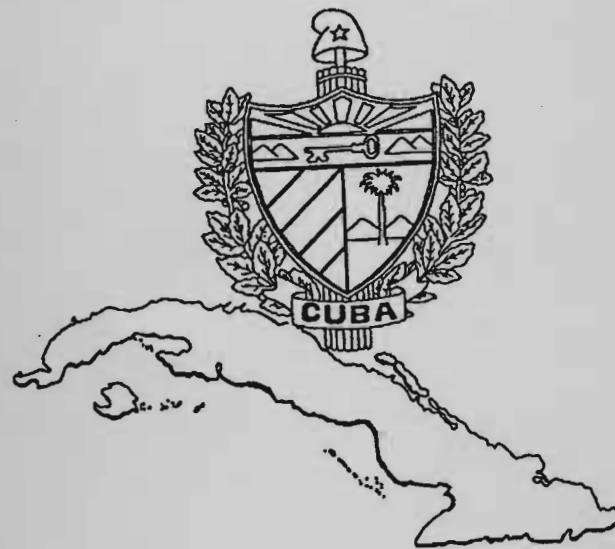


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President-Chief Editor

Mayra F. Sánchez-Johnson

Contributing Translators

Andrew Andrade

Irene Rodríguez-Lee

Marisela Soto

Contributing Writer

Rafael Artime

WebPage Manager

Irene Rodríguez-Lee

EDITOR'S LETTER

As you already know the Society has a website with Roots-Web.com. They have also a very useful tool called World-Connect that is a bank of genealogical information that anyone can add to and search.

We feel it would be a very useful tool for the Society to have the members add their genealogical information to World-Connect so we all can search for the information in an effective manner.

The World-Connect accepts GEDCOM files that are made with just about any genealogy program available and it is very simple to use. The address is <http://worldconect.genealogy.rootsweb.com>

We also want to let all members know that our Website now has several indexes that will help anyone find out more about places, parishes, etc.

The new indexes are for Parishes, Districts, Towns, Sugar Mills and Books about Cuban genealogy and history.

You can check the indexes at www.rootsweb.com/~utcubangs.

If you find that the list is missing information you are sure about, please let us know.

Mayra F. Sánchez-Johnson
President



JOAQUIN DE AGUERO

Joaquín de Agüero

Born in Camagüey, Joaquín de Agüero on November 15th 1816, the son of Miguel de Agüero and Luisa de Agüero. As a young man he went to Havana to study law, but never graduated as he intended, due to the fact that his father took ill and he was called back to take over the affairs of the family.

Once he was back in Camagüey he married Ana Josefa de Agüero in 1839 and established his family there. When his parents died and he was left with the inheritance of the family, his first act was to establish a free school in Guáimaro. Shortly there after his love of liberty took him to give freedom to the slaves that were in the family. This action put him in jeopardy with the government who interpreted his actions as rebellious. From then on he was suspected of conspiracy and had to travel to the United States where he stayed three months. After returning to Camagüey he got involved in the revolutionary spirit of the times and helped publish pamphlets hostile to the Spanish government.

On July 4th, 1851 he wrote the Declaration of Independence, signed by many men of the same mind. The government promptly took notice and arrested three of the signers in early August of 1851.

In the morning of the 12th of August of 1851 Joaquín de Agüero together with José Tomás Betancourt, Fernando de Zayas and Miguel Benavides were at the chapel of the prison waiting to be taken by the executioner. In Sabana de Arroyo Méndez Joaquín de Agüero gave his life as a martyr for the cause of the Cuban Independence.

Patriots

(Notes for The History of The Province of Matanzas)

Chapter taken from the book *Cultura Cubana, Matanzas*, by Adolfo Dollero.

Translated by Irene Rodríguez Lee

Even considering incomplete this cast of patriots, (matanceros to have been born in the province of Matanzas, or by adoption, conspired or operated there) it is unquestionable that many of the notes gathered out of patience and sometimes of mortifications, they will be able to be useful to the historian that wants to be devoted to write the history of this interesting portion of the national territory.

We may have been able to add further to this data, but it is not always possible to deal with patriots like Torriente, Alfonso, Betancourt, Olivera, Diago, etc. Others are such it seems that they agree to an interview a supreme grace, quickly forgetting that if one is entitled to an evaluation of one's own time properly, it should not be considered obvious of any value the other person's time.

If the readers knew the number of letters written unsuccessfully, the appointments forgotten by those that had arranged them, the steps a hundred times repeated without achieving the wanted end, and even the hard words of the fools...!

As it is, this chapter constitutes an effort bristled of obstacles

and of thorns!

Acevedo (Guillermo) and

Acevedo (Pedro)--- Siblings, natives of Matanzas, the first General and the second Colonel of the E. L. First they conspired for the freedom of Cuba and later they fought for her in the District of Matanzas. (Second war.)

Aguila (Rafael) ---Colonel of the E. L. today mayor of Colon. Fought at the orders of Gen. Pedro E. Betancourt (West Brigade) during the second war and he always distinguished himself with valor. At the end of the war he was the Chief of the Brigade of Colon. He was wounded in the battle of Jicaritas.

Alfonso (Manuel F.) – Physician and distinguished patriot. Born in the Station “María” property of his parents, in 1868. (False corral, today Pedro, Betancourt.)

He answered the Call of the homeland in 1895, uniting with the insurgent forces sent by Maximo Gómez and Maceo.

In 1896 he was Chief of Military Sanity of the 5th Corps of the Army. Later General Gómez allowed him to transfer to the cavalry with the same rank of Colonel with which he was invested in the Sanity.

In 1897 he was elected as Representative to the Revolutionary Chamber of the Yaya (Camagüey), and when they were dissolved, he again lent his services in the manigua as Chief of E. M. for the General Lacret Morlot, when it commanded the brigade of the Trocha.

Commissioned by the Government, he went overseas in a boat and brought, from New York, an expedition to the port of Banes, with much success, on May 26 1898.

He was later named as Sub-inspector of the forces of the 6th Corps, always proving in all that he carried out his serene valor, and of a great love to the homeland and the Cuban cause.

Dr. Alfonso is a real gentleman, and doesn't belong to the group of loan sharks patriots that request from the homeland a type of very high interest for the services borrowed: he has fulfilled his duty and he doesn't make boast of it.

Today he is Inspector General of the Penal Establishments of the Republic. We feel very honored with the friendship of the distinguished Doctor Manuel P. Alfonso.

Alsina and Espinosa (Joaquín).— distinguished patriot matancero, recently deceased (in 1919) in Costa Rica.

He was also a proper gentleman and endowed with good literary culture.

He was an active conspirator and he gave Cuba his effective cooperation and his money.

Since he was a student Mr. Alsina demonstrated his highly separatist ideas, which brought him enemies in bulk and the dislike of the Spanish volunteer element.

In the United States he lent his service to the Cuban Revolutionary Committee, and from their curiosity he financed many works of revolutionary propaganda, and an expedition that arrived in Cuba with all success.

He never wanted to receive neither degrees nor wages.

After the war he was Chief of the Office of the Chamber of Representatives, and later entered into a consular career, covering high level positions in Merida de Yucatan, in Madrid, in Barcelona, etc., until receiving the appointment Director of Cuba Affairs in Costa Rica.

Alsina and Espinosa (Saúl). — Another member of the

distinguished family Alsina who has demonstrated so much love for the homeland.

Mr. Saúl Alsina, Colonel of the E. L. was born in Matanzas in February 24 1868.

His work as plotter in the Lodges of Matanzas "La Libertad", "Gentlemen of the Light", etc., and in the Circle of the Liberal Youth, was always ardent.

He advertised in the fields, he gathered money, weapons and ammunition, and he contributed actively in the preparation of the revolution.

After February 24 1895, he left for the U.S. to avoid apprehension, but he returned to Cuba by the middle of the same year with the expedition of General Roloff and Serafín Sánchez that disembarked in Sancti Spiritus.

They united with Maximo Gómez fighting with the forces of the General in Las Villas, Oriente and Camagüey.

The main battles of the many in which Colonel Alsina participated were: In Las Villas: Taguasco, Rio Hondo. The taking of the fort of Pelayo, Los Pasitos, etc. He also fought with Maceo, in Rio Cauto, in the attack of Sagua de Tánamo, in the bloody action of Camagüey "Mexico"; in Arroyo Blanco with the Gen. José Miguel Gómez and in the taking of Guáymaro with Calixto García.

At the start of his revolutionary life he was with Roloff in the position of Chief of Staff for the 4th Corps of the Army, and by the year 1897, when the former was secretary of War in the manigua, Colonel Saul Alsina was Chief of Office for the same Secretary.

The mentioned positions were not an obstacle so that often they had to battle fight like the other insurrectionists.

At the present time the Colonel Alsina is the Customs Accountant, and he resides in the Capital of Cuba.

Allo and Bermudez (Lorenzo)—was born January 5 1805 in Matanzas, and he died in 1854 in New York.

Lawyer and remarkable speaker, a very learned man, sincere abolitionist and illustrious patriot that conspired for the freedom of his country.

In New York some of his works were published about the slavery: there he helped in the preparation of the expeditions of Narciso López.

To Matanzas he was useful with several projects in favor of the population.

Amieva (José Dolores)—conspired and fought for the cause of Cuba in the second war. (See Chapter Matanzas fights for the Independence of Cuba). Because of a disagreement he had with General Máximo Gómez, his work could not be as effective as he had wanted.

Alvarez (Felino)---Lt Colonel of the E.L.: very valiant. In 1890 he assumed command from Clotilde García , after having taken out his body under a shower of enemy projectiles.

Around the South of Matanzas Spanish guerrillas surprised him when his already tired horses, were unable to take another step. Álvarez and his people got off then and almost all died fighting valiantly.

During that time Álvarez had received the commission to cross the plains of the center of the County accompanying some delegates that from Las Villas were going to Havana to confer with Maceo.

And they were not able to see him. The Commander had died. On the farm Santa Rosa, (Contreras) was where Álvarez died.

Alvarez and Cerice

(Lucas)— Doctor from Cárdenas.

In 1895 he began with Dr. Joaquín Otazo, Dr. Ernesto Castro, F. Larue etc. active in revolutionary work, until he denounced the Government, he joined the ranks of the revolution, fighting for the Cuban ideals.

Argudin and Núñez de Villavicencio (Octavio)— patriot of Cárdenas. he substituted in 1897, as Delegate of the Revolutionary Committee of N. Y. for Mr. Alberto de Rojas, during the time that he was in jail for his revolutionary works. Later he joined the ranks of the Revolution and he was the last Lieutenant Governor of Cárdenas.

Arnao (Juan)—supporter of the ideal of Cuban independence, Juan Arnao has been one of the brave explorers that accompanied Narciso López. In the movement of Yara he also figured, as Captain, in the Battalion of Goucouria "Hunters of Hatuey." (1869).

He continued conspiring after the peace of the Zanjón , and emigrated to the United States, he published in New York his Political History of Cuba. (1877).

That work deals with the revolutionary movements of Narciso López. Manuel de la Cruz made of her a very favorable trial.

Juan Arnao's was the first Cuban blood spilled for Cuba, having been gravely wounded October 8 1850, when trying to pick up hidden weapons for other plotters.

He was born in Limonar (Matanzas) September 17 1812 and he died March 6 1901.

Calcagno says that he was born in 1817: others assure that it was in 1807 and C. M. Trelles in 1808.

Juan Arnao was also a poet and a distinguished

journalist. In New York he published a work on Cuban political history, and was active in revolutionary activity, returning to Cuba, when he was very old, after accomplishing the independence that had been his ideal all his life.

Armao (Ramón Ignacio)—was born in Limonar in 1819 and he died in 1887. Mettlesome and satirical writer, polyglot and illustrious patriot. He translated to the Castilian several important works written in other languages, and he collaborated in good magazines and newspapers: *El Siglo*, *La Revista Habanera*, etc.. The Havana Mail published in 1803 his *Trip Notes* considered by Manuel de la Cruz to be an interesting work.

He was one of the most tenacious plotters, having participated in the first expedition of Narciso López.

Imprisoned, he was deported to Ceuta in 1850, remaining there three years. In 1850 he fought in Nicaragua under the orders Gen. Goicouria, relating later that campaign.

Finally, the revolution of 1808 forced him to leave the country again and we find him in the year of 1872, in New York directing the political newspaper *La Revolution of Cuba* and in 1875 *El Pueblo*. He collaborated first with Néstor Ponce de León in the writing of *La Revolution* and he continued publishing it later alone with the name *La Revolution de Cuba*.

In 1879 he was writing in the famous *Revista de Cuba* by José Antonio Cortina.

Ramón Ignacio and Juan Armao were two very beautiful figures in the History of Cuban Independence, and the two were convinced abolitionists.

Bellido de Luna (Juan)—mentioned by Calcagno as a matancero and one of most tenacious Cuban plotters. Escoto assures that he was a native of Regla.

In 1848 he had to emigrate to the U. S. and amnestied he returned in 1850 to conspire.

In the year 1869 when he was preparing to leave to unite with the insurrection forces of Camagüey he was stopped and remitted to Spain.

There he lived off his journalistic works until he was able to go to New York where he continued his life as an unyielding plotter. In that city he founded the newspaper *La Independencia* in 1873 and directed it.

In 1888 he publish "*The Annexation of Cuba to the U. S.*" in which he sustained his thesis against Trujillo.

Betancourt (Luis Victoriano y Federco)—Brothers, Sons of D. Jose Victoriano, and distinguished patriots. (see Chap. *Literatos, Poetas, etc.*)

Betancourt (Pedro E.)—Chief General of the E. L., originally of Ceiba Mocha (7 May 1858).

He is one of the most prominent figures int he history of the revolution in Matanzas, to which he is intimately connected, to the extend that one of the town of the province is named after him.

The General Betancourt is a sincere patriot whose actions have been very useful to the country and very celebrated also.

He is Allopathic Doctor of the Medical School of Madrid and Pennsylvania. He executed his profession in Matanzas, during en years, with excellence, having been one of the first conspirators of the province.

He commenced his military career with the grade of Lieutenant Colonel, reaching the post of Chief General for his services rendered in the last war of independence. From 1899 to 1902 he was Governor of the Province and in 1900 was member of the Congress. After 1902 he was Senator of Matanzas.

He was also president of the Center of Veterans in Matanzas and a member of the Supreme National Council of Veterans of Cuba.

He participated in infinite encounters, small and big, among them the battle of Magdalena (5 August 1896); the battle of Purgatorio (3 December 1896), the one in Infierno (7 Feb 1897), in Mogote (27 April 1898). In the battle of Magdalena he was wounded seriously and other times superficially.

It can be said that General Betancourt was the soul of the revolution in the province of Matanzas. Many times the forces that were operating were scattered and in very poor conditions of battle for lack of personal and officers.

Martínez Campo had assumed the province was pacified and yet General Betancourt, with just a small groups of soldiers continued, always with tenacity and good spirits to recruit combatants here and there to be able to improvise and attack the enemy, continuing his thankless revolutionary labors.

The peculiar phrase of General Betancourt was: "While still is found but one man that can fight, the revolution will continue to live in Matanzas"!

With men of this moral fortitude, how can the ideals of the patriots perish?

Boissier (Carlos Alberto)—(1877-1897) Poet and patriot of Matanzas. Participated in various daring expeditions and died in Pinar del Rio of a fever contracted while serving the cause of Cuba.

Bolaños (José María)—General of the E. L., known by the nickname of Chema Bolaños.

Conspirator, active and valiant soldier, he rendered great service to the cause of the Cuban revolution. He was born in a farm in the limits of the provinces of Matanzas and Habana.

Various members of the Bolaños family were distinguished as patriots.

Bravo y Sentiés (Miguel)—(Was born in 1834 in Cárdenas and died in 1881).

Distinguished Doctor and ardent patriot. He participated in the insurrection of Yara and was deported in 1869. In 1873 he was Secretary of the State and the following year was Chief of Health.

With Dr. Henry Dumont, French, collaborated in various scientific projects. He was an enthusiastic laborer in the public school system of his native city.

He wrote "revolución Cubana", "Deportación a Fernando Poó", where he paints the terrible picture, with brilliant colors, the physical and moral sufferings of the deported.

Brinckerhoff (Jorge C.)—engineer from Matanzas, who studied in the University of Columbia, (E. U.).

He was the first patriot that helped with money the revolution of 1895 in the province of Matanzas. He rendered much service to the revolutionary movement in funds and personal labor in many occasions.

He died in the year of 1901, January, at the age of 43.

(To be continued)

Tribute to an universal man

By Rafael Artime

Translated by Mayra F. Sánchez-Johnson

"I had the fortune to find in Trinidad a man of great value: Dr. José Urquiola, live archive and pleasant, to whom I asked for abundant information. Also, his hospitable family, in general, and his intelligent and discrete older daughter, in particular, gave me in their home the instruction and amenities that I always ask of my relations" Don Ramón de la Sagra "Cuba in 1860"

I have been inclined towards the noble profession of architect from very young, even though I belong to a family of vast tradition in the other noble profession of medicine. Perhaps my vocational inclination was sawed by the personality of who occupies me at this time: Dr. José Urquiola.

When I was searching his genealogical pedigree, I started to collect information about his ancestors, and I discovered that I was studying one of the most important scientists of the past century in the Island of Cuba.

Born in Trinidad, in the year 1810, José María Urquiola y Fernández de Zuñiga, was the son of the Basque established in Trinidad, Domingo de Urquiola y Arregui, and the

Trinidad native, María de Jesús Fernández de Zuñiga y Yanes – she was descendant of the important families that founded and enlarged the village of Trinidad during the XII and XVIII centuries, and great-granddaughter of Tomás Herrera y Campos, who died in 1769, and was the ecclesiastical secretary in Trinidad, Judicial Clerk, Councilman, Congressman and General Prosecutor between the years 1730 and 1760—, when she noticed the intellectual precocity of José, she provided him with the best education possible.¹

Toward the middle of the 1730's José Urquiola returned from the capital with the recently acquired degree of Doctor of Medicine, and from the moment on started him very interesting professional activities, that outside of Trinidad, is practically unknown.

It is affirmed by my great-grand uncle, Francisco Rodríguez Altunaga, in his unpublished historical novel "*Intimidades*": " Urquiola was of a nervous temperament, of honesty many times exaggerated, altruistic and servicable, even though he was of strong opinions, with rigorous schedule of times and places." (The conservation of these writing made it possible for the author to reconstruct in detail the extensive conversations that took place between Urquiola and Ramón de la Sagra during his stay in the home of Urquiola in Trinidad).

¹ In those times, the Commandant of the Plaza of Trinidad, was to leave for La Habana with his wife, and there they fathered their first son: Francisco A. de Albear y Fernández de Lara.

He added to his noble character the passion for his services into the execution of his medical profession, that took him to give free services in the hospital San Juan de Dios, that assisted the poor and the interned, and San Francisco de Paula, that assisted women. To date, in the social circles of Trinidad, the memory of this man is maintained, of the human way in which he treated his patient without concern for their origins.

Like the universal men of the Renaissance, José María Urquiola deepened the knowledge of several branches of science. He had a vast knowledge of physics, chemistry, agriculture, botany, statistics, astronomy, meteorology, and administration. And in his house in Baco Street, he had constructed a laboratory with hygrometer, rain-gauge, mercurial barometer and telescope. He was also one of the first distinguished naturalists for initiating the scientific study of the cavern system that surrounds Trinidad, that included a clarification of the caverns according to their extension and geophysical characteristics.

As for his activities as a land surveyor, I will refer to the first plan that I viewed in 1987, topographic and in scale, of the jurisdictional limit of Trinidad, done by hand, to prove that his learning as a topographer was as great as Pichardo, Albear and others, as precursor of physical and territorial planning.

The inhabitants of Trinidad have been grateful for the energetic activity of José María Urquiola and the few colleagues of that city, during the epidemics of small-pox that took place in the years 1840 and 1859. During this period of

time Urquiola vaccinated personally 10, 493 children, among them 4,531 white, 3,516 mulattos, and 2,446 blacks.

Very young, Urquiola married a lady from Trinidad, descendant of a long established family in Habana: Elena González de Iglesias y Piedra. They had several girls, of which Josefa was remembered always for her labor in the school that she founded. Another daughter, Maria de los Dolores, became, in time, the grandmother of my great-grandfather, Luis Rodríguez Altunaga.

In those time of economic and cultural growth of Trinidad, thanks to the high activity in the legendary sugar mills of the valley of San Luis, Dr. Urquiola was in the center of the members of the center of progressive thinking, and perhaps the most beloved son of the city, which was prosperous until the start of the war in 1868.

This year marked the declined that has lasted to our days. . . Trinidad, important center of economy, politics and society, was also an intense base for the conspirators: therefore the conflicts and repressions were soon felt. Urquiola who had never hide his independence ideas, fell in the hands of the repressive power, and in 1870 the police went to his house to deliver his order of deportation. The doctor, knowing that resistance meant prison and maybe death, emigrated with his family from the Port of Casilda, not knowing if he would see his beloved Trinidad again.

He then started a long journey that took him to New York first, then to Havre and then to Paris, where he lived with his family. Some months later he arrived in Spain, that was his aim as deported, to meet with other expatriated that had

suffered the same fortune. Who know if in some meeting of friends or conference he might have met another deported Cuban, a law student that would publish verses of unequal quality and suffered of an ulcer: José Martín.

Dr. José María Urquiola, spent the last years of his life in Barcelona, where he participated and was aware of the cultural and scientific life that always characterized that beautiful city: the evidence of his stay remain there waiting for their discovery.

Far away from Cuba, without being able to watch for the end of the century of Spanish dominion and the birth of the Republic, he died of a heart Attack in 1873, he who is numbered among the most distinguished doctors of medicine.

**Julio Fernández Pelaez,
poet of Cuyo (Argentina),
born in Cuba**

For the National Library Magazine
Birthday Homage

By: Gaspar Mortillaro

Translated by Marisela Soto

Gaspar Mortillaro from Argentina is well known in Cuba for his remarkable investigations on the trajectory of Jose Marti's works. He visited with us last year and in the "Congreso de Escritores Martianos" he demonstrated, without doubt, his intellectual qualities.

Professor Mortillaro speaks of Julio Fernandez Pelaez, the illustrious Argentine poet, born in Matanzas, whose father gave his life to the independence cause. As a small child he left Cuba for Argentina where he lives today. Holding high-ranking public office seats, he has established himself as a prestigious intellectual, and always remembering fondly his native land.

In 1895, on the 22nd of August, in the province of Matanzas, was born a child who would, very early in his life, loose his father to the War of Independence. His birth is recorded in

Book 219 Volume 5 in the birth section of the Civil Registry of Mendøz Capote.

His widowed mother, finding herself in financial difficulty, and at the entreaty of her family living in Argentina, emigrated there with her young son. The province of Mendoza, located in the slopes of the Andes, to the east of Argentina, became his new country. He grew and was educated under the protection of family members, who considered an obligation the care of the young mother.

The little boy grew happy in the provincial environment with the panoramic changes of snow and sun, wind and rain, torrents and avalanches; where landscapes are dissected with public walkways and pine groves. The abundance of fruits is of such great pride, that the emblem of the shield of the state of Mendocino is an overflowing horn of plenty.

Loved by everyone, Julio Fernandez Pelaez, soon found a profession in teaching which fulfilled all his aspirations. He became a normal school teacher. He practiced in the Cuyana province various obligations, in performance of his natural vocation from 1919 to 1940.

Simultaneously, he had initiated higher education in the University of Cuyo (name that groups the Argentinean provinces of San Juan Mendoza and San Luis, which during the Spanish colonization and viceroyship constituted the province of Cuyo). It was the

Faculty of social sciences and politics that attracted for seven years such a distinguished student. He did not graduate with a law degree, but he obtained the degree of History Professor at the Emilio Civil Industrial School in Mendoza.

He was fascinated by the consistent struggle of provincial politics. Men of action and conviction, he found and enjoyed the excitement of the debate and the preaching of journalism. Obviously, his Spanish ancestors and his Cuban birth couldn't be discounted. He was sympathetic to the popular parties. He organized electoral campaigns and was candidate to several well deserved positions .

Nevertheless, studious and tenacious, with plenty of vitality and a true passion for learning, he did not fail as a writer and a poet. In his most quiet moments he approached historical matters and many of his works became known in the literary field.

He produced several theater plays, radio plays, historical novels, and poems. Among those which stand out: El General Romantico, La Martina Champanay, Volvieron los Tiempos de San Martin y O'Higgins, El Asistente Uvillas, Yunque de Gloria, Aleteos de Condores, Tradiciones Cuyanas, Los Poetas Romanticos de Mendoza en el siglo XIX, Origen y Simbolo del Cristo de los Andes, etc.

In 1946 he was elected representative of the Provincial Legislature. Public office to which he was re-elected twice. In 1951 after completing his third term, he was elected for the Provincial Senate. He held this post until 1955.

During the amendment of the provincial Constitution he performed his constituent commission brilliantly. He became one of the best contributors to the sanction of the new Magna Carta during the years 1918 and 1949; and one of the speakers with the highest number of interventions in

the majority party's daily controversies.

A gentleman of full and generous spirit, he was well liked by his adversaries among which were the most exalted values of the opposing parties: Radical and Communist.

He was nominated delegate of the Mendocino Legislature before the Primera Conferencial Nacional de Bibliotecas (First National Library Conference) in 1949; and presided the Comision Organizadora de Bibliotecas Legislativas Argentinas (Organizational Commission of Argentina's Legislative Libraries), in the Second National Conference.

In recognition of his high achievements the government of the Province of Mendoza selected him as their delegate to form the Comision Nacional de Homenajes (National Homage Commission) to San Martin on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the great captain's death in 1950.

He also represented the provincial government during the handing over of a replica of the Andes flag in the Argentine house in Chile.

He is actually vice-president of the Historical and Geographical society and second vice-president of the board of Historical Studies in Mendoza.

In 1947 in the province's municipal contest, Fernandez Pelaez won the first prize in poetry, and the second national historical award for the triennium 1944-1946, granted for his work in the portion of Cuyo and Andina.

To follow Don Julio Fernandez Pelaez's legislative works involve a ponderable endeavor.

Imagine, dear reader, what it must have taken to produce laws with titles such as: Estatuto de los contratistas de Vina, La ley de los Tomeros Mendocinos, Leyes de reformas a la Jubilacion de los obreros, maestros y empleados publicos, Segundo Mutual, Tribunales del Trabajo, Expropiacion del Solar² de San Martin para convertirlo en monumento historico, etc.

A man of great ability and diplomacy he is often sought out for guidance; making him one of the foremost counsel in legislative works. He has earned the respect of his peers, as well as, the gratitude of the humble class.

Mendoza and San Juan bequest him the title of "Poeta de Cuyo" (Poet of Cuyo) over and above all of his other accomplishments and contributions to the land which welcomed him when he first arrived, as an infant, in his mother's arms.

This title Poeta de Cuyo, awarded for his work "La Andriada", in which he, in the manner of the classics, narrates in epic verses the life of General San Martin, liberator of Argentina, Chile and Peru, serves as a consolation and assuages a bitter memory. In 1950 he, among all his peers, should have been elected as President of the Chamber of Deputies. He was the party's candidate, and during four votes he had sustained the majority in his sector. At the end he had to resign himself of ever attaining such high ranking office due to his status as a foreigner.

² Finca (farm)

The Constitution, when referring to the office of governor and lieutenant governor, designates the president of the Chamber of Deputies as the second person in line to hold that title "Pro Tempore". Whereupon, being a natural born citizen an essential qualification. Fernandez Pelaez was not considered to have the constitutional ability to hold that office.

While he was in Chile, the president of Chile offered him the opportunity to become a citizen of that country. Thereby, giving him the opportunity to be able to hold all public office seats, with the exception of the office seat he was presently holding.

In Mendoza, the Poet of Cuyo, was able to hold all office seats with the exception of those that govern the qualifications of the province.

In his village home at Maipu, surrounded by his children and grandchildren, who fondly refer to him as "papa grande", and among books and manuscripts, Fernandez Pelaez keeps a small altar which contains a flag with a star, a shield, and a small coffer with soil from the Pearl of the Antilles. Among those items there is also a silk piece of paper on which close friends had written the lyrics of the "Himno Bayames" of the motherland who saw him come into the world and later depart for foreign shores.

The Orden de la Rosa Blanca of Argentina, credits this man as among one of the precursors of the American ideology of Jose Marti.

His political activities and his vast cultural achievements denote a man who is just, generous, understanding, always smiling; a good friend with the soul of an educator and the enduring happiness of a child.

22nd of August 1951

The Poey Family of O'Loron in Cuba

**From Généalogie des Pyrénées-Atlantiques
by Emmanuel Boelle
Translated by Judy Andrews**

This family, having become illustrious in Cuba, is originally from O'Loron (France).

Jean Poey and his wife Anne Marie La Casse had at least three sons, of which:

Jean Baptiste Poey, native of O'Loron, married Catherine Soule Limendoux, at O'Loron. They had one son:

1. Jean Baptiste Poey, born at O'loron, who migrated to Havana, where he married Inés Maria Arango y Alvarez, daughter of Pedro Arango, cadet in the Infantry Regiment of Habana. His departure date is unknown. They had two sons, Juan Andrés and Simón Poey.

Their son, Juan Andrés Poey, married on September 20, 1790 in Havana's Cathedral to María del Rosario Aloy, daughter of Narciso Aloy, doctor, (born in Gerona, Catalonia, in 1739, and died in Habana in 1794) and of María de las Mercedes Rivera (born in Havana in 1744, deceased in Habana in 1815) who married in 1766 in Habana. They had two children:

1. Maria de las Mercedes Poey y Aloy, married in 1820 to Gonzalo Alfonso.

2. Felipe Poey y Aloy, born in Habana on June 2, 1799. He was Attorney, dean of the School of Philosophy, specialist in natural sciences, where he acquired world fame. Member of many scholarly societies and academies, decorated by numerous foreign orders. The anthropology museum of Habana carries his name to our day. He married María de Jesús Aguirre in Habana, on April 22, 1824. He died January 28, 1891. They had two children:

1. Virginia Poey y Aguirre, who married Francisco Calcagno, author of the famous Cuban Biographical dictionary.

2. Andres Poey y Aguirre, born in Havana, on February, 1825. He was one of the members founders of the Science Academy of Cuba, co-founder of the first meteorological establishment of Cuba. He married Juana Nuñez de Villavicencio with whom he had:

1. Rodolfo Poey y Nuñez de Villavicencio, born in 1847.

2. Adolfo Poey y Nuñez de Villavicencio, who married Adolfinia Uria.. They had:

1. Adolfo Poey y Uria, doctor of pharmacy. He married María Machado, with whom he had:

1. Luis Rodolfo Poey y Machado.

2. Federico Poey y Machado, born in Habana in 1834. He married María de las Mercedes Opta in 1858, from whence:

1. Sofia Poey y Opta, who married Federico de Castro.

2. Palmira Poey y Opta, who married Antonio Hernández.

3. Hortensia Poey y Opta, who married Francisco Ruiz.

4. Octavio Poey y Opta, who married María Regla Barroque, whom whence:

1. Mercedes Poey y Barroque, who married Rafael Rodríguez

2. Juana Poey y Barroque, who married Julio Bustamante.

3. Dolores Poey y Barroque, who married Alfredo Hernández.

4. Octavio Poey y Barroque, who married Margarita Garda.

5. Felipe Poey y Barroque, who married Elisa Alvarez.

Simón Poey, son of Jean Baptiste Poey and Maria del Rosario Arango, mentioned above, died in Cádiz in 1803. He married in Habana on May 8, 1797 to Juana Josefa Aloy, daughter of Narciso Aloy and María de las Mercedes Rivera, sister of the wife of his brother Jean An-

dre Poey, above mentioned. They had:

1. José Poey y Aloy, born in Habana on August 8, 1798. He married Maria Ignacia Lufriu, from whence:

A. María Luisa Poey y Lufriu, married first in 1859 to Juan Francisco López y Lufriu, and then to Joaquín Borges, banker in Habana.

B. José Poey y Lufriu, born in Habana on July 2, 1839.

C. Gonzalo Poey y Lufriu, born in Habana on May 10, 1844.

2. Juan Francisco Poey y Lufriu, born in Habana on March 3, 1800, attorney, Councilman of the city government from 1862-1868 and Lieutenant Mayor from 1862-1866. He married on April 4, 1830 in La Habana, to Rosa Hernández y Aloy, his cousin, from the Aloy side, from whence:

A. Rosa Poey y Hernández, married Joaquín Martín on 1855.

B. Clara Poey y Hernández, married first José de Castro, then in 1822 Enrique Pineyro, a writer and Cuban revolutionary.

C. Matilde Poey y Hernández, married in 1864 José de Lima.

D. Carlos Poey y Hernández, born in 1837, married in 1863 to Francisca Martínez y Vignier.

E. Francisco Poey y Hernández, married in 1864 to Clementina Rípez

3. Luis Poey y Lufriu, born in Habana on June 23, 1802. He married Luisa Lufriu, his cousin, from whence:

A. Luis Benigno Poey y Lufriu, born in Habana in 1846, married Enriqueta Fomaris.

One can verify the important Poey lineage in Habana, which also made them an important family of the country. I am personally related to the Poey family through the Aloy family and by one of the descendant branches: the Chauviteau family, originally French from the isle of Yeu, part of the Antilles and of which one of the members, my direct ancestor, Jean Joseph Chauviteau (called Salabert) married in Habana in 1803 to Serafina Aloy, another sister of the two Aloy sisters above mentioned, having married the two Poey brothers. I have in my possession a very important family collection of letters and diverse archives of the period from 1798 to 1835 where it is constantly referring to the Poey family.

Narciso Aloy and María de las Mercedes Rivera had, (in addition to the two sisters, María del Rosario and Juana Josefa, who married the Poey men),

1. Francisca María Aloy y Rivera, born in Habana, October 4, 1777, died in 1854. Married in Habana on December 22, 1892 to Francisco Hernández born in Santiago de Compostela, Galicia in 1763, and died in 1833, from whence:

A. María de las Mercedes Hernández y Aloy, married Antonio Carillo.

B. José Hernández y Aloy.

C. Narciso Hernández y Aloy.

D. Rafael Hernández y Aloy, died insane in 1855, in Paris (clinic of Doctor Blanche) married Rosita de Alba.

E. Rosa Hernández y Aloy married Juan Francisco Poey y Aloy, already mentioned above.

2. Serafina Aloy y Rivera, born in Habana, September 9, 1786, died on January 19, 1880. She married on March 22, 1803 in Habana to Juan José Chauviteau, born in Basse Terre, (Guadalope) July 23, 1775, who died in Paris on January 22, 1823; from whence eleven Chauviteau children: Juan, Luis, Carlos, Fernando, Serafina, Francisco, Tomás, Felipe, Micaela, Luisa and Carlota.

Juan José Chauviteau returned to France with his entire family in 1821, shortly before his death.

The two brothers-in-law, Francisco Hernández and Juan José Chauviteau had a business in Habana with their sister-in-law, Juana, widow of Poey, under the name of Widow Poey y Hernández. It lasted, in one form or another, from about 1805 to 1821. It seems that relations with Juana were difficult, with lawsuits, quarrels and so forth.

We learn by preserved correspondence that the two older sons of Simón Poey, José and Juan Francisco, were

sent, when very young, to Bordeaux, France for their studies at an unknown date, around 1805. The war between France and Spain brought about, from about 1809, a total rupture between the American possessions of Spain (Cuba) and France. Juan José Chauviteau himself had to leave Cuba for the United States from 1809 to 1812, driven from Cuba as well as France.

The two Poey children were detained in France in a precarious situation. A letter of Albrecht and Delbruck negotiating at Bordeaux in relation to the affairs with Salabert Chauviteau, of February 8, 1810, indicates that poor Monsieur Lucas(Poey?) was to be pitied and would have need of help from his parents. At that date their mother wanted to get them back to Cuba. However, they were not able to return to Cuba until 1813, thanks to Juan José Chauviteau, whose father had retired from Antilles to Bordeaux and was able to organize the return. It doesn't seem that at the time the members of the Poey family remaining in France were assisting them.

Incidentally, it was Felipe Poey, son of Juan Andrés Poey, therefore nephew of Serafina Aloy, wife of Salabert Chauviteau, of Spanish origin, and who did not write French well, who, near 1815, thanks to his good knowledge of the language, translated to French the letters of that last addressed to his grandparents Chauviteau in Bordeaux.

The family and commercial relations continued all through the 19th century between the Chauviteau family in France and the Poey family in Cuba.

**Parish Register of Santo Cristo
La Habana, Cuba**

**Marriages 1700 to 1899
Death 1700 to 1850**

The transcriptions from the Parish of Santo Cristo, La Habana are of selected families that were being studied at the time by Francisco Xavier de Santa Cruz and his associates. The extractions cover the years 1700 to 1899.

The information contained in the following listing has the same format as previously used. To recap: The surname and given name are found first, followed by the sex of the individual, the date of the marriage, a letter indicating whether the individual listed is the one being married (M), or is associated genealogically (G), this G follows the names of parents or other spouses and witnesses, if any. In the death the letter (D) is used to indicate the person that is deceased. The numbers at the very end refer to the page and entry number of the original transcription. These are helpful in looking at the individuals identified in a given entry and may also be used for further reference in corresponding with CGS to get a print-out of the entry as it appears in the original transcription.

SURNAME	NAME	S	DATE	E	SOURCE
FERNANDEZ TREVEJO	FRANCISCO	M	27 NOV 1728	M	060209,1#1
FERNANDEZ DE ZALDIVAR	JOSEFA	F	27 NOV 1728	F	060209,1#1
FERNANDEZ TREVEJO	SEBASTIAN	M	27 NOV 1728	G	060209,1#1
BARRO	ROSALIA	F	27 NOV 1728	G	060209,1#1
FERNANDEZ DE ZALDIVAR	FRANCISCO	M	27 NOV 1728	G	060209,1#1
XIMENEZ DE BORROTO	ANA APOLO	F	27 NOV 1728	G	060209,1#1
VELASCO Y GOMEZ	JUAN ANT.	M	18 JUN 1713	M	060209,1#2
FLEITAS	URSULA DE	F	18 JUN 1713	M	060209,1#2
DIAZ FUMENTA	JUANA	F	01 NOV 1718	M	060209,1#3
DIAZ FUMENTA	JUAN	M	01 NOV 1718	G	060209,1#3
MOREIRAMENTA	MARIA	F	01 NOV 1718	G	060209,1#3
VIDAL Y ALVAREZ	JUAN	M	01 NOV 1718	M	060209,1#3
VIDAL	BARTOLOME	M	01 NOV 1718	G	060209,1#3
ALVAREZ	BARBARA	F	01 NOV 1718	G	060209,1#3
NUNEZ DE VILLARZANO	PEDRO	M	28 APR 1740	M	060209,1#4
NUNEZ DE VILLARZANO	JUAN	M	01 NOV 1718	G	060209,1#3
HERNANDEZ	LUCIA	F	01 NOV 1718	G	060209,1#3
BARROSO	INEZ	F	01 NOV 1718	M	060209,1#3
BARROSO	JOSE	M	01 NOV 1718	G	060209,1#3
REYES	ANA DE LOS	F	01 NOV 1718	G	060209,1#3
AGUILA Y AGUILAR	ISABEL DEL	F	28 OCT 1742	M	060209,2#5
AGUILA	JUAN DEL	M	28 OCT 1742	G	060209,2#5
AGUILAR	MARIA JOSEF	F	28 OCT 1742	G	060209,2#5
DAVILA Y SOLIS	MIGUEL	M	28 OCT 1742	M	060209,2#5
DAVILA	SEBASTIAN	M	28 OCT 1742	G	060209,2#5
SOLIS	ROSA MARIA	F	28 OCT 1742	G	060209,2#5
LAMAR Y SAINT MARC	JOSE DE	M	03 AUG 1744	M	060209,2#6
LAMAR	BLAS DE	M	03 AUG 1744	G	060209,2#6
SAINT MARC	MARIA	F	03 AUG 1744	G	060209,2#6
GOVIN Y DE LA LUZ	APOLONIA	F	03 AUG 1744	M	060209,2#6
GOVIN	PEDRO	M	03 AUG 1744	G	060209,2#6
LA LUZ	JOSEFA DE	F	03 AUG 1744	G	060209,2#6
GOVIN Y DE LA LUZ	ANTONIO	M	22 APR 1745	M	060209,2#7
GOVIN	PEDRO	M	22 APR 1745	G	060209,2#7
LA LUZ	JOSEFA DE	F	22 APR 1745	G	060209,2#7
IBARRA	JUANA DE	F	22 APR 1745	M	060209,2#7
IBARRA	GASPAR DE	M	22 APR 1745	G	060209,2#7
LOPEZ	ISABEL	F	22 APR 1745	G	060209,2#7
VELASCO	ANTONIO	M	25 FEB 1746	M	060209,2#8
VELASCO	JUAN	M	25 FEB 1746	G	060209,2#8
ERCILLA	TERESA	F	25 FEB 1746	G	060209,2#8
FLEITAS	GREGORIA	F	25 FEB 1746	M	060209,2#8
FLEITAS	GABRIEL DE	M	25 FEB 1746	G	060209,2#8
BETANCOURT	FELICIANA	F	25 FEB 1746	G	060209,2#8
NUNEZ VILLARZANO	JUAN	M	01 NOV 1748	M	060209,2#9
NUNEZ VILLARZANO	JOSE	M	01 NOV 1748	G	060209,2#9
GARCIA	JUANA	F	01 NOV 1748	G	060209,2#9
VARGA MACHEA	MANUELA	F	01 NOV 1748	M	060209,2#9
VARGA MACHEA	LORENZO	M	01 NOV 1748	G	060209,2#9
MORENO	AGUSTINA	F	01 NOV 1748	G	060209,2#9

SURNAME	NAME	S	DATE	E	SOURCE
PORTELA Y ROXAS	MIGUEL	M	13 NOV 1775	M	060209,2#10
PORTELA	FRANCISCO X	M	13 NOV 1775	G	060209,2#10
ROXAS ALTAMARINO	GERTRUDIS	F	13 NOV 1775	G	060209,2#10
SEDANO	MARIA RITA	F	13 NOV 1775	M	060209,2#10
PORTELA Y SEDANO	JOSE MIGUEL	M	13 NOV 1775	G	060209,2#10
PORTELA Y SEDANO	JUAN	M	13 NOV 1775	G	060209,2#10
PORTELA Y SEDANO	ANTONIO	M	13 NOV 1775	G	060209,2#10
PORTELA Y SEDANO	PAULA	F	13 NOV 1775	G	060209,2#10
PORTELLO	MARIA LUZ	F	17 MAR 1782	D	060209,3#11
JUNCO Y BORROTO	MIGUEL DEL	M	14 JUN 1791	D	060209,3#12
PORTELLA Y SEDANO	ANTONIO	M	03 MAR 1782	M	060209,3#13
PORTELLA	LUIS ANTONI	M	03 MAR 1782	G	060209,3#13
SEDANO	MARIA RITA	F	03 MAR 1782	G	060209,3#13
ARMENTEROS GUZMA	MARIA BIBI	F	03 MAR 1782	M	060209,3#13
ARMENTEROS GUZMA	MANUEL	M	03 MAR 1782	G	060209,3#13
MESTANZA	JASEFA	F	03 MAR 1782	G	060209,3#13
HERNANDEZ SALAZAR	JUAN MANU.	M	01 MAR 1772	M	060209,3#14
HERNANDEZ SALAZAR	LORENZO	M	01 MAR 1772	G	060209,3#14
RODRIGUEZ	FRANCISCA	F	01 MAR 1772	G	060209,3#14
FERNANDEZ LOPEZ	CATALINA	F	01 MAR 1772	M	060209,3#14
FERNANDEZ LOPEZ	IDELFONSO	M	01 MAR 1772	G	060209,3#14
VILLARANDA	NICOLASA	F	01 MAR 1772	G	060209,3#14
PORTELA Y SEDANO	JOSE MIGUEL	M	10 JAN 1776	M	060209,3#15
PORTELA	LUIS ANTO.	M	10 JAN 1776	G	060209,3#15
SEDANO	MARIA RITA	F	10 JAN 1776	G	060209,3#15
GONZALEZ	SABINA	F	10 JAN 1776	M	060209,3#15
GONZALEZ	MANUEL	M	10 JAN 1776	G	060209,3#15
MELENDEZ	INES	F	10 JAN 1776	G	060209,3#15
RAMIREZ	ANTONIA M	F	02 JUN 1749	M	060209,3#16
RAMIREZ	SIMON	M	02 JUN 1749	G	060209,3#16
CABALLERO Y JANDRO	JOSE	M	02 JUN 1749	M	060209,3#16
CABALLERO	NICOLAS	M	02 JUN 1749	G	060209,3#16
JANDRO	TERESA	F	02 JUN 1749	G	060209,3#16
LEOS ECHALAS	MARIA SANT	F	15 MAY 1802	D	060209,4#17
LEOS ECHALAS	FRANCISCO	F	15 MAY 1802	G	060209,4#17
CASTRO CORONADO	JERONIMA	F	15 MAY 1802	G	060209,4#17
FRONTERAS	MANUEL FEL	M	15 MAY 1802	G	060209,4#17
ALVAREZ DE BARBA	ANTONIO	M	15 MAY 1802	G	060209,4#17
RPDROGUEZ	JOSE MARIA	M	15 MAY 1802	G	060209,4#17
SEDANO Y VALDES	MARIA RITA	F	14 JAN 1805	D	060209,4#18
SALINAS	JOSE	M	14 JAN 1805	G	060209,4#18
PORTELA	LUIS ANTON	M	14 JAN 1805	G	060209,4#18
PORTELA Y SEDANO	JUAN	M	14 JAN 1805	G	060209,4#18
PORTELA Y SEDANO	ANTONIO	M	14 JAN 1805	G	060209,4#18
PAULA	ANTONIO	M	14 JAN 1805	G	060209,4#18
PEREZ	RAFAEL	M	14 JAN 1805	G	060209,4#18
FERNANDEZ TRENEJO	RAFAEL	M	13 OCT 1799	M	060209,4#19
FERNANDEZ TRENEJO	DIEGO	M	13 OCT 1799	G	060209,4#19
SANTOS	BARBARA	F	13 OCT 1799	G	060209,4#19

SURNAME	NAME	S	DATE	E	SOURCE
ALVAREZ Y PEREZ	ANTONIA M	F	13 OCT 1799	M	060209,4#19
ALVAREZ	DIEGO	M	13 OCT 1799	G	060209,4#19
PEREZ	ANA	F	13 OCT 1799	G	060209,4#19
SOTOLONGO Y SANCHEZ	URSULA	F	17 JUN 1752	M	060209,4#20
SANCHEZ	ANTONIA	F	17 JUN 1752	G	060209,4#20
SOTOLONGO	PEDRO	M	17 JUN 1752	G	060209,4#20
VELASCO Y FLEITAS	JOSE DE	M	17 JUN 1752	M	060209,4#20
VELASCO	JUAN ANTON	M	17 JUN 1752	G	060209,4#20
FLEITAS	URSULA	F	17 JUN 1752	G	060209,4#20
BORGES Y RODRIGUEZ	ANTONIO	M	18 MAY 1760	M	060209,4#21
BORGES	JUAN	M	18 MAY 1760	G	060209,4#21
RODRIGUEZ	MARIA LUISA	F	18 MAY 1760	G	060209,4#21
GIL Y PEREZ	RITA	F	18 MAY 1760	M	060209,4#21
GIL	MATIAS	M	18 MAY 1760	G	060209,4#21
PEREZ	JOSEFA	F	18 MAY 1760	G	060209,4#21
VARONA Y VARONA	AGUSTIN	M	16 SEP 1766	M	060209,4#22
VARONA	ANTONIO	M	16 SEP 1766	G	060209,4#22
VARONA	ROSA	F	16 SEP 1766	G	060209,4#22
QUIJANO Y ROCA	ILARIA	F	16 SEP 1766	M	060209,4#22
QUIJANO BALMASEDA	JUAN	M	16 SEP 1766	G	060209,4#22
ROCA	JUANA DE	F	16 SEP 1766	G	060209,4#22
FIGUEROA Y HERNANDEZ	JUAN JOSE	M	03 JUN 1807	M	060209,5#23
FIGUEROA	LUIS	M	03 JUN 1807	G	060209,5#23
HERNANDEZ	RITA	F	03 JUN 1807	G	060209,5#23
HERNANDEZ	MARIA JULIA	F	03 JUN 1807	M	060209,5#23
HERNANDEZ	ANTONIO	M	03 JUN 1807	G	060209,5#23
SUAREZ	MARIA EUG.	F	03 JUN 1807	G	060209,5#23
RAMIREZ DE SOTO	SIMON	M	05 DEC 1760	M	060209,5#24
RAMIREZ DE SOTO	GASPAR	M	05 DEC 1760	G	060209,5#24
MARQUEZ	INES	F	05 DEC 1760	G	060209,5#24
CABALLERO	GERTRUDIS	F	05 DEC 1760	G	060209,5#24
VILLEGAS	AGUEDA	F	05 DEC 1760	M	060209,5#24
VILLEGAS	FRANCISCO	M	05 DEC 1760	G	060209,5#24
MASCA	MARIA ROSA	F	05 DEC 1760	G	060209,5#24
RAMIREZ Y CABALLERO	MANUEL I.	M	31 JUL 1788	M	060209,5#25
RAMIREZ	SIMON	M	31 JUL 1788	G	060209,5#25
CABALLERO	MARIA GER.	F	31 JUL 1788	G	060209,5#25
ALVAREZ	MARIA DOL.	F	31 JUL 1788	M	060209,5#25
PORTELA Y SEDANO	ANTONIO	M	17 AFR 1816	M	060209,5#26
PORTELA	SEBASTIAN	M	17 AFR 1816	G	060209,5#26
SEDANO	RITA	F	17 AFR 1816	G	060209,5#26
ARMENTEROS	MARIA	F	17 AFR 1816	G	060209,5#26
FUJOL Y ALFAYA	FRANCISCA	F	17 AFR 1816	M	060209,5#26
FUJOL	PEDRO	M	17 AFR 1816	G	060209,5#26
ALFAYA	MARIA CAR.	F	17 AFR 1816	G	060209,5#26
FERNANDEZ TREREJO	ALEJANDRO	M	26 OCT 1820	M	060209,5#27
FERNANDEZ TREREJO	MIGUEL	M	26 OCT 1820	G	060209,5#27
TORRE	MANUELA DE	F	26 OCT 1820	G	060209,5#27
MACHADO	MARIA ISA.	F	26 OCT 1820	M	060209,5#27
MACHADO	JUAN	M	26 OCT 1820	G	060209,5#27

SURNAME	NAME	S	DATE	E	SOURCE
FERNANDEZ TREREJO	MARIA GUA.	F	26 OCT 1820	G	060209,5#27
PORTELA Y ALFAYA	MARIA LUZ	F	30 MAY 1816	M	060209,5#28
PORTELA	JUAN	M	30 MAY 1816	G	060209,5#28
ALFAYAA	FRANCISCA	F	30 MAY 1816	G	060209,5#28
PEREZ Y ARMENTEROS	BONIFACIO	M	30 MAY 1816	M	060209,5#28
PEREZ	JOSE CLEM.	M	30 MAY 1816	G	060209,5#28
ARMENTEROS	PETRONA	F	30 MAY 1816	G	060209,5#28
FIFIEVA Y ESCOBAR	DIEGO LUIS	M	19 FEB 1708	M	060209,6#29
FIFIEVA	GASPAR	M	19 FEB 1708	G	060209,6#29
ESCOBAR	ANA	F	19 FEB 1708	G	060209,6#29
CONDE CANA DE LEON	BLASA	F	19 FEB 1708	M	060209,6#29
CONDE CANA DE LEON	LEON	M	19 FEB 1708	G	060209,6#29
AREVALO	MARIA	F	19 FEB 1708	G	060209,6#29
FERNANDEZ TREVEJO	ALEJO	M	18 MAY 1735	D	060209,6#30
FERNANDEZ TREVEJO	SEBASTIAN	M	18 MAY 1735	G	060209,6#30
BARCO	ROSALIA DEL	F	18 MAY 1735	G	060209,6#30
ALVAREZ	FELIPE	M	18 MAY 1735	G	060209,6#30
SORIA	MARIA JOS.	F	18 MAY 1735	G	060209,6#30
FERNANDEZ TREVEJO	FRANCISCO	M	18 MAY 1735	G	060209,6#30
FERNANDEZ TREVEJO	SEBASTIAN	M	18 MAY 1735	G	060209,6#30
FERNANDEZ TREVEJO	DIEGO	M	18 MAY 1735	G	060209,6#30
FERNANDEZ TREVEJO	JOSE MAN.	M	18 MAY 1735	G	060209,6#30
FERNANDEZ TREVEJO	MIGUEL	M	18 MAY 1735	G	060209,6#30
FERNANDEZ TREVEJO	ALEJANDRO	M	18 MAY 1735	G	060209,6#30
FERNANDEZ TREVEJO	JUANA INES	F	18 MAY 1735	G	060209,6#30
BERNARD Y GALESTEO	DIEGO	M	02 SEP 1812	M	060209,7#31
PONTE Y BAEZ	MARIA CLA.	F	02 SEP 1812	M	060209,7#31
PONTE	JUAN EVANG. M	F	02 SEP 1812	G	060209,7#31
BAEZE	MARIA IGNA.	F	02 SEP 1812	G	060209,7#31
BAEZ	MARIA IGNA.	F	02 SEP 1812	G	060209,7#31
FERNANDEZ TREVEJO	ANA	F	12 AUG 1825	M	060209,7#32
FERNANDEZ TREVEJO	RAFAEL	M	12 AUG 1825	G	060209,7#32
ALVAREZ	ANTONIA M.	F	12 AUG 1825	G	060209,7#32
MUDRY Y ACOSTA	FRANCISCO	M	12 AUG 1825	M	060209,7#32
MUDRY	MATEO	M	12 AUG 1825	G	060209,7#32
ACOSTA	CECILIA	F	12 AUG 1825	G	060209,7#32
VELASCO Y MARTINEZ	FRANCISCO	M	08 APR 1826	M	060209,7#33
VELASCO	FRANCISCO	M	08 APR 1826	G	060209,7#33
MARTINEZ	FRANCISCA	F	08 APR 1826	G	060209,7#33
ACOSTA SOTOLONGO	MARIA CONC.	F	08 APR 1826	M	060209,7#33
ACOSTA SOTOLONGO	JUAN	M	08 APR 1826	G	060209,7#33
ARMENA Y LISANDIA	MARIA CONC.	F	08 APR 1826	G	060209,7#33
FERNANDEZ DE CASTRO	MARIA JULIA	F	18 FEB 1822	M	060209,7#34
PONCE DE LEON	JULIO	M	18 FEB 1822	M	060209,7#34
JUNCO Y AGUILAR	JOSE MARIA	M	14 DEC 1823	M	060209,7#35
JUNCO	MIGUEL	M	14 DEC 1823	G	060209,7#35
AGUILAR	MANUELA	F	14 DEC 1823	G	060209,7#35
PALACIOS	JOSEFA	F	14 DEC 1823	G	060209,7#35
ROSALES Y MORENO	MARIA EUG.	F	14 DEC 1823	M	060209,7#35
ROSALES	JOSE RAFAEL	M	14 DEC 1823	G	060209,7#35

SURNAME	NAME	S	DATE	E	SOURCE
MORENO	MARIA GER.	F	14 DEC 1823	G	060209,7#35
ZEQUERIA	IGNACIO	M	04 JAN 1817	G	060209,7#36
RAMIREZ	ISABEL	F	04 JAN 1817	G	060209,7#36
AJINA?	MARIA CONC.	F	04 JAN 1817	M	060209,7#36
AJINA?	JUAN RAFAEL	M	04 JAN 1817	G	060209,7#36
GONZALEZ DE ARA	JERONIMA	F	04 JAN 1817	G	060209,7#36
RODRIGUEZ DEL JUNCO	JUAN	M	26 DEC 1774	D	060209,8#37
RODRIGUEZ DEL JUÑCO	JUAN	M	26 DEC 1774	G	060209,8#37
JAUNSEGUI	GEORGINA	F	26 DEC 1774	G	060209,8#37
BORROTO	JOSEFA	F	26 DEC 1774	G	060209,8#37
RODRIGUEZ DEL JUNCO	JUAN	M	26 DEC 1774	G	060209,8#37
PORTELA Y SEDANO	JOSE MIGUEL	M	16 NOV 1783	D	060209,8#38
PORTELA	LUIS	M	16 NOV 1783	G	060209,8#38
SEDANO	RITA	F	16 NOV 1783	G	060209,8#38
GONZALEZ	SABINA	F	16 NOV 1783	G	060209,8#38
RAMIREZ DE SOTOLONGO	SIMON	M	13 APR 1774	D	060209,8#39
RAMIREZ DE SOTOLONGO	GASPAR	M	13 APR 1774	G	060209,8#39
MARQUEZ	MARIA	F	13 APR 1774	G	060209,8#39
CABALLERO	GERTRUDIS	F	13 APR 1774	G	060209,8#39
RAMIREZ DE SOTOLONGO	MANUEL J.	M	13 APR 1774	G	060209,8#39
RAMIREZ DE SOTOLONGO	JOSE IGNA.	M	13 APR 1774	G	060209,8#39
RAMIREZ DE SOTOLONGO	MARIA BEL.	F	13 APR 1774	G	060209,8#39
VILLEGAS	AGUEDA	F	13 APR 1774	G	060209,8#39
ROMARIEZ DE SOTOLONGO	RAFAEL	M	13 APR 1774	G	060209,8#39
ROMARIEZ DE SOTOLONGO	PEDRO	M	13 APR 1774	G	060209,8#39
ROMARIEZ DE SOTOLONGO	JOSEFA CRES.	F	13 APR 1774	G	060209,8#39
ROMARIEZ DE SOTOLONGO	JOSE	M	13 APR 1774	G	060209,8#39
ROMARIEZ DE SOTOLONGO	GASPAR	M	13 APR 1774	G	060209,8#39
PORTELA Y ROXAS	TOMAS	M	26 APR 1780	D	060209,8#40
PORTELA	MIGUEL	M	26 APR 1780	G	060209,8#40
ROXAS ALTAMARINO	GERTRUDIS	F	26 APR 1780	G	060209,8#40
GONZALEZ FERREGUZ	ANDRES VIC.	M	02 JAN 1790	D	060209,8#41
GONZALEZ FERREGUZ	ANDRES	M	02 JAN 1790	G	060209,8#41
RODRIGUEZ	FRANCISCA	F	02 JAN 1790	G	060209,8#41
GARCIA	MANUEL T.	M	02 JAN 1790	G	060209,8#41
BALMASEDA	PETRONA	F	02 JAN 1790	G	060209,8#41
GONZALEZ FERREGUZ	MARIA CAT.	F	02 JAN 1790	G	060209,8#41
GONZALEZ FERREGUZ	JOSEFA TRIN.	F	02 JAN 1790	G	060209,8#41
GONZALEZ FERREGUZ	JOSE	M	02 JAN 1790	G	060209,8#41
GOVANTES Y CARVAJAL	DIEGO	M	08 JUN 1802	D	060209,9#42
GOVANTES	DIEGO	M	08 JUN 1802	G	060209,9#42
CARVAJAL	JUANA	F	08 JUN 1802	G	060209,9#42
LEDESMA	JOSEFA	F	08 JUN 1802	G	060209,9#42
FERNANDEZ TREVEJO	BERNABE	M	04 JUN 1727	M	060209,9#43
FERNANDEZ TREVEJO	SEBASTIAN	M	04 JUN 1727	G	060209,9#43
BARCO	ROSALIA DEL	F	04 JUN 1727	G	060209,9#43
CORDERO	MARIA CONC.	F	04 JUN 1727	M	060209,9#43
CORDERO	NICOLAS	M	04 JUN 1727	G	060209,9#43
PINO Y PALACIOS	AGUSTINA	F	04 JUN 1727	G	060209,9#43
CHENARD Y GALESTEO	MARIA CAND.	F	21 JUL 1809	M	060209,9#44

SURNAME	NAME	S	DATE	ESOURCE
CHENARD	DIEGO	M	21 JUL 1809	G 060209,9#44
GALESTERO	JOSEFA	F	21 JUL 1809	G 060209,9#44
CHOMAT GLODE	ANTONIO	M	21 JUL 1809	M 060209,9#44
CHOMAT	JUAN	M	21 JUL 1809	G 060209,9#44
GLODE	MARIA DOL.	F	21 JUL 1809	G 060209,9#44
LAFUENTES	CASIMIRO	M	08 JUL 1824	M 060209,10#5
LAFUENTES	TOMAS	M	08 JUL 1824	G 060209,10#5
LABORDA	RITA	F	08 JUL 1824	G 060209,10#5
GARSIFORDO	LORENZA	F	08 JUL 1824	M 060209,10#45
GARSIFORDO	PEDRO BRUNO	M	08 JUL 1824	G 060209,10#45
RAMOS LABORDA	MANUELA	F	08 JUL 1824	G 060209,10#45
ZEQUEIRA	ARCADIO	M	12 JUL 1869	M 060209,10#46
ZEQUEIRA	AGUSTIN	M	12 JUL 1869	G 060209,10#46
ZEQUEIRA	MARIA JESUS	F	12 JUL 1869	G 060209,10#46
FERNANDEZ SAAVEDRA	MARIA CARM.	F	12 JUL 1869	M 060209,10#46
FERNANDEZ SAAVEDRA	AGUSTIN	M	12 JUL 1869	M 060209,10#46
MARTINEZ	MARIA JOSEFA	F	12 JUL 1869	G 060209,10#46
SANT MORAT	GILBERTO ANT.	M	11 AUG 1794	M 060209,10#47
LA ROCHA	MARIRA ISAB.	F	11 AUG 1794	M 060209,10#47
SANT MORAT	GILBERTO ANT.	M	04 APR 1727	B 060209,10#47
LA ROCHA	MARIA ISABEL	F	14 JAN 1735	B 060209,10#47
SANT MORAT	MARIA FELIC.	F	02 NOV 1777	M 060209,10#48
GALVEZ	BERNARDO DE	M	02 NOV 1777	M 060209,10#48
GALVEZ	MATEO DE	M	02 NOV 1777	G 060209,10#48
GALLARDO Y ORTEGA	JOSEFA	F	02 NOV 1777	G 060209,10#48
SANT MORAT	MARIA FELIC.	F	11 JAN 1736	B 060209,10#48
GALVEZ	BERNARDO DE	M	01 AUG 1746	B 060209,10#48
GALVEZ	MIGUEL DE	M	20 JAN 1783	B 060209,10#48
HERRERA SOTOMAYOR	JOSE DE	M	29 OCT 1673	B 060209,11#49
GUZMAN	MARIA MAGD.	F	21 FEB 1667	B 060209,11#49
HERRERA Y GUZMAN	JOSE SALVA.	M	05 JUN 1702	B 060209,11#49
BERRIO Y GARCIA	MARIA GERT.	F	28 JUN 1737	B 060209,11#49
BERRIO Y HERRERA	FRANCISCO	M	28 JUN 1737	G 060209,11#49
GARCIA DEL CORVO	MANUELA JOS.	F	28 JUN 1737	G 060209,11#49
HERRERA Y GUZMAN	JOSE SALVA.	M	24 JUN 1753	M 060209,11#49
BERRIO Y GARCIA	MARIA GERT.	F	24 JUN 1753	M 060209,11#49
HERRERA Y BERRIO	MARIA JOSEFA	F	13 MAR 1757	B 060209,11#49
HERRERA Y BERRIO	MARIA JOSEFA	F	08 APR 1777	M 060209,11#49
MATHEW Y ARANA	MANUEL	M	08 APR 1777	M 060209,11#49
MATHEW Y HERRERA	JUAN JOSE	M	22 SEP 1783	B 060209,11#49
MATHEW Y HERRERA	JUAN JOSE	M	22 SEP 1783	B 060209,11#49