food and ammunition and were surrounded by the Chinese.

Gallegos and the others were taken prisoners of war on December 10, 1950, and placed in Camp Three on the Yellow River. While in the camp, POWs were worked extremely hard and forced to carry loads beyond normal limits for long distances.

On top of this, Gallegos said they were fed two times a day; a diet of boiled barley, cracked corn or sometimes rice. Once a month, the 1800 POWs shared a pig, which meant there wasn't much for any one person. The POWs were also forced to listen to talks everyday about communism.

On August 22, 1953, Gallegos was released and sent to Tokyo for debriefing. On September 16, 1953, Gallegos was sent back to the States. He went to Fort Bliss once again, but spent much of the time in the hospital because of his poor health, and was given convalescent release on February 15, 1954.

Gallegos came out of the service as a congressional appointed corporal. During the service, he received the Korean Service Medal with three bronze stars; the United Nations Service Medal; the Good Conduct Medal; and the Combat Badge.

We salute Gallegos along with the hundreds of other men in our area who served during the Korean Conflict.



James Reese, a poet and a very good friend of my Uncle Max wrote this poem. I thought it appropriate to publish it in honor of all POWs.

Prisoner Of War

To be called a veteran is one thing
To Have been a Prisoner of War is another

A soldier who has been in combat
Has many a story that he can tell

A Prisoner of War however
Can tell you about his life in Hell

He thanks God that he was rescued
And a lot of stories he does not tell

However, he has many memories
Of his days in this Earthly Hell

Looking back over fifty plus years
A former Prisoner of War cannot count the tears

He is so thankful he is still living
And he thanks God for these extra years

This poem was written for a former
Prisoner Of War named [Max Gallegos](#)

He was a Prisoner of War in Korea
And we thank God he is here today

To all Prisoners of War still living
Our thanks go out to you

We wish you the best of everything
In whatever you choose to do

May God Bless

Respectfully,
James W. Reese



**HONORING
OUR
VETERANS
STORY**

Antonio Jose Barela

Submitted by: Annette Vigil

Born 2 Jan 1913 Died 16 June 1992



My Uncle Tony was...

A son of New Mexico with roots in Tomé, Torreon, and Barelás.

A sandlot baseball player who joined the National Guard in 1932 during the Great Depression and landed up a Captain in the New Mexico 200th Anti-Aircraft National Guard Regiment which was sent to join the war effort in August 1941.

A WWII POW who survived the Bataan Death March and the Cabanatuan prisoner camp in the Philippines.

When I was a kid visiting him and my Aunt Isabelle in southeast Albuquerque, I knew nothing about his wartime horrors. The Uncle Tony I remember was always laughing and joking, half in English and half in Spanish. He teased that he was still feeling a little dizzy when married my Aunt Isabelle after he finally came home in 1945.

He was one of the lucky ones. He survived. He returned. He thrived. He worked for decades at **Home Builders' Supply Co.** on San Pedro St. He had five children who adored him. He loved the outdoors, going fishing in Jemez and Pecos as often as he could. I can still see him sitting in his comfortable lounge in his later years, watching baseball on television while sipping a beer and smoking a cigarette, munching on a bologna sandwich he had sliced himself. He is gone now, as is Aunt Isabelle. But he fully lived every moment of the life he regained after the war. My Uncle Tony, a New Mexican war hero.

Santiago Analla Saavedra

Submitted by: David Saavedra

HONORING OUR VETERANS STORY

Private Santiago Analla Saavedra was born in 1917 to Meliton and Paulita Saavedra in Tinnie, New Mexico. My name is David Saavedra and Santiago was the brother of my Father, Salomon Saavedra. My grandfather's name is Meliton Saavedra. Soon after Santiago was born he was given up for adoption. His Aunt and Uncle, Francisco and Florentina Analla adopted him and his name was changed to Santiago Saavedra Analla. Santiago enlisted in the Army on March 26, 1941 in Santa Fe. At the time of his enlistment, he was shown to have had a grammar school education and his occupation was listed as a farm hand. His marital status was single according to the records and he listed his residence as in Tinnie, Lincoln County, New Mexico. The next official mention of Private Analla is from the United States Government's World War II Prisoners of War and



World War II Prisoners of Japanese. Santiago was taken prisoner on or before May 7, 1942 while he was serving in the Coastal Artillery Corps, Army Mine Planter Service. Analla was attached to Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion, 200th Cavalry Regiment of the United States Army.

Santiago was a prisoner of war on board the Arisan Maru, a Japanese "Hell Ship". In October 1944, the Japanese were attempting to evacuate Mindanao prisoners of war by shipping them to another location on an unmarked Japanese transport, the Arisan Maru. It was nearly dinner-time on October 24 when about twenty prisoners were on deck preparing the evening meal. There was a rope ladder leading to the ship's hold where the prisoners were located. The ship was near Shoonan, off the eastern coast of China. Suddenly the soldiers "felt the jar caused by hits from two torpedoes. *Arisan Maru* stopped dead in the water. The Japanese soldiers severed the rope ladder, the only means of getting out of the lower hold leading down into the first hold. The Japanese abandoned ship and a surviving U.S. soldier, **Binder**, was first to escape from hold two and assisted in lowering a ladder down to those in hold one. Ropes were thrown down to those in hold two, as well. Wearing life belts and clinging to rafts, hatch boards, and any other flotsam and

jetsam, the prisoners struggled in the rough waters of the Pacific when she was sunk by one of two United States submarines, either the USS Shark or the USS Snook. Out of 1,783 prisoners, less than a dozen survived. Santiago was killed in this incident, officially lost at sea.

Japanese destroyers deliberately pulled away from the men struggling to reach them. **Binder** survived by clinging to a raft and was later rescued by a Japanese transport that took him to Japan. On October 25 a Japanese army shipping message was intercepted stating "that the *Arisan Maru* had been loaded with 1,783 men (presumably prisoners)."

SERIAL NUMBER 595	1. NAME (Print) Santiago S. Analla <small>(First) (Middle) (Last)</small>		ORDER NUMBER 907V
2. ADDRESS (Print) Arabela Rte. Tinnie Lincoln N. Mexio <small>(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)</small>			
3. TELEPHONE	4. AGE IN YEARS 23	5. PLACE OF BIRTH Lincoln <small>(Town or county)</small>	6. COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP U. S. A.
DATE OF BIRTH March 2, 1917 <small>(Exchange) (Number) (Mo.) (Day) (Yr.) (State or country)</small>			
7. NAME OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS Mr. & Mrs. Francisco Analla <small>(Mr., Mrs., Miss) (First) (Middle) (Last)</small>			8. RELATIONSHIP OF THAT PERSON Father & Mother (Adopted Child)
9. ADDRESS OF THAT PERSON Arabela Route, Tinnie, Lincoln N. Mexio <small>(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)</small>			
10. EMPLOYER'S NAME Self Employed			
11. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS Arabela Route Tinnie Lincoln N. Mex. <small>(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)</small>			
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.			
REGISTRATION CARD D. S. S. Form 1 <small>(over)</small>			16-17105 Santiago S. Analla <small>(Registrant's signature)</small>

HONORING OUR VETERANS STORY



Peter I Girón

Submitted by: Ruth Girón

My father Peter I Girón was drafted into the army while attending college at the University of Dubuque in Dubuque, Iowa. He went through basic training at Fort Bliss and was transported by train to the east coast and sent to the European Theater by ocean liner (Queen Mary we think). He served in Taunton, England in a hospital. On Victory in Europe (VE) Day he was in Paris, France; later he studied French language and literature in Nancy, France before returning to the United States for his eventual discharge at Fort Dix, New Jersey. Peter returned home, his mother was teaching school in Wisconsin and he chose to finish his college education and graduate.

Dad was born in La Madera, NM and many of his family members lived in La Petaca, NM. His father worked for the Narrow Gauge as a section foreman and as a result the family lived in a lot of different places in southern Colorado. At the time Dad joined the army, his mother and father lived in Durango, CO. Dad attended and graduated from the Menaul School in Albuquerque. His family lived in Hermosa, CO when it was time to go to high school and there was no way to get to a high school from there so his parents sent Dad and his siblings to high school at Menaul.

Menaul took an interest in Dad and cleared a path so he could attend a Presbyterian college, the University of Dubuque. Dad was raised a Presbyterian which while not unheard of was somewhat rare.

Dad is buried in the Fort Snelling National Cemetery in Minnesota. We were transferred to Minnesota in the 1970s and found it to be an enjoyable place to live with lots of opportunities even though it was far from home.

Top - Dad in army uniform.
Middle - Dad in Scotland. He often accompanied wounded by train to Edinburgh for treatment and potential transfer home.
Bottom - Dad's headstone at Fort Snelling



**HONORING
OUR
VETERANS
STORY**

***A Patriotic Family
The Serna Brothers of Hernandez***

Submitted by Linda Serna

Nine children, six boys and three girls, and all the brothers served in the military.

The oldest, Frank joined the Air Force to see the world with four of his buddies, five days after graduating from St. Michael's in Santa Fe. Surviving basic training in the heat and humidity of a San Antonio, Texas, summer, he then went to electronics/radar tech school in Biloxi, Mississippi. His permanent assignment for three years was at Rhein Mein Air Base outside Frankfurt, Germany. Frank worked as a radar technician for the spy planes that flew around the Soviet border during the Cold War. While in Germany, he traveled to many other countries while on leave. Frank also was awarded a letter of commendation and made "Airman of the Quarter." He was honorably discharged in 1959 as Airman First Class.

The second brother Manual joined the U.S. Navy with four of his buddies in August 1958 after graduating from Espanola High School. Boot camp was at Camp Nimitz, San Diego, California. During his years in the Navy, he served aboard the guided missile light cruiser USS Topeka and the destroyer USS Samuel N. Moore. Manual was a typist and had a clearance for handling classified material and he received the Good Conduct Medal several times. He spent some time in Hong Kong and in Japan where he befriended a Japanese family and visited them many times. Manual was honorably discharged at Long Beach, California in 1962 as a Yeoman Third Class.



Frank



Manual



Donald



Rudy



Jackie



Richard

The Serna Brothers of Hernandez

Continued

HONORING OUR VETERANS STORY

The third brother, Donald, was drafted into the Army on 23 Nov 1963 and entered service in December. He worked as a surveyor in Germany and it was there, he met his wife of 59 years, Melitta Schwefel. Don was honorably discharged in 1965 but stayed in Germany until his first two daughters, twins, were born before coming home to New Mexico.

The fourth brother, Ernest Eloy Rudolfo (Rudy) was drafted into the Army in Feb 1964 and he served in South Korea with the Eighth United States Army. He was with the 1st Battalion, 72nd Armored Regiment and earned an Expert rating with the M-1 and M-14 rifles. He was honorably discharged in Feb 1966 with the rank of Specialist 4, Technician 4th Grade and was transferred to U.S. Army Reserve status until Feb 1970.

The fifth brother, Jacob Joseph (Jackie) was in the U.S. Navy in Dec 1962. He served during the Vietnam War aboard the destroyer USS Wallace Lind as a Boiler Technician Third Class. Jackie got emergency leave to come home to New Mexico in Aug 1966 when his father had a major heart attack. He was honorably discharged in Dec 1966.

The last brother, Richard, joined the Army in Mar 1966. He was a Medic stationed in Hanau, Germany, during which time he played with the Army basketball team, traveling all over Europe to entertain the troops. He was awarded the National Defense Service Medal earning an Expert rating with a rifle. Richard was honorably discharged in Feb 1969 as a Sergeant Specialist Five.

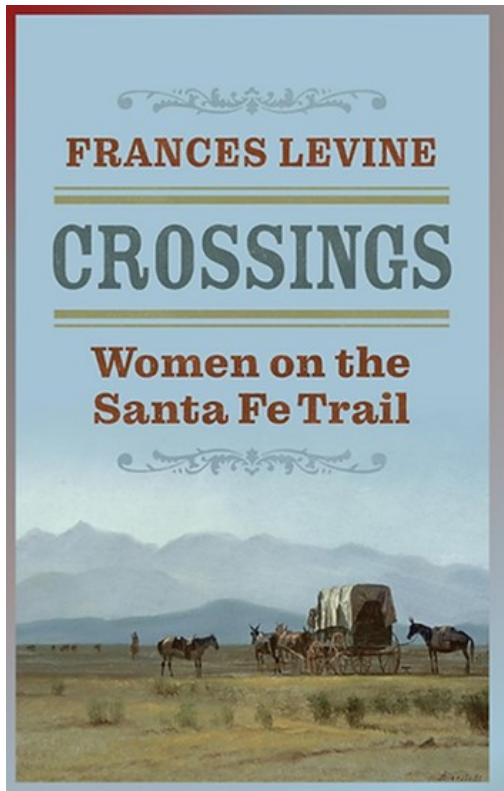
Even though four of the brothers (Frank, Manual, Rudy and Jackie) are deceased, we honor all six for their service and patriotism.



TRAVELING TO ANCESTORS HOMETOWN

Submitted by Carla Maniscalco

Here are photos of me and my mother, Charlotte (Lopez Martinez) Vigil visiting the church and community in Abiquiu, NM. This is where my Great Great Grandparents, Hipolito Martinez and Maria Andrea (Lopez) Martinez were born in the 1890's and raised until moving to Denver, CO. Maria Andrea would return during summers and bring us along to visit family in Abiquiu and the surrounding area.



CROSSINGS

By Frances Levine

Click [here](#) for access on Amazon:



A History Lesson on French Canada and the King's Daughters!

We are the Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan, a lineage society that is celebrating its 30th anniversary in 2024. Our society honors the over 700 women who immigrated to North America from 1663 to 1683, and the 1100 soldiers who arrived to protect New France in 1665.

The descendants of these brave individuals would populate not only New France but also the entire North American continent.

Our 45-to-60-minute seminars explore the history of the King's Daughters and its overall functioning. These are offered to your organization free of charge and through an online presentation utilizing Zoom or other formats that your society uses. We will also demonstrate just how much the connection to France would resonate in the genealogy of ordinary and (not so ordinary) Americans.

If you would like to schedule this for your group, please do not hesitate to contact us at info@fillesduroi.org



La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan Corp.



"Four 17th-C French Emigrant Women, Sailing Ship," AI image generated by Microsoft Designer, June 6, 2024

If you have French-Canadian ancestry, you are likely to have one or more King's Daughters (Filles du roi) or Carignan soldiers among your ancestors. In fact, you might find that your ancestral lines include many of these women and men! Founded in 1994, the mission of La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan is to honor the memory of our courageous ancestors, the Filles du roi (King's Daughters) and the soldiers of the Carignan-Salières Regiment of 17th-century New France. The society is an organization of people interested in finding out more about their ancestors and the role they played in the development of New France. We also support and promote correct genealogical practices. We wish to foster a sense of pride in our common French-Canadian heritage.

We are a French-Canadian Heritage Association. Individuals who submit proof of their connection to one of the Filles du roi and/or Carignan soldiers become full members and receive a beautiful certificate recognizing their descent from one of the King's Daughters and/or soldiers. It is also possible to enroll as an Associate Member without the requirement of submitting proof of lineage. All members receive our highly acclaimed journal, *Sent by the King*, published twice a year and featuring relevant genealogy articles, as well as members' stories of ancestors.



The King's Daughters

In the early years of the French colony along the St. Lawrence River, there were many more men than women. The Filles du roi, or King's Daughters, were approximately 768 women who were sent to the colony of New France (Canada) between 1663 and 1673 under the financial sponsorship of King Louis XIV of France. They were single or widowed women of child-bearing age; a great number were orphans. Their transportation to Canada and settlement in the colony were paid for by the King. In addition, the women were promised a royal gift of a dowry of 50 livres or more for their marriage to one of the unmarried male colonists in Canada. These gifts are reflected in the marriage contracts entered into by the Filles du roi at the time of their first marriages.

The Filles du roi were part of King Louis XIV's program to promote the settlement of his colony in Canada. The majority of the women married and immediately began families. The resulting population explosion gave rise to the success of the colony. Millions of people of French-Canadian descent today living in Quebec and in the rest of Canada, as well as in the United States (and beyond!), are descendants of one or more of these courageous women of the 17th century.

Carignan-Salières Regiment Officers and Soldiers who settled in Canada

In 1665, King Louis XIV responded to the pleas of the colonists of New France for assistance in their struggle with the Iroquois by sending the Carignan-Salières Regiment.

These were the first French regular troops sent to Canada. Between June and September of that year, about 1200 soldiers and their officers arrived in Quebec, under the leadership of Lt. General Alexander de Prouville, Sieur de Tracy.

The King's plan included incentives to encourage the permanent settlement of many of the soldiers and officers in Canada. More than 450 of these troops remained in the colony, many of whom married the newly arrived Filles du roi.



New France Festival, Quebec, 2011 (SAM)

Visit our website!

<https://fillesduroi.org> or contact us at info@fillesduroi.org

MISSING AN ANCESTOR? LOOK WEST

Arizona Pioneer Certificates Article

Submitted with permission of: Arizona Genealogical Advisory Board

Many times, while researching our ancestors, they just “disappear” from where they “should be” located. Is this true with your ancestor? Perhaps the young man or woman in your lineage decided to heed Horace Greeley’s quote, “Go West, young man, go West and grow up with the country.”¹ Opportunities abounded with cheap land, the lure of gold/silver/precious gems, religious freedom, or just the opportunity to start a new life. Perhaps your ancestor came to Arizona for one of these reasons?



The Arizona Genealogical Advisory Board (AzGAB) is honoring those people and their descendants who lived in the geographical area of what is now Arizona prior to statehood on 14 February 1912 with an Arizona Pioneer Descendant certificate. Certificates will be awarded to a descendant who submits evidence acceptable to AzGAB (vital records, territory or federal census, church records, brand books [livestock markings], city directory listings, etc.). Records showing relationship from the pioneer to the applicant is required for the certificate. (<https://azgab.org/cpage.php?pt=14>).

For those ancestors/relatives who lived in Arizona from statehood until 01 April 1950, a Second Wave Certificate is available. (<https://azgab.org/cpage.php?pt=51>). The same chain of descendency is required.

Not sure if your ancestor “was” in Arizona on their way to California, Nevada or other points West? Please use the Arizona Pioneers Database on the AzGAB website, https://azgab.org/cstm_pioneer.php, to see if their names appear. Female names as well as male names are mentioned.

This is a meaningful way to honor your ancestors and have a preserved record of it. The approved application forms, photos and accompanying documentation are housed in the Arizona State Archives. A modest fee for the certificate is expected at the time of submission. If two certificates are requested for the **same** ancestor from different descendants, there is a reduced fee for the second certificate.

Questions? Contact the Arizona Pioneer Descendant Administrator, Peggy Morphew at certificates@azgab.org.

¹ [*The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations*](#). Oxford University Press, TME. 1999. p. 351. ISBN 9780198601739. Retrieved 12 October 2023.



Spanish Colonial Women in New Mexico:

Clothing and Household Goods

Albuquerque Public Main Library
Saturday, January 11 • 11:00 a.m. – 12 noon

Noted genealogist and author **Henrietta Martinez Christmas** explores what inventories of women's clothing and household goods can tell us about the lives of women and how they lived, survived and thrived in the outer reaches of the Spanish frontier. These material goods reveal so much about priorities, values, cultural connections, innovations, and women making a new life in a new land.

[photo: commons.wikimedia. Portrait of Matilde de Gálvez Capece Minutolo (1778 - 1839). She was the wife of the Italian field marshal Raimondo Capece Minutolo and the daughter of Bernardo de Gálvez, the Viceroy of Mexico from 1785 to 1786].



NOV
1st &
2nd,
2024



2024 TxSGS Family History Conference

10 Presentations with Q&A by Speakers
31 On-Demand Recordings;
Bonus Recordings; and More!

Recordings accessible for replay
through February 2, 2025

Virtual / Register today!
www.txsgs.org



Join us for the 2024 TxSGS Family History Conference to explore resources and techniques for *Navigating Your Family History*. This virtual event will feature ***TxSGS Live!*** on Friday and Saturday, **November 1-2, 2024**, and offer an additional 31 pre-recorded lectures for more than 40 sessions designed to help you discover resources and develop skills to pursue your family history. Registrants will be able to access these recordings through midnight on February 2, 2025.

Featuring 23 speakers, the TxSGS Family History Conference promises opportunities for learning in a variety of areas, or tracks. Use these tracks to plan your virtual conference experience.

- **Artificial Intelligence:**
- **DNA:**
- **Ethnic:**
- **Methodology:**
- **Records & Resources:**
- **Technology:**

All lectures will be accessible online through February 2, 2025. Go back and review Family History Conference webinars as often as you like during the replay period.

Visit [Speakers and Topics](#) to learn more about the slate of 46 sessions available to registrants. See our [Speakers](#) page to get to know our 2024 conference speakers.

Don't miss this outstanding opportunity to gain insight from genealogy experts and start [Navigating Your Family History!](#)

Welcome

Thanks to all who renewed or joined NMGS membership in 2024 (Tina Martínez).

Renewal memberships for 2025 will start soon! Information will be sent to you in an email on November 12th.



NOTICE

*If you have moved we need to know **PRIOR** TO November 12th. You can email us to make changes at infornmgs@gmail.com.*



Made Printables

New Mexico Genealogical Society – Book Store

Books **SOLD ONLY** on **Amazon.com**. See order form for downloads on the website (1.21.24)

Bernalillo County	A01a	\$30	New Mexico Baptisms: Church of San Felipe de Neri in Albuquerque: 1850-1857
	A05	\$40	New Mexico Marriages and Baptisms: San Augustin de la Isleta Church: Marriages 1726-1846, Baptisms 1730-1776, 1829-1842
	A32	\$55	New Mexico Baptisms: San Felipe de Neri Church in Albuquerque: 1706-1802, 1822-1828
	A33	\$55	New Mexico Baptisms: San Felipe de Neri Church in Albuquerque, NM, 1829-1850
	C11	\$42	New Mexico Marriages: San Felipe de Neri Church: 1726-1855
	D07	\$25	Santa Barbara Cemetery: Albuquerque, New Mexico, Burials 1869-1924, Transcriptions 1877-2013. See book below which is revised
	D09	\$50	Santa Barbara Cemetery: Albuquerque, New Mexico, Burials 1869-1924, Transcriptions 1877-2013 & Death Certificates 1900-1940 REVISED
	E13	\$65	Aquí Se Comienza: Genealogical History of the Founding Families of Albuquerque, New Mexico ISBN: 978-1942626763
Colfax County	C16	\$25	Springer, New Mexico Marriages, 1882-1895. ISBN is: 978-1-942626-86-2
Guadalupe County	A27	\$42	New Mexico Baptisms: Anton Chico: 1857 – 1872
Harding County	C14	\$30	New Mexico Marriages: San Jose Catholic Church: Mosquero, New Mexico: 1894-1915
Mora County	A03	\$32	New Mexico Baptisms: Santa Gertrudis Church of Mora: 1855-1860
Rio Arriba County	A14	\$30	New Mexico Baptisms Church of Santo Tomas de Abiquiu: Vol. I 1754-1811
	A15	\$32	New Mexico Baptisms Church of Santo Tomas de Abiquiu: Vol. II 1817-1853
	A25	\$25	New Mexico Baptisms: Church of Santo Tomas de Abiquiu: Vol. III 1861-1869
	A34	\$42	New Mexico Baptisms: Church of Santa Tomas de Abiquiu: Vol. IV 1812-1821, 1829-1832
	A26	\$42	New Mexico Baptisms: Santa Clara Pueblo: 1728-1805
	A28	\$50	New Mexico Baptisms: Church in San Juan de los Caballeros: 1726-1798
	A29	\$25	New Mexico Baptisms: Church in Santa Clara Pueblo: 1841-1854
	A38	\$30	New Mexico Baptisms: Church in Santa Clara Pueblo: 1820-1841
	C06	\$30	New Mexico Marriages: Church of Santo Thomas de Abiquiu: 1756-1826
	A39	\$50	New Mexico Baptisms: Church in San Juan de los Caballeros: 1799-1829
	C15	\$25	New Mexico Marriages: Church of Santo Tomas de Abiquiu: 1829-1837, 1845-1853
	C08	\$30	New Mexico Marriages: Church in San Juan Pueblo: 1726-1776, 1831-1855 and Church in Santa Clara Pueblo: 1726-1832
	D08	\$42	New Mexico Burials: Church of Santo Tomas de Abiquiu: 1777-1827, 1829-1861
Sandoval County	A13	\$50	New Mexico Baptisms: San Buenaventura de Cochiti Church: 1736-1873
	C01	\$25	New Mexico Marriages: Church of San Antonio de Sandia: 1771-1864
	A31	\$30	New Mexico Baptisms: Church in Jemez, NM: 1701-1829
	A35	\$45	New Mexico Baptisms: San Felipe Mission, NM: 1741-1863
	A36	\$35	New Mexico Baptisms: Sandia, NM, 1846-1857, Bernalillo 1857-1860
	A37	\$42	New Mexico Baptisms: Bernalillo, NM 1700-1712, Santo Domingo 1771-1845, Santa Ana 1771-1844

San Miguel County	A07	\$45	New Mexico Baptisms: San Miguel del Bado Church, Vol. I: 1829-1844
	A08	\$50	New Mexico Baptisms: San Miguel del Bado Church, Vol. II: 1844-1853
	C05	\$42	New Mexico Marriages: San Miguel del Bado Church: 1829-1878
	D06	\$30	San Miguel del Bado, NM Burials 1798 - 1850: Also includes Pecos from 1796 - 1829 and Ribera from 1847 - 1850
	E01	\$35	San Miguel del Bado del Rio de Pecos -- The 1803 Land Grantees
	E20	\$32	San Jose del Bado: 1803 Land Grantees
Santa Fe County	A02	\$45	New Mexico Baptisms: Santa Cruz de la Cañada Church: Vol. I, 1710 to 1794
	A04	\$45	New Mexico Baptisms: Santa Cruz de la Cañada Church, Vol. II: 1795 to 1827
	A06	\$50	New Mexico Baptisms: Santa Cruz de la Cañada Church, Vol. III: 1827 - 1856
	A16	\$52	New Mexico Baptisms of Santa Fe: Vol. I: 1747-1791
	A17	\$50	New Mexico Baptisms Santa Fe, Vol. II: 1796 - 1822
	A18	\$52	New Mexico Baptisms of Santa Fe, Vol. III: 1823 - 1839
	A19	\$50	New Mexico Baptisms of Santa Fe, Vol. IV: 1839 - 1851
	A24	\$30	New Mexico Baptisms: Nambe 1707-1837 and Pojoaque 1779-1839
	B05	\$25	Santa Fe Parish Census of 1821
	C07	\$50	New Mexico Marriages: Santa Fe, St. Francis Parish and Military Chapel: 1728-1857
	C12	\$30	Santa Cruz de la Cañada, 100 Years of Marriages: 1726-1826
	C13	\$25	Santa Cruz Marriages 1826 - 1849 and Roots Ltd, Addendum; ISBN: 978-1942626008
	E09	\$55	The Santa Fe Presidio Soldiers: Their Donation to the American Revolution
	A30	\$30	New Mexico Baptisms: Church in San Ildefonso: 1700-1796; ISBN 978-1942626367
	D05	\$55	New Mexico Burials: Santa Fe: St. Francis Parish and Military Chapel of Our Lady of Light: 1726-1834
Socorro County	A09	\$55	San Miguel de Socorro Church: Baptisms, 1821-1853
	B06	\$30	New Mexico Censuses Socorro and Communities of the Rio Abajo: 1833 & 1845
Taos County	A20	\$50	New Mexico Baptisms: Catholic Parishes and Missions in Taos: Vol. I, 19 June 1701 - 8 October 1826
	A21	\$54	New Mexico Baptisms: Catholic Parishes and Missions in Taos, Vol. II: 7 January 1827 - 13 July 1837
	A22	\$45	New Mexico Baptisms: Catholic Parishes and Missions in Taos, Vol. III: 10 November 1837 - 8 September 1844
	A23	\$40	New Mexico Baptisms: Catholic Parishes and Missions in Taos: Vol. IV: 8 September 1844 - 18 May 1850
	E17	\$18	New Mexico Confirmations, Taos, 1830
Union County	C03	\$25	New Mexico Marriages: Union County: 1893-1940

Valencia County	A10	\$55	New Mexico Baptisms: Church of Our Lady of Belen: 1810-1851
	A11	\$65	New Mexico Baptisms: Nuestra Señora de la Inmaculada Concepción de Tome: Vol. I: 1793-1853
	A12	\$62	New Mexico Baptisms: Nuestra Señora de la Inmaculada Concepción de Tome: Vol. II: 1847-1881
	C02	\$30	NM Marriages: Churches of Immaculate Conception of Tome: 1793-1856 and Our Lady of Belen: 1826-1850
Censuses (not County specific), Mining, Native American	B03	\$42	Spanish and Mexican Censuses of New Mexico 1750-1830
	B07	\$30	1890 New Mexico Tax Assessments: A Territorial Census Substitute
	B08	\$32	1925 School Census of New Mexico Indian Children
	B09	\$40	New Mexico Spanish & Mexican Colonial Censuses: 1790, 1823, 1845: Revised Edition
	B09	\$40	Kindle: New Mexico Spanish & Mexican Colonial Censuses: 1790, 1823, 1845: Revised Edition
	E06	\$30	New Mexico Mining Fatalities and Accidents, 1894-1925
	E14	\$35	Native American Genealogical Resources for New Mexico
Surname Books	E02	\$50	The Lucero de Godoy Family of New Mexico
Naturalization Records	E08	\$30	Naturalization Records by New Mexico Courts, Vol. I: Loose Documents
	E12	\$45	Naturalization Records by New Mexico Courts: Vol. II: Docket Books 1867-1929
	E16	\$50	Naturalization Records by New Mexico Courts: Docket Books, Bernalillo County: Vol. III, 1881-1927
Miscellaneous	E05	\$30	Genealogical Resources in New Mexico
	E15	\$20	Santa Fe Plaza Historic Deeds Study (Land Deeds)–Online download
	E19	\$30	World War I Era Alien Enemy Registrations for New Mexico, 1918
Journals	E07	\$45	The New Mexico Genealogist—1962-2001 The First Forty Years–Online download
	E18	\$35	The New Mexico Genealogist—2002-2015 Online download
	E20	\$26	New Mexico Genealogist 2014 Volume 53 (208 pages; ISBN 978-1942626152)
	E21	\$26	New Mexico Genealogist 2015 Volume 54 (218 pages; ISBN 978-
	E22	\$26	New Mexico Genealogist 2016 Volume 55 (208 pages; ISBN 978-1942626732)
	E23	\$26	New Mexico Genealogist 2017 Volume 56 (202 pages: ISBN 978-1942626770)
	E24	\$26	New Mexico Genealogist 2018 Volume 57 (213 pages: ISBN 978-
	E25	\$26	New Mexico Genealogist 2019 Volume 58 (224 pages: ISBN 978-1942626800)
	E26	\$26	New Mexico Genealogist 2020 Volume 59 (242 pages: ISBN 978-1942626817)
	E27	\$26	New Mexico Genealogist 2021 Volume 60 (197 pages: ISBN 978-1942626824)

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