

Ancestry of Lorenzo García González in the Province of Avila

Report Summary:

This report traces the ancestry of Lorenzo García González, who was born in the province of Ávila in the 19th century. It has been possible to trace some of Lorenzo's ancestry back to the late medieval period, to the reign of Felipe II, when Spain was the world's leading imperial power.

Several beneficial factors combined to allow the research to reach this stage. Records in the towns of Rasueros and especially Gimialcón are unusually complete and well-preserved compared to those in many other towns prior to 1600. Both towns were rather small, making it easier to locate specific individuals when searching through the records, none of which have indexes of any kind. And finally, two of the individuals named in the report – Juan Álvarez and his son-in-law Alonso González – appear to have been individuals of note in their community, at least in regard to their relationship with the church. That Juan Álvarez, for example, was referred to as a benefactor by the local priest, suggests that he must have had resources with which to become a benefactor.

Opportunities for Further Research:

The death records of Gimialcón have not yet been examined: they may be full of information and even allow more generations to be added to this lineage. Birth records were also not completely exhausted.

The line of José Bara, born in Rasueros around 1680, could be carried further since his parents' names were given in his birth record in Cabezas del Pozo. Two additional marriage dispensations have been identified that might also be of interest: that of Alejo Rodríguez in 1730 and that of Antonio González in 1709. It is not immediately apparent how either man was related to his spouse, and the dispensations would spell this out.

There are also additional lines that could be researched in other towns, some of whose records are archived at the Ávila diocese. The main focus of the present research was the Rasueros parish, whose books have now been mostly exhausted (except for the death records); with additional emphasis on Gimialcón, where the González line originated, and Cabezas del Pozo, where the Guerra line originated. That leaves some death records in Gimialcón, Mamblás and Cabezas del Pozo, and unexplored linages in the town of Don Jimeno, as well as Paradinas de San Juan in Salamanca, and Muriel in Valladolid, among others. The de la Nava and Gil lines in Barraco present a challenge, as explained below.

Matthew Hovious

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Some Ancestors of
Lorenzo García González

Sixth Generation

44. **Lorenzo García González** was born on 10 August 1819 in Rasueros, Avila, where he was baptized on 16 August of that year.^[01]

Seventh Generation

88. **Agustín García** was born in Rasueros, Avila, where he was baptized on 6 February 1776^[02]. He married, after receiving dispensation of three different occurrences of consanguinity in the fourth degree, on 21 November 1818 at Rasueros^[03],
89. **Agustina Francisca González**. Agustina was born on 29 August 1783 in Rasueros, Avila, where she was baptized on 3 September of that year^[04]. Agustina's first marriage, in early 1803, was to one Sabas Arapiles^[05]. In the record of her second marriage, Agustina is specified to be the widow of Sabas Arapiles, while her new husband is stated never to have been married.

Eighth Generation

176. **Baltasar García** was born on 7 January 1752 in Bernuy de Zapardiel, Avila, where he was baptized on 17 January of that year^[06]. He married at Rasueros, on 23 May 1774^[07],
177. **Beatriz Ignacia González**, who was born in Rasueros on 19 September 1751^[08].
178. **Simón González** was born on 28 October 1738 in Rasueros, where he was baptized on 7 November of that year^[09]. Simon married, on 29 May 1767 at Rasueros^[10],
179. **Isabel María Rodríguez**, who was born in Rasueros, where she was baptized on 29 November 1745^[11].

Ninth Generation

352. **Antonio Francisco García** was born on 27 December 1714 in Cabezas del Pozo, Avila, where he was baptized on 7 January 1715^[12]. As an adult he lived in Bernuy de Zapardiel^[13]. He died before 1774^[14]. He had married

353. Teresa del Olmo, who was born in Muriel, Valladolid. She, like her husband, lived in Bernuy de Zapardiel as an adult^[15]. She died before 1774^[16].
354. Francisco González was born on 28 November 1716 in Rasueros, where he was baptized on 7 December of that year^[17]. He was still alive in 1774^[18]. He married, in Rasueros on 7 February 1750^[19],
355. Josefa Rodríguez, who was born on 4 January 1717 in Rasueros, where she was baptized on 16 January of that year^[20]. She was still alive in 1774^[21].
356. José González was born on 22 February 1717 in Rasueros, where he was baptized on 6 March of that year^[22]. He was still alive in 1767^[23]. He married, in another town, around 1737,
357. María Rodríguez, who was born in Don Jimeno, Avila^[24]. She died before 1749^[25].
358. Alejo Rodríguez was born in Mamblás, Avila, where he was baptized on 24 August 1699^[26]. He was still alive in 1767^[25]. He married, after receiving dispensation of the third and fourth degrees of consanguinity, in Rasueros on 19 March 1730^[28],
359. Teresa María Bara, who was born on 5 November 1707 in Rasueros, where she was baptized on 13 November of that year^[29]. She was still alive in 1767.^[30]

Tenth Generation

704. Francisco García was born on 14 July 1693 in Cabezas del Pozo, where he was baptized on 21 July of that year^[31]. He married, in Cabezas del Pozo on 18 March 1714^[32],
705. Teresa de Nava, who was born in Cabezas del Pozo on 5 October 1691, and baptized there on 16 October of that year^[33]. Her wedding was, according to the record, held at her parents' home.
706. Alonso del Olmo was born in Muriel, Valladolid^[34]. He married
707. Melchora Rodríguez, who was born in Muriel, Valladolid^[35].
708. Antonio González was born in Rasueros, where he was baptized on 28 November 1671^[36]. He died before 1750^[37]. He married, after receiving dispensation of the third degree of consanguinity, in Rasueros, on 9 January 1709^[38],
709. Ana López, who was born in Rasueros on 19 June 1685, where she was baptized on 29 June of that year^[39]. She died before 1750^[40].

710. **Juan Rodríguez** was born in Mamblás, Avila, where he was baptized on 7 September 1688^[41]. He died before 1743^[42]. He married in Rasueros, on 10 November 1710^[43],
711. **Beatriz Sanchez**, who was born in Rasueros, where she was baptized on 26 July 1683^[44]. She died in 1749 or 1750^[45].
712. **Pedro González** was born in Rasueros, where he was baptized on 25 March 1670^[46]. He died in Rasueros on 19 September 1734, being at the time of his death married to his fourth wife, Catalina Rodríguez.^[47] He had married first, in Rasueros on 5 November 1696, Teresa Gutiérrez, daughter of Francisco Gutierrez and Isabel Martín^[48]. He married second, on 15 February 1702, Josefa López, a daughter of Francisco López and Josefa Díaz, and so apparently a sister of the wife of his brother Antonio^[49]. He married third, perhaps in Paradinas de San Juan, Salamanca,
713. **Teresa de Hoyos**, who was born in Paradinas de San Juan, Salamanca. She died in Rasueros on 22 October 1730^[50].
714. **Nicolás Rodríguez** was born in Donjimeno, Avila. He died before 1738^[51]. He married
715. **Paula González Espinosa**, who was born in Pedro Rodríguez, Avila. She was still alive in 1738^[52].
716. **José Rodríguez** was born in Mamblás, Avila, where he was baptized on 8 March 1658.^[53] He died and was buried there on 1 January 1723, having made a will^[54]. He had married, in Cabezas del Pozo on 29 January 1680^[55],
717. **Antonia Guerra**, who was born in Cabezas del Pozo, Avila, where she was baptized on 7 September 1661^[56]. She died in Mamblás, after a short illness, and was buried on 20 August 1714 next to the church's main altar. She did not make a will but did have time to grant power to make a will to her husband and her son Pedro, named as Friar Pedro de San José of the "Carmelitas Descalzos" order.^[57]
718. **José Bara** was apparently born in Rasueros^[58]. He died before 1730^[59]. He married, in Cabezas del Pozo on 30 January 1702^[60],
719. **Margarita de la Nava**, who was born on 12 July 1686 in Cabezas del Pozo, Avila, where she was baptized on 22 July of that year^[61]. She died before 1730^[62].

Eleventh Generation

1408. **Baltasar García** was apparently born in Villanueva del Aceral, Avila^[63]. He married, in Cabezas del Pozo on 27 November 1684^[64],

1409. Manuela Sanz, who was apparently born in Becerril, Toledo.^[65]
1410. Antonio de la Nava y Monrroy was born in Barraco, Avila, where he was baptized on 6 July 1659.^[66] He died in Cabezas del Pozo, where he was buried on 13 December 1729, having made a will before Francisco Guerra. In his will he specified a great number of requiem masses to be said for him at varying times and places, including some in the nearby towns of Fontiveros and Arévalo.^[67] He had married, in Cabezas del Pozo on 17 February 1681,^[68]
1411. Isabel Guerra, who was born in Cabezas del Pozo, where she was baptized on 29 March 1653.^[69] She died before 1714.^[70]
1416. Alonso González was born in Gimialcón, Avila, where he was baptized on 12 November 1633^[71]. In the 1660s, he became a Familiar of the *Santo Oficio*, that is, the Inquisition^[72]. He died in Rasueros, on 16 February 1679 having received the sacraments and having made a will, before the parish priest as the town had no notary at that time. He was buried in the church of Rasueros^[73]. Alonso married first, in Rasueros on 16 February 1653, Josefa Blazquez Macotera^[74]. After she died, Alonso married second, in Rasueros on 14 May 1658^[75],
1417. Nicolasa Álvarez, who was born in Rasueros, where her baptism was recorded on 12 September 1638. Her baptism record states that 4 days previously she had been hurriedly baptized at home by the parish priest of Astudillo, Antonio Velazquez, as it had appeared she would not live. At her formal baptism in Rasueros, her godparents included Juan González, a Franciscan Monk of the third degree, who stated that he was 104 years old. A witness was the mayor of Rasueros, Antonio Velazquez Macotera^[76]. At the time of her marriage to Alonso González, the couple received papal dispensation from Rome, dated 13 November 1656, dispensation necessitated by the couple's consanguinity in the third degree. Nicolasa was still alive and living in Rasueros in 1709^[77].
1418. Francisco Lopez lived in Rasueros. He died before 1702^[78]. He had married
1419. Josefa Díaz, who was still alive and living in Rasueros in 1709^[79].
1420. *Same as N° 716*
1421. *Same as N° 717*
1422. Domingo Sánchez lived in Rasueros. He was still alive in 1710^[80]. He had married
1423. Nicolasa García, who was also alive and living in Rasueros in 1710^[81].
1424. *Same as N° 1416*

1425. *Same as N° 1417*

1432. Pedro Rodríguez was born in Mamblás, where he was baptized on 29 June 1637.^[82] He had already been baptized at home, according to the entry, due to fears that he would not survive. He became the *Escribano* of Mamblás, a position he probably inherited from his father-in-law. He died at Mamblás and was buried in his own tomb in its church on 30 July 1682. He made a will before Diego Bueno, *Escribano* and presumably his successor.^[83] Pedro had married, in Mamblás on 23 April 1655,^[84]

1433. Isabel Señor, who may have been born in Mamblás or elsewhere in Avila province.^[85] She died in Mamblás and was buried there on 8 March 1687. She had made a will one year earlier before Gabriel de Maraber (?), *Escribano* of the town of Arevalo.^[86]

1434. Juan Guerra lived in Cabezas del Pozo. He was probably born around 1620.^[87] He died before 1680.^[88] He married first, at Cabezas del Pozo on 20 February 1639, Isabel Domínguez.^[89] After she died he married second, at Cabezas del Pozo on 13 January 1659,^[90]

1435. Juana Portero, who lived in Cabezas del Pozo and was stated to be the widow of one Pascual López. Juana was still alive in 1688 and possibly residing in Mamblás.^[91]

1436. Francisco Bara lived in Rasueros. He was still alive in 1702.^[92] He married

1437. Catalina Velázquez, who was also still alive in 1702.^[93]

1438. *Same as N° 1410*

1439. *Same as N° 1411*

Twelfth Generation

2816. Martín García lived in Villanueva del Aceral, Avila. He was still alive in 1684.^[94] He married

2817. Clara de Reio, who was also still alive in 1684.^[95]

2818. Juan Sanz de Arriba lived in Becerril, Toledo. He was still alive in 1684^[96]. He married

2819. María de Cuesta, who was also still alive in 1684.^[97]

2820. Gil de la Nava lived in Barraco, Avila. He was probably born about 1625.^[98] He died before 1681.^[99] He had married, in Barraco on 1 September 1644,^[100]

2821. **Sebastiana Gil, who lived in Barraco. She may have been born in 1624.**^[101] She was still alive in 1681.^[102]
2822. **Francisco Guerra was born in Cabezas del Pozo.**^[103] He married, on 24 February 1642,^[104]
2823. **María Guerra, who was born in Cabezas del Pozo.**^[105]
2832. **Pedro González was born in Gimialcón, where he was baptized on 31 March 1608**^[106]. He married, in Gimialcón on 27 November 1629^[107],
2833. **Inés Martín, who was also born in Gimialcón, and baptized there on 18 May 1609**^[108]. She was still alive in 1670^[109].
2834. **Juan Álvarez was born in Rasueros, where he was baptized on 7 August 1588**^[110]. He received the sacrament of Confirmation in 1601, along with other children in the village^[111]. Juan Álvarez died in Rasueros on 31 August 1652: in the death record, the parish priest referred to Juan as "my friend and benefactor". Juan made a will before Francisco Salvador, the *Escribano* of the town of Paradinas. He received all sacraments and was buried in the church of Rasueros^[112].
- He married first, in Rasueros on 29 May 1617, María Isabel Mañesa^[113]. After she died, he married second, in Rasueros on 6 August 1631^[114],
2835. **María del Río, who was born in Rasueros**^[115]. She died on 17 November 1651, having received all sacraments and having made a will before the parish priest. She was buried in the church of Rasueros^[116].
2840. *Same as N° 1432.*
2841. *Same as N° 1433.*
2842. *Same as N° 1434*
2843. *Same as N° 1435*
2848. *Same as N° 2832.*
2849. *Same as N° 2833.*
2850. *Same as N° 2834*
2851. *Same as N° 2835*
2864. **Pedro Rodríguez lived in Mamblás. He died there and was buried in his own tomb in the town's church on 17 February 1645.**^[117] He had married

2865. **Manuela de las Heras, who lived in Mamblás, but may have been a native of Muriel, Valladolid.** ^[118] She was still alive in 1655. ^[119]
2866. **Rodrigo Señor lived in Mamblás.** ^[120] He was the town's *Escribano* and is mentioned in numerous entries in Mamblás' death records, as the townspeople made out their wills before him. He died in Mamblás and was buried in his own tomb in its church on 21 March 1655. ^[121] He had married
2867. **Ana Martín, who died before 1655.** ^[122]
2876. *Same as N° 2820*
2877. *Same as N° 2821*
2878. *Same as N° 2822*
2879. *Same as N° 2823*

Thirteenth Generation

5644. **Martín Guerra was born in Cabezas del Pozo, where he was baptized on 20 November 1570.** ^[123] He died before 1642. ^[124] He had married, in Cabezas del Pozo on 26 April 1608, ^[125]
5645. **Isabel González, who also died before 1642.** ^[126]
5646. **Miguel Guerra was born in Cabezas del Pozo, where he was baptized on 26 May 1587.** ^[127] He was still alive in 1642. ^[128] He married, in Cabezas del Pozo on 13 April 1606, ^[129]
5647. **Catalina López, who was also still alive in 1642.** ^[130]
5664. **Pedro González lived in Gimialcón, Avila. He married, before 1608** ^[131],
5665. **María García, who lived in Gimialcón** ^[132].
5666. **Bartolomé Martín de Julián lived in Gimialcón. He was apparently born before 1570.** ^[133] He married, in Gimialcón on 26 October 1597 ^[134],
5667. **María Pérez, who lived in Gimialcón** ^[135].
5668. **Hernando Álvarez lived in Rasueros. He died there on 17 January 1633. He received all sacraments and made a will before Andrés Gómez, whose position is not specified** ^[136]. Hernando had married
5669. **Leonor Ballesteros** ^[137].
5670. **Diego del Río lived in Rasueros** ^[138]. He married

5671. **María Gutierrez**^[139]

5696. *Same as N° 5664*

5697. *Same as N° 5665*

5698. *Same as N° 5666*

5699. *Same as N° 5667*

5700. *Same as N° 5668*

5701. *Same as N° 5669*

5702. *Same as N° 5670*

5703. *Same as N° 5671*

5756. *Same as N° 5644*

5757. *Same as N° 5645*

5758. *Same as N° 5646*

5759. *Same as N° 5647*

Fourteenth Generation

11288. **Pedro Guerra lived in Cabezas del Pozo.**^[140] **He died before 1587.**
^[141] **He had married, before 1570,**^[142]

11289. **Francisca Martín.**^[143]

11292. **Juan Guerra lived in Cabezas del Pozo.**^[144] **He married**

11293. **María López.**^[145]

11333. **Bartolomé Martín lived in Gimialcón, Avila. He married, before**
1570^[146],

11334. **María Blázquez**^[147].

11335. **Antón Perez lived in Gimialcón. He married**^[148]

11336. **María Pérez**^[149].

11512. *Same as N° 11288.*

11513. *Same as N° 11289.*

11516. *Same as N° 11292.*

11517. *Same as N° 11293.*

11796. *Same as N° 11333.*

11797. *Same as N° 11334.*

11798. *Same as N° 11335.*

11799. *Same as N° 11336.*

Fifteenth Generation

22666. **Julián Martín lived in Gimialcón, Avila in the early and mid**
1500s^[150].

References:

1. Information provided by the client, August 2003. The birthdate of Lorenzo García González has not been verified in this study because, sometime in the last several years, the Rasueros baptism books from 1801 to 1850 have disappeared. Remaining records are intact, so the absence of these two books was not a serious obstacle to this project.
2. Rasueros, Baptisms, Book 6, Page 191 overleaf. Interestingly, this was a delayed registration made in the late 1700s, after someone realized that Agustín's birth had not been properly recorded in 1776.
3. Rasueros, Marriages, Book 12. Page not numbered.
4. Rasueros, Baptisms, Book 6, Page 152.
5. Rasueros, Marriages, Book 12. Page 264 Overleaf. This marriage took place on 21 ---- 1803; the months was left blank. Based on the marriages before and after it, the date could have been any month from January through April.
6. Bernuy de Zapardiel, Baptisms, Book 4, Page 12.
7. Rasueros, Marriages, Book 12, Page 112.
8. Rasueros, Baptisms, Book 5, Page 187.
9. Ibid., page 120 Overleaf.
10. Rasueros, Marriages, Book 12, Page 67.
11. Rasueros, Baptisms, Book 5, Page 162 Overleaf.
12. Cabezas del Pozo, Baptisms, Book 3, Page
13. Based on the birth record cited in N° 2 above. Also the birth record of son Baltasar García in 1781: Rasueros, Baptisms, Book 6, Page 126 Overleaf.
14. According to the marriage record cited in N° 7.
15. See N° 11.
16. See N° 12.
17. Rasueros, Baptisms, Book 5, Page 38 Overleaf.
18. According to the marriage record cited in N° 7.
19. Rasueros, Marriages, Book 12, Page 44 Overleaf.
20. Rasueros, Baptisms, Book 5, Page 39.
21. According to the marriage record cited in N° 7.
22. Rasueros, Baptisms, Book 5, Page 39 Overleaf.
23. According to the marriage record cited in N° 10.
24. Ibid.
25. Based on the record of the second marriage of José González in Rasueros on 23 April 1749. The record specified that José was the widowed husband of María Rodríguez. José's second wife was Tomasa Rodríguez, a daughter of Juan Rodríguez and Beatriz Sánchez, who appear elsewhere in this genealogy. Rasueros, Marriages, Book 12, page 44.
26. Mamblás, Baptisms, Book 2, Page 88 Overleaf.
27. According to the marriage record cited in N° 10.
28. Rasueros, Marriages, Book 12, Page 14 Overleaf.
29. Rasueros, Baptisms, Book 5, Page 16.
30. According to the marriage record cited in N° 10.
31. Cabezas del Pozo, Baptisms, Book 3, Page 93.

32. Cabezas del Pozo, Marriages, Book 8, Page 44. The fact that the marriage was performed in the bride's home may indicate that her family held a somewhat higher social status than others.
33. Cabezas del Pozo, Baptisms, Book 3, Page 90.
34. See N° 6.
35. Ibid.
36. Rasueros, Baptisms, Book 4, Page 14.
37. According to the marriage record cited in N° 19.
38. Rasueros, Marriages, Book 4, Page 176 Overleaf.
39. Rasueros, Baptisms, Book 4, Page 42 Overleaf.
40. According to a marriage record. Rasueros, Marriages, Book 4, Page 177 Overleaf.
41. Mamblás, Baptisms, Book 2, Page 72.
42. According to comparisons between different records. Juan had died by the time his daughter Antonia married Pedro González Hoyos: Rasueros, Marriages, Book 12, Page 37 overleaf (29 December 1743). His wife Beatriz was still alive at that time, and apparently also in 1749, when her daughter Tomasa married José González Hoyos (See N° 23), but had died by the time her daughter Josefa married Francisco González in February 1750 (See N° 19).
43. Rasueros, Marriages, Book 4, Page 177 Overleaf.
44. Rasueros, Baptisms, Book 4, Page 36 Overleaf.
45. See N° 42.
46. Rasueros, Baptisms, Book 4, Page 12.
47. Rasueros, Deaths, Book 16, Page 187.
48. Rasueros, Marriages, Book 4, Page 144.
49. Ibid., Page 169.
50. Rasueros, Deaths, Book 16, Page 166. This record names a brother of Teresa's, a Don Bernardo de Hoyos, who then resided at Paradinas. A single record, the baptism of Simón González mentioned in N° 8 above, specifically states her birthplace as Paradinas de San Juan. There was another Paradinas in Avila province, but Paradinas de San Juan is much closer to the village of Rasueros.
51. See N° 9.
52. Ibid.
53. Mamblás, Baptisms, Book 2, Page 21 Overleaf.
54. Mamblás, Deaths, Book 1, Page 83.
55. Cabezas del Pozo, Marriages, Book 8, Page 17 Overleaf.
56. Cabezas del Pozo, Baptisms, Book 3, Page 26 Overleaf.
57. Mamblás, Deaths, Book 1, Page 61.
58. Assorted records invariably state that José Bara was native to Rasueros, but no birth record for him could initially be located. It is possible that in that record he appears under slightly differing names, ie. Pedro José, making it difficult to establish a match.
59. See N° 28.
60. Cabezas del Pozo, Marriages, Book 8, Page 33.
61. Cabezas del Pozo, Baptisms, Book 3, Page 78.
62. Ibid.
63. Cabezas del Pozo, Marriages, Book 8, Page 21 Overleaf. The baptism and marriage record books for Villanueva del Aceral before 1668 do not exist, though there are deaths back to 1561. The record states that

- Baltasar's parents both still resided at Villanueva del Aceral so it seems reasonable to assume that he was born there and went to Cabezas del Pozo as an adult, rather than that he was born in Cabezas del Pozo.
64. **Ibid.**
 65. **Ibid.**
 66. **Barraco, Baptisms, Book 5, Page 164 Overleaf.** I have rendered Antonio's name as it his written in his death record and in the births of some of his children: Antonio de Nava y Monrroy. It seems clear from the records at Cabeza del Pozo that there was only one Antonio de (la) Nava married to an Isabel Guerra in that town, and the marriage date of the Antonio from Barraco matches the birth of the subsequent de Nava-Guerra children at Cabezas del Pozo. Antonio's marriage and birth records, however, make no mention of the Monrroy name. Perhaps Monrroy was the name of his maternal grandmother, and Antonio simply began using it later in life rather than what should have been his actual second surname, Gil.
 67. **Cabezas del Pozo, Deaths, Book 1, Page 119 Overleaf.**
 68. **Cabezas del Pozo, Marriages, Book 8, Page 18.**
 69. **Cabezas del Pozo, Baptisms, Book 3, Page 13 Overleaf.**
 70. **By the time her daughter Teresa's married Francisco García. See N° 32.**
 71. **Gimialcón, Marriages, Book 2, Page 2 Overleaf.**
 72. **As stated in the birth records of three of his children and in his own death record. This was the one of the very, very few mentions of anyone's profession found in records of this period.**
 73. **Rasueros, Deaths, Book 4, Page 197.**
 74. **Rasueros, Marriages, Book 3, Page 28.**
 75. **Ibid., Page 33.**
 76. **Rasueros, Baptisms, Book 3, Page 39 Overleaf.**
 77. **At the baptism of her son Antonio. See N° 43.**
 78. **By the time his daughter Teresa married Pedro González. See N° 48.**
 79. **At the time her daughter Ana married Antonio González. See N° 38.**
 80. **At the time Beatriz Sánchez married Juan Rodríguez. See N° 43.**
 81. **Ibid.**
 82. **Mamblás, Baptisms, Book 1, Page not numbered.**
 83. **Mamblás, Deaths, Book 9, Page 29 Overleaf. *Escribano*, sometimes rendered as *Escribano Real*, was a position equivalent to that of Notary Public, and in fact was superseded by the designation of *Notario* later in the 1600s.**
 84. **Mamblás, Marriages, Book 1, Page 6.**
 85. **No birth record for Isabel could be found in Mamblás, but as explained below it appears that the Señor family was not native to this town.**
 86. **Mamblás, Deaths, Book 9, Page 39.**
 87. **Based on the date of his first marriage. See N° 89.**
 88. **By the time his daughter Antonia married José Rodríguez. See N° 55.**
 89. **Cabezas del Pozo, Marriages, Book 7, Page 28.**
 90. **Ibid., last page of book.**
 91. **At the baptism of her grandson Juan in Mamblás. See N° 41.**
 92. **At the marriage of José Bara to Margarita Nava. See N° 60.**
 93. **Ibid.**
 94. **At the marriage of Baltasar García to Manuela Sanz. See N° 63.**
 95. **Ibid.**

96. **Ibid.**
97. **Ibid.**
98. **The book of Barraco birth records that would have contained the birth record for Gil de la Nava is a collection of two or three different books that have been bound together in modern times. Unfortunately the book containing records from 1624 on appears to have been under a leak. Water damage has stuck the pages together right in the center, creating a fused mass of discolored paper: only the edges of the pages can still be separated and turned, and much of what was written on them was washed off by the water. So while Barraco records exist back to the 1550s, the crucial record that would allow the de la Nava line to be carried back seems to have been lost. Earlier de la Nava births were observed, and the name appears to have been relatively frequent in Barraco.**
99. **By the time his son Antonio married Isabel Guerra. See N° 68.**
100. **Barraco, Marriages, Book 14, Page not numbered.**
101. **See N° 98. The last birth recorded in 1624 before the severely damaged part of the record book was of a Sebastiana, whose father was listed as Antonio Martín Gil. It is unclear, then, whether this record referred to a Sebastiana Gil or a Sebastiana Martín. A marriage record for this Sebastiana's parents would have helped determine what Antonio's surname really was but none could be located. Still, research in later birth records and in death records of Barraco might help prove that this is the right Sebastiana, if it is.**
102. **By the time her son Antonio married Isabel Guerra. See N° 68. It is interesting that Sebastiana is sometimes given the courtesy title *Doña*, as in the birth record of her son Antonio. Sebastiana and her husband Gil de la Nava were still having children as late as 1665: birth of a daughter, Magdalena in Barraco, Baptisms, Book 5, Page 197.**
103. **Based on the fact that his parents were also born there.**
104. **Cabezas del Pozo, Marriages, Book 7, Page 29 Overleaf. Very unusually for records of this period, the parents of both spouses are mentioned by name in this record. This suggests that the priest was trying to emphasize the fact that they apparently were not related, despite their shared surname. This theory is supported by the fact that no dispensation was required. It appears, then, that up to this point there were two seemingly unrelated Guerra families in Cabezas del Pozo.**
105. **Ibid.**
106. **Gimialcón, Baptisms, Book 1, Page 43.**
107. **Gimialcón, Marriages, Book 6, Page 118 Overleaf.**
108. **Gimialcón, Baptisms, Book 1, Page 44.**
109. **At the baptism of her grandson Pedro González. See N° 46.**
110. **Rasueros, Baptisms, Book 1. Pages not numbered.**
111. **Confirmation Records, Rasueros, Baptisms, Book 1. Pages not numbered.**
112. **Rasueros, Deaths, Book 3. Pages not numbered.**
113. **Rasueros, Marriages, Book 3, Page 2.**
114. **Ibid., Page 18.**
115. **María's birth record was not readily located. Other children of her parents were spotted in the records; it is, again, possible that María's**

- full name was something such as Isabel María, making it difficult to immediately recognize her as the same person.
116. Rasueros, Deaths, Book 3. Pages not numbered.
 117. Mamblás, Deaths, Book 9, Page 1.
 118. No birth record could be found for her in Mamblás. In addition, at the 1637 baptism of her son Pedro, one of the godparents was a María de las Heras who resided at Muriel, perhaps an aunt or sister of Manuela's. See N° 82.
 119. By the time her son Pedro married Isabel Señor. See N° 84.
 120. No birth or marriage record for Rodrigo Señor could be found in Mamblás, though he left a fairly substantial posterity there. The marriage records may be incomplete. Officially the first marriage book in Mamblás begins in 1644, but scattered records back to the early 1600s were found in the town's Baptism book for that period. No Señor marriage was included.
 121. Mamblás, Deaths, Book 9, Page 9 Overleaf.
 122. By the time her daughter Isabel married Pedro Rodríguez. See N° 84.
 123. Cabezas del Pozo, Baptisms, Book 1, Page not numbered. At first glance it seems unlikely a man born in 1570 would not have married till 1608, when he was 37 years old. However, circumstantial evidence suggests this is indeed the right Martin. The baptism records for Cabezas del Pozo in this period appear to only be missing a single page, and no other Martín Guerra could be found after careful searching. Furthermore, this Martin, son of Pedro Guerra, was the Godparent of Miguel Guerra when Miguel was born in 1587. There is some logic to the idea that Martín's son daughter and Miguel's daughter could have known each other and married. Finally, Martín had already died when his son Francisco married María Guerra, which may suggest that Martín was not a young man when his son was born.
 124. By the time his son Francisco married María Guerra. See N° 104.
 125. Cabezas del Pozo, Marriages, Book 1, Page 7 Overleaf.
 126. By the time her son Francisco married María Guerra. See N° 104.
 127. Cabezas del Pozo, Baptisms, Book 1, Page not numbered.
 128. By the time his daughter María married Francisco Guerra. See N° 104.
 129. Cabezas del Pozo, Marriages, Book 1, Page 6.
 130. By the time her daughter María married Francisco Guerra. See N° 104.
 131. Based on the birth of his son. See N° 103. This Pedro *may* be the Pedro González who was baptized on 24 March 1578, whose father was also named Pedro González. More work with the Gimialcón Birth, Marriage and Death records would be necessary to try to establish this, as records show there were as many as five Pedro González' alive in Gimialcón in the early 1600s, between children, parents and grandparents.
 132. See N° 103.
 133. It was not possible to locate the baptism record of Bartolomé Martín de Julián. Baptisms for his brothers Pedro (15 January 1575) and Juan (6 February 1580) were observed; Gimialcón, Baptisms, Book 1, Pages 10 and 16. Other births were also found between 1570 and 1575, so it appears Bartolomé was born before the Gimialcón records begin. The "de Julián" suffix appears to have been a shorthand briefly used by the Gimialcón family to distinguish themselves from other Martín's,

perhaps motivated by the sudden popularity of the name Bartolomé. Records of the time also mention a Bartolomé Martín de la Iglesia, and a Bartolomé Martín de la Puente: it appears these were three separate individuals.

134. Gimialcón, Marriages, Book 1, Page 106.
135. Ibid.
136. Rasueros, Deaths, Book 3. Pages not numbered.
137. Leonor's name is given in both the baptism and confirmation records of her son Juan Álvarez. A marriage record for her and Hernando was not readily located, but the couple may have married before recordkeeping began.
138. See N° 111.
139. Ibid.
140. Based on his children's birth records.
141. He is mentioned as "deceased" when his son Martin acted as godparent for Miguel Guerra. See N° 127.
142. Based on Martin's birthdate. See N° 123.
143. See N° 127.
144. Based on his son Miguel's birth record. See N° 127.
145. Ibid.
146. Based on the birthdates of his children. See N° 133.
147. Despite the lack of a marriage record, the name of Bartolomé's wife clearly given in the marriage record of their son Bartolomé, and the baptism records of two other children. See N° 131.
148. Gimialcón, Marriages, Book 6, Page 106.
149. Ibid.
150. The birth record of Pedro Martín, mentioned in N° 131 above, explicitly states that the Bartolomé Martín married to María Blázquez was the son of Julián Martín.