

El Rancho de las Golondrinas Historic Timeline

Colonial Period

Mexico City

- 1677 (circa) Miguel de la Vega y Coca born in Mexico City to Cristobal de la Vega and Marina Coca
- 1693 Jul 19 Miguel de la Vega y Coca marries Manuela de Medina

Santa Cruz de la Cañada

- 1699 Miguel de la Vega y Coca marries María Montoya, daughter of Antonio Montoya and María Hurtado

La Ciénega (El Alamo), New Spain (La Ciénega means the marshland in Spanish)

- c. 1710 Miguel de la Vega y Coca as well as other early settlers establish ranchos on property that becomes known as El Rancho de las Golondrinas.
- 1719 Aug 14 (Bernalillo)
María Antonia de la Vega marries Diego Manuel Baca
María Apolonia de la Vega marries Cristobal Antonio Baca
- 1727 Mar 29 Diego Manuel Baca dies; buried under the high altar of the parroquia. Earliest documented listing of name "El Rancho de las Golondrinas"
- 1739 May 4 Cristobal Baca dies (Santa Fe)
- 1750 Census: 204 people live in La Ciénega area - 146 adults; 58 children
- Aug 22 María Montoya (2nd wife of Miguel de la Vega y Coca) dies
- 1751 Miguel de la Vega y Coca dies
- 1751 Dec 24 Josefa Montoya is conveyed lands of Puesto de la Cieneguilla by Manuel Baca, grandson of María Montoya and administrator of his mother's estate
- 1760 May 3 Toribio Ortiz and Miguel Alire request division of lands of Puesto de la Ciénega; Landmarks and boundaries of Las Golondrinas described
- May 24 Bishop Pedro Tamaron of Durango, Mexico visits "the house of El Alamo," eats midday meal and visits with the captain of the Apaches
- 1776 Father Atanasio Dominguez inspects missions; finds populace in La Ciénega to be 16 families; 101 persons
- 1776 Jun 20 Comanches raid La Ciénega area; a number of adults and children taken captive. Actual losses at Las Golondrinas were two killed (one adult who resisted and one adult who, ironically, was half Comanche)
- c. 1776-9 José Francisco Baca born at Las Golondrinas

- 1785 Jul 9 Juan José Silva is conveyed lands of Puesto de la Ciénega by Manuel Baca, son of Diego Manuel Baca and María Antonia de la Vega
- 1787 Aug 25 Antonio José Ortiz, alcalde mayor, Capitán de Guerra Manuel Sandoval, soldier of Royal Presidio register their brands Domingo Romero, second alferéz of militia
- 1790 Census: Juan Estaban Baca, farmer, 73, married to Teodora Terrus, 62; four children ages 18, 16, 12, 8; one niece age 10
- 1820s General Store exists on El Rancho; some cash, mostly barter, saddles blankets, tin-ware

Mexican Period

- 1821 Aug 1 Ecclesiastical census: La Ciénega's population 622 Manuel Delgado, 29, married to Maria de la Luz Baca, 22, 3 children, two agregados ("aggregates," servants; relatives or other adults)
- 1834 Francisco Baca Terrus and Manuel Delgado listed as citizens that form "jury of the press"

Territorial American Period

- 1846 José Francisco Baca y Terrus, Mexican Legislator of Las Golondrinas, is involved with group opposing US occupation
- Oct 7 Susan Magoffin in her famous journal describes her stay at El Rancho de Delgado fifteen miles south of Santa Fe
- 1847 Colonel Philip St. George on his way back to Santa Fe, after leading Kearny's Mormon Battalion to take New Mexico stops at the "picturesque rancho of Señor Vaca y Delgado" just south of Golondrinas; Governor William Carr visits Las Golondrinas, which he reports is owned by José Francisco Baca, who is in his 70s
- 1849 Lt. James Simpson, reconnaissance officer for Navajo punitive expeditions, also stops at the ranch of Delgado, south of Las Golondrinas
- 1853 Oct Lt. A. W. Whipple, railroad supervisor, crosses the wagon trail of the Camino Real and reports well-cultivated fields, watered by numerous springs, houses, a church and a torreon at La Ciénega
- 1859 Merino sheep introduced to New Mexico
- 1877 Manuel Baca y Delgado dies; Las Golondrinas measures 288 varas Amado L. Baca inherits ownership of Las Golondrinas; raises cattle
- Early 1900s Adolf Bandelier, noted anthropologist, often stops at La Cienega stage station on the way to Santa Fe

Statehood

- 1912 New Mexico gains statehood January 6th. 47th state.
- 1932-33 Curtain Family purchases Las Golondrinas from Elfego Pino-Baca Family
- 1946 Y.A. Paloheimo marries Leonora Curtain and begins work on creating living history museum
- 1972 Las Golondrinas opens to the public as Old Ciénega Village Museum
- 1980 Acequia at Las Golondrinas placed on the National Register of Historic Places
- 1990 Museum name changed to El Rancho de las Golondrinas.
Las Golondrinas expands hours of operation to five days a week between Spring and Fall festivals
- 1999 Archaeological survey of museum property reveals dozens of Puebloan and Spanish colonial sites.
- 2000 Plaza Artisanos Area Built (artists display area)
- 2001 New Commercial Kitchen Facility Constructed
- 2003 Paloheimo Education Center Opens
- 2004 New Administrative Office Building replaces Pino House
- 2008 Discovery of Spanish Colonial torreón (watchtower) on Golondrinas property
- 2013 Opening of torreón site as new museum exhibit funded by the National Park Service
- 2014 Addition to Administrative Office constructed.