

A Story of Survival
The Taos Massacre of August 4, 1760
By Henrietta M. Christmas and Patricia S. Rau

A native New Mexican weds in Arkansas on July 9, 1786, was certainly front page news. From the “Abstract of Catholic Register of Arkansas, 1764-1858”, the first record notated as: **Martin Serrano, of Caudete, Murcie son of Michel Serrano and Marie Banon to Marie Jacinte de Torres, widow of Raymond Vaisiere of Santa Fe, New Mexico, wit/ Magin Aleu.**¹

Who was this **Jacinta Torres** from New Mexico who married **Martin Serrano**? How did she get from New Mexico to Louisiana? A search of the marriage records in Louisiana, finds her new husband, **Martin Serrano** was a witness to some marriages including a November 4, 1799 marriage of *Francois Bernard Valliere of New Orleans to a certain Marie Anne, daughter of Hyacinte de Torres from Santa Fe*² (daughter of Jacinta Torres). Jacinta and Martin do appear in the 1791 census for Arkansas with 2 sons and one daughter. These children may have been from her marriage to Vessiere.

The next search was any records of Jacinta Torres and Raymond Vessier. This led us to Arkansas where the records show the following entry *...Indians had taken captive a certain Jacinta Marie de Torres of Santa Rosa de Lima de Abiquiu, a Spanish settlement forty-five miles north of Santa Fe; she was lucky enough to find a reasonable husband in Raymond Vessiere, who purchased her at the post in Arkansas in 1775*³. Vissiere was noted to be a native of Fallaise, Normandy, France, son of Augustine Vissiere and Cecile Benoist and was a wheelwright by occupation; he came to the United States as a soldier. It is speculated that he did not stay with this occupation and became a hunter instead and this could explain how he was able to purchase Jacinta from her captors, the Ahitano Indians⁴.

Now Jacinta Torres had a place of origin, Abiquiu, New Mexico. The only Torres name in the Abiquiu region that had been involved with any Indian problem was the Indian raid in August 1760 at Taos, where one large or several estancias had been attacked and at least 60 people were taken captive including one Jacinta Torres and her small child Francisca Jacquez. Could this be the same individual? It would appear so. This then would indicate that she was in Indian captivity for about 15 years. Her daughter Marie Anne listed above appears to have been born while Jacinta was in captivity (likely half Indian). From these records, we can only surmise that Francisca

¹ Core, Dorothy Jones, “Abstract of Catholic Register of Arkansas 1764-1858”, Pg. 1

² Core, Dorothy Jones, “Abstract of Catholic Register of Arkansas 1764-1858”, Pg. 5. “Francios Bernard Valliere, of New Orleans, minor son of deceased Joseph Bernard d’Hauterive de Valliere and Maria Felicite de Moran, present and consenting to Marie Anne, daughter of Hyacinte de Torres, from Santa Fe, wit/ Elisabeth Augustine de Valliere, sister of the groom, Jean Bte. DesRuisseaux, Hyacinte de Torres, Etienne LeVasseur, Tene Soumande, Stanislas LeVasseur and Pedro Janin, priest, Pg. 61

³ Arnold, Morris S., “Colonial Arkansas 1686-1804”.

⁴ Grand Prairie Historical Society Bulletin, October 1988

died while in captivity or was separated from her mother and continued to live with the Comanches or some other tribe she may have been traded to.

What kind of a place was Arkansas where Jacinta and Raymond Vissiere lived? Records indicate that it was so sparsely populated that there were only seven habitant families living there in 1777 and of these there were only fifty whites with eleven slaves. It was mainly a supply point for traders and hunters who came there to equip themselves. The then Governor, considered the hunters as totally undesirable people. He considered them thieves, libertines and lawless who were mostly badly behaved and wanted them replaced with more respectable citizens. The post sat on the Mississippi River and flooding caused many of the inhabitants to leave the area two years later⁵.

This would indicate that Jacinta had the survival instincts that served her from her early home which would have required very hard labor just to make a living. Then her life as a captive would have been at least as difficult judging from the nomadic type of life led by most tribes. If there were very few people in Arkansas then making a living and keeping house, having children would have been extremely difficult. If there were only twelve 'white' families living at the post in Arkansas, then Jacinta was probably judged to have been an Indian and may have been ostracized by others at the post. Yet she survived in spite of all these hardships.

To this union of Jacinta Torres and Raymond Vissiere were born three children Francois, Pierre (died young) and Marie. The surname Vizzier was changed to become LaRose in later years. The marriage did not last very long, however, because ten years later Jacinta is marrying Martin Serrano. Because of the commonness of the Martin Serrano name in New Mexico these researchers thought at first that Martin Serrano might have had some ties from New Mexico but this was discounted as a coincidence as the records clearly identify him as having been born in France.

Jacinta Torres, born about 1742 and the daughter of Marcial Torres and Maria Lujan Martin; she was probably 18 years old when she was captured. No mention of her parents, are in any documents that we have perused, but her likely story and location of birth, pinpoint her to none other than the Taos Massacre of 1760.

Taos Massacre:

The history of Taos back to 1598 is interesting at times and sparse at other times. The Taos Indians did not like their Spanish neighbors. Situated in a somewhat picturesque area as compared to the more desert life New Mexico, many flocked to Taos and made it their home. The first mission church built in 1626, named San Geronimo de Taos. This lasted until 1640, when the Indians burned the church and burning it again in 1660. Then, the 1680 Revolt which the Taos Indians participated in, destroyed again churches and buildings. The 18th century began peacefully until the Massacre of 1760. For Taos, 60 years was a long time of peace, unlike the previous century.

⁵ Arnold, Morris S., *Colonial Arkansas 1686-1804*, Pgs. 158-164

Based on some different accounts of the massacre, we know that somewhere between 12-17 families were living in the Pablo Villalpando estancia in Taos. The house had large *torreones* for safety lookouts and probably *zaguans* for bringing in animals during Indian raids. The chapel located within, more than likely rang the bell with a special series of tones notifying the outlying workers that Indians had been seen. In this case, accounts note somewhere around 3,000 were ready to attack. Not sure how long this massacre took place, the result was that a possible 64 people were killed and many were taken captive. No Taos death records have been found to see if any of those deceased individuals had been buried and given the sacraments. To this day, the Villalpando estancia has not been located, although the necessity of water and safety might have located it between the plaza in Taos and the current Taos Pueblo, just past the Kachina Lodge.^{6, 7}

Based on what we know about haciendas, small fortresses, enclosing the inhabitants for safety, the battle must have been fierce. According to some accounts the Indians walked away with only 80 casualties. But the Indian force of 3,000 versus the 64 dead and another 54 captured, the odds were against the Taoseños. We do know of two survivors, Rosa de Villalpando and Jacinta Torres.

The Marcial Torres Estate Papers:

The Spanish Archives of New Mexico, Twitchell #987 outlines that the settlement of Marcial Torres estate appeared to be dated anywhere from October 1760 through May 1763. The papers acknowledge the payment to the priest for masses, signed at San Geronimo (Taos Pueblo). These are dated, November 1760 to January 1761. One dated January 1761 is for the safety of the captives, in the amount of 20 pesos. The father-in-law of Marcial Torres can be identified as Antonio Martin (Catalina Villalpando) and appears to be seeking control of the estate.

No mention of any other people killed in the raid or taken captive are mentioned specifically such as Juan Rosalio Villalpando and his wife Maria Rosa Valdez. We do know that their daughter Rosa Villalpando was captured and survived, later living in St. Louis. (See story regarding Rosa Villalpando in NMGS Quarterly, 45:2)

The Dead & Captured:

On frames 793-794 Antonio Martin outlines who was killed and captured. The number comes nowhere near the reported 64 dead and 54 captured although he is mainly outlining the Torres Family.

⁶ Martinez, Tom, native Taoseño; "In the Good Old Days, We knew who our Enemies were", *Taos News*, March 23, 1995, Pg. 4A, Column 1-4. Notes that the "El *Torreón* del Villalpando" and continues to say it was located east of the Sierra Vista Cemetery (just past the Kachina Lodge), on the highest point on the plateau where Taos is located and looking towards Arroyo Seco. He does continue to state this *torreón* was where the Indians attacked the Spanish on that August day.

⁷ Wroth, William, *Our Chapel of Our Lady of Talpa*, pg. 16-18, endnotes 18 & 19

- Marcial Torres, dead, his second wife Maria de la Luz Martin captive.
- Jose Joaquin Torres, dead and his wife Pascuala Martin captive. He is the son of Marcial and she was another daughter of Antonio Martin and Catalina Villalpando.
- Petrona named as captive; either rescued or testimony is incorrect.
- Antonio Joseph Torres, son of Jose Joaquin Torres and Pascuala Martin, orphaned living with Antonio Martin.
- Pablo Torres, dead and his wife Francisca Salazar captive (son of Marcial), she was the daughter of Jose Antonio Salazar.
- Julian Jaquez, dead, his wife Jacinta Torres captive and their daughter Francisca, captive.
- Cristobal Torres (son of Marcial) – taken captive
- Three children from this second marriage of Marcial Torres and Maria Luz Martin taken captive – one named Maria and the other unnamed, plus Francisca killed.
- Orphaned Juliana Torres and Juan Domingo, children of Marcial and 2nd wife Maria Luz Martin – it is for these children that the grandfather Antonio Martin is seeking division of the estate.
- Pablo Villalpando left no issue, so his 3 children were either killed or captured. [Maria, Pablo, Ana Maria and his wife Francisca Lujan].

Marcial Torres genealogy:

Marcial Torres married Maria Lujan in Abiquiu in 1730 and at least 7 known children were born to this union. He remarried Maria de la Luz Martin, daughter of Antonio Martin and Catalina Villalpando in 1749 and to this union at least 5 known children were born.

Testimony of Antonio Martin

Much of the testimony regarding the genealogy of the Marcial Torres as well as details about the Massacre at Abiquiu is taken from the testimony of Antonio Martin, in the Settlement of the Estate of Marcial Torres which took place in 1763, three years after the massacre. When examining the testimony in detail there are several areas of testimony which appear to be flawed. These areas are outlined below:

1. List of those killed/taken captive. In the list of those taken captive, Antonio lists Petronila Torres (wife of Miguel Suazo) and the wife of Pablo Torres (Francisca Salazar). From the testimony given by others later on and other records reviewed, Petronila Torres was either rescued or more than likely, was never taken captive. Marcial and his first wife have a daughter Paula Torres, although not mentioned, does not have any further history. It is very likely that she was the one taken captive and not her sister Petronila.
2. Antonio lists his daughter, Pascuala Martin who was married to a son of Marcial (Jose Joaquin Torres) as being taken captive and their son Jose Antonio (b. 1755), being left behind and in the custody of his grandfather. In none of the testimony

does it ever state that any of the captives were rescued, however Pascuala Martin, widow appears in the 1790 census with a son age 16. What happened to their son Jose Antonio? He may have been living with his mother when the testimony was given; confusing the identity of him and his uncle, Jose Antonio, both born two years apart.

3. There is a marriage investigation in Santa Cruz in 1782, listing Antonio Torres age 25 son of Marcial Torres and Maria Martin both deceased. Is the child whose name Antonio couldn't remember in the testimony? The age is very close to the age of the son of Jose Joaquin and Pascuala, so could he be the grandson? The marriage witnesses don't seem to have a problem or bring up anything unusual about Antonio especially his parentage.
4. Number of Children for Marcial and second wife. In first testimony he states there are 4 children, two taken as prisoners and two were killed. Then when he identifies the children he lists; Juan Domingo and Juliana (living with him), Maria (taken captive), another child whose name he can't remember was taken captive. Then in another testimony he lists "Francisca, killed as an afterthought. Then the Jose Antonio listed in the preceding paragraph as a son of Marcial in his marriage investigation would make at least five children.

Unfortunately, there is not a lot of information in this time period. No records were found of any rescue missions and we were never able to reconcile the correct number of children for Marcial and his second wife. Even in this age of DNA testing, a descendent could have the tests done, but because of the close relationship between all of the parties, it would only prove that Marcial Torres was the progenitor.

Other People Mentioned in the Settlement of the Estate:

We are provided with several names in the document that outline who can partake of the estate. Two of Marcial's older daughters, Leonarda and Petrona, his son-in-law Valentin Martin and notations about the now deceased/missing family members. It also notes that Marcial had 11 children.

Several people are interested in the property of Marcial Torres. His brother, Salvador Torres, Antonio Martin his father-in-law, Valentin Martin son-in-law, his *compadres* Pablo Villalpando and Miguel Abeyta. Most of these people are so intertwined with the family that they explain themselves.

There are some puzzling names such as: Miguel Abeyta. More than likely his daughter Marta Getrudes Abeyta married Juan Domingo Torres, son of Marcial. Getrudes was born December 1766 to Miguel Antonio Abeyta and Maria Francisca Chavez. One of Juan Domingo Torres' children married Maria Getrudes Jaquez, again showing lots of *compradazgo* between the families.

Another person, Pedro Tafoya noted as son-in-law (unsure about this connection) who Marcial gave a calf to Tafoya's daughter, his granddaughter. Pedro is likely the Santa Fe Attorney who participated in the 1752 land problem between Diego Torres and Jose Antonio Naranjo⁸.

Witness Juan Domingo Lovato⁹, unsure as to why he is in the document. Juan Fresques¹⁰ from Embudo who knew Marcial well. Francisco Sanchez possibly the one married to Ysabel Pacheco.

Testimony by Jose Antonio Naranjo, brother-in-law to Salvador Torres, claims enough familiarity with the Torres family that he knows when Marcial was married the second time.

The document has many other witnesses including Bernardo Miera, Miguel Alari Salvador Sandoval, Carlos Fernandes, these men are all identified as presidial soldiers.

Background on Arkansas:

The Territory of Arkansas became part of the Louisiana Territory in 1803, as a result of the Louisiana Purchase. Before that, the Treaty of Paris in 1763, ceded the area back to Spain, but it was returned to France in 1800 with the Treaty of San Ildefonso (Arkansas); resulting, in Spain having control until the Americans took over in 1804. It was then named the Louisiana Territory. With the many treaties and take-overs, the Arkansas Territory in 1819 consisted of what is today Arkansas and Oklahoma. Highlights of that area include:

- By 1680, there were about 400 fur traders operating in New France. The St. Louis Fort, established by LaSalle in 1683 on the Illinois River.
- The Arkansas Post established in the summer of 1686.
- In 1714, the French established Natchitoches in hopes of trading with Texas and the Spanish.
- The Camino Real traversed from St. Genevieve to St. Louis, only carrying the two-wheeled ox carts.

Miscellaneous Records found:

- In looking at records on the Villalpando, Martin, Jacquez and Torres families, the will of Juan Francisco Martin married to Maria Paula Villalpando, notes in his will that he has a son named Agustin Lobato, which he leaves *"I declare that I have a ranch in the locality of San Antonio del Embudo, where I live in my house which consists of 4 rooms and a hall, making 5; including a torreon with its alto*

⁸ Spanish Archives of New Mexico, Twitchell #643; Chamita, NM

⁹ New Mexico Genealogical Society, "New Mexico Marriages, Church in San Juan Pueblo and Santa Clara Pueblo", Pg. 8. Noted as Juan Domingo Lobato married Ana de Medina May 8 1755.

¹⁰ Martinez, Thomas D., "San Juan de los Caballeros Baptisms 1726-1870", Pg. 143. Noted as son of Francisco (el ciego) Martin and Casilda Contreras.

and another torreon with its bajo in the same house; this is for my son Antonio Lobato, with whom my children shall not interfere. I inherited said ranch from my father”¹¹.

- Buried, May 23, 1752, Joachin Torres, 25 years; San Juan Deaths (742:3); who is he?
- Buried, Nov 18, 1761, Pedro Martin married to Gregoria Olalla; San Juan Deaths (800:1); but they have four children after this date. Did he really die or was this a mistake by the scribe? Or did she remarry another Pedro Martin?
- We haven't found any documents that show Marcial is the son of Diego; did Fray Angélico Chavez suppose that he was Salvador's brother due to the estate involvement?
- Documents in Arkansas also show a Maria Benancia with four daughters who was captured from Santa Fe, June 3, 1778 by the Comanches and sold to the Pawnee; she was later married to Andres Labonharda.

Descendants of Marcial Torres

Generation No. 1

1. Marcial³ Torres (Diego², Cristobal¹) was born Abt. 1712 in New Mexico, and died August 04, 1760 in Taos, New Mexico. He married **(1) Maria Lujan Martin** April 16, 1730 in San Juan de los Caballeros, New Mexico. She was born in New Mexico, and died Abt. 1749 in New Mexico. He married **(2) Maria de la Luz Martin** September 18, 1749 in Picuris, New Mexico, daughter of Antonio Martin-Serrano and Catalina Villalpando. She was born in New Mexico, and died in Comanche Territory.

More About Marcial Torres:

Census: 1750, Picuris, New Mexico

Children of Marcial Torres and Maria Martin are:

- + 2 i. Jose Joaquin⁴ Torres, born Abt. March 1731 in Rio Arriba, New Mexico; died August 04, 1760 in Taos, New Mexico.
- 3 ii. Pablo Torres, born Bet. 1731 - 1734 in New Mexico; died August 04, 1760 in Taos, New Mexico. He married Francisca Salazar January 02, 1760 in Santa Clara, New Mexico; born in New Mexico; died in Comanche Captive.
- 4 iii. Paula Torres, born Abt. October 1734 in Rio Arriba, New Mexico; died in Possible Captive.
- + 5 iv. Leonarda Torres, born Abt. 1735 in New Mexico.
- + 6 v. Petronila Torres, born Abt. July 1739 in San Juan de los Caballeros, New Mexico.
- + 7 vi. Maria Jacinta Manuela Torres, born Abt. 1742 in New Mexico; died Aft. 1818 in Arkansas.

¹¹ Spanish Archives of New Mexico, Twitchell #600.

- 8 vii. Cristobal Torres, born Aft. 1742 in New Mexico; died in Comanche Captive.

Children of Marcial Torres and Maria Martin are:

- + 9 i. Maria Juliana⁴ Torres, born Abt. 1752 in New Mexico.
10 ii. Maria Manuela Torres, born Abt. March 1755 in San Juan de los Caballeros, New Mexico; died in Comanche Captive.
+ 11 iii. Juan Domingo Torres, born Abt. 1757 in New Mexico.
+ 12 iv. Jose Antonio Torres, born Abt. 1757 in New Mexico; died April 23, 1800 in San Juan de los Caballeros, New Mexico.
13 v. Francisca Torres, born Bef. 1760 in New Mexico; died in Comanche Captive.

Generation No. 2

2. Jose Joaquin⁴ Torres (Marcial³, Diego², Cristobal¹) was born Abt. March 1731 in Rio Arriba, New Mexico, and died August 04, 1760 in Taos, New Mexico. He married **Pascuala Martin** May 10, 1750 in Picuris, New Mexico, daughter of Antonio Martin-Serrano and Catalina Villalpando. She was born Abt. January 1732 in San Juan de los Caballeros, New Mexico.

More About Jose Joaquin Torres:

Census: 1750, Picuris, New Mexico

More About Pascuala Martin:

Census: 1790, Picuris, New Mexico

Children of Jose Torres and Pascuala Martin are:

- 14 i. Jose Antonio⁵ Torres, born Abt. April 1755 in Picuris, New Mexico.
15 ii. Manuel Torres, born Abt. 1769 in New Mexico; died November 02, 1796 in Picuris, New Mexico; Stepchild. He married Maria de las Nieves Valdez June 11, 1794 in Santa Cruz de la Canada, New Mexico; born in Quemado, New Mexico.

5. Leonarda⁴ Torres (Marcial³, Diego², Cristobal¹) was born Abt. 1735 in New Mexico. She married **Valentin Antonio Martin** March 16, 1749 in San Juan de los Caballeros, New Mexico, son of Juan Martin and Maria Villalpando. He was born Abt. 1730 in New Mexico.

More About Valentin Antonio Martin:

Census 1: 1750, Picuris, New Mexico

Census 2: 1790, Picuris, New Mexico

Children of Leonarda Torres and Valentin Martin are:

- 16 i. Juana de la Cruz⁵ Martin, born Abt. December 1750 in Picuris, New Mexico.
- 17 ii. Unnamed Martin, born Bef. 1757 in Picuris, New Mexico; died February 04, 1757 in Picuris, New Mexico.
- 18 iii. Juana de la Luz Martin, born Abt. May 1765 in Embudo, New Mexico.
- 19 iv. Jose Antonio Martin, born June 01, 1768 in Embudo, New Mexico.
- 20 v. Maria Getrudis Martin, born Abt. 1769 in New Mexico; died March 22, 1781 in Picuris, New Mexico.
- 21 vi. Felix Aauto Martin, born Abt. September 1771 in Picuris, New Mexico.
- 22 vii. Maria Antonia Martin, born Abt. May 1776 in Picuris, New Mexico; died February 24, 1781 in Picuris, New Mexico.
- 23 viii. Juana Martin, born April 04, 1779 in Picuris, New Mexico; died April 05, 1779 in Picuris, New Mexico.

6. Petronila⁴ Torres (Marcial³, Diego², Cristobal¹) was born Abt. July 1739 in San Juan de los Caballeros, New Mexico. She married **Miguel Suazo** January 10, 1763 in San Juan de los Caballeros, New Mexico. He was born in New Mexico.

Children of Petronila Torres and Miguel Suazo are:

- 24 i. Antonio Jose⁵ Suazo, born June 12, 1763 in Santa Cruz de la Canada, New Mexico.
- 25 ii. Maria Margarita Suazo, born January 13, 1766 in San Juan de los Caballeros, New Mexico.
- 26 iii. Jose Miguel Suazo, born January 19, 1769 in San Juan de los Caballeros, New Mexico.
- 27 iv. Maria Margarita Suazo, born Abt. June 1771 in Picuris, New Mexico.

7. Maria Jacinta Manuela⁴ Torres (Marcial³, Diego², Cristobal¹) was born Abt. 1742 in New Mexico, and died Aft. 1818 in Arkansas. She married **(1) Jose Jaquez** Abt. 1759 in New Mexico, son of Juan Jose Jaquez. He was born in New Mexico, and died August 04, 1760 in Taos, New Mexico. She met **(2) Unknown** Bet. 1760 - 1774. She married **(3) Raimon Vissiere** Bef. June 1775 in Arkansas. He was born in Falaise, Normandy, France, and died September 24, 1781 in Pointe Coupee, Louisiana. She married **(4) Martin Serrano** July 09, 1786 in Arkansas, son of Michel Serrano and Marie Bannon. He was born in Caudete, France.

More About Maria Jacinta Manuela Torres:
Captured by Indians: 1760, Taos, New Mexico
Land: Bet. 1817 - 1818, Arkansas

More About Raimon Vissiere:

Military: 1756, France

More About Martin Serrano:

Census: 1791, Arkansas

Soldier: Louisiana Regiment

Child of Maria Torres and Jose Jaquez is:

- 28 i. Francisca⁵ Jaquez, born Bef. 1760 in New Mexico; died in Comanche Captive.

Child of Maria Torres and Unknown is:

- 29 i. Marie Anne⁵ Torres, born Bet. 1760 - 1775 in Indian Territory. She married Francois Bernard Valliere November 04, 1799 in Arkansas; born in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Children of Maria Torres and Raimon Vissiere are:

- 30 i. Marie Vissiere⁵ LaRose, born in Arkansas. She married Etienne LeVasseur October 15, 1792 in Arkansas.
- 31 ii. Francois Vissiere, born December 03, 1779 in Arkansas.
- 32 iii. Pierre Vissiere, born Abt. 1781 in Arkansas; died in young.

9. Maria Juliana⁴ Torres (Marcial³, Diego², Cristobal¹) was born Abt. 1752 in New Mexico. She married **(1) Antonio Montoya** November 15, 1767 in San Juan de los Caballeros, New Mexico. He was born in New Mexico. She married **(2) Antonio Abad Cordova** June 06, 1771 in Picuris, New Mexico. He was born Abt. 1750 in New Mexico.

More About Antonio Abad Cordova:

Census: 1790, Santa Cruz de la Canada, New Mexico

Child of Maria Torres and Antonio Montoya is:

- 33 i. Manuel⁵ Montoya, born November 18, 1768 in Embudo, New Mexico.

Children of Maria Torres and Antonio Cordova are:

- 34 i. Jose Ygnacio⁵ Cordova, born in New Mexico. He married Antonia Encarnacion Marquez September 15, 1793 in Santa Cruz de la Canada, New Mexico; born in New Mexico.
- 35 ii. Lorenzo de Jesus Cordova, born Abt. April 1775 in Santa Cruz de la Canada, New Mexico. He married Maria Rafaela de la Luz Trujillo November 17, 1800 in Pojoaque, New Mexico; born February 09, 1784 in Pojoaque, New Mexico.

- 36 iii. Maria de la Encarnacion Cordova, born March 24, 1782 in Santa Cruz de la Canada, New Mexico. She married Jose Tomas Romero November 10, 1800 in Santa Cruz de la Canada, New Mexico; born November 18, 1775 in Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- 37 iv. Antonia del Espiritu Santo Cordova, born Abt. May 1783 in Quemado, New Mexico.
- 38 v. Maria Josefa Cordova, born Abt. March 1784 in Santa Cruz de la Canada, New Mexico. She married Jose Ygnacio Montoya August 13, 1808 in Santa Cruz de la Canada, New Mexico; born in New Mexico.
- 39 vi. Juana Getrudis Cordova, born March 16, 1786 in Santa Cruz de la Canada, New Mexico.
- 40 vii. Raymundo Cordova, born February 21, 1789 in Santa Cruz de la Canada, New Mexico.
- 41 viii. Maria Catarina Cordova, born February 28, 1791 in Santa Cruz de la Canada, New Mexico. She married Juan de Jesus Martin May 30, 1810 in Santa Cruz de la Canada, New Mexico; born Abt. April 03, 1784 in Santa Cruz de la Cañada, New Mexico.

11. Juan Domingo⁴ Torres (Marcial³, Diego², Cristobal¹) was born Abt. 1757 in New Mexico. He married **Marta Getrudis Abeyta**, daughter of Miguel Abeyta and Maria Chavez. She was born Abt. December 1766 in San Juan de los Caballeros, New Mexico.

Children of Juan Torres and Marta Abeyta are:

- 42 i. Jose Bernardo⁵ Torres, born August 20, 1782 in San Juan de los Caballeros, New Mexico. He married Maria Getrudis Jaquez Abt. 1821 in New Mexico; born January 17, 1787 in San Francisco, New Mexico.
- 43 ii. Francisco Antonio Torres, born January 12, 1784 in San Juan de los Caballeros, New Mexico.
- 44 iii. Maria Ysabel Torres, born January 08, 1785 in San Juan de los Caballeros, New Mexico.
- 45 iv. Juan Lorenzo Torres, born August 10, 1787 in San Juan de los Caballeros, New Mexico. He married Antonia Paula Tafoya November 18, 1811 in Santa Cruz de la Canada, New Mexico; born in New Mexico.

12. Jose Antonio⁴ Torres (Marcial³, Diego², Cristobal¹) was born Abt. 1757 in New Mexico, and died April 23, 1800 in San Juan de los Caballeros, New Mexico. He married **Maria Nicolasa Sandoval** April 08, 1782 in Santa Cruz de la Canada, New Mexico, daughter of Jose Sandoval and Antonia Romero. She was born Abt. 1767 in New Mexico.

More About Jose Antonio Torres:

Census: 1790, San Juan de los Caballeros, New Mexico

Children of Jose Torres and Maria Sandoval are:

- 46 i. Antonio Dominguez⁵ Torres, born August 04, 1784 in Embudo, New Mexico.
- 47 ii. Pedro Antonio Torres, born March 11, 1786 in Embudo, New Mexico. He married Maria Lus Sanchez January 07, 1801 in Taos, New Mexico; born in New Mexico.
- 48 iii. Maria Dolores Torres, born December 15, 1787 in Embudo, New Mexico.
- 49 iv. Juliana Torres, born March 25, 1789 in Embudo, New Mexico.
- 50 v. Viviana Torres, born January 15, 1790 in Embudo, New Mexico.
- 51 vi. Jose Antonio Torres, born February 08, 1792 in Embudo, New Mexico. He married Maria Ysabel Fernandez July 29, 1812 in Taos, New Mexico; born in New Mexico.
- 52 vii. Maria de los Dolores Torres, born September 13, 1793 in Embudo, New Mexico.
- 53 viii. Jose Manuel de los Dolores Torres, born April 11, 1794 in Embudo, New Mexico. He married Maria Duran January 03, 1820 in Taos, New Mexico; born in New Mexico.
- 54 ix. Maria Rita Torres, born March 01, 1796 in Embudo, New Mexico.
- 55 x. Maria Manuela Torres, born April 20, 1798 in Embudo, New Mexico.

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