

# A LOOK AT SPANISH GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

by Charles R. Maduett, Jr.

For a long time this researcher was stymied in attempting to locate some book, manual, or even collections of showing how to obtain genealogical information from Some of the most extensive pedigrees to be found anywhere in the world are to be found in Spain, where many nobles or "grandees" can trace their genealogies to Roman times.

When considering the treasures of information in Spain, one must remember that before 1500 Spain was not one nation, but rather a half-dozen separate kingdoms. This means that there are a number of splendid archives in different parts of Spain. In most areas it is possible to find some records going back to the fourteenth century, though most personal records in the older categories would be for and about nobility.

Civil registrations in Spain date to 1870, but one will find that records in this category could have been destroyed in the Spanish Civil War of the 1930s. Records before 1870 are usually found in the churches, in the parish registers, ever prior to the Council of Trent. Records of baptisms, marriages, and burials were kept in more than 19,000 parishes, and of these, more than 1600 have records preceding the year 1570. In the diocese of Solsona one can find records dating to 1394.

Because of the regional differences in Spain before 1500, one will often find that records are not written in Castilian Spanish. Notarial records are often found in Catalan along the Mediterranean coast (a language akin to Langd'oc, the old language of southern France). The same records are found in Basque in the north and in the pyrenees, Galician in the northwest and bordering Portugal, and other dialects in other districts. Castilian (the language now known as Spanish and taught in schools) was not an official language in all of Spain until the mid 1700s, and even then several areas maintained their own dialects or separate languages. In particular this is true of Catalan and Basque, two areas

which do not wish to be typed "Spanish" but throughout history wanted to maintain their own autonomy.

Many Spanish ancestors came to the United States by the round-about route of Spanish America or the Caribbean Islands; others came directly from Spain. In Louisiana, there is probably a greater proportion of Spanish ancestors coming from 1763-1804. In Texas, California, and other western states, the greater proportion probably came from Spain via several generations in Mexico, Cuba, the Islands, or Central America. Of course, now the problem is more complicated because of the influx of Spanish speaking people from Puerto Rico and Cuba. When tracing these ancestors we must consult the records in the home countries before proceeding to Spain.

Space does not permit a full-scale discussion of methodology, but I can give you a few guidelines as to what to do when you finally locate an ancestor in Spain proper. One of the best pieces of advice I can give you is to do your homework in the United States first, and only go to Spain, or hire a genealogist there to do research, after you have exhausted all the resources in this country. This will save you considerable time and money. If a genealogist in Barcelona, for example, has to hunt through over 100 churches for records of your ancestors, it is obvious that his price is going to be very high. But if you can steer him to one or two possible areas in this large city, his work will be easier, and you will save money. The same is true if you do your own research there. Most of us going to Europe on vacation have perhaps a few days to spend doing this type of research.

If you can locate the town or city where the immigrant ancestor came from, you should consult the *Guia de la Iglesia en Espania* (Guide to the Church in Spain). There are copies of this guide in some libraries in the United States. Consult the *National Union Catalog* which gives the titles of books located everywhere in the states, and indicates if the books are available on interlibrary loan.

The *Guia de la Iglesia en Espania* contains statistics of Spanish churches, but interposed among several volumes of this set are lists of churches in Spain, divided into dioceses, after division by political areas. The lists gives the name of the church; the date of baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and deaths; denotes if the records were destroyed during the Spanish Civil War; and if the cemetery is church owned or owned by the municipality.

## Research in Spain

My research in two Spanish towns was quite successful, and I only wish I had considerable more time. Church records are usually written in Latin, although sometimes

They are written in the vernacular (Catalan along the Mediterranean, Basque in the North). There are frequent misspellings, largely because many of the priest/scribes had no idea of the correct Latin spelling of local names. For example, an ancestor of mine was, at various times spelled PUVILL, POBIL, PUBVILL, and even a few other ways.

I understand that an effort is presently being made to consolidate church records in centralized or diocese archives. Once you find where in Spain your ancestor originated, it would be relatively easy in the small communities to locate the notarial records.

Although church records give us the names we are searching for, and the dates of important family functions, many people want to know more about their ancestors—who they were, what vocation did they have, did they own property, etc. This sort of data is only available through the notarial files, but a few glimpses can be derived from church records. In most cases, the church record will indicate the vocation of the male parents of the bride and groom, and some baptismal records indicate such information for the father of the child. It was also common for the godparents

to be relatives on both sides, and you can almost be assured that the godparents are uncles, aunts, cousins, or even brothers or sisters of the child being christened. All of this is given in the records.

Although many genealogists will disagree, I have found it a waste of time to write letters, as answers are not forthcoming. These little churches have one or two priests, a housekeeper, and probably no one else available, so they do not do research and do not even answer your letters. Only in the large churches, the cathedrals, will you find assistance directly from the reverend *cure*. Naturally, you should write in Spanish, and expect your answer, if you get one, to be in Spanish.

## Determining Place of Origin

For those who cannot locate the exact place of origin of his ancestor, there is some help, although the detective work is sometimes difficult. The excellent volumes by Julio de Atienza, *Diccionario Nobiliario* and *Diccionario Heraldico de*

*Apellidos Espanoles*, can sometimes locate exactly where the name originated in Spain. Remembering that until the eighteenth century most Spanish people did not migrate except for short distances, it is entirely possible to locate the place where your ancestor is more likely to have originated, especially if he is not of nobility. Naturally, such ancestors who are named Garcia, Fernandez, Gomez, Gonzales, Martinez, Lopez, Perez, Rodriguez, Sanchez, and the like, are so widespread in Spain and Spanish-speaking countries that it is practically impossible from the name alone to locate their place of origin. Some Spanish dictionaries can also be helpful in this regard, especially the multi-volume sets, which often define a name and give locations where the name is to be found. Such works as the *Diccionari Catala Valencia Balaer*, or the *Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada* may be of some help.

The *Enciclopedia* contains a hundred volumes and is probably the most complete set of any language. It is written in Spanish, and the volumes contain numerous biographies, locations and populations, and descriptions of even the smallest towns in Europe, as well as Spain. The volumes contain several up-to-date supplements which should not be overlooked when consulting this source.

Last but not least is the eighty-eight volume set by Alberto and Arturo Garcia Caraffa, *Enciclopedia Heraldica y Genealogica Hispano-Americana*, which gives in more complete form than Atienza the genealogies and family histories of thousands of Spanish families. This set is really a masterpiece. Included also are coat of arms in full color.

All of the above are located in the Tulane Howard Tilton Library on the Tulane University Campus in New Orleans. You might want to check the college or university library in your area for these sources.

## Military Records

It was formerly a law in Spain that all males after reaching legal age were to serve a short time in the Spanish army, navy, or other military, or in the consular corps of that country. There exists a record of some 850,000 persons giving surname, given name, and rank in the military from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The set of books is called the *Indice de Expedientes Personales, Archivo General Militar de Segovia* by Luis de Salazar y Castro. The set is nine volumes, and unfortunately is not widely available but can be borrowed on inter-library loan from the Library of Congress. If a name of interest, perhaps an ancestor, is found in these volumes, one can write for the *Expediente* or dossier, which will be photocopied and sent for a small fee.

Thus, the military history of your male ancestor may be found in these archives, which sometimes will give you his place of origin if all else fails. I was able to document from records in this source that an ancestor of mine was a military doctor, and his dossier gave me his appointment and discharge, his request for pension, and his place of origin. For a list of Spanish surnames with all possible spelling variations, none could be better.

## Published Sources

The Augustan Society; P.O. Box P, Torrence, CA 90507-0210, does publish intermittently a pamphlet titled *Spanish American Genealogist*, but I found this of little help. L. G. Pine, in his *American Origins*, and again in his *The Genealogists Encyclopedia* has two pages on Spain, compared to twenty-four pages for Scotland, Ireland, and parts of the British Isles.

In the publication *How to Find Your Family Roots* by Timothy Field Beard and Denise Demong, there is a rather helpful nine page index of societies, archives, libraries, books and articles dealing with Spain and Spanish regions.

## Final Thoughts

There are several genealogical societies in Spain which may be able to help. One of the most responsive is the Instituto Internacional de Genealogia y Heraldica y Federacion de Corporaciones, Apartado de Correos 12,079, Madrid. A copy of their catalog will be found in many libraries and the society will provide a list of genealogists, enabling a researcher to hire someone to do the work in Spain.

Should you have the opportunity to go to Spain and do your own searching either in archives or in the churches, it is wise to obtain a letter of introduction addressed "to whom it may concern" from the local Consul of Spain, which can be photocopied and presented to the *cure* or priest, or the archivist. Such a letter introduces you as a conscientious researcher and one that can be trusted to handle the materials with care. Such a letter will open many doors which would otherwise be closed to you. Since research requires many hours, you should also write to the archivist or church alerting them of the date you are arriving and the kind of records you wish to research. Do not expect any of these places to furnish you with a translator or to understand your poor Spanish or their broken English. Upon returning home, a letter of thanks is in good taste.

Correos  
(misspelled)

# Tracing a Spanish Family through Local Records

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## NOTARIAL RECORDS

A Spanish author has said that to look in a notarial register is like observing from a high hill the panorama of Spanish life. For centuries the Spanish notarial system has recorded the facts of Spanish life at all levels. A mere summary of the kinds of documents that appear in the notarial archive indicate this: wills, adoptions, emancipations, sales of rural and urban land, construction of buildings, proof of purity of blood, nobility records, transfers of titles, dowries, rescue of captives, sale of slaves, marriage contracts, sale of cloth, sale of horses, printing of books, commissioning of famous works of art, apprenticeship papers, contracts between comedians, contracts with teachers, etc. Significant family history is to be found in the records of the notary "because it is difficult that there would be any human act in private or public life in which the pen of the notary did not intervene to give faith and testimony [to that act]."<sup>3</sup> Unfortunately, not all people made use of the notary to provide legal validation of transactions, but for those whose ancestors had sufficient social or financial status to use them, notary records will provide the greatest amount of human interest in daily-life information about their ancestors.

The notaries of Spain are divided into seven colleges, and each college is divided into several provinces, which correspond generally to the political provinces, although in some cases two provinces are limited under a single notarial province. The major challenge can be in locating the archives containing the notarial records for the particular notary with whom the ancestor dealt. Notarial records are found in several classes of archives: provincial historical archives, district historical archives, local archives, notarial offices or historical archives, and in private, ecclesiastical, and govern-

mental archives. A law has been passed requiring that records over one hundred years old be faithfully preserved and sent from the district notary to the provincial archives for preservation. In some provinces, such as Caceres or Barcelona where the local provincial archivist has been very energetic, nearly all such records can be found. In others, such as Valencia, the notarial records for the areas immediately around the capital city are found in the provincial historical archives but not the outlying area. Records over twenty-five years old are required by law to be sent to the district notary for storage in his archives. Frequently though, local pride or interest or even indifference prevents this entire process from taking place and notarial archives are maintained at the local level. These archives may be in the office of the local notary or in the local city hall, in some cases in a proper library open to researchers, and in others in a random or careless storing in some available storeroom or even in an unused restroom. Obviously, when records are poorly stored, they are more difficult to gain access to as even the most callous of individuals will show a slight embarrassment at having the records stored in a less than adequate place. In many cities the local records are kept for a hundred years in a local notarial archives and then are turned over to a local historical archive in the city. As there is a law prohibiting anyone but a direct descendant from looking at records less than one hundred years old, the latter can be difficult to consult personally.

A list of all of the notaries in Spain was published in 1969 in the manual of the notaries published by the Spanish National Notarial Society. This is very limited in its distribution and the author knows of no copy available in the United States. It is planned that the

book soon to be published on Spanish genealogical research by the author of this paper will contain a complete list of all of the notaries in Spain to help the researcher identify the notary closest to the parish in which his ancestors lived.

The records of the notary are called protocolos. Protocolos are always arranged under the name of the notary who produced the particular protocolo. Frequently, until the late eighteenth or nineteenth centuries, the documents for a particular year were merely bound or tied together in legajos (files or bundles of paper). Following the notarial law of 1869, which ordered the creation of district notarial archives, there was a movement to have all of the protocolos bound. In many cases the older legajos were organized and commercially bound so that generally protocolos today are found in bound volumes containing all of the documents drafted by a single notario during a particular year. In a notarial office where the notary had extensive work, there may be separate volumes for particular classes of documents, such as testaments or contracts, for each year. (The documents themselves were always respected by the notario, but frequently the cover of such volumes was place for jotting down notes and making small drawings and other types of graffiti, which can be of great interest if the notary happens to be a direct line ancestor.)

Since all notarial documents are arranged under the name of the notary, it can be of great assistance to know the names of the notaries in a particular place. There are two to learn these names. One is to make note of any mention of the town notaries that might appear in the parish records. Most frequently these will appear either where the family of the notary is involved in the ordinance work, where the notary himself serves as a godparent or witness, or where the notary who writes the will of the deceased is named in the death certificate of that person. In the latter case, a

date the will was written may be given. When this occurs, it is imperative that the researcher write down any information about the notary--but especially his name.

All of the major provincial historical archives will have a list of the notaries whose records appear in their collections. In many archives, although not all, these will be arranged in two separate sections. The first will be an alphabetical list of the notaries by surname containing all of the notaries whose protocolos appear in the archive with an indication as to the years such protocolos cover, and also frequently the name of the locality in which the notario or escribano served. The second type of index or list will be a geographical listing of all of the towns from which protocolos have been assembled in a particular archive. Under the name of each town will appear the name of the notary or notaries from that town whose records appear in the archives, generally with an indication as to the years those particular protocolos cover. A third type of indexing or listing of protocolos is an inventory, generally assigned to a particular volume, listing all of the notarial records by types of records or notaries. On rare occasions there may be a fourth type of index, which is an alphabetical list of the persons and/or subject matter dealt with in each of the documents in the protocolos. The best example of this type of index is in a Colegio Notarial de Barcelona and it only covers a few of the protocolos from notaries in the city itself. The indexes and inventories may be found in printed catalogs, in card catalogs or drawers in the archive, or in handwritten inventories or lists in the archive.

As a further aid, each volume of protocolos frequently contains an inventory of all the specific documents in that particular volume. Such inventories will indicate the date of the document, the nature of the document (testament, contract, etc.), and the names of the parties involved. In many areas of the

country this written inventory of documents was filled out at the end of the year and a copy submitted to the Colegio. In some archives such as the Archivo del Reino Valencia, these inventories have been bound together in volumes covering a particular year, generally arranged under notarial districts. These can then serve as an overall index to the entire collection of notarial records. When actually consulting a particular volume of protocolos, the researcher can rapidly review the basic parties to all of the documents it contains by merely reading the inventory page. In those volumes in which more than one year of records are bound, it is likely that a separate inventory will appear for each year in the volume, and these may be bound in the beginning or the end of the volume or at the beginning or end of each individual year.

#### NOTARIAL DOCUMENTS - GENERAL FORMAT

Legal transactions recorded in protocolos are of great variety, as indicated in the introduction to this chapter. In spite of this fact, a system of standard forms and usages developed since one of the purposes of the notarial system was to assure that the legal transactions recorded would be legally recognized and binding. First, all documents drafted from 1637 on had to be drafted on specially stamped paper, the cost of which varied depending on the type of document to be drafted. Only paper stamped with the particular years of issue could be used. Only in times of isolation from Madrid, i.e., during the war of internal revolution, could paper from a preceding year be used. Such a stamp alone can indicate an interesting but difficult period in the history of one's family.

A basic format for writing notarial documents developed. At the very top, generally in the center, appears the day and month in which the document was drafted (the year could be obtained from the seal). Note also the small cross which appears at the top of the document indicating that it is a public notary and not an ecclesiastical notary. The number appearing in the upper righthand corner of the page is the page number of the bound volume. This was added at the time the loose documents for the year were bound

together. In the left-hand margin appears a brief description of the document, for example, "Testamento que Otorgó Don Jeronimo Sanchez Saso presbitero de esta villa" ("Testament executed by Don Jeronimo Sanchez Saso, priest of this town"). In cases where the document is a contract or other transaction between two parties, the names of both parties will generally appear in this summary of the contents of the documents.

The body of the documents begins following the summary. Like the top of the page, the body of the document also follows certain formats established for that particular class of document. Familiarity with some of the more significant types of documents and their basic formats should be gained. Once one becomes familiar with these basic documents, he can rapidly analyze the information contained in them to evaluate whether or not the document pertains to his family. If so they should be read carefully.

As with the beginning portion, the final page has a set format. In the last paragraph the escribano will personally give faith to and recognize the document and have it signed before certain witnesses, he will name. The document will be signed by the party or parties involved, after whose signature will appear the words "paso ante mi," or "ante me," ("given before me" or "before me") and by the notary with his rebric.

Following this there very frequently appears a comment such as derechos doce reales, indicating the amount paid to have the legal document drafted. In addition, if any copies are made of the document, a notation should appear on the the original document at the bottom indicating the date the copy was made and the amount paid for it with the signature of the notary and his rebric. Because of the uniformity in the beginning and end of documents, it is possible for a researcher to quickly survey a large number of documents in looking for those which relate to his particular family. This is fortunate since practically no indexes exist that names the parties involved and for many volumes even the yearly inventories mentioned do not appear.

The priest frequently recognized that the sacramental books were documents that would be preserved for centuries and as a result made notes about historical moments of particular interest to the parish or about times and events of national importance. As one works through the pages of the parish records, he should watch for such notes. Comments vary from the date on which the first stone was laid for the building of a new sacristy, to the visits of very important persons, to the record of tragic events such as fires, floods, droughts and their impact on the people of the parish. All of these local history materials provide great insight into the lives of one's ancestors and can add significant color and human dimension to the family history.

Records at the diocesan level are more limited in nature and deal primarily with problematic situations or events. For example, when there was a particular problem with the marriage, such as relationship of a bride and groom closer than third cousins, it was necessary for the bishop to give permission. In such cases the petition for permission to be married, that is to have the impediment dispensed, was completed and filed with the bishop. Such a petition will contain declarations as to the urgency and importance of performing the marriage, copies of baptismal certificates of the bride and groom, declarations of their parents, and frequently interviews with various witnesses establishing the relationship. This latter information will even in some cases include a pedigree of the bride and groom tracing their common ancestry. Another example involving marriage records retained at the diocesan level are cases where the marriage was either secret or urgent, and the bishop would dispense with the reading of the admonitions. In addition to records generated by unique circumstances, some dioceses, such as the cathedral at Barcelona or the diocese of Granada, taxed marriages performed in the diocese and kept a record of them.

Diocesan archives also contain a large amount of material dealing with the appointment of priests within the diocese and the travels of the bishops for confirmations, and in some cases, censuses of the diocese. They also contain a large amount of information dealing with grants and lawsuits involving the diocese or the bishop. Generally, the researcher would only search diocesan records after he has made a complete search of the parish records. The obvious exceptions to this rule are situations where the parish records have been destroyed and the records available in the diocese are the only possible source of information. In areas such as Seville, where many records were destroyed during the Civil War, the extensive preservation of diocesan marriage records, although poorly indexed, can help the researcher trace his ancestry, even among very poor families, back several centuries.

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## TRACING A SPANISH FAMILY THROUGH THE LOCAL RECORDS OF SPAIN

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The Germans with their love of detail tended to be full and informative in the records of birth, marriage, and burial, and the Dutch were very good also. But the civil registration in Spain must surely be the fullest in Europe or of any country in the world.

This statement about civil registration in Spain could be applied equally to all of the local records of Spain, of which the civil registration, being slightly over a century old, is the newest. For nearly five centuries Spaniards have had an ongoing, passionate affair with local record keeping. Although generally not applicable to dusty old records, passionate is the only word to describe the painstaking care and detail with which Spanish local records have been kept through the centuries. Passionate also unfortunately describes the other side of Spain's affair with records, the violent destruction of those records as symbolic of the institutions and forces that maintained them. Ultimately, and fortunately for the family history researcher, even with the vast destruction of records in the recent Spanish Civil War, the vast majority of Spain's local records remain intact, offering possibilities of successfully tracing one's family history back four or five centuries, even if one's ancestors were the poorest of laborers.

The first step for any family history researcher in Spain is to identify the specific locality in which his Spanish ancestors resided. This is an essential first step because Spanish local records

remain just that today—local records. The great national archival collections of Spain found in six or seven major archives are, with two notable exceptions, not local in nature but records generated by governmental or military institutions for specific reasons. Today the only efforts at centralizing Spanish local records are on a limited, regional basis. Examples of such limited centralization are the bringing together of all parish records in a diocese such as Santander, Ciudad Rodrigo, or Malaga into diocesan archive. A similar process has taken place in some provinces where historical archives have been set up to gather all the older notarial records. The only centralization of archives for civil records has been cases where all records for civil registers in large cities, such as Zaragoza, Granada, and Barcelona, have been brought into a single building, but the specific civil register districts have still maintained separate books and records. In all cases of regional centralization, the effort has been resisted, and in many cases certain parishes or notarial districts are not included. Because most local records are still maintained by the local entities which generated them, it is very important to identify the parish or at least the municipality from which the ancestor came.

Spanish local records can be divided into three major categories: (1) ecclesiastical records, (2) civil records, and (3) notarial records. Ecclesiastical records are those generated by the Catholic Church and are found primarily in the local parish. Aside from the dioceses

discussed above, which are centralizing all parish records, most diocesan archives also contain some records of limited transactions, which are local in nature—as the dioceses themselves may be considered local—and which may be of interest or value to the family history researcher. The civil records, which comprise the second category, are those generated by the institutions of Spanish government. The primary institution is the Spanish civil register, which since 1870 has recorded the birth, marriage, and death of every Spaniard. These records are kept in the local civil register, which generally forms a part of the ayuntamiento or city hall, or in larger cities, may be attached to the local juzgado de primera instancia (local court). In addition to these records, which are kept uniformly on a national basis although retained only in local archives, each city in Spain has an archive containing records of strictly local interest—in some cases recording the same events as the civil register—but in other, including items such as civil censuses, local governmental records, and tax lists.

The third type of records are the notarial records. In the Spanish legal system, the practice of law as defined in the United States is divided into two categories: the abogados (advocates), who handle primarily the litigation and advisement matter; and the escribanos or notarios (notaries), who draft standard legal documents and also, by retaining copies of such documents, provide a legal record of those documents. The notarial system has, with a wide variety of changes, existed in Spain for over seven centuries; and in many notarial archives records can be found going back as far as the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

The purpose of this paper is to briefly review what the researcher will find as he consults each of these major types of local records. In the paragraphs that follow, these records will be considered in the order in which the author would generally suggest that the records be

consulted. In those areas of the country where local records have not suffered extensive destruction as a result of the Civil War, the researcher may find extensive duplication of information from one record source to another. For example, he may find a parish record recording the marriage of a couple, the civil register record of the marriage, and also a copy of the marriage contract drawn up for the bride and groom by the local notary and filed in his records. In such cases, all three records should be checked, since each offers certain information not contained in the others. In cases where some records have been destroyed, such as parish records which have been burned, the remaining records can provide most of the information in the missing record.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL RECORDS

Catholicism has contributed more to the shaping of Spanish life and society than any other single source, possibly more than all others combined. It therefore comes as no surprise and is entirely appropriate that Catholic Church records are the first and primary source for Spanish genealogical material. The parishes of the Catholic Church form not only the principal units of the ecclesiastical organization but also the main social unit of daily life for most of rural life in Spain. Because of this intimate, daily role, the parish records usually provide the most extensive and intimate glimpse into the lives of Spanish ancestors. Births, marriages, deaths, local occurrences, and national events are all recorded in these registers. It is in the parish registers from which his ancestors came that the researcher should begin the search for the history of his family.

The oldest known parish records in Spain are found in Solsona and date from the year 1394. Nearly one-third of all parishes have records before 1600 and nearly one-half antedate the year 1650. To ascertain the age and preservation of

records in a particular parish, the researcher should consult the Guía de la Iglesia en España,<sup>1</sup> volumes 1-4.<sup>2</sup> These volumes contain a parish-by-parish listing of the various sacramental books to be found in each parish indicating the years of the earliest documents as well as the year from which the series in the parish is complete. Volume 4, published in 1957, contains an alphabetical list of all of the parishes then in existence in Spain.

The parish archives in Spain contain eight major categories of records: baptisms, marriages, death or burial records, confirmations, co-fraternity books, account books, censuses, individual documents, and local history materials. The records of the sacraments—the first four categories above—baptisms, marriages, deaths, and confirmations—are to be found in every parish in Spain. Generally, these are divided into three separate books or set of books with the confirmations appearing along with the baptisms except in very large parishes. In smaller parishes and in earlier years, all three of the records may have been kept in the same book although generally in separate sections within the book.

A baptismal entry in one of the baptismal registers from anywhere in Spain during the nineteenth century will contain the given name of the person being baptized; the surnames (at least paternal and frequently the paternal and the maternal); the day, month, and year of the baptism; the name, surnames, residences and birth places of the parents and grandparents; the birth date and birthplace of the person being baptized; whether or not the child being baptized was legitimate or illegitimate; whether or not the marriage of the parents was legitimate or illegitimate; the date the baptismal entry was made (usually the date of the baptism but not necessarily); the names of the godparents; sometimes the relationship of the godparents; the residences and/or birthplaces of the godparents; and the name of the officiating priest.

The completeness of the above information will gradually decrease as one works backwards through the centuries in the parish records. The use of grandparents' names in each entry begins in some areas in Spain, for example in the diocese of Orense, as early as the year 1760. In other areas, such as the diocese of Barcelona, the use of grandparents' names will not appear until the year 1800. Most other information remains the same through the eighteenth century; however, prior to that time, information such as the date of birth or the birthplaces of the parents will be omitted.

A late nineteenth-century marriage entry in a Spanish parish contains the names and all surnames of the bride and groom with an indication as to their marital status—soltero (single) or viudo (widowed), their professions, their residences, their birthplaces, their ages at the time of their marriage (or in some cases, their dates of birth), the names of their parents, the birthplaces or residences of their parents, the date that the marriage was celebrated, the name of the parish, and the name of the priest who performed the marriage. The record also states whether or not the three canonical admonitions (similar to the English banns) were published or dispensed with. In addition to the above, the marriage certificate records whether there were any special difficulties or circumstances surrounding the event. For example, on some occasions there may have been an objection or impediment to the marriage, which necessitate an apostolic dispensation.

Prior to the nineteenth century, the records are still relatively complete but are missing many of the smaller details such as the age of the bride and groom and their birthplaces. Nevertheless, the parents' names are given as well as the residence of the parents. Obviously this information is particularly valuable as it may be the only clue as to the town of origin of the male ancestor. The town of origin of the female ancestor in a marriage is usually known because 99 percent



or more of all marriages are performed in the parish of the woman.

The importance of death records should not be overlooked in one's search. Many laymen and some professionals feel that such records are expendable since they do not usually move forward the rapid tracing of the family line. This should never be the case, especially in dealing with Spanish records. A true family history is not complete without records of the deaths, and frequently death records provide information that no other record provides. For example, they may verify any early information, which was only supposed, such as confirming marriage records and relationships of parents to children. They may also indicate that a second marriage had taken place or that a particular child died prior to the date of the death of the father. In so doing, they frequently indicate gaps in the information that has been collected by the family up to that point. Death records also can provide information that will lead to other sources, particularly notarial records, which no other parish records would indicate.

Of the three types of sacramental books, death records exhibit the least consistency as to the date on which they begin, the types of information they contain, and the extensiveness of the individual entries. In some parishes, the death or burial records will be limited to one or two lines while in others a single entry may cover two or three pages. Unlike baptismal and marriage records that are kept specifically to record those sacraments, the death or burial records have a wide variety of functions and the variance in the records themselves reflects those different purposes. Some serve primarily as a record of the last rites and burial in the church. Others record only the deaths and do not mention the date of burial. Others also serve as a form of account book for the masses for the dead. Still others form the only written record of the last will and testament of the person, as the priest was frequently the person who took down

the wills of poor individuals who could not afford a notario. In addition, in some larger parishes, separate books are maintained for the death records of parvulos (young children). It should be noted that these variations occur not only from parish to parish, but also within the records of a single parish during different time periods.

The following information would be found on the most complete death/burial records: date of burial, date of death, names and surnames of the deceased, birth place of the deceased, age at time of death, names and surnames of spouse(s), whether or not spouse is deceased, names and surnames of the parents of the deceased, cause of death, children of the deceased, and testamentary information indicating that a will was not written or that a will was written on a certain date before a particular notario.

The only other of the seven sacraments recorded in the parish books is the confirmation. Unlike the other three, the recording of the sacrament has not been maintained consistently. In some large parishes there may be a separate book for confirmations, but in most parishes, the records of confirmations are intermingled with those of baptism. Unlike the sacraments of baptism, marriage, and the last rites, the confirmation is not performed by the priest. Only a bishop or his authorized representative can perform confirmations, and in many cases, especially in small parishes far removed from the cathedral, there would be a period of five to fifteen years between each confirmation. It is not at all uncommon to find situations where a mother and her first child both received their confirmations the same day. The confirmation entry is very brief. At the top of the entry appears the following: the date performed, the bishop who performed the confirmation, the name of the parish in which it was performed, and an indication of the person who served as godparents for that confirmation. Following this entry series of individual entries gives the name of the person being confirmed

(in some cases with his surname) and frequently the name of his father (or in some cases those of both of the parents). The record of a single confirmation involving large numbers of persons confirmed on that day will frequently cover several pages in the baptismal record.

Cofradías (co-fraternities) were societies of laymen organized in each parish to further social activities and to assist in organizing religious and charitable events within the parish. While the most famous are those in the city of Seville, which organize themselves into groups and parade through the city during Holy Week, they are found in nearly every small town in Spain. There may be more than one in a larger town, in which case it can be determined generally that membership was hereditary. The books of the cofradías are usually retained in the parish archives and rarely exhibit any particular type of organization. They are primarily minute books of the proceedings and activities of the group. They include three basic types of material: financial accounts, minutes of meetings, and membership lists. These records, while involving a time-consuming and detailed search, can frequently provide fascinating information for the family historian as they discuss proposed projects and mention individuals making the proposals or disagreeing with the proposals. They nearly always include lists of elections of officers. The membership lists will indicate the year in which the person became a member and frequently his name was crossed off the list with the year of death noted.

The accounts and inventory books of the parish property (libros de fábrica, cuentas e inventarios) are found in nearly every parish. They are even more difficult to search than the co-fraternity books, but if an apparent direct line ancestor happened to work for the parish, owed it money, sold it some type of land, or had some other business or financial transaction with it, there is a possibility that interesting information

concerning the family will appear in these books. If the ancestor donated some major item to the parish, the inventories of parish property can be of particular interest to the family historian. Of course, for the local historian, the parish account books provide a wealth of information concerning the development of the parish, the buildings in it, and the age and origin of parish artwork.

For the period after 1900, and in some cases during the late 1800s, the use of parish census or enrollment records was very common, and a family from that time period will be listed with all of its members. For a period of ten to fifteen years, that family will appear on a single page and each year each family member is checked off if he was present or absent from the parish. When absent, there are frequently indications as to why and where he was. In some parishes, padrones (censuses) were taken during much earlier periods on a regular basis. For example, in the parishes of the diocese of Granada, census records frequently date back to the time of the conquest of the Moors. In other parishes they appear for a limited time or a specific event, such as the time when the parish achieved the status of villa, or at the time of a nationwide census such as the Catastro de Ensenada in the year 1752. When available, such census records can be of great assistance in following the movement of the family in and out of the parish and can also provide interesting details not available in other records, such as the occupation of the father.

In nearly every parish there will be collections of separate and individual documents that will include testamentos (testaments), capellanías (special grants given to the parish in the form of land, money, or other property by its members), pleitos (litigation papers), and expedientes matrimoniales (marriage petitions containing copies of baptismal records filed by the bride and groom at the time they were requesting marriage).

# Spanish

## Genealogical Word List

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General Word List

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Numbers

Dates And Time

Racial Terminology

This list contains Spanish words with their English translations. The words included here are those that you are likely to find in genealogical sources. If the word you are looking for is not on this list, please consult a Spanish-English dictionary. (See the "Additional Resources" section below.)

Spanish is a Romance language derived from Latin. It is the national language of Spain as well as of most Latin American countries. Spanish is spoken in many parts of the United States, in regions which once were part of Mexico as well as areas where Hispanic immigrants have settled.

## LANGUAGE CHARACTERISTICS

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Spanish words for persons, places, and things (nouns) are classified as masculine or feminine. *El* (the masculine form of *the*) is used with masculine words. *La* (the feminine form of *the*) is used with feminine words. Masculine words generally end in *o*, *r*, *l*, and *ma*. Feminine words generally end in *a*, *ión*, *tad*, *dad*, *tud*, and *umbre*. Nouns which end in *o* are masculine; an *a* is added to indicate the feminine version.

Most adjectives used to describe nouns are masculine or feminine. Adjectives which end in *o* are masculine. Feminine adjectives end in *a*. For example, *the married son* would be translated as *el hijo casado*, while *the married daughter* would be translated as *la hija casada*.

### Variant Forms of Words

In Spanish, as in English, the forms of some words will vary according to how they are used in a sentence. *Who*—*whose*—*whom* or *marry*—*marries*—*married* are examples of words in English with variant forms. This word list gives the standard form of each Spanish word. As you read Spanish records, you will need to be aware that some words vary with usage.

Plural forms of Spanish words usually add *s* to the singular noun as well as to the article and adjective. Thus, *el abuelo materno* (the maternal grandparent) become *los abuelos maternos* (the maternal grandparents).

## Alphabetical Order

Written Spanish uses three letters in addition to the 26 letters used in the English alphabet. These are *ñ* and the letter combinations *ch* and *ll*, which are considered single letters. The letter *w*, although not part of the Spanish alphabet, is included since it is found in a few names of foreign origin. The following list shows the letters in alphabetical order:

a, b, c, ch, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, ll, m, n, ñ, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z

This word list follows the standard English alphabetical order.

In Spanish indexes of surnames, it is important to note that prefixes (such as *De la Torre*) may be ignored in alphabetization. Be sure to search under both parts of a name, for example, *De la Torre* and *Torre, de la*.

## Accent Marks

Vowels in Spanish can carry an accent mark: *á, é, í, ó, and ú*. Accent marks do not affect alphabetical order.

## Spelling

Although Spanish spelling was standardized in the mid-1700s, scribes usually spelled words the way they sounded. Generally, variations between old and modern spellings should not cause too much trouble for the researcher. In Spanish, the following variations are common:

ch	used for	c
e	used for	i
j	used for	g
j	used for	x
j	used for	i
y	used for	i

the addition or removal of an h

the doubling of letters

Examples:

<i>chrisma</i>	now written as	<i>crisma</i>
<i>excrebir</i>	now written as	<i>escribir</i>
<i>lejítimo</i>	now written as	<i>legítimo</i>
<i>Méjico</i>	now written as	<i>México</i>

<i>domjngo</i>	now written as	<i>domingo</i>
<i>yndio</i>	now written as	<i>indio</i>
<i>Henrique</i>	now written as	<i>Enrique</i>
<i>religiosso</i>	now written as	<i>religioso</i>

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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This word list includes only the words *most commonly found in genealogical sources*. For further help, use a Spanish-English dictionary. Several Spanish-English dictionaries are available at the Family History Library. These are in the European collection. The call numbers begin with 463.21.

The following dictionary may be helpful in your research:

*Cassell's Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary*. New York: Macmillan Publishers, 1978. (FHL book 463.21 C272c, 1978.)

Additional dictionaries are listed in the Subject section of the Family History Library Catalog under SPANISH LANGUAGE - DICTIONARIES. Most bookstores also carry inexpensive Spanish-English dictionaries.

## KEY WORDS

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To find and use specific types of Spanish records, you will need to know some key words in Spanish. This section gives key genealogical terms in English and the Spanish words with the same or similar meanings.

For example, in the first column you will find the English word *marriage*. In the second column you will find Spanish words with meanings such as *marry*, *marriage*, *wedding*, *wedlock*, *unite*, *legitimate*, *joined*, and other words used in Spanish records to indicate marriage. Variant endings of Spanish words are given in parentheses.

<b>English</b>	<b>Spanish</b>
archive	archivo
baptism	bautismo, bauticé, bautizado (a), bautismo, crisma
birth	nacimiento, nació, nacido (a)
burial	entierro, sepultura, entierrado (a), sepultado (a)
Catholic church	Iglesia Católica
census	censo, padrón

child	niño (a), hijo (a), párvulo (a), expósito
christening	See baptism
church records	registros parroquiales
civil registry	Registro Civil
confirmation	confirmación, crisma
day	día
English	Spanish
death	muerte, defunción, fallecimiento, óbito, muerto (a), difunto (a), fallecido (a)
father	padre
husband	esposo, marido, cónyuge
index	índice
marriage	matrimonio, casamiento, casé, casado (a)
military	militar, ejército
month	mes
morning	mañana
mother	madre
name, given	nombre de pila, nombre de bautismo
name, surname	nombre, apellido
parents	padres
parish	parroquia
wife	esposa, marida, mujer, cónyuge
year	año

## GENERAL WORD LIST

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This general word list includes words commonly seen in genealogical sources. Numbers, months, and days of the week are listed both here and in separate sections that follow this list. Racial terminology is listed separately.

In this list, optional versions of Spanish words or variable endings (such as adjectives and some plural or feminine endings) are given in parentheses. Parentheses in the English column clarify the definition.

## A

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a	to, in, into, on
Aa.M. = abuela materna	maternal grandmother
Aa.P. = abuela paterna	paternal grandmother
abogado	lawyer
abril	April
absceso	abscess
abuela	grandmother
abuelo	grandfather
abuelos	grandparents
acre	acre
acta	document, record
acuerdo	agreement
administración	administration
adoptado (a)	adopted
adulterio	adultery
adúltero (a)	adulterer
agosto	August
agricultor	farmer
ahí	there
ahogamiento	drowning
albacea	executor of estate
albañil	stonemason
alcalde	mayor
aldea	village
alemán (a)	German
alfarero	potter
algodón	cotton
algún (o, a)	some, someone
alma	soul, inhabitant
alquiler, renta	rent
alto (a)	high, tall
altura	height
allá	there
allí	there
amanuense	scribe, clerk
amarillo (a)	yellow
ambos (as)	both
amigo (a)	friend

amo	master, owner
amonestaciones	marriage banns
anciano (a)	elderly
aniversario	anniversary
antepasado (a)	ancestor
anterior	former, previous
antes	before
antiguo (a)	old, ancient
anual	annual
anuario	yearbook
año	year
aparecer	to appear
apellido	surname
apéndice	appendix
apodo	nickname
apostólico (a)	apostolic
aprendiz	apprentice
aproximado (a)	approximate
aquel (la)	that
aquí	here
árbol	tree
árbol genealógico	genealogical tree
archivo	archive
arrendamiento	rent
arzobispo	archbishop
ascendiente	ancestor
asilo	asylum, shelter
asma	asthma
aún	still
auto de fé	sentence given by the Inquisition
ayer	yesterday
ayuntamiento	city hall, town government
azúcar	sugar
azul	blue

## B

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bajo (a)	low
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barco	ship
barrio	city ward
bautismo	baptism
bautizar	to baptize
bebé	baby
bendición	blessing
biblioteca	library
bien	good, well
bienes	property, goods, fee
bisabuela	great-grandmother
bisabuelo	great-grandfather
bisabuelos	great-grandparents
bisnieta	great-granddaughter
bisnieto	great-grandson
bisnietos	great-grandchildren
blanco (a)	white
boca	mouth
boda	marriage, wedding
brazo	arm
bueno (a)	good
búsqueda	research

## C

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caballero	nobleman, knight, gentleman
cabeza	head
cabildo	town council
calle	street
camino	road
campesino (a)	peasant
campo	field
cáncer	cancer
caña de azúcar	sugarcane
capilla	chapel
cara	face
cárcel	jail
carnicero	butcher
carpintero	carpenter

carretera	road
casa	house
casado (a)	married
casamiento	marriage
casar, casarse	to marry
casta	caste, racial lineage
castillo	castle
catastro	land census
catedral	cathedral
católico (a)	Catholic
catorce	fourteen
cazador	hunter
c.c. = casado con	married to
cédula	royal decree
cementerio	cemetery
censo	census
centenario	centennial
cerca	near, approximate
cerrajero	locksmith
certificado	certificate
cervecero	brewer
ciego (a)	blind
ciento	one hundred
cinco	five
cincuenta	fifty
ciudad	city
ciudadano (a)	citizen
clérigo	clergyman
c.m.c.=contrajo matrimonio con	contracted marriage with
cofradía	religious brotherhood, guild
cojo (a)	lame
colina	hill
colonia	colony
colorado (a)	red
comerciante	merchant
comercio	business, commerce
como	as, how

comuni3n	communion
con	with
concejal	councilman
concerniente	concerning
concilio	council
concilio tridentino	Council of Trent
condado	county
conocido (a)	known, acquaintance
conocido (a) como	known as
consanguinidad	blood relationship, kinship
consejo	council
consorte	spouse, partner
constipaci3n	constipation
consumimiento	consumption
contenido	contents
contra	against
contrayente	contracting party in a marriage
conversi3n	conversion
convulsi3n	convulsion
c3nyuge	spouse
cordelero	rope maker
corriente	current
cosecha	harvest
criada	maid
criatura	infant, child
cristiano (a)	Christian
cu3l	which
cu3ndo	when
cuarenta	forty
cuarto	room
cuarto (a)	fourth
cuate	twin
cuatro	four
cuatrocientos	four hundred
cuenta	account
cumplea3os	birthday
cu3ada	sister-in-law
cu3ado	brother-in-law

cura	clergyman
curato	parish
curia	ecclesiastical tribunal
curtidor	tanner
cuyo (a)	whose

## D

---

data	date
de	of, from, belonging to
debilidad	weakness, disability
década	decade
décimo (a)	tenth
décimooctavo (a)	eighteenth
décimocuarto (a)	fourteenth
décimonono (a)	nineteenth
décimoquinto (a)	fifteenth
décimo séptimo (a)	seventeenth
décimosexto (a)	sixteenth
décimotercero (a)	thirteenth
declaración	declaration
declarado (a)	declared, stated
dedo	finger
defunción	death
dentición	teething
dentro	within
denuncia	accusation, denunciation
departamento	district, department
derecho	law
derrame	stroke
desacuerdo	disagreement
desavenencia	disagreement
descendiente	descendant
desconocido (a)	unknown
descripción	description
desde	since
después	after
detrás	after, behind

diario	daily
diarrea	diarrhea
diccionario	dictionary
diciembre	December
dicho (a)	stated, said, mentioned
diecinueve	nineteen
dieciocho	eighteen
dieciseis	sixteen
diecisiete	seventeen
diente	tooth
diez	ten
diezmo	tithing
difo. = difunto	deceased
difunto (a)	deceased
digno (a)	worthy
diócesis	diocese
disenteria	dysentery
dispensa	exemption, permission
divorciado (a)	divorced
doce	twelve
documento	document
domicilio	dwelling
domingo	Sunday
don	Mr.
donación	donation
donde	where
doña	Mrs.
dos	two
doscientos	two hundred
d.s.p. = defunctus sine prole	died without issue
dueño (a)	owner
duodécimo	twelfth

## E

---

eclesiástico (a)	ecclesiastical
edad	age
ejército	army, military

él	he
el	the (masculine)
ella	she
ellos	they
embarazada	pregnant
emigración	emigration
emigrante	emigrant
empleado (a)	employee
encomienda	patronage, land grant
enero	January
enfermedad	disease
enterrado (a)	buried
entierro	burial
entre	between, among
envejecido (a)	elderly
epidemia	epidemic
epilepsia	epilepsy
era	(I, you, he, she, it) was/were
éramos	(we) were
eran	(you, they) were
eras	(you) were
eres	(you) are
es	(you, he, she, it) are/is
escarlata	scarlet fever
esclavitud	slavery
esclavo	slave
escribiente	scribe
escuela	school
ese (esa)	that
esposo (a)	husband, spouse (spouse)
espurio (a)	illegitimate
está	(you, he, she, it) are/is
estación	season
estado	state, status
estamos	(we) are
están	(they, you) are
estar	to be
este	east

este (a, o)	this
estómago	stomach
estoy	(I) am
evangélico (a)	evangelical
expósito (a)	foundling
extracto	extract
extranjero (a)	foreigner
extraño (a)	stranger

## F

---

fábrica	factory
fallecer	to die
fallecido (a)	deceased
familia	family
fé	certificate, faith
febrero	February
fecha	date
feligrés (a)	parishioner, resident
feligresía	parish
femenino (a)	feminine
ferrocarril	railroad
feudo	fee
fichero	card file
fiebre tifoidea	typhoid fever
filiación	relationship, military register
finado (a)	deceased
firma	signature
flaqueza	weakness
floresta	forest, grove
fondos	funds
fortaleza	fortress, strength
francés (a)	French
frente	front, in front of
frontera	border
fue	(you, he, she, it) were/was
fuego	fire, hearth
fuelle	fountain, source

fueron	(you, they) were
fui	(I) was
fuimos	(we) were
futuro	future

## G

---

gacetero	gazetteer
ganado	cattle
gemelo (a)	twin
gemelos (as)	twins
genealogía	genealogy
gente	people
gota	gout
grande	great, large
gremio	brotherhood, guild
gripe	influenza
guarda	guard, warden
guía	directory, guidebook

## H

---

h. = hijo	son
hacienda	estate, farm
hecho (a)	completed, done
hembra	female
hemorragia	bleeding
heráldica	heraldry
heredero (a)	heir
herencia	inheritance
hermana	sister
hermandad	fraternity
hermano	brother
hermanos	brothers, siblings
herrero	blacksmith
hidalgo	nobleman
hidropesía	dropsy



hija	daughter
hijastra	stepdaughter
hijastro	stepson, stepchild
hijo	son, child
hijodalgo	nobleman
hijos	sons, children
hinchazón	swelling
historia	history
h.l. = hijo legítimo	legitimate child
h.n. = hijo natural	illegitimate child
hogar	home
hoja	page
hoja de lámina	plate (book)
holandés (a)	Dutch
hombre	man, husband
honesto (a)	honest
hora	hour
hospedero	innkeeper
huérfano (a)	orphan

## I

---

I	and
i. = ilegítimo	illegitimate
ictericia	jaundice
idioma	language
iglesia	church
Iglesia Católica	Catholic Church
ilegítimo (a)	illegitimate
ill. = ilegítimo	illegitimate
impedimento	impediment
imperio	empire
impuesto	tax
incógnito (a)	unknown
índice	index
indígena	indigenous, native, Indian
indigente	indigent
información matrimonial	papers relating to a marriage, including

	banns, declarations, baptismal records, consents, etc.
infrascrito (a)	undersigned
inglés (a)	English
inmigración	immigration
inmigrante	immigrant
inmoble	real estate
inmueble	real estate
ino. = indio	Indian
intendente	mayor
intestado (a)	intestate
intestinos	intestines
invierno	winter
italiano (a)	Italian

## J

---

jardinero	gardener
jesuita	Jesuit
jornalero	journeyman
jubilado	retired
judío (a)	Jewish
jueves	Thursday
julio	July
junio	June
junto	together
jurado	juryman
juros	annuities, pensions

## L

---

l., leg. = legítimo	legitimate
la	the (feminine)
labrador	farmer, peasant
ladrillero	brick mason, bricklayer
lago	lake
lechero	dairyman

legajo	bundle of related documents
legal	legal
legítimo (a)	legitimate
lengua	language, tongue
levante	east
ley	law
liberto (a)	freed slave
libro	book
licencia	permission
lícito (a)	legal
limosna	alms
limpieza de sangre	purity of blood, indicating pure Catholic ancestry
lugar	place
lunes	Monday

## M

---

macho	male
madrasta	stepmother
madre	mother
madrina	godmother
maestro	master, teacher
maíz	corn
mano	hand
mañana	morning
mapa	map
marido (a)	husband (wife)
marina	navy
marinero	sailor
martes	Tuesday
marzo	March
más	more
masculino (a)	masculine
más joven	youngest
más viejo (a)	eldest
materno (a)	maternal
matrimonio	marriage

mayo	May
mayor	larger, elder
media noche	midnight
médico	doctor
mendigo (a)	beggar
menonita	Mennonite
menor	smaller, younger
menos	less
mercadería	wares, goods
mercado	market
mercante	merchant
mes	month
mestizo	mixture of Spanish and Indian
mi	my
miembro	member
miércoles	Wednesday
mil	one thousand
milla	mile
mina	mine
minero	miner
ministro	minister
mío (a)	my
mismo (a)	same
mitad	half
m.n. = more novo	according to the new manner of dating (the Gregorian calendar)
molino	mill
montaña	mountain
monte	hill
montero	hunter
morada	dwelling
morador (a)	resident
morar	to live (location)
morir	to die
mozo (a)	youth, young
muchacho (a)	boy, (girl)
muchas veces	often
mucho (a)	many, very

mudo (a)	dumb
muebles	furniture, household
muerte	death
muerto (a)	deceased
mujer	woman, wife
mulato (a)	mulatto
municipio	municipality

## N

---

n. = nació, nacido	born
n. = nombre	name
nac. = nacido	born
nacer	to be born
nacido (a)	born
nacido (a) muerto (a)	stillborn
nacimiento	birth
nariz	nose
natural	natural, illegitimate
natural de	native of
nave	ship
navio	ship
negocio	business
negro (a)	black
nene	baby
nieta	granddaughter
nieto	grandson
nietos	grandchildren
ningún (o, a)	none, not one
niño (a)	child
no	no
no. = número	number
noble	noble
nobleza	nobility
noche	night
nombre	name
nombre de pila	given or Christian name
nono (a)	ninth

norte	north
nosotros	we
notario	notary
novecientos	nine hundred
noveno (a)	ninth
noventa	ninety
novia	bride, fiancée
noviembre	November
novio	groom, fiancé
novios	betrothed
nuera	daughter-in-law
nuestro (a)	our
nueve	nine
nuevo (a)	new
num. = número	number
número	number
nunca	never
nupcias	marriage, wedding

## O

---

o	or
obispado	bishopric
obispo	bishop
óbito	death
obligación	obligation
obrero	worker, laborer
observaciones	comments, marginal notes
occidente	west
octavo (a)	eighth
octubre	October
ochenta	eighty
ocho	eight
ochocientos	eight hundred
oeste	west
oferta	offering
oficio	office
ojo	eye

óleo	oil
once	eleven
onomástico (a)	onomastic (referring to names)
operario	worker, laborer
oración	prayer
oreja	ear
orfanato	orphanage
oriente	east
original de	native of
oro	gold
o.s.p. = obiit sine prole	died without issue
otoño	autumn
otro (a)	other, another

## P

---

padrasto	stepfather
padre	father, priest
padres	parents
padrino	godfather
padrinos	godparents
padrón	census, list of persons
pag. = página	page
país	country
palacio	palace
panadero	baker
para	for, to
pardo (a)	dark, mulatto
parentesco	kinship
pariente	relative
párroco	priest
parroquia	parish
parroquiano (a)	parishioner
partera	midwife
partida	act, certificate
parto	birth
párvulo (a)	small child
pasado	past

pastor	pastor, minister, shepherd
paterno (a)	paternal
patrimonio	inheritance
patrón	master, employer
pd. = padre	father
penitenciaria	penitentiary
periódico	periodical, newspaper
permiso	permission
pero	but
pescador	fisherman
peso	weight
peste	plague
pie	foot
pierna	leg
plaga	plague
plata	silver
plaza	public square
plazo	term
pleitos	lawsuit, court action
población	population, town, village
poblado	town, village
polaco (a)	Polish
por	by, for
por qué	why
porque	because
portugués	Portuguese
posada	hostel, shelter
posadero	innkeeper
preñada	pregnant
presente	present
primavera	spring
primero (a)	first
primo (a)	cousin
prisión	prison
proceso	trial, lawsuit
profesión	profession
profesor (a)	teacher
progenitor	progenitor



prole	progeny
propiedad	property, land
propietario	proprietor, owner
protestante	Protestant
protocolos	notarial books
provincia	province
próximo (a)	next
pueblo	town, village, people
puente	bridge
puerto	port
pulmón	lung
pulmonia	pneumonia

## Q

---

que	that, what
quien	who, whom
quince	fifteen
quinientos	five hundred
quinto (a)	fifth
quizás	maybe

## R

---

rancho	ranch
real	royal
rebusca	research
reconocimiento	recognition, acknowledgment
regidor	alderman, prefect
registro civil	civil registry
registros	records, registers
registros civiles	civil records, vital records
reina	queen
reino	kingdom
religión	religion
renta	rent
residencia	residence

residente	resident
retirado (a)	retired
retiramiento	retirement
retrato	portrait
rey	king
rezo	prayer
río	river
rito	rite
rojo (a)	red
rostro	face
ruso (a)	Russian

## S

---

s. = señor	sir, mister
sábado	Saturday
sacerdote	priest
sacristán	sexton
sagrado (a)	sacred, holy
sala	room
san	saint
sangradura	bleeding
santo (a)	holy, sacred, saint
santos óleos	holy oil
sarampión	measles
sastre	tailor
segundo (a)	second
seis	six
seiscientos	six hundred
semana	week
separado (a)	separate
septiembre	September
séptimo (a)	seventh
sepulcro	grave, sepulchre
sepultado (a)	buried
sepultura	grave, sepulchre
ser	to be
servicio	service, donations
sesenta	sixty
setecientos	seven hundred

setenta	seventy
sexo	sex, gender
sexto (a)	sixth
sí	yes
si	if, whether
siempre	always
sierra	mountain range
siete	seven
siglo	century
sirviente	servant
sitio	place, site
sn. = san	saint
sobre	about, above, concerning
sobrenombre	surname, nickname
sobreviviente	surviving
sobrina	niece
sobrino	nephew
sociedad	society
solar	manor house
soldado	soldier
solemnemente	solemnly
solo	only
soltero (a)	single
somos	(we) are
son	(they, you) are
sordo (a)	deaf
soy	(I) am
su (suyo, suya)	your, his, her, their
sud	south
sueco (a)	Swedish
suegra	mother-in-law
suegro	father-in-law
suizo (a)	Swiss
sur	south

## T

---

talabartero	leather worker
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tal vez	maybe
también	also
tarde	afternoon, late
tejedor	weaver
temprano	early
tenemos	(we) have
tener	to have
tengo	(I) have
tercero (a)	third
terreno	tract of land, field
testamento	will
testigo	witness
testimonio	testimony
tía	aunt
tiempo	time
tiene	(you, he, she, it) has
tienen	(you, they) have
tintorero	dyer
tío	uncle
título	title
todavía	still
todos (as)	all, everyone
tomo	volume
tonelero	cooper
tos	cough
tos ferina	whooping cough
trabajador	worker, laborer
trece	thirteen
treinta	thirty
treinta y uno	thirty-one
tres	three
trescientos	three hundred
tribunal	court
trigésimo (a)	thirtieth
trigésimo primero (a)	thirty-first
trigo	wheat
tuberculosis	tuberculosis
tumba	tomb, grave

tumor	tumor
tutela	guardianship
tutelas	records of orphans

## U

---

último (a)	last
un (uno, una)	one
undécimo (a)	eleventh

## V

---

valle	valley
varón	male
vecindad	neighborhood
vecino (a)	neighbor, citizen
veinte	twenty
veinte y cinco,	twenty-five
veinte y cuatro	twenty-four
veinte y dos	twenty-two
veinte y nueve	twenty-nine
veinte y ocho	twenty-eight
veinte y seis	twenty-six
veinte y siete	twenty-seven
veinte y tres	twenty-three
veinte y uno	twenty-one
veinticinco	twenty-five
veinticuatro	twenty-four
veintidos	twenty-two
veintinueve	twenty-nine
veintiocho	twenty-eight
veintiseis	twenty-six
veintisiete	twenty-seven
veintitres	twenty-three
veintiuno	twenty-one
velación	veiling ceremony of bride and groom
vender	to sell

verano	summer
verde	green
vez	time, turn, occasion
viejo (a)	elderly
viernes	Friday
vigésimo	twentieth
vigésimo cuarto (a)	twenty-fourth
vigésimo nono (a)	twenty-ninth
vigésimo octavo (a)	twenty-eighth
vigésimo primero (a)	twenty-first
vigésimo quinto (a)	twenty-fifth
vigésimo segundo (a)	twenty-second
vigésimo séptimo (a)	twenty-seventh
vigésimo sexto (a)	twenty-sixth
vigésimo tercero (a)	twenty-third
villa	village, town
viña	vineyard
viñedo	vineyard
viruelas	smallpox
viudo (a)	widower, widow
vivir	to live
vivo (a)	alive
volumen	volume

## Y

---

y	and
yerno	son-in-law
yo	I

## Z

---

zapatero	shoemaker
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## NUMBERS

The following list gives the cardinal (1, 2, 3, etc.) and the ordinal (1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.) versions of each number. In actual usage, days of the month are almost never written in ordinal form. Ordinal numbers end in o or a depending on the gender of the thing described. Ordinal numbers above 31 are rarely seen in genealogical sources. Numbers such as 16, 22, and 31 are compound numbers joined by y (and). In modern Spanish, these numbers can also be written as a single word, for example:

16	diez y seis	or	dieciseis
22	veinte y dos	or	veintidos
31	treinta y uno	or	treintiuno

### Cardinal

### Ordinal

1	un, uno, una	1st	primero (a)
2	dos	2nd	segundo
3	tres	3rd	tercero
4	cuatro	4th	cuarto
5	cinco	5th	quinto
6	seis	6th	sexto
7	siete	7th	séptimo
8	ocho	8th	octavo
9	nueve	9th	nono, noveno
10	diez	10th	décimo
11	once	11th	undécimo, décimoprimer
12	doce	12th	duodécimo, décimosegundo
13	trece	13th	décimotercero
14	catorce	14th	décimocuarto
15	quince	15th	décimoquinto
16	diez y seis, dieciseis	16th	décimosexto
17	diez y siete, diecisiete	17th	décimo séptimo
18	diez y ocho, dieciocho	18th	décimooctavo
19	diez y nueve, diecinueve	19th	décimonono
20	veinte	20th	vigésimo
21	veinte y uno, veintiuno	21st	vigésimo primero
22	veinte y dos, veintidos	22nd	vigésimo segundo
23	veinte y tres, veintitres	23rd	vigésimo tercero
24	veinte y cuatro, veinticuatro	24th	vigésimo cuarto
25	veinte y cinco, veinticinco	25th	vigésimo quinto

26	veinte y seis, veintiseis	26th	vigésimo sexto
27	veinte y siete, veintisiete	27th	vigésimo séptimo
28	veinte y ocho, veintiocho	28th	vigésimo octavo
29	veinte y nueve, veintinueve	29th	vigésimo nono
30	treinta	30th	trigésimo
31	treinta y uno	31st	trigésimo primero
40	cuarenta	40th	cuadragésimo
50	cincuenta	50th	quincuagésimo
60	sesenta	60th	sexagésimo
70	setenta	70th	septuagésimo
80	ochenta	80th	octogésimo
90	noventa	90th	nonagésimo
-100	ciento	100th	centésimo
-101	ciento uno	101st	centésimo primero
-200	doscientos	200th	ducentésimo
300	trescientos	300th	tricentésimo
-400	cuatrocientos	400th	cuadringétesimo
-500	quinientos	500th	quingétesimo
-600	seiscientos	600th	sexcentésimo
-700	setecientos	700th	septingétesimo
-800	ochocientos	800th	octingétesimo
-900	novcientos	900th	noningétesimo
1000	mil	1000th	milésimo

## DATES AND TIME

In Spanish records, dates are usually written out. Although English uses ordinal numbers, such as *the tenth of July* or *July 10th*, in Spanish the cardinal numbers are almost always used for the days of the month; for example, *el diez de julio* (the ten of July). The one exception is the first of the month, for which the ordinal number *primero* (1ero) is almost always used instead of the cardinal number *uno*, for example:

*A los veinte y tres días de marzo del año de nuestro Señor de mil ochocientos y treinta y seis.* [On the twenty-three day of the month of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred thirty six.]

To understand Spanish dates, use the following lists as well as the preceding "Numbers" section.

## Months



<b>English</b>	<b>Spanish</b>	<b>Abbreviations</b>
January	enero	enro, eno, 1ero
February	febrero	febo
March	marzo	mzo
April	abril	abl
May	mayo	
June	junio	
July	julio	
August	agosto	ago, agto
September	septiembre	septe, 7bre
October	octubre	ote, otue, octue, 8bre
November	noviembre	novbre, 9bre
December	diciembre	dice, 10bre

## **Days of the Week**

<b>English</b>	<b>Spanish</b>
Sunday	domingo
Monday	lunes
Tuesday	martes
Wednesday	miércoles
Thursday	jueves
Friday	viernes
Saturday	sábado

## **RACIAL TERMINOLOGY**

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In colonial Latin America, racial classification was often recorded in the Catholic parish registers and government documents, often with no degree of accuracy. The meaning of some of these terms may vary in some Spanish-speaking countries.

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Racial Composition</b>
Albarazado	Cambujo and Mulato
Albino	Spanish and Morisco
Allí te estás	Chamizo and Mestizo
Barcino	Albarazado and Mulato
Barnocino	Albarazado and Mestizo
Calpamulato	Zambaigo and Lobo
Cambujo	Indian ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) and Negro ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )

Cambur	Negro ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Spanish ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ), and Indian ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )
Castizo	In Puerto Rico: Mestizo and Spanish. In Guatemala: Spanish and Indian ( $\frac{1}{128}$ )
Chamizo	Coyote and Indian
Chino	In Peru: Mulato and Indian
Cholo	In Peru: Mestizo and Indian
Cimarrón	In Mexico and Guatemala: Negro ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Spanish ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ), and Indian ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )
Coyote	Spanish ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Indian ( $\frac{3}{8}$ ), and Negro ( $\frac{1}{8}$ )
Cuarteado	Spanish ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Indian ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ), and Negro ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )
Cuarterón	Spanish ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) and Negro ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )
Cuarterón de Chino	In Peru: Spanish and Chino
Cuarterón de Mestizo	In Peru: Spanish and Mestizo
Cuarterón de Mulato	In Peru: Spanish and Mulato
Cuatrero	Indian ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) and Spanish ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )
Español	Spanish
Español Criollo	Colonial-born Spaniard
Indio	Indian
Jíbaro	Lobo and Indian
Ladino	Spanish ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) and Indian ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )
Lobo	Indian ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) and Negro ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )
Mestizo	Spanish ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) and Indian ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )
Moreno	Spanish ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Indian ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ), and Negro ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )
Morisco	Spanish and Mulato. In Spain: a baptized Moor
Mulato	Spanish ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) and Negro ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ). In Chile and Colombia: can also be Indian and Negro
Negro	African Black
Negro fino	Negro ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) and Spanish ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )
No te entiende	Tente en el aire and Mulato
No me toques	Mixture of Spanish, Indian, and Negro
Ochavado	Spanish ( $\frac{7}{8}$ ) and Negro ( $\frac{1}{8}$ )
Pardo	Indian ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Spanish ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ), and Negro ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )
Prieto	Negro ( $\frac{7}{8}$ ) and Spanish ( $\frac{1}{8}$ )
Quartarón	See Cuarterón
Quinterón	In Peru: Spanish and Cuarterón
Requinterón	In Peru: Spanish and Quinterón
Salta atrás	Spanish and Albino
Tente en el aire	Calpamulato and Cambujo
Torna atrás	No te entiende and Indian

Tresalvo	Spanish ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) and Negro ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )
Zambaigo	Spanish and Chino
Zambo	In Peru: Negro and Mulato. In Venezuela: Indian ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) and Negro ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )
Zambo de Indio	In Peru: Negro ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) and Indian ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

# Latin

## Genealogical Word List

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Numbers

Dates And Time

This list contains Latin words with their English translations. The words included here are those that you are likely to find in genealogical sources. If the word (or some form of it) that you are looking for is not on this list, please consult a Latin-English dictionary. (See the "Additional Resources" section below.)

Latin is the mother language for many modern European languages. Many words in English, Spanish, French, and other languages resemble Latin words and have the same or similar meanings.

Latin was used in the records of most European countries and in the Roman Catholic records of the United States and Canada. Because Latin was used in so many countries, local usage varied. Certain terms were commonly used in some countries but not in others. In addition, the Latin used in British records has more abbreviations than the Latin used in European records.

## LANGUAGE CHARACTERISTICS

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### Variant Forms of Words

In Latin, the endings of most words vary according to how the words are used in a sentence. *Who—whose—whom* or *marry—marries—married* are examples of words in English with variant forms. This word list gives the most commonly seen form of each Latin word. As you read Latin records, be aware that almost all words vary with usage.

**Gender.** Latin words for persons, places, and things (nouns) are classified as masculine, feminine, or neuter. For example, *rex* (king) is a masculine word, *aetas* (age) is a feminine word, and *oppidum* (town) is a neuter word.

Words that describe persons, places, or things (adjectives) will have either masculine, feminine, or neuter endings. For example, in Latin you would write *magnus rex* (great king), *magna aetas* (great age), and *magnum oppidum* (large town).

This word list gives only the masculine form of adjectives. For example:

*noster, nostra, nostrum* (our) is listed as *noster*

*magnus, magna, magnum* (great, large) is listed as *magnus*

*nobilis, nobile* (noble, known) is listed as *nobilis*

Some words have both a male (-us) and female (-a) form, such as *patrinus* (godfather) and *patrina* (godmother). This word list usually gives only the male form even though a female form may occur in Latin records. Thus, given the word *famulus* (servant), you can conclude that *famula* is a female servant.

Similarly, this word list gives only *natus est* ("he was born"). You can conclude that *nata est* means "she was born." The plural form *nati sunt* means "they were born."

**Plurals.** Plural forms of Latin words usually end in -i, -ae, or -es. Thus *patrinus* (godfather) becomes *patrini* (godparents), *filia* (daughter) becomes *filiae* (daughters), and *pater* (father) becomes *patres* (fathers). However, these same endings may also indicate other grammatical changes besides plurality.

**Grammatical Use.** The endings of Latin words can also vary depending on the grammatical use of the words. Latin grammar requires a specific type of ending for a word used as the subject of the sentence, used in the possessive, used as the object of a verb, or used with a preposition. Latin words fall into several classes, each with its own set of grammatical endings.

If you do not find a Latin word in this list with the same ending as the word in your Latin document, find a similar ending in the examples below to see how the word in your document is used:

<i>filius</i>	son	
(pater)	<i>fili</i>	(father) of the son
(baptizavi)	<i>filium</i>	(I baptized the) son
(ex)	<i>filio</i>	(from) the son
<i>vidua</i>	widow	
(filius)	<i>viduae</i>	(son) of the widow
(sepelivi)	<i>viduam</i>	(I buried the) widow
(ex)	<i>vidua</i>	(from) the widow
<i>pater</i>	father	
(filius)	<i>patris</i>	(son) of the father
(sepelivi)	<i>patrem</i>	(I buried the) father
(ex)	<i>patre</i>	(from) the father

Other noun endings change as follows to show possession:

- as may change to -atis
- ns may change to -ntis
- or may change to -oris
- tio may change to -tionis

Example: *sartor* (tailor) changes to *sartoris* (of the tailor)

Words that show action (verbs) also vary depending on who is doing the action and whether the action is past, present, or future. For example, the Latin word *baptizare* (to baptize) will appear with various endings:

	<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>
	baptize	have baptized, baptized
(I)	baptizo	baptizavi, baptizabam
(he)	baptizat	baptizavit, baptizabat

(they) baptizant	baptizaverunt, baptizabant
is baptized	was baptized
(he) baptizatur	baptizatus est

## Spelling

Spelling rules were not standardized in earlier centuries. The following spelling variations are common in Latin documents:

*i* and *j* used interchangeably  
*u* and *v* used interchangeably  
*e* used for *ae* (æ)  
*e* used for *oe* (œ)  
*c* used for *qu*

Examples:

ejusdem or eiusdem  
civis or ciuis  
preceptor or praeceptor  
celebs or coelebs  
quondam or condam

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

This word list includes only the words *most commonly found in genealogical sources*. For further help, use a Latin-English dictionary. Latin-English dictionaries are available on each floor of the Family History Library. The call numbers begin with 473.21.

The following Latin-English dictionary is available on microfilm for use in Family History Centers:

Ainsworth, Robert. *Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary*, rev. ed. London: F. Westly and A.H. Davis, 1836. (FHL book British Ref 473Ai65a 1836; film 599,788.)

Additional dictionaries are listed under LATIN LANGUAGE - DICTIONARIES in the Subject section of the Family History Library Catalog. Most bookstores carry useful, inexpensive Latin-English dictionaries.

The following sources can also be helpful for reading Latin records:

Baxter, J. H. and Charles Johnson. *Medieval Latin Word-List From British and Irish Sources*. London: Oxford University Press, n.d. (FHL book 942 A8bm.)

Grun, Paul A. *Schlüssel zur alten und neuen Abkürzungen: Wörterbuch lateinischer und deutscher Abkürzungen des späten Mittelalters und der Neuzeit*. Limburg/Lahn, Germany: Starke Verlag, 1966. (FHL book 943 B4gg vol. 6.) Key to ancient and modern

abbreviations: Dictionary of Latin and German abbreviations of the late middle age and modern times.

Jensen, C. Russell. *Parish Register Latin: An Introduction*. Salt Lake City: Vita Nova Books, 1988. (FHL book 475 J453p.) A guide to understanding Latin as it appears in continental European church records.

Martin, Charles Trice. *The Record Interpreter: A Collection of Abbreviations, Latin Words and Names Used in English Historical Manuscripts and Records*, 2nd ed. London: Stevens, 1910. (FHL book 422.471 M363re 1910; 1892 edition on FHL film 547,182, item 3.)

McLaughlin, Eve. *Simple Latin for Family Historians*, 2nd ed. Birmingham, England: Federation of Family History Societies, 1987. (FHL book 471.1 M273.) This booklet lists Latin words frequently used in English parish registers.

## KEY WORDS

To find and use specific types of Latin records, you will need to know some key words in Latin. This section lists key genealogical terms in English and gives the Latin words that have the same or similar meanings.

For example, in the first column you will find the English word *marriage*. In the second column you will find Latin words with meanings such as *marry, marriage, wedding, wedlock, unite, legitimate, joined*, and other words used in Latin records to indicate marriage.

English	Latin
birth	nati, natus, genitus, natales, ortus, oriundus
burial	sepulti, sepultus, humatus, humatio
christening	baptismi, baptizatus, renatus, plutus, lautus, purgatus, ablutus, lustratio
child	infans, filius/filia, puer, proles
death	mortuus, defunctus, obitus, denatus, decessus, peritus, mors, mortis, obiit, decessit
father	pater
godparent	patrini, levantes, susceptores, compater, commater, matrina
husband	maritus, sponsus, conjux, vir
marriage	matrimonium, copulatio, copulati, conjuncti, intronizati, nupti, sponsati, ligati, mariti
marriage banns	banni, proclamationes, denuntiationes
mother	mater
name, given name	nomen

name, surname	cognomen
parents	parentes, genitores
wife	uxor, marita, conjux, sponsa, mulier, femina, consors

## GENERAL WORDS

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This general word list includes words commonly seen in genealogical sources. Numbers, months, and days of the week are listed both here and in separate sections that follow this list.

In this list, some grammatical variations of Latin words are given in parentheses. Some Latin phrases and their translations are listed [in brackets] under the most significant Latin word, not the first word, of the phrase. Words in parentheses in the English column clarify the definition.

## A

---

a (ab)	from, by
abavia	great-great-grandmother
abavus	great-great-grandfather, ancestor
abdormitus	died
abdormivit	he/she died
ab hoc mense	from this month on
abiit	he/she died
abinde	since
abitus est	he/she died, went away
abjectarius	cabinetmaker, woodworker
abjuro	to renounce by oath
ablutus est	he was baptized
abs	from, by
abscessus	death
absque	without, except
abstersus	baptized
abuo	I baptize, I wash
ac	and
acatholicus	non-Catholic, Protestant



accipio	to take, receive, take possession of
accola	local resident
acicularius	needle maker
acquiescat	he/she reposes, dies, is content with
acquietus est	he died
acra	acre
actum	record
ad	to, at, in, for, towards
adhuc	as yet, still
adjutor	assistant
adjuvenis	assistant
adolescens	young man, adolescent
adulterium	adultery
advenit	he appeared, came
advocatus	lawyer
aeger	sick
aegyptus	gypsy
aequalis	equal
aetas (aetatis)	age
aetate	(being) in the age of, age
affinitas	relationship by marriage
affirmavit	he/she affirmed, confirmed, asserted
agentis	of the official
agnatus	blood relative in the male line
agonia	cramps
agricola	farmer
ahenarius	coppersmith
albus	white
alemannus	German
alias	also, otherwise, or, at, another, called
alibi	elsewhere, at another time
aliud (alius)	other, another
allemania	Germany
altare	altar
alter	the next, the other
alutarius	tanner
ambo	both, two together
amita	aunt, father's sister

amitinus	cousin, (child of father's sister)
ancilla	female servant
ancillus	male servant
anglia	England
anima	soul, spirit
[animam reddidit domino suo]	[he/she returned the soul to his/her Lord (died)]
anno	in the year (of)
anno domini	in the year of (our) Lord
anno incarnationis	in the year (since/of) the incarnation (of the Lord)
annus	year
andedictus	aforesaid
ante	before, in front of, prior to
antiquus	old, senior
apoplexia	stroke
aprilis	of April
apud	at the house of, at, by, near
aqua	water
archidiaconus	archdeacon
archiepiscopus	archbishop
archivum	archive
arcularius	carpenter
arma	coat of arms
armentarius	herdsman
armiger	gentleman, squire
armorum	of coats of arms
at	but
atque	and
augusti	of August
aurifaber	goldsmith
auriga	driver
aut	or
autem	but, however, moreover
auxentium	Alsace
ava	grandmother
avi	ancestors, grandparents
avia	grandmother
aviaticus	nephew

avunculus	uncle (mother's brother)
avus	grandfather

## B

---

bacallarius	bachelor
baillivus	bailiff
bannorum, liber	register of marriage banns, announcements
bannum	bann, marriage proclamation
baptisatus	baptized
baptisma	baptism
[necessitate baptismo]	[(being) an emergency baptism]
baptismatis	of baptism
baptismus	baptism
baptizatorium, liber	register of baptisms
baptizatus est	he was baptized, has been baptized
baptizavi	I baptized, have baptized
baro	baron
beatus	blessed, deceased
bene	well
bergarius	shepherd
biduum	space of two days, two-day period
biennium	two-year period
bona	possessions
bonus	good
bordarius	cottager, tenant, border
borussia	Prussia
brasiator	brewer
burgensis	citizen, burgess

## C

---

cadaver	dead body, cadaver
caelebs	bachelor, single man
caelum	heaven, sky
caementarius	stonemason

calcearius	shoemaker
calciator	shoemaker
caledonia	Scotland
caligator	shoemaker
cambria	Wales
cameranius	chamberlain, valet, groom
capella	chapel
capellanus	chaplain
capitis	head, chief
capt et jurat	taken and sworn
caput	head, chief
carbonarius	collier, coal miner
carecarius	carter
carnarius	butcher
carpentarius	carpenter
carta	deed, charter, map
casale	estate, village
casatus	cottager
cataster	land, property record
catholicus	Catholic
caupo (cauponis)	innkeeper
causa	cause, sake, because of
[ex causa]	[on account of, for the sake of]
celator	turner
celebraverunt	they celebrated, were married
census	census
centenarius	a person one hundred years of age
centesimus	hundredth
centum	hundred
cerdo (cerdonis)	handworker
chartarius	paper miller
chirotherarus	glover
chirurgus	surgeon
chramarius	merchant
cimeterium	cemetery
cingarus	gypsy
circa	about, around, round about
circiter	about, approximately

civis	citizen
clausit	he/she finished, closed
[diem clausit extremum]	[(died) he/she finished the last day]
claustrarius	locksmith
clausum	closed, finished
clericus	clergyman
clostrarius	locksmith
coelebs	bachelor, single man
coemeterium	cemetery
cognationis	blood relationship
cognomen	name, family name, surname
collis	hill
colonus	colonist, settler, resident, farmer, peasant
colorator	dyer
comes	count
comitas	county
comitatus	county
comitissa	countess
commater	godmother
commorantes	living, residing
comparatio	presence, appearance
comparuit	he/she appeared, was present
compater	godfather
compos	in possession of
concepta est	she was pregnant
concessit	consented
conditione, sub	conditionally
conjugatus	married
conjuges	married couple
conjugum	of/from the married couple
conjuncti sunt	they were joined (in marriage)
conjux	spouse
consanguinitatis	of blood relationship (such as cousins)
consobrina	female cousin (usually on the mother's side)
consobrinus	male cousin (usually on the mother's side)
consors (consortis)	wife
contra	against, opposite

contracti	contracted, drawn together
contraxerunt	they contracted (marriage)
convulsionis	of convulsions
cooperta	married (of a woman)
copulationis	of marriage
copulati sunt	they were married, joined
copulatus	married, joined
copulavit	he married (performed wedding)
coquus	cook
coram	in the presence of
coriarius	tanner, leather worker
corpus (corporis)	body
cotarius	cottager
cras	tomorrow
creatura dei	foundling (creature of God)
cuius	whose
cuiusdam	of a certain
cultellarius	cutler
cum	with
cuprifaber	coppersmith
cur	why
curia	court
currarius	carriage builder
custos (custodis)	custodian, guard

## D

---

datum	date, given
de	of, from, by, concerning, about
debilitas	illness, weakness
decanatus	deanery, section of a diocese
decanus	deacon
decem	ten
decembris	of December
decessit	he/she died
decessus	died, death

decimus	tenth
decretum	decree
decubuit	he/she died, lay down
dedit	he/she gave
deflorata	deflowered, no longer a virgin
defuit	he/she departed, died
defunctorum	of the dead (people)
defunctorum, liber	register of the deceased
defunctus est	he died
defungitur	he/she dies, is discharged
dei	of God
deinde	then, thereafter, next
denarius	coin, penny, money
denatus	deceased, dead
denatus est	he died, has died
denunciatio	publication of marriage banns
[factis tribus denunciationibus]	[after the publication of three marriage banns (three marriage banns having been published)]
desponsationis	engagement
desponsatus	engaged
deus	God
dexter	right
dictus	said, stated, known as
didymus	twin
die	on the day
dies (diei)	day
dignus	worthy
dimidium	half
diocesis	diocese
discessit	he/she died
disponsationis	permission
divortium	divorce
doageria	dowager
dodum	formerly, recently
domi	at home
domicella	young lady, servant, nun
domicellus	young nobleman, junker, servant, servant in a monastery
domina	lady

dominica	Sunday
dominus	lord, rule, the Lord (Jesus Christ)
domus	home, house, family
donum	gift
dos (dotis)	dowry
duae	two
ducatus	duchy
ducentessimus	two hundredth
ducenti	two hundred
ducis	See dux.
dum	while, when, until, as long as
duo	two
duodecim	twelve
duodecimus	twelfth
duodevicesimus	eighteenth
duodeviginti	eighteen
dux (ducis)	duke, leader
dysenteria	dysentery

## E

---

e	out of, from
eadem	the same
eam	her
ebdomada	week
ecclampsia	convulsions
ecclesia	church
[in facie ecclesiae]	[in front of the church]
ego	I
ejusdem	the same
elapsus	past, elapsed
empicus	lung disease
enim	for, namely, truly
eodem	the same
[eodem die]	[on the same day]
episcopus	bishop
equalis	equal
eques (equitis)	knight, cavalry soldier



erant	they were
ergo	therefore, because of
erratum	error
esse	to be
est	he/she is
et	and, even
etiam	and also, and even
eum	him
ex	from, out of (places of origin)
exhalavit animam	he/she breathed out his/her soul (died)
extra	outside of, beyond
extraneus	stranger, foreign
extremum	last
extremum munitus	last rites provided
exulatus	exile

## F

---

faber	maker, smith
factus	made
falso	falsely, incorrectly
familia	family
familiaris	relative, slave, friend, follower
famulus	servant
feber (febris)	fever
februarii	of February
fecunda	pregnant
femina	female, woman
fere	almost, nearly
feria	day, holiday
festum	feast, festival, wedding
fidelis	faithful
figulus	potter
filia	daughter
filia populae	illegitimate daughter
filiaster	stepson
filiastra	stepdaughter
filiola	little daughter

filiolus	little son
filius	son
filius populi	illegitimate son
finis	border, end
firmarius	farmer
fluxus	dysentery
focus	hearth, fireplace, home
foderator	fuller, cloth worker
fodiator	digger
folium	page
fons (fontis)	baptismal font, spring, fountain
fossor	grave digger, miner
frater	brother
fuerunt	they were
fui	I was
fuit	he/she was
furnarius	baker

## G

---

garcio	boy, servant
gardianus	church warden
gemellae	twins (female)
gemelli	twins (male, or male and female)
geminus	twin
genealogia	genealogy
gener	son-in-law
generis	See genus.
generosus	of noble birth, gentleman
genitor	father
genitores	parents
genitus est	he was born, begotten
gens (gentis)	male line, clan, tribe, lineage
genuit	he/she was begotten
genus (generis)	sex, type, kind, birth, descent, origin, class, race
germana	real sister (by blood), German
germania	Germany
germanus	real brother (by blood), German

glos (gloris)	sister-in-law (wife's sister)
gradus	degree, grade
gratia	grace, sake
gravida	pregnant
guardianus	guardian
gubernium	domain

## H

---

habent	they have
habet	he/she has
habitans	resident, inhabitant
habitatio	residence
habitavit	he/she resided, dwelt
habuit	he/she had, held
haec (hac)	this, the latter
haereticus	heretic
haud	not
hebdomada	week
helvetia	Switzerland
heres (heredis)	heir
heri	yesterday
hibernia	Ireland
hic	here
hinc	from here
his	this, the latter
hispania	Spain
hoc	this, the latter
hodie	today
homo (hominis)	man, human being
honestus	respectable, honorable
hora	hour
hortulanus	gardener
hospes (hospitis)	innkeeper
huius	of this, of the latter
humationis	burial
humatus est	he was buried
humilis	humble, lowly

hungaricus	Hungarian
hydropsis	dropsy
hypodidasculus	schoolmaster, usher

## I

---

iam	already
ibi	there
ibidem (ib, ibid)	in the same place
idem	the same
ignotus	unknown
iit	he/she went
illegitimus	illegitimate
illius	of that, of the former
impedimentum	hindrance, impediment (often to a marriage)
[nulloque detecto impedimento matrimonio]	[and no hindrance to the marriage having been uncovered]
imperium	empire
imponit	he imposes, places upon
impositus	imposed, placed upon, given
[cui impositum est nomen]	[to whom was given the name]
imposui	I placed upon
impraegnavit	he impregnated
impregnata	pregnant
incarnationis	of the incarnation (of the Lord)
incola	inhabitant, resident
index (indicis)	index
inerunt	they entered into (marriage)
infans (infantis)	child, infant
inferior	lower
infirmus	weak
infra	below, under
infrascriptus	written below, undersigned
iniit	he/she entered, began
initatus est	he was baptized
injuria	injury, worry

inter	between
intra	within, during
intronizati sunt	they were married, have been married
intronizaverunt	they married, have married
inupta	unmarried
invenit	he/she found, discovered
ipse	himself, herself, itself
ita	so, thus
item	also, likewise
ivit	he/she went

## J

---

januarii	of January
jovis, dies	Thursday
judaicus	Jewish
judicium	court, judgment
julii	of July
juncti sunt	they were joined (in marriage)
junii	of June
junior	younger, junior
juravit	he/she swore, took an oath
jure	legally, lawfully
juro	I swear, testify
jus (juris)	law
juvenis	young man, young woman, young person
juxta	near to, beside

## L

---

laborius	worker, laborer
lanarius	wool worker
lanatus	clothed in wool
laniarius	butcher
laniator	butcher
lanifex (lanificis)	weaver
laterarius	brick maker
lautus est	he was baptized, has been baptized

lavacrum	font
lavatus est	he was baptized, washed
lavo	I baptize, wash
legio	legion
legitimus	legitimate
levabat	he was holding, raising, lifting up
levans	godparent
levantes	the godparents
levantibus	by the godparents
levare ex fonte	to raise from the baptismal font, to act as a godparent
levir	husband's brother, brother-in-law
liber	book, register, free
liberi	children
libra	pound (weight)
ligati sunt	they were married, have been married
ligatus	married, joined, married person
ligavi	I joined (in marriage)
lignarius	joiner, cabinetmaker
lignicidus	woodcutter
linifex (linificis)	linen weaver
locus	place
ludimagister	schoolmaster, teacher
ludus	school
lunae, dies	Monday
lustrationis	of the baptism

## M

---

macellator	butcher
magis	more
magister	master
magnus	large, great
maii	of May
major	greater, older
maiorennis	of legal age
majoritatis	of legal age, majority
male	badly
malus	bad, evil
mane	in the morning

manu propria	(signed) by one's own hand
manus	hand, band
marasmus	weakness
maris	of a male, man
marita	married, wife
mariti	married couple
maritus	married, husband
martii	of March
martis, dies	Tuesday
mas	male, man
mater (matris)	mother
matertera	aunt, mother's sister
matrica	register, record book
matrimonium	marriage
[per subsequens matrimonium legitimatus]	[legitimized by subsequent marriage]
matrina	godmother
matruelis	cousin on mother's side
me	me
mecum	with me
medicus	doctor
mendicus	beggar
mense	in the month (of)
mensis	month
mercator	merchant
mercenarius	day laborer
mercurii, dies	Wednesday
meretrix (meretricis)	harlot, prostitute
meridies	noon
meus	mine
miles (militis)	soldier, knight
mille	thousand
millesimus	thousandth
minorennis	not of legal age
minoritatis	of less than legal age, minority
minus	less
modo	lately, presently, now
modus	manner, way
mola	mill
molitor	mill
moneta	money
mons (montis)	mountain

morbus	disease
more novo	(according to) the new style (of dating)
more vetere	(according to) the old style (of dating)
moritur	he/she died
mortis	of death
[ex hac mortali ad immortalem vitam]	[from this mortality to immortal life (died)]
[ob imminens mortis periculum]	[on account of imminent danger of death (justification for an emergency baptism)]
mortuus est	he died
mos (moris)	custom, manner
mulier	woman, wife
multus	many
munitus	fortified, provided
mutuus	mutual, common

## N

---

nativitas	birth
naturalis	natural, illegitimate
natus est	he was born
nauta	sailor
nec	neither, nor
necessitatis	of necessity
necnon	and also
negotiator	merchant (commerce)
nemo (neminis)	no one
neosponsa	newlywed (female)



neosponsus	newlywed (male)
nepos (nepotis)	nephew, grandson
neptis	niece, granddaughter
neque	and not
nescit	he doesn't know
niger	black
nihil	nothing
nisi	if not
n.n. = nomen nescio	I do not know the name
nobilis	noble
nobilitatis	of nobility
nocte	at night
nomen	name
nomen nescio	name not known
nominatus est	he was named
nomine	by/with the name (of)
non	not, no
nonagenarius	a person in his nineties
nonagesimus	ninetieth
nonaginta	ninety
nongentesimus	nine hundredth
nongenti	nine hundred
nonus	ninth
nonus decimus	nineteenth
nos	we, us
noster	our
nota bene	note well, notice
notarius	notary
nothus	illegitimate child
novem	nine
novembris	of November
noverca	stepmother
nox	night
nudius	earlier
nudius tertius	three days earlier
nullus	no, none
numerus	number
nunc	now, at this time

nunquam	never
nuntius	messenger
nuper	lately (sometimes denotes a deceased person)
nupserunt	they married
nupta	married woman, bride
nuptias	wedding
nuptus	married
nurus	daughter-in-law
nutritor	foster father
nutrius	foster child
nutrix (nutricis)	foster mother

## O

---

ob	on account of, for, according to
obdormitus est	he fell asleep, died
obierunt	they died, have died
obiit	he/she died, went away, departed
[obiit sine prole]	[died without issue]
obitus	death, died
obstetrix (obstetricis)	midwife
octavus	eighth
octavus decimus	eighteenth
octingentesimus	eight hundredth
octingenti	eight hundred
octo	eight
octobris	of October
octogenarius	a person in his eighties
octogesimus	eightieth
octoginta	eighty
officialis	official
olim	formerly, once (sometimes denotes a deceased person)
omnis	all, every
operarius	day laborer
oppidum	city, town
orbus	orphan
origo (originis)	origin, birth
oriundus, ex	originating (from), born

orphanus	orphan
ortus	origin, birth
ovilius	shepherd

## P

---

pacatio	payment
paene	almost, nearly
pagina	page
pagus	village, district
palatium	palatinate
panifex	baker
papa	pope
parentes	parents
pariochialis	parochial, parish
pariter	equally, also
parochia	parish
parochus	parish priest
pars (partis)	area, region
partus	birth, childbirth
parvulus	very little, small
parvus	little
pastor	pastor, shepherd
pater (patris)	father
patres	forefathers, ancestors
patria	fatherland, native land
patrina	godmother
patrini	godparents
patrinus	godfather
patruelis	cousin on father's side
patruus	uncle (father's brother)
pauper	poor
pax (pace)	peace
pedagogus	schoolteacher
penult	the last but one, next to the last
per	through, by means of
peregrinus	foreign, strange
perendie	day after tomorrow

perfecit	he/she completed, did
periit	he/she perished, died
peritus	deceased, dead
peritus est	he died
pestis	plague
phthisis	consumption, tuberculosis
pictor	painter
pie	piously
pigator	dyer
piscator	fisherman
pistor	baker
pius	pious
plutus	baptized, sprinkled
pomerid	afternoon (p.m.)
pons (pontis)	bridge
popula	people
post	after
posterus	following
posthumus	born after death of father
post partum	after birth
postridie	on the day after, a day later
potuit	could
preceptor	teacher, instructor
predefunctus	previously deceased (such as before the birth of a child)
predictus	aforesaid
prefatus	aforesaid
prefectus	magistrate
pregnata	pregnant
premissus	published previously (such as marriage banns)
prenobilis	respected, honorable, esteemed
presens (presentis)	present, in attendance
preter	besides, also, past, beyond
pretor	village mayor
pridie	the day before
primus	first
princeps	prince
principatus	principality
privigna	stepdaughter

privignus	stepson
pro	for, in behalf of, as far as
proclamationis	bann, decree
procurator	lawyer, monastic official
progenitus	firstborn
proles	issue, child, offspring (gender not given)
promulgationis	decree, bann
prope	near, close to
propter	because of, near
prout	as, accordingly
provisus	provided (with)
proximus	previous, preceding
[anni proximi elapsi]	[of the preceding year]
pudica	chaste, upright
puella	girl
puer	boy, child
puera	girl
puerperium	childbirth
purgatus	baptized, purged, cleansed
puta	reputed, supposed

## Q

---

quadragesimus	fortieth
quadraginta	forty
quadrigentesimus	four hundredth
quadringenti	four hundred
quaestor	treasurer, paymaster
quam	how, as much as
quando	when
quartus	fourth
quartus decimus	fourteenth
quasi	almost, as if
quattuor	four
quattuordecim	fourteen
-que	and (as a suffix)
qui (quae, quod)	who, which, what
quidam (quaedam,	a certain person or thing

quodam)	
quindecim	fifteen
quingentesimus	five hundredth
quingenti	five hundred
quingagesimus	fiftieth
quingaginta	fifty
quinque	five
quintus	fifth
quintus decimus	fifteenth
quod	because
quondam	formerly, former (refers to a deceased person)

## R

---

recognito	examination, inquest by jury
rectus	right, direct
regeneratus est	he was baptized
regimine pedestre	infantry regiment
regina	queen
registrum	index, list
regius	royal
regnum	kingdom
relicta	widow
relictus	widower, surviving
religio (religionis)	religion
relinquit	he/she left behind, abandoned
renanus	of the Rhine
renatus est	he was baptized
repertorium	index, list
requiescat in pace	(may he/she) rest in peace
restio	rope maker
rex (regis)	king
ritus	rite, ceremony
rotulus	roll
rufus	red
rusticus	peasant, farmer

## S

---

sabbatinus, dies	Saturday
sabbatum	Saturday
sacellanus	chaplain
sacer	sacred
sacerdos (sacerdotis)	priest
sacramentum	sacrament, ordinance, rite
[omnibus sacramentis provisis]	[(he/she) was provided with all the last rites]
[sacramentis totiis munitiis]	[(being) fortified by all the last rites]
sacro fonte baptismi	in the sacred font of baptism
saeculum	a generation, century, age, eternity, world
saepe	often
salarium	salary
sanctus	holy, sacred, a saint
sanus	healthy
sartor	tailor
satis	enough
saturni, dies	Saturday
scabinus	judge, lay assessor
scarlatina	scarlet fever
schola	school
scorbutus	scurvy
scorifex (scorificis)	tanner
scorta	unmarried mother, whore
scotia	Scotland
scribo	I write
scripsit	he/she wrote
scriptum	written
secundus	second
sed	but
sedecim	sixteen
sellarius	saddler
semel	once, a single time
semi	half
semper	always
senex (senicis)	old man
senilis	weak with age

senior	older, elder
senium	old age
sepelivi	I buried
septagenarius	a person in his seventies
septem	seven
septembris	of September
septemdecim	seventeen
septigenti	seven hundred
septimana	week
septimus	seventh
septimus decimus	seventeenth
septingentesimus	seven hundredth
septuagesimus	seventieth
septuaginta	seventy
sepulcrum, liber	burial register
sepultus est	he was buried
sequens (sequentis)	following
serdo (serdonis)	tanner
servus	servant
sescentiesimus	six hundredth
sescenti	six hundred
seu	or
sex	six
sexagesimus	sixtieth
sexaginta	sixty
sextus	sixth
sextus decimus	sixteenth
sexus	sex
si	if
sic	thus, so, yes
sigillum	seal
signum	sign, mark
signum fecit	he/she made a mark, signed
silva	woods, forest
sine	without
sinister	left
sinus	bosom, breast
[in sinum maternum]	[given into the maternal breast (buried)]



conditus]	
sive	or
smigator	soap maker
socer (socris)	father-in-law
socius	apprentice, comrade, associate
socrinus	brother-in-law
socrus	mother-in-law
sol (solis)	the sun
solemnizationis	marriage
solis, dies	Sunday
solutus	unmarried, free from debt
soror	sister
sororius	brother-in-law (sister's husband)
spasmus	cramps
spirituales, parentes	godparents
sponsa	bride, spouse, betrothed
sponsalia	marriage banns
sponsalis	betrothed
sponsatus	married
sponsor	godparent
sponsus	groom, spouse, betrothed
spurius	illegitimate
statim	immediately
status	condition, status
stemma	pedigree
stinarius	plowman
stirps	origin, source
stuprata	pregnant (out of wedlock)
stuprator	father of an illegitimate child
sub	under, beneath, below
subscripsit	he/she undersigned
subscriptus	undersigned
subsequentis	following, subsequent
subsignatum	marked or signed below
subsignavit	he/she marked (signed) below
suevia	Sweden
sum	I am
sunt	they are

superior	upper
superstes	surviving, still living
supra	before, above, beyond
supradictum	above written
surdus	deaf
susceptor	godparent (male)
susceptores	godparents
susceptorix	godparent (female)
sutor	cobbler, shoemaker
suus	his/her/its own, their own
synergus	apprentice

## T

---

taberna	inn, tavern
tamen	however
tandem	at first, finally
tegularius	brick maker
teleonarius	tax collector
tempus (temporis)	time
terra	land, earth
tertius	third
tertius decimus	thirteenth
testes	witnesses
testibus	by witnesses
testimentum	will, testament
testis	witness
textor	weaver
thorus	status of legitimacy, bed
[ex illegitimo thoro]	[of illegitimate status]
tignarius	carpenter
tinctor	dyer
tomus	volume
tonsor	barber
tornator	turner (lathe)
totus	entire, all
trans	across
transitus est	he died

trecentesimus	three hundredth
trecenti	three hundred
tredecim	thirteen
tres (tria)	three
tribus	clan, lineage
tricesimus	thirtieth
tricesimus primus	thirty-first
triduum	space of three days, three-day period
trigemini	triplets
triginta	thirty
triginta unus	thirty-one
tum	then
tumulatus	buried
tunc	then, at that time, immediately
tussis	cough
tutela	guardianship
tutor	guardian
tuus	your
typhus	typhoid fever, typhus

## U

---

ubi	where
ultimus	last, final
unctio extrema	extreme unction, the last rites, anointing
unde	wherefore, whereupon, whence
undecim	eleven
undecimus	eleventh
undevicesimus	nineteenth
undeviginti	nineteen
ungaricus	Hungarian
unigenus	only (born) son, unique, only begotten
unus	one, only, together
urbs (urbis)	city
ut	how, as, that, therewith, in order that
uterinus	on mother's side of family, of the same mother
ut infra	as below
ut supra	as above

uxor	wife
uxoratis	married

## V

---

vagabundus	wanderer, vagabond
vagus	tramp
variola	smallpox
vassus	servant, vassal
vel	or
velle	will, testament
venerabilis	venerable, worthy
veneris, dies	Friday
venia	permission, indulgence
vero, die	on this very day
vespere	in the evening
vester	your
vetula	old woman
vetus (veteris)	old
via	road, way
vicarius	vicar
vicecomes	sheriff, reeve
vicesimus	twentieth
vicinus	nearby, neighborhood
vicus	village
vide	see
videlicet	namely
vidua	widow
viduus	widower
vigesimus	twentieth
vigesimus nonus	twenty-ninth
vigesimus octavus	twenty-eighth
vigesimus primus	twenty-first
vigesimus quartus	twenty-fourth
vigesimus quintus	twenty-fifth
vigesimus secundus	twenty-second
vigesimus septimus	twenty-seventh
vigesimus sextus	twenty-sixth

vigesimus tertius	twenty-third
viginti	twenty
viginti duo	twenty-two
viginti noven	twenty-nine
viginti octo	twenty-eight
viginti quattuor	twenty-four
viginti quinque	twenty-five
viginti septem	twenty-seven
viginti sex	twenty-six
viginti tres	twenty-three
viginti unus	twenty-one
villicanus	reeve, steward
vir	man, male
virgo (virginis)	virgin
virtuosus	virtuous, honorable
vita	life
vitam cessit	he/she departed from life (died)
vitriarius	glassmaker
vitricus	stepfather
vivens (vivus)	living
vos	you
vulgo	commonly, generally

## Z

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zingarius	gypsy
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## NUMBERS

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In some genealogical records, numbers—especially dates—are written out. The following list gives the cardinal (1, 2, 3) and the ordinal (1st, 2nd, 3rd) versions of each number. Ordinal numbers are adjectives and may sometimes appear with the feminine ending (-a) or the neuter ending (-um). In written dates the ordinal numbers usually end with the grammatical ending (-o).

Example:

quartus=the fourth

quarto=on the fourth

**Cardinal**

**Ordinal**

1	unus	1st	primus
2	duo, duae	2nd	secundus
3	tres, tres, tria	3rd	tertius
4	quattuor	4th	quartus
5	quinque	5th	quintus
6	sex	6th	sextus
7	septem	7th	septimus
8	octo	8th	octavus
9	novem	9th	nonus
10	decem	10th	decimus
11	undecim	11th	undecimus
12	duodecim	12th	duodecimus
13	tredecim	13th	tertius decimus
14	quattuordecim	14th	quartus decimus
15	quindecim	15th	quintus decimus
16	sedecim	16th	sextus decimus
17	septemdecim	17th	septimus decimus
18	odeviginti	18th	duodevicesimus
19	undeviginti	19th	undevicesimus
20	viginti	20st	vicesimus or vigesimus
21	viginti unus	21st	vicesimus primus
22	viginti duo	22nd	vicesimus secundus
23	viginti tres	23rd	vicesimus tertius
24	viginti quattuor	24th	vicesimus quartus
25	viginti quinque	25th	vicesimus quintus
26	viginti sex	26th	vicesimus sextus
27	viginti septem	27th	vicesimus septimus
28	viginti octo	28th	vicesimus octavus
29	viginti novem	29th	vicesimus nonus
30	triginta	30th	tricesimus
40	quadraginta	40th	quadragesimus
50	quingquaginta	50th	quingquagesimus
60	sexaginta	60th	sexagesimus
70	septuaginta	70th	septuagesimus
80	octoginta	80th	octogesimus
90	nonaginta	90th	nonagesimus
100	centum		centesimus
101	centum unus	101th	centesimus primus

150	centum quinquaginta	150th	centesimus quinquagesimus
200	ducenti	200th	ducentesimus
300	trecenti	300th	trecentesimus
400	quadringenti	400th	quadringentesimus
500	quingenti	500th	quingentesimus
600	sescenti	600th	sescentesimus
700	septingenti	700th	septingentesimus
800	octingenti	800th	octingentesimus
900	nongenti	900th	nongentesimus
1000	mille	1000th	millesimus

## DATES AND TIME

In Latin records, dates are often written out. Numbers generally end with -o when used in a date. For example:

*Anno Domini millesimo sescentesimo nonagesimo quarto et die decimo septimo mensis Maii* [In the year of (our) Lord one thousand six hundred ninety-four, and on the seventeenth day of the month of May]

To understand Latin dates, use the following lists as well as the preceding "Numbers" section.

### Months

English	Latin
January	Januarius
February	Februarius
March	Martius
April	Aprilis
May	Maius
June	Junius
July	Julius
August	Augustus
September	September, 7ber, VIIber
October	October, 8ber, VIIIber
November	November, 9ber, IXber
December	December, 10ber, Xber

### Days of the Week

**English**

Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

**Latin**

dominica, dies dominuca, dominicus, dies Solis, feria prima

feria secunda, dies Lunae

feria tertia, dies Martis

feria quarta, dies Mercurii

feria quinta, dies Jovis

feria sexta, dies Veneris

feria septima, sabbatum, dies sabbatinus, dies Saturni

**Phrases Indicating Time****Latin**

anno domini

anno incarnationis

annus bissextus

ante meridiem

altera die

biduum

cras

die sequenti

die vero

ejusdem die

eodem anno

eodem die

eodem mense

eo tempore

hodie

longo tempore

mane

meridie

nocte

nudius tertius

nunc dies tertius

nunc temporis

perendie

pomerid

post meridiem

postridie

**English**

in the year of the Lord

in the year (since/of) the incarnation of the Lord

leap year

before noon (a.m.)

on the next day

space of two days, two-day period

tomorrow

on the following day

this very day

of the same day

in the same year

on the same day

in the same month

at this time

today

for a long time

in the morning

noon

at night

three days earlier

three days earlier

of the present time

day after tomorrow

after noon (p.m.)

after noon (p.m.)

on the day after, a day later



pridie	the day before
pro tempore	for (at) the time
triduum	space of three days, three-day period
tunc temporis	of former time
vespere	in the evening

Paper publication: Second edition 1997. English approval: 4/97

# Spanish

## INTRODUCTION

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You may want to write for genealogical information from Spain or Latin America if you cannot find the records you need at the Family History Library™. These instructions will help you prepare a letter requesting genealogical information from Spanish-speaking countries. Please note, however, that many records from Spain and Latin America have been microfilmed and are available through the Family History Library. Before you write for information, check the Family History Library Catalog™ to see if the records you need are available on microfilm. Also, check the records of surrounding towns and parishes to see if there are any other records which may help you.

Letters written in Spanish have a greater chance of receiving a reply than those written in English. Spain has good response to correspondence, but receiving an answer may be difficult because of problems with the mail. In Latin America frequent mail strikes result in letters getting lost.

## BEFORE YOU WRITE

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Before you write a letter to obtain family history information, you should do two things:

- **Determine exactly where your ancestor was born, married, or died.** Because most genealogical records were recorded locally, you will need to know the specific locality where your ancestor was born, married, died, or resided for a given time. See the library's *Tracing Immigrant Origins* (34111) for help in finding home towns.
- **Determine where records from your ancestor's home parish are stored today.** When you have a locality name, use a gazetteer to determine whether the name is a village, parish, city, district, county, or province and which parish serves your ancestor's locality. Parish record books in which the most recent entry is older than 90 years are generally sent to provincial archives.

## RESEARCH BY MAIL

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Letters for genealogical information in Spanish-speaking countries will generally be written to a local Catholic parish, diocese, or archdiocese, or to local or central government archives.

### Addressing Your Letter

Address your letter using one of the following formats:

#### *Civil Registration Office*

Oficina del Registro Civil  
(postal code) (city), (state)  
COUNTRY

#### *Catholic Priest*

Reverendo Padre  
Parroquia de (name of parish)  
(postal code) (city), (state)  
COUNTRY

#### *Bishop*

Excmo. Sr. Obispo de (name of diocese)  
(postal code)(city), (state)  
COUNTRY

#### *Archdiocese*

Excmo. y Revmo. Sr. Arzobispo  
Arzobispado de (name of archdiocese)  
(postal code) (city), (state)  
COUNTRY

#### *National, State, or University Archives*

Name of Archive  
(postal code) (city), (state)  
COUNTRY

Postal codes, similar to United States zip codes, are used in Spain and in some Latin American countries. Put the postal code before the city. If you don't have the postal code, send the letter without the code.

### How to Send Return Postage and Money

In your letter indicate that you will pay for research time, copies, and services. You can pay for the return postage by buying international reply coupons, which are vouchers for stamps; include at

least two coupons. You may purchase these coupons from any United States post office.

When writing to a state archive or a local civil registration office, **do not send money** in your first letter. Request that they advise you of their fees and the best way to send money.

When writing to the local parish, send a donation of \$5.00 to \$10.00 and express a desire to make further donations as their services are needed. U.S. currency is most convenient for the recipient or you can send a cashier's check from your local bank made payable to: Parroquia de (locality). It is advisable to tape your payment check or currency to the inside of the letter.

## HOW TO WRITE A LETTER IN SPANISH

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Your letter should include:

- the date (at the top)
- the name and address of the addressee
- a greeting
- a brief introduction
- biographical information about your relative
- a short, specific genealogical request
- referral request(s)
- a comment about payment
- closing remarks
- your signature
- your return address (including your country)

Select appropriate sentences from the following pages. Each sentence is translated into Spanish. Be sure your sentences are consistent and fit together logically. Copy the sentences carefully to ensure the spelling, punctuation, and accent marks are correct. Type the letter, if possible, and add the necessary accent marks and tildes using a pen, or print neatly.

Make your request specific and simple. Do not ask for too much at one time. Give the full name, the date of birth (at least approximate), and the town of birth or residence for each ancestor you need information about. Use the format on page 3 of this guide to provide ancestor information.

Include your return address. Offer to pay for time, copies, and services rendered. (See "How to Send Return Postage and Money" on page 1 of this guide.) Do not request too much information at one time.

The following English-to-Spanish translations will help you compose your letter. Read the sentences in English and choose those that best express what you want to say. Be sure that your sentences are arranged logically. You may want to write your

letter first in English using the following sentences, then replace the sentences with their Spanish translations. However you proceed, make sure you type or neatly print your letter and, when necessary, add any diacritical marks and special characters (such as á, é, í, ó, ú, ü, ñ) with a pen.

*Do not use this guide as the letter itself!* Doing so might insult the recipient and lessen the chance of a reply.

### Writing Dates

Write dates carefully.

- Write the day first, then the month, then the year.
- Write the full name of the month.
- Write the year in full (1845, not '45).

The preposition de (of) is used in writing dates in Spanish. For example, April 7, 1890 should be written:

7 de abril de 1890

### Names of the Months

English	Spanish
January	enero
February	febrero
March	marzo
April	abril
May	mayo
June	junio
July	julio
August	agosto
September	septiembre
October	octubre
November	noviembre
December	diciembre

## FOLLOW-UP

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When you receive a reply, send a note of thanks or acknowledgment. You may wish to do this in a follow-up letter requesting further information. Refer by date to your earlier letters and their return letters. If they have assigned you a reference number, include that number as well.

Use Spanish-English dictionaries to help you understand the reply. Sometimes you can hire accredited genealogists to translate for you.

If you do not receive an answer, write again and include a copy of your first letter. Do not send more money unless you verify that your first letter did not arrive.

English	Spanish
<b>Greetings</b>	
1. Dear Sir (civil, government, or university):	1. Estimado Señor:
2. Dear Father (catholic priest):	2. Estimado Reverendo Padre:
3. Your Excellency (catholic bishop, archbishop):	3. Su Excelencia:
<b>Introductions</b>	
4. I am researching the history of my ancestors of <u>(fill in city)</u> and need information from your records.	4. Estoy investigando la historia de mis antepasados que son originarios de <u>(fill in city)</u> y preciso información de sus archivos.
5. My ancestors are from <u>(fill in city)</u> and I would like to know more about them.	5. Mis antepasados son de <u>(fill in city)</u> y me gustaría saber más acerca de ellos.
6. The following person is my ancestor who was born in <u>(fill in city)</u> . I will give you all the vital data I have for this person.	6. La siguiente persona es mi antepasado que nació en <u>(fill in city)</u> . Le proporcionaré toda la información que tengo de esta persona.
7. The following persons are my ancestors who were born in <u>(fill in city)</u> . I will give all the vital data about them that I have.	7. Las siguientes personas son mis antepasados que nacieron en <u>(fill in city)</u> . Le proporcionaré toda la información que tengo de ellos.
<b>Biographical Information</b>	
Give as much information as possible. Use only those items below for which you can give accurate information relevant to your request. Do not include information about events which occurred after the ancestor left his or her native land.	
8. a. Given name and surname:	8 a. Nombres de pila y apellidos:
b. Date of birth (approximate):	b. Fecha de nacimiento (aproximada):
c. Place of birth:	c. Lugar de nacimiento:
d. Date of baptism:	d. Fecha de bautismo:
e. Place of baptism:	e. Lugar de bautismo:
f. Full name of father:	f. Nombre completo del padre:
g. Full maiden name of mother:	g. Nombre y apellido de soltera de la madre :
h. Full name of husband:	h. Nombre completo del esposo:
i. Full maiden name of wife:	i. Nombre y apellido de soltera de la esposa:
j. Date of marriage:	j. Fecha de casamiento:
k. Place of marriage:	k. Lugar de casamiento:
l. Date of death:	l. Fecha de defunción:
m. Place of death:	m. Lugar de defunción:
n. Date of emigration:	n. Fecha de emigración:
o. Date of immigration:	o. Fecha de inmigración:

## Genealogical Requests

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 9. Please send me a complete copy of the birth (or christening) record of this (these) person(s).   | 9. Le agradecería que me enviara una copia literal de la partida de nacimiento (o bautismo) de esta(s) persona(s).   |
| 10. Could you please check your birth registers from <u>(fill in year)</u> to <u>(fill in year)</u> for the birth record of this person.  | 10. Le agradecería que buscara la partida de nacimiento de esta persona entre sus registros de los años <u>(fill in year)</u> y <u>(fill in year)</u> .  |
| 11. Please send me a copy of the marriage record of (1) these persons, (2) this person's parents.   | 11. Le agradecería que me enviara una copia de la partida de matrimonio de (1) estas personas, (2) los padres de esta persona.   |
| 12. My Ancestor <u>(fill in name)</u> died in <u>(fill in city)</u> about <u>(fill in year)</u> . I would like a copy of the death record.  | 12. La información que poseo de <u>(fill in name)</u> es que falleció en <u>(fill in city)</u> aproximadamente en <u>(fill in year)</u> . Quisiera obtener una copia de la partida de defunción.   |
| 13. I am very interested in knowing more about the family of this person. If you would provide a copy of the marriage record of the parents and names and birth dates of the brothers and sisters, I would be very grateful.  | 13. Estoy muy interesado en saber más acerca de la familia de esta persona. Le agradecería mucho que me enviara una copia de la partida de matrimonio de sus padres junto con los nombres y fechas de nacimiento de sus hermanos y hermanas.   |
| 14. I am interested in communicating with my relatives who may live in your town. My ancestor was <u>(fill in name)</u> . He (She) resided in <u>(fill in town)</u> before he (she) left for the United States in the year <u>(fill in year)</u> . If you know of any persons of this name or relatives of the family, I would be grateful if you would give this letter to them so that they can contact me. | 14. Estoy interesado en comunicarme con cualquier familiar mío que resida en su ciudad. Mi antepasado fue <u>(fill in name)</u> . Él (Ella) residía en <u>(fill in town)</u> antes de venir a los Estados Unidos en el año <u>(fill in year)</u> . Si usted sabe de cualquier persona con este apellido, o si posee alguna información acerca de los parientes de mi antepasado, le agradecería muchísimo que les entregara esta carta para que ellos se pongan en contacto conmigo. |
| 15. Please send me a copy of the family information on <u>(fill in husband's name)</u> and <u>(fill in wife's name)</u> . They were married in <u>(fill in city)</u> , approximately <u>(fill in date)</u> .  | 15. Sírvase enviarme una copia de la información familiar de <u>(fill in husband's name)</u> y <u>(fill in wife's name)</u> . Ellos se casaron en <u>(fill in city)</u> , aproximadamente el <u>(fill in date)</u> .   |
| 16. For my family research I need information from the Jewish records of births, marriages, and deaths from your community. Do you know where such records were kept and where they are presently located? I would appreciate any information you could send me.  | 16. En mi investigación familiar me veo en la necesidad de indagar información acerca de nacimientos, matrimonios y defunciones de los registros judíos de su localidad. ¿Tiene usted conocimiento de dónde se guardaban tales registros y de dónde puedo localizarlos actualmente? Le agradezco de antemano la información que pueda suministrarme.   |
-

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### Referral Requests

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 17. If you do not have the necessary records, I request that you provide the address of the place where such records can be found.                                      | 17. Si no tiene a su disposición estos registros, le agradecería que me suministrara información acerca de adónde puedo dirigirme para solicitarlos   |
| 18. If you are unable to do this research for me, please recommend a local researcher that I could hire for this purpose (if possible someone who speaks some English). | 18. De no ser posible que usted realice esta investigación, le agradecería que me recomiende una persona de su localidad, si es posible, alguien que hable inglés, que haga este tipo de investigaciones y con la cual yo pueda poneme en contacto. |

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### Payment

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 19. Would you please inform me if it is possible to obtain photocopies from your records and the cost of such copies? | 19. Favor de informarme si es posible obtener fotocopias de sus registros. A la vez, por favor, hágame saber el costo correspondiente.                               |
| 20. Please let me know how I can make an offering to your parish in gratitude for your help.                          | 20. Tenga la bondad de indicarme la forma correcta de realizar una donación a su parroquia en gratitud por los servicios y la colaboración que usted me ha brindado. |
| 21. I enclose \$_____ as a donation for your parish.  | 21. Adjunto una donación de _____ dólares como ofrenda para su parroquia.  |
| 22. Please let me know the cost of your help and how I can pay.   | 22. Le agradecería me hiciera saber el costo de sus servicios y la mejor forma de remitirle el pago de los mismos.   |

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### Closing Remarks and Return Address

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 23. I thank you in advance for your assistance. | 23. Le agradezco de antemano la ayuda dispensada. |
| 24. Sincerely,<br>Cordially,                    | 24. Atentamente,<br>Cordialmente,                 |
| 25. My address is: <i>(fill in address)</i>     | 25. Mi dirección es: <i>(fill in address)</i>     |
- 
-

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### Follow-up

Use these sentences in follow-up letters as needed.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 26. Thank you for the information you sent. It has helped me very much.  | 26. Gracias por la información que me ha enviado, ya que ha sido una ayuda valiosa en mi investigación.  |
| 27. I need further information about one of the individuals you mentioned in your letter, ( <i>fill in name</i> ). I thank you for the additional information that you may be able to provide about this person. | 27. Me encuentro con la necesidad de recabar más información acerca de una de las personas que usted mencionó en su carta, ( <i>fill in name</i> ). Le agradecería cualquier información adicional que pudiera facilitarme sobre esta persona. |
| 28. I have already received from you the following information about this person:  | 28. He recibido de usted la siguiente información acerca de esta persona:  |
| 29. I am enclosing a copy of a letter I sent you on ( <i>fill in date</i> ). Please write and tell me if you can do this research.   | 29. Adjunto una copia de la carta que le envié el día ( <i>fill in date</i> ). Le suplico que me escriba y me haga saber si le es posible llevar a cabo esta búsqueda.   |
-

## EXAMPLE LETTER

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<b>Date</b>	20 de julio de 1993
<b>Addressee</b>	Oficina del Registro Civil 42009 Pachuca, Hidalgo MÉXICO
<b>Greeting</b>	Estimado Señor:
<b>Introduction</b>	La siguiente persona es mi antepasado que nació en Pachuca. Le proporcionaré toda la información que tengo de él.
<b>Biographical Information</b>	Nombres de pila y apellidos: Francisco Paulo Morales Velásquez Fecha de bautismo: 2 de abril de 1889 Lugar de bautismo: Pachuca, Hidalgo, México Apellido de soltera de la esposa: María Lauriana Gómez Fecha de casamiento: 18 de diciembre de 1921 Lugar de casamiento: Tochimilco, Hidalgo, México
<b>Genealogical Request</b>	Le agradecería que me enviara una copia literal de la partida de nacimiento de esta persona.
<b>Referral Requests</b>	Si no tiene a su disposición estos registros, le agradecería que me suministrara información acerca de adónde puedo dirigirme para solicitarlos.
<b>Payment</b>	Le agradecería que me hiciera saber el costo de sus servicios y la mejor forma de remitirle el pago por los mismos.
<b>Closing</b>	Le agradezco de antemano la atención, el servicio y la colaboración que me ha brindado.
<b>Signature</b>	Atentamente,
<b>Return Address</b>	Jane Doe 67 Q Street Salt Lake City, UT 84103 USA



## **COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS**

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USA  
Fax: 801-240-2494

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**36245**

## LOCALITY ANALYSIS FOR SPAIN

By George R. Ryskamp, JD, AG  
BYU Department of History

Locality analysis plays an essential part in determining the objectives for family history research. It should be done as soon as a specific new place of origin or residence is identified, and, of course, must be completed before step two of the records analysis can be completed.

Locality Analysis involves two processes. The first is to locate the exact place or places from which one's ancestors came and determine the various jurisdictions to which that place belonged. (This is, in effect, an answer to one of the initial questions asked in the People Analysis: Where did the ancestor live?) The second goal of Locality Analysis is to learn as much about that particular place as one can. This includes not only the physical location and the geographical features of the place, but, to better understand the life of the ancestor, also requires a knowledge of its history and physical appearance.

### SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LOCALITY REFERENCE WORKS

#### Modern Atlases and Maps

Atlas geográfico de España. Barcelona : Edit. Alberto Martín, 1953. (FHL Film 0599863 item 1)

Atlas nacional de España. Madrid : Instituto Geográfico y Catastral, 1965. (FHL)

Gran Atlas de España. Pamplona : Salvat, S.A. de eds., 1991. (FHL)

#### Gazetteers

Nomenclator de las ciudades, villas, lugares, aldeas y demás entidades de población de España. 5 vols. Madrid : Sucesores de Rivadeneyra, 1954. (FHL film 1573122, 1183646 item 6)

Nomenclatura geográfica de España. Barcelona : Ediciones El Albir, 1978. (FHL)

#### Historical Geographical Dictionaries, Atlases, Maps and Materials

Diccionario geográfico-estadístico-histórico de España y sus posesiones de ultramar. por Pascual Madoz. Madrid, 1849-1854. (16 vols. FHL film 0897114 item 2 through 0897123) Reprint, Almendralejo (Madrid) : Biblioteca Santa Ana, 1989. (BYU DP 12 .M33x 1989)

Diccionario geográfico de correos de España, con sus posesiones de ultramar. por Andrés

González Ponce. Madrid : Manuel Morales y Rodríguez, 1856. (FHL film 0599363)

Atlas geográfico de España, islas adyacentes y posesiones españolas de ultramar. Madrid : Gaspar y Roig, 1864. (FHL film 0897114 item 1)

Diccionario bibliográfico-histórico de los antiguos reinos, provincias, ciudades, villas, iglesias y santuarios de España. por Tomás Muñoz y Romero. Madrid : M. Rivadeneyra, 1858. (FHL film 1181875 item 5)

Atlas histórico Español. por Gonzalo Menéndez Pidal. Barcelona : Editora Nacional, 1941. (FHL Film 0896767 item 3)

Atlas histórico: como se formó España. por Antonio Ubieto Arteta. Valencia : [s.n.], 1970. (FHL)

### Ecclesiastical Directories

Guía de la Iglesia en España. Madrid : Secretariado del Episcopado Español, 1954. Supplements, 1955, 1956 and 1957. (FHL film 1162424 item 1-4, 0924464 item 1)

### Encyclopedias

Gran enciclopedia universal ilustrada Espasa-Calpe. 88 vols. Madrid: Editorial Espasa-Calpe, 1923. (BYU)

Diccionario de historia de España. 2nd ed. por Germán Bleiberg. Madrid : Revista de Occidente, 1968. (FHL)

Historical Dictionary of Modern Spain, 1700-1988. Westport, Conn. : Greenwood Press, 1990. (FHL)

These are examples available from six major categories of books that can be valuable in completing a locality analysis for this country.

1. Atlases and Maps. Individual atlases that exist for most Hispanic countries can help locate ancestral towns and establish the proximity of ancestral towns to other towns found during the research. Typical of these is one for Mexico, Nuevo Atlas Porrúa de la República Mexicana (Editorial Porrúa: Mexico, D.F., 1980), available in many local libraries. This small volume contains maps of each state, historical maps, ad a general country-wide index, as well as various geographical entity lists. Maps in these should be in a scale of at least 1:250,000.

Another useful geographical tool for the Latin American genealogist will be the Index to the Map of Hispanic America, published by the American Geographical Society. (Washington: 1945). As this is an index to a collection of maps, scale 1:1,000,000, it will generally only be found in a large public or university library. It covers all Latin American countries in good detail.

Also of value for locating especially small hamlets and for recreating geographical details of local life are the United States Army Map Service Select Series and Topographical Maps produced for all of these countries. Any place, no matter how small, will appear on these detailed maps (scale 1:50,000). Unfortunately, these maps have no direct index, and locating places can only be accomplished by using latitude and longitude references in the gazetteers such as those published by the U.S. Office of Geography. (See the following section on gazetteers).

Maps and atlases are being digitalized for computer storage at an incredible rate. As that process continues these will become increasingly available on CDROM and on the Internet and World Wide Web. Currently, for example, the University of Texas at Austin Perry Castaneda Library Map Collection has placed many atlases and maps from the CIA on the Computer Internet. Check with the library for the current address and the countries available.

2. Gazetteers. Gazetteers are long lists of place names with a minimal amount of information to identify and locate each particular place. Since many of these gazetteers list geographical subdivisions smaller than the parish or municipality, and other features such as rivers and mountains, they can be of great help when the particular place to be located does not appear in the atlases or geographical dictionaries available to the researcher. Many countries also publish postal guides and political divisions guides.

Gazetteers, such as the United States Board on Geographical Names Gazetteer, prepared by the Office of Geography of the Department of the Interior, are frequently more readily obtained in the United States than local geographical dictionaries and detailed atlases of Hispanic countries. The Hispanic countries covered by the U.S. Board on Geographical Names series and their numbers in that series are:

Argentina, 103	Honduras, 27
Bolivia, 4	Mexico, 15
Brazil, 71	Nicaragua, 10
Chile, 6	Panama, 110
Costa Rica, 7	Paraguay, 35
Cuba, 30	Puerto Rico, 38
Dominican Republic, 33	Spain and Andorra, 51
Ecuador, 36	Spanish Sahara, 108
El Salvador, 26	Uruguay, 21
Guatemala	Venezuela, 56

For a number of Hispanic countries there are updated versions of these gazetteers published by the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA). These are included under each country in the last section of this chapter. These gazetteers have now been placed by the DMA (in collaboration with the U.S. Board of Geographic Names on the computer Internet under the title GEOnet Names Server.

3. Geographical dictionaries. These vary in size, from one and two volume dictionaries to large series containing sixteen to twenty volumes. In the United States, those covering Hispanic countries are generally found in the Family History Library Catalog or in large public

or university libraries which have map collections. Nearly every country has at least one such dictionary, although these can vary dramatically in the amount of detail they contain. Some of the large countries such as Mexico even have state or regional geographic dictionaries. Whether national or regional these are most helpful in locating a particular town, and usually provide a written description of the town, or other geographical unit. These descriptions, as well as individual place name entries, can be used to identify the larger geographical unit (where records would usually be found) to which a smaller unit, whose name is the only one the family remembers, belongs. Figure 7- , a page from Volume I of the Diccionario geografico de Guatemala, illustrates this principle, showing the caserios of Guatemala. These dictionaries also often provide information in developing the history of the ancestral locality as a background to the family history.

4. Ecclesiastical guides and directories. Many Catholic dioceses, publish directories listing the various parishes, seminaries, and convents which make up the diocese. These directories always include the names of local parishes and the priests who serve there. They also may contain maps and other aids, and interesting and pertinent information about local history, including even local jurisdictional changes. Many of these are available through the LDS Family History Centers and in libraries having the CIDOC Collection of Latin American Church documents on microfilm. For at least four countries, Spain, Puerto Rico, Mexico, and Argentina, such guides exist which also indicate at least the beginning date for parish registers in nearly every parish in the country.

5. Historical Atlases, Maps and Materials. In the chart in the last section of this chapter a special category has been created for geographic reference tools that were printed before 1900 but are still widely available or were written to deal with geography during an historical period, most often the colonial period. The use and format of these materials parallels that of their contemporary counterparts described in other sections above.

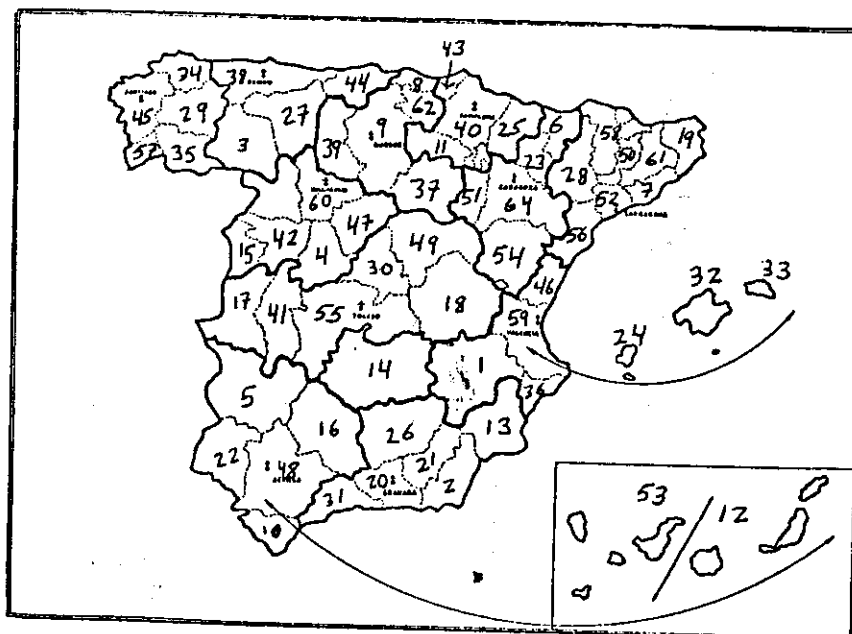
6. Local histories. As the name implies, these are histories that deal entirely with a particular town or region, found both as books and as articles in periodicals. Scholarly historical journals such as The Americas and Hispanic American Historical Review are particularly valuable. These do not help in locating exact places, but can be extremely valuable in helping to understand the history of that locality, and especially to trace its jurisdictional changes.

**ARCHIVES  
OF THE  
CATHOLIC  
CHURCH  
DIOCESES  
OF SPAIN**

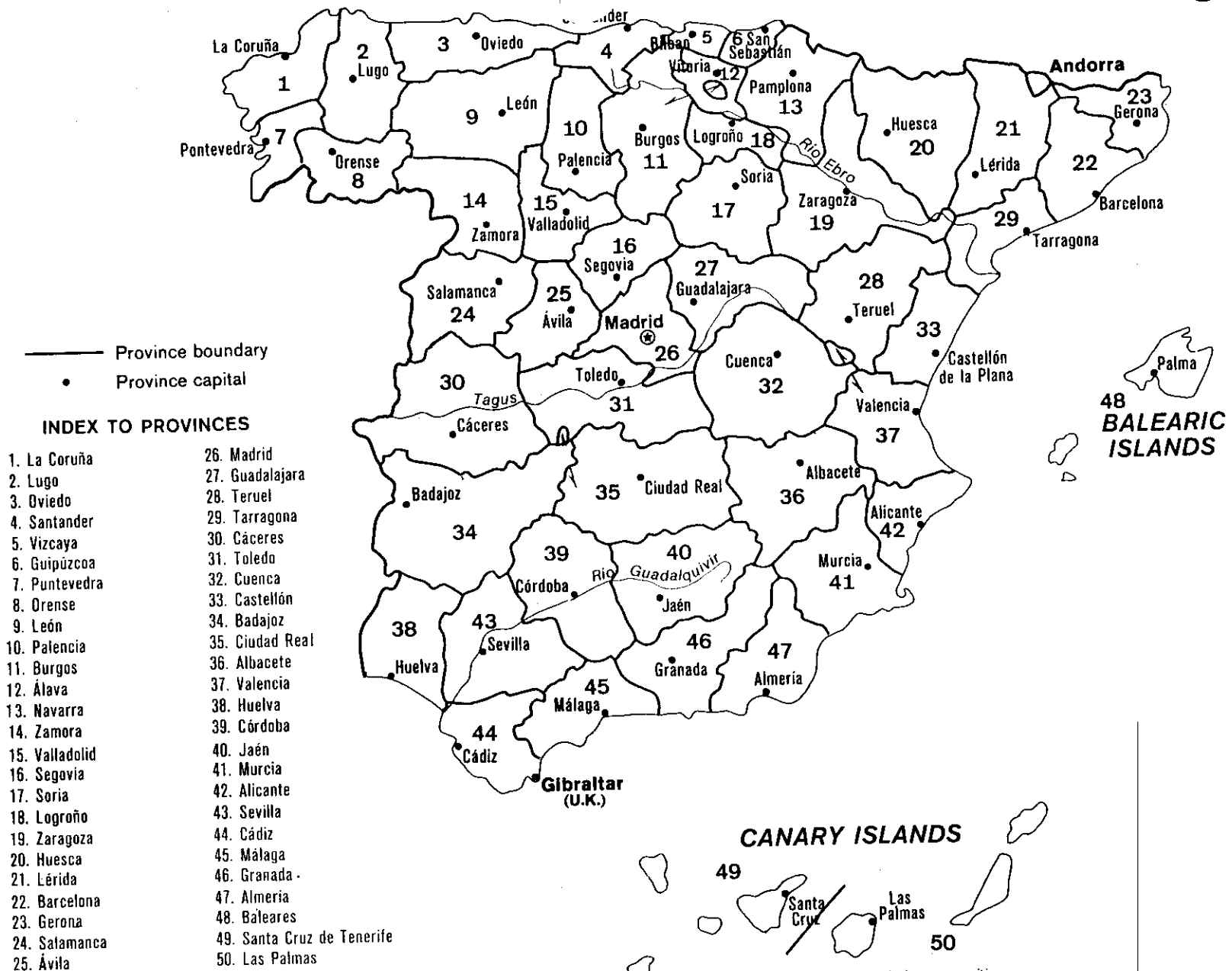
Cathedral	Dioceses	Co-Cathedral	General	Centralized Parish	Records	No General Records	General	Parish
=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
C	D	C+	G	P	N		G	P
						before 1900		

	DIOCESES	Date of Origin	Archives	Records	FHLC Microfilms	Notes
1.	Albacete	1949	D	P N	P	(1)
2.	Almeria	1492	C	N		(2)
3.	Astorga	747	D C	G P		
4.	Avila	1100	D C	G P	P	
5.	Badajoz	1255	C	G	P	
6.	Barbastro	1100	D C	G		
7.	Barcelona	400	D C	G	G P	
8.	Bilbao	1949	D C	P	P	
9.	Burgos	1574	D C	G P		
10.	Cadiz	1267	D C	G		
10a.	Ceuta	1421	D C	G		
11.	Calahorra/ Logrono	500	C C+			
12.	Canarias	1406	C			
13.	Cartagena/ Murcia	100	D C	G	P	
14.	Ciudad Real	1875	D C	G	P	(3)
15.	Ciudad Rodrigo	400	D C	G P	G P	
16.	Cordoba	300				
17.	Coria-Caceres	1142	D C	P	P	(4)
18.	Cuenca	1183	D C	G P		
19.	Gerona	100	D C	G P	P	
20.	Granada	300	D C	G	G P	
21.	Guadix	100	D C	G P	P	
22.	Huelva	1953	D	G		(5)
23.	Huesca	533	C	G		
24.	Ibiza	1782	D	G		
25.	Jaca	1063	D	G		
26.	Jaen	700	D C	G		
26a.	Jerez de la Frontera	1981	D	G P		(5)
27.	Leon	173	D C	G P		
28.	Lerida	500	D C	G		(6)
29.	Lugo	200	D C	G P	P	
30.	Madrid	1884	D C	G		
31.	Malaga	400	D C	P		(7)
32.	Mallorca	500	D C	G P		
33.	Menorca	500	D C	G P		(8)
34.	Mondonedo/ Ferrol	1114	D C	G		

	DIOCESES	Date of Origin	Archives	Records	FHLC Microfilms	Notes
35.	Orense	500	D C	G		
36.	Orihuela/ Alicante	1564	C			
37.	Osma/Soria	1200	D C	G P		
38.	Oviedo	811	D C	N P		(9)
39.	Palencia	300	D C	G P		
40.	Pamplona	500	D C C+	G P	P	
41.	Plasencia	1200	D C	G	P	
42.	Salamanca	1000	D C	G P		
43.	San Sebastian	1949	D	P	P	(10)
44.	Santander	1754	D C	N P	P	
45.	Santiago	900	D C	G P		
46.	Segorbe/ Castellon	600	C	G		(11)
47.	Segovia	600	C		P	
48.	Sevilla	300	D	G		
49.	Sigüenza/ Guadalajara	589	D C	G P	P	
50.	Solsona	1593	D	G		
51.	Tarazona	400	D C	G		
52.	Tarragona	100	D C	G P		
53.	Tenerife	1819	D	G		
54.	Teruel/ Albarracin	1577	D C C+	G P		(12)
55.	Toledo	100	D C	G		
56.	Tortosa	400	D C	G		(13)
57.	Tuy	600	D C	G P		
58.	Urgel	400	D C	G P	P	(2)
59.	Valencia	1238	C	P		
60.	Valladolid	1595	D C	G P	P	
61.	Vich	500	D	G P		
62.	Vitoria	1862	D	G P	P	
63.	Zamora	1000	C			
64.	Zaragoza	500	D C	G		



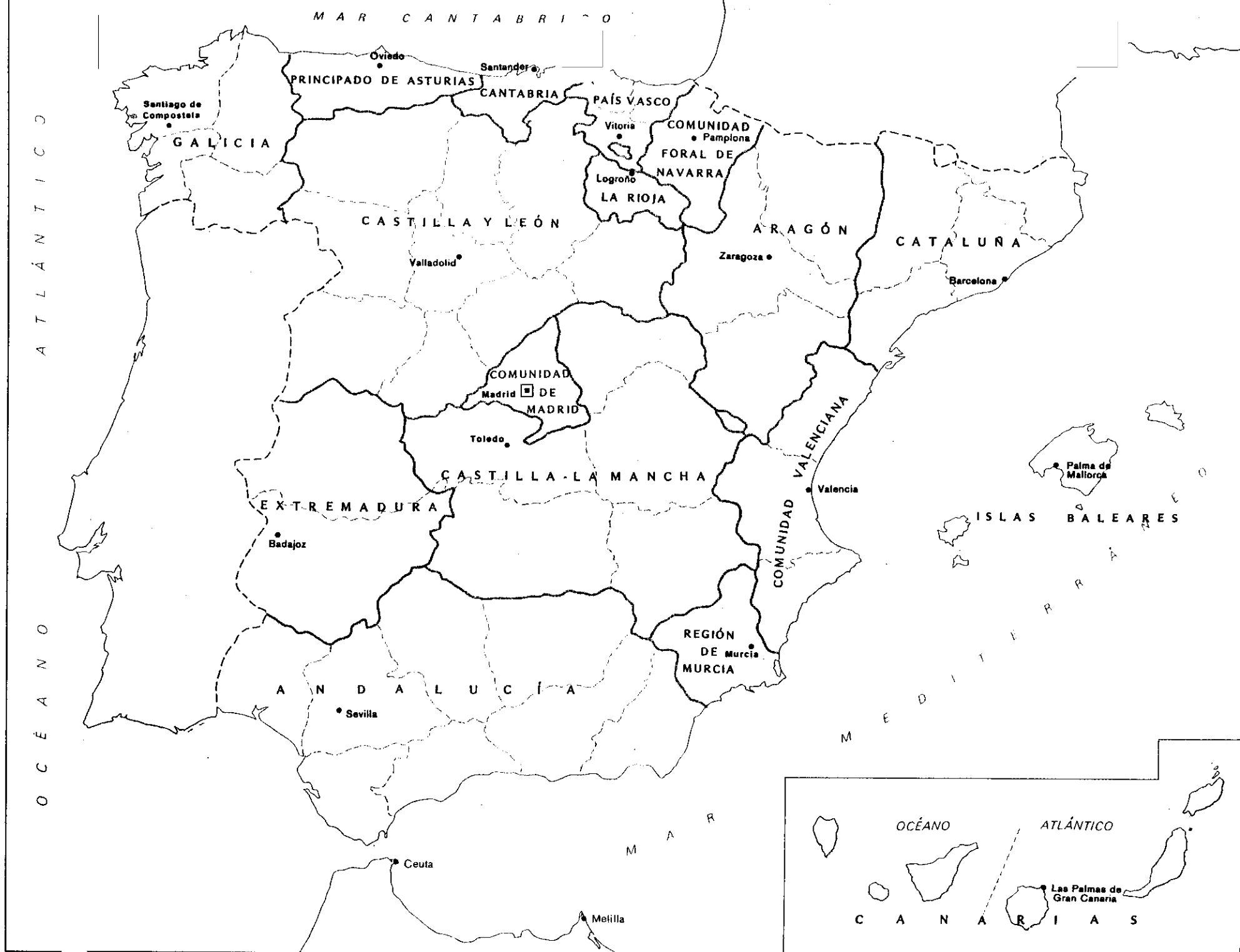
# Administrative Divisions



The Canary Islands are not in their true position.  
They are located at approximately 28°N and 16°W.

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## COLECCIÓN ESPAÑOLA DE LA SOCIEDAD GENEALÓGICA

## RESEÑA PRELIMINAR

Nadine Marcia Vasquez

Para aquellos que han podido trazar sus antepasados a una localidad exacta en el Viejo Mundo; la Colección Española de la Iglesia de Jesucristo de los Santos de los Últimos Días es de valor inigualable. Es necesario encontrar la Parroquia que tiene Registros continuos inextingibles que cubran los años pertinentes a su búsqueda.

Algunos registros fueron destruidos durante la Guerra Civil Española. (1)

Una revisión preliminar hecha el 1 Nov. 1981, pone al día el catálogo de tarjetas para España. (2) El resumen indica que hay excelentes filminas de la Provincia de Álava, (3) en el norte de España, (capital Victoria), y algunos de los registros de las Provincias de Albacete, Barcelona, Gerona, Guipúzcoa y Lérida han sido catalogadas. También Registros Parroquiales en la Provincia de Vizcaya, han sido catalogadas. La revisión de 1981 del Índice Internacional para Computadoras, (4), indica que muchas parroquias que han sido filmadas no están incluidas en la revisión de las tarjetas para el catálogo de 1981. La filmina de cada Parroquia ha sido clasificada por la Biblioteca de Historia Familiar, por Provincia y Arzodiocesis.

Información sobre los Municipios que cada Parroquia pertenece.

Los Registros del Municipio son Registros Civiles de: Nacimiento, Matrimoniales y muerte.

España estableció los Registros Civiles el 17 de Junio de 1870 (5).

Estos registros deben usarse en conjunción con los Registros Parroquiales.

En España como en otros países hay muchas otras fuentes de información con las cuales puede avanzar su investigacion genealógica. (6)

Por esta razón es necesario determinar el valor de los registros de las Diocesis y las oficinas del Arzobispo de cada Parroquia. (7)

Otras fuentes de información han sido publicadas en otras cartas de la "Sociedad Españoles-Americanos Genealogistas". (8)

1. El artículo de Rudecinda Ann Lo Buglio, "Guía a los Archivos y Bibliotecas de España; Junto con una Lista de Guías y Archivos", en la publicación de 1977, 1978, 1979.

2. L.G. Pine, artículo de Junio 1976 titulado "La Casa del Tesoro de España> Genealógica y Heráldica Riqueza en Archivos Españoles."

En su artículo el Señor Pine asegura que : "La más antigua Parroquia de España es la Parroquia de Verdú en la Diócesis de Solsona y que el más antiguo documento data desde 1394.

De las 19,000 Parroquias de España, hay 1,636 cuyos registros datan antes de 1570." Verdú está situada en la Provincia de Lérida, Diócesis de Solsona, Arcipreztago de Tárrega y Ayuntamiento o Municipio de Verdú. Sólo Bautismos y Defunciones datan desde 1394, Confirmaciones empiezan en 1677, y los Registros Matrimoniales comienzan en 1645.

La Provincia de Lérida (capital Lérida), está al ~~noroeste~~ de la previa división de Cataluña.

Para encontrar registros más antiguos en España, es necesario saber en cual de las trece divisiones de España la Provincia moderna está situada. Por ejemplo la división de Castilla la Vieja en el centro al norte, incluye el área de las modernas Provincias de Ávila, Burgos, Logroño, Palencia, Segovia, Soria y Valladolid.(9) (véase el mapa)

Es posible fijarse en la Biblioteca de Historia Familiar si los registros de la Parroquia de su interés, han sido filmados y catalogados.

Si tiene una rama de la Biblioteca de Historia Familiar cerca, puede llenar un cuestionario para pedir información y la biblioteca lo manda al Departamento de Historia Familiar, y la respuesta será enviada a su dirección.

Si no tiene una rama de la Biblioteca de Historia Familiar cerca; escriba directamente a Salt Lake. (10) Si pide copias de tarjetas del catalágo, el precio mínimo es \$1.00

Sea Cauteloso-- debe tener evidencia conclusa antes de iniciar su búsqueda en España u otro país del Viejo Mundo; algunos ejemplos son: Testamentos que indican lugar de Nacimiento, Parentezco etc.

Si el tiempo de residencia en una localidad del Nuevo Mundo ha sido encontrada, no significa que ese individuo emigró en esa fecha. Él o ella puede haber vivido en otros lugares aún en otros países antes de llegar a esa localidad.

También debe considerarse el hecho de que mucha gente que ha emigrado, legal e ilegalmente, tienen idénticos nombres y apellidos.

Algunos individuos habrán emigrado de España u otro país en el mismo año y se pueden encontrar en el mismo lugar en el Nuevo Mundo.

Los Registros de los Emigrantes legales de España se encuentran en Sevilla, en el Archivo General de Indias.

Si tiene información segura y veraz puede escribir al Archivo y el personal le hará una búsqueda limitada.

Dos índices de los Primeros Pobladores del Nuevo Mundo han sido publicados.(11)

Tres volúmenes titulados: "Pasajeros a Indias durante los siglos XVI,XVII,XVIII: fueron publicados por el Archivo General de Indias. (12)

Estos tres volúmenes cubren los años 1509-1559, y están incluidos en los índices mencionados.

#### NOTAS

1. Por información acerca de los Registros que se perdieron durante las Guerras Civiles, consulte: Guía de la Iglesia en España- 1954 y suplementos de 1955, 1956, 1957 y 1958, Madrid: Oficina General de Información Estadística de la Iglesia en España, 1955-1958.

Estas guías producen información relativa a los años cubiertos por la Parroquia como: Bautismos, Confirmaciones, matrimonios, defunciones, y libros de fábrica (que significa libros de contaduría), estos últimos no deben ser olvidados, pues se puede encontrar un antepasado que hacía transacciones financieras con la Parroquia. Es interesante notar que cada Parroquia tiene sus propios registros.

2. Los Registros de España están clasificados bajo: América Latina y Península Ibérica. La sección del catálogo de tarjetas es de México. El Catálogo de tarjetas de la Biblioteca de Historia Familiar está en microfilm en cada rama de la biblioteca. Registros microfilmados o libros son prestados por 2 semanas, o seis meses; las filminas deben usarse en la biblioteca.

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3. Esta revisión no tiene registros completos de la Provincia de Álava.  
Sin embargo es muy posible que todos los registros de esa Provincia ya han sido filmados.
  4. Registros de Nacimiento, Matrimoniales, de muerte y lugar del evento,  
(que en algunos países se llaman: Registros Civiles, o, Estadísticas Vitales)  
Los países de todo el mundo están incluidos en este índice.
  5. L.G.Pine, "Orígenes Americanos" (Nueva York: Doubleday & Doubleday, 1960), p. 291  
Fue requerido que todos los nacimientos, matrimonios y muerte desde el  
1 de Enero 1870 sean registrados en las nuevas oficinas del Registro Civil.  
(Vicente de Cadenas y Vicent; Memorándum de la Genealogía Familiar ",  
(Madrid: Instituto Salazar y Castro, 1975, p. 27).
  6. Otros registros disponibles deben ser incluidos en su investigación como:  
Hojas de Servicio, Cofradías, Tierras, Censos, o, Padrones, Causas Criminales,  
o, Actas de la Corte de Justicia, Documentos de la Inquisición etc.
  7. Si me manda lo se llama en USA , SASE, que es un sobre con su nombre y  
dirección y sello de correo, dentro del sobre con mi dirección; yo le mandaré  
información sobre cualquier Parroquia de España. Mi dirección es:  
6341 Samoa Way - Carmichael, California - 95608- USA
  8. Tres artículos que tratan : Fuentes de Registros Españoles, son :  
"Registros Españoles de Valor Trazando sus Antepasados en la América Latina".  
El cual incluye un índice de Bibliotecas y Archivos por categorías; y  
"Trazando una Familia Española con sus Registros Locales", por George R. Ryskamp.  
"trazando sus raíces familiares en Galicia, España", por Carmen Vigo-Salgado.  
Estos artículos están incluidos en el volumen 9 de las publicaciones de la  
Conferencia Mundial de Registros sobre: "Preservando nuestra Heraldía"  
en Salt Lake City, Utah, USA, Agosto 12-15, 1980.  
(en la Biblioteca Augustan)

9. Las otras doce divisiones de España son : Andalucía, Aragón, Asturias, Provincias Vascas, Cataluña, Extremadura, Galicia, León, Murcia, Navarra, Castilla la Nueva, y Valencia. -- Una lista de éstas y pasadas divisiones se encuentran en el Diccionario Geográfico , de Webster.  
Diccionario de Nombres y Lugares con Geografía e Historical Información y Pronunciación; G.& C. Merriam Co., p. 1072
10. Iglesia de Jesucristo de los Santos de los Últimos Días, Biblioteca de Historia Familiar, 50 East North Temple - Salt Lake City, Utah - 84150 - USA
11. Peter Boyd-Bowman, "Índice Geo-Biográfico de cuarenta mil pobladores Españoles de América en el siglo XVI, Tomo I: 1493-1519 (Bogotá: Instituto Caro y Cuervo, 1964) y Tomo II: 1520 -1539 (México: Academia de Genealogía y Heráldica, A.C., Editorial Jun. 1968) Ambos en la Biblioteca de la Sociedad Augusta.  
:
12. Estos volúmenes fueron publicados en 1946 y están disponibles en filmina en la Biblioteca de Historia Familiar.



# Spaniards

IN NORTH AMERICA BY DR. NÔEL ORTEGA

Among the many peoples who came to America in search of a living and tranquility were the Spanish. They are the product of two geographical areas (peninsular Spain and the Canary Islands), and four distinct ethnic groups (the Spanish proper, Basques, Catalonians and Galicians), each possessing its own language and literature. They emigrated in groups and had a tendency to settle in kinship clusters.

Before the independence of the United States, Spaniards had already settled in California, Arizona and New Mexico. Their descendants still reflect sentimental attachments to Spain, but this compilation does not treat those people.

In Spain, large land holdings by a minority of the people plus the parceling out of land in small portions forced family members to emigrate and seek fortune elsewhere. Many areas, apart from those involved in political unrest, were affected by this problem.

Between 1820 and 1900, only about 42,000 Spaniards came to the U.S.A., but between 1901 and 1930, over 100,000 made their way to this country. During the decades between 1931 and 1960, the number dropped sharply, to close to 11,000, but between 1961 and 1970, the number rose to approximately 44,500. The figures from 1971 to 1974 amount to about 14,000 Spaniards. In total, from 1820 to 1974, 243,761 Spaniards emigrated into this country.

A sizeable number of Spanish immigrants settled in New York City and Cleveland, Ohio, while others proceeded to Tampa, Florida, via Cuba. The Basques, who took to sheepherding, went to the open spaces of Idaho, parts of Nevada and California. The Catalonians and Galicians formed small pockets in Manhattan and Brooklyn in New York City.

Obviously, the new immigrants faced a language barrier in the U.S.A., but they found a common link with the large Spanish-American settlements in the big cities. Those who belonged to an intellectual class at first made their living by teaching Spanish or by exercising their individual professions among the Spanish speaking populations. The poorer and less educated opened shops and/or performed unskilled labor in factories.

As a whole, the Spaniards fared well in business, education and social standing. They are a proud people with a long tradition of Catholic ethics and dogma, although Spanish Protestants from the Santander area also made their way to New York State. Traditionally, the duty of an Iberian who has been successful, or at least made a place for himself in the U.S.A., was to send for the members of his family to join him. So, whoever had a store, farm or good job would send for his relatives, thus bringing closer not only the family circle but the village life. A common characteristic among the Iberian groups, including even the Portugese, was the institution of the **beneficiencias**, an association which provided financial benefits to its members and sponsored dances, social entertainments and sports events on weekends.

Among the many Spanish immigrants, the Basques in the Far West conferred a distinct flavor on the area. These people whose traits, according to their own writers, are simplicity of spirit, sparseness of wit, reason, speech and manners, are fiercely independent and proud of their heritage.

The Catalonians who came originally in large numbers after the Spanish Civil War, settled in the Brooklyn Bridge section of lower Manhattan. They have the reputation of being down-to-earth, pragmatic and generous, but with a dour attitude toward life. They are also proud of their language, literature, heritage and wines which they commonly call **vi del pais**, that is, wine of the country, meaning Catalonia and not Spain.

The Galicians once formed a sizable group in the lower Manhattan section of New York City. They continue to own stores and restaurants which serve succulent **favadas** while bagpipes play the folk music of their region.

Most of those Spaniards who came from the Canaries settled in New York and Florida. They also fared well both in business and in other careers. Some of them have names well recognized in their professions in the United States.

The Spaniards, in general hard working, had struggled to achieve a better economic standing to educate their children, and from interviews one concludes they are eternally grateful for the reception America has given them and their families.

## **SECONDARY SCHOOL**

### **SPANISH PROPER**

Casson, Herbert N. "The Spanish in America." **Munsey's Magazine**, 36 (December, 1906), 294-297.

An early overview with some value and interest to contemporary students.

Gómez, R.A. "Spanish Immigration to the United States." **The Americas**, XIX, No. 1 (July, 1962), 50-77.

Good account explaining why Spaniards immigrated into U.S.A.

### **BASQUE**

Altrocchi, Julia. "Annual Basque Festival at Ely, Nevada." **Kennebadian**, 10, No. 7 (1963), 12-13.

Altrocchi, Julia, "The Spanish Basques in California." **The Catholic World**, VCXLXI (1938), 417-424.

Atwater, Jane. "Basque Personalities: Basques in the American Melting Pot." **Viltis**, XVI (March-April, 1957), 20.

Bieter, Pat. "Folklore of the Boise Basques." **Western Folklore**, 24, No. 4 (1965) 263-270.

Bieter, Pat. "Reluctant Shepherds; the Basques in Idaho." **Idaho Yesterdays**, I, No. 2 (1957), 10-15.

Bradford, Sax. "Sons of the Pyrenees in the Northeast." **Travel**, September 11-15, 1942, 32.

Easum, Dick d'. "Euzkalkunak, the Basques in Idaho." **Idaho Hunting and Fishing Guide**, 1963, 5-8.

Levine, Morton E. "The Basques." **National History**, LXXVI, No. 4 (1967), 44-51.

Post, Annabel. "The Basques in the West." **Sunset**, May, 1960, 122-27.

Robe, Stanley L. "Basque Tales from Eastern Oregon." **Western Folklore**, XII (1953), 153-57.

Rottier, Jack. "Idaho's Colorful Basques." **Scenic Idaho**, 12, No. 4 (1959), 5.



Spring, Mary. "The Basques." **Viltis**, March-April, 1957, 5-8.

Van Valkenburgh, Peter. "Shepherd Basques of California." **Overland Monthly and Out West Magazine**, LXXXII, No. 8 (1924), 343-44.

White, John M. "Ranchers in the Basque Tradition." **New Mexico Magazine**, 41, No. 4 (1963), 30-31.

## **UNDERGRADUATE**

### **SPANISH PROPER**

Borregón Ribes, Vincente. **La emigración española a América**. Vigo, 1952.

This book gives reasons why the Spanish emigrated and outlines their settlement patterns.

De Pereda, Prudencio. **Windmills in Brooklyn**. New York: Atheneum, 1960.

A novel about the life of Spanish immigrants in the U.S.A.

### **BASQUE**

Blaud, Henry Camile. **The Basques**. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1974.

A good account on the history of the Basques in Europe and America.

Cressman, L.S. and Yturri, Anthony. "The Basques in Oregon". **The Commonwealth Review**, XX, No. 1, 367-380.

Echevarria, Ramón V. "The Mysterious Basques." **Catholic Digest**, March, 1963, 140-43.

Eiguren, Joseph, V. **History and Origin of the Basque**. Boise, Idaho: Voter Publishing Company, 1964.

A good history which traces the life of the Basque from ancient times to the present.

McCall, Grant. "The Basques". **Viltis**, December, 1967, 7-11.

## **GRADUATE**

### **SPANISH PROPER**

García de Sáez, Miguel. "Panorama general de la emigración española a los Estados Unidos." **Información comercial española**, 409 (September, 1967) 141-44.

A brief survey on the Spanish emigration to the United States.

García-Fernández, Jesús. **La emigración exterior de España**. Barcelona, 1965.

An account of the Spanish emigration to different countries including the U.S.A.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. **Census of the Population: 1910, 1920, 1930, 1950, 1970**. Washington, D.C.

U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. **1974 Annual Report**. Washington, D.C., 1974.

### **BASQUE**

Gachiteguy, A. **Les basques dans l'ouest américain**. Bordeaux, France: Edición Ezkita, 1955.

An account of the lives of the Basques in the West.

McCall, Grant. **Basque-Americans and a Sequential Theory of Migration and Adaptation**. San Francisco: R and E Research Associates, 1973.

An excellently researched volume which explores the phenomena of acculturation and immigration of the Basques living in the U.S.A.

Ossa Echaburu, Rafael. **Pastores y pelotaris vascos en U.S.A. Impresiones de un viaje a Norte america.** Bilbao: Ediciones de la Caja de Ahorros Vizcaina, 1963.

An interesting narrative of the experiences of a Spanish Basque during his visit with the Basque-Americans.

Sillien, Sol. **La historia de los vascongados en el oeste de los Estados Unidos.** New York: Las Novedades, Inc. 1917.

An early history of the struggles and hardships of the Basque shepherds in the West.

## **CATALONIAN**

Catalonian Committee of New York. **Catalonian Correspondence, (January 2, 1937 to August 14, 1939).** New York, 1937-1939.

A series of letters dealing with the "Catalonian Problem" and the refugee situation.

Vaudellós, José A. **La immigració a Catalunya.** Barcelona, 1933.

Written in Catalanian, it deals with different aspects of Catalanian immigration and its problems.

## **GALICIAN**

Gándara, A. and L. López-Canedo. **Ronsel Literario da emigración galega.** Vigo Editorial Galaxiz, n.d.

An anthology dealing with aspects of Galician emigration to other lands. Written in Galician.

Rubinos, Xosé. **Dial poético do viaxe d'un galego pol-os Estados Unidos.** Havana, 1958.

These poems in Galician depict the author's impressions during his travels in the U.S.A.

The Balch Institute's subject specialties—American immigration and ethnic group history—are interpreted by various library, museum, community affairs, research and education programs. For further information on reading list schedules and bulk rates, contact The Balch Institute, 18 S. Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

## Other Resources Spain

Cyndi's List Spain Links

<http://www.cyndislist.com/spain.htm>

Spain Genealogy at About.com

<http://genealogy.about.com/od/spain/>

Spain, Research Guide Platt, Lyman De. HBLL Call Number **CS 943 .P53x 1990**

FamilySearch Wiki

<http://wiki.familysearch.org>

<https://wiki.familysearch.org/en/Spain>