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 Maria Montoya, daughter of Antonio Montoya and Maria 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)
Maria Antonia de la Vega marries Diego Manuel Baca
Maria 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  Maria 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 Maria 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 Tamarón 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  Jose Francisco Baca born at Las Golondrinas
1785 Jul 9  
Juan José Silva is conveyed lands of Puesto de la Ciéñega 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 alférez of militia.

1790  
Census: Juan Esteban 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, tinware.

**Mexican Period**

1821 Aug 1  
Ecclesiastical census: La Ciéñega'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 Ciéñega.

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 El fego 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.