

Descendants of Hernán (I) Martín Serrano in New Mexico: An Authoritative Account of the First Three Generations

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Preface by Henrietta Martinez Christmas

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Individuals who find new genealogical material on the first three generations of the Martín Serrano family of New Mexico are asked to share their findings and provide the citation of primary documents. In order to update this PDF material, the new information can be sent to José Antonio Esquibel via www.goodreads.com/joseantonioesquibel.

Excerpted from José Antonio Esquibel, “Founders of the Villa de Santa Fe: Hernán Martín Serrano and Doña Ines” published in El Farolito (Quarterly Journal of the Olibama López Tushar Hispanic Legacy Research Center, www.hispaniclegacy.org), Vol. 11, Summer-Winter 2008, Nos. 2-4. This three-part series includes historical and genealogical information on the first five generations of the Martín Serrano family in New Mexico.
Back issues are available for order.

Preface

Hernán Martín Serrano, a Zacatecan, was one of the soldiers who came with Juan de Oñate in 1598. His legacy in New Mexico is one that most of us know, very notably the fact that he was the progenitor of the large Martin(ez) clan from which many of us descend. It is worthwhile to document what we know about him, especially from the seventeenth century, since when many of the soldiers chose to leave the early colony in 1601, Hernán chose to stay.

Much of what we know about Hernán Martín Serrano and that time period comes from the work of Fray Angélico Chávez as portrayed in his *Origins of New Mexico Families*, but like all histories, it needs to be re-visited, rewritten and re-understood based on new information that is found over time. José Antonio Esquibel found new information, recorded in the Inquisition records of that time period. The records were plentiful but difficult to read and after years of translation and study José garnered a good deal of information that applies to *Origins of New Mexico Families* and specifically to the Martín Serrano family.

With his extensive research José Antonio Esquibel has gifted us with the fruits of his discoveries. His understanding of the social structure in daily affairs, military or religious lives of the seventeenth-century New Mexicans and his prolific interests have opened up roomfuls of information that we can all use to further our own genealogical and historical research. I applaud Fray Angelico Chávez's original work on the Martín Serrano family recorded in *Origins of New Mexico Families* and I believe that Chávez would be pleased that so much new information has come about and made available. Jose's findings re-weave and strengthen our genealogy, not only will our family pictures become more clear, but hopefully his findings will open up new avenues of research that we all can use in our own personal genealogies.

As for Hernán Martín Serrano, my ninth great-grandfather, he doesn't speak loudly in the records but he does let us know that he was in New Mexico. He was a loyal and dependable soldier —just the sort of man that Juan de Oñate needed in order to build a new colony of the Kingdom of Spain. As with all genealogy projects, they are truly never finished, as new information becomes available. This compilation of José's extensive research should be appreciated and welcomed by all.

— Henrietta Martinez Christmas
June 2012, Corrales, NM

Introduction

José Antonio Esquibel

I took on the task of updating the genealogy of the Martín Serrano with the intent of verifying and documenting familial connections with primary sources as part of my historical and genealogical compilation of the founding families of the Villa de Santa Fe. This entailed a review of the sources originally consulted by Fray Angélico Chávez cited in his Martín Serrano sections of *Origins of New Mexico Families in the Spanish Colonial Period*, as well as extracting additional details from copies of other original documents of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.

Anyone familiar with the Martín Serrano sections of *Origins of New Mexico Families* is well aware of the confusion in understanding the relationships between the various people who carried the Martín Serrano or Martín surname (see pages 71-73, 222-226, 372-373 of the 1982 edition of *Origins of New Mexico Families*). This is compounded by the erroneous genealogical information on the Martín Serrano that made its way onto various Web pages as well as personal genealogy software and Internet genealogy databases over the past sixteen years.

The following genealogical compilation is an excerpt of a more comprehensive history and genealogy of the Martín Serrano family of seventeenth-century New Mexico published in the 2008 Summer, Fall, and Winter issues of *El Farolito*. This excerpt contains the names and familial relationship of the first three generations of the Martín Serrano family in New Mexico along with citations of sources, representing the most current genealogical account of the early members of this family to date (June 2012).

Any claim that Hernán (I) Martín Serrano was a son of the conquistador Martín Serrano is unfounded. At this time, there is no primary document that has come to light that identifies the origin of Hernán (I) Martín Serrano, who lived in the area of Zacatecas around 1558, or the names of the parents. When such documentation is found, hopefully it will be shared publically so that the following genealogy can be expanded.

Also, none of the sources cited by Fray Angélico Chávez in the Martín Serrano section of *Origins of New Mexico Families* (page 73, notes 1-9) specifically refers to Hernán (II) Martín Serrano (b.ca 1558) as the father of Hernán (III) and his brother Luis (I). The designation of “*el mozo*” is the primary indication that Hernán (III) was a son of Hernán (II) and from which it is deduced that there was a direct father-son relationship.

Martín Serrano Family Genealogy

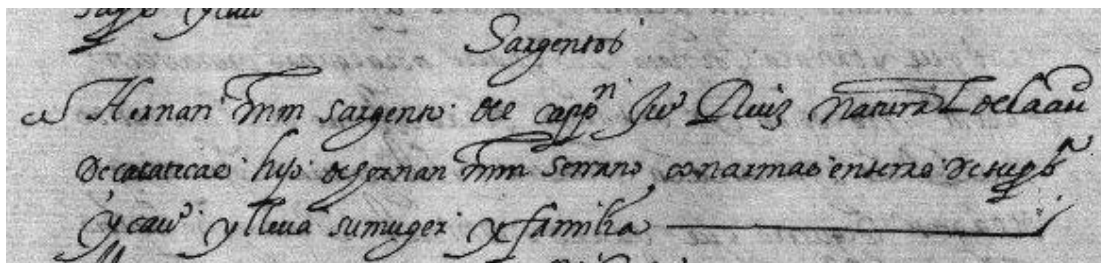
Researched and compiled by José Antonio Esquibel

Generation No. 1

1. **Hernán¹ I Martín Serrano** was a resident of Zacatecas, Nueva Galicia (Mexico) around 1558.^A His origin, the names of his parents, and the name of his wife are all unknown.

Child of Hernán I Martín Serrano was:

- + 2 i. *Sargento Mayor* **Hernán² II Martín Serrano**, born circa 1556-1558, Zacatecas, Nueva Galicia (Mexico).



Copy of a muster roll dated February 10, 1597, Valle de San Bartolomé, AGI, Sevilla, México, 25, N.22, B.3, f. 54v. This part of the record reads, “*Sargentos/ Hernan mrn sargento del cappn Juo Ruiz natural de la ciud/ de çacatecas hijo de hernan mrn serrano con armas entero de su p^a [persona]/ y cav^o [cavallo] y lleva su muger y familia.*” “Sergeants: Hernán Martín, sergeant of Captain Juan Ruiz, native of the City of Zacatecas, son of Hernán Martín Serrano, with complete arms for his person and horse, and he is bringing his wife and family.” There is no indication from the records of the period as to the identity of those individuals who constituted Hernán’s “*familia*.”

Generation No. 2

2. ***Sargento Mayor* Hernán² II Martín Serrano** (Hernán¹) was born circa 1556-1558 in Zacatecas, Nueva Galicia (Mexico) and died after 1626 in New Mexico.^B He married (1) **Juana Rodríguez** before 1598; no known issue.^C He was described as a widower in January 1626.^D He had a son by **Doña Ines**, a Tano Indian of the Pueblo of San Cristóbal (near Galisteo), New Mexico.^E **There is no known record that specifically names the children of Hernán II Martín Serrano, however, the information that Hernán III was identified as “*el mozo*,” the younger, is the main source for deducing that Hernán III was a son of Hernán II. Luis I Martín Serrano, as a brother of Hernán III, is also deduced to be a son of Hernán II.**

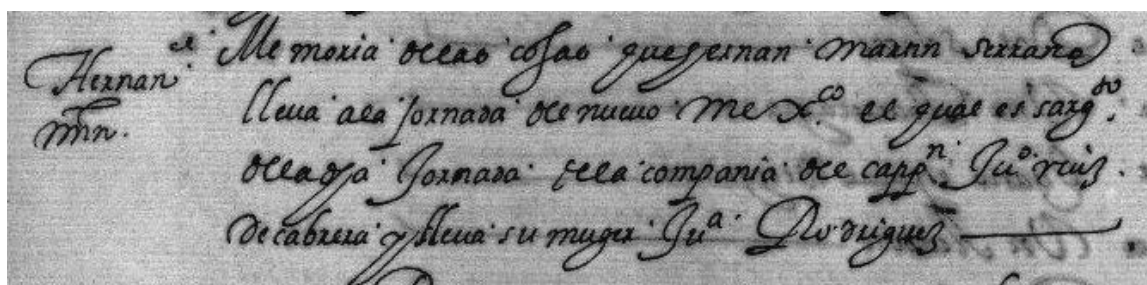
Child of Hernán II Martín Serrano was:

- + 3 i. *Capitán Luis*³ I Martín Serrano, *mestizo*; died November 1661 in New Mexico.

Child of Hernán II Martín Serrano and Doña Ines was:

- + 4 ii. *Capitán Hernan*³ II Martin Serrano, *mestizo*, born circa 1606-1607 either in San Gabriel del Yunque or Villa de Santa Fe, New Mexico (he gave both as his places of birth on separate occasions); died after October 1685.

Note: There is no primary documentation that María Martín, wife of Alonso Martín Barba, was a daughter of Hernán (II) Martín Serrano. Fray Angélico Chávez wrote that María Martín “was very likely a daughter,” since he did not have any documentation to verify this relationship (Chávez, *Origins of New Mexico Families*, 72).



Copy of a manifest record dated December 7, 1597, Valle de San Bartolomé, AGI, Sevilla, México, N.22, B.3, f. 28r. The record reads: “Hernan mrn: Memoria de las cosas que gernan martin Serrano/ lleva a la jornada de nuevo Mex.^{co} el qua les sarg^{to}/ de la dha Jornada de la compania del cappⁿ Ju^o ruiz/ de Cabrera y lleva su muger Ju^a Rodriguez.” Translation: “Hernan Martín: Memorial of the things that Hernán Martín Serrano is bringing on the journey to New Mexico; he is a sergeant of the said journey in the company of Captain Juan Ruiz de Cabrera and he is bringing his wife, Juana Rodríguez.” There are no recorded accounts that have come to light to confirm that Juana Rodríguez arrived in New Mexico.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Hernán II Martín Serrano'. The script is cursive and somewhat stylized, with a large initial 'H' and a long, flowing tail.

Signature of Hernán II Martín Serrano, described as age 70, *vecino antiguo* [old settlers] of the Villa de Santa Fe and a widower, January 28, 1626, Villa de Santa Fe. AGN, Inquisición, t. 356, f. 267r, Testimony of Hernán Martín Serrano in the case against Diego de Vera, 1626.

Generation No. 3

3. **Capitán Luis³ I Martín Serrano** (Hernán², Hernán¹), *mestizo*, presumably born in New Mexico; died circa November 1661 in New Mexico.^F He married **Catalina de Salazar**, perhaps a granddaughter of Sebastian Rodríguez de Salazar and Luisa Díaz de Betanzos.^G

Children of Luis I Martín Serrano and Catalina de Salazar were apparently:

- + 5 i. **Capitán Luis⁴ II Martín Serrano**, *mestizo*, born circa 1628-1633, La Cañada, New Mexico, “slender with swarthy complexion, black hair and beard, a mole on the left cheek;” still living in May 1697 and deceased by 1707.^H
- + 6 ii. **Alférez/Capitán Pedro⁴ Martín Serrano**, born circa 1635-1637, New Mexico, “medium, thick set stature, is partly gray, lame in left leg;” deceased by September 1691.^I
- + 7 iii. **Domingo⁴ Martín Serrano**, born circa 1649-1658 in the Villa de Santa Fe, New Mexico; buried February 27, 1735, Santa Cruz, New Mexico.^J
- 8 iv. **Antonio⁴ Martín**, born circa 1643-1647, Puesto de Chimayó, New Mexico.^K
- + 9 v. Possibly, **Apolinar⁴ Martín Serrano**, born circa 1643-1648, New Mexico; described as having “a medium, robust stature, a swarthy complexion much pitted by smallpox, thick black beard and hair; nephew of Francisco García Jurado in the third degree of consanguinity.”^L

4. **Capitán Hernan³ III Martín Serrano** (Hernán², Hernán¹) was born circa 1606-1607 in San Gabriel del Yunque or Villa de Santa Fe, New Mexico, and died after October 1685.^M He married (1) **Isabel de Monuera**.^N She died before 1664. He married (2) **María de Madrid** between 1664 -1675.^O

Child of Hernán III Martín Serrano and Isabel Monuera was presumably:

- 10 i. María⁴ Martín de Monuera. She married Bartolomé de Ledesma.^P

Probable children of Hernán III Martín Serrano:

- 11 ii. Juan⁴ Martín Serrano, *mestizo*, resident of the jurisdiction of Las Salinas, New Mexico, in the late 1660s.^Q

- 12 iii. José⁴ Martín Serrano.^R

- + 13 iv. Ines⁴ Martín Serrano.^S

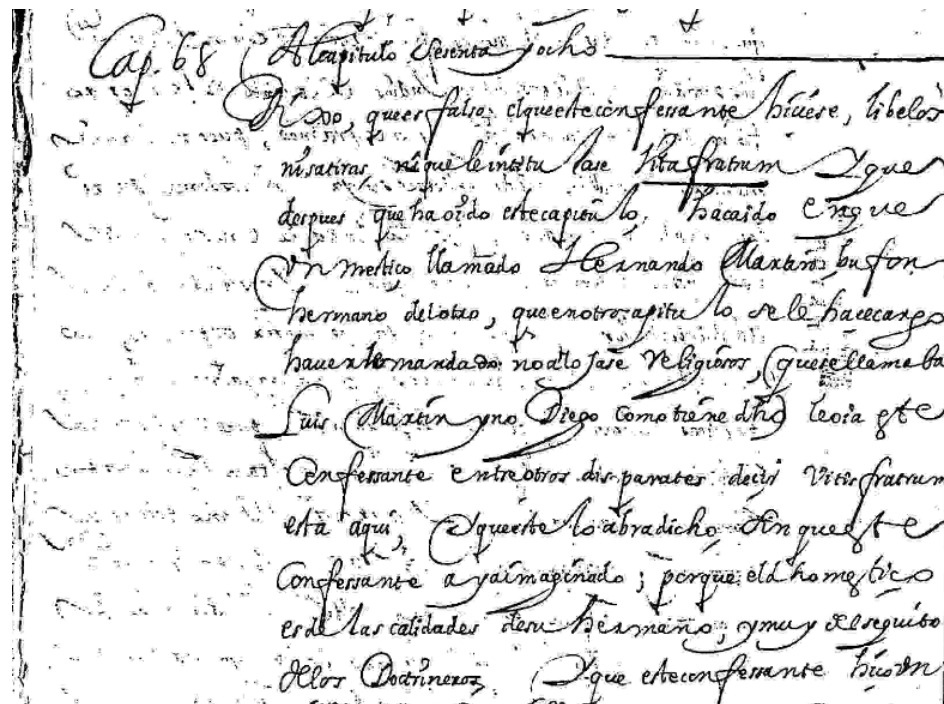
Note: The use of the given name Hernán and Hernando across and within various generations of the Martín Serrano family lead to confusion that Hernán (III) Martín Serrano was apparently married to three wives, María Montañó, Catalina Griego, and Josefa de la Asención González (Chávez, ONMF, 224 and 373). Instead, my additional research determined that María Montañó was the wife of Hernando Martín Serrano, born circa 1661, La Cañada, New Mexico, son of Luis II Martín Serrano and Antonia de Miranda (Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd.," 1092, Diligencia Matrimonial (DM) 1685, September 27, no. 3, Corpus Christi de Isleta). Josefa de la Asención González married Hernando Martín, born circa 1664, Villa de Santa Fe, New Mexico, son of Juan Martín Serrano and Ana Rodríguez (Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd., an Addendum, Part III," *New Mexico Genealogist*, 49:3 September 2010, 150). It is not certain which Hernando Martín was married with Catalina Griego, the parents of Cristóbal Martín, native of New Mexico, who married Juana de la Cruz in 1697 (Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd.," 1095, DM 1697, September 5, no. 5, El Paso del Norte).

For information the next two subsequent generations of the Martín Serrano family, consult José Antonio Esquibel, "Founders of the Villa de Santa Fe: Hernán Martín Serrano and Doña Ines" published in *El Farolito* (Quarterly Journal of the Olibama López Tushar Hispanic Legacy Research Center: www.hispaniclegacy.org), Vol. 11, Summer-Winter 2008, Nos. 2-4.

Endnotes

- A. In 1597, Hernán Martín Serrano was identified as the father of *Sargento Mayor* Hernán Martín Serrano, a native of Zacatecas, born circa 1558, indicating the elder Hernán was a resident of Zacatecas around 1558; see Archivo General de Indias (AGI), México, 25, N.22, B.3, f. 54v.
- B. *Sargento Mayor* Hernán Martín Serrano gave his ages as 40 in 1598 (b.ca. 1558); see George P. Hammond and Agapito Rey, *Don Juan de Oñate: Colonizer of New Mexico* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1953), II, 291. As *Cuadillo* Hernán Martín Serrano, he appeared as a witness on behalf of *Capitán* Gerónimo Márquez at the Villa de San Gabriel on October 5, 1601, and gave his age as 45, indicating he was born circa 1556); Hammond and Rey, *Oñate: Colonizer of New Mexico*, II, 723. Hernán Martín Serrano gave his birthplace as Zacatecas and named his father as part of a general muster of soldiers in the army of Oñate made in February 1597; AGI, México, 25, N.22, B.3, f. 54v. Most likely, the last account of Hernán Martín Serrano was his testimony dated January 27, 1626, Santa Fe, against Gerónimo Márquez, in which Martín Serrano gave his age as seventy and was described as an “*antiguo poblador y vecino*” of the Villa de Santa Fe; Archivo General de la Nación, Mexico (AGN), Inquisición, tomo (t.) 318, f. 267r.
- C. The only record that refers to Juana Rodríguez, the wife of *Sargento Mayor* Hernán Martín Serrano, is the general inspection of the soldiers and their goods made at the Valle de San Bartolomé on December 7, 1597; AGI, México, N.22, B.3, f. 28r. There is no known account to confirm that Juana Rodríguez arrived in New Mexico.
- D. When Hernán II Martín Serrano testified in the case of the Inquisition against Diego de Vera on the charge of bigamy, Hernán described himself as being age 70 (b.ca. 1556), an old settlers of the Villa de Santa Fe, and a “viudo,” a widower. Since Doña Ines was still living at this time (see note E), it appears that Hernán III Martín Serrano was born out of wedlock.
- E. In May 1626, Doña Ines was referred to as the mother of Hernán (III) Martín, *el mozo* (the younger, aka Jr.), and was described as “*india mui ladina que se trata como española de nacion tana*” (“an acculturated Tano Indian woman whom they treat as a Spanish woman”); AGN, México, Inquisición, t. 356, f. 314, May 29, 1626, Santa Fe. The fact that Hernán III was known as “*el mozo*,” the younger, is the main source for deducing that he was a son of the elder Hernán II Martín Serrano. In 1628, Doña Ines was identified as the wife of Francisco “Pancho” Balón, an *Indio Mexicano* and blacksmith living in the Villa de Santa Fe; AGN, Inquisición, t. 304, f. 187. Balón was deceased by March 1631; AGN, Inquisición, t. 372, exp. 16, f. 8v.
- F. There is yet no record uncovered that confirms the birthplace of Luis Martín Serrano, but it is presumed to be New Mexico since his father was a resident of New Mexico. *Capitán* Luis Martín Serrano submitted a petition dated October 29, 1661, to Governor don Bernardo López de Mendizábal requesting payment for some grain, and before the end of November 1661, Luis was deceased; AGN, Tierras, 3268, ff. 143-144. In April 1663, Governor López de Mendizábal

made a reference to “the *mestizo* called Hernando Martín” and his brother, Luis Martín; AGN, Inquisition, t. 594, f. 181v. In December 1663, former Governor don Bernardo López de Mendizábal made a passing reference to “el *Mestizo o Indio Luis Martin*,” AGN, Inquisición, t. 594, f. 225v.



Cap. 68. Alcapitulado Serrano Jocho
 No, quer falso, el que se confesante huiere, libelos
 nistivas, ni que le imputa por *Vita fratrum* que
 despues que ha oido este capitulo. Pasado en que
 un mestizo llamado Hernando Martin buffon
 hermano del otro, que en otro apito lo se le ha cargo
 haue a mandado no alio jare Religioso, que se llama ba
 Luis Martin y no Diego como tiene dho leia etc
 Confesante entre otros dis-parates dize *Vita fratrum*
 esta aqui, el que se lo a bradicho. En que se
 confesante a ya imaginado; porque el dho home bico
 es de la calidad de un hermano, y muy religioso
 de los Dominicos. Que este confesante huiere

Recorded testimony of Don Bernardo López de Mendizábal, former governor of New Mexico, December 1663, Mexico City, in which he referred to Hernán Martín [Serrano] and Luis Martín [Serrano] brothers and *mestizos*. López de Mendizábal also insults the character of Hernán Martín Serrano, which is related to a political conflict. AGN, Inquisición, Vol. 594, folio 181v, Primera Audiencia de Don Bernardo López de Mendizábal por proposiciones irreligiosas y escandalosas, Mexico City 1663.

Translation:

“Regarding the 68th charge, he [Don Bernardo López de Mendizábal] said that the charge against him is false, libelous, nor lewd, nor entitled as *vita fratrum*. After he heard this charge it came upon him that a *mestizo* named Hernando Martin, a buffoon and brother of another (whose name is Luis Martín, and not Diego, as was said), who is part of another charge against the defendant. This defendant heard it said, among other talk of nonsense, *vita fratrum* is here. And he heard this said, without this defendant having imagined it, because the said *mestizo* [Hernán] is of the same social quality as his brother [Luis], and very much out of favor with the Franciscan friars. This defendant prepared a report for the King, our lord, through his viceroy, and he recalls all of the conditions of the said provinces [of New Mexico], and among these the vexations and evil administration of the Franciscan friars.”

159 *Al Capitulo Ciento quinquenta nueve*
Diso, que la persona, que por las circunstancias de la
Apache, que se refiere, parece el Mestizo, o Indio
Luis Martin, cuyas calidades tiene expresadas
el confesante de la dependencia tan intrínseca con los
Doctores, y protesta ha sido mas expresada
reconociendo su merecimiento, que a este le mandó poner
en la carcel, y en grillos; por que en su
composicion, le dijo a Mathias de Herrera y menta

Testimony of Don Bernardo López de Mendizábal, former governor of New Mexico, December 1663, Mexico City, in which he refers to Luis Martín [Serrano] as “*el Mestizo, o Indio*,” “the Mestizo or Indian.” AGN, Inquisición, Vol. 594, folio 225v, Primera Audiencia de Don Bernardo López de Mendizábal por proposiciones irreligiosas y escandalosas, Mexico City, 1663.

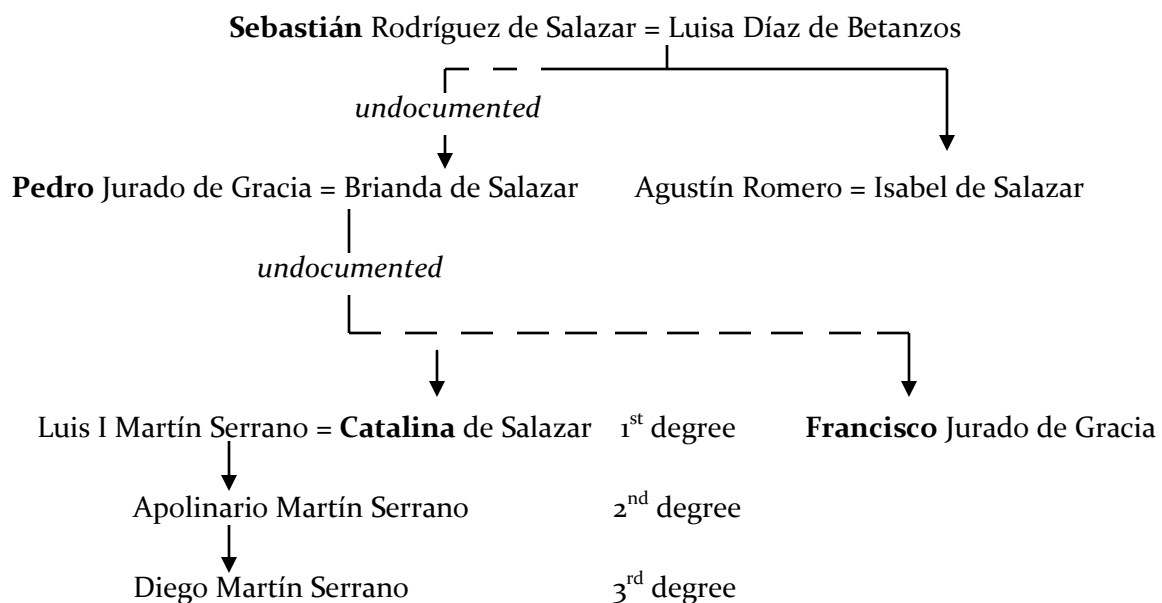
Translation:

“Regarding charge number 159, he [Don Bernardo López de Mendizábal] said that the person, with regard to the referred to circumstance of the Apache woman, seems to be the Mestizo, or Indian, Luis Martin, whose social qualities this defendant has made clear, as well as the very inherent dependence with the [Franciscan friars], and he [Don Bernardo] expressly made his protestation in reviewing his memorial; and he [Don Bernardo] ordered [Luis Martín] placed in jail and shackled;.....”

- G. In November 1661, Catalina de Salazar identified herself as the “*viuda muger que fue del Capⁿ Luis Mr difunto*” (“widow, who is the wife of Capt. Luis Martín”), when she sought payment for grains purchased by Governor López de Mendizábal from her husband; AGN, Tierras, 3268, ff. 143-144. There is no primary source documentation that has been uncovered to document that Catalina de Salazar was a daughter of Sebastián Rodríguez de Salazar and Luisa Díaz de Betanzos. Fray Angélico Chávez remarked that she “was very likely a daughter of Sebastián Rodríguez de Salazar; see Chávez, *Origins of New Mexico Families* (ONMF), 72. The fact that the children of Luis II Martín Serrano and Pedro Martín Serrano were named Sebastián and

Sebastiana is an indication of a possible familial relationship between Catalina de Salazar and Sebastián Rodríguez de Salazar.

In 1692, Diego Martín Serrano, born circa 1675, Villa de Santa Fe, son of Apolinario Martín Serrano and Antonia González Bas, sought to marry María Martín Barba (Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd.," 1093, DM 1692, July 7, no. 6, Real de San Lorenzo). One of the witnesses to the prenuptial investigation was Francisco Jurado de Gracia, about age thirty-five (born circa 1657), who declared he was the uncle of the groom in the third degree on consanguinity. This means that Francisco Jurado de Gracia and Catalina de Salazar were probably siblings. Although there is yet no known record that names the parents of Francisco Jurado de Gracia, we can construct a revealing hypothetical genealogy of this family, if Apolinario Martín Serrano was indeed a son of Luis Martín Serrano and Catalina de Salazar, as it so appears:



It is worthwhile to note that the above hypothetical reconstruction provides a reasonable explanation for the use of the given names of Sebastián, Sebastiana, Pedro, Catalina, and Francisco for some of the children and grandchildren of Luis I Martín Serrano and Catalina de Salazar.

- H. To my knowledge, no source has yet been uncovered that specifically names the parents of Luis II Martín Serrano, or that indicates that Luis II was a brother of either Pedro Martín Serrano or Domingo Martín Serrano. The use of the surname 'Salazar' led Fray Angélico Chávez and other researchers to the conclusion that he was most likely a son of Luis Martín Serrano and Catalina de Salazar.

Capitán Luis Martín passed muster in September 1680 after the Pueblo Indian uprising with his wife and twelve children, including four sons of military age, and he signed his account, indicating he was literate; Hackett, *Revolt of the Pueblo Indians*, I: 143. *Capitán* Luis Martín

Serrano gave his age as forty-eight in September 1681 (b.ca. 1633) and fifty in October 1681 (b.ca. 1631); Hackett, *Revolt of the Pueblo Indians*, II: 55 and 131. In the October 1681, his birthplace given as New Mexico and a physical description was recorded; see Gloria M. Valencia y Valdez and Francisco Sisneros, "Various Documents Relating to the Pueblo Revolt Period," *Herencia* (Quarterly Journal of the Hispanic Genealogical Research Center of New Mexico), 16:1 (January 2008), 43.

Luis Martín Serrano was described as a native of La Cañada by his son, Hernando Martín Serrano, in 1685; Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd.," 1092, DM 1685, September 27, no. 3, Corpus Christi de Isleta, New Mexico. Former *Capitán* Luis Martín gave his age as sixty in 1689 (b.ca. 1629) as a witness to the prenuptial investigation at El Paso del Río del Norte, New Mexico; Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd.," 1037, DM 1689, January, no. 8, El Paso del Norte. He was described as a *mestizo* by his son, Antonio Martín Serrano, in 1696; Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd.," 1094, DM 1696, no. 16, Santa Fe.

In 1684, his household consisted of himself and fourteen persons; AGN, Provincias Internas, t. 37 f. 53v. In December 1692, he and his second wife, Melchora de los Reyes, were accounted for in a census of settlers committed to going to the Villa de Santa Fe. Their household consisted of "three sons, and likewise, three daughters named Francisco Martín, twenty; Manuel, nine, Sebastián, six; Sebastiana, twenty; Catalina, fifteen, María de la Rosa, twelve; Catalina, nine, and Polonia, three;" Kessell, Hendricks, and Dodge, *To the Royal Crown Restored*, 40. In 1697, Luis Martín and Melchora de los Reyes were accounted for in the cattle distribution list with these children: Sebastiana [sic Sebastian?], María, Magdalena, Polonia, Manuel, Sebastiana, Antonia, and Petrona; see Kessell, Hendricks, and Dodge, *Blood on the Boulders*, 1141.

In 1703, Luis Martín provided testimony regarding the location of the *camino real* in the area of Santa Cruz and Chimayó, and gave his age as seventy-five (born circa 1628); Kessell, Hendricks, Dodge and Miller, *A Settling of Accounts*, 185-86. Luis Martín Serrano was deceased by 1707 when Melchora de los Reyes was listed as a widow in the 1707 census of the jurisdiction of Santa Cruz de la Cañada; see "1707 Census of Santa Cruz," in the *New Mexico Genealogist*, 28:1, 22.

Luis II Martín Serrano married (1) **Antonia de Miranda**, *castiza*, born at La Cañada, New Mexico; deceased by 1683. To my knowledge, there is yet no primary source uncovered that names the parents of Antonia de Miranda. Fray Angélico Chávez indicated that "perhaps" she was a daughter of Blas de Miranda and Juliana Pérez de Bustillo; Chávez, ONMF, 74. Antonia de Miranda was described as a native of La Cañada by her son, Hernando Martín Serrano, in 1685; Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd.," 1092, DM 1685, September 27, no. 3, Corpus Christi de Isleta, New Mexico. She was identified as being deceased in the prenuptial investigation record of her son, Francisco Martín Serrano, dated October 5, 1694; Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd." 1093, DM 1694, October 5, no. 8, Santa Fe. Her son, Antonio Martín Serrano, described her as a *castiza* (one parent being Spanish and one being *mestizo/mestiza*) and

deceased in 1696; Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd.," 1094, DM 1696, no. 16, Santa Fe. Manuel Martín Serrano, a son by Luis Martín Serrano and his second wife, Melchora de los Reyes, was born circa 1683, indicating that Antonia de Miranda was deceased by that year; Kessell, Hendricks, and Dodge, *To the Royal Crown Restored*, 43 (Census of Settlers Committed to Going to Northern New Mexico December 1692-January 1693).

Luis II Martín Serrano married (2) circa 1673-1679, **Melchora de los Reyes**, born in New Mexico. Melchora de los Reyes was identified as a native of New Mexico by her daughter, Apolonia Martín, in 1722; Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd.," 692, DM 1722, June 8, no. 5, Santa Cruz. In December 1692, Melchora de los Reyes was listed with her husband, *Capitán* Luis Martín, in the census settlers committed to go to northern New Mexico; Kessell, Hendricks, and Dodge, *To the Royal Crown Restored*, 40. She and Luis Martín were also listed in the May 1697 cattle distribution census; Kessell, Hendricks, and Dodge, *Blood on the Boulders*, 1141. Melchora de los Reyes was listed as a widow in the 1707 census of the jurisdiction of Santa Cruz de la Cañada, "1707 Census of Santa Cruz," in the *New Mexico Genealogist* (Quarterly Journal of the New Mexico Genealogical Society) 28:1, 22.

- I. To my knowledge, there is no source yet uncovered that specifically names the parents of Pedro Martín Serrano, or that indicates that Pedro was a brother of either Luis II Martín Serrano or Domingo Martín Serrano. The use of the surname 'Salazar' led Fray Angélico Chávez and other researchers to the conclusion that he was most likely a son of Luis I Martín Serrano and Catalina de Salazar.

Alférez Pedro Martín Serrano passed muster in September 1680 after the Pueblo Indian uprising with his wife and eight children, and he signed his account, indicating he was literate; Hackett, *Revolt of the Pueblo Indians*, I: 142.

Alférez Pedro Martín Serrano was accounted for as a soldier in a muster dated September 11, 1681, in which he gave his age as forty-six (b.ca. 1635); Hackett, *Revolt of the Pueblo Indians*, II: 56. In the October 1681 record of payments to settlers in which his age was given as forty-four (b.ca. 1637), his birthplace given as New Mexico, and a physical description was recorded; Gloria M. Valencia y Valdez and Francisco Sisneros, "Various Documents Relating to the Pueblo Revolt Period," *Herencia* (Quarterly Journal of the Hispanic Genealogical Research Center of New Mexico), 16:1 (January 2008), 42.

Pedro Martín was identified as holding the rank of *alférez* in the 1684 census of the district of El Paso del Río del Paso; AGN, México, Provincias Internas, t. 37, f. 55v. He was referred to as deceased when his son, Sebastián Martín, sought to marry María Luján in September 1694; Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd.," 1092, DM, 1691, September, no. 4a, El Paso del Río del Norte. Pedro Martín was referred to as a native of New Mexico by his son, Antonio Martín, in 1709; Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd.," 1098-99, DM 1709, no. 24, Santa Cruz.

Pedro Martín Serrano married Juana de Argüello, born circa 1648, New Mexico; resident of Santa Fe who died after 1718 in New Mexico. In a petition dated February 15, 1718, Juana de Argüello, declared she was seventy years old, more or less, indicating she was born circa 1648; SANM I, 505. The purpose of the petition was to transfer title of her house and lands on the "other side of the river," meaning the south side, to her widowed daughter, Josefa de Archuleta. Juana de Argüello was referred to as a native of New Mexico by her son, Antonio Martín, in 1709; Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd.," 1098-99, DM 1709, no. 24, Santa Cruz.

- J. To my knowledge, there is no source yet uncovered that specifically names the parents of Domingo Martín Serrano, or that indicates that Domingo was a brother of either Luis II Martín or Pedro Martín Serrano. In 1715, Domingo gave his age as sixty-five (born circa 1653) and declared he was a native of New Mexico when he was witness in a prenuptial investigation at Santa Cruz; Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd.," 1042, DM 1715, February 20, no. 10. In 1714 Domingo gave his age as fifty-six (born circa 1658) and declared he was a native of New Mexico as a witness for another prenuptial investigation at Santa Cruz; Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd.," DM 1714, April 14, no. 16, Santa Cruz. In 1718 Domingo gave his age as sixty (born circa 1658) when he was a witness in the prenuptial investigation of María Martín, daughter of Antonio Martín and Ana María Gómez at Santa Cruz; Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd.," 94, DM 1718, October 22, no. 12, Santa Cruz. His date of burial is recorded in Santa Cruz book of burials; Archives of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe (AASF), Roll #39, Santa Cruz Church, Burials, 1726-1859.

There were two men identified as Domingo Martín who passed muster in September 1680 after the Pueblo Indian uprising. One was *Alférez* Domingo Martín, married with two children and the other was Domingo Martín, married with five children and a servant; Hackett, *Revolt of the Pueblo Indians*, I: 142 and 146. One of these men was Domingo Martín Barba (b.ca. 1637) and the other was Domingo Martín Serrano (b.ca. 1649).

Domingo Martín Serrano was listed near Hernando III Martín Serrano on the September-October 1681 record of payments to settlers in which his age was given as thirty-two (born circa 1649), his birthplace given as New Mexico, and a physical description was recorded ("long face, thick beard, long black hair"); Gloria M. Valencia y Valdez and Francisco Sisneros, "Various Documents Relating to the Pueblo Revolt Period," *Herencia* (Quarterly Journal of the Hispanic Genealogical Research Center of New Mexico), 16:1 (January 2008), 42.

Domingo Martín Serrano married (1) **Josefa de Herrera** circa 1669-1673; she was born in New Mexico, daughter of Juana de los Reyes, and was still living in June 1714 but was deceased by 1725.⁸⁰ Several prenuptial investigation records of Josefa de Herrera's children confirm she was the wife of Domingo Martín Serrano. The oldest known child of Josefa de Herrera was born circa 1670-1674, indicating she married Domingo Martín Serrano around 1669-1673. In December 1692, she and her mother, Juana de los Reyes, were enumerated in the household of Domingo Martín Serrano as settlers willing to go to northern New Mexico; Kessell, Hendricks, and Dodge, *To the Royal Crown Restored*, 60. Josefa de Herrera was identified as a native of

New Mexico by her daughter, Josefa Martín, as part of the prenuptial investigation when Josefa Martín sought to marry in 1719; Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd.," 29, DM 1719, Aug, no. 20, Santa Cruz. Josefa de Herrera and her husband, Domingo Martín, were godparents of a child of Miguel Martín and María de Archuleta that was baptized at Santa Cruz on June 30, 1714; AASF, Loose Documents, Roll #51, Santa Cruz, Baptisms, 1710-1721. Josefa de Herrera was deceased by April 1725 when Domingo Martín was referred to as a widower and sought to marry Juana Baptista; Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd.," 1105, DM 1725, April 15, no. 11, Santa Cruz.

In April 1725, Domingo Martín Serrano was identified as the widower of Josefa de Herrera when he sought to marry (2) Juana Baptista, parents unknown, in April 1725; Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd.," 1105, DM 1725, April 15, no. 11, Santa Cruz. It is not certain if a marriage took place and there are no known children of this couple.

- K. John L. Kessell, Rick Hendricks, Meredith D. Dodge, and Larry D. Miller, editors, *A Settling of Accounts: The Journals of Don Diego de Vargas, New Mexico, 1700-1704* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2002), 187; and Fray Angélico Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd.," 1037, DM 1689, January, no. 5. El Paso.
- L. In September 1680, Apolinar Martín was accounted for among the survivors of the August 1680 Pueblo Indian uprising with his wife (not named) and two children (not named), and he was able to sign his name to the account; Hackett, *Revolt of the Pueblo Indians*, II: 145. Apolinar Martín was listed near Luis Martín Serrano, *el mozo*, and Cristóbal Martín Serrano, both sons of *Capitán* Luis Martín Serrano, in the September-October 1681 record of payments to settlers in which his age was given as thirty-seven, his birthplace given as New Mexico, and a physical description was recorded; Gloria M. Valencia y Valdez and Francisco Sisneros, "Various Documents Relating to the Pueblo Revolt Period," *Herencia* (Quarterly Journal of the Hispanic Genealogical Research Center of New Mexico), 16:1 (January 2008), 40. He was identified as Apolinar Martín Serrano in the prenuptial investigation record of his son, Diego Martín Serrano; Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd.," 1093, DM July 7, no. 6, Real de San Lorenzo.

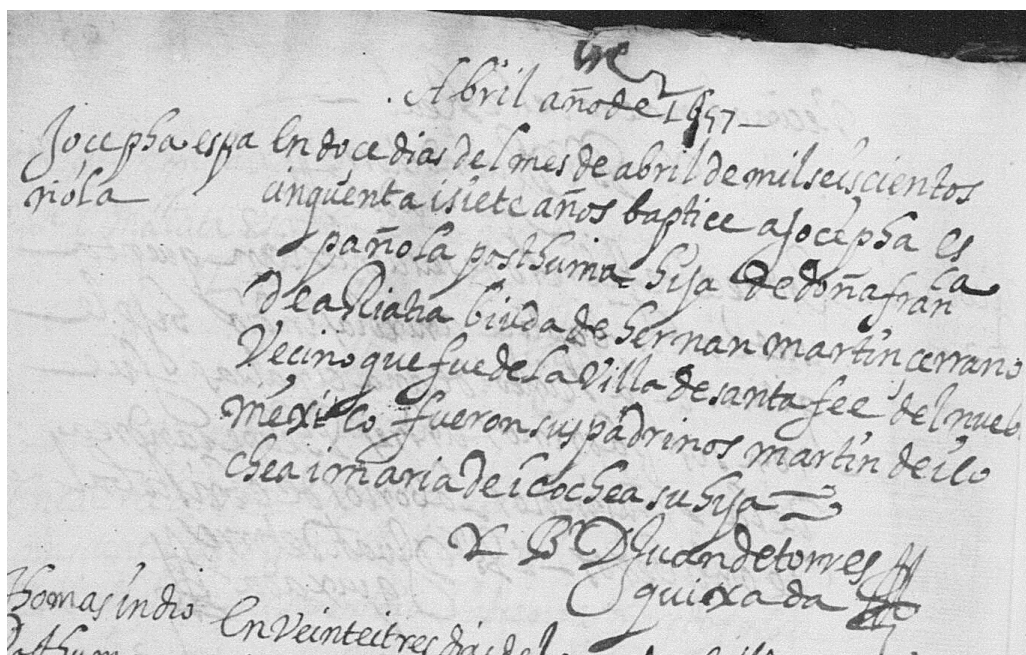
Apolinar Martín Serrano married Antonia González Bas.¹⁰³ She was identified as the wife of Apolinar Martín in two records. The first is the baptismal record of their daughter, Ángela, dated October 10, 1680, Guadalupe del Paso; see John B. Colligan, compiler, "Spanish Surnames Found in the First Book of Baptisms of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe del Paso del Río del Norte, 1662-1688," consisting of extractions from the original book of baptisms for Guadalupe del Paso made by Walter V. McLaughlin, Jr. for his thesis, August 1962, Texas Western College (now the University of Texas at El Paso/UTEP). The second record is the prenuptial record of their son, Diego Martín Serrano; Chávez, "New Mexico Roots, Ltd.," 1093, DM July 7, no. 6, Real de San Lorenzo.

- M. On May 24, 1632, Hernán Martín, *mestizo*, gave his age as twenty-five (b.ca. 1607); AGN, Inquisición, t. 304, f. 1845. On March 7, 1662, *Capitán* Hernán Martín Serrano declared he was a native of the Villa de Santa Fe and gave his age fifty-six (b.ca. 1606); AGN, México, Inquisición, t. 593, f. 288r. On June 1, 1675, *Capitán* Hernán Martín Serrano, declared he was sixty-eight years old (b.ca. 1607); AGN, Inquisición, t. 629, exp. 2, f.127r. *Capitán* Hernán Martín Serrano passed muster in October 1680 after the Pueblo Indian uprising with his wife, children and grandchildren, giving his age as over eighty, and he signed his account, indicating he was literate; Hackett, *Revolt of the Pueblo Indians*, I: 157. In October 1681, *Capitán* Hernando Martín Serrano was accounted for among the settlers who received payment for their basic needs and was described as having "a good stature, is robust, with a gray beard and partly gray hair, a film over his left eye, and is seventy-seven years of age," and he signed his name to the record; Hackett, *Revolt of the Pueblo Indians*, I: 128.
- N. On March 7, 1662, in the Villa de Santa Fe, *Capitán* Hernán Martín Serrano named his wife as Isabel de Monuera; AGN, México, Inquisición, t. 593, f. 288r.
- O. On June 1, 1675, at Galisteo, *Capitán* Hernán Martín Serrano, declared he was married with María de Madrid; AGN, Inquisición, t. 629, exp. 2, f.127r.
- P. To my knowledge, there is yet no record uncovered that identifies María Martín de Monuera as a daughter of Hernán III Martín Serrano and Isabel de Monuera. Her extended surname strongly suggests she was a daughter of this couple. On March 9, 1662, Bartolomé de Ledesma, age forty-three, more or less (b.ca. 1619), and a *vecino* of the Villa de Santa Fe, declared he was married with María Martín de Monuera; AGN, México, Inquisición, t. 593, ff. 292-94. Fray Angélico Chávez suggested that Bartolomé de Ledesma may have been the same person as Bartolomé de Salazar. However, Salazar's wife, known only as María, was already a widow in 1662, and Chávez writes that Salazar "died prior to 1662;" Chávez, ONMF, 101.
- Q. To my knowledge, there is yet no record uncovered that identifies Juan Martín Serrano as a son of Hernán III Martín Serrano. Juan Martín Serrano was twice referred to as a *mestizo* by fray Juan Bernal in a letter date April 1, 1669 and another letter dated July 10, 1670. Charles Wilson Hackett, *Historical Documents Relating to New Mexico, Nueva Vizcaya and Approaches Thereto, to 1773* (Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1927), III: 178, and 272-74, and 275, citing AGN, México, Inquisición, t. 666, ff. 375 and 380.
- R. To my knowledge, there is yet no record uncovered that identifies José Martín Serrano as a son of Hernán III Martín Serrano. Fray Angélico Chávez cited as his source for the name of José Martín Serrano, as AGN, Mexico, Inquisición, t. 666, ff. 393-400. Chávez, ONMF, 72-73.
- S. Ines Martín Serrano was apparently a namesake of doña Ines, the mother of Hernán III Martín Serrano. She and her husband, Domingo Luján, were residing at El Paso del Río del Norte as early as April 1680 where one of the children, Gertrudis, was baptized on April 20; see John B. Colligan, compiler, "Spanish Surnames Found in the First Book of Baptisms of

Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe del Paso del Río del Norte, 1662-1688,” consisting of extractions from the original book of baptisms for Guadalupe del Paso made by Walter V. McLaughlin, Jr. for his thesis, August 1962, Texas Western College (now the University of Texas at El Paso/UTEP). The second record is the prenuptial record of their son, Diego Martín Serrano; Chávez, “New Mexico Roots, Ltd.,” 1093, DM July 7, no. 6, Real de San Lorenzo.

Postscript

There is a baptismal record that was extracted by Margaret Buxton for a girl christened Josepha, baptized April 12, 1657, San José del Parral, posthumous daughter of Doña Francisca de Ariatia, “widow of Hernán Martín Serrano, who was a vecino of the Villa de Santa Fe.” It is not clear from the record if this Hernán was the same person as Hernán II Martín Serrano came to New Mexico with Oñate or possibly a grandson, being a previously unknown son of either Hernán III Martín Serrano or his brother Luis Martín Serrano. There is not yet enough documentation to confirm which Hernán Martín Serrano was married with Doña Francisca de Ariatia, who was widowed by April 1657 and gave birth to Josepha out of wedlock. Josepha was most likely not a daughter of Hernán Martín Serrano since the record clearly identified her as a “daughter of Doña Francisca de Ariatia, widow of Hernán Martín Serrano” and not as the daughter of Doña Francisca *and* Hernán.



Baptized April 12, 1657, San José del Parral Josefa, *española*, posthumous daughter of Doña Francisca de Ariatia, widow of Hernán Martín Serrano, who was identified as a *vecino* of the Villa de Santa Fe in New Mexico. LDS microfilm #1652526.