

TLAXCALAN INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO by Stanley A Lucero

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See webpage: <http://www.lucero.net/Tlaxcalteca.htm>

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- The Tlaxcalan [Tlaxcaltecas] Indians from Tlaxcala, Mexico were crucial to Cortez' victory over the Aztec Empire in 1521.
- The Tlaxcalans were awarded "special rights and privileges" by the Spaniards.
- Many Tlaxcalteca Indians accompanied the Spanish conquistadores north to New Mexico as soldiers and servants.
- They brought with them their turquoise and weaving skills and eventually settled in the Analco District of Santa Fe before 1610.
- My ancestors, the Britos, were Tlaxcalan Indians who became a part of the Trampas Land Grant in 1751.
- "The Britos were Tlascalan Indians. The Analco district surrounds the old chapel of San Miguel. Analco means the other side of the river." (Twitchell, 1914, p 36)
- The Tlaxcaltecas founded cities in Texas and New Mexico for "El Camino Real de Tierra Dentro." (Delgadillo Torres)
- Tlaxcalan scouts were in Texas and New Mexico in 1582-83 and 1688. (Simmons, 1964, p 104)
- The area around Taos was named "Nueva Tlascala" in 1580. (Simmons, 1964, p 107)
- Gregorio de Tlascala was in New Mexico in 1582. (Simmons, 1964, p 108)
- Tlascalans escaped to live with the Zunis in 1599. (Rodriguez)
- A Franciscan priest brought a Tlascalan assistant to New Mexico about 1598. (Simmons, 1964, p 108)
- The 1598 turquoise mines near Santa Fe are called "Cerro Chalchiquite." (Milford 1995; World Famous Cerrillos Turquoise)
- Tlascalans wove Saltillo-style textiles. (Smithsonian)
- The Saltillo pancho was originally woven by the Tlaxcalan Indians. (Castro 2000)
- A special barrio, Analco, was set aside for the Tlaxcalans in 1610 (Swadesh, 1974)
- The Church of San Miguel in Analco was intended for the Indians, including the Tlascalans. (University of Arizona Library)
- Analco was destroyed in the 1680 Pueblo Revolt. (Ebright)
- Following the 1680 Pueblo Revolt the Tlaxcalans went with the Spaniards to Guadalupe del Paso and returned in 1693 to help rebuild the San Miguel Chapel. (Ebright; Chavez, 1992, pp 149-150)

- Juan de Leon Brito and Maria de los Reyes Granillo were from Analco. They sold their house in 1713. (Chavez, 1992, p 348; Twitchell, 1914, p 67)
- Their daughter Juana Gregoria Brito married Juan de Arguello in 1715 in Santa Fe. (Roybal, p 19)
- The Arguellos and 11 families founded Las Trampas in 1751. (Hillerman, 1993, p 31; Twitchell, 1914, p 289-293; Arguello, 1994, p 13)

GENEALOGY CLASSROOM IDEAS

- Send a letter to your parents before beginning your family or ancestry unit.
- Model your own ancestry, family tree to the students.
- Bring in pictures of your ancestors.
- Introduce the forms "Family Group Sheets" and "Pedigree Chart."
- Discuss ideas on how to interview your older relatives.
- Visit cemeteries and determine what information is available from the headstones.
- Use a variety of art activities as a part of your unit. See your Social Studies Teacher's Manuals and www.enchantedlearning.com for ideas
- Draw a family tree.
- Draw a family flower.
- Organize family pictures.
- Find some genealogy family books.
- Make copies of certificates.

For more indepth genealogy

- Use genealogy software to organize your information
- Organize information by families
- Write letters [emails] to relatives to gather and exchange information
- Go to local Family History Center
- Use www.familysearch.org
- Use www.ancestry.com [fee based]