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Mexico

This outline can help you find information about Mexico. It gives information about Mexican records of genealogical value and helps you decide which records to search.

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HELPS FOR USING THIS RESEARCH OUTLINE

Before using this outline, choose the kind of information you would like to learn about one of your ancestors, such as a birth date or a maiden name.

After you have decided what information you want to find, look at the “Record Selection Table: Mexico” section in this outline. This table lists the kinds of information you may want and the best types of records to search to find that information.

This outline contains a section for each type of record listed in columns 2 and 3 of the Record Selection Table: Mexico. The sections listed in alphabetical order, give more information about these records and how to find them.

References to the Family History Library Catalog

The Family History Library Catalog is a listing of all the records available at the Family History Library (FHL). The catalog is available at the Family History Library and at each Family History Center. Staff at the library and Family History Centers can help you learn to use the catalog.

This outline gives instructions for finding information in the catalog. For example, in the “Census” section of this outline you may find the following statement:

For more information about census records, see “Locality Search” of the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO - CENSUS
 MEXICO, [STATE] - CENSUS
 MEXICO, [STATE],
 [TOWN/MUNICIPIO] - CENSUS

The above table tells you to look in the catalog under:

- MEXICO and then the subject CENSUS.
- A state in MEXICO and then the subject CENSUS.
- A town/municipio in a STATE in MEXICO and then the subject CENSUS.

This outline includes many references to specific records. The references include call numbers and computer numbers listed in parentheses.

- **Call Numbers.** The call number is used to find a record in the Family History Library.
- **Computer Numbers.** Each record is assigned a number to identify it in the catalog. If you are using the Family History Library Catalog on computer or compact disc, you can search for the record by the computer number. This is the quickest way to find the listing of the record in the catalog.

For additional information on using the catalog, see [*Using the Family History Library Catalog*](#) (30966).

References to other Family History Library Publications

The Family History Library has many other publications that may help to you in your research. Some are referred to in this outline, with their item numbers are in parentheses. These publications are available at the Family History Library and the Salt Lake Distribution Center.

INTERNET

The Internet, certain computer bulletin boards, news groups, and commercial on-line services help family history researchers:

- **Locate other researchers** interested in the same ancestors. Investigate the membership directories of genealogical groups to see who is researching your ancestors.
- **Post queries.** Ask about a particular ancestor or how to do research in an area. Other researchers may reply with exactly the help you need.
- **Send and receive e-mail** asking a specific individual or organization for information.
- **Search large databases** for information about specific individuals. Some computer archives contain compiled genealogies; others are transcripts of original records.

- **Search directories** listing addresses and phone numbers for an entire country. This can be helpful in finding relatives, other people with the same surname, key individuals identified from other sources, or organizations.
- **Search library catalogs** for books and other sources that might help in your research to find the library or archive hours, publications, services, mailing addresses, and so on.
- **Join in computer chat and lecture sessions** for ideas and tips to help your research.

Researching by computer can be very rewarding, but it also has its limitations. In order to access the Internet, you will need a computer with a modem (phone plug that connects to a phone line), an Internet Service Provider, and an Internet browser.

An Internet service provider is a local company that provides Internet access for a fee. Large providers sometimes offer additional services such as chat rooms, and news and weather information. Such providers usually cost a little more and include companies like CompuServe, Prodigy, Genie, and America Online. The business directory of phone books may contain an "Internet Products and Services" section where providers are listed. Providers' fees usually range from \$10 to \$20 per month.

Internet browsers are the software used to navigate the Internet. The popular Internet Explorer comes with Microsoft Windows. Another common browser is Netscape's Navigator. If you do not have a browser, your Internet service provider may be able to supply you with one.

An increasing number of public libraries provide network services for their visitors. Family History Centers usually do not have access to computer on-line services or networks.

Some Internet sites require a fee before their services may be accessed. However the number of computer sources are growing rapidly and most of their information is available at little or no cost. Also, Internet addresses are subject to frequent changes.

Information obtained by computer generally comes in the form of transcriptions or secondary sources, which often contain inaccuracies. Therefore, verify information in original records where possible. The Internet, however, is an excellent source for obtaining new leads and making contacts with other researchers.

Finding Resources on the Internet

It takes time and practice to learn how to navigate the Internet. Local genealogical societies often have computer interest groups or members who are familiar with computer genealogical research.

There are two good ways to find information on the Internet: using search engines, and genealogical jump-off points. You may wish to add some of these search engines and jump-off points for genealogical sources to your “favorites” or “bookmarks” so you will not have to remember or retype their address each time you want to access those sites.

Search Engines are sites that search the entire Internet for those sites that contain certain keywords. For instance, if you wanted to search for the Juarez family, you could type Juarez and genealogy in a search engine which will search the Internet for those sites that contain these two words. If you wanted to know about the National Archives of Mexico, you could type Mexico and Archive. Different search engines search in different ways, so you may want to try more than one until you find the one you like best. Following are the Internet addresses for some of the most common search engines:

Yahoo	http://www.yahoo.com/
AltaVista	http://www.altavista.com/
Google	http://www.google.com/
HotBot	http://www.HotBot.com/
Lycos	http://www.lycos.com/

Genealogical Jump-off Points are sites that act as a catalog by grouping Internet sites by topic. These sites can help reduce research time and make your search more successful. Many of these sites also include links or references to related sites that may also be useful.

Some of the best catalogs of genealogical sites and jumping-off points for general and Mexican research include:

- Cyndi’s List of Hispanic Genealogical Sites: <http://www.cyndislist.com/hispanic.htm>
Catalog of genealogical sites arranged by topic and country. Includes references to other Internet sites; mailing lists; people and families; news groups; publications, and transcriptions of records; societies; and villages, and colonies.
- World GenWeb Page for Mexico: <http://www.worldgenweb.org/~mexwgv/mexico/>
Index of helpful genealogical sites arranged by region and country.

- Genealogía: <http://genealogia.com/>
Official site of Legado Latino, a nonprofit organization for Hispanic genealogical research. Identifies resources for genealogical research.
- Al Sosa’s Hispanic Genealogical Home Page: <http://home.att.net/~Alsosa/>
Helpful general information on Hispanic genealogical research, organizations, heraldry, and so on.
- The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints’ Genealogical Home Page: <http://www.familysearch.org/>
A site from which you can access the Family History Library Catalog, Ancestral File, International Genealogical Index, SourceGuide, lists of Family History Centers, family history-related web sites, and researchers interested in similar genealogical topics. You can learn about and order Family History Library publications.
- Alan Mann’s List of Internet Sites: <http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/6266/genealogy.htm>
A long list of interesting and useful genealogical sites.
- GenForum: <http://genforum.genealogy.com/>
A query service where you can post queries concerning certain surnames, areas, or other topics.
- Internet Family Finder: <http://www.familytreemaker.com/ifftop.html>
A site that searches its databases and other Internet sites for names. Includes compiled pedigrees that have been submitted to their site.

Other sites that are useful for genealogical research on specific topics are referred to in the sections of this outline that discuss those topics.

Many books and articles have also been written to help researchers find useful Internet sites for genealogy and to explain how the Internet works. Genealogical periodicals also often list sites that can be helpful for research in a particular area or on related subjects (see the "Periodicals" section of this outline). Books on the Internet may be found at a public library or bookstore. Following are a few references that may be helpful:

Crowe, Elizabeth Powell. *Genealogy Online: Researching Your Roots*. 2nd ed. New York: Windcrest/McGraw-Hill, 1996. (1st ed. FHL book 929.10285 C886g; computer number 19237.) Explains the role of networks and on-line services.

Helm, Matthew L., and April Leigh Helm. *Genealogy Online for Dummies*. Foster City, Calif.: IDG Books Worldwide, 1998. Explains to beginners how to use on-line family history sites and products, overcome dead ends, and publish family trees electronically.

Kemp, Thomas Jay. *Virtual Roots: A guide to Genealogy and Local History on the World Wide Net*. Wilmington, DE: Scholarly Resources, Inc., 1997. (FHL book 929.1028 K32v; computer number 0804288.)

RECORD SELECTION TABLE: MEXICO

This table can help you decide which records to search. It is most helpful for research from 1800 to the present.

1. In column 1 find the goal you selected, then in column 2 find the types of records most likely to have the information you need.
2. Read the sections in the outline about those types of records.
3. Look for those types of records in the Family History Library Catalog.
4. Search the records.
5. If you do not find the information you need, return to column 3 and try those records.

Note: Records of previous research (Genealogy, Biography, History, Periodicals, and Societies) are useful for most goals, but they are not listed unless they are especially helpful.

1. If You Need	2. Look First In	3. Then Search
Age	Civil Registration	Church Records
Birth date	Civil Registration	Church Records
Birthplace	Civil Registration	Church Records
Boundaries and origins	Maps	Gazetteers, History
Customs	History, Minorities	Social Life and Customs
Country of foreign birth	Civil Registration	Emigration and Immigration
Death information	Civil Registration	Church Records
Divorce	Court Records	Civil Registration
Emigration information	Emigration and Immigration	
Ethnic background	Church Records	Emigration and Immigration
Historical background	History, Encyclopedia and Dictionaries	Gazetteers, Periodicals
Immigration date	Emigration and Immigration	Naturalization and Citizenship
Living relatives	Directories	
Maiden name	Civil Registration	Church Records
Marriage information	Civil Registration	Church Records
Naming customs	History	Social Life and Customs
Naturalization	Court Records	
Occupations	Civil Records	Censuses
Parents	Civil Records	Church Records
Physical description	Military Records	Emigration and Immigration
Place-finding aids	Gazetteers	Maps
Places of residence	Civil Registration	Church Records, Biography, Census
Previous research	Genealogy, Biography	Periodicals
Religion	Church Records	Censuses
Social activities	Social Life and Customs	History

Map of Mexico



ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES

Archives collect and preserve valuable original documents of organizations such as churches or governments that contain information about the populace. Libraries generally collect published sources such as books, maps, and microfilm. This section describes the major repositories of genealogical and historical records and sources for Mexico. When one of these institutions is referred to elsewhere in this outline, return to this section to obtain the address.

If you plan to visit one of these repositories, contact the organization and ask for information about its collection, hours, services, and fees. Some archives have catalogs, inventories, guides, or periodicals that describe their records and how to use them. If possible, study these guides before visiting the archives so you can use your time more effectively.

Archives in Spain

Records about the European discovery, exploration, and colonization of Mexico are found in the following archives:

Archivo General de Indias
Avda. de la Constitución
41004 Sevilla, Spain
Telephone: 422-5158
Fax: 421-9485

Archivo General Militar de Segovia
Alcázar
40071 Segovia, Spain
Telephone: 43-65-11
Fax: 44-31-49

Archivo Central Militar del Servicio Histórico Militar
C/Mártires de Alcalá 9
28015 Madrid, Spain
Telephone: 247-0300
Fax: 559-4371

Archivo Histórico Nacional
C/Serrano 115
28006 Madrid, Spain
Telephone: 563-5923, 261-8003-5
Fax: 563-1199

A summary of the records preserved at the Archivo General de Indias is found in:

Peña y Cámara, José María de la. *Archivo General de Indias de Sevilla: Guía de Visitante* (General Archive of the Indies of Seville: Visitor's Guide). Madrid: Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas, 1958. (FHL book 946 A2s; film 0896895; computer number 0306722.)

An additional description of the records at the Archivo General de Indias, and other Spanish and Latin American archives that house documents of the Spanish American colonial period is found in:

Documentación y Archivos de la Colonización Española (Documentation and Archives of the Spanish Colonization). Madrid: Ministerio de Cultura, 1980. (FHL book 946 A3d; computer number 0258866.)

There are other published guides of the many archives in Spain. Look for these in your local libraries.

Mexican Archives

Mexico has several major types of genealogical repositories:

- National government archives and libraries
- State archives
- Local civil offices/municipio offices
- Catholic Church archives
- University archives and libraries
- Historical and genealogical societies

The Family History Library has microfilmed copies of many records from the Mexican national and state archives, libraries, and other record repositories.

National Government Archives and Libraries

The National Archives of Mexico (*Archivo General de la Nación*) is an important source of genealogical and historical information. It collects records related to Mexican history, culture, and people. Records of genealogical value at the National Archives include:

- Church records.
- Civil records.
- Censuses.
- Court records.
- Military records.
- Emigration lists.
- Land records.

The Archivo General de la Nación is open to the public. Microfilm copies of some of the records at the archive are available at the Family History Library and other major archives and libraries. You may be able to purchase microfilms from these archives or request photocopies of the records by writing to:

Archivo General de la Nación
Eduardo Molina y Albañiles
Col. Penitenciaría Ampliación
Deleg. Venustiano Carranza
C.P. 15350 México, D.F.

Some helpful guides to Archivo General de la Nación collection include:

Argena II: Documentos Coloniales (Argena II, Colonial Documents). Colima, México: Cenedic, 1995. (FHL compact disc no. xxx; computer number 0798177.) Describes 322 documental record groups in the National Archives. The records in the New Spain section of the archives consist of 115 record groups containing more than 41,000 volumes.

Archivo General de la Nación Guía General (General Guide to the National Archives). México, D.F.: Difusión y Publicaciones del Archivo General de la Nación, 1991. (FHL book 972 A3gg; computer number 0832077.)

Branches of the Archivo General de la Nación collect records dealing with specialized subject matter such as military records, industry, trade, commerce, and so on. You may want to write to these archives for more detailed information. For addresses of these archives, which are also located in Mexico City, write to the Archivo General de la Nación, or consult the following reference:

International Directory of Archives/Annuaire International des Archives. London: K.G. Saur, 1992. (FHL book 020.5 Ar 25 v.38; computer number 0036460.)

State Archives

The states in Mexico have archives that serve as repositories for their own records. Each state has jurisdiction over its own archives, which are separate from the national archives, and its own criteria for retaining, archiving, and housing records.

Many records of genealogical value are kept by these archives. For example the states of Yucatán, Oaxaca, Veracruz, Puebla, Tlaxcala, Hidalgo, Mexico, Queretaro, Michoacán, Jalisco, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosí, Aguascalientes, Durango, Nuevo León and Zacatecas have excellent records. The records of genealogical value at the state archives include:

- Birth, marriage, and death records.
- Censuses.
- Land records.
- Some church records.
- Notarial records.

- Probates.
- Judgments.
- Court records.

Some of the state archives are open to the public. You may want to write to the archive you want to visit to ensure it allows researchers. Some archives may require a letter of identification. Addresses for each of the state archives are found in Appendix A and are listed in the following book:

International Directory of Archives/Annuaire International des Archives. London: K.G. Saur, 1992. (FHL book 020.5 Ar 25 v.38; computer number 0036460.)

Local Civil Offices/Municipio Records Offices

Many records in Mexico are created by the local government. Civil registration, including birth, marriage, and death records, started in 1859. Every municipio in Mexico has jurisdiction over its own archives, which are separate from the state archives. Two of the most important municipio archives are El Archivo del Municipio and El Archivo del Registro Civil. These offices are comparable to county courthouses in the United States. For more information about these offices and their records, see the “Civil Registration” section of this outline.

When a municipio was established, a municipal archive was also created to keep diverse documents such as the protocolos (notarial records), an important genealogical record that includes:

- Wills.
- Probate inventories.
- Transfers and land deeds, which have personal information about the parties involved.

The records of the Archivo del Municipio have not been filmed, but you can write directly to the municipio.

A list of all the municipal archives in Mexico can be found in:

Guía General de los Archivos Estatales y Municipales de México (General Guide to the Archives of the States and Municipalities of Mexico). México, D.F.: Archivo General de la Nación, ca. 1988. (FHL book 972 A3a; computer number 0815793.) Contains the addresses of the archives as well as the kind of records they have and the dates the records cover.

Los Municipios de México (The Municipios of Mexico). México: Centro Nacional de Desarrollo Municipal, 1998. (FHL compact disc number 114.)

The Civil registration which began in 1859 is recorded in the Archivo del Registro Civil. Some Municipios had sub-offices (*oficialia*) in other towns within its borders. These sub-offices kept their own records. The sub-office records are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under the name of the municipio civil registration office. Copies of the civil registration in the Archivo Municipal were sent to the state archives.

You can get information and copies of the civil records by writing to the municipio. If the local registration office does not have the early records, you may want to write to the state civil registration office. See the Spanish Letter Writing Guide (36245).

Addresses of each of the state civil registration offices are found in Appendix B.

Catholic Church Archives

The dominant religion in Mexico is Catholicism. As of 1994, there were 14 archdioceses, 58 dioceses, and 7 territorial prelates in Mexico. Church records of baptisms, marriages, and burials are usually kept by local parishes. The diocese archives keep records pertaining to their priests and matters of church administration. You may write to a parish and request brief searches of its records. For more information, see the "Church Records" section of this outline.

Addresses of the Mexican dioceses as of 1994 are listed in Appendix C.

Other Libraries

Helpful genealogical resources that cover Latin American History are also available at major libraries in Mexico, Spain, Guatemala, and the United States. Your local university or public library may also have useful information. Contact these libraries and ask about their collection, hours, services, and fees.

There are two types of libraries in Mexico, those sustained by government funds, and those owned by private institutions or individuals. The Asociación Mexicana de Archivos y Bibliotecas Privadas, A.C. (*Mexican Association of Private Archives and Libraries, A.C.*) has a publication called "*Guía de Archivos y Bibliotecas Privados*" that lists some of their libraries. The association's address is:

Calle Guadalajara #104
Colonia Condesa, C.P. 06140
México, D.F. México
Telephone: 286-8339
Fax: 286-8558

The following archive has an extensive collection of records on the southern Mexican states:

Archivo General de Centro América
4a Ave 7-41, zona 1
Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala
Telephone: 2-30-37, 51-66-95

The following library has an extensive collection of manuscripts and published sources:

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
Biblioteca Central
Ciudad Universitaria
04510 Villa Obregón, México

The Instituto Tecnológico has microfilmed a considerable number of records on northeastern Mexico. The institute's address is:

Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey
Biblioteca
Carretera Nacional km 982
Sucursal de Correos J
Monterrey, Nuevo León, México

The library of the University of Texas at Austin has over 600,000 volumes in their Latin American history collection. In addition to the book collection, they have many microfilmed records from southern Texas and Northern Mexico:

University of Texas at Austin
Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection
Sid Richardson Hall 1-109
Austin, TX 78713-7330
Telephone: (512) 495-4520
Fax: (512) 495-4520
Internet: <http://www.utexas.edu/>

The Bancroft Library has a large collection of Latin American records. The library's address is:

University of California
Bancroft Library
Berkeley, CA 94720
Telephone: (510) 642-3781
Internet: <http://bancroft.berkeley.edu/>

The University of Arizona in Tucson has some of the parish records of the state of Sonora. It also has a large collection of Latin American records. The university's address is:

University of Arizona in Tucson
Tucson, AZ 85721
Telephone: (520) 621-2211
Internet: <http://www.arizona.edu/>

Inventories, Registers, Catalogs

Most archives have catalogs, inventories, guides, or periodicals that describe their records and how to use them. If possible, study these guides before you visit or use the records of an archive so you can use your time more effectively.

Some of these guides may be available at a public or a university library or through an interlibrary loan system.

The Family History Library has copies of some of the published inventories. It also has other guides, catalogs, directories, and inventories of various libraries and record repositories. These types of records are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO - ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES
MEXICO, STATE - ARCHIVES AND
LIBRARIES

BIOGRAPHIES

A biography is a history of a person's life. A biography may include the individual's birth, marriage, death information, and the names of his or her parents, children, and other family members. Biographies often include photographs, family traditions and stories, clues about an ancestor's place of origin, residences, military service, and community activities. Use the information carefully, because it may contain inaccuracies.

Some biographies of Mexican citizens exist, but usually only on the most notable citizens. Few ancestors of the common people were the subjects of biographies.

Some brief biographies of individuals have been gathered and published in collected biographies, sometimes called biographical encyclopedias or dictionaries. Others feature biographies of specific groups of people such as military personnel or priests.

Extensive and significant biographical encyclopedias and dictionaries that cover all of Latin America, Spain, and Portugal are:

Herrero Mediavilla, Víctor, and Lolita Rosa Aguayo Naylor. *Índice Biográfico de España, Portugal e Iberoamérica* (Biographical Index of Spain, Portugal and Latin America). New York: K.G. Saur, ca. 1990. (FHL book Ref 920 In2; microfiches 6002170–6002172; computer number 0581217.)

Herrero Mediavilla, Víctor. *Archivo Biográfico de España, Portugal e Iberoamerica Nueva Serie* (Biographical Archive of Spain, Portugal and Latin America New Series). München: K.G. Saur, 1993. (FHL microfiches 6131531–6131558; computer number 0767691.)

These sets of indexes include hundreds of thousands of biographical entries taken from hundreds of biographical reference works published between the 17th and the 20th centuries.

Mexican Biographies

There are several major collections of Mexican biographies, including:

León-Portilla, Miguel. *Diccionario Porrúa de Historia, Biografía y Geografía de México* (Porrúa Dictionary of History, Biography and Geography of Mexico). México, D. F.: Editorial Porrúa, ca. 1995. 4 vols. (FHL book 972 E5d 1995; computer number 0398845.)

Miguel I. Verges, José María, 1904–1964. *Diccionario de Insurgentes* (Dictionary of Insurgents). México: Editorial Porrúa, 1969. (FHL book 972 D3m; computer number 0307361.) Contains 4,000 entries.

Icaza, Francisco A. De. *Diccionario Autobiográfico de Conquistadores y Pobladores de Nueva España/Sacado de los Textos Originales* (Autobiographical Dictionary of the Conquerors and Settlers of New Spain/Taken from Original Texts). Guadalajara, México: Edmundo Aviña Levy, 1969. (FHL book 972 D3id; computer number 0019779 or FHL film 0873574 items 2–3; computer number 0132227.) Contains 1,385 entries.

Fernández de Recas García, Guillermo Sergio. *Aspirantes Americanos a Cargos del Santo Oficio: Sus Genealogías Ascendentes* (Aspiring Americans in Charge of the Holy Office: Their Genealogical Ascendancy). México, D.F.: Librería de Manuel Porrúa, 1956. (FHL book 972 D3fr; FHL film 0283553; computer number 0472630.)

Some states and municipios have published their own biographies such as:

Cordero y Torres, Enrique. *Diccionario Biográfico de Puebla* (Biographical Dictionary of Puebla). México: E. Cordero y Torres, 1972. 2 vols. (FHL book 972.48 D36c; computer number 0486199.)

There are also bibliographies of biographies. The following is an example that lists 1,314 publications:

Iguíniz, Juan B. *Bibliografía Biográfica Mexicana* (Bibliography of Mexican Biographies). México: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1969. (FHL book 972 A3ig; computer number 0123701.)

Collected biographies at the Family History Library are generally listed in the “Locality” section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO - BIOGRAPHY
MEXICO, STATE - BIOGRAPHY
MEXICO, STATE, CITY - BIOGRAPHY

CEMETERIES

There are two major types of cemetery records in Mexico:

- Information recorded on gravestones.
- Information recorded by cemetery officials or caretakers, included in parish and cemetery records recorded by the civil authority.

Cemetery records sometimes give more information than parish burial registers or civil death certificates. They may include the name of the deceased person, his/her age, date of death, birth year or date of birth, and marriage information. These records may also provide clues about the deceased person’s military service, religion, occupation, or place of residence at the time of death.

Few of the inscriptions on gravestones and monuments have been transcribed. Also, because many persons could not afford a gravestone or monument, you should search other types of cemetery records such as burial books, parish records, and civil records. Because relatives may be buried in adjoining plots, it is best to examine the original records if available or visit the cemetery.

To find tombstone or sexton records, you need to know where an individual was buried. The person may have been buried in a church, community, or private cemetery, usually near the place where he or she lived or died. You can find clues to burial places

in funeral notices, church records, and death certificates.

The law of 31 July 1859 gave the Mexican civil government the right to inspect the dead and control burials. At the present time the civil government is responsible for cemeteries. Some municipio archives have information on private burial grounds and cemeteries. If you know the specific area where your ancestors lived, you may want to ask local societies or archives if any burial plots exist on nearby private land.

Other sources of cemetery records include:

- The current priest who has the burial registers and may have the records of the burial plots.
- A local library, historical society, or historian who may have the records or can help you locate obscure family plots or relocated cemeteries.

The Department of Civil Registration in the Federal District is in charge of the cemeteries. The Family History Library has records for the following cemeteries:

Guadalupe Hidalgo – 1878–1890
Nuestra Señora de los Dolores –1880–1912
Tepeyac – 1906–1920
Guadalupe – 1906–1920
Pacito – 1906–1920
San Fernando – 1906–1920
Sanctorum – 1906–1920

These records are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO, DISTRITO FEDERAL, CIUDAD DE
MEXICO - CEMETERIES

The Family History Library has very few cemetery records. The records it has are listed in the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO - CEMETERIES
MEXICO, [STATE] - CEMETERIES
MEXICO, [STATE], [CITY] - CEMETERIES

CENSUS

A census (*censos* or *padrones*) is a count and description of the population. Censuses have been taken by colonial and national governments throughout Latin America. The Catholic Church also took occasional censuses of parishioners.

Under the Mexican government, national censuses were attempted in 1868 and 1878. They were not accepted by the people, who feared more taxation

and military conscription. The 1895 census was more successful. After the 1900 census, additional censuses were taken every 10 years. Most of the census records are housed in the national archives, or in the case of the Spanish administration of colonial Latin America, in the Archivo General de Indias in Seville, Spain.

Census usage in Mexican research may vary greatly from its usage in other countries, because censuses were taken for specific purposes and included various types of jurisdictions. More accessible genealogical sources, such as church records and civil registration are available in Mexico.

Where available, census records can provide a person's age, birth year, religion, birthplace, and occupation. These records can also explain his or her relationship to family members, and provide other family information.

Census records are especially valuable because they list a large portion of the population. They can provide information about persons where church and civil records may be incomplete. However, use the information with caution, since it may contain inaccuracies. The informant (perhaps a member of the family or a neighbor) may have not known the facts or deliberately falsified the information.

The original Mexican census returns were often destroyed, generally only the compiled statistical information remains. Some original census records of towns, municipios, and states still exist at the archives, but few are presently available to researchers. Search the Family History Library Catalog for local censuses.

An example of one of the early censuses that was taken in Mexico was a census in the year 1689 of the Spaniards living in Mexico City. This census has been published in the following book:

Rubio Mañe, Jorge Ignacio. *Gente de España en la Ciudad de México, Año de 1689* (Spanish People in Mexico City in the Year 1689). México: s.n., 1966. (FHL book 972.52/m1 F2r; computer number 0256155.)

The Real Ordenanza (*Royal Decree*) of 1786 instructed the intendants (*territorial governors*) of the provinces to take censuses every five years. Censuses were to be taken of various groups for different reasons. For example, censuses were taken concerning Indian tributaries, military personnel, men (non-Indians) who could serve in the military, business people, those in commerce, or the general populace. Some of these censuses were taken, but not every five years.

The Family History Library has 110 volumes of these censuses and their indexes on microfilm. The index is divided into districts. The districts that are grouped together are not always from the same state. All localities are listed under the district. The information in the index will lead you to the volume and page of the locality you want. These are films at the Family History Library:

Padrones, 1752–1865 (Censuses 1752–1865). México, D.F.: Archivo General de la Nación, 1988. (On 41 FHL films beginning with 1520343; computer number 0548280.)

The 1930 federal census is the only federal census available for public inspection. Some localities of this census are missing, including the Federal District. The Family History Library has what is available for the 1930 census. It is listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO, (STATE), (MUNICIPIO) - CENSUS

Information showing the column headings and their translations as listed in the 1930 census are found in Appendix E.

Searching Census Records

When searching census records, it is important to remember the following:

- Accept the ages with caution.
- Given names may not always be the same as the names recorded in vital records.
- Information may be incorrect.
- Names may be spelled as they sound.
- Place names may be misspelled or spelled phonetically.
- If the family is not at the suspected address, search the surrounding area.
- Parts of the census may be indecipherable.

CHURCH DIRECTORIES

A Catholic Church directory lists church archdiocese officials, dioceses, and parishes. Church directories:

- List the parishes in each diocese, so you can determine if your ancestor's village had an established parish. It may also indicate if the village had a chapel but was not yet a parish.

- Sometimes provide the earliest dates for which the church records of each parish exist.
- May include historical information about each parish.
- Usually group parishes by diocese, so you can easily determine all neighboring parishes.
- Sometimes provide addresses of parishes, the diocese headquarters, and the diocese archives where additional records may be kept.

The Catholic Church directory covering all the archdioceses of Mexico is published about every four years. The Family History Library has the newest edition and several older editions. Church directories are often published by each archdiocese and also by individual dioceses. With the older directories, some information such as a priest's name or address may be out of date; however, the parish histories are still valid.

Church directories are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO - CHURCH DIRECTORIES
 MEXICO, [STATE], [CITY OF
 ARCHDIOCESE] - CHURCH
 DIRECTORIES
 MEXICO, [STATE], [CITY OF DIOCESE] -
 CHURCH DIRECTORIES

To determine which Roman Catholic diocese has jurisdiction over the parish in which your ancestor lived, use:

Directorio Eclesiástico de Toda la República Mexicana (Ecclesiastical Directory to the Republic of México). Mexico City: Arquidiócesis de México, 1995. 2 vols. (FHL book 972 K24i 1995; computer number 753198.)

For detailed information on the Archdiocese of Mexico, which includes all of the Federal District, use:

Directorio Eclesiástico de la Arquidiócesis Primada de México (Ecclesiastical Directory of the First Archdiocese of Mexico). Mexico City: Arquidiócesis de México, 1994. (FHL book 972 K24i 1994; computer number 0739341.)

CHURCH HISTORY

Research procedures and genealogical sources are different for each religion. It is helpful to understand the historical events that led to the creation of records, such as parish registers, in which your family was listed.

Roman Catholic

In 1527 the Roman Catholic Church was established in Mexico when the dioceses of Tlaxcala and Mexico were created. The archdiocese of México was created first as a diocese in 1530 and upgraded to an archdiocese in 1546. During the viceroyalty period in Mexico (1527 to 1810), there were also nine other dioceses in the country.

Chronological Table of the History of the Catholic Church in Mexico

YEAR Ecclesiastical and Political Events Affecting the Church

1518	First Catholic Mass on Mexican soil on the expedition of Juan de Grijalva. Diocese of Carolense created.
1522	First Inquisition tried in Mexico.
1524	First 12 Franciscans arrive in Mexico.
1526	First Dominicans arrive in Mexico. Diocese of Mexico created.
1533	First Augustines arrive.
1535	Diocese of Oaxaca created.
1536	Diocese of Michoacan created.
1539	Diocese of Chiapas, also known as San Cristobal de las Casas, created.
1546	Ecclesiastical Province of Mexico (archdiocese) created.
1548	Diocese of Guadalajara created.
1561	Diocese of Yucatan created.
1572	First Jesuits arrive in Mexico.
1592	Missions of Northern Mexico begin.
1620	Diocese of Guadiana, or Durango, created.
1642	Problems arise between Bishop Palafox and the Jesuits.
1767	Jesuits expelled from Mexico.
1777	Diocese of Linares, later named Monterrey, created.
1779	Diocese of Sonora created.
1792	Royal and Pontifical University of Guadalajara established.
1814	Jesuits restituted.
1821	Consummation of Independence.
1824	Constitution adopted.
1845	Diocese of Campeche created.
1854	Diocese of San Luis Potosí created.
1855	Apostolic Vicarate of Baja California created.

- | | | | |
|------------|--|------|--|
| 1857 | Constitution of 1857 and Reform Laws adopted. | 1951 | Archdiocese of Jalapa created. |
| 1856–1861 | Church and its seminaries confiscated by government. | 1953 | Archdiocese of Chihuahua created. |
| 1861 | Vicariate of Tamaulipas created. | 1957 | Dioceses of Ciudad Juarez, Tapachula, and Torreón created. |
| 1862 | Dioceses of Queretaro and Chilapa created. | 1958 | Dioceses of Acapulco, La Paz, Matamoros, and Mazatlan created. |
| 1863 | Archdioceses of Guadalajara and Michoacan (now known as Morelia) created. | 1959 | Archdiocese of Hermosillo, and dioceses of Ciudad Obregón and Tlaxcala created. Diocese of San Andres Tuxtla was divided, creating the diocese of Tehuantepec. Diocese of Sinaloa becomes known as Culiacan. |
| 1863 | Dioceses of Veracruz, also known as Jalapa, Zamora, Leon, Zacatecas, Queretaro, and Tulancingo, created. | 1960 | Dioceses of Ciudad Valles and Texcoco created. |
| 1867–1868 | More seminaries confiscated or closed. | 1961 | Dioceses of Autlan and Tula created. |
| 1870 | Diocese of Tampico and Tamaulipas (known as Ciudad Victoria) created. | 1962 | Dioceses of Apatzingan, Linares, Tehuacan, Tuxpan, and Veracruz created. |
| 1874 | Diocese of Lower California (now known as La Paz) created. | 1963 | Diocese of Tijuana created. |
| 1880 | Diocese of Tabasco created. | 1964 | Dioceses of Ciudad Altamirano, Ciudad Victoria, Tlalnepantla, and Tuxtla Gutierrez created. |
| 1881 | Diocese of Colima created. | 1965 | Diocese of Mexicali created. |
| 1881, 1887 | Seminary of Tampico closed. | 1972 | Dioceses of Ciudad Guzman and San Juan de los Lagos created. |
| 1883 | Diocese of Sinaloa (name changed to Culiacan in 1959) created. | 1973 | Diocese of Celaya created. |
| 1887 | Puebla seminary buildings confiscated. | 1979 | Dioceses of Cuautitlan, Netzahualcoyotl, and Tuxtepec created. |
| 1891 | Archdioceses of Oaxaca, Durango, and Linares (now known as Monterrey) created. | 1981 | Archdiocese of Oaxaca created. |
| 1891 | Dioceses of Cuernavaca, Chihuahua, Saltillo, San Andres Tuxtla (Tehuantepec), and Tepic created. | 1983 | Archdiocese of Acapulco created. |
| 1898 | Archdiocese of Monterrey (formerly known as Linares) created. | 1984 | Dioceses of Atlacomulco and Coatzacoalcos created. Diocese of San Andres Tuxtla divided into two jurisdictions: San Andres Tuxtla and the new diocese Coatzacoalcos, becomes a suffragan diocese of Jalapa. |
| 1899 | Diocese of Aguascaliente created. | 1985 | Diocese of Ciudad Lazaro Cardenas created. |
| 1903 | Diocese of Huajuapán de León created. | 1988 | Diocese of La Paz created. Archdiocese of San Luis Potosí created. |
| 1903 | Archdiocese of Puebla created. | 1989 | Archdiocese of Tlalnepantla created. |
| 1906 | Archdiocese of Yucatan created. | 1990 | Diocese of Nuevo Laredo created. |
| 1910 | Mexican Revolution. | 1992 | Dioceses of Tlapa and Parral created. |
| 1913 | Diocese of Tacambaro created. | | |
| 1913–1917 | More church buildings confiscated. | | |
| 1922 | Huejutla and Papantla created. | | |
| 1925–1928 | More church buildings confiscated and closed. | | |
| 1929 | Peaceful religious agreements. | | |
| 1932–1935 | More church buildings confiscated. | | |
| 1937 | Culiacan seminary confiscated and Zacatecas seminary suppressed. | | |
| 1950 | Diocese of Toluca created. | | |

Laws Affecting Church History in Mexico

During the viceroyalty period and until the constitution of 1824 the king, under the Regio Patronato, obtained concessions to:

- Send missionaries to evangelize the Indians.
- Construct churches, monasteries, and hospitals.

- Present three names of persons to the Holy Office of Rome to name the church officials of Mexico.
- Collect tithes.

With time the king also gained the right to abrogate the decrees of the Ecclesiastical Courts and to modify, by civil power, and transmit or not transmit the papal and church documents to his realms.

The 1824 constitution allowed freedom of choice and liberty of thought. However it was not until the Reform Laws that the government began to enforce these rights.

The Reform Laws contained sections dealing with the establishment of civil registration, the nationalization of church property, separation of church and state, suppression of religious orders, prohibition to establish convents, brotherhoods, and so on. Pensions were provided for religious clergy who accepted the laws. Among other things, the laws established:

- Marriage as a civil contract.
- Tolerance of belief.
- Secularization of cemeteries.
- Denial of church authority to charge for baptisms, marriages, burials, and other sacraments.

For more information on church history in Mexico, see:

Cuevas, Mariano. *Historia de la Iglesia en México* (History of the Church in Mexico). México: Editorial Patri, 1946. 5 vols. (FHL book 972 K2c; computer number 0253374.)

Gutiérrez Casillas, José. *Historia de la Iglesia en México* (History of the Church in Mexico). México: Editorial Porrúa, S.A., 1984. (FHL book 972 K2g; computer number 0441357.)

Iglesia Católica. Arquidiócesis de México (México). *Directorio Eclesiástico de toda la República Mexicana*. (Ecclesiastical Directory of all of the Republic of Mexico). México, D.F.: La Arquidiócesis, 1991. (FHL book 972 K24i; computer number 0649976.)

CHURCH RECORDS

The Roman Catholic Church records are the most important records for genealogical research in Mexico. The vast majority of Mexicans were Catholic and registered in the records of the local parish or diocese, known as registros parroquiales (*parish registers*). These records include entries for baptisms, marriage information documents, marriages, deaths, and burials. Often two and

sometimes three generations are indicated in the registers, with personal information on the family given.

In addition, records may include church censuses, account books, confirmations, and other church-related records. Church records are crucial, since civil authorities did not begin registering vital statistics until after 1859. For civil vital records of births, deaths, and marriages after 1859, see the “Civil Registration” section of this outline.

After 1859, one should search in both church and civil records, since there may be information in one that does not appear in the other. For instance, the church records may only list the godparents, while the civil records may list the grandparents.

General Historical Background

The first Catholic Mass in Mexican soil was in 1518 on the expedition of Juan de Grijalva. Catholic clergy have documented the history of Mexico in their church records since the early exploration of Mexico. Beginning in 1527, there are administrative, judicial, financial, and pastoral documents dealing with the work of the Catholic Church in Mexico City. Some of the earliest recorded baptisms for the Sagrario Metropolitano in Mexico City started in 1536. There are many other parishes that also started at an early period. These include El Sagrario in Mérida, Yucatán, in 1543; El Sagrario Metropolitano in Puebla de Zaragoza, Puebla, in 1545; and Asunción, in Pachuca, Hidalgo, in 1568.

In 1563 the Council of Trent formalized record-keeping practices that were already being followed in much of the Catholic world. Separate record books were to be maintained for baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and deaths or burials, and the format was standardized. Following this format, the Catholic Church was the primary record keeper for Mexico until civil registration started. A large percentage of the populace is listed in these records.

Before Mexico’s independence, most church records included references to the racial distinction. However, at the time of independence, with the Plan of Iguala in 1821, it was declared that all persons were equal citizens of the country; hence, no distinction should be made among the people. The church gradually diminished the use of race distinctions from that time on.

When racial distinctions were made, they may have been determined by the individuals present or arbitrarily by the priest. It is difficult to determine with any accuracy if the racial distinctions were correct.

Several terms were used to describe racial distinctions. These terms are listed here in alphabetical order. Each term represents the percentage of Spanish, Indian, or African blood in each person (e.g. Mulatto = mixture of a Spanish and a African person)

Albarazado = Cambujo and Mulatto
Albino/Ochavado = Spanish and African
Allí te estás = Chamizo and Mestiza
Barcino = Albarazado and Mutlata
Barnocino = Albarazado and Mestiza
Calpamulato = Zambaigo and Loba
Cambujo = Zambaigo and Indian
Cambur = African, Spanish, and Indian
Cambuto/a = Spanish and African
Castizo = Spanish and Mestizo
Chamizo = Coyote and Indian
Chino or Albino = Spanish and Morisca
Cimarrón = African, Spanish, and Indian
Coyote = African, Spanish, and Indian
Jíbaro/Jabaro = Lobo and China /Spanish, Indian, and African
Lobo = Indian, African and Salta atrás
Mestizo = Spanish and Indian
Morisco or Cuarterón = Spanish and Mulatto
Mulato = Spanish and African
Negro fino = African and Spanish
No te entiendo = Tente en el aire and Mulatta
Nometoques = Parts of many, including African
Pardo = Spanish, Indian, and African
Prieto = African and Spanish
Salta atrás/Tornatras = Spanish, African, and Albina
Sambahigo = Cambujo and Indian or Spanish and African

Spanish = Castiza and Spanish
Tente en el aire = Calpamulatto and Cambuja
Torna atrás = No te entiendo and Indian
Tresalvo = Spanish and African
Zambaigo = Lobo and Indian
Zambo = Indian and African

It was not until the late 19th century before other sects such as the Mennonites and other Protestant denominations began to establish themselves in Mexico. Their records are not easy to access. For more information about the various churches in Mexico, see the “Church History”, “Minorities”, and “History” sections of this outline.

Some church records have been lost or have deteriorated due to natural effects such as humidity and insects and more dramatic events such as fires, floods, and earthquakes. Civil and political strife have also caused the destruction of parish books. Some records were destroyed or damaged because of poor storage. However, many records that are considered lost or destroyed have simply been misplaced or misidentified.

Information Recorded in Church Registers

The type and amount of information and detail recorded in church books varied over time. Later records generally give more complete information than earlier ones. The most important church records for genealogical research are baptisms, marriage information, marriage, and burial registers. Other helpful church records include confirmations and church censuses.

Most records were recorded in Spanish. A few Catholic records were kept in Latin and other native Indian languages such as Mayan, Nahuatl, and Zoque. This will occur when the native populace is strong in an area.

Baptisms [bautismos]

Children were generally baptized within a few days of birth. Baptismal records usually give the infant's place and date of baptism; name; status of legitimacy; and parents', godparents', and sometimes grandparents' names. You may also find the child's age, racial distinction and the family's place of residence. If a child died within a few days of baptism, or if a child grew up and married, this information has sometimes been added as a note.

Marriage Information [*información matrimonial*]

The marriage information document can consist of several parts. It includes an introduction that states the intent of marriage and sometimes the date of the banns, which were opportunities for anyone to come forward and give any reasons why the couple should not be married. The marriage banns were announced on three separate occasions.

The marriage information document also includes personal information on the bride and groom such as their names, ages, marital status, place of residence, parents' names, and sometimes birthplace and grandparents' names. If this was a second marriage for one of them, the document gives the name of the deceased spouse and the length of time the spouse had been deceased. If one was from another parish, the documents from that person's home parish showing good standing are enclosed. These documents can include baptismal records and indicate when the banns were published in another parish.

The marriage information documents may also show a dispensation (that is, exemption from restriction of marriage) for the fourth degree of blood relationship, indicating that the bride and groom were related. If this was the case, genealogical graphs and interesting biographical information about the families involved is included, sometimes giving you a line of ascent up to the common progenitors.

Following this information, two to four witnesses who testified of the good standing of the bride and groom are listed. Information may include the witnesses' personal information and how long they knew the bride or groom. The witnesses may have been related to the bride or groom.

This marriage information document is sometimes three or four pages long. Generally a note at the end of the document lists the date of marriage if the couple were married or a note indicating they did not marry.

Marriages (*matrimonios*)

Marriage registers give the brides' and grooms' names and the date and place of marriage. Couples were generally married in the home parish of the bride. Marriage registers may also indicate whether the individuals were previously widowed. If they were widowed, the registers may give the name of the deceased spouse and how long the spouse had been deceased. If they were minors it is often noted whether a parent or other party gave permission for the marriage. The records also give the names of the witnesses and often include the brides' and grooms'

age (typically girls married between the ages of 14 and 20, while men married in their 20s), residence, parent's names, and sometimes birthplace. Marriage registers may also give the dates on which the marriage banns were announced.

Deaths, Burials (*defunciones, entierros*)

Burials were recorded in the church record of the parish where the person died. Death registers give the deceased person's name, date and place of burial or death. Often the person's age, place of residence, marital status, cause of death, and survivors are given. At times the priest noted if the person died testate, meaning he or she recorded a will. Occasionally the deceased person's date and place of birth and parents' names are given if the deceased was a minor. But early death registers failed to record much of this information and are not as complete as later death records. In most death records the women are recorded by their maiden name. In some records, if the woman had a surviving spouse, the spouse was named; if the deceased person was a widow, the deceased spouse may have been named.

If you cannot find a burial record from the late 1800s through 1930, check the civil registration death records.

Confirmation Registers (*confirmaciones*)

Confirmation records were not consistently recorded. Larger parishes usually maintained a separate book for confirmations, and smaller parishes intermingled confirmation entries with those for baptisms. Confirmations were normally performed by the bishop or his authorized representative when they managed to visit the parish. In some parishes, confirmations were performed every year, but in the smaller parishes where it was difficult for the bishop or his representative to visit, the confirmations would take place once every few years, explaining why records show that several members of the family were confirmed at the same time.

Confirmation entries normally include the name of the parish, the individual, the godparents, and sometimes the parents. The value of the confirmation record is primarily to identify the information found in other vital records.

Other Ecclesiastical Records

Many other records were kept by the Catholic Church that are valuable for genealogical research. These include:

- *Censuses and Enrollments* (Censos, Matrículas, Padrones). Ecclesiastical censuses and enrollments were taken periodically, sometimes listing complete families living within the parish, with their ages, place of residence, or place of origin. The information listed varies from census to census. There are parish, diocese, and archdiocese censuses, each including the families under their jurisdictions.
- *Wills, Testaments, and Intestate* (Testamentos e Intestados). These can contain a wealth of information. They may list offices, positions, and titles held by the deceased; their possessions; and names of spouses and children, with their ages and place of residence. These documents go back to the times of the earliest land records (*encomiendas*).
- *Parish account books* (libros de fábrica). Inventories of church property.
- *Chaplaincies* (Capellanías). Records of monetary and property grants to the church.
- *Lawsuits* (Pleitos). Records of property and privilege claims involving the church.
- *Fraternal order books* (Libros de Cofradías). Record books of lay societies that assisted in parish activities.

Inquisition Records (*Registros de La Inquisición*)

In 1480, Ferdinand and Isabella established the Inquisition in Spain. Through the Inquisition the Spanish Crown sought to achieve both religious unity and civil control throughout the empire. The Holy Office of the Inquisition was established throughout the Catholic world in order to prosecute heretics and religious criminals.

Because of the long Spanish struggle during the reconquest of Spain from the Moors, the Crown suspected non-Christians of conspiracy or plotting with foreign enemies. Spanish Jews and others of Jewish ancestry, as well as religious and political heretics, suffered from the campaigns of the Inquisition.

Under the Council of the Supreme Inquisition, headed by Tomás de Torquemada, Courts of the Holy Office were instituted throughout the Spanish empire. Those who aspired to serve as officials of the Inquisition were required to submit genealogical proof of their blood purity. Records of the council and the courts are housed in the Archivo Histórico Nacional in Madrid. These records include documents created by the court in Mexico

For information about aspirants to the Inquisition courts of Mexico, see:

Fernández de Recas, Guillermo Sergio. *Aspirantes Americanos a Cargos del Santo Oficio: Sus Genealogías Ascendientes* (American Aspirants to Positions in the Holy Office: Their Genealogies). México, D.F.: Librería Manuel Porrúa, 1956. (FHL Book 972 D3fr; microfilm number 283553; computer number 0252908.)

One of the most valuable genealogical sections in the Inquisition records are the trial proceedings, which contain complete family information of the person being tried by the church. These individuals had to demonstrate their pure Hispanic-Catholic origin so they might be freed or have their sentence reduced. Two good references on these trials are:

Índice del Ramo de Inquisición (Index to the Inquisition Branch). Archivo General de la Nación en México, D.F., 1978.3 vols in 2 vols. (FHL book Q 972 A5mi; microfilm 1149544 item 1–2, computer number 0071572.)

Inquisición. México. *Procesos del Santo Oficio de México 1522–1820 (Proceeds of the Holy Office of Mexico 1522–1820)*. Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1952–1954. (On 322 FHL films beginning with 0034797; computer number 0207826.)

Locating Church Records

In Mexico, the Catholic Church keeps its records at different levels. The highest level of government in the Catholic Church is the archdiocese (*arquidiócesis*). There are three divisions under the archdiocese: prefectures (*prefecturas*), dioceses (*diócesis*), and apostolic vicarages (*vicariatos apostólicos*). The parishes (*parroquias*) are under the jurisdiction of the diocese. The parishes have jurisdiction over both vice-parishes (*vice-parroquias*) and chapelries (*capillas foraneas*). Parishes are local congregations that may include smaller villages within their boundaries. A large city may contain several parishes. All these jurisdictions have their own records.

In searching for your ancestors, you must know the town where they lived. You must also determine the parish to which your ancestor belonged. If the person came from a large city that had several parishes, you will need to know in what section of the town the person lived to determine to what parish your ancestor belonged. However, in a large city such as Mexico City or Monterrey you may find that even if you know the home parish there were times when the family would go to the cathedral or the parish of a relative in the same city for the baptism of a child. If

you do not find the complete family in the home parish, search the surrounding parishes of the city. If your family lived in a very small village or ranch that did not have an established parish, you will need to check a map to determine which nearby town had a parish.

Parish boundary maps can be extremely helpful when determining what specific parish records to search. They can help you identify neighboring parishes if you need to search through the various parishes in a given region.

Protestantism in Mexico

Before the political reform in 1859, Protestantism could not flourish in Mexico because Catholicism was the only recognized religion. The introduction, implementation, and development of the reform that allowed religious tolerance was only possible because of political changes within the country.

Some Protestant activities did begin before the reform period. For example the Masonic movement first began in 1782 but remained small until 1821, when O'Donojú encouraged the institution. Most of its members were liberals. Dr. Manuel Codorníu began the publication *El Sol* which had a Scotch-Masonic influence. A York-Masonic group, supported by Joel R. Poinsett, the U.S. ambassador to Mexico, was formed to champion the republic's cause, and in three years there were 102 lodges. The Scotch rite was directed by Nicolas Bravo, and the York rite was directed by Vicente Bravo.

The activities of the Masons, small Protestant groups, minorities, the educated and liberal populace, and others in Mexico, along with the negative feelings associated with the government and the Maximilian period, contributed to the reform and the laws that brought about religious tolerance in Mexico.

From the time of the reform until the constitution of 1917, which was brought about by the revolution, there was a series of laws passed that promoted religious tolerance and curtailed the powers of the Catholic Church. Although the Catholic Church prospered during the period of Porfirio Díaz, the Protestant movement was also allowed to flourish.

In this political environment the Protestant religions began to prosper. The centers of greatest protestant growth were in the Federal District, Veracruz, Puebla, Tamaulipas, Chiapas, Tabasco, Nuevo León, and Coahuila. The Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Jews, and Latter-day Saints (Mormons), and more recently the Pentecostal and Jehovah Witness religions had success. Following are approximate

dates on which various denominations were introduced in Mexico prior to 1911:

1857	Episcopal Church
1861	Lutheran German Congregations
1862	National Baptist Convention
1871	Friends (Quakers) Church
1872	Congregational Church
1872	National Presbyterian Church
1873	Methodist Church
1878	Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church
1879	The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons)
1893	Seventh Day Adventist Church
1893	Church of God in Mexico
1893	Jehovah Witness
1895	Association of Christian Evangelical Churches
1895	Evangelical Church of Free Brethren
1902	Church of Christ (Instrumental)
1903	Nazareno Church

For additional information about some of the above-mentioned groups, see:

Chastain, James Garvin. *Thirty Years in Mexico*. El Paso, TX: Baptist Publishing House, 1972. (FHL book 972 K21c; computer number 0253378.)

Foster, H. Mannie. *History of the Mormon Settlements in Mexico*. Logan, UT: Utah State Agricultural College, 1955. (FHL film 0237849; computer number 0374656.)

Iglesia Nacional Presbiteriana de México. *Centenario, 1872–1972* (Century, 1872–1972). Monterrey, N.L.: El Comité, 1973. (FHL book 972 K2i; computer number 011263.)

Tullis, F. LaMond. *Mormons in Mexico: The Dynamics of Faith and Culture*. Logan, UT: Utah State University Press, 1973. (FHL book 972 F2t; computer number 459836.)

Liebman, Seymour B. *Los Judíos en México y América Central* (The Jews in Mexico and Central America). México: D.F. Siglo Veintiuno Editores, 1971. (FHL book 972 F2li; computer number 0164793.)

“Protestantismo” (Protestantism). *Enciclopedia de México* (Encyclopedia of Mexico). (Ciudad de México: Enciclopedia de México) 1966–1976 vol.10: pp. 433–445. (FHL book 972 A5em; computer number 0149057.)

Church Record Inventories

A church record inventory lists available church records, the years they cover, and their location. Sometimes the inventories include information on which parishes served which towns at different times. Church record inventories are available for some areas in Mexico. Inventories of church records are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO - CHURCH RECORDS -
INVENTORIES, REGISTERS, CATALOGS
MEXICO, [STATE], [CITY]- CHURCH
RECORDS - INVENTORIES, REGISTERS,
CATALOGS

See the “Church Directories” section of this outline for more information.

Church Records at the Family History Library

The Family History Library has, on microfilm, most of the Mexican church records prior to 1930. This collection continues to grow as new records are microfilmed. The specific holdings are listed in the Family History Library Catalog. You can determine whether the library has records for the locality from which your ancestor came by checking the “Locality” section of the Family History Library Catalog. However, if a record has been destroyed or has not been microfilmed, the Family History Library does not have a copy; you will have to write to the parish for information.

To find church records in the Family History Library Catalog, look under:

MEXICO, [STATE], [TOWN] - CHURCH
RECORDS

Search the name of the town where the parish was located, not necessarily the town where your ancestor lived. If the city has more than one parish, the catalog will list all parishes by name.

New records are continually being added to the Family History Library collection from numerous sources. Do not give up if records you need are not yet available. Check the Family History Library Catalog periodically for the records you need.

Records Not At the Family History Library

If the Family History Library does not have copies of the baptism, marriage, or death or burial records you need, you may contact or visit the local parish that has that information. Since Mexico has no single repository of church records, you must contact the appropriate parish. Write your requests in Spanish whenever possible. Information about how to write for genealogical information is given in the *Spanish Letter Writing Guide* (36245).

When requesting information by mail, send:

- A check or cash for the search fee, which is usually \$10.00.
- The full name and the sex of the person sought.
- The names of the ancestor’s parents, if known.
- The approximate date and place of the event about which you want information.
- Your relationship to the person.
- The reason for the request (family history, medical history, and so on.)
- A request for a photocopy of the complete original record.

If your request for information is unsuccessful, search for duplicate records that may have been filed in other archives or civil registration offices.

Search Strategies

To effectively use church records, follow these steps:

1. Search for the relative or ancestor you have selected. When you find his or her baptismal record, search for the baptisms of that person’s brothers and sisters.
2. Search for the marriage of his or her parents. The marriage record will often lead to the parents’ baptismal records.
3. Estimate the parents’ ages and search for their baptismal records.
4. Repeat the process for both the father and mother.
5. If earlier generations are not in the record, search neighboring parishes.
6. Search the death registers for all family members.

CIVIL REGISTRATION

Civil registration is vital records made by the government. Records of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths are commonly referred to as “vital records” because they document critical events in a person’s life. Civil registration records (*registros civiles*) are excellent sources for accurate information on names, dates, and vital events.

Civil records are important for genealogical research in Mexico. Civil authorities began registering births, marriages, and deaths in 1859 and most individuals who lived in Mexico after 1867 are recorded. Because the records cover such a large percentage of the population, they are extremely important sources for genealogical research in Mexico.

For birth, death, and marriage records before 1859, see the “Church Records” section of this outline.

General Historical Background

The earliest vital records in Mexico were made by the Catholic Church. In the late 1850s the Mexican government recognized the need for accurate vital records. On 28 July 1859, President Benito Juárez, speaking in Veracruz, established the Civil Registration Office (*Registro Civil*). The new law determined both the standards and information to be recorded. Justices of civil registration were established throughout the republic to implement the process of creating, witnessing, and safeguarding the civil register. Initially, the Mexican populace, accustomed to registering its vital events with the local parish church, opposed the register. It was not until the republic was restored in 1867 that civil registration was vigorously enforced.

Although civil registration records are an important source for genealogical research in Mexico, many births, marriages, and deaths were never recorded by civil authorities; therefore, you must use church records to supplement this genealogical source.

The British government also kept civil registration records for British citizens living in Mexico from 1827 to 1926. These records can be found in the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO, DISTRITO FEDERAL, CIUDAD DE MEXICO - CIVIL REGISTRATION

Information Recorded in Civil Registers

The information recorded in civil registration records varied over time. Later records generally give more complete information than the earlier ones.

Birth, marriage, and death records may either be handwritten or typed, and are often indexed by given name or surname.

Births (*nacimientos*)

Births were usually registered by the infant’s father or by a neighbor of the family within a few days of the event. A birth record includes the day and time of the birth; the names of the child and parents, the birthplace, which may be different from where it was registered; and the address of the house or hospital in which the birth took place. Family information may be included, such as the parents’ ages, birthplaces, residences, marital status, and professions, and the number of other children born to the mother. You may also find information about the grandparents.

Corrections or additions to a birth record may have been added as a note in the margin.

Marriages (*matrimonios, casamientos*)

Early civil marriage entries simply contained the name of the bride and groom and the marriage date. Gradually more information was entered such as the bride’s and groom’s ages, birthplaces, occupations, civil status, residence and parents’ and grandparents’ names. In current civil marriage records even street addresses are given.

The Catholic Church continued keeping records after the creation of the civil registration in 1859. Therefore two types of records are available for the marriages. Be sure to search both records.

With the separation of church and state in Mexico, formalized by the 1917 constitution, civil authorities determined that for couples to be legally married they had to be married by the state. Because of the close affinity of the Catholic Church and the state authorities, this rule was not always followed, and church weddings were accepted by the state. Normally, however, couples were married by civil authorities prior to a church wedding. On rare occasions they were married civilly after a church wedding.

Divorce Records

Divorce was not legalized in Mexico until after the 1917 constitution. Divorces are not recorded with the civil registration, but rather with the municipio courts. The Family History Library has very few divorce records in its collection. You may obtain information from divorce records by contacting the court of the town or municipio where the divorce took place.

Deaths (*defunciones*)

Early civil death records are especially helpful because they list people for whom there are no birth or marriage records. Death records may provide information about the person's birth or spouse, and may list his/her parents. Deaths were recorded in the town or city where the person died, within a few days of the death.

Death records generally give the deceased person's name, date, and place of death. Depending on the clerk who registered the death, the record may also include the person's age or date of birth if a child, place of residence, occupation, name of spouse or parent, cause of death, and burial information. The name of the informant, who was often a relative may also be included.

Be aware that information found in a death record about the deceased person's parents, birth date, birthplace, and other information may be inaccurate as the person who gave the information may not have had complete information.

Locating Civil Registration Records

Civil registration records are kept by all the states on a municipio level. The exceptions are the states of Guerrero and Oaxaca, where the records are recorded by the municipio but are archived on a district level, and the Distrito Federal (*Federal District*), where they are kept in delegations. Because of the difficulty of obtaining records from these two states and the Federal District, a guide to locating records within these localities has been included in Appendix D. In these three instances, as well as in the rest of the nation, the populace still registered in their local civil registration offices, from which the records were sent to the municipio office, district office, or delegation office. If you know the town where your family lived, you should be able to find the local civil registration office.

Each state now has a central civil registration office to which you can write for information. Refer to Appendix B for the archive addresses.

Records at the Family History Library

The Family History Library has microfilmed the civil registration records of thousands of municipios throughout Mexico. These records are listed in the Family History Library Catalog.

Civil registration for the states of Baja California; Nayarit, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, and Tabasco have not been microfilmed. Campeche records are very incomplete through 1930 because most records were destroyed; most the records of Tabasco were burned;

Morelos has some missing records; and some of the records of Quintana Roo were microfilmed in Yucatán.

For the states that kept records on a municipio level, you will need to know the town where your family lived and to which municipio the town belonged. A gazetteer will help you find the municipio level for your town.

Some municipios are small and therefore only have one civil registration office, but there are other larger municipios that have several sub civil registration offices that report to the main municipio office. These sub civil registration offices are all listed under the municipio seat. For example, in Sonora the municipio of Cajeme covers a large geographical area and has had ten sub civil registration offices at different times. These offices have been or are now in the following cities: two in the city of Ciudad Obregón and one each in Cumuripa, Esperanza, Cocorit, Providencia, Pueblo Yaqui, El Realito, Oviachic, and Buenavista. All of these offices are listed under Cajeme, with a "see" reference indicated by an arrow from the sub-civil registration office to Cajeme. A person looking for civil registration for Cocorit will be referred to Cajeme by the "see" reference or arrow. However, other records such as church records or censuses, will still be listed under Cocorit. Hence, to search all the records the library has for Cocorit you will need to search under two listings: Cajeme for civil registration, because Cocorit civil registration records are listed under Cajeme, and Cocorit for church records because the church records are listed under Cocorit.

The specific holdings of the Family History Library are listed in the Family History Library Catalog. To find civil registration records, search in the "Locality" section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO - CIVIL REGISTRATION
MEXICO, [STATE] - CIVIL REGISTRATION
MEXICO, [STATE], [TOWN/MUNICIPIO/
DISTRICT] - CIVIL REGISTRATION

The library's collection continues to grow as new records are microfilmed and added to the collection from numerous sources. Do not give up if records are not yet available. The Family History Library Catalog is updated periodically, so check it occasionally for the records you need.

Locating Records Not at the Family History Library

Birth, marriage, and death records may be obtained by contacting or visiting local civil registration offices and state civil archives in Mexico. To protect

the rights of privacy of living persons, most records with current information have restrictions on their use and access. The present location of records depends on whether local offices have sent their records to the higher jurisdiction. Most recent records will be found in the local civil registration offices. Older records may be found in the municipio or state archive.

You may obtain copies of civil registration records in Mexico by writing to the local civil registry in the municipio. However, some archives will not send photocopies, and some will also ask for power of attorney to receive a certificate of an individual other than the correspondent. Civil officials will generally answer correspondence in Spanish. Your request may be forwarded if the records have been sent to state archives.

After deciding who has jurisdiction over the records for the time period you need, write a brief request to the proper office, including:

- A check or cash for the search fee, which is usually \$10.
- The full name and the sex of the person sought.
- The names of his or her parents, if known.
- The approximate date and place of the event about which you want information.
- Your relationship to the person.
- The reason for the request (family history, medical history, and so on.).
- A request for a photocopy of the complete original record.
- A power of attorney letter, if required.

If your request is unsuccessful, search for duplicate records that may have been filed in other state and ecclesiastical archives.

Search Strategies

To effectively use civil records, follow these steps:

1. Search for the relative or ancestor you have selected. When you find the person's birth record, search for the births of his or her brothers and sisters.
2. Search for the marriage of his or her parents. The marriage record will often give you information that leads to the parents' birth record.

3. Estimate the parents' age and search for their birth records.
4. Repeat the process for both the father and mother.
5. If earlier generations are not in the record, search neighboring municipios.
6. Search the death records for all family members.

DIRECTORIES

Directories are alphabetical lists of names and addresses. These often list all the adult residents or tradesmen of a city or area. Twentieth century telephone books are a type of directory.

The most helpful directories for genealogical research are city directories of local residents and businesses. These are published periodically and may include individuals' name, address, occupation, and spouse and other helpful facts. An individual's address can be very helpful when searching in a large city with several parishes or if you are searching for the family in a large city in the 1930 census. Directories sometimes have city maps and may include addresses of churches, cemeteries, civil registration offices, and other locations of value to genealogists.

The Family History Library has very few directories for Mexico. Those the library has are listed in the "Locality" section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO, [STATE] - DIRECTORIES
MEXICO, [STATE], [TOWN]- DIRECTORIES

Some directories list only certain types of tradesmen or businesses. These specialized directories are listed in the "Locality" section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO, [STATE] - DIRECTORIES OF
OCCUPATIONS

There are also special directories for church diocese and parishes. See the "Church Directories" section of this outline for more information.

Telephone directories for places in Mexico can be found on the Internet at:

<http://www.infobel.com/en/world/>

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

Emigration and immigration sources list the names of people leaving a country (emigration) or coming into a country (immigration). Millions of people from many parts of the world have immigrated to Latin America. Except for those who descended from the native inhabitants, all Latin Americans trace their ancestry to immigrants. Most of those who immigrated to Latin America came from Europe. In addition, millions of Africans were brought to Latin America during the era of slavery, and many East Indian and Asian laborers were brought to work on colonial plantations.

Before the 19th century, emigrants were not always recorded formally. Passengers emigrating by sea simply registered the ships at the time of departure. They were only required to show documentation that proved they had met any military service requirements. Once the emigrants arrived in Latin America, open frontiers and vast uninhabited territories allowed for relatively free and unregistered migration within the region.

Beginning in the 19th century, some documentation was required of persons leaving a country to live in another. Passports became a common requirement internationally during the 20th century. A passport usually includes a person's name, physical description, nationality, occupation, birthplace, birth date, and spouse.

Other emigration sources include records of permission to emigrate, passenger lists, and immigrant arrivals. The information in these records may include the emigrants' name, age, occupation, destination, and country of origin.

Records of the Colonial Period (1492–1810)

The Archivo General de Indias in Seville, Spain, is the repository for Spanish documents dealing with the Spanish colonial period in the Americas. These documents often include the birthplace of each individual on record. You may want to look for your ancestor's records in the following sections of the archive:

- *Informaciones de Méritos y Servicios de los Descubridores/Conquistadores* (Information on Merits and Services of the Discoverers and Conquerors). Documents of the ships and passengers who sailed to the colonies during the early 1500s.

- *Casa de Contratación de las Indias* (House of Contracts of the Indies). Excellent documentation of passenger lists for ships sailing to the American colonies between 1509 and 1701, as well as petitions and licenses for permission to emigrate from 1534 to 1790.

Copies of ship passenger lists from the *Casa de Contratación de las Indias* for the years 1509 to 1599 are also available at the Family History Library:

Catálogo de Pasajeros a las Indias Durante los Siglos XVI, XVII Y XVIII (Catalog of Passengers to the Indies during the XVI, XVII and XVIII Centuries). Sevilla: S.N., 1940-. (FHL book 946 W2sa; microfilms 0277577–0277578; computer number 0290796.)

Mexico

European immigration to Mexico started with Hernán Cortez in 1521. Many Spaniards, looking for new opportunities and a better life, came to settle the new land. Indian villages, towns, and cities were overtaken or replaced by the Spanish. During the colonial period the kings of Spain tried, through legislation, to keep foreigners away from Mexico and their other American colonies. Even though laws were in place to minimize foreign immigration, some immigration by the other European countries did take place.

After gaining independence, Mexico started to encourage more foreign immigration. The law of 1823 allowed foreigners into the country. In 1824 a law was passed that offered land and security to foreigners. In 1828 foreigners were given passports so that they could move about the country without problems. Mexico wanted the trade and industry that foreigners brought.

When the United States started limiting immigration quotas, some Europeans chose Mexico. Many who came to Mexico soon integrated into the community, accepting the culture and way of life. See the "Minorities" section of this outline for a listing of the different groups that immigrated into Mexico.

Emigration and immigration sources list the names of people leaving or entering Mexico. These lists are usually found as passenger lists and records of passports issued. The information in these records may include the emigrant's name, age, occupation, destination, and place of residence or birthplace.

Finding an Emigrant's Town of Origin

Once you have traced your family back to your immigrant ancestor, you must determine the city or town from which the ancestor came. Most birth, marriage, and death records were kept on a local level.

There are several sources that may give your ancestor's place of origin. You might learn the town from which your ancestor came by talking to other family members. Some relatives may have documents that name the city or town, such as:

- Birth, marriage, or death certificates.
- Obituaries.
- Journals.
- Photographs.
- Letters.
- A family Bible.
- Church records.
- Naturalization applications and petitions.

Although there are few emigration records for Mexico, church and civil records may give you the ancestor's place of origin.

Emigration From Mexico

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 and the Gadsden Purchase of 1853 set the boundaries between United States and Mexico. Since that period there has been a continual emigration from Mexico into the United States. With the beginning of the Civil War, the need for laborers was felt by the southern plantations. As the slaves were freed, Mexican laborers began to do the work previously done by them. There were neither regulations nor border patrols until the late 1890s.

In the early 1900s the system for obtaining migrant workers became more organized. Companies began setting up recruiters who arranged for the migrants' travel and stay in the states. For example, in 1909 an official labor contract was issued for 1,000 immigrant workers in California.

In 1910 the United States set up Immigration Services in the border towns, although some of the border town records began earlier than this. During the Depression many of the Mexican migrant workers went back to Mexico. But as the economy later improved, the migrant workers returned to the United States.

Records created since the opening of the border around the turn of the century are found in the National Archives in Washington. These records include not only migrant workers but also permanent

emigrants to the United States. These records are being made available to the public. You may write to:

Old Military and Civil Records
National Archives
Washington, D.C. 20408
Internet:
<http://www.archives.gov/genealogy/immigration/>

The Family History Library currently does not have any of these records.

Immigration into Mexico

After Mexico gained independence, small numbers of immigrants moved to Mexico at the encouragement of the government. Most arrived at the major port of Veracruz or crossed the United States' border, some after arriving in Galveston. Of those who came, the largest groups were those seeking the freedom to practice their religion. Among them were the Mennonites and members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Because problems existed in Lebanon and Syria, many people from these countries emigrated to Mexico in the early 1900s. During this same period, German, Polish, Chinese, Swedish, Italian, French, and British citizens also came in small groups, usually integrating into the community after a few years or a generation.

The Family History Library has some passports from the Governmental Division of the National Archives in Mexico, however there is no index to this file:

Pasaportes, 1821–1873. (Passports, 1821–1873). Mexico D.F.: Archivo General de la Ciudad de México, 1988. (On 31 FHL films beginning with 1520483; computer number 0548325.)

Very few records that record immigration into Mexico have been identified. The immigration records that have been identified at the National Archive of Mexico are currently difficult to search. For a list of the different groups that immigrated into Mexico, see the "Minorities" section of this outline.

GAZETTEERS

A gazetteer is a dictionary of place-names. Gazetteers list or describe towns and villages, parishes and municipios, states, populations, rivers and mountains, and other geographical features. They usually include only the names of places that existed at the time the gazetteer was published. Within a specific geographical area, the place-names are listed in alphabetical order, similar to a dictionary.

Gazetteers may also provide additional information about towns, such as:

- The different religious denominations.
- The schools, colleges, and universities.
- Major manufacturers, canals, docks, and railroad stations.

Gazetteers are important aids for determining state and municipio jurisdictions as used in the Family History Library Catalog. You can use a gazetteer to locate the places where your family lived and to determine the civil and church jurisdictions over those places. For example, if you were to look for Villa de Seris, the gazetteer would mention that it is a community in the municipio of Hermosillo, found in the state of Sonora.

There are many places in Mexico with similar or identical place-names. You will need to use a gazetteer to identify the specific town where your ancestor lived, the state the town was or is in, and the jurisdictions where records about the person was kept.

Finding Place-Names in the Family History Library Catalog

Place-names in the Family History Library Catalog are generally listed under the modern names and current state. To find the state under which a town is filed in the Family History Library Catalog, use the “see” references on the first microfiche in the Locality section of the Family History Library Locality for Mexico. If you are using the catalog on compact disc, use the “Locality Browse” search. The computer will find cataloged places with that name.

Because of the many changes in place-names, the Family History Library uses one reference source as a standard guide for listing places in the Family History Library Catalog. Regardless of the names a place may have had at various times, all extant places in Mexico are listed in the Family History Library Catalog by the name they are listed under in:

XI Censo General de Población y Vivienda, 1990 (XI General Census of Population and Residences, 1990). Mexico City: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática, 199-. (FHL book 972 X22m 1990; FHL CD no. 28; computer number 0229945.)

This source lists the names the places had in 1990, organized by state, municipio, and then alphabetically by locality.

Historical Place-Names

Because names and boundaries of some places have changed or no longer exist, you may need to use sources that describe places as they were known earlier. Some of the historical national censuses, encyclopedias, and gazetteers that identify places in Mexico are:

IX Censo General de Población, 1970 (IX General Census of the Population, 1970). Mexico City: Talleres Gráficos de las Nación, 1970. 3 vols. (FHL book Ref 972 X22m; films 1102981–1102981; computer number 0316464.)

Localidades de la República por Entidades Federativas y Municipios [del] VIII Censo General de Población, 1960 (VIII General Census of the Population, 1960: localities of the Republic by state and county). Mexico City: Taleres Gráficos de la Nación, 1963. 2 vols. (FHL book 972 X2m; film 0873575; computer number 0253393.)

Datos Preliminares, Sujetos a Rectificación, de Censo General de Habitantes de 1930, por Municipios (Preliminary Information, Subject to Correction, from the General Census of the Population, 1930: By County). Mexico City: Dirección de los Censos, 1930. (Film 0547084 item 11; computer number 0341013.)

División Municipal de las Entidades Federativas en 1938 (County Divisions of the States in 1938). Mexico City: Dirección General de Estadística, 1938. (FHL book 972 E2d; film 0896970; computer number 03550578.)

Diccionario Porrúa de Historia, Biografía y Geografía de México (Porrúa’s Historical, Biographical and Geographical Dictionary of Mexico). Mexico City: Editorial Porrúa, 1995. 4 vols. (FHL book 972 E5d 1995; computer number 0398845.)

García-Cubas, Antonio. *Diccionario Geográfico, Histórico y Biográfico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos* (Geographical, Historical and Biographical Dictionary of the United States of Mexico). Mexico City: Antigua Murguía, 1888–1891. 5 vols. (FHL book 972 E5g; films 1102587–1102588; computer number 0108601.)

Enciclopedia de México (Encyclopedia of Mexico). 12 vols. Ciudad de México: Enciclopedia de México, 1966–1976. (FHL book 972 A5em; computer number 0149057.)

These sources are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO - GAZETTEERS
MEXICO - CENSUS

Gazetteers and similar guides to place-names for some states in Mexico are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO, (STATE) - GAZETTEERS

Diccionario Geográfico Histórico y Biográfico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos can be found on the internet at:

http://biblio2.colmex.mx/bibdig/dicc_cubas/base3.htm

GENEALOGY

The term *genealogy* is used in this outline and in the Family History Library Catalog to describe a variety of records containing family information gathered by family members other researchers, societies, and archives. These records may include pedigree charts, family records, correspondence, ancestor lists, research exchange files, record abstracts, and collections of original or copied documents. These records can be excellent sources of information that can save you valuable time. Because they are compiled from several sources, the records must be carefully evaluated for accuracy.

Major Collections and Databases

The Family History Library has several sources that contain information that has been researched or can lead you to others who are interested in sharing family information. These sources include:

- *International Genealogical Index (IGI)*. The index provides names and vital information for millions of deceased persons who lived in Mexico. This valuable research tool lists birth, christening, or marriage date information. The index for Mexico includes names extracted from parish registers by volunteers and names submitted by other researchers.

The International Genealogical Index is available on microfiche and compact disc as part of FamilySearch™. If you are using the microfiche, you need to know which state to search. If you are using the compact disc, however, the computer will search the entire country for any name.

- *Ancestral File*. This file, which is part of FamilySearch, contains family history information, linked in family groups and pedigrees, that has been submitted to the Family History Library since 1979. As of 1992 the file contains the names of millions of persons, including thousands of Mexican families. Ancestral File can print pedigree charts, family group records, and individual summary sheets for any person in the file.
- *Family Group Records Collection*. More than 8 million family group record forms have been microfilmed in the Family Group Records Collection. This includes many Mexican families. There are two major sections in this collection: the “Archive Section” and the “Patrons Section”. The film numbers for both sections are listed in the “Author/Title” section of the Family History Library Catalog under family group records collection.

Family Histories

Some Mexican families have produced histories that may include genealogical information, biographies, photographs, and other excellent information. These usually include several generations of the family.

The Family History Library has a limited number of published Mexican family histories. Copies at the Family History Library are listed in the “Surname” section of the Family History Library Catalog. Not every name found in a family history will be listed in the catalog; only the major surnames discussed in the family history are included.

Genealogical Collections

The Family History Library has collections of genealogical material that include Mexican families. This material includes published and unpublished family histories and lineages.

One large collection of genealogical material was begun by Alberto García Carraffa, and continued by Endika de Mogrobojo:

García Carraffa, Alberto and Artur García Carraffa. *Diccionario Heráldico y Genealógico de Apellidos Españoles y Americanos* (Heraldic and Genealogy Dictionary of Spanish and American Surnames). Madrid: Nueva Imprenta Radio, 1952–1963. 86 vols. (FHL book 946 D6gc; computer number 310147.) [The first 76 volumes of this same collection can also be found on microfilm on FHL films 0035112–0035122; computer number 0557892.]

Mogrobejo, Endika de. *Diccionario Hispanoamericano de Heráldica, Onomástica y Genealogía: Adicción [sic] al Diccionario Heráldico y Genealógico de Apellidos Españoles y Americanos, por Albert y Artur García Carraffa* (Hispanic-American Dictionary of Heraldry, Proper Names and Genealogy: Addition to the Heraldic and Genealogical Dictionary of Spanish and American Surnames by Albert and Artur García Carraffa). Bilbao: Edit. Mogrobejo-Zabala, 1995-. (FHL book 946 D6gc; computer number 0770094.)

Another large genealogical source comes from investigations by the Holy Office of Mexico into allegations that surfaced during the Inquisition. These records include a printed index, but the index is tedious to research:

Procesos del Santo Oficio de México, 1522–1820

(Proceedings of the Holy Office of Mexico, 1522–1820). (FHL films 003797–0035109; computer number 0207826.)

Genealogical collections are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO - GENEALOGY
MEXICO, [STATE] - GENEALOGY
MEXICO, [STATE], [TOWN] - GENEALOGY

If you find your surname in any of the sources described in this section, determine whether the entry actually pertains to your family, since all persons with the same surname are not necessarily related. Often you will have to do some original research before you can connect your ancestry to families listed in these sources.

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

You may find that the name of the place from which your ancestor came has changed or that Mexico's states or boundaries have changed. The boundaries of Mexico have changed and expanded since the beginning of the colonial period (1519–1821). During the first decade after the capture of Mexico City, the Spaniards generally confined their expansion to the regions south and west of the capital. Throughout the next three centuries the Spaniards of New Spain eagerly pushed the borders northward in response to French and English settlers.

In 1836, Texas declared its independence from Mexico. After 10 years of difficult independence, Texas joined the United States. A subsequent war with Mexico finalized the incorporation of Texas into the United States. In the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico ceded the northern third of its territory to the United States. This land eventually

became New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and California. The Rio Grande River was established as the northern border of Mexico by the 1853 Gadsden Purchase, which transferred additional Mexican territory to the Arizona and New Mexico areas.

You may need to determine previous boundaries and jurisdictions to locate your ancestor's records. Gazetteers and histories can help explain these changes.

The following books explain more about Mexico's historical geography. You can find these and similar material at the Family History Library and many other research libraries.

Gerhard, Peter. *A Guide to the Historical Geography of New Spain*. Cambridge [U.K.]: Cambridge University Press, 1972. (FHL book 972 E3g; computer number 297769.)

Gerhard, Peter. *The North Frontier of New Spain*. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1982. (FHL book 972.1 E3g; computer number 286878.)

Gerhard, Peter. *The southeast frontier of New Spain*. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1979. (FHL book 972.6 E3g; computer number 286884.)

Lodoño, Julio. *Geografía Política de América* (Political Geography of the Americas). [Bogotá]: Dirección de Divulgación Cultural, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, 1969. (FHL book 980 E3L; film 0924068 item 2; computer number 310969.)

Other sources about boundary changes are found in the "Locality" section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO - HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY
MEXICO - HISTORY

The historical atlases described in the "Maps" section of this outline contain maps depicting boundary changes, migration and settlement patterns, military actions, and ethnic and religious distribution.

HISTORY

Effective family research requires some understanding of the historical events that may have affected your family and the records about them. Learning about wars, governments, laws, migrations, and religious trends may help you understand political boundaries, family movements, and settlement patterns. These events may have led to the

creation of records such as land and military documents that mention your family.

Your ancestors will become more interesting to you if you also use histories to learn about the events in which they may have participated. For example, by using a history you might learn about the events that occurred in the year your great-grandparents were married.

Some key dates and events in Mexico's history are as follows:

- 1519 Cortes sails from Havana and lands in Mexico.
- 1520–1521 Montezuma dies and Cortes lays siege to Tenochtitlan, the capital of the Aztec empire.
- 1524 Consejo (*council*) de las Indias established by the King of Spain. Arrival of the Franciscan friars.
- 1527 Bishopric of Mexico created.
- 1535 Viceroyalty of New Spain established.
- 1571 Tribunal of the Inquisition formally established in the City of Mexico.
- 1691 Conquest of Texas.
- 1767 Jesuits expelled from Spanish America.
- 1808 Napoleon Bonaparte intervenes in Spanish affairs. Revolution in Spain. The idea of Mexican independence germinates.
- 1810 Parish Priest Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla sounds the "Grito de Dolores," which begins the fight for independence.
- 1813–1814 First Mexican Congress meets to declare a "Formal Declaration of Mexican Independence". First constitution at Apatzingan.
- 1820 Inquisition suppressed.
- 1821 Independence won.
- 1823 Chiapas incorporated into Mexico.
- 1824 Federal Constitution proclaimed. Estados Unidos Mexicanos organized.
- 1825 Spain's power in Mexico ends.
- 1835–1836 Texas rebellion.
- 1845 Texas annexed to United States.
- 1846–1848 War between Mexico and United States. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo signed.
- 1859 Benito Juarez proclaims the Reform Laws.
- 1861 French invasion begins, with support of Mexican conservatives.
- 1864 Maximilian reaches Mexico and becomes its Emperor.

- 1867 French troops withdraw from Mexico.
- 1877–1911 Porfirio Dias Era.
- 1906 Great influx of foreigners and foreign capital.
- 1910–1920 Revolutionary period, when many immigrated to the United States, which sets up border patrols. The U.S. Department of State warns all Americans to withdraw from Mexico. Relations between United States and Mexico strained due to conflict over control of oil industry.
- 1938 Expropriation of foreign oil companies.

The Family History Library has many published national, regional, state, municipio, and local histories for Mexico. You can find histories in the Family History Library Catalog under one of the following:

LATIN AMERICA - HISTORY
MEXICO - HISTORY
MEXICO, [STATE] - HISTORY
MEXICO, [STATE], [CITY] - HISTORY

The following are only a few of the many historical sources on Mexico that are available. Books with film numbers can be ordered through local Family History Centers, and some may be found in major research libraries.

León-Portilla, Miguel. *Diccionario Porrúa de Historia, Biografía y Geografía de México* (Porrúa's Dictionary of History, Biography, and Geography of Mexico). México, D.F.: Edit. Porrúa, 1995. (FHL 972 E5d 1995; computer number 0398845.)

Hoyo, Eugenio del. *Historia del Nuevo Reino de León (1571–1723)* (History of the New Kingdom of León [1571–1723]). México, D.F.: Ediciones Al Voleo, 1979. 2nd Ed. (FHL 972.13 H2hh; computer number 0103404.)

Local Histories

Each villa, town, and city has had its own historical chronologist from as early as the conquest and colonial days to the present time. Chronologists are the official historians for the community and are obligated to record its important events. It is wise to visit with the chronologists since they are familiar with the records of the area and can be very helpful.

Some of the most valuable sources for family history research are local histories. They describe the settlement of the area and the founding of churches, schools, and businesses. You can also find lists of

early settlers and civil officials. Even if your ancestor is not listed, information on other relatives may be included that will provide important clues for locating the ancestor. A local history may give ideas or suggest other records to search.

Published histories of towns, municipios, and states may contain some histories of families. Some municipio and town histories include separate sections containing biographical information.

In addition, local histories should be studied and enjoyed for the background information they can provide about your family's way of life and the community and environment in which your family lived.

The Family History Library has some local histories for towns in Mexico. Similar histories are also often available at major public and university libraries and archives.

Bibliographies that list local histories are available for some regions, states, and municipios of Mexico. These bibliographies are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO - BIBLIOGRAPHY
MEXICO, [STATE] - BIBLIOGRAPHY
MEXICO - HISTORY - BIBLIOGRAPHY
MEXICO, [STATE] - HISTORY -
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Calendar Changes

The Gregorian calendar is the calendar most often used in the world today. It is a correction of the Julian calendar, which had been used since A.D. 46. Leap years had been miscalculated in the Julian calendar, so by 1582 the calendar was 10 days behind the solar year. In 1582, Pope Gregory XIII issued a papal bull, modifying the calendar to correct the problem. He declared that the day following the fourth of October that year would become the fifteenth of October. Other adjustments were made in the calendar to prevent future leap-year miscalculations.

Spain adopted the new system in 1582, and the Spanish territories in the New World rapidly followed Spain's example. The Gregorian calendar was adopted in the viceroyalty of Mexico in 1583.

LAND AND PROPERTY

Land records are primarily used to learn where an individual lived and when he or she lived there. They often reveal other information, such as the name of a spouse, heir, other relatives, or neighbors. You may learn where a person lived previously, his or her occupation, and other clues for further research. The

national and state archives of Mexico, such as the one in Guadalajara, house records that were created in their historical jurisdiction. In the Guadalajara archives you will also find land records dealing with the southwest part of the United States. The Archivo General de la Nacion in Mexico City has large collections of these records.

Different type of land records include:

Capellanías (Land Grants). Documents that deal with land being transferred by individuals and families to the Catholic Church. The documents include wills, court records, land titles, contracts, and family information.

Vínculos y Mayorazgos (Entailed Estates). Records concerning hereditary properties that can include land titles and family information that could have genealogies for three to seven generations. Biographical information arising from property disputes, boundary adjustments, and rights to use Indian labor.

Concesiones y Títulos de Propiedad (Concessions and Land Titles). Any documentation relating to land titles, possession, contracts, bills of sale, buildings, or improvements, as well as information about individuals and families who have owned or occupied the land.

Tierras y Aguas (Land and Water). Land grants and water rights, correspondence, transfer of title, and other documents related to the transactions.

The Family History Library has some land records from Mexico. Some of the major land records the library has are:

Ramo de Tierras, 1523–1822 (Land Records, 1523–1822). México, D.F.: Archivo General de la Nación, 1989–1992. (On 1999 FHL films beginning with 1563720, and on 66 FHL films beginning with 1857028; computer numbers 0688496 and 0711571.) Indexed.

Vínculos, 1700–1800 (Entails, 1700–1800). Ciudad de México: Archivo General de la Nación, 1953. (On 184 films beginning with 0034613; computer number 309540.)

Original Spanish and Mexican land titles in Texas from 1720 to 1836 can be found at the Texas General Land Office, whose address is:

Texas General Land Office
1700 North Congress Ave.
Austin, TX 78701
Telephone: 512-463-5001
Internet: <http://www.glo.state.tx.us/>

Other land records are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO - LAND RECORDS
MEXICO, STATE - LAND RECORDS

LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGES

Most materials used in Mexican research are written in Spanish. However, you do not need to speak or read Spanish to do research in Mexican records. However, you will need to know some key words and phrases to understand the records.

The official language of Mexico is Spanish, which is spoken by 90 percent of the people. Indian languages of the Aztecs, Mayans, and other tribes are still spoken throughout the country. Originally there may have been more than 200 roots of native languages.

In the early history of Mexico after the Spanish conquest, the spiritual leaders knew Latin, and where schools were established, Latin was a required subject. So you may find some Latin terms included in church records.

Hundreds of native languages and dialects existed although very few written records survived the European conquest. Of these the Náuatl language, spoken by the Aztecs of the Central Plateau region, is predominant, followed by the Mayan of the Yucatan Peninsula and Northern Central America. The Zapoteco, Mixteco, and Otomi languages, follow in importance.

In the early records a great many Indian words, especially names and localities, found their way into the Spanish language. Many of them were modified to make them more pronounceable to the Spanish conquerors.

Spanish phonetics may affect the way names appear in genealogical records. For example, the names of your ancestor may vary from record to record in Spanish. For help in understanding name variations, see the "Names, Personal" section of this outline.

Language Aids

The Family History Library has the following genealogical word list for Spanish:

Genealogical Word List: Spanish. Salt Lake City, Utah: Corporation of the President, 1990. (FHL book 929.1 F21wL LANG SPA no. 1; fiche 6105235; computer number 730398.)

The following English-Spanish dictionaries can also aid you in your research. You can find these publications listed below and similar material at many research libraries:

Cassell's Spanish-English, English-Spanish

Dictionary. New York: Macmillan, 1978. (FHL book 743.21 C272c 1978; computer number 0437027.)

Velázquez de la Cadena, Mariano. ***A New Pronouncing Dictionary of the Spanish and English Languages***. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1942. (FHL book 463.21 V541n; computer number 0012301.)

Diccionario de Autoridades. (Dictionary of Authorities). 3 vols. Madrid: Edit. Gredos, 1963. (FHL book 463 D56ld; computer number 087828.)

Additional language aids, including dictionaries of various dialects and time periods, are listed in the "Locality Search" section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO - LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGES

They are also listed in the "Subject" section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

SPANISH LANGUAGE - DICTIONARIES

MAPS

Maps are an important source to locate the places where your ancestors lived. They help you see the neighboring towns and geographic features of the area from which your ancestor came.

Maps are also helpful in locating places, parishes, geographical features, transportation routes, and proximities to other towns. Historical maps are especially useful for understanding boundary changes.

Maps are published individually or as an atlas, which is a bound collection of maps. Maps may also be included in gazetteers, guidebooks, local histories, historical geographies, encyclopedias, and history texts.

Different types of maps help you in different ways. Historical atlases describe the growth and development of countries, showing boundaries, migration routes, settlement patterns, military

campaigns, and other historical information. Road atlases are useful because of the detail they provide. Other types of maps include: parish maps, state maps, tourist maps, topographical maps, and air navigation maps. City maps are extremely helpful when researching in large cities such as Mexico City.

Using Maps

Maps must be used carefully for several reasons:

- There are often several places with the same name. For example, there are over 50 towns throughout the various states of Mexico that begin with the name Dolores.
- The spelling and even names of some towns may have changed since your ancestor lived there. For example, the town presently known as Arroyo Seco was formerly named El Rincón, in the state of Sonora.
- Place-names are often misspelled in English sources. Difficult names may have been shortened and important diacritic marks omitted.
- Political boundaries are not clearly indicated on all maps.

Finding the Specific Town on the Map

To successfully research maps from Mexico, you must identify the town where your ancestor lived. Because there are several towns that have the same name, you may need some additional information before you can locate the correct town on a map. You will be more successful in identifying the town on a map if you have some information about the town. By searching gazetteers, histories, family records, and other sources you can learn:

- The municipio and, where applicable, the district your ancestor's town was in.
- The state from which the ancestor came.
- The name of the parish where your ancestor was baptized or married.
- Towns where related ancestors lived.
- The size of the town.
- The occupation of your ancestor or of his or her relatives (this may indicate the size or industries of the town).
- Nearby localities such as large cities.
- Nearby features such as rivers and mountains.

- Local industries.
- Dates when the town was renamed.
- Dates the town existed.
- Other names by which the town was known.

Using gazetteers and other such sources to identify the municipio and district your ancestor's town was in will distinguish it from other towns of the same name and help you locate it on a map. See the "Gazetteers" section of this outline for more information on gazetteers.

Finding Maps and Atlases

Collections of maps and atlases are available at numerous historical societies and at public and university libraries. Major collections for Mexico are found at the National Archive of Mexico in Mexico City.

The Family History Library has a good collection of Mexico maps and atlases. These are listed in the "Locality" section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO - MAPS
MEXICO, [STATE] - MAPS

Some helpful maps and atlases available at the Family History Library are:

Cartas Generales de los Estados de México (Maps of the states of Mexico). Mexico, D.F.: Librería Patria, 19-. (FHL map 972 E7t; computer number 0160057.) Map scale varies.

United States. Army Map Service. *México* (Mexico). Washington D.C.: Army Map Service, 1947. (FHL film 0973248 item 3; computer number 0341862.) Scale 1:250,000.

García de Miranda, Enriqueta. *Atlas: Nuevo Atlas Porrúa de la República Mexicana* (Atlas of the Republic of Mexico). Octava ed. México, D.F.: Edit. Porrúa, 1989. (FHL book 972 E7a; computer number 0650188.)

Hernández Millares, Jorge. *Atlas Porrúa de la República Mexicana* (Atlas of the Republic of Mexico). 1a. ed. México, D.F.: Edit. Porrúa, 1966. (FHL book Q Area 972 E7p; computer number 0253167.)

You can purchase maps of Mexico from your local book stores.

MILITARY RECORDS

Military records identify individuals who served in the military or who were eligible for service. Most young men were required to serve in or register for military service in Mexico. Today there are three categories of service: career personnel; the draft for all 18 year olds, who serve for a limited time; and the rural militia that is recruited when needed. Evidence that an ancestor actually served may be found in family records, biographies, censuses, probate records, civil registration, and church records.

Military records in Mexico begin with the Spanish military records in the colonial period before Mexico's independence and continue with the nation's own records. They give information about an ancestor's military career, such as promotions, places served, pensions, and conduct. In addition, these records usually include information about his age, birthplace, residence, occupation, physical description, and family members.

In the late 15th century, during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, one out of every 12 Spanish males between the ages of 12 and 45 was required to serve in the army. In 1773, Charles III established the quinta system, which required every fifth Spanish male to serve in the military.

The colonial armies included four kinds of troops:

- Spanish soldiers assigned to temporary service in the colonies
- Spanish soldiers permanently assigned to colonial service
- Provincial militia
- Local militia

The provincial militias were composed of men from the colonies, but the officers were almost exclusively Spanish. The local militias were created toward the end of the 18th century for community defense. Both the provincial and local militias were instrumental in the Mexican independence movement.

Military records are valuable for identifying further information about an ancestor, but they are not easily accessible to search. The Family History Library has not microfilmed many of them, and it is very difficult to get information by writing. An exception could be the colonial records housed in the general archives of Segovia, Sevilla, and Simancas in Spain. However, for most family research problems, military records are difficult to access and are scattered in various archives.

Other sources such as church records and civil registration are more easily available and contain much of the same information. The military records that have been microfilmed by the library are for the most part indexed and not difficult to read, but they are incomplete for several years.

To use Mexican military records, you will have to determine the specific regiment in which an ancestor served. If the records of your ancestor do not provide this information, it may be possible to learn which regiments were inducted in the area where he lived. To do this you must at least know the town where the individual was living when he was 18 years old. To determine the name or number of the unit to which your ancestor belonged, write to the Archivo General de la Nación and Archivo Histórico Militar Mexicano with all the information that you have about your ancestor, including your relationship to him. The archives' addresses follow:

Dirección General de Archivo e Historia
Miguel de Cervantes Zaavedra s/n
Col. Irrigacion Esquina con Periférico
11640 Mexico D.F.

Archivo Histórico Militar Mexicano
Lomas de Sotelo por Periférico
Mexico, D.F.
Telephone: 557-3622

Military History

Mexico was involved in the following military actions:

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1521 | Cortes seizes Tenochtitlan and conquers the Aztec empire. |
| 1536 | Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca first explores New Mexico, a land rich in natural resources. Other expeditions follow between 1539 and 1610. |
| 1571 | The Tribunal of the Inquisition formally established in Mexico City. |
| 1610 | Sante Fe founded. |
| 1691 | Conquest of Texas. |
| 1761 | The Ejército De La Nueva España (<i>The Army of New Spain</i>) created. Before this only town militias that were organized as the need arose. |
| 1765 | Some Spanish troops added to the army in New Spain. |

16 Sep. 1810 Parish Priest Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla's Grito de Dolores (*The Cry of Independence*) gives way to the first uprising by Indians and mine workers in the pursuit for independence. The revolution begins.

7 Nov. 1821 General Agustín de Iturbide orders the organization of the Ejército Mexicano (*Mexican Army*), an army mainly composed of soldiers who had left the Spanish forces and insurgents from villages that favored independence.

1821 Mexico wins independence from Spain.

1825 The Spanish troops evacuate El Castillo de San Juan de Ulua. Spanish power ceases to exist in Mexico.

1829 Spanish invade unsuccessfully.

1835 Texas rebels against Mexico and forms an independent state.

1838 First French invasion.

29 Dec. 1845 United States annexes Texas .

1848 The Mexican War. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends the war with the United States, which gains upper northern Mexican territories.

1858–1860 The Reform Laws proclaimed by President Benito Juárez. Guerra de Reforma o de los Tres Años (*War of the Reformation* or *The Three Years War*).

1860 General Jesús González Ortega, head of the Liberal Forces, disbands the old Ejército Mexicano (*Mexican Army*) and forms the Ejército Federal (*Federal Army*) to protect the government. This army later becomes the force President Porfirio Díaz uses to suppress his enemies.

1862–1867 Period of French Intervention. French troops capture Puebla and advance on Mexico City. The republican government retreats to San Luis Potosí, then to Saltillo, and later to Monterrey. The French arrive in Mexico City and elect Maximilian of Hapsburg as emperor of Mexico.

1867 Maximilian dies and French Intervention in Mexico ends.

1867–1911 The era of Porfirio Díaz, dictator of Mexico.

1913 Creation of Ejército Constitucionalista (*Constitutional Army*), lead by Venustiano Carranza. The main objective of the army, created by the Plan de Guadalupe, was to overthrow the uprising of Victoriano Huerta. After this was accomplished it became part of the regular army. The Federal Army was disbanded by the Convenios de Teoloyucán (*Treaty of Teoloyucan*) after its defeat by the Constitucionalistas. On 23 September 1948 the name of the army forces was changed by decree to Ejército Mexicano (*Mexican Army*).

1911–1921 The period of revolution, when Generals Francisco Villa, Francisco I. Madero, Emiliano Zapata, and Venustiano Carranza and Alvaro Obregón fight to create a government after the overthrow of President Porfirio Díaz.

1929 Ejército Escobarista (*Escobarista's Army*) fought against President Portes Gil.

1939–1945 Second World War. Only squadron 201 from Mexico fights in the war.

For more historical information about the Mexican military, army, wars, and campaigns, search the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO - MILITARY HISTORY
MEXICO, [STATE] - MILITARY HISTORY

Military Records of Genealogical Value

The following records include information on most soldiers and can be useful in researching your family:

- **Hojas de servicios (Service records).** Lists of officers' name, birth date, birthplace, family information, and military ranks and assignments.
- **Expedientes personales (Personal petition files).** Personal requests by servicemen such as their petitioning for military advancements after citing their military record. The files may include a number of documents of genealogical interest, such as family baptismal and marriage certificates.
- **Listas de quintas o conscripciones (Conscription lists).** Lists of new recruits and in some cases a census of all males eligible for military service. The town or municipal archives (archivo de ayuntamiento) sometimes house these records.

- **Filiaciones (Enlistments).** Lists of common soldiers in the military, excluding officers. Enlistments include the soldiers' name, birth date and birthplace, parents' names, residence, religion, marital status, and physical description. They may also list the soldier's military history. Enlistments are less likely than service sheets to be indexed.
- **Padrones and listas de revistas (Census records).** Censuses of military men and their families were often taken in various areas. The census records may include all the citizens who were served and protected by the military outpost.

For more information on the military records of Mexico, including where the records are found, see:

Ryskamp, George R. *Tracing Your Hispanic Heritage*. Riverside, Calif.: Hispanic Family History Research, 1984, pp. 591-632. (FHL book 946 D27r; computer number 0256085.)

Spanish Military Records

The Spanish military records are in several archives in Spain. The records include those for Spanish soldiers who served in Mexico in the colonial era as well as soldiers from Mexico who joined in the Spanish service. The records of the Army of New Spain are found in the archives of Simancas, Sevilla, and Segovia.

A listing of Spanish civil and military archives that contain military service records is found in:

Cadenas y Vicent, Vicente de. *Archivos Militares y Civiles donde se Conservan Fondos de Carácter Castrense Relacionados con Expedientes Personales de Militares* (Military and Civil Archives Which Hold Sources of a Military Nature Dealing with Records of Military Men). Madrid: Hidalguía, 1963. (FLC book 946 m2; computer number 0309668.)

The most extensive military archive in Spain is the Archivo General Militar de Segovia (*General Military Archive of Segovia*). Service files of Soldiers and officers are housed in the archive. You may obtain information about an individual by writing to:

Archivo General Militar de Segovia
Secretaría General del Ejército
Subsecretaría - Archivo Militar de Segovia
Alcala 40071
Segovia, Spain

If your ancestor was an officer, check the published indexes of the Archivo General Militar. The files on officers are indexed (those of common soldiers are not), and references may be found in:

Cadenas y Vicent, Vicente de. *Índice de Expedientes Personales* (Index to Personal Records). 9 vols. Madrid: Hidalguía, 1959–1963. (FHL 946 m23s; computer number 0309520.)

Ocerin, Enrique de. *Índice de los Expedientes Matrimoniales de Militares y Marineros* (Index to Marriage Records of Soldiers and Sailors). Madrid: Zurita, 1959. (FHL book 946 M2oe; film 0897927 item 1; computer number 0072946.)

In your written request to the Archivo General Militar, include the name of the index you used, the page number of the information, and a copy of all the information about your ancestor in the index.

The *Archivo General de Simancas* (General Archive of Simancas) in Spain houses military records of Spanish soldiers who served in the Americas from 1780 to 1810. An alphabetic listing and index of these soldiers is found in:

Catálogo XXII del Archivo de Simancas (Catalog XXII of the Archive of Simancas). Valladolid: Secretaría de Guerra, c1958. (FHL book 946 m23e; computer number 0306883.)

Once you find the soldiers in the above index, refer to the service records from 1786–1800 from the Archive of Simancas, which can also be found on microfilm at the Family History Library as follows:

Hojas de Servicios Militares de América: Nueva España, 1786–1800 (Lists of the Military Service of America: New Spain 1786–1800). Madrid: Servicio Nacional de Microfilm, 1971. (FHL films 1156334–1156342; computer number 0162569.)

These records include three important aspects: genealogies, records concerning the Spanish military organization of the Indies, and records of the military unit of the Dragones de España that include the soldiers' name, age, health, rank, and other personal information. Some records list the soldiers' parents, civil status, and employment.

Availability

For additional military records of Spain, you may write to the following archives:

Archivo General de Simancas
Carretera de Salamanca
C.P. 47130
Simanacas, Valladolid, Spain

Servicio Histórico de Segovia
Archivo General Militar
Plaza Reina Victoria Eugenia s/n
C.P. 40071 Segovia, Spain

Archivo General de Indias
Avda. De la Constitución
C.P. 41004 Sevilla, Spain

Locating Other Military Records

Records of military service in Mexico were kept by several government agencies. Some of these records have been centralized at the Archivo General de la Nación and the Archivo Histórico Militar Mexicano. Others can be found in different state archives as well as in the municipio archives (archivos del ayuntamiento). The Family History Library has some military records that cover the 1500s to 1900s.

The Archivo General de la Nación has several collections that contain valuable military records. These collections can be searched in the Archivo Histórico Militar (*Historical Military Archive*). Some of these collections are:

- *Guerras y Pensiones* (wars and pensions). These date from 1793 to 1900 and contain petitions for pensions from families who had soldiers who died in the war. These include servicemen's name, spouse and children, date and place of birth and marriage, and place of residence.
- *Listas de Revistas* (list of musters). From this collection you can find the servicemen's name, place of residence, age, civil status, race, years in the service, and number of family members.
- *Méritos y Servicios* (merits and services records). These records start in 1524 and continue to 1634. They contain genealogies, biographies, names of soldiers, and occasionally their date and place of birth.

Another archive that has military records but is difficult to access is the Archivo de la Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional (*Archive of the Secretary of National Defense*) in Mexico City. Some of the collections include:

- *Registros de Comisiones Militares* (registers of military commissions).

- *Hojas de Servicio Militar* (military service records).
- *Cancelados* (files on former officers)

These records have extensive information on the soldiers and officers and their families. In order to visit this archive you need a letter of recommendation and the archive's permission to do research.

Another military record in Mexico is the Cartillas del Servicio Militar Nacional (cards of conscripts of the national military service), which covers the last century to the present and lists persons from 18 to 48 years old. These cards are issued to all who enter the military and include a photo of the conscripted and his full name, age, date and place of birth, parents, and civil status. These records can be found either in the Ayuntamientos (municipio offices) or the Department of the Secretary of National Defense.

The above collections are only a few of many that are found throughout Mexico. Always make sure you know the history of the area in which your ancestor served, and find out what archives are available for that area and what records they contain.

Some of the Mexican military records at the Family History Library that contain helpful genealogical information include:

Luna, Laurentino. *Archivo de Genovevo de la O* (Archive of Genovevo de la O). México, D.F.: Archivo General de la Nación, 1980. (FHL book 972 B4a #36; computer number 0502193.) An index to the records in the Archivo de Genovevo de la O. The original records are housed in the Archivo de La Nación. This collection includes a history of the Zapatista movement of 1920 to 1929 and contains dates, acts, bulletins, letters, receipts, telegrams, service records, minutes, offices, reports, certificates, newspapers, and military and pension records.

Martínez Cosío, Leopoldo. *Los Caballeros de las Órdenes Militares en México* (Cavalier of Military Orders in Mexico). México: Editorial Santiago, 1946. (FHL book 972 D5m; computer number 0296171.) An index of records of the units known as Orden de Santiago, Orden de Calatrava, Orden de Alcántara, Orden de Montesa, and Orden de San Juan de Jerusalén. These orders are listed in alphabetical order and include valuable genealogical information.

Hojas de Servicios Militares de América: Nueva España, 1786–1800 (Military Service Records of America: New Spain, 1786–1800). Madrid: Servicio Nacional de Microfilm, 1971. (FHL films 1156334–1156342; computer number 0162569.)

MINORITIES

Mexico has many ethnic minorities. It is important to learn the history of the ethnic, racial, and religious groups to which your ancestor belonged. For example, you might study a history of the Jews in Mexico City or the Lebanese in Nuevo Leon or the Mennonites, or the Latter-day Saints (Mormons) colonies in Chihuahua. This historical background can help you identify when and where your ancestor lived, where he or she migrated, the types of records in which he or she may be listed, and other information to help you understand your family's history. This background can be found in histories, gazetteers, biographical sources, historical atlases, and handbooks.

The Family History Library collects records of these groups, especially their published histories. These are listed in the "Locality" section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO - MINORITIES
MEXICO, [STATE] - MINORITIES
MEXICO - [NAME OF MINORITY, I.E.
JEWISH HISTORY]

Other sources are also in the "Subject" section of the Family History Library Catalog under the name of the minority such as Jews, Lebanese, Mennonites, or Mormons.

The Family History Library also has several books about Mexicans in other countries. These are listed in the "Locality" section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

[COUNTRY] - MINORITIES

and in the "Subject" section of the catalog under:

MEXICANS - [COUNTRY]

In the United States and other countries to which members of these ethnic groups went, various local and national societies have been organized to gather, preserve, and share the cultural contributions and histories of these minority groups. For further information on such groups, see the "Societies" section of this outline.

Mennonities

After living in Russia for many years, the government began to regulate the Mennonites' schools and language. Because of these regulations, the Mennonites sought refuge in Canada, where they believed they would have the freedoms they desired. However, the same restrictions soon arose in Canada.

Mexico promised the Mennonite people freedom from military service and from giving oaths, religious freedom, and the freedom to educate their children as they wished. In March 1922 the first group of Mennonites left Plum Coulee, Manitoba, and immigrated near San Antonio, Chihuahua, Mexico. During the next four years some 6,000 Mennonites emigrated from southern Manitoba and the Swift Current and Hague districts of Saskatchewan to the Mexican states of Chihuahua and Durango.

The Mennonites established four settlements of some 12,000 individuals. The two largest settlements were under the Manitoba Plan and the Swift Current Plan, near the valley of San Antonio (10,000 old colonials).

North of these towns, in the Santa Clara region, was a third smaller group of 700 individuals known as the Sommerfelder Parish. Between the old colony and the Sommerfelder settlement was a fourth group, who belonged to the Holdeman's Parish. This group belonged to the general conference of Cuauhtemoc.

A settlement in Durango of 2,500 individuals immigrated from Saskatchewan and is called the Hague colony after the name of its mother parish. Later settlements were also founded near Fresnillo, Zacatecas; Potosí-Saltilló, Nuevo Leon; Tampico, Tamaulipas; and San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí. Other small settlements also exist in the northern states of Mexico.

The Latter-day Saints (Mormons)

With the completion of the Mexican Reformation, the revolution that brought the liberals to power and allowed religious freedom, the scene was set for opening the doors to Latter-day Saint missionaries in 1875. In the same year intense persecution from the United States government and non-Mormons encouraged the Saints in Utah to search for a haven to which the polygamous members could escape. Mexico began encouraging the Latter-day Saints to immigrate there. In May of 1885, 400 Latter-day Saint families were on the banks of the Casas Grandes River waiting for the negotiations to purchase land.

By 1912, at the time of the exodus, there were 4,000 people in the nine Mexican colonies, seven in Chihuahua and two in Sonora. The pressure to emigrate from the United States because of persecution, caused by the practice of polygamy, had ceased by 1890. However, other families continued to immigrate because of better economic conditions in Mexico. In 1892 a canning factory was built to process the abundant fruits and vegetables. By 1906 there were two tanneries, a furniture factory, two cheese factories, carpenter shops, and a mill in Colonia Juarez. The other colonies had also developed businesses.

With the quieting of the revolution and political upheaval, many of the Anglo-Mexican Saints returned to Mexico from 1913 to the 1920s. The colonies of Díaz, Dublan, Juarez, Pacheco, Garcia, and Chuhuichupa were gradually resettled and developed. Only about one-fourth of the original settlers returned to the Chihuahua colonies. The Sonora colonies were not resettled.

Jews

Jews have been in Mexico since the beginning of the colonial period, some arriving with Cortes. Out of fear, these and later Jews often publically claimed to be Catholic. Most of the Jews did not seek naturalization.

Since the period of independence, Jews have come from Germany, France, Poland, and Turkey, settling throughout the country within the bigger cities such as Mexico City. Jews from Alsace were very nationalistic toward their former homeland. After marrying Mexican wives, many of them later returned to France.

During the Porfirio Díaz era there was more tolerance for foreigners and their religions, and so Jews continued to come. Additional Jews from Syria, Turkey, Lebanon, and the Balkans came to Mexico between 1900 and 1920. During World War I, Russian Jews who had immigrated to the United States went to Mexico so they would not have to fight in the war. A large number of Jews also came to Mexico between the world wars, the peak years being 1924 to 1929.

Chinese

The Chinese slaves and laborers who came to Mexico were actually from the Philippine slave market and many of them were originally from Borneo, Malaca, Java, and Malasia. Chinese immigration started in 1880, and their arrival was met with hostility, except from the landowners and businessmen who used their cheap labor. They settled in Mérida, in Yucatán; Mazatlán, in Sinaloa; and other states. They helped

build the railroad in Yucatán in the early 1900s. The government was to oversee their movement and determined where their labor would be most advantageous.

Middle Easterners

From the late 1800s to the 1930s there was a major influx of Lebanese, Syrians, Turks, and others who came to Mexico to escape the turmoil that existed in their countries. Since they tended to be involved in commerce and finance, they settled in the larger cities.

Europeans

Mining and business opportunities developed in Mexico when the Spaniards were expelled after independence in the 1820s, enticing foreigners to emigrate to Mexico. Scottish, Irish, and English miners came, replacing the former Spaniards. They settled mostly in mining areas such as Zacatecas and Guanajuato. Others invested in local and national business.

Small numbers of French, Belgians, Swiss and Germans likewise came to Mexico for work opportunities .

Unlike other Europeans, Russians engaged in the fishing industry rather than industrial work. They kept aloof from the local governments, fishing along the Baja California and California coast. Some did eventually settle in the area.

NAMES, PERSONAL

Understanding surnames and given names can help you find and identify your ancestors in the records.

Surnames

Before record keeping began, most people had only one name, such as Juan. As the population increased, it became necessary to distinguish between individuals with the same name. The problem was usually solved by adding descriptive information. Until the 10th century, common people did not use a surname. The Council of Trent (1545 to 1563) made it mandatory to keep parish records that would list names of the child, parents, and godparents.

In 1568, Phillip II decreed that the Moors should abandon their names and adopt Spanish names. Thus, some Moorish names such as Ben-egas became Venegas. In France, placing *de* was a mark of nobility, but in Spain it was only a preposition of origin (*of* or *from*) used before a geographic name. From long usage, names such as Del Monte became Delmonte, and La Villa became Lavilla.

The four influences that played a part in the development of Spanish surnames were patronymical, occupational, descriptive or nickname, and geographical (estates, manors, and dominions) terms. Examples of these influences are:

- *Patronymic*. Based on a parent's name, such as Juan Martínez (Juan son of Martín) and Juan Domínguez (Juan son of Domingo).
- *Occupational*. Based on the person's trade, such as José Herrera (José the blacksmith) and Juan El Molinero (Juan the Miller).
- *Descriptive or nickname*. Based on a unique quality of the person, such as Domingo Calvo (Domingo bald headed) and Juan El Moreno (Juan the Dark).
- *Toponymic*. Based on a person's residence, such as Domingo del Río (Domingo from near a river) and Juan de Córdoba (Juan from Cordova).

At first, surnames applied only to one person and not to the whole family. After a few generations these names became hereditary and were used from father to son.

Surnames were first used by the nobility and wealthy landowners. Later the custom was followed by merchants and townspeople and eventually by the rural population. This process took two or three centuries. In Spain the name system was well established by the 1100s. The naming customs of Spain became the basis for other Spanish-speaking countries.

It is not possible to determine the exact year or even the century when a particular family name was taken. By the end of the 13th century many families determined to retain the patronymic with out continuing to change the name from generation to generation. Thus, the hereditary *apellidos* (*surnames*) were in use by the time of the discovery of the New World.

In Mexico many surnames of Spanish origin were given to the native Indians and African children when the priests baptized them. Others were simply baptized Juan, José, María, and so on, and later descendants obtained a surname.

Typical surnames from various parts of Spain include Castilian (Fernández, Morales), Basque (Ibanez, Vasquez), Gallego (Brétema, Seoane), Portuguese (Coelho, Ferreira), and Catalán (Ventura, Gralla).

The following suffixes of surnames show that they had a patronymic origin: *az*, *ez*, *iz*, *oz*, and *uz*. However, the scribes and priest often spelled the patronymic surnames with *s* instead of the *z*, and they

changed the plural surname ending in *s* to *z*. Therefore the plural forms of surnames may be confused with the patronymic surname. Examples of plural names include Torres and Flores.

Spanish priests would often assign Indian family names as surnames. Some Indian surnames have been translated, such as Dzul to Caballero (*gentleman*), and Dzib to Escribano (*scribe*).

Another distinctive practice of the Spanish naming system was the double and compound surnames; a person would be known by his paternal and maternal surnames. Compound surnames (*apellidos compuestos*) can be found with or without a *y*, a dash (-) or a preposition (*de*, *del*, *de la*). Examples are: María García Fernández de León and José Juan Ríos-Prado y Rodríguez. While most present-day names are taken from the parents' surnames, historically the surnames might be those of the more prominent family and even those from grandparents.

Historically, before the last 150 years, women did not take their husbands' surname. Now a woman who married a Martínez would attach the married surname (*apellido de casada*) *de Martínez* to her first single (paternal) surname (*apellido de soltera*). And when she was widowed she would become *Viuda de Martínez* (widow). The abbreviation for *viuda* is *vda.* Thus a complete name of a single woman named *María Josefa Torres Sepúlveda* would become *María Josefa Torres de Martínez* once she married.

In telephone directories an *Alonso Manuel de la Vega Martínez* may be listed as *VEGA MARTINEZ*, *Alonso Manuel de la*, and the same person on announcements or on business cards could be listed as *Alonso Manuel de la Vega M.* A widow *Ofelia Castillo vda. de León* could be listed as *LEÓN, Ofelia Castillo vda.*

The following books are helpful for understanding naming practices:

Enciclopedia de México (Encyclopedia of Mexico). México: Instituto Enciclopedia de México, 1966, 1:229–232. (FHL book 972 A5em; computer number 0149057.)

Gosnell, Charles F. *Spanish Personal Names: Principles Governing their Formation and Use Which May Be Presented As a Help for Catalogers and Bibliographers*. New York: The H.W. Wilson Co., 1971. (FHL book 980 D4go; computer number 0014433.)

Mugica, José A. *Los Apellidos de Iberia: Su Origen y Evolución* (The Surnames of Iberia: Their Origins and Evolution). Bilbao: Editorial EDILI, S.A., 1966.

Given Names

In Mexico many given names are usually derived from Biblical names such as José (Joseph, husband of Mary), saints such as Roque (Roch), or Old German given names such as Sigfrido. Some Spanish people used compound given names (*nombres compuestos*) such as María del Socorro.

When baptized, children were usually given one or more given names. One of these might have been the name of the saint of the day of baptism. The first name or baptismal name (*nombre de pila*) may not have been used in the child's life. In Mexico the child was usually called by the second or third name given at baptism, especially if the first name was María or José.

Many books are available that discuss Spanish names and their meanings. Books that provide meanings for given names include:

Gorden, Raymond L. *Spanish Personal Names*. Yellow Springs, Ohio: Antioch College, 1968. (FHL book 980 D4g; film 0924066 item 1; computer number 0341652.)

Tibon, Gutierre. *Diccionario Etimológico Compartado de Nombres Propios de Personas* (Dictionary of Ethnological Comparison of Given Names). Mexico: Union Tipografica Editorial Hispano-American, 1956. (FHL book 980 D4t; computer number 0031694.)

NATIVE RACES

The native races of Mexico are many. Following is a listing of the major native races in Mexico and their location:

Amuzgo: Guerrero

Coras: in the northern part of Nayarit

Cucopos (Cochimies): in the northern part of Baja California North

Cuicatecos (Mixteca): in the central and northern part of Oaxaca

Chatinos (Zapoteca): in the central and southern part of Oaxaca

Chichimecas y Jonas (Jonases or Tameses): in San Luis Potosí and the northeastern part of Guanajuato and Queretaro

Chinantecos (or Tenex): in the northeastern part of Oaxaca and in Veracruz

Chochos y Chuchones: in the central and northern part of Oaxaca

Choles: in the central and southern part of Tabasco

Chontales: in Oaxaca and in the region of Salina Cruz. The Chontales of Tabasco are in various regions of the state

Huaves: in the region of the Gulf of Tehuantepec

Huastecos: in various regions of Veracruz, Hidalgo, San Luis Potosí, and Tamaulipas

Huicholes: in the central and northern part of Nayarit and in the northeastern part of Jalisco

Ixcatecos: northeast of the Chinantecos in Oaxaca

Kikapoos: in the central and northern part of Coahuila

Lacandonos: in part of northeastern Chiapas

Mames: in the northern part of Oaxaca, together with the Chinantecos

Matlazincas (Pirindos): in the southern part of the state of Mexico

Mayas: in the Yucatán peninsula

Mayos: in the northern part of Sinaloa and southern part of Sonora

Mazahuas: in the southeastern part of the state of Mexico.

Mazatecos (Popoloca): in the central and northern part of Oaxaca

Mixtecos: in the western part of Oaxaca and the eastern part of Guerrero

Mixes: in the central part of Oaxaca

Nahuas: southeast of Veracruz in the region of Coatzacoalcos; south of Veracruz; southeast of Puebla in Tehuacán; south of Puebla; center and northeast part of Guerrero; northeast of Guanajuato; the north pacific coast of Guerrero in Petatlán and Zihuatanejo, Tlaxcala; north of Puebla, Veracruz, and Hidalgo; southeast of San Luis Potosí

Ojitecos: in the central and northern part of Oaxaca and the borders of Veracruz.

Otomíes: along the north and south borders of the state of Mexico, continuing through the western part of Queretaro and ending in Guanajato; in the western part of Queretaro and San Luis Potosí; in the central and northern part of Hidalgo; in Mezquial; and in Tlaxcala

Pápagos: in the northeastern part of Sonora and in Baja California North

Pimas: northeast of Sonora on the border of Chihuahua and southeast of Sonora

Popolocas: in Puebla, in the region of Tehuacán; in the southeastern part of Veracruz; and in Oaxaca.

Seris: along the coast of Sonora and the Island of Tiburón

Tarahumaras: southeast of Chihuahua and northeast of Durango

Tarascos: in the region between the cities of Morelia, Uruapan, Los Reyes, and Zamora, Michoacán

Tepehuanes: south of Durango and west of Zacatecas

Tepehuas: northeast of Hidalgo along the borders of Puebla and Veracruz

Tlapanecos: in the southeastern part of Guerrero and north of the Amuzgos

Tojolabales (Chañabales): in the central and western parts of Chiapas

Totonacas: north of Puebla and along the border of Veracruz

Triquis: in the central part of western Oaxaca

Tzeltales: in the central and western parts of Chiapas, around the region of the Tojolabales

Tzotziles: northeast of Chiapas

Verogios (Guarigios): southeast of Sonora

Yaquis: southeast of Sonora in the region of Guaymas

Zapotecas: west of Oaxaca, up to Chiapas and part of Veracruz

Zoques: in the mountains of the isthmus of Tehuantepec and in Chiapas

Many of the Indians in Mexico now speak Spanish as well as their native language. The languages that are most widely spoken are Mexicano/Azteca, Maya, Totonaco, Zapoteca, Otomí, Tarahumar, Mixteco, Mexe, Mazateco, and Mazahua.

Few pre-Cortes Indian records survived the early colonial period. However, once the priests converted the Indians to Christians, their sacraments were recorded in the parish books. At the time of baptism the Indian was given a Christian name, by which he or she would use and be known. In pre-revolution time the Catholic Church customarily recorded the sacraments of the Indians separate from those of the Spaniards. Racial classification was often made on the basis of physical appearance or social status and therefore was not always accurate. At times the priests would use a different set of books or record the Spaniards in the front of the book and the Indians in the back. Be sure to look in both records, because the priests would sometimes unintentionally record an entry in the wrong section.

After the revolution and independence was won, it became law that documents would no longer contain one's race. Since then the Spaniards, Mestizos, and Indians sacraments were recorded in the same book. It was during this period in the 1800s that the Indians began to take surnames, which were acquired in different ways.

NOBILITY

When the Spaniards arrived in Mexico, they found that native people already had a system of hereditary aristocracy in place. The Spanish ruler respected this system and added to it. People who came from Spain also brought titles of nobility with them. As the colony grew, many asked for the title *Hidalgia*, to which they were entitled. Mexico does not have many nobility records, but there are a few worth noting:

Fernández de Recas, Guillermo S. *Cacicazgos y Nobiliario Indígena de la Nueva España* (Indian Chiefs and Nobility of New Spain). México, D.F.: Instituto Bibliográfico Mexicano, 1961. (FHL 972 F3f; computer number 0123174.)

Martínez Cosío, Leopoldo. *Los Caballeros de las Órdenes Militares en México* (The Noblemen of the Military Orders in Mexico). Mexico: Editorial Santiago, 1946. (FHL 972 D5m; film 0283587; computer number 0296171.)

Muñoz Altea, Fernando. *Blasones y Apellidos* (Coats of Arms and Noble surnames). Mexico, México: Joaquín Porrúa, S.A. de C.V., 1987. (FHL Q 972 D6m; computer number 0486348.)

Ortega y Pérez Gallardo, Ricardo. *Historia Genealógica de las Familias más Antiguas de México* (Genealogical History of the Oldest Families of Mexico). Austin, Texas: Golightly-Payne-Coon Co., 1957. (FHL films 0283555-0283556; computer number 0020625.)

NOTARIAL RECORDS

Notary records are records that were recorded and verified by a notary. Public notaries and scribes in Latin America recorded a great variety of legal documents. Books are generally organized chronologically under the notary's name. Spanish law governed the maintenance of these notarial registers (*protocolos* or *notarios*) by establishing forms on which the information was to be entered. The practice of keeping notarial records persisted in Latin American countries after they gained independence from Spain, at which time, indexing the records became more common.

The types of records found in notarial books include:

- Wills (*testamentos*).
- Guardianship records (*tutelas*).
- Dowry records (*cartas de dote*).
- Mortgages (*hipotecas*).
- Purchases and sales of goods or land (*contratos de compra-venta*).
- Agreements or settlements (*acuerdos*).

Notarial records are more difficult to use than other records because of their varied nature, length, and complexity. But they offer detail and information not available in other sources and may provide important clues about an ancestor's family, residence, and economic status.

Very few Mexican notarial records have been filmed. However, if you want to research these records you can write to the local and state archives. Some records may also be found in the Mexican national archives.

PERIODICALS

Most genealogical and historical societies and organizations in Mexico publish periodicals, whose content is largely devoted to compiled genealogies of native families and articles of local interest. In addition, excellent state and regional publications are also available, such as:

Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Bulletin of the General Archive of the Nation). Mexico, D.F. (FHL book 972 B2bo ser.2; computer number 0003194.)

Copies of periodicals are available from the local agencies that publish them. Major archives with

genealogical collections have copies of some periodicals, particularly those representing the area they serve.

PROBATE RECORDS

Probate records are court records that describe the distribution of a person's estate after he or she dies. Information in the related probate documents may include the person's death date, heirs and guardians, relationships, and residences; an inventory of the estate; and names of witnesses.

Probate records have genealogical value in Mexican research; however, other sources such as church records and civil registrations cover a larger percentage of the population, and probate records are difficult to access. Very few probate records have been microfilmed.

While probate records are one of the most accurate sources of genealogical evidence, they must be used with some caution. In Mexico the priest or notary public would record the will. These wills can be found in several places such as the notarial records, parish death records, or municipio court records.

The Family History Library does have the *vínculos* (*entailed estates*) for the late colonial period. These records include bonds and miscellaneous information on heirs, such as names, dates, relationships, residences, genealogies from three to seven generations, biographical information arising from property disputes, boundary adjustments, and rights to use Indian labor. The following publication contains this information:

Vínculos, 1700-1800 (Entails, 1700-1800). México D.F.: Departamento Agrario, Archivo General de la Nación, 1953. (On 184 FHL films beginning with 0034613; computer number 0309540.) Indexed.

Other probate records can be found in the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO, [STATE] - PROBATE RECORDS

PUBLIC RECORDS

As a tribunal of justice the Viceroy of Mexico (*Real Audiencia de México*) heard both civil and criminal matters. Cases that had been judged in local courts were appealed here, and they could not have a value over 60,000 maravedies and not less than 600 gold pesos. In 1786 this court stopped hearing fiscal matters. The Audiencia controlled and oversaw the administration of justice in its district and at times outside its boundaries. In the early 1800s this court was restructured.

The Family History Library has the records on this audiencia. Information in these records varies greatly. You can find such things as failed contracts, unpaid debts, laws regarding family rights, records on confiscation of goods, wills, business records, census, letters, family information, and so on. These records do not have a complete index and are not always chronological. Following are bibliographical citations to these records:

Ramo Civil: 1533–1857 (Civil Division: 1533–1857). México D.F.: Archivo General de la Nación, 1989. (On 1280 films beginning with 1563786; computer number 0624013.) Some indexes are found on films 1563899, 1563971, 1700436–1700437, and 1700467.

Documentos Civiles, 1626–1886 (Civil Documents, 1626–1886). México, D.F.: Archivo General de la Nación, 1988. (On 179 FHL films beginning with 1520588; computer number #0548372.) These are indexed and organized by locality and material, you are directed to volume and page.

SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS

Effective family research requires some understanding of the society in which your ancestor lived. Learning about everyday life, religious practices, customs, and traditions will help you appreciate your ancestor and the time in which he or she lived. This information is particularly helpful if you choose to write a history of your family. Research procedures and genealogical sources are different for each area and time period and are affected by the local customs and traditions.

The Family History Library has collected some sources that discuss a variety of subjects related to the social life and customs in Mexico. These records are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

MEXICO - SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS
MEXICO, [STATE] - SOCIAL LIFE AND
CUSTOMS

SOCIETIES

There are many societies and organizations in the United States that may have information of value to your genealogical research. There are also some societies in Mexico and in the country to which your ancestor immigrated that may have useful information. You may find it helpful to join one of these societies and support their efforts.

Genealogical Societies

There are several genealogical societies that emphasize Mexican research. Most of these societies publish periodicals, transcripts, and compiled genealogies and may have special indexes, collections and projects. Some publish queries about Mexican ancestors or maintain a list of members' research interests. Some specialize in the immigrants to a specific area.

The following are a few societies that may be of interest:

Spanish American Genealogical Association
P.O. Box 794
Corpus Christi, TX 78403-0794
Tel: 512-855-1183
Internet:
<http://www.freewebs.com/sagacorporuschristi/>

The Hispanic Genealogical Society of New York
Murray Hill Station
P.O. Box 818
New York, NY 10156-0602
Internet:
http://www.hispanicgenealogy.com/01_top.htm

Hispanic Genealogical Society
P. O. Box 231271
Houston, TX 77223-1271
<http://www.hispanicgs.com/>

Society of Hispanic Historical and Ancestral
Research
P. O. Box 490
Midway City, CA 92655
Telephone: 714-894-8161
Fax: 714-898-7063
Internet: <http://shhar.net/>

New Mexico Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 8283
Albuquerque, NM 87198-8283
Telephone: 828-2514
Internet: <http://www.nmgs.org/>

Historical Societies

Historical societies can be valuable sources of information. Each state has its own historical library.

A listing of international libraries can be found in:

World Guide to Libraries, 2 vols. München: K.G. Saur, 1998. 13th ed. (FHL book 027.025 W893; computer number 0407933.)

OTHER RECORDS

The topics listed below can be found in the “Locality” section of the Family History Library Catalog after the locality. For example:

MEXICO - [TOPIC]
MEXICO, [STATE] - [TOPIC]
MEXICO, [STATE], [TOWN] - [TOPIC]

Though not discussed in this outline, the following catalog topics may be useful to your research:

Almanacs
Bibliography
Business records and commerce
Colonization
Court records
Description and travel
Encyclopedias and dictionaries
Ethnology
Folklore
Handwriting
Heraldry
Jewish history
Law and legislation
Migration, Internal
Names, Geographical
Naturalization and citizenship
Occupations
Officials and employees
Population
Postal and shipping guides
Religion and religious life
Schools
Taxation

FOR FURTHER READING

More detailed information about research and records of Mexico can be found in:

Enciclopedia de México (Encyclopedia of Mexico). México: Instituto Enciclopedia de México, 1966, 1:229–232. (FHL book 972 A5em; computer number 0149057.)

Diccionario Porrúa de Historia, Biografía y Geografía de México (Porrúa’s Historical, Biographical and Geographical Dictionary of México). 4 vols. Mexico City: Editorial Porrúa, 1995. (FHL book 972 E5d 1995; computer number 0398845.)

Appendix A

STATE ARCHIVES ADDRESSES

The addresses listed here were taken from the book: *International Directory of Archives/Annuaire International des Archives*, London: K.G. Saur, 1992. (FHL book 020.5 Ar 25 v.38; computer number 0036460.)

Archivo General del Estado de Aguascalientes
Palacio de Gobierno, Planta Baja
Col. Centro
C.P. 2000 Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes, México

Departamento de Archivo y Correspondencia del Estado de Baja California Norte
Centro de Gobierno
Edif. Del Poder Ejecutivo 3° Piso
C.P. 21000 Mexicali, Baja California Norte, México

Archivo General del Estado de Baja California Sur
Navarro y Melitón Alvañez
Col. Olivos
C.P. 23030 La Paz, Baja California Sur, México

Archivo General del Estado de Campeche
Apartado Postal 84
C.P. 24000 Campeche, Campeche, México

Archivo del Gobierno del Estado de Coahuila
Juárez 186, Oriente
C.P. 25000 Saltillo, Coahuila, México

Archivo General del Estado de Colima
Venustiano Carranza 180
C.P. 28500 Colima, Colima, México

Archivo General del Estado de Chiapas
Palacio de Gobierno, 2° piso
C.P. 29000 Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, México

Oficina de Correspondencia, Archivo y Microfilmación del Gobierno del Estado Chihuahua
Edif. Héroes de la Reforma 3° piso
C.P. 31100 Chihuahua, Chihuahua, México

Archivo General del Estado de Durango
5 de Febrero y Zaragoza
Palacio de Gobierno
C.P. 34000 Durango, Durango, México

Archivo Histórico del Estado de México
José María Luis Mora 200 esq. Francisco Guerra
C.P. 50150 Toluca, Edo. de México, México

Archivo General del Estado de Guanajuato
Alhóndiga e Insurgencia
C.P. 36000 Guanajuato, Guanajuato, México

Unidad de Archivo y Documentación del Gobierno del Estado de Guerrero
Av. Juárez y Morelos,
Col. Centro
C.P. 39000 Chilpancingo, Guerrero, México

Archivo General e Histórico del Estado de Hidalgo
Hidalgo 104,
Col. Centro
C.P. 42000 Pachuca, Hidalgo, México

Archivo General e Histórico del Estado de Jalisco
Prolongación Alcalde 1351 Edif. A Sótano
C.P. 44280 Guadalajara, Jalisco, México

Archivo General del Estado de Michoacán
Nigromante 79
Palacio Clavijero 2° patio
C.P. 58000 Morelia, Michoacán, México

Archivo General e Histórico del Estado de Morelos
Jardín de los Héroes, Palacio de Gobierno
Col. Centro
C.P. 62000 Cuernavaca, Morelos, México

Archivo General del Estado de Nayarit
Palacio de Gobierno
Av. México y Abasolo
C.P. 63149 Tepic, Nayarit

Archivo General del Estado de Nuevo León
Juan Ignacio Ramón y Zaragoza
Col. Centro
C.P. 64000 Monterrey, Nuevo León, México

Archivo General del Estado de Oaxaca
Santos Degollado 400
C.P. 68000 Oaxaca, Oaxaca, México

Archivo General del Estado de Puebla
Reforma N 1305
Col. Centro
C.P. 72000 Puebla, Puebla, México

Archivo Histórico del Estado de Querétaro
Madero 70
Col. Centro
C.P. 76000 Querétaro, Querétaro, México

Archivo General del Estado de Quintana Roo
Oficialía Mayor de Gobierno
Palacio de Gobierno 3° piso
C.P. 77000 Chetumal, Quintana Roo, México

Archivo General del Estado de San Luis Potosí
Allende y Venustiano Carranza
Palacio de Gobierno
C.P. 78000 San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí, México

Coordinación de Documentación, Análisis y
Evaluación del Gobierno del Estado de Sinaloa
Av. Insurgentes, Palacio de Gobierno,
C.P. 80129 Culiacán, Sinaloa, México

Dirección de Documentación y Archivo del Gobierno
del Estado de Sonora
Garamendia 157 Sur
C.P. 83000 Hermosillo, Sonora, México

Departamento de Servicios Administrativos y
Archivo de la Oficialía Mayor del Gobierno de
Tabasco
Cinco de Mayo 5 piso
Palacio de Gobierno
C.P. 86000 Villahermosa, Tabasco, México

Archivo General del Estado de Tamaulipas
15 y 16 Juárez Centro
C.P. 87000 Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, México

Archivo General del Estado de Tlaxcala
Av. Juárez 16
C.P. 90000 Tlaxcala, Tlaxcala, México

Archivo General del Estado de Veracruz
Av. Venustiano Carranza, esq. Bolivia
C.P. 91000 Xalapa, Veracruz, México

Archivo General del Gobierno del Estado de Yucatán
Calle 61, por 60 de Palacio de Gobierno
C.P. 97000 Mérida, Yucatán, México

Archivo Histórico del Estado de Zacatecas
Jardín Juárez 1
Municipio Guadalupe
C.P. 98600 Zacatecas, Zacatecas, México

Appendix B

STATE CIVIL REGISTRATION OFFICES ADDRESSES

Aguascalientes
C. Oficial del Registro Civil
Palacio de Gobierno
20009 Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes, México

Baja California Norte
Registro Civil
Apartado Postal 475
22820 Ensenada, Baja California, México

Baja California Sur
C. Oficial del Registro Civil
Degollado 820
23007 La Paz, Baja California, México

Campeche
Dirección del Registro Civil
Edif. D.I.F. Depto.9
24000 Campeche, Campeche, México

Coahuila
Dirección Estatal del Registro Civil
Aldama y General Cepeda
25009 Saltillo, Coahuila, México

Colima
Archivo General de Gobierno
Venustiano Carranza 180
28009 Colima, Colima, México

Chiapas
Dirección General del Registro Civil
2° Piso, Palacio de Gobierno
29009 Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, México

Chihuahua
Oficina Central del Registro Civil
1° Piso, Palacio de Gobierno
Aldama y Carranza
31009 Chihuahua, Chihuahua, México

Distrito Federal
Registro Central del D.F.
Depto. del Distrito Federal
Arcos de Belén y Dr. Andrade
06870 México, Distrito Federal

Durango
Archivo General de Gobierno
Zaragoza y Bruno Martínez
34009 Durango, Durango, México

Estado de Mexico
Dirección General del Registro Civil
Lerdo Poniente 101, Piso Baja
Edificio Plaza Toluca
50000 Toluca, Estado de México, México

Guanajuato
Dirección del Registro Civil
Palacio de Gobierno
36009 Guanajuato, Guanajuato, México

Guerrero
Dirección General del Registro Civil
Palacio de Gobierno
Av. Miguel Alemán y Nicolás Bravo
39009 Chilpancingo, Guerrero, México

Hidalgo
Dirección General de Gobernación
Plaza Juárez S/N
Palacio de Gobierno 3° Piso
42009 Pachuca, Hidalgo, México

Jalisco
Secretaría General de Gobierno
Dirección del Registro Civil
Palacio de Gobierno, Planta Baja
Av. Corona y Morelos
44009 Guadalajara, Jalisco, México

Michoacán
Jefe del Archivo General del
Poder Ejecutivo
Palacio Clavijero
58000 Morelia, Michoacán, México

Morelos
Dirección del Registro Civil
Palacio de Gobierno
Plaza de la Constitución Centro
Av. Galeana y Rayón
62009 Cuernavaca, Morelos, México

Nayarit
Archivo Estatal del Registro Civil
Palacio de Gobierno
Avs. México y Abasolo
Col. Centro
C.P.63000 Tepic, Nayarit, México

Nuevo León
Oficialía Mayor
Dirección del Registro Civil
Palacio de Gobierno
Av. Zaragoza y 5 de Mayo
64009 Monterrey, Nuevo León, México

Oaxaca
Dirección del Registro Civil
Plaza de La Danza S/N Exnormal
68009 Oaxaca, Oaxaca, México

Puebla
Dirección General del Registro Civil
4 Norte 203
Ex-Cancha de San Pedro
72009 Puebla, Puebla, México

Querétaro
Dirección Coordinadora del Registro Civil
Palacio de La Corregidora
Andador 5 de Mayo y Pasteur
76009 Querétaro, Querétaro, México

Quintana Roo
Depto. del Registro Civil
Palacio Municipal
22 de Enero y Héroes
77009 Chetumal, Quintana Roo, México

San Luis Potosí
Dirección General del Registro Civil
Palacio de Gobierno
Allende y Venustiano Carranza
78009 San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí,
México

Sinaloa
Dirección General del Registro Civil
Palacio de Gobierno
Insurgentes y J. Aquiles Barraza
80129 Culiacán, Sinaloa, México

Sonora
Archivo General del Registro Civil
Obregón 58
83009 Hermosillo, Sonora, México

Tabasco
Dirección del Registro Civil del Estado
Hidalgo 112
86009 Villahermosa, Tabasco, México

Tamaulipas
Dirección del Registro Civil
Palacio de Gobierno
Av. Juárez y 5 de Mayo
87009 Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, México

Tlaxcala
Director de Coordinación del Registro Civil
Lardizabal 8
90009 Tlaxcala, Tlaxcala, México

Veracruz
Depto. Central del Registro Civil
Calle JJ Herrera 1, Altos
91009 Xalapa, Veracruz, México

Yucatán
Depto. del Registro Civil
Recinto del Poder Judicial
Calle 35 501 62 62A
97009 Mérida, Yucatán, México

Zacatecas
Archivo General del Gobierno
Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo
Plaza de Armas
98009 Zacatecas, Zacatecas, México

Appendix C

MEXICAN DIOCESES ARCHIVES AS OF 1994

Following the addresses and phone numbers is a listing of how many parishes are found in each diocese court (curia diocesana) and to which Mexican states those parishes are a part. Diocese and state boundaries do not coincide.

Acapulco

Curia Diocesana
Quebrada 16
Apdo. Postal 201
C.P. 39300 Acapulco, Guerrero, México
Telephone: (91-748) 2-07-63
Fax. (91-748) 3-05-63
Parishes: 61
All in Guerrero

Aguascalientes

Curia Diocesana
Galeana 105 Norte
C.P. 20222 Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes., México
Telephone: (49) 15-32-61
Fax. 16-33-12
Parishes: 69
51 in Aguascalientes
13 in Jalisco
5 in Zacatecas

Apatzingan

Curia Diocesana
Apdo. Postal 100
C.P. 60600 Apatzingan, Michoacán, México
Telephone: (453) 4-17-87
Fax. 4-22-26
Parishes: 24
23 in Michoacán
1 in Jalisco

Atlacomulco

Curia Diocesana
Hidalgo Sur 1
Apdo. Postal 22
C.P. 50450 Atlacomulco, Estado de México, México
Telephone: y Fax: (722) 2-05-53 y 2-05-54
Parishes: 39
All in Estado de Mexico

Autlan

Curia Diocesana
Hidalgo 74
Apdo. Postal 8
C.P. 48900 Autlan, Jalisco, México
Telephone: y Fax. (91-338) 2-12-28
Parishes: 59
All in Jalisco

Campeche

Curia Diocesana
Calle 55 no. 5
Apdo. Postal 127
C.P. 24000 Campeche, Campeche, México
Telephone: (91-981) 6-03-39
Parishes: 34
All in Campeche

Celaya

Curia Diocesana
Manuel Doblado 110
Apdo. Postal 207
C.P. 38000 Celaya, Guanajuato, México
Telephone: (91-461) 2-43-98
Parishes: 54
53 in Guanajuato
1 in San Luis Potosí

Chetumal

Casa Prelaticia
Iglesia Catedral del Sagrado Corazón
Otón P. Blanco 150
Apdo. Postal 165
C.P. 77000 Chetumal, Quintana Roo, México
Telephone: (91-983) 2-06-38
Fax. (91-983) 2-25-70
Parishes: 24
All in Quintana Roo

Chihuahua

Curia Diocesana
Av. Cuauhtemoc 1828
Apdo. Postal 7
C.P. 31020, Chihuahua, Chihuahua, México
Telephone: (91-14) 10-32-02 y 10-32-03
Fax. (91-14) 10-56-21
Parishes: 54
All in Chihuahua

Chilpancingo-chilapa
Curia Diocesana
Abasolo e Hidalgo
C.P. 39000 Chilpancingo, Guerrero, México
Telephone: (91-747) 1-05-92 y 1-06-12
Fax. (91-747) 2-01-13
Parishes: 71
All in Guerrero

Ciudad Altamirano
Curia Diocesana
Juárez 18 Oriente.
Apdo. Postal 17
C.P. 40660 Ciudad Altamirano, Guerrero,
México
Telephone: (91-767) 2-00-37
Fax. 2-17-74
Parishes: 27
16 in Guerrero
2 in Michoacán
9 in México

Ciudad Guzmán
Curia Diocesana
Ramón Corona 26
Apdo. Postal 86
C.P. 49000 Ciudad Guzmán, Jalisco, México
Telephone: (91-341) 2-15-44
Fax. (91-341) 2-05-28
Parishes: 46
All in Jalisco

Ciudad Juárez
Curia Diocesana
Calles Mejía y Perú, Centro
Apdo. Postal 188
C.P. 32000 Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, México
Telephone: (91-16) 15-09-22 y 15-09-82
Fax. (91-16) 15-00-24
Parishes: 44
All in Chihuahua

Ciudad Lazaro Cárdenas
Curia Diocesana
Av. Tmarindos y Ciudad del Carmen 4
Apdo. Postal 500
C.P. 60950 Ciudad Lazaro Cárdenas, Michoacán,
México
Telephone: (91-753) 2 -34-88
Fax. (91-753) 2-29-84
Parishes: 18
12 in Michoacán
6 in Guerrero

Ciudad Obregón
Curia Diocesana
Av. Sonora 161 Norte
Apdo. Postal 402
C.P. 85000 Ciudad Obregón, Sonora, México
Telephone: (91-64) 13-20-98
Fax. (91-64) 14-99-94
Parishes: 50
All in Sonora

Ciudad Valles
Curia Diocesana
16 de Septiembre 726
Apdo. Postal 170
C.P. 79000 Ciudad Valles, San Luis Potosí,
México
Telephone: (91-138) 2-25-97
Fax. (91-138) 2-47-96
Parishes: 37
All in San Luis Potosí

Ciudad Victoria
Curia Diocesana
Calle 15 Hidalgo y Juárez
Apdo. Postal 335
C.P. 87000 Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas,
México
Telephone: (91-131) 2-80-83
Parishes: 30
29 in Tamaulipas
1 in Hidalgo

Coatzacoalcos
Curia Diocesana
Aldama 502, Zona Centro
C.P. 96400 Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz, México
Telephone: (91/921) 2-23-99 y 2-59-03
Fax. (91-921) 2-73-23
Parishes: 23
All in Veracruz

Colima
Curia Diocesana
Hidalgo 135
Apdo. Postal 1
C.P. 28000 Colima, Colima, México
Telephone: (91-331) 2-02-62 y 2-11-15
Fax. (91-331) 2-43-44
Parishes: 52
41 in Colima
11 in Jalisco

Cuautilán
Curia Diocesana
Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz 208
Apdo. Postal 21
C.P. 54800 Cuautilán de Romero Rubio, Estado
de México, México
Telephone: (91-5) 872-19-96 y 872-27-86
Fax. 872-30-04
Parishes:108
All in México

Cuernavaca
Curia Diocesana
Morelos e Hidalgo
Apdo. Postal 13
C.P. 62000 Cuernavaca, Morelos, México
Telephone: (91-73) 18-45-90 y 18-45-96
Fax. (91-73) 18-63-18
Parishes: 86
All in Morelos

Culiacan
Curia Diocesana
Av. Las Palmas 26 Oriente
Apdo. Postal 666
C.P. 80220 Culiacán, Sinaloa, México
Telephone: (91-67) 12-32-72 y 12-14-97
Parishes: 72
All in Sinaloa

Durango
Curia Diocesana
20 de Noviembre 306 Poniente
Apdo. Postal 166 y 127
C.P. 34000 Durango, Durango, México
Telephone: (91-18) 11-42-42 y 11-24-66
Fax. (91-18) 12-88-81
Parishes: 101
86 in Durango
15 in Zacatecas

El Salto
Casa Prelaticia
Col. Obregón 382
Apdo. Postal 58
C.P. 34950 El Salto, P.N. Durango, México
Telephone: (91-187) 6-02-62 Y 6-00-70
Parishes: 11
All in Durango

Guadalajara
Curia Diocesana
Liceo 17
Apdo. Postal 1/331
C.P. 44000 Guadalajara, Jalisco, México
Telephone: (91-3) 614-55-04 y 614-55-09
Fax. (91-3) 658-23-00
Parishes: 315
300 in Jalisco
5 in Nayarit
10 in Zacatecas

Hermosillo
Curia Diocesana
Dr. Paliza y Ocampo
Apdo. Postal 1
C.P. 83260 Hermosillo, Sonora, México
Telephone: (91-62) 16-74-79 y 13-44-68
Fax. (91-62) 13-13-27
Parishes: 61
All in Sonora

Huajuapán de León
Curia Diocesana
Anexos de Catedral
Apdo. Postal 43
C.P. 69000 Huajuapán de León, Oaxaca, México
Telephone: (91-953) 2-07-97
Fax. (91-953) 2-26-27
Parishes: 63
45 in Oaxaca
18 in Puebla

Huatla
Casa Prelaticia
Apdo Postal 2
C.P. 68500 Huautla de Jiménez, Oaxaca, México
Tel y Fax. (91-237) 8-00-19
Parishes: 6
All in Oaxaca

Huejutla
Curia Diocesana
Apdo. Postal 8
C.P. 43000 Huejutla, Hidalgo, México
Telephone: (91-128) 6-01-58
Parishes: 38
All in Hidalgo

Jésus María Del Nayar
Casa Prelaticia
C.P. 63530 Jesús María del Nayar, Nayarit,
México

Administración Central:
Calle Belén 24 B,
Col. Hermosa Provincia
C.P. 63150 Tepic, Nayarit, México
Telephone: (91-321) 3-88-80
Fax. (91-321) 6-41-46
Parishes: 16
8 in Nayarit
3 in Jalisco
1 in Zacatecas
4 in Durango

La Paz
Curia Diocesana
Revolución y 5 de Mayo, Centro
Apdo. Postal 25
C.P. 2300 La Paz, Baja California Sur, México
Telephone: (91-112) 2-25-96
Fax. (91-112) 2-82-72
Parishes: 23
All in Baja California Sur

León
Curia Diocesana
Pedro Moreno 312
Apdo. Postal 315
C.P. 37000 León, Guanajuato, México
Telephone: (91-47) 13-10-58 y 14-07-73
Fax. (91-47) 13-27-47
Parishes: 95
94 in Guanajuato
1 in Jalisco

Linares
Curia Diocesana
Morelos y Zaragoza
Apdo. Postal 70
C.P. 67700 Linares, Nuevo León, México
Telephone: (91-821) 2-05-52 y 2-18-12 y 2-63-10
Fax. (91-821) 2-07-50
Parishes: 19
All in Nuevo León

Madera
Casa Prelaticia
Calle 1a. y 5 de Mayo 102
Apdo. Postal 4
C.P. 31940 Ciudad Madera, Chihuahua, México
Telephone: (91-157) 2-04-28
Fax. (91-157) 2-03-05
Parishes: 17
All in Chihuahua

Matamoros
Curia Diocesana
5a. Morelos y González (Altos)
Apdo. Postal 70
C.P. 87300 Matamoros, Tamaulipas, México
Telephone: (91-88) 13-55-11 y 13-36-58
Fax. (91-88) 16-06-08
Parishes: 45
All in Tamaulipas

Mazatlan
Curia Diocesana
Canizalez y B. Juárez
Apdo. Postal 1
C.P. 82000 Mazatlán, Sinaloa, México
Telephone: (91-69) 81-33-52
Fax. (91-69) 81-04-28
Parishes: 35
All in Sinaloa

Mexicali
Curia Diocesana
Morelos 192, Primera Sección
C.P. 21100 Mexicali, Baja California, México
Telephone: (91-65) 52-40-09
Fax. (91-65) 52-45-96
Parishes: 25
All in Baja California

México
Curia Diocesana
Durango 90
Col. Roma, Delegación. Cuauhtémoc
Apdo. Postal 24/433
C.P. 06700 México, Distrito Federal
Telephone: (91-5) 208-32-00 y 208-31-52 y 208-29-60
Fax. (91-5) 208-57-24
Parishes: 384
All in Distrito Federal

Mixes
Casa Prelaticia
C.P. 70283 Ayutla, Mixes, Oaxaca, México
Oficinas en la Ciudad de Oaxaca
Heroico Colegio Militar 721
Col. Reforma
C.P. 68050 Oaxaca, Oaxaca, México
Telephone: (91-951) 5-25-56
Parishes: 14
All in Oaxaca

Monterrey
Curia Diocesana
Zuazua Sur 1100 y Ocampo
Apdo. Postal 7
C.P. 64000 Monterrey, Nuevo León, México
Telephone: (91-8) 345-24-66 y 345-23-58
Fax. (91-8) 345-35-57
Parishes: 136
All in Nuevo León

Morelia
Curia Diocesana
Lado Poniente de la Catedral
Apdo. Postal 17
C.P. 58000 Morelia, Michoacán, México
Telephone: (91-43) 12-05-23 y 12-37-38
Fax. (91-43) 12-37-44
Parishes: 229;
165 in Michoacán
64 in Guanajuato

Netzahualcoyotl
Curia Diocesana
Av. 4a. esq. Bellas Artes,
Col. Evolución
Apdo. Postal 89
C.P. 57700 Ciudad Netzahualcoyotl, Estado de México, México
Telephone: (91-5) 797-61-32 y 765-22-23
Fax. (91-5) 765-98-04 y 797-83-01
Parishes: 92
All in Estado de México

Nuevo Casas Grandes
Casa Prelaticia
Hidalgo 105
Apdo. Postal 198
C.P. 31700 Nuevo Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, México
Telephone: (91-169) 4-05-20
Fax. (91-169) 4-36-15
Parishes: 19
All in Chihuahua

Nuevo Laredo
Curia Diocesana
Saltillo 206
Col. México
Apdo. Postal 20 B
C.P. 88000 Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, México
Telephone: (91-871) 5-29-28
Fax. (91-871) 5-57-99
Parishes: 28;
22 in Tamaulipas
6 in Nuevo León

Oaxaca
Curia Diocesana
Garcia Vigil 600
Apdo. Postal 31
C.P. 68000 Oaxaca, Oaxaca, México
Telephone: (91-951) 6-48-22 y 6-55-80
Fax. (91-951) 4-13-48
Parishes: 111
All in Oaxaca

Papantla
Curia Diocesana
Av. Juárez 1102
Apdo. Postal 27
C.P. 73800 Teziutlán, Puebla, México
Telephone: (91-231) 2-00-76 y 2-01-92
Fax. (91-231) 3-24-30
Parishes: 43
38 in Veracruz
5 in Puebla

Parral
Curia Diocesana
Rosales 2A
C.P. 33800 Parral, Chihuahua, México
Telephone: (91-52) 2-03-71
Parishes: 16
All in Chihuahua

Puebla
Curia Diocesana
Costado Catedral 2a Sur 305
C.P. 72000 Puebla, Puebla, México
Telephone: (91-22) 41-45-91
Parishes: 195;
All in Puebla

Querétaro
Curia Diocesana
Reforma 48
Apdo. Postal 49
C.P. 76000 Querétaro, Querétaro, México
Telephone: (91-42) 24-07-38 y 12-10-33
Fax. (91-42) 12-18-45
Parishes: 81
73 in Querétaro
8 in Guanajuato

Saltillo
Curia Diocesana
Hidalgo Sur 166
Apdo. Postal 25
C.P. 25000 Saltillo, Coahuila, México
Telephone: (91-84) 12-37-17 y 12-37-84
Fax. 14-92-67
Parishes: 59
All in Coahuila

San Andrés Tuxtla
Curia Diocesana
Constitución y Morelos
C.P. 95700 San Andrés Tuxtla, Veracruz, México
Telephone: y Fax. (91-294) 2-03-74
Parishes: 26
All in Veracruz

San Cristobal de Las Casas
Curia Diocesana
20 de Noviembre 1
C.P. 29200 San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas,
México
Telephone: (91-967) 8-00-53
Fax. 81-31-36
Parishes: 44
All in Chiapas

San Juan de Los Lagos
Curia Diocesana
Diana 5
Apdo. Postal 1
C.P. 47000 San Juan de los Lagos, Jalisco,
México
Telephone: (91-378) 5-06-84
Fax. (91-378) 5-29-71
Parishes: 53;
52 in Jalisco
1 in Guanajuato

An Luis Potosí
Curia Diocesana
Madero 300
Apdo. Postal 1
C.P. 78000 San Luis Potoí, San Luis Potosí,
México
Telephone: (91-48) 12-45-55
Fax. (91-48) 12-79-79
Parishes: 84;
All in San Luis Potosí

Tabasco
Curia Diocesana
D. Fidencia 502
Apdo. Postal 97
C.P. 86000 Tabasco, Tabasco, México
Telephone: (91-93) 12-13-97
Fax. 12-19-05
Parishes: 50
All in Tabasco

Tacámbaro
Curia Diocesana
Enrique Aguilar 81
Apdo. Postal 4
C.P. 61650 Tacámbaro, Michoacán, México
Telephone: (91-459) 6-00-44
Fax. (91-459) 607-30
Parishes: 41
All in Michoacán

Tampico
Curia Diocesana
Altamira 116 Oriente
Apdo. Postal 545
C.P. 89000 Tampico, Tamaulipas, México
Telephone: (91-12) 12-28-10 y 12-28-02
Fax. (91-12) 12-67-81
Parishes: 51
All in Tamaulipas

Tapachula
Curia Diocesana
1a. Av. Sur 1
Apdo. Postal 70
C.P. 30700 Tapachula, Chiapas, México
Telephone: (91-962) 6-15-03
Fax. (91-962) 6-50-24
Parishes: 24;
All in Chiapas

Tarahumara
Curia Diocesana
Cascada s/n. Col. Altavista
Apdo. Postal 11,
Tarahumara, Chihuahua, México
Oficina Provisional en el Seminario Menor
Telephone: (91-154) 3-02-07

Oficina en Chihuahua
Calle 24 3007, Col. Pacifico
Apdo. Postal F 9
C.P. 31030 Chihuahua, Chihuahua, México
Telephone: (91-14) 10-04-05 y 16-38-45
Parishes: 14
All in Chihuahua.

Tehuacán
Curia Diocesana
Agustín A. Cacho 113
Apdo. Postal 137
C.P. 75700 Tehuacán, Puebla, México
Telephone: (91-238) 3-20-00
Fax. (91-238) 3-14-68
Parishes: 51
All in Puebla

Tehuantepec
Curia Diocesana
Av. Hidalgo 36
Apdo. Postal 93
C.P. 70760 Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, México
Telephone: (91-971) 5-00-60
Fax. (91-971) 5-14-42
Parishes: 33
All in Oaxaca

Tepic
Curia Diocesana
Av. de las Flores 10
Facc. Residencial La Loma
Apdo. Postal 15
C.P. 63137 Tepic, Nayarit, México
Telephone: (91-321) 4-46-45 y 4-46-47
Fax. (91-321) 3-20-23
Parishes: 98
84 in Nayarit
14 in Jalisco

Texcoco
Curia Diocesana
Gante 2
Apdo. Postal 35
C.P. 56100 Texcoco, Estado de México, México
Telephone: (91-595) 4-02-82
Fax. (91-595) 4-08-69
Parishes: 101
All in Estado de México

Tijuana
Curia Diocesana
Calle Décima y Ocampo
Apdo. Postal 226
C.P. 22000 Tijuana, Baja California, México
Telephone: (91-66) 85-37-27 y 85-45-10
Fax. (91-66) 84-76-83
Parishes: 58
All in Baja California.

Tlalnepantla
Curia Diocesana
Av. Juárez 42
Apdo. Postal 268
C.P. 54000, Tlalnepantla, Estado de México, México
Telephone: (91-5) 565-39-44 y 565-39-56
Parishes: 180
All in Estado de México.

Tlapa
Curia Diocesana
Anexo de Catedral
C.P. 41300 Tlapa de Comonfort, Guerrero, Mexico
Telephone: (91-744) 208-35 y 6-09-02
Parishes: 20
All in Guerrero

Tlaxcla
Curia Diocesana
Lardizobal 45
Apdo. Postal 84
C.P. 90000 Tlaxcala, Tlaxcala, México
Telephone: y Fax. (91-246) 2-07-39
Parishes: 57
All in Tlaxcala.

Toluca
Curia Diocesana
Portal Reforma 104
Apdo. Postal 82
C.P. 50000 Toluca, Estado de México, México
Telephone: (91-72) 15-25-35 y 15-39-59
Fax. (91-72) 14-69-55
Parishes: 120
All in Estado de México

Torreón
Curia Diocesana
Av. Morelos 46 Poniente
Apdo. Postal 430
C.P. 27000 Torreón, Coahuila, México
Telephone: (91-17) 12-30-43 y 12-54-34
Fax. (91-17) 12-57-81
Parishes: 37
All in Coahuila

Tula
Curia Diocesana
5 de Mayo 5
Apdo. Postal 31
C.P. 42800 Tula, Hidalgo, México
Telephone: (91-773) 2-02-75
Parishes: 35
All in Hidalgo

Tulancingo
Curia Diocesana
Plaza de la Constitución
Apdo. Postal 14
C.P. 43600 Tulancingo, Hidalgo, México
Tel y Fax. (91-775) 3-10-10
Parishes: 71
53 in Hidalgo
16 in Puebla
2 in Veracruz

Tuxpan
Curia Diocesana
Av. Juárez 30
C.P. 92800 Tuxpan, Veracruz, México
Telephone: (91-783) 4-00-28 y 4-16-36
Parishes: 41
37 in Veracruz
4 in Puebla

Tuxtepec
Curia Diocesana
Catedral, Guerrero 164
Apdo. Postal 9
C.P. 68300, Tuxtepec, Oaxaca, México
Telephone: (91-287) 5-00-42
Parishes: 19
All in Oaxaca.

Tuxtla Gutiérrez
Curia Diocesana
Anexo a Santo Domingo
Apdo. Postal 365
C.P. 29000 Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, Mexico
Telephone: (91-961) 2-21-54
Fax. (91-961) 1-35-67
Parishes: 34
All in Chiapas

Veracruz
Curia Diocesana
Insurgentes Veracruzanos 470
Paseo del Malecón
C.P. 91700 Veracruz, Veracruz, México
Telephone: y Fax. (91-29) 31-42-13 y 32-20-26
Parishes: 52
All in Veracruz.

Xalapa
Curia Diocesana
Av. Avila Camacho 73
Apdo. Postal 359
C.P. 91000 Xalapa, Veracruz, México
Telephone: y Fax. (91-28) 17-55-78
Parishes: 127
All in Veracruz

Yucatan
Curia Diocesana
Calle 58 501 (Catedral)
C.P. 97000 Mérida, Yucatán, México
Telephone: (91-99) 28-62-14 y 28-57-20
Fax. (91-99) 23-79-83
Parishes: 88
All in Yucatán.

Zacatecas
Curia Diocesana
Azua 219
C.P. 98000 Zacatecas, Zacatecas, México
Telephone: (91-49) 22-02-22 y 22-23-42
Fax. (91-49) 22-12-56
Parishes: 93
86 in Zacatecas
6 in Jalisco
1 in San Luis Potosí

Zamora
Curia Diocesana
Altos de Catedral Hidalgo s/n
Apdo. Postal 18
C.P. 59600 Zamora, Michoacán, México
Telephone: (91-351) 2-12-08 y 2-04-82
Fax. (91-351) 5-40-20
Parroquais: 114
All in Michoacán.

Appendix D

CIVIL RECORDS IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT, GUERRERO, AND OAXACA

Civil registration in Mexico is kept by all states on a municipal level: however the records of the Federal District, Oaxaca, and Guerrero are organized and microfilmed differently. Within the Federal District, the records are organized by delegations; Oaxaca and Guerrero, have their records organized by district. Therefore, accessing these records requires knowing the delegation or district to which a particular “municipio” belonged. This section provides an aid in locating these records.

Distrito Federal (Federal District)

The Federal District is divided into delegations (delegaciones) that have suboffices (juzgados/oficialías), who keep civil registration records within their own jurisdiction. These suboffices send a duplicate copy of their records to their delegation headquarters where the records are stored. The office of the Registro Central del Distrito Federal in the Federal District may have duplicate records of some of the early delegations prior to 1918.

The Family History Library has filmed the civil registration for the following delegations and suboffices. The information can be found in the Family History Library Catalog, as listed below. Unless otherwise noted, the delegation is in bold print. Records are available for the dates listed.

México, Distrito Federal, **Actopan** – 1869—1913

México, Distrito Federal, **Azcapotzalco** – 1861—1931 (delegation)

México, Distrito Federal, **Coyoacan** – 1867—1931 (delegation)

México, Distrito Federal, **Cuajimalpa** – 1868—1938 (delegation)

México, Distrito Federal, **General Anaya** – 1923—1931 (This delegation does not exist today.)

México, Distrito Federal, **Gustavo A. Madero** – 1861—1931 (This delegation used to be known as Guadalupe Hidalgo.)

México, Distrito Federal, **Haztahuacan** – 1869—1917 (Haztahuacan is in the delegation of Xochimilco.)

México, Distrito Federal, **Ixtacalco** – 1866—1931 (delegation)

México, Distrito Federal, **Ixtapalapa** – 1866—1931 (delegation)

México, Distrito Federal, **La Magdalena Contreras** – 1928—1931 (delegation)

México, Distrito Federal, **Ciudad de México** – 1861—1931

México, Distrito Federal, **Milpa Alta** – 1877—1931

México, Distrito Federal, **Mixcoac** – 1874—1928 (Mixcoac is in the delegation of Xochimilco.)

México, Distrito Federal, **Mixquic** – 1873—1913 (Mixquic is in the delegation of Xochimilco.)

México, Distrito Federal, **Obregón** – 1862—1921 (delegation)

México, Distrito Federal, **Oztotepec** – 1874—1912 (Oztotepec [Oxtotepec] is in the delegation of Xochimilco.)

México, Distrito Federal, **San Ángel** – 1862—1931 (Delegation, in 1931 the name was changed to Obregon.)

México, Distrito Federal, **Santa Fe** – 1867—1929 (Santa Fe is a “colonia” in the delegation of Alvaro Obregón.)

México, Distrito Federal, **Santa María Aztahuacán** – 1914—1917 (Santa María Aztahuacán is a “colonia” in the delegation of Iztapalapa.)

México, Distrito Federal, **Tacuba** – 1866—1928 (In the past, this delegation was also known as Tacuba de Morelos.)

México, Distrito Federal, **Tacubaya** – 1861—1928 (Tacubaya was its own delegation but now is part of the delegation of Miguel Hidalgo.)

México, Distrito Federal, **Tlahuac** – 1873—1926 (delegation)

México, Distrito Federal, **Tlalpan** – 1861—1931 (delegation)

México, Distrito Federal, **Tlalnepantla** – 1861

México, Distrito Federal, **Tlaltenco** – 1875—1917
(Tlaltenco belongs to the delegation of Ixtapalapa.)

México, Distrito Federal, **Topilejo** – 1903—1914

México, Distrito Federal, **Tulyehualco** –
1871—1913

México, Distrito Federal, **Xochimilco** – 1870—1931
(delegation)

Guererro

In 1995 Guererro had 75 municipios, divided into 16 districts. Civil records of births, marriages, and deaths were recorded by the municipios and these records were sent to the state. The records that the Family History Library filmed were from the state archives, which organized them by districts. These records include vital records from each of the municipios within the district organized by year. In order to search these records for a particular municipio, you would have to search by year through the district records.

The Family History Library Catalog references 14 of these districts by name. The districts of Cuauhtemoc and Altamirano were recently created from the other districts; the records since their creation were not filmed. However, their early records can be found in the records of their parent district.

The following is a list of the districts and the years covered for civil registration records in the Family History Library Catalog.

Abasolo – 1895—1984
Alarcon – 1900—1994
Aldama – 1900—1950
Allende – 1900—1985
Altamirano – no records
Alvarez – 1900—1995
Bravos – 1872—1950
Cuauhtemoc – no records
Galeana – 1900—1985
Guerrero – 1900—1994

Hidalgo – 1900—1985

Mina – 1867—1985

Montes de Oca – 1981—1985

Morelos – 1895—1993

Tabares – 1863—1995

Zaragoza – 1900—1984

Oaxaca

Oaxaca has over 570 municipios, divided into 30 districts:

Centro
Choapam
Coixtlahuaca
Cuicatlán
Ejutla
Etla
Huajuapam
Ixtlán de Juárez
Jamiltepec
Juchitán
Juquila
Juxtlahuaca
Miahuatlan
Mixe
Nochixtlán
Ocotlán
Pochutla
Putla
Silacayoapan
Solo de Vega
Tehuantepec
Teotitlán
Teposcolula
Tlacolula
Tlaxiaco
Tuxtepec
Villa Alta
Yautepec
Zaachila
Zimatlan

Civil records of births, marriages, and deaths were recorded by the municipios, and these records were sent to the state. The records that the Family History Library filmed were from the state archives, which organized the municipio records by district and year. In order to search these records, you would have to search by year through the district for the municipio you need.

The Family History Library Catalog references 27 of these districts by name. Mixe, Sola de Vega, and Zaachila are not listed. These three districts were created recently from earlier districts and the civil records from their creation were not filmed. However, earlier records for these districts can be found in the records of their parent district. The date each of these district were created, and the district each municipio previously belonged are listed below:

Mixe District (created in 1938)

The following municipios belonged to the district of Villa Alta: Asunción Cacalotepec, San Lucas Camotlán, San Miguel Quetzaltepec, San Pedro y San Pablo Ayutla, Santa María Alotepec, Santa María Tlahuitoltepec, Tamazulapan del Espíritu Santo, and Totontepec Villa de Morelos.

The following municipios belonged to the district of Yautepec: Mixistlán de la Reforma, San Juan Mazatlán, San Pedro Ocoatepec, Santiago Ixcuintepec, and Santiago Zacatepec.

The following municipios belonged to the district of Choapán: San Juan Cotzocon, Santa María Tepantlán, and Santo Domingo Tepuxtepec.

Sola de Vega District (created in 1918)

The following municipios belonged to the district of Zimatlan: San Francisco Sola, San Ildefonso Sola, San Jacinto Tlacotepec, San Lorenzo Texmelucan, San Vicente Lachixio, Santa Cruz Zenzontepec, Santa María Lachixio, Santa María Sola, Santa María Zaniza, Santiago Amoltepec, Santiago Minas, Santiago Textitlan, Santo Domingo Teojomulco, Villa Sola de Vega, and Zapotitlán del Río.

The following municipio belonged to the district of Juquila: San Francisco Cahuacua.

Zaachila District (created in 1939)

The following municipios belonged to the district of Zimatlan: San Miguel Peras, San Pablo Cuatro Venados, Santa Inés del Monte, Trinidad Zaachila, and Villa de Zaachila.

The following municipio belonged to the district of Nochixtlan: San Antonio Huitepec.

Present-Day Districts and Their Municipios:

Centro —

District seat: Oaxaca de Juárez

Animas Trujano
Cuilapam de Guerrero
Oaxaca de Juárez
San Agustín de las Juntas
San Agustín Yatareni
San Andrés Huayapam
San Andrés Ixtlahuaca
San Antonio de la Cal
San Bartolo Coyotepec
San Jacinto Amilpas
San Pedro Ixtlahuaca
San Raymundo Jalpan
San Sebastián Tutla
Santa Cruz Amilpa
Santa Cruz Xoxocatlan
Santa Lucía del Camino
Santa María Atzompa
Santa María del Tule
Santa María Coyotepec
Santo Domingo Tomaltepec
Tlalixtac de Cabrera

Choapan/Choapam —

District seat: Santiago Choapam

San Juan Comaltepec
San Juan Lalana
San Juan Petlapa
Santiago Choapam
Santiago Jocotepec
Santiago Yaveo

Coixtlahuaca —

District seat: San Juan Bautista Coixtlahuaca

Yanhuitlan (name of district until 1961)

Concepción Buenavista
San Cristóbal Suchixtlahuaca
San Francisco Teopan
San Juan Bautista Coixtlahuaca
San Mateo Tlapiltepec
San Miguel Tequixtepec
San Miguel Tulancingo
Santa Magdalena Jicotlan
Santa María Natívitas
Santiago Ihuitlan Plumas
Santiago Tepetlapa
Tepelmeme Villa de Morelos
Tlacotepec Plumas

Cuicatlán —

District seat: San Juan Bautista Cuicatlán

Concepción Pápalo
 Cuyamecalco Villa de Zaragoza
 San Andrés Teotilalpam
 San Francisco Chapulapa
 San Juan Bautista Cuicatlán
 San Juan Bautista Tlacoatzintepec
 San Juan Chiquihuitlán
 San Juan Tepeuxila
 San Miguel Santa Flor
 San Pedro Jaltepetongo
 San Pedro Jocotipac
 San Pedro Sochiapam
 San Pedro Teutila
 Santa Ana Cuauhtémoc
 Santa María Pápalo
 Santa María Texcatitlan
 Santa María Tlaxitac
 Santiago Nacaltepec
 Santos Reyes Pápalo
 Valerio Trujano

Ejutla —

District seat: Ejutla de Crespo

Coatecas Altas
 Ejutla de Crespo
 La Compañía
 La Pe
 San Agustín Amatengo
 San Andrés Zabache
 San Juan Lachigalla
 San Martín de los Cansecos
 San Martín Lachila
 San Miguel Ejutla
 San Vicente Coatlán
 Taniche
 Yogana

Huajuápam —

District seat: Huajuápam de León

Asunción Cuyotepeji
 Cosoltepec
 Fresnillo de Trujano
 Huajuápam de León
 Mariscala de Juárez
 San Andrés Dinicuiti
 San Jerónimo Silacayoapilla
 San Jorge Nuchita
 San José Ayuquilla
 San Juan Bautista Suchitepec
 San Marcos Arteaga
 San Martín Zacatepec
 San Miguel Amatitlán
 San Pedro y San Pablo Tequixtepec
 San Simón Zahuatlán,
 Santa Catarina Zapouquila

Santa Cruz Tacache de Mina
 Santa María Camotlán
 Santiago Ayuquilla
 Santiago Cacaloxtotec
 Santiago Chazumba
 Santiago Huajolotitlán
 Santiago Miltepec
 Santo Domingo Tonalá
 Santo Domingo Yodohino
 Santos Reyes Yucuna
 Tezoatlán de Segura y Luna
 Zapotitlán Palmas

Ixtlán de Juárez —

District seat: Ixtlán de Juárez

Abejones
 Capulalpam de Méndez
 Guelatao de Juárez
 Ixtlán de Juárez
 Natividad
 San Juan Atepec
 San Juan Chicomezuchil
 San Juan Evangelista Analco
 San Juan Quiotepec
 San Miguel Aloapam
 San Miguel Amatlan
 San Miguel del Río
 San Miguel Yotao
 San Pedro Yaneri
 San Pedro Yolox
 Santa Ana Yareni
 Santa Catarina Ixtepeji
 Santa Catarina Lachatao
 Santa María Jaltianguis
 Santa María Yavesia
 Santiago Comaltepec
 Santiago Laxopa
 San Pablo Macuilianguis
 Santiago Xiacui
 Nuevo Zoquiapam
 Teococuilco de Marcos Pérez

Jimiltepec —

District seat: Santiago Jamiltepec

Mártires de Tacubaya
 Pinotepa de Don Luis
 San Agustín Chayuco
 San Andrés Huaxpaltepec
 San Antonio Tepetlapa
 San José Estancia Grande
 San Juan Bautista lo de Soto San Juan Cacahuatpec
 San Juan Colorado
 San Lorenzo
 San Miguel Tlacamama
 San Pedro Atoyac
 San Pedro Jicayan
 San Sebastián Ixcapa
 Santa Catarina Mechoacan
 Santa María Cortijo

Santa María Huazolotitlan
Santiago Ixtayutla
Santiago Jamiltepec
Santiago Llano Grande
Santiago Pinotepa Nacional
Santiago Tapextla
Santiago Tetepec
Santo Domingo Armenta

Juchitán —

District seat: Juchitán de Zaragoza

Asunción Ixtaltepec
Ciudad Ixtepec
Chahuities
El Barrio de la Soledad
El Espinal
Juchitán de Zaragoza
Matías Romero
Reforma de Pineda
San Dionisio del Mar
San Francisco del Mar
San Francisco Ixhuatan
San Juan Guichicovi
San Miguel Chimalapa
San Pedro Tapanatepec
Santa María Chimalapa
Santa María Petapa
Santa María Xadani
Santiago Niltepec
Santo Domingo Ingenio
Santo Domingo Petapa
Santo Domingo Zanatepec
Union Hidalgo

Juquila —

District seat: Santa Catarina Juquila

San Gabriel Mixtepec
San Juan Lachao
San Juan Quiahije
San Miguel Panixtlahuaca
San Pedro Juchatengo
San Pedro Mixtepec
San Pedro Tututepec
Santa Catarina Juquila
Santa María Temaxcaltepec
Santiago Yaitepec
Santos Reyes Nopala
Tataltepec de Valdés

Juxtlahuaca —

District seat: Santiago Juxtlahuaca

Coicoyan de las Flores
San Juan Mixtepec
San Martín Peras
San Miguel Tlacotepec

San Sebastián Tecomaxtlahuaca
Santiago Juxtlahuaca
Santos Reyes Tepejillo

Miahuatlán —

District seat: Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz

Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz
Monjas
San Andrés Paxtlan
San Cristóbal Amatlan
San Francisco Logueche
San Francisco Ozolotepec
San Ildefonso Amatlan
San Jeronimo Coatlan
San José del Peñasco
San José Lachiguiri
San Juan Mixtepec
San Juan Ozolotepec
San Luis Amatlan
San Marcial Ozolotepec
San Mateo Río Hondo
San Miguel Coatlan
San Miguel Suchixtepec
San Nicolás
San Pablo Coatlan
San Pedro Mixtepec
San Sebastián Coatlan
San Sebastián Río Hondo
San Simón Almolongas
Santa Ana
Santa Catarina Cuixtla
Santa Cruz Xitla
Santa Lucía Miahuatlán
Santa María Ozolotepec
Santiago Xanica
Santo Domingo Ozolotepec
Santa Tomás Tamazulapam
Sitio de Xitlapehua

Mixe —

District seat: Santiago Zacatepec

Asunción Cacalotepec
Mixistlan De La Reforma
San Juan Cotzocon
San Juan Mazatlán
San Lucas Camotlán
San Miguel Quetzaltepec
San Pedro Ocotepec
San Pedro Y San Pedro Ayutla
Santa María Alotepec
Santa María Tepantlali
Santa María Tlahuitoltepec
Santo Domingo Tepuxtepec
Santiago Atitlán
Santiago Ixcuintepec
Santiago Zacatepec
Tamazulapam Del Espíritu Santo
Totontepec Villa De Morelos

Nochixtlán —

District seat: Asunción Nochixtlán

Asunción Nochixtlán
 Magdalena Jaltepec
 Magdalena Yodocono de Porfirio Díaz
 Magdalena Zahuatlan
 San Andrés Nuxiño
 San Andrés Sinaxtla
 San Francisco Chindua
 San Francisco Jaltepetongo
 San Francisco Nuxaño
 San Juan Diuxi
 San Juan Sayultepec
 San Juan Tamazola
 San Juan Yucuita
 San Mateo Etlatongo
 San Mateo Sindihui
 San Miguel Chicahua
 San Miguel Huautla
 San Miguel Piedras
 San Miguel Tecomatlan
 San Pedro Cántaros Coxcaltepec
 San Pedro Teozacoalco
 San Pedro Tidaa
 Santa Inés de Zaragoza
 Santa María Apazco
 Santa María Chachoapam
 Santiago Apoala
 Santiago Huaucilla
 Santiago Tilantongo
 Santiago Tillo
 Santo Domingo Nuxaa
 Santo Domingo Yanhuitlan
 Yutanduchi de Guerrero

Ocotlán —

District seat: Ocotlán de Morelos

Asunción Ocotlán
 Magdalena Ocotlán
 Ocotlán de Morelos
 San Antonino Castillo Velasco
 San Baltazar Chichicapam
 San Dionisio Ocotlán
 San Jerónimo Taviche
 San José del Progreso
 San Juan Chilateca
 San Martín Tilcajete
 San Miguel Tilquiapam
 San Pedro Apóstol
 San Pedro Mártir
 San Pedro Taviche
 Santa Ana Zegache
 Santa Catarina Minas
 Santa Lucía Ocotlán
 Santiago Apóstol
 Santo Tomás Jalieza
 Yaxe

Pochutla —

District seat: San Pedro Pochutla

Candelaria Loxicha
 Pluma Hidalgo
 San Agustín Loxicha
 San Baltazar Loxicha
 San Bartolomé Loxicha
 San Mateo Piñas
 San Miguel del Puerto
 San Pedro el Alto
 San Pedro Pochutla
 Santa Catarina Loxicha
 Santa María Colotepec
 Santa María Huatulco
 Santa María Tonameca
 Santo Domingo de Morelos

Putla —

District seat: Putla Villa de Guerrero

Constancia del Rosario
 Mesones Hidalgo
 La Reforma
 Putla Villa de Guerrero
 San Andrés Cabecera Nueva
 San Pedro Amuzgos
 Santa Cruz Itundujia
 Santa Lucía Monteverde
 Santa María Ipalapa
 Santa María Zacatepec

Silacayoapan —

District seat: Silacayoapan

Calihuala
 Guadalupe Ramírez
 Ixpantepec Nieves antes San Juan Ixpantepec
 San Agustín Atenango
 San Andrés Tepetlapa
 San Francisco Tlepancingo
 San Juan Bautista Tlachichilco
 San Juan Cieneguilla
 San Juan Ihualtepec
 San Lorenzo Victoria
 San Mateo Nejapam
 San Miguel Ahuehuetitlan
 San Nicolás Hidalgo
 Santa Cruz de Bravo
 Santiago del Río
 Santiago Tamazola
 Santiago Yucuyachi
 Silacayoapan
 Zapotitlan Lagunas

Sola de Vega —

District seat: Villa Sola de Vega

San Francisco Cahuacua
 San Francisco Sola
 San Idefonso Sola
 San Jacinto Tlacotepec
 San Lorenzo Texmelucan
 San Vicente Lachixio
 Santa Cruz Zenzontepec
 Santa María Lachixio
 Santa María Sola
 Santa María Zaniza
 Santiago Amoltepec
 Santiago Minas
 Santiago Textitlan
 Santo Domingo Teojomulco
 Villa Sola De Vega
 Zapotitlán Del Río

Tehuantepec —

District seat: Santo Domingo Tehuantepec

Guevea de Humboldt
 Magdalena Tequisistlan
 Magdalena Tlacotepec
 Salina Cruz
 San Blas Atempa
 San Mateo del Mar
 San Miguel Tenango
 San Pedro Comitancillo
 San Pedro Huamelula
 San Pedro Huilotepec
 Santa María Guienagati
 Santa María Jalapa del Marqués
 Santa María Mixtequilla
 Santa María Totolapilla
 Santiago Astata
 Santiago Lachiguiri
 Santiago Laollaga
 Santo Domingo Chihuitan
 Santo Domingo Tehuantepec

Teotitlán —

District seat: Teotitlá de Flores Magón

Eloxochitlán de Flores Magon antes San Antonio
 Eloxochitlán
 Huauतेpec antes San Miguel Huautla)
 Huautla de Juárez
 Mazatlán Villa de Flores
 San Antonio Nanahuatipam
 San Bartolomé Ayautla
 San Francisco Huehuetlán
 San Jerónimo Tecoaatl
 San José Tenango
 San Juan Coatzospam
 San Juan de los Cues
 San Lorenzo Cuaunecuiltitla
 San Lucas Zoquiapam
 San Martín Toxpalán

San Mateo Yoloxochitlán antes San Mateo
 Eloxochitlán)

San Pedro Ocopetatillo
 Santa Ana Ateixtlahuaca
 Santa Cruz Acatepec
 Santa María Chilchotla
 Santa María Ixcatlán
 Santa María la Asunción
 Santa María Tecomavaca
 Santa María Teopoxco
 Santiago Texcalcingo
 Teotitlán de Flores Magón antes Teotitlán del
 Camino

Teposcolula —

District seat: San Pedro y San Pablo Teposcolula

La Trinidad Vista Hermosa
 San Andrés Lagunas
 San Antonio Acutla
 San Antonio Monte Verde
 San Bartolo Soyaltepec
 San Juan Teposcolula
 San Pedro Nopala
 San Pedro Topiltepec
 San Pedro y San Pablo Teposcolula
 San Pedro Yucunama
 San Sebastián Nicananduta
 San Vicente Nuñu
 Santa María Chilapa
 Santa María Nduayacao
 Santiago Nejapilla
 Santiago Yolomecatl
 Santo Domingo Tlatayapan
 Santo Domingo Tonaltepec
 Tamazulapan del Progreso
 Tejuapan de la Unión
 Teotongo

Tlacolula —

District seat: Tlacolula de Matamoros

Magdalena Teitipac
 Rojas de Cuauhtémoc
 San Bartolomé Quialana
 San Dionisio Ocotepec
 San Francisco Lachigolo
 San Jerónimo Tlacoahuaya
 San Juan del Río
 San Juan Guelavia
 San Juan Teitipac
 San Lorenzo Albarradas
 San Lucas Quiavini
 San Pablo Villa de Mitla
 San Pedro Quiatoni
 San Pedro Totolapa
 San Sebastián Abasolo
 San Sebastián Teitipac
 Santa Ana del Valle
 Santa Cruz Papalutla
 Santa María Guelace

Santa María Zoquitlan
Santiago Matatlan
Santo Domingo Albarradas
Teotitlán del Valle
Tlacolula de Matamoros
Villa Díaz Ordaz antes Santo Domingo del Valle

Tlaxiaco —

District seat: Heroica Ciudad de Tlaxiaco previously known as Santa María Asunción Tlaxiaco

Chalcatongo de Hidalgo
Heroica Ciudad de Tlaxiaco
Magdalena Peñasco
San Agustín Tlacotepec
San Antonio Sinicahua
San Bartolomé Yucuañe
San Cristóbal Amoltepec
San Esteban Atlatlahuca
San Juan Achiutla
San Juan Ñumi
San Juan Teita
San Martín Huamelulpan
San Martín Itunyoso
San Mateo Peñasco
San Miguel Achiutla
San Miguel el Grande
San Pablo Tijaltepec
San Pedro Mártir Yucuxaco
San Pedro Molinos
Santa Catarina Tayata
Santa Catarina Ticua
Santa Catarina Yosonotu
Santa Cruz Nundaco
Santa Cruz Tacahua
Santa Cruz Tayata
Santa María del Rosario
Santa María Tataltepec
Santa María Yolotepec
Santa María Yosoyua
Santa María Yucuhiti
Santiago Nundiche
Santiago Nuyoo
Santiago Yosondua
Santo Domingo Ixcatlan
Santo Tomás Ocotepec

Tuxtepec —

District seat: San Juan Bautista Tuxtepec

Acatlan de Pérez Figueroa
Ayotzintepec
Cosolapa
Loma Bonita
San Felipe Jalapa de Díaz
San Felipe Usila
San José Chiltepec
San José Independencia
San Juan Bautista Tuxtepec
San Juan Bautista Valle Nacional
San Lucas Ojitlan

Nuevo Soyaltepec
San Pedro Ixcatlan
Santa María Jacatepec

Villa Alta —

District seat: San Ildefonso Villa Alta

San Andrés Solaga
San Andrés Yaá
San Baltazar Yatzechi el Bajo
San Bartolomé Zoogocho
San Cristóbal Lachirioag
San Francisco Cajonos
San Ildefonso Villa Alta
San Juan Juquila Vijanos
San Juan Tabaá
San Juan Yae
San Juan Yatzona
San Mateo Cajonos
San Melchor Betaza
San Miguel Talea de Castro
San Pablo Yaganiza
San Pedro Cajonos
Santa María Temaxcalapa
Santa María Yalina
Santiago Camotlan
Santiago Lalopa
Santiago Zochila
Santo Domingo Roayaga
Santo Domingo Xagacia
Tanetze de Zaragoza
Villa Hidalgo antes Yalalag

Villa de Etla —

District seat: Villa de Etla

Guadalupe Etla
Magdalena Apasco
Nazareno Etla
Reyes Etla
San Agustín Etla
San Andrés Zautla
San Felipe Tejalapam
San Francisco Telixtlahuaca
San Jerónimo Sosola
San Juan Bautista Atlatlahuca
San Juan Bautista Guelache
San Juan Bautista Jayacatlán
San Juan del Estado
San Lorenzo Cacaotepec
San Pablo Etla
San Pablo Huitzo
Santa María Peñoles
Santiago Suchilquitongo
Santiago Tenango
Santiago Tlazoyaltepec
Santo Tomás Mazaltepec
Soledad Etla
Villa de Etla

Yautepec —

District seat: San Carlos Yautepec

Asunción Tlacolulita
Nejapa de Madero
San Bartolo Yautepec
San Carlos Yautepec
San Juan Juquila Mixes
San Juan Lajarcia
San Pedro Mártir Quiéchapa
Santa María Tavela
Santa Catalina Quieri
Santa Catarina Quióquitani
Santa María Ecatepec
Santa María Quiégolani

Zaachila —

District seat: Villa de Zaachila

San Antonio Huitepec
San Miguel Peras
San Pablo Cuatro Venados
Santa Inés Del Monte
Trinidad Zaachila
Villa De Zaachila

Zimatlán —

District seat: Zimatlán de Alvarez

Ayoquezco de Aldama
Ciénaga de Zimatlán
Magdalena Mixtepec
San Antonino el Alto
San Bernardo Mixtepec
San Miguel Mixtepec
San Pablo Huixtepec
Santa Ana Tlapacoyan
Santa Catarina Quiane
Santa Cruz Mixtepec
Santa Gertrudis
Santa Inés Yatzeche
Zimatlán de Alvarez

Appendix E

1930 CENSUS OF MEXICO

Following is a list of all the column headings from the 1930 census of Mexico, along with English translation listed in parentheses. The column headings, and the information given under each heading are listed.

1930 CENSO (1930 Census)

UBICACIÓN (*address*)

1. Calle, avenida, calzada, etc. (*street, avenue, boulevard, etc.*)
2. Número exterior de la casa (*outside house number*)
3. El nombre del jefe de la familia deberá marcarse con una cruz (x). (*The name of the head of family should be marked with an "x."*)

NOMBRE Y APELLIDO (*name and surname*)

4. Empezando por el jefe de familia. (*starting with the head of the family*)

SEXO (*sex*)

5. Hombre (*male*)
6. Mujer (*female*)

EDAD (*age*)

7. Años (*years*)
8. Meses (*months*)
9. Días (*days*)

ESTADO CIVIL (*marital status*)

10. Soltero (*single*)
11. Casado por lo Civil (*married civilly*)
12. Casado por la Iglesia (*married by the church*)
13. Unión libre (*common-law union*)
14. Viudo (*widowed*)
15. Divorciado (*divorced*)

SABEN O NO LEER Y ESCRIBIR (*does or doesn't know how to read and write*)

16. Sabe leer y escribir (*knows how to read and write*)
17. Sólo sabe leer (*only knows how to read*)

PROFESIÓN U OCUPACIÓN (*profession or occupation*)

18. Quehaceres domésticos (*domestic work*)
19. Jornalero de campo (*farmer*)
20. Médico, ingeniero, mayordomo, carpintero, hojalatero, criado, costurera, empleado, dependiente, etc. (*medical, engineer, overseer, carpenter, tinsmith, servant, seamstress, employee, dependent, etc.*)
21. Especifíquese la clase de profesión, trabajo o industria: si es médico, escríbase si es homeópata o alópata, si es empleado dígame si es federal o particular, etc. (*Specify the type of profession, work, or industry. If medical, write whether homeopath or allopath. If employee, say whether federal or private, etc.*)

LUGAR DE NACIMIENTO (*place of birth*)

22. Si nació en la República Mexicana, diga en que Estado o Territorio. Si nació en el extranjero diga en que país. (*If born in the Mexican republic, indicate in which state or territory. If foreign born, indicate the country.*)

NACIONALIDAD (*nationality*)

23. Mexicana (*Mexican*)
24. Si es extranjero dígame cuál es su nacionalidad actual. (*If foreigner, indicate present nationality.*)
25. Si tuvo antes otra nacionalidad dígame cual era. (*If he had a previous nationality, tell what it is.*)

IDIOMA (*language*)

26. ¿Habla Ud. castellano (español)? (*Do you speak castillian [Spanish]?*)
27. ¿Qué otro idioma o dialecto habla? (*What other language or dialect spoken?*)

BIENES RAÍCES (*real property*)

28. ¿Tiene alguna propiedad en el campo? (*Do you have rural property?*)
29. ¿Tiene alguna propiedad en ciudad, villa o pueblo? (*Do you have property in the city, town, or village?*)
30. ¿Vive la familia en casa de su propiedad? (*Is family home on personal property?*)

DEFECTOS FÍSICOS O MENTALES (*physical or mental defects*)

31. El empadronador sólo hará constar los defectos siguientes: sordo, mudo, sordo-mudo, ciego, manco, cojo, tullido, jorobado, idiota, loca. (*The census taker will only make note of the following defects: deaf, mute, deafmute, blind, cripple, lame, paralyzed, humpbacked, idiot, crazy.*)
32. El defecto físico o mental del empadronado le impide trabajar. (*Does the physical or mental defect impede the person to work?*)

RELIGIÓN (*religion*)

33. ¿Es católico, protestante, budista, judío o de otra religión? ¿No tiene ninguna religión? (*Whether Catholic, Protestant, Buddhist, Jewish, or other religion? Or doesn't have any religion?*)

SIN TRABAJO (*unemployed*)

34. ¿Cuánto hace que está sin trabajo? (*How long unemployed?*)

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

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LOCALITY ANALYSIS FOR MEXICO

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 de los estados de la republica Mexicana y planos urbanos de las principales ciudades. Mexico, D.F. : HFET, S.A. de C.V., 1993. (BYU Maps G 1545 .H33x 1993)

Enciclopedia de los municipios de Mexico. Mexico City: ,1990.

Nuevo atlas Porrúa de la república mexicana. por Enriqueta García de Miranda y Zaida Falcón de Gyves. México, D.F. : Edit. Porrúa, 1989. (FHL)

Gazetteers

Gazetteer of Mexico, Vol I & II. 3rd ed. Washington, D.C.: Defense Mapping Agency, 1992. (BYU F 1204 .G38 1992 3 vols)

División municipal de las entidades federativas. México : Dirección General de Estadística, 1938. (FHL film 1102985 item 1-4, 0896970 item 3)

Places of México. by Rose Marie B. Hinton. Salt Lake City : Instituto Genealógico e Histórico Latinoamericano, 1987. (FHL)

Localidades de la República por entidades federativas y municipios (del) VIII censo general de población, 1960. México : Talleres Gráficos de la Nación, 1963. (FHL film

0873575)

División municipal de la república mexicana. por Antonio Peñafiel. México : Ministerio de Fomento, 1896. (FHL 0896837 item 4)

Geographical Dictionaries

Diccionario porrua de historia, biografía y geografía de México. México : Editorial Porrúa, 1976. (BYU F 1204 .D56 1976 2 vols)

Diccionario geográfico, histórico y biográfico de los estados unidos Mexicanos. por Antonio García Cubas. México : Antigua Impr. de Murguía, 1888-91. (BYU F 1204 .G2 5 vols) (FHL film 1102587 vol 1-3, 1102588 vol 4-5)

Diccionario universal de historia y de geografía. vol 1-4 México : Tipografía de Rafael, 1853. (FHL film v. 1-2 0599332, v. 3 1162477 item 10, v. 4 0599333)

Historical Atlases, Maps and Materials

A Guide to the Historical Geography of New Spain. Cambridge [U.K] : Cambridge Univ. Press, 1972. (FHL)

The North Frontier of New Spain. by Peter Gerhard. Norman, Ok.: University of Oklahoma Press, 1982. (BYU F 1229 .G47)

The Southeast Frontier of New Spain. by Peter Gerhard. Norman, Ok. : Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 1993. (BYU F 1231 .G42 1993)

Geografía histórica de la Nueva España, 1519-1821. por Peter Gerhard. Mexico D.F. : Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1986.

La obra cartográfica de la provincia Mexicana de la Compañía de Jesús (1567-1967). por Ernest J. Burrus. Madrid : José Porrúa Turanzas, 1967. (FHL)

Ecclesiastical Directories

Directorio de la Iglesia en México. México, D.F.: Buena Prensa, 1952. (CIDOC Collection no. 21014)

Apuntes geográficos y estadísticos de la Iglesia Católica en México. by P. Alfredo Galindo Mendoza. México, D.F.: Administración de la Revista "La Cruz", 1945. (CIDOC Collection no. 21076) BL 2540 .C 52 no. 21076 fiche

Directorio eclesiástico. México : Arzobispado de México, 1968. (FHL)

Apuntes geográficos y estadísticos de la iglesia católica en México. por Alfredo Galindo

Mendoza. México : Administración de la revista La Cruz, 1945. (FHL)

Mexico : guía general : divisiones eclesiásticas. por Lyman D. Platt. Salt Lake City : Instituto Genealógico e Histórico Latinoamericano, 1989. (FHL)

Directorio de la iglesia en México. por José Antonio Romero Ortigozo. México : Buena Prensa, 1952. (FHL film 1224501 item 3)

Encyclopedia

Enciclopedia de México. por José Rogelio Alvarez. Ciudad de México : Enciclopedia de Mexico, Secretaria de Educacion Publica, 1987. (BYU F 1204 .E5x 1987)

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, and 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.

FUENTES PRINCIPALES DE REGISTROS GENEALOGICOS
EN MEXICO

por

LA SOCIEDAD GENEALOGICA

Serie H, No. 2

Edición Español

FUENTES PRINCIPALES DE REGISTROS GENEALOGICOS EN MEXICO

Al identificar a los antepasados, los investigadores genealógicos necesitan las respuestas a cuatro preguntas básicas respecto a las fuentes de registros:

1. ¿Qué tipos de registros existen para ayudar en la identificación de los antepasados?
2. ¿Qué períodos de tiempo abarcan los registros existentes?
3. ¿Qué información genealógica aparece en los registros existentes?
4. ¿Cuál es la disponibilidad de los registros existentes para la investigación?

La gráfica y tabla que se presentan a continuación contienen las respuestas a las preguntas anteriores, en lo que respecta a las fuentes principales de registros genealógicos en México. Aparecen las fuentes principales, así como el tipo de registro, período que abarca, tipo de información que se da y disponibilidad de la fuente.

En la Tabla A se pueden localizar a primera vista las fuentes disponibles de registros para algún problema de investigación en determinado siglo.

La Tabla B provee información más detallada acerca de los principales registros disponibles. Por ejemplo, si un problema genealógico se sitúa en el siglo 17, se puede averiguar rápidamente en la Tabla A cuáles son las fuentes disponibles para ese período. Posteriormente, se podrá consultar la Tabla B para obtener una información más completa.

UNA BREVE HISTORIA

MEXICO ANTIGUO (ANAHUAC)

México fue habitado durante varios miles de años por una serie de tribus nómadas. Entre los más importantes de estos pueblos se cuenta el maya, que apareció por primera vez, varios siglos antes de Cristo, en lo que ahora es el sudeste de México, así como en Guatemala y Honduras. Su imperio se derrumbó a principios del siglo doce, a consecuencia de las guerras tribales y la decadencia interna. Aún se conservan muchas de sus crónicas, las cuales continuamente están aportando más conocimiento en cuanto a la historia y genealogía de su civilización.

Alrededor de 500 A.C. hicieron su aparición los toltecas. Eran un pueblo guerrero que colonizó el valle del Anáhuac (México) después de conquistar a las tribus de la región. En el siglo once A.C., esta tribu de hábiles arquitectos y excelentes artesanos fue derrotada en la guerra contra los chichimecas, quienes a su vez fueron conquistados por los aztecas.

Los aztecas fueron la última nación aborígen procedente del norte, que conquistó el Valle del Anáhuac. Fundaron su capital, Tenochtitlán, en una isla en el Lago de Texcoco, en 1325. Allí prosperaron y llegaron a ser una nación grande y poderosa, la cual conquistó y unió bajo un solo gobierno a la mayoría de las tribus de México y de algunas partes de Centroamérica.

Los primeros españoles que llegaron al Anáhuac fueron los sobrevivientes del naufragio que asoló a la expedición que zarpó de Yucatán en 1512. Sin embargo, no fue sino hasta 1517, cuando Anáhuac fue descubierto oficialmente, y fue aún un año antes de que Juan de Grijalva le pusiera por nombre la Nueva España.

Para 1520, Cortés logró conquistar a los aztecas, quienes creían que él era Quetzalcóatl, su dios rey. No obstante, durante los 300 años de dominación española que siguieron, muchas tribus no sucumbieron completamente al dominio extranjero y, aun en la actualidad, en México se puede encontrar un gran número de las tradiciones antiguas que conservan las tribus aborígenes.

FUENTES PRINCIPALES DE REGISTROS GENEALOGICOS EN MEXICO

TIPO DE REGISTRO	PERIODO QUE ABARCA	TIPO DE INFORMACION	QUE PROPORCIONA DISPONIBILIDAD
1. REGISTRO CIVIL	Aprox. 1859 a la fecha	<p><i>Actas de Nacimiento:</i> nombre, fecha de nacimiento, lugar de nacimiento, nombres de los padres, lugar de residencia de los padres</p> <p><i>Reconocimiento de hijos:</i> éste es un documento en que el padre indica su aceptación para que sus hijos reciban su apellido. El padre puede ser o no casado</p> <p><i>Actas de Matrimonio y Diligencias Matrimoniales:</i> copias certificadas de fe de bautismos eclesiásticos de las personas que contraen matrimonio, documentos matrimoniales y publicación de amonestaciones: fechas y lugares de nacimiento de la pareja que contrae matrimonio; fechas y lugares de bautismos, edades, lugares de residencia, nombres de los padres, abuelos y testigos</p> <p><i>Divorcios:</i> nombres, fechas, parentescos, procedimientos eclesiásticos o de los tribunales, los cuales algunas veces incluyen información acerca del nacimiento y casamiento</p> <p><i>Actas de defunción:</i> fechas de defunción, nombres, edades y lugares de residencia de los difuntos; nombres de los cónyuges o padres; nombres de informantes</p>	<p><i>Archivo del Registro Público de la Propiedad y del Comercio del D. F.:</i> <i>Oficinas del Registro Civil</i> en cada municipio; por lo general hay un duplicado de los registros en el <i>Archivo General del Gobierno del Estado</i> (algunas veces se le conoce con el nombre de <i>Archivo de la Secretaría del Estado</i>); <i>Archivo Judicial del Distrito y Territorios Federales</i> desde 1922. Algunos se encuentran en microfotografía (SG); muchos registros han sido destruidos por el fuego, las revoluciones, los golpes de Estado, los fenómenos naturales, etc.</p>
2. REGISTROS DE HOSPITALES	Siglos 18-20	<p>Nombres de los oficiales, empleados y algunas veces de los pacientes, inventarios, listas de pacientes, cuentas, testamentos (que indican los nombres de los padres de los testadores, así como de los herederos), peticiones de auxilio (que mencionan el nombre de la persona, lugar de residencia, fecha de defunción y parentescos), títulos de tierras y propiedades (que mencionan los nombres de las personas, de sus padres y lugares de residencia), actas de herencias (nombres de las personas fallecidas y los herederos, fechas, lugares de residencia)</p>	<p><i>Archivo General de la Nación:</i> sección titulada <i>Hospital de Jesús</i>; también <i>Hospitales, protomedicado y Epidemias</i>; <i>Archivo Histórico del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia:</i> secciones tituladas <i>Hospital Real de Naturales</i> y <i>Hospital Real de Indios</i>; <i>Archivo del Ayuntamiento</i> (todo lo anterior en México, D.F.); archivos estatales y municipales en toda la República Mexicana</p>

TIPO DE REGISTRO	PERIODO QUE ABARCA	TIPO DE INFORMACION	QUE PROPORCIONA DISPONIBILIDAD
3. CENSOS CIVILES	1689	<p><i>Los españoles en la Ciudad de México:</i> nombre, lugar de nacimiento en España, estado civil, ocupación, domicilio, quienes fueron sus padres, cuánto tiempo habían estado en la ciudad, fechas y lugares de defunción y entierro. Si estas personas se unieron a algunas Ordenes de Caballeros, nombres y lugares de nacimiento de sus abuelos paternos y maternos</p> <p>NOTA: El libro que se cita a la derecha proporciona estos datos y a menudo se incluyen también copias de las actas de matrimonio y defunción de estas 1.182 personas; nombres de los novios y las novias, por lo general los lugares de origen en España; nombres de los padres; fechas y lugares de casamiento y defunción; referencia a testamentos; algunas veces, nombres de los hijos u otras personas que acompañaron al jefe de la familia de España a la Nueva España.</p>	<p><i>Archivo General de la Nación</i></p> <p>En prensa: <i>Gente de España en la Ciudad de México</i>, por Ignacio Rubio Mañe, Año de 1689, México, D. F., 1966 (Reimpresión del <i>Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación</i> 2a. Serie, T. VII, Núms. 1-2)</p>
	1842-1920	<p><i>Padrones de la municipalidad de México:</i> nombre y apellido del jefe de la familia, lugar de residencia, ciudad en donde nació, sexo, edad, estado civil, ocupación y si sabe leer y escribir</p> <p>NOTA: Hubo doce padrones individuales que se levantaron durante este período: 1842, 1848, 1850, 1863, 1873, 1874, 1877, 1879, 1882, 1886, 1910 y 1920</p>	<p><i>Archivo del Ex-Ayuntamiento:</i> Vols: 3395-3451 (en el <i>Palacio Viejo</i>, México, D.F.]</p> <p>Igual que el anterior</p>
	1895	<p>Nombre y apellido del jefe de la familia, lugar de residencia, sexo, categorías de edad de la familia: 1-10, 11-20, 21-31 días; 1-6, 6-12, meses; de 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5 años en adelante hasta 100 años, de intervalos de 5 años: 5-10, 10-15, etc.; más de 100 años; los que no saben su edad; idioma: español, indio (dividido en varias categorías, una para cada dialecto), extranjero; lugar de nacimiento, estado civil, ocupación, domicilio y si sabe leer y escribir</p>	<p>La Mayoría de los censos nacionales se conservan en <i>La Casa Amarilla</i> en la Ciudad de México</p> <p>NOTA: No se puede usar estos registros actualmente. El Archivo está cerrado y los registros no están catalogados.</p>

TIPO DE REGISTRO	PERIODO QUE ABARCA	TIPO DE INFORMACION	QUE PROPORCIONA DISPONIBILIDAD
CENSOS CIVILES (Continuación)	1900	Igual que el censo de 1895	Igual que el anterior
	1910	Nombre y apellido del jefe de la familia, lugar de residencia, sexo, edad (igual que en el censo de 1895), lugar de nacimiento, nacionalidad, estado civil, ocupación, religión: católica, protestante, otra; idioma: español, dialecto indio, idioma extranjero; si sabe leer y escribir; si ha estado un año en el lugar donde actualmente reside; defecto físico o mental	Igual que el anterior
	1921	Nombre del jefe de la familia, de la esposa — incluyendo el nombre de soltera— y de los hijos; categorías por edades: 0-9, 10-19, 20-29 días; 1-5, 6-11 meses: 1, 2, 3, 4, años y luego a intervalos de 4 años: 5-9, 10-14, etc. hasta 99; más de 100 años y una columna para la edad que se desconoce; sexo, raza: india, mestiza, blanca, otra; nacido en el extranjero, categorías por defectos físicos, país de origen si es extranjero, nacionalidad actual, categoría de ciudadano naturalizado; lengua vernácula, estado civil, número de hijos con cada mujer, número de los que viven actualmente, lugar de residencia (puede haber estado de visita en otro estado cuando se efectuó el censo — indica el verdadero lugar de residencia), categoría de bienes raíces, categoría por capacidad de leer y escribir, afiliación religiosa	Igual que el anterior
	1930 a la fecha, a intervalos de 5 o 10 años	Similar al censo anterior, incluyendo toda la información que se ha indicado, pero también estadística más detallada, ramificándose hacia otros campos que no son de ningún valor genealógico en particular: la agricultura, el comercio, etc.	Igual que el anterior NOTA: Algunos estados llevaron a cabo un censo estatal—Yucatán por ejemplo — y éstos se conservan en los archivos del estado respectivo

TIPO DE REGISTRO	PERIODO QUE ABARCA	TIPO DE INFORMACION	QUE PROPORCIONA DISPONIBILIDAD
4. REGISTROS UNIVERSITARIOS Y ACADEMICOS	Siglos 17-20	<i>Universidades</i> : tarjetas en orden alfabético en las que aparecen los nombres de los graduados, fecha de graduación y nombres de las universidades respectivas; información diversa en los manuscritos, datos genealógicos acerca de los estudiantes y los miembros del cuerpo docente	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : sección titulada <i>Ramo Universidad</i> ; archivos eclesiásticos y estatales
	Siglos 17-20	<i>Estudiantes matriculados (Pruebas de Alumnos)</i> : genealogías de estudiantes, que mencionan los nombres de los padres, abuelos, etc., así como lugares y algunas fechas	Universidades y escuelas en toda la República de México
	Siglos 17-20	<i>Registros académicos</i> : padrones académicos, nóminas, pensiones, nombres de graduados, títulos de certificados de graduación	Archivos estatales, eclesiásticos y académicos en toda la República Mexicana
5. REGISTROS DE CONTRIBUYENTES	1542-1825	Nombres, lugares de residencia, fechas de pagos de las personas que pagan tributos; algunas veces nombres de los cónyuges y de los padres; algunos dan los datos de raza y estado civil	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : sección titulada <i>Ramo de Tributos</i> ; <i>Archivo Histórico de Hacienda</i> : sección titulada <i>Temporalidades</i> y bajo <i>Tributos</i>
	Siglos 16-19	Listas de contribuyentes bajo <i>Oficios Vendibles</i> : nombres de los contribuyentes, lugares de residencia, fechas, cantidad de tributos que pagaron	<i>Archivo Histórico de Hacienda</i> ; algunos archivos estatales y locales
	Siglos 17-19	<i>Alcabalas</i> : nombres y lugares de residencia de los jefes de familias en muchas regiones de México; nombres de presuntos inspectores de impuestos con los datos de sus lugares de residencia, edades, lugares de nacimiento y nombres de sus esposas	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : sección titulada <i>Ramo de Alcabalas</i> , consistente en 657 volúmenes; <i>Antiguo Archivo del Ayuntamiento</i> , México, D. F.; archivos estatales y municipales
6. REGISTROS DE LOS TRIBUNALES	Aprox. de 1531 a la fecha	<i>Casos civiles y criminales, litigios administrativos</i> : nombres, lugares de residencia, ocupaciones de los demandados y de los demandantes; con frecuencia edades, parentescos; algunas veces lugares de nacimiento en España y en México; veredictos de los tribunales	<i>Archivo Judicial del Distrito Federal</i> : <i>Archivo Antiguo</i> 1581-1880; <i>Archivo Moderno</i> 1880 a la fecha; Archivos Judiciales Estatales; <i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : <i>Ramos de lo Civil, Criminal y Justicia Colonial é Imperio</i> ; <i>Archivo del Ex-Ayuntamiento</i>

TIPO DE REGISTRO	PERIODO QUE ABARCA	TIPO DE INFORMACION	QUE PROPORCIONA DISPONIBILIDAD
7. REGISTROS MILITARES	1524-1634	<i>Méritos y Servicios</i> : nombres, algunas veces fechas y lugares de nacimiento, nombres de parientes, de los padres y de los antepasados, genealogías, biografías, información sobre campañas militares	<i>Archivo de Indias</i> , Sevilla, España; <i>Archivo Histórico Militar Mexicano</i>
	Aprox. 1600-1650	<i>Soldados y civiles mexicanos y españoles en las Islas Filipinas</i> : nombres, datos limitados acerca de los soldados, marineros, doctores, sacerdotes, obispos, comerciantes, etc.	<i>Archivo Histórico de Hacienda</i> : los nombres se indican en la Guía de este archivo (en el mismo edificio en donde se encuentra el <i>Archivo General de la Nación</i>)
	Siglos 18-20	<i>Lista de revistas</i> : nombres y lugares de residencia; algunas veces edades, estado civil, número de miembros de la familia, lugares de nacimiento, razas y años de servicio	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : sección titulada <i>Ramo de Guerra</i> ; <i>Archivo Histórico del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia</i> ; <i>Archivo Histórico Militar Mexicano</i> ; algunos archivos estatales
	Siglos 18-20	<i>Registros de Comisiones Militares</i> : nombres y lugares de residencia de los oficiales, algunas veces los nombres de sus padres y fechas en que recibieron sus rangos	<i>Archivo Histórico Militar Mexicano</i> ; <i>Archivos del Ayuntamiento</i> en toda la República Mexicana
	Siglos 18-20	<i>Cancelados (Expedientes de los Oficiales Retirados y Fallecidos)</i> : nombres de generales, coroneles, mayores (<i>Jefes</i>) y otros oficiales que han servido en las fuerzas armadas, así como los expedientes que se acumularon acerca de ellos durante su servicio (exceptuando a los miembros de las fuerzas armadas que recibieron, o cuyos familiares recibieron, pensiones — véase <i>Pensionistas</i> en lo que respecta a éstos)	<i>Archivo Histórico Militar Mexicano</i> : secciones tituladas <i>Cancelados</i> y <i>Pensionistas</i> NOTA: Este archivo se encuentra en el edificio de la <i>Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional</i> , México, D.F.
	Siglos 18-20	<i>Hojas de Servicio de Personal Militar</i> : nombres de soldados, de sus padres; parentescos, estadísticas demográficas, lugares de residencia, religiones, etc.	<i>Archivo Histórico Militar Mexicano</i> ; algunos archivos estatales, tales como el de Yucatán
	Aprox. 1793-1900	<i>Solicitudes de pensiones de las viudas, de los padres o de los acreedores de los soldados que murieron en batalla</i> : nombres de los soldados, esposas o padres, lugares de residencia, fechas y lugares de nacimiento, nombres de las compañías militares y a menudo copias de actas matrimoniales de los soldados	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : secciones tituladas <i>Ramo de Guerra</i> y <i>Pensiones</i> ; <i>Archivo Histórico Militar Mexicano</i> : sección titulada <i>Pensionistas</i> ; archivos estatales

TIPO DE REGISTRO	PERIODO QUE ABARCA	TIPO DE INFORMACION	QUE PROPORCIONA DISPONIBILIDAD
REGISTROS MILITARES (Continuación)	Siglo 19 a la fecha Aprox. 1820-1920	<p><i>Conscripciones:</i> nombres y domicilios de varones de la edad de 18 hasta aproximadamente 48 años; algunas veces estado civil, edades, ciudades de origen, ocupaciones, nombres de los padres o tutores</p> <p><i>Indiferentes de Guerra:</i> <i>Hojas de Filiación:</i> nombres de soldados y de padres, lugares de nacimiento y de residencia, religion, estado civil, descripción física</p> <p><i>Solicitudes para contraer matrimonio:</i> nombres de los soldados y sus presuntas novias, fechas, y lugares de residencia</p>	<p>Archivos del Ayuntamiento en toda la República Mexicana; <i>Archivo del Ex-Ayuntamiento</i> en el Palacio Viejo, Plaza de Armas, México, D. F., para el Distrito Federal</p> <p><i>Archivo General de la Nación:</i> sección titulada <i>Ramo de Guerra;</i> <i>Archivo Histórico de Hacienda:</i> véase la Guía; archivos estatales y del Ayuntamiento</p> <p>Igual que el anterior</p>
8. REGISTROS DE INTES-TADOS	Siglos 17-20	Nombres y algunas veces fechas de defunción de las personas fallecidas, lugares de residencia; algunos parentescos; algunas solicitudes de intestados en las que se mencionan los nombres de las personas fallecidas y de sus herederos	<i>Archivo General de la Nación:</i> sección titulada <i>Ramos de Intestados;</i> archivos judiciales locales
9. PROTOCOLOS DE ESCRIBANOS	1524 a la fecha	<p><i>Testamentos:</i> Los antiguos normalmente indican el lugar de nacimiento del testador, los nombres de los padres y con frecuencia los lugares de nacimiento de los padres; nombres y lugares de residencia de los testadores y herederos; algunas veces las edades de los herederos menores; fechas en que se hicieron y legalizaron los testamentos; algunas veces los nombres de las esposas, de los padres y abuelos; ocasionalmente los nombres de antepasados más lejanos</p> <p>NOTA: Los testamentos que se hallan en el Archivo del Registro Público son ológrafos—escritos con el puño y letra del testador</p>	<p>Archivos notariales en toda la República Mexicana; algunos de los registros notariales más antiguos han sido compendiados y publicados: <i>Indice y extractos de los protocolos del Archivo de Notarías de México,</i> México, D. F., por A. Millares Carlo y J. I. Mantecón Vol. I, (1524-1528); Vol. II (1536-1538 y 1551-1553); <i>El Colegio de México,</i> 1945 (SG); <i>Archivo General de Notarías del D. F.;</i> <i>Archivo Judicial del Distrito Federal;</i> <i>Archivo del Registro Público de la Propiedad y del Comercio del D. F.</i></p> <p>NOTA: Algunos testamentos han sido registrados por las autoridades eclesiásticas y se conservan en los archivos de la iglesia. Algunos se hallan registrados en los archivos del Ayuntamiento bajo la custodia parroquial de la localidad</p>

TIPO DE REGISTRO	PERIODO QUE ABARCA	TIPO DE INFORMACION	QUE PROPORCIONA DISPONIBILIDAD
PROTOSCOLOS DE ESCRIBANOS (Continuación)	Siglos 16-18	<i>Cartas de Dote</i> : nombres de las parejas comprometidas para casarse o recién casadas, los padres de la novia, algunas veces uno o los dos padres del novio; lugares de residencia, fechas aproximadas de casamiento	<i>Archivo General de Notarías del D. F.</i> , que data de 1524 hasta la fecha; tiene 150.000 volúmenes de registros notariales, provenientes de 134 notarios del Distrito Federal; archivos notariales en cada uno de los estados de la República; oficinas notariales; archivos del ayuntamiento
	1524 al siglo 19	<i>Tutelas</i> : nombres de los huérfanos y de sus padres fallecidos; fechas aproximadas o exactas de defunción de estos últimos; lugares de residencia; algunas veces nombres de otros parientes y edades de los huérfanos; trámites de adopción	Igual que el anterior; <i>Archivo Judicial del Distrito Federal</i> ; <i>Archivo Antiguo 1581-1880</i> ; <i>Archivo Moderno 1880 a la fecha</i>
	1524 a la fecha	<i>Poderes, ventas de bienes raíces y otras propiedades, hipotecas, contratos, cartas de adeudo, testimonios de recibo de pertenencia hereditarias, contratos de compra venta (Bienes muebles e inmuebles, animales, esclavos, etc.), préstamos, actas, cartas, títulos de propiedad, pagos, tributos, etc.</i> : nombres, fechas, lugares de residencia de las personas interesadas, con frecuencia nombres de los cónyuges y otros parientes, información genealógica de naturaleza histórica	Igual que el anterior
10. REGISTROS DE TIERRAS Y PROPIEDADES	1524 a la fecha	<i>Colección de Tierras</i> : nombres, lugares de residencia de las personas que compran, que solicitan la posesión, disputan o venden tierras; fechas; algunos parentescos, particularmente en disputas sobre tierras (esta colección pertenece especialmente a las colonias españolas en lo que actualmente es el sudeste de Norteamérica, así como en el norte actual de México)	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : Existen 3.832 volúmenes, casi todos compendiados: publicados en el <i>Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación</i> , México, D. F.: Secretaría de Gobernación, 1931 a la fecha
	1524 a la fecha	<i>Tierras y Aguas</i> : Concesiones y títulos originales cediendo los derechos a las tierras y aguas; nombres y lugares de residencia de los concesionarios; fechas y algunos parentescos; algunas veces lugares de origen	Algunos archivos estatales; en el Distrito Federal, en el mismo edificio donde se hallan los registros notariales; El Archivo del Estado en Guadalajara conserva estos registros en lo que concierne a los estados de Nueva Andalucía, Jalisco, Durango, Sonora, Nueva Vizcaya y Chihuahua; algunas se han microfotografiado (SG)

TIPO DE REGISTRO	PERIODO QUE ABARCA	TIPO DE INFORMACION	QUE PROPORCIONA DISPONIBILIDAD
REGISTROS DE TIERRAS Y PROPIEDADES (Continuación)	1524 a la fecha	<i>Títulos y divisiones de tierras de propiedad eclesiástica</i> : nombres, lugares de residencia y algunos parentescos de los individuos que cedían y recibían las tierras; fechas	Archivos eclesiásticos
	1524 a la fecha	<i>Capellanías (Propiedades que se usan parcialmente para el sostenimiento de la iglesia)</i> : nombres, fechas, residencias, algunos parentescos	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : sección titulada <i>Ramo de Capellanías</i> ; <i>Archivo General de Notarías del Distrito Federal</i> ; archivos eclesiásticos; algunos en microfotografía (SG)
	1557-1814	<i>Vínculos y Mayorazgos</i> : nombres, lugares de residencia, parentescos de los dueños de estas propiedades; fechas de contratos y traslados de propiedad; algunas veces nombres de los hijos, padres, abuelos, bisabuelos; lugares de origen; matrimonios	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : sección titulada <i>Ramo de Vínculos</i> , con índice (en microfotografía SG); <i>Archivo Histórico del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia</i> : sección titulada <i>La Colección Gómez de Orozco</i> ; <i>Archivo General de Notarías del Distrito Federal</i> ; archivos estatales; algunos registros se han microfotografiado (SG)
	Aprox. 1527 a la fecha	Títulos de propiedad así como información acerca de sucesivos traslados y modificaciones	<i>Archivo del Registro Público de la Propiedad y del Comercio del D.F.</i>
	1568 a aprox. 1800	<i>Venta de Casas</i> : nombres de los vendedores y compradores de casas, fechas, parentescos y lugares de residencia en el Estado de Chiapas	<i>Archivo General de Centroamérica</i> , Ciudad de Guatemala; sección titulada <i>Casas</i> en el índice de tarjetas
1836 a la fecha	<i>Concesiones de tierras (Ventas y concesiones de tierras nacionales en México y Texas, antes de que ésta perteneciera a los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica)</i> : Concesiones para colonizar Texas (1836-1840), Sonora (1850-1954) y títulos a comunidades indígenas al tiempo de Juárez (1860-1863); nombres, lugares de residencia y algunos parentescos de los compradores y concesionarios; fechas de las compras y concesiones	<i>Archivo de Colonización y Terrenos Nacionales</i> en la <i>Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería</i> , México, D.F.	

TIPO DE REGISTRO	PERIODO QUE ABARCA	TIPO DE INFORMACION	QUE PROPORCIONA DISPONIBILIDAD
11. REGISTROS PARROQUIALES	1524 a la fecha	<i>Registros bautismales:</i> fechas de bautismo; edades; con frecuencia fechas de nacimiento; lugares de nacimiento y residencia de los padres, nombres de los infantes, de los padres, de los abuelos paternos y maternos (hasta aproximadamente 1910) y padrinos (con frecuencia emparentados)	Custodia parroquial local; muchas se han microfotografiado (SG)
	Aprox. 1530 a la fecha	<i>Partidas matrimoniales:</i> nombres de ambos contrayentes y por lo general de sus padres; fechas y lugares de casamiento; estado civil anterior; normalmente lugares de nacimiento y residencia	Igual que el anterior
	Aprox. 1524 a la fecha	<i>Actas de defunción o entierro:</i> fechas de defunción y/o entierro; nombres, edades y lugares de residencia de los difuntos; nombres de los cónyuges o padres; algunas veces lugar de origen	Igual que el anterior
		<i>Actas de Confirmación:</i> nombres, edades, nombres de los padres, lugares y fechas de confirmación	Igual que el anterior
12. REGISTROS DE ORIGENES EUROPEOS	1524-1634	<i>Registros de Nueva España (México) en los Archivos Españoles:</i> <i>Información de Méritos y Servicios de los primeros pobladores españoles de México:</i> peticiones de reembolso de estos últimos o de sus herederos por sus servicios a la corona; nombres y lugares de residencia de los conquistadores y de otros de los primeros pobladores españoles de Nueva España; por lo general sus lugares de nacimiento en España; con frecuencia los nombres del cónyuge y del padre o de ambos padres, fechas de las peticiones, número de años de haber llegado al Nuevo Mundo; ocupaciones; con frecuencia el número de hijos que tuvieron	<i>Archivo Histórico del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia:</i> sección titulada <i>Colección del Paso y Troncoso bajo Méritos y servicios de conquistadores;</i> <i>Archivo de Indias</i> , Sevilla, España; Índice de documentos mexicanos que allí se encuentran (ejemplar impreso de este índice en poder de la SG): Índice de Documentos de <i>Nueva España Existentes en el Archivo de Indias de Sevilla</i> , México, D. F.: <i>Monografías Bibliográficas Mexicanas</i> , 4 volúmenes: 1928-1931; Extractos acerca de unos 1.385 conquistadores en el libro de Francisco A. de Icaza, <i>Conquistadores y pobladores de Nueva España</i> , Madrid, 1923, <i>Archivo de Indias</i> Sevilla, España, 2 vols.

TIPO DE REGISTRO	PERIODO QUE ABARCA	TIPO DE INFORMACION	QUE PROPORCIONA DISPONIBILIDAD
REGISTROS DE ORIGENES EUROPEOS (Continuación)	1540-1701	<i>Autos de bienes de difuntos:</i> nombres; por lo general sus lugares de origen en España; fecha del documento; lugares de defunción; si dejó o no testamento	Igual que el anterior
	Aprox. 1530-1700	<i>Copias de testamentos de algunos pobladores de Nueva España:</i> nombres, fechas aproximadas de defunción, lugares de nacimiento y defunción; con frecuencia nombres de los padres y algunas veces los lugares de su nacimiento; nombres de los hijos y de otros parientes	Igual que el anterior
	1530-1701	<i>Papeles de la Casa de Contratación:</i> solicitudes de permiso para emigrar al Nuevo Mundo, listas de registros de estos nombres, inspecciones de los que regresaban, procesos de los tribunales <i>NOTA:</i> Durante el descubrimiento y colonización, este centro dirigió la colonización y el comercio, sirviendo asimismo como casa de contratación, aduana, tribunales de apelaciones y de magistratura, y como academia	Igual que anterior. Se hace una breve mención en el Índice de Documentos—(que cita anteriormente, Vol. III, págs. 647-680)
	1509-1701	<i>Sección de Pasajeros a Indias:</i> <i>Libros de asiento de Pasajeros:</i> nombres, nombres de los padres, lugares de residencia, fechas de desembarque, destinos, fechas <i>NOTA:</i> Se encuentran principalmente en este registro los plebeyos. Por lo general los sacerdotes, los exploradores, etc. eludían esto.	<i>Casa de Contratación de las Indias</i> , del <i>Archivo General de Indias</i> , Sevilla España: Hay 324 legajos (Nos. 5217-5540). El <i>Catálogo de Pasajeros a Indias</i> (Sevilla, 1940-46), de Cristóbal Bermúdez Plata, contiene las listas de pasajero de 1509-1559 con 15.480 partidas en tres volúmenes: Vol. I, 1509-1534 con 5.320 partidas; Vol. II, 1535-1538 con 5.620 partidas; Vol. III, 1539-1559 con 4.540 partidas; Vol. I (SG) Vols. II y III se han microfotografiado (SG)
	1509-1701	<i>Informaciones y licencias de pasajeros: Limpiezas de Sangre</i> (Evidencia, por medio del árbol genealógico, de un linaje hispano-católico puro), de los que solicitaban pasaje para el Nuevo Mundo, lugares de residencia, nombres de los solicitantes, licencias de aquellos a quienes se les concedía el permiso	Igual que el anterior; <i>Archivo Histórico del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia</i> ; sección titulada <i>Fondo Franciscano</i> bajo <i>Libros de patentes e informaciones de limpieza de linaje</i> . Existe un catálogo en forma manuscrita con 150.000 boletas arregladas por

TIPO DE REGISTRO	PERIODO QUE ABARCA	TIPO DE INFORMACION	QUE PROPORCIONA DISPONIBILIDAD
REGISTROS DE ORIGENES EUROPEOS (Continuación)	Aprox. 1540-1790	<p><i>Copias de peticiones de los primeros pobladores de la Nueva España; hojas de servicio de empleados civiles y militares; nombramientos, registros de pensiones, títulos nobiliarios, etc.:</i> nombres de los primeros pobladores; con frecuencia los lugares de origen de España, lugares de residencia y algunos parentescos</p>	<p>orden cronológico y alfabético dentro de cada año</p> <p><i>Archivo de Indias</i>, Sevilla, España; se menciona en el <i>Índice de Documentos. . .</i></p> <p>NOTA: Peter Boyd-Bowman, en su <i>Índice Geobiográfico de Cuarenta Mil Pobladores Españoles de América, en el Siglo XVI</i>, 2 volúmenes, (Vol. 1, 1493-1519; Vol. 2, 1520-1539), da listas excelentes de colonizadores, extractadas de centenares de fuentes, incluyendo la información sobre cada individuo según se encuentra en cada fuente.</p>
13. REGISTROS DEL CABILDO O DEL AYUNTAMIENTO	1524 a la fecha	<p>Elecciones de oficiales, maestros, etc.: cartas de inspección, licencias para abrir talleres, tiendas, etc.: ordenanzas públicas, reuniones de hermandades o cofradías; uso de tierras, agua, recursos naturales, etc.: comunales, limosnas para santos, gobierno municipal, etc.: leyes políticas, judiciales y administrativas, diligencias, procedimientos, reuniones, resultados de medidas que se adoptaron; algunas veces padrones locales</p> <p>NOTA: México existe actualmente gracias a su gobierno municipal y su resistencia a la dominación española.</p>	<p>Archivos Estatales Históricos; archivos del Ayuntamiento; <i>Antiguo Archivo del Ayuntamiento</i>, México, D. F.: tiene <i>Libros de Actas de Cabildo</i> de 1524-1928 de algunas regiones de México: <i>Archivo del Cabildo de la Catedral de México</i>; <i>Archivo Histórico del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia</i>: sección titulada <i>Colección de Manuscritos, primera serie: Actas de Cabildos</i>; y en su <i>Collección de Manuscritos e Impresos: Ayuntamiento</i>; <i>Archivo General de la Nación</i>: sección titulada <i>Ayuntamiento</i>, hay 247 vols. de registros del <i>Ayuntamiento</i></p> <p>NOTA: Se ha registrado desde una destrucción excesiva hasta total a causa de las inundaciones, incendios, guerras, etc., en Tamaulipas, Guerrero y Morelos; ha habido pérdidas de mediana cuantía en Chihuahua, Veracruz y Jalisco.</p>
14. INMIGRACION Y NATURALIZACION	1519-1820	<p><i>Pasaportes y Cartas de Seguridad</i>: nombres de inmigrantes, países de origen (para los españoles, sus ciudades de ori-</p>	<p><i>Archivo Histórica de Hacienda</i>: seccion titulada <i>Pasaportes</i></p>

TIPO DE REGISTRO	PERIODO QUE ABARCA	TIPO DE INFORMACION	QUE PROPORCIONA DISPONIBILIDAD
INMIGRACION Y NATURALIZACION (Continuación)	Aprox. 1820-1850	<p>gen en España), lugares de residencia en México, edades, estado civil, ocupaciones, fechas de llegada</p> <p><i>Registros de Expulsiones de Españoles después de la Guerra de Independencia:</i> nombres de personas que fueron regresadas a España; peticiones de españoles para residencia en Nueva España; nombres, edades, estado civil, lugares de nacimiento en España; nombres de cónyuges, número de hijos, ocupaciones, lugares de residencia en México</p>	<p><i>Archivo de Indias</i>, Sevilla, España; <i>Archivo General de la Nación</i>: sección titulada <i>Ramo de Expulsiones de Españoles</i></p>
	1917 a la fecha	<p><i>Naturalización de extranjeros:</i> renunciaciones a nacionalidades anteriores; nombres, países anteriores y algunas veces ciudades de nacimiento; edades, lugares de residencia en México; avisos de nacimientos de hijos de extranjeros y de defunciones de estos últimos</p>	<p><i>Archivo del Ex-Ayuntamiento</i>, México, D. F., Vols. 1170-1172; archivos del Ayuntamiento en toda la República de México</p>
	1846-1871	<p><i>Listas de pasajeros de los barcos:</i> nombre del barco, nombre de su capitán, fecha de su llegada, nombres de los puertos de embarcación y de llegada; y de cada extranjero, su nombre, edad, lugar de nacimiento, nombre del país de donde vino, ocupación, ciudadanía y descripción física</p> <p>NOTA: Lo anterior se refiere a Galveston, Texas. Durante el Siglo 19 no se requería llevar registros de la llegada de pasajeros.</p>	<p><i>Archivos Nacionales</i>, (<i>National Archives</i>), Washington, D.C.</p>
	1903-1952	<p><i>Registros de Entrada al País:</i> nombres, edades, lugares de nacimiento, últimos lugares de residencia permanente, fechas y puertos de entrada de 1.500.000 personas. Alrededor de 600.000 de éstos son anteriores a 1924 y son de todo el oeste de los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica</p> <p>NOTA: Documentos ocasionales de nacimiento, casamiento, etc., quedaron en poder de los oficiales en el puerto de entrada, y también éstos se han microfilmado.</p>	<p>Servicio de Inmigración y Naturalización (Immigration and Naturalization Service), P.O. Box 9398, El Paso Texas 79984 (en microfotografía)</p>

TIPO DE REGISTRO	PERIODO QUE ABARCA	TIPO DE INFORMACION	QUE PROPORCIONA DISPONIBILIDAD
15. INQUISICIONES	1519-1820 y unos documentos posteriores	<p><i>Registros de Limpieza de Sangre</i>: nombres de las personas que deseaban liberarse de la persecución de la Inquisición, lugares de residencia, fechas y lugares de nacimiento; ascendencia; nombres y con frecuencia lugares de residencia de los progenitores; nombre, fecha, lugar de residencia y algunas veces lugares de origen y parentescos de personas arrestadas por las autoridades de la Inquisición</p> <p>NOTA: Antes de 1571 el Obispo enjuiciaba a las personas en su tribunal. En 1571 el Santo Oficio se estableció con ese propósito.</p>	<p><i>Archivo General de la Nación</i>; sección titulada <i>Ramo Inquisición</i>, 1.556 vols. con un índice (en microfotografía en la SG); algunos registros impresos y microfotografías (SG);</p> <p><i>Aspirantes Americanos a Cargos del Santo Oficio, sus genealogías ascendentes</i>, por Guillermo S. Fernández de Recas, México, D. F.: Librería Manuel Porrúa, 1956; <i>Archivo Histórico del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia</i>: sección titulada <i>Colección de Manuscritos e Impresos</i>, bajo <i>Tribunal de la Inquisición</i>; y en el <i>Fondo Franciscano</i> bajo <i>Libros de patentes e informaciones de limpieza de linaje</i>; algunos archivos estatales; archivos diocesanos</p>
16. REGISTROS DE DIVERSOS TRIBUNALES	Siglos 16-18 Siglos 16-18 Siglos 16-19	<p><i>Media Anata y Lanzas (Registros de derechos que pagaban los nobles a la corona)</i>: datos genealógicos limitados sobre los oficiales del gobierno, educadores, abogados, teólogos, etc.</p> <p>Datos biográficos acerca de gobernadores, virreyes, magistrados, rectores, universitarios, obispos, arzobispos, conquistadores, soldados, misioneros y frailes, oficiales del Ayuntamiento, etc.</p> <p><i>Mercedes y Salarios</i>: datos genealógicos diversos acerca de los hijos de los conquistadores, parientes de Moctezuma (Montezuma), tesoreros, condestables, candidatos a órdenes nobiliarios, etc.</p> <p><i>Escribanos</i>: nombres y lugares de residencia de los escribanos; nombres de las órdenes militares a las cuales pertenecían; algunos procedimientos de los tribunales con respecto a nombres de testigos y de per-</p>	<p><i>Archivo Histórico de Hacienda</i> (los nombres aparecen en la Guía de este archivo)</p> <p><i>Archivo General de la Nación</i>; Archivos estatales y del Ayuntamiento</p> <p><i>Archivo Histórico de Hacienda, Planta Baja</i> (véase la Guía de este archivo); archivos estatales y eclesiásticos</p> <p><i>Archivo General de la Nación: Ramo de Escribanos</i>; <i>Archivo General de Notarias del Distrito Federal</i>; <i>Archivo del Cabildo de la Catedral de México</i></p>

TIPO DE REGISTRO	PERIODO QUE ABARCA	TIPO DE INFORMACION	QUE PROPORCIONA DISPONIBILIDAD
		sonas interesadas; algunas veces nombres de los padres de estas últimas.	
17. PADRONES ECLESIAS-TICOS	<p data-bbox="329 338 454 409">Siglos 16-17</p> <p data-bbox="329 711 454 741">1700-1750</p> <p data-bbox="329 933 454 963">1750-1800</p>	<p data-bbox="482 338 953 510">Nombres de esposos y esposas con los apellidos de soltera de estas últimas; algunas veces los nombres de pila de los hijos o el número de éstos; domicilios; raras veces los países de origen</p> <p data-bbox="482 711 953 883">Nombres de jefes de familia, apellidos de soltera de las esposas, domicilios; algunas veces países de origen, ocupaciones, valores de propiedades, nombres de los hijos o número de éstos</p> <p data-bbox="482 933 953 1104">Nombres de los jefes de familia, nombres de soltera de las esposas; algunas veces nombres de los hijos o número de éstos; domicilio, edades, estado civil, razas, ocupaciones; rara vez, países de origen</p>	<p data-bbox="982 338 1368 469"><i>Archivo General de la Nación</i>: sección titulada <i>Temporalidades</i>; archivos eclesiásticos; algunos en microfotografía (SG)</p> <p data-bbox="982 520 1368 651">NOTA: Hay 110 volúmenes de padrones eclesiásticos en la Planta Alta del <i>Archivo General de la Nación</i></p> <p data-bbox="982 711 1210 741">Igual que el anterior</p> <p data-bbox="982 933 1210 963">Igual que el anterior</p>
18. REGISTROS DE LAS PROVINCIAS INTERNAS	<p data-bbox="329 1175 411 1346">Siglo 16 a aprox. 1820</p>	<p data-bbox="482 1175 953 1276">Nombres de muchos pobladores de México y el sudoeste americano; fechas, lugares de residencia, parentescos</p>	<p data-bbox="982 1175 1368 1639"><i>Archivo General de la Nación</i>: sección titulada <i>Ramo Provincias Internas</i>; extractos de esta colección publicados en 1967 por el <i>Archivo General de la Nación</i>: <i>Indice del Ramo Provincias Internas</i>, publicado por series, a partir de 1946 en el <i>Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación</i>, México, D. F.: <i>Secretaría de Gobernación, Dirección General de Información</i>; archivos estatales y del Ayuntamiento</p>
19. REGISTROS ECLESIAS-TICOS DIVERSOS	<p data-bbox="329 1669 411 1739">Siglos 16-17</p> <p data-bbox="329 1850 411 1921">Siglos 16-17</p>	<p data-bbox="482 1669 953 1800"><i>Renuncias de bienes por parte de Jesuitas</i>: nombres de los sacerdotes y de sus padres; algunas veces sus lugares de nacimiento y los de sus padres</p> <p data-bbox="482 1850 953 1921">Nombres y lugares de residencia de Jesuitas, datos diversos acerca de ellos</p>	<p data-bbox="982 1669 1368 1759"><i>Archivo Histórico de Hacienda</i>: sección titulada: <i>Temporalidades</i>: bajo <i>Renuncias de Bienes</i></p> <p data-bbox="982 1850 1368 1941"><i>Archivo General de la Nación</i>: sección titulada <i>Ramo de Jesuitas</i>; archivos eclesiásticos</p>

TIPO DE REGISTRO	PERIODO QUE ABARCA	TIPO DE INFORMACION	QUE PROPORCIONA DISPONIBILIDAD
REGISTROS ECLE-SIASTICOS DIVERSOS (Continuación)	Siglos 16-19	Nombres, fechas y lugares de nacimiento; nombres de los padres de los sacerdotes regulares y seculares	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : sección titulada <i>Ramo de Clero Regular y Secular</i> ; archivos eclesiásticos
	Siglos 16-19	<i>Censos de sacerdotes, frailes y monjas</i> : nombres; algunas veces edades y lugares de nacimiento, asignaciones actuales o futuras	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : sección titulada <i>Ramo de Justicia Eclesiástica</i> ; <i>Archivo Histórico del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia</i> : sección titulada <i>Fondo Franciscano</i> ; archivos eclesiásticos
	Siglos 17-19	<i>Cofradías, Hermandades, Archicofradías y Congregaciones</i> : nombres y datos diversos acerca del clero y las personas laicas relacionadas con las fraternidades y congregaciones religiosas	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : sección titulada <i>Ramo de Cofradías y Archicofradías y Congregaciones</i> ; <i>Archivo Histórico del Instituto de Antropología e Historia</i> : secciones tituladas <i>Fondo Franciscano</i> y <i>Colección de Manuscritos e Impresos</i> ; archivo eclesiástico y del Ayuntamiento NOTA: Los archivos eclesiásticos entre 1856 y 1861, entregaron la mayoría de sus archivos al Estado. Muchos de éstos se extraviaron en el proceso, o ciertos individuos se quedaron con ellos o se los llevaron consigo al extranjero.
	Siglos 17-20	<i>Informaciones matrimoniales</i> : Nombres de los contrayentes, de sus padres y de los parientes que sirvieron como testigos; fechas exactas o aproximadas de casamiento; edades, lugares de residencia y de nacimiento	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : sección titulada <i>Ramo de Matrimonios</i> (en microfotografía en la SG); archivos eclesiásticos (muchos se hallan en microfotografía en la SG)
20. REGISTROS DE INDIOS	Aprox. 900 a la fecha	Las crónicas mayas datan de muchos siglos atrás. Los nuevos descubrimientos que continuamente se están haciendo hacen imposible fijar una fecha exacta. La familia Xiu de Yucatán, los señores de Ton-tonicapán en Guatemala, los toltecas, chichimecas y otros, se remontan a más de 500 años atrás NOTA: Esta área será el tema de un do-	<i>La Colección Gates (The Gates Collection)</i> , <i>Universidad de Brigham Young, Provo, Utah</i> ; crónicas mayas diseminadas en todos los archivos de América y Europa

TIPO DE REGISTRO	PERIODO QUE ABARCA	TIPO DE INFORMACION	QUE PROPORCIONA DISPONIBILIDAD
REISTROS DE INDIOS (Continuación)	Siglos 16-19	<p>cumento por separado.</p> <p><i>Concesiones a los indios de tierras y propiedades; peticiones y correspondencia de los indígenas a los gobernadores; censos; registros de cabildos, parroquiales, registro civil, inquisiciones, (cacicazgos) y otros: nombres, fechas, lugares de residencia, parentescos: algunas veces edades, lugares y fechas de nacimiento y nombres de los padres</i></p>	<p><i>Archivo General de la Nación: sección titulada Ramo de Indios con índice de tarjetas para los volúmenes fechados de 1574 a 1700 aproximadamente; archivos estatales, del ayuntamiento y eclesiásticos en toda la República Mexicana; Cacicazgos y Nobiliario Indígenas de la Nueva España, por Guillermo S. Fernández Recas, México, D.F. 1961</i></p>
21. COLECCIONES GENEALÓGICAS	900 a la fecha	<p><i>Archivos familiares: nombres, fechas, lugares de nacimiento, parentescos datos biográficos y genealógicos, evidencias de nobleza, con nombres y lugares de nacimiento de los progenitores</i></p>	<p>Archivos familiares particulares: bibliotecas públicas y universitarias, biblioteca de la <i>Academia Mexicana de Genealogía y Heráldica</i>; algunas veces, archivos estatales y del Ayuntamiento (algunos archivos del Ayuntamiento y parroquiales en el Estado de Yucatán tienen registros familiares que datan del siglo diez); <i>Archivalia Mexicana</i>, México, D. F., por Manuel Carrera Stampa, <i>Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Historia</i>, 1952, pág. 187; Historias Familiares (en microfotografía en la SG)</p>

Annotated Bibliography for Research in Mexico

Research Guides

Platt, Lyman De. *Genealogical Historical Guide to Latin America*. Gale Genealogy and Local History Series, vol. 4. Michigan: Gale Research Company, 1978.

A comprehensive resource book for genealogical research in Latin America. It includes a brief history of each of the Latin American countries, religious history and ecclesiastical divisions, and availability of civil registration records, parish registers, notarial records, cemetery records and archives.

HBLL: Hist/Rel Reference Level 4
CS
94
.P53x

Beard, Timothy and Denise Demong. *How to Find Your Family Roots*. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1977 (pp 657-661)

A general research aide with some references to Mexico.

HBLL: Microforms reference area.

Robinson, David James. *Research Inventory of the Mexican Collection of Colonial Parish Registers*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1980.

Finding aides to the microfilmed manuscript collection of the Genealogical Society of Utah.

HBLL: Hist/Rel Reference Level 4
CS
25
.G46x
#6

Memorias de la Academia Mexicana de Genealogía y Heráldica

A genealogical periodical.

HBLL: Level 4
929.02
Ac12

Roger M. Haigh and Shirley A Weather in conjunction with the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Saints. *Supplement to the Preliminary Survey of the Mexican Collection*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah, 1979.

Both the preliminary and supplement to the preliminary survey of the Mexican collection are included here and contains a state by state listing of the records available through the LDS Genealogical Society.

HBLL: Hist/Rel Reference Level 4
CS
25
.G46x
#1

Gazetteers

Diccionario Porrúa de Historia, Biografía y Geografía de México, 3rd ed. México: Editorial Porrúa, S.A., 1970.

An alphabetical listing of the geography and history of Mexico.

HBLL: Hist/Rel Reference Level 4
f
1204
.D56

García, Antonio Cubas. *Diccionario Geográfico, Histórico y Biográfico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos*. Mexico: Antigua Imprenta de Murguía, 1888-91.

A comprehensive geographical and historical dictionary of Mexico.

HBLL: Map Collection Level 1
F
1204
.G2

Wheelock, Walt and Howard E. Gulick. *Baja California Guidebook*. 5th ed. Author H. Clark Book Company, 1975.

Basically just a travel guide, but it does contain a history of the state of Baja California and a list of all the parishes and missions and which ones are still in operation today.

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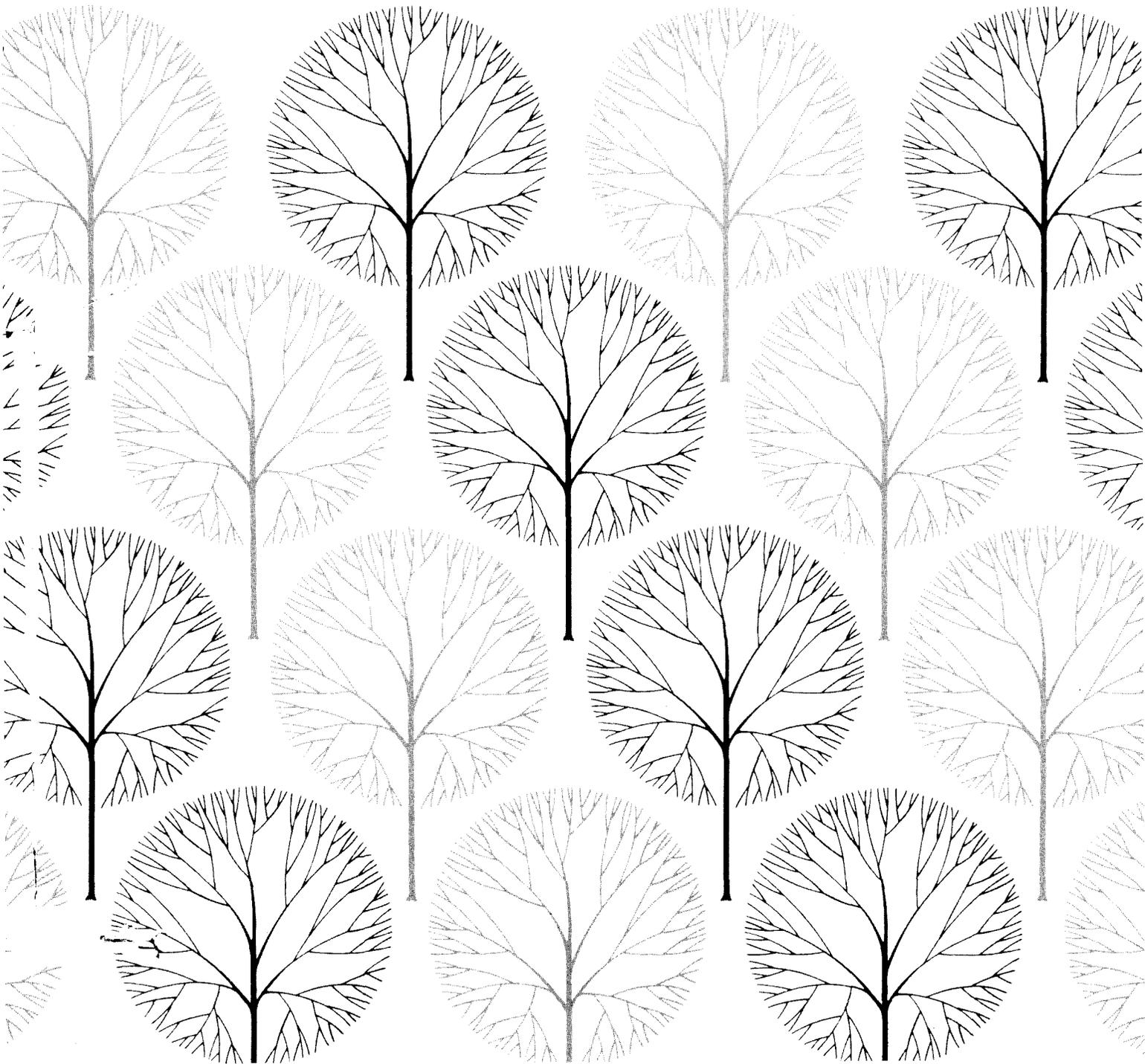
H 2

Major Genealogical
Record Sources in

Mexico

The Genealogical Department
of The Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter-day Saints
Series H, No. 2 1970

Research Paper



A Brief History of Early Mexico (Anahuac)

Mexico has been inhabited for several thousand years by a succession of nomadic tribes. The Maya, among the greatest of these peoples, first appeared in what is now southeastern Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras, several centuries before Christ. Through tribal wars and internal decay, they fell as an empire in the early part of the twelfth century. Many of their chronicles are still preserved and are continually shedding new light on the history and genealogy of their civilization.

About 500 A.D., the Toltecs made their appearance. They were a warring people and colonized the valley of Anáhuac (Mexico) after overcoming the tribes of the area. In the eleventh century A.D. this tribe of skilled architects and master craftsmen was beaten in war by the Chichimecs who were in turn overcome by the Aztecs.

The Aztecs were the last of the northern Indian nations to conquer the Valley of Anáhuac. They founded their capital, Tenochtitlán, on an island in Lake Texcoco in 1325. There they thrived and became a great and extensive nation, conquering and putting under one government most of the tribes of Mexico and parts of Central America.

The first Spaniards to arrive in Anáhuac were survivors of the 1512 shipwrecked expedition off Yucatan. It was not until 1517, however, that Anáhuac was officially discovered and it was yet one year before Juan de Grijalva named it Nueva España.

By 1520, Cortez, whom the Aztecs believed was Quetzalcoatl, their god-king, succeeded in conquering them. However, during the 300 years of Spanish rule that followed, many tribes failed to succumb completely to the Spanish dominion and even today in Mexico one can find many of the ancient traditions still being preserved by the native tribes.

Major Genealogical Record Sources in Mexico

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
1. CIVIL REGISTRATION (<i>Registro civil</i>)	Approx 1859 to present	<p><i>Birth Records:</i> name, birth date, place, names of parents, place of residence of parents</p> <p><i>Recognition of children:</i> this is a document where the father shows his acceptance of his children receiving his surname. The father may or may not be married</p> <p><i>Marriage (Diligencias Matrimoniales):</i> certified copies of church baptismal entries of the persons being married, marriage documents, and publication of banns; birth dates and places of the couple being married, dates and places of baptisms, ages, residences, names of parents, grandparents, and witnesses</p> <p><i>Divorces:</i> names, dates, relationships, court or church proceedings, which at times include birth and marriage information</p>	<p><i>Archivo del Registro Público de la Propiedad y del Comercio</i> of the D.F. Offices of the <i>Registro Civil</i> in each municipality (<i>municipio</i>); duplicate records usually in the <i>Archivo General del Gobierno del Estado</i> (sometimes called <i>Archivo de la Secretaría del Estado</i>); <i>Archivo Judicial del Distrito y Territorios Federales</i> since 1922. Some on film (GS); many records have been destroyed by fire, revolutionary actions, acts of nature, etc.</p>
2. HOSPITAL RECORDS (<i>Registros de Hospitales</i>)	18th-20th C	Names of officials, employees and sometimes patients, inventories, lists of patients, bills, wills (naming parents of testators as well as heirs), petitions for aid, (naming person, residence, death date and relationships), land and property titles (naming persons, their parents, residences), inheritance records (names of deceased persons and heirs, dates, residences)	<p><i>Archivo General de la Nación:</i> section called <i>Hospital de Jesús</i>; also, <i>Hospitales, protomedicado y Epidemias</i> (Hospitals, kings' physicians and epidemics); <i>Archivo Histórico del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia</i>; sections called <i>Hospital Real de Naturales</i>, and <i>Hospital Real de Indios</i>; <i>Archivo del Ayuntamiento</i> (all of the above in Mexico, D.F.); hospital archives and some state and municipal archives throughout Mexico</p>
3. CIVIL CENSUS RECORDS (<i>Censos civiles</i>)	1689	<p><i>Spaniards in Mexico City:</i> name, birthplace in Spain, marital status, occupation, street address, parents, how long in city, death and burial date and place(s). If these persons joined orders of Chivalry (<i>Ordenes de Caballeros</i>), names and birthplaces of their paternal and maternal grandparents</p>	<p><i>Archivo General de la Nación</i></p>

NOTE: Book cited at right gives this data and often copies of marriage and death records of these 1,182 persons; names of brides and grooms, usually places of origin in

In print: Ignacio Rubio Mañe, *Gente de España en la Ciudad de México, Año de 1689, México, D.F.*, 1966 (Reprint of the *Boletín del*

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
CIVIL CENSUS RECORDS (Continued)		Spain; names of parents; dates and places of marriage and death; reference to wills; sometimes names of children or other persons that accompanied the head of the house from Spain to New Spain	<i>Archivo General de la Nación, 2a Seria, T. VII, Nums. 1-2)</i>
	1842-1920	<i>Censuses of the municipality of Mexico (Padrones de la municipalidad de México):</i> name and surname of head of family, residence, town of birth, sex, age, marital status, occupation, and if able to read and write	<i>Archivo del Ex-Ayuntamiento:</i> vols. 3395-3451 (in the <i>Palacio Viejo, México D.F.</i>)
		<i>NOTE:</i> There were twelve individual <i>padrones</i> taken during this time period: 1842, 1848, 1850, 1863, 1873, 1874, 1877, 1879, 1882, 1886, 1910, and 1920	As above
	1895	Name and surname of head of family, residence, sex, age categories of family: 1-10, 11-20, 21-31 days; 1-6, 6-12 months; 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5 years and up to 100 years at 5-year intervals: 5-10, 10-15, etc.; more than 100; unaware of age; language: Spanish, Indian (broken up in a category for each dialect), foreign; birthplace, marital status, occupation, street address, and if able to read and write	In <i>La Casa Amarilla</i> in Mexico City are housed the majority of the national census records <i>NOTE:</i> These records are unusable at the present time. The Archive is closed and the records are uncataloged
	1900	Same as 1895 census	As above
	1910	Name and surname of head of family, residence, sex, age (same as for 1895 census), birthplace, nationality, marital status, occupation, religion: Catholic, Protestant, other; language: Spanish, Indian dialect, foreign language; if able to read and write; if in present residence one year; physical or mental defect	As above
	1921	Name of head of household, wife—including maiden name—and children; age categories: 0-9, 10-19, 20-29 days; 1-5, 6-11 months; 1, 2, 3, 4 years and then in 4-year intervals: 5-9, 10-14, etc., up to 99, over 100 years and a column for age unknown; sex, race: Indian, mixed, white, other; foreign birth; categor-	As above

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
CIVIL CENSUS RECORDS (Continued)		ies for physical defects, country of birth if foreigner; present nationality; naturalized citizens' category; mother tongue; marital status; number of children born to each woman, number presently living; residence (may have been visiting another state at time of census-states real home/residence); category of immovable property (<i>bienes raíces</i>); category for capability in reading and writing; religious affiliation	
	1930 to present at 5- or 10-year intervals	Similar to previous census with all of the above information included, but also more detailed statistics, branching into areas not of particular genealogical value: agriculture, business, etc.	As above NOTE. Some states took state censuses—Yucatan for example — and these are housed in their state archives
4. UNIVERSITY & ACADEMIC RECORDS (<i>Universidades y Academias</i>)	17th -20th C	<i>University records (Universidades):</i> cards in alphabetical order naming graduates, dates of graduation and names of the universities concerned; miscellaneous information in the manuscripts; genealogical data on students and faculty members	<i>Archivo General del la Nación:</i> section called <i>Ramo Universidad</i> ; university, ecclesiastical and state archives
	17th-20th C	<i>Student matriculation (Pruebas de Alumnos):</i> genealogies of students, naming parents, grandparents, etc., with places and some dates	Universities and schools throughout Mexico
	17th-20th C	<i>Academic records:</i> academic censuses, pay rosters, pensions, graduates' names, titles of graduation certificates	State, ecclesiastical, and academy archives throughout Mexico
5. TAX RECORDS	1542-1825	Names, residences, dates of payments of persons paying tribute; sometimes names of spouses and parents; some give identification of race and marital status	<i>Archivo General de la Nación:</i> section called <i>Ramo de Tributos</i> ; <i>Archivo Histórico de Hacienda:</i> section called <i>Temporalidades</i> and under <i>Tributos</i>

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
TAX RECORDS (Continued)	16th-19th C	Tax lists under <i>Oficios Vendibles</i> : names of taxpayers, residences, dates, amount of tax paid	<i>Archivo Histórico de Hacienda</i> ; some state and local archives
	17th-19th C	<i>Tax records (Alcabalas)</i> : names and residences of heads of families in many areas of Mexico; names of prospective tax overseers with their residences, ages, birthplaces and names of their wives	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : section called <i>Ramo de Alcabalas</i> , consisting of 657 volumes; <i>Antiguo Archivo del Ayuntamiento, México, D.F.</i> ; state and municipal archives
6. COURT RECORDS	About 1531 to present	<i>Civil and criminal cases, administrative litigations</i> : names, residences, occupations of defendants and plaintiffs; often ages, relationships; sometimes birthplaces in Spain and Mexico; court verdicts	<i>Archivo Judicial del Distrito Federal</i> : <i>Archivo Antiguo</i> 1581-1880; <i>Archivo Moderno</i> 1880-present; State Judicial Archives; <i>Archivo General de la Nación: Ramos de Civil, Criminal, and Justicia Colonial é Imperio</i> ; <i>Archivo del Ex-Ayuntamiento</i>
7. MILITARY RECORDS (<i>Registros militares</i>)	1524-1634	<i>Merits & Services (Méritos y servicios)</i> : names; sometimes dates and places of birth, names of relatives, parents, and ancestors, genealogies, biographies; military campaign information	<i>Archivo de Indias</i> , Seville, Spain; <i>Archivo Histórico Militar Mexicano</i>
	Approx 1600-1650	<i>Mexican and Spanish soldiers and civilians in the Philippine Islands</i> : names, limited data about soldiers, sailors, doctors, priests, bishops, merchants, etc.	<i>Archivo Histórico de Hacienda</i> : names are indexed in the <i>Guía</i> of this archive (in the same building as the <i>Archivo General de la Nación</i>)
	18th-20th C	<i>Troop lists (Listas de revistas)</i> : names and residences; sometimes ages, marital status, number of family members, birthplaces, races and years of service	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : section called <i>Ramo de Guerra</i> ; <i>Archivo Histórico del Instituto Nacional de Arqueología e Historia</i> ; <i>Archivo Histórico Militar Mexicano</i> ; some state archives
	18th-20th C	<i>Military commission records (Comisiones)</i> : names and residences of officers, sometimes names of their parents, dates of rank	<i>Archivo Histórico Militar Mexicano</i> ; <i>Archivos del Ayuntamiento</i> (municipal archives) throughout Mexico
	18th-20th C	<i>Retired and Deceased Officers' Files (Cancelados)</i> : names of generals, colonels, majors (<i>Jefes</i>) and other officers who have served in the armed services, along with the files that	<i>Archivo Histórico Militar Mexicano</i> : sections called <i>Cancelados</i> , and <i>Pensionistas</i>

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
MILITARY RECORDS (Continued)		were accumulated on them during their service (excepting those members of the armed services who received or whose families received pensions—see <i>Pensionistas</i> for these)	NOTE: This archive is in the building of the <i>Secretaría de la Defensa Nacional, México, D.F.</i>
	18th-20th C	<i>Service Records (Hojas de Servicio) for military personnel:</i> names of soldiers, parents, relationships, vital statistics, residences, religions, etc.	<i>Archivo Histórico Militar Mexicano;</i> some state archives such as in Yucatan
	Approx 1793-1900	<i>Petitions for pensions (Solicitudes de pensiones) of widows, parents or creditors of soldiers killed in battle:</i> names of soldiers, spouses or parents, residences, dates, birthplaces, names of military companies and often copies of marriage records of soldiers	<i>Archivo General de la Nación:</i> sections called <i>Ramo de Guerra</i> and <i>Pensiones;</i> <i>Archivo Histórico Militar Mexicano;</i> section called <i>Pensionistas;</i> state archives
	19th century to present	<i>Conscription Records (Conscripciones):</i> names and addresses of men age 18 to about age 48; sometimes marital status, ages, towns of origin, occupations, names of parents or guardians	Municipal Archives (<i>Archivos del Ayuntamiento</i>) throughout Mexico; <i>Archivo del Ex-Ayuntamiento</i> in the <i>Palacio Viejo, Plaza de Armas, México, D.F.</i> for the Federal District
	Approx 1820-1920	<i>Miscellaneous Military Records (Indiferentes de Guerra):</i>	<i>Archivo General de la Nación:</i> section called <i>Ramo de Guerra</i>
		<i>Regimental Register (Filiación) sheets:</i> names of soldiers and parents, birthplaces, residences, religions, marital status, physical descriptions	<i>Archivo Histórico de Hacienda;</i> see the <i>Guía;</i> state and municipal archives
		<i>Petitions of soldiers for permission to marry (Solicitudes para contraer matrimonio):</i> names of soldiers and their proposed brides, dates, and residences	As above
8. INTESTATE PROBATE RECORDS (Intestados)	17th-20th C	Names and sometimes death dates of deceased persons, residences; some relationships; some petitions for probate, naming deceased persons and their heirs	<i>Archivo General de la Nación:</i> section called <i>Ramo de Intestados;</i> local judicial archives
9. NOTARIAL RECORDS (<i>Protocolos de Escribanos</i>)	1524 to present	<i>Wills (testamentos):</i> early ones normally give the birthplace of the testator, the names of the parents and often the parents' birthplaces; names and residences of testators	Notarial archives throughout Mexico; some of the earliest notarial records have been abstracted and published: A. Millares Carlo, and

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
NOTARIAL RECORDS (Continued)		and heirs; sometimes ages of minor heirs; dates when wills were written and probated; sometimes names of wives, parents and grandparents; occasionally names of more distant ancestors	J. I. Mantecón, <i>Índice y extractos de los protocolos del Archivo de Notarías de México, México, D.F.</i> , Vol. I, (1524-1528); Vol. II (1536-1538 and 1551-1553): <i>El Colegio de México</i> , 1945 (GS); <i>Archivo General de Notarías del D.F.</i> ; <i>Archivo Judicial del Distrito Federal</i> ; <i>Archivo del Registro Público de la Propiedad y del Comercio del D.F.</i>
		NOTE: The wills in the <i>Archivo del Registro Público</i> are holographic — written in the hand of the testator	NOTE: Some wills are recorded by ecclesiastical authorities and kept in church archives. Some are recorded in municipal records in local parish custody
	16th-18th C	<i>Dowry Acknowledgements (Cartas de Dote)</i> : names of engaged or newly-married couples, the bride's parents, sometimes one or both parents of the groom; residences; approximate marriage dates	<i>Archivo General de Notarías del D.F.</i> dating from 1524 to the present time: has 150,000 vols. of notarial records from 134 notaries of the Federal District; notarial archives in each of the states throughout Mexico; notary offices; municipal archives
	1524 to 19th century	<i>Orphan records (Tutelas)</i> : names of orphans and their deceased parents; approximate or actual death dates of the latter, residences, sometimes names of other relatives and ages of orphans; adoption proceedings	As above; <i>Archivo Judicial del Distrito Federal</i> ; <i>Archivo Antiguo</i> 1581-1880; <i>Archivo Moderno</i> 1880-present
	1524 to present	<i>Powers of attorney (Poderes), sales of real estate and other property, mortgages, contracts, letters of indebtedness, testimonies of receipt of hereditary belongings, buying-selling contracts (movable and immovable properties, animals, slaves, etc.), loans, minutes, letters, property titles, payments, taxes, etc.</i> : names, dates, residences of parties involved, often names of spouses and other relationships, genealogical information of a historical nature	As above

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
10. LAND RECORDS (<i>Tierras y propiedades</i>)	1524 to present	<i>Land Collection (Colección de Tierras):</i> names, residences of persons buying, petitioning for possessing, disputing or selling land, dates; some relationships, particularly in land disputes (this collection pertains especially to the Spanish colonies in what is now the American Southwest as well as present northern Mexico)	<i>Archivo General de la Nación.</i> There are 3,832 volumes nearly all abstracted: printed in the <i>Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación, México, D.F.: Secretaría de Gobernación</i> , 1931 to date
	1524 to present	<i>Tierras y Aguas:</i> original grants and titles to land and water rights; names and residences of grantees; dates and some relationships; sometimes places of origin	Some state archives; in the federal district in the same building as the notarial records; Guadalajara State Archive has these records for the states of Nueva Andalucía, Jalisco, Durango, Sonora, Nueva Vizcaya and Chihuahua; some on film (GS)
	1524 to present	<i>Ecclesiastical land titles and divisions:</i> names, residences and some relationships of individuals granting and receiving land; dates	Ecclesiastical archives
	1524 to present	<i>Estates used partially for church support (Capellanías):</i> names, dates, residences, some relationships	<i>Archivo General de la Nación:</i> section called <i>Ramo de Capellanías</i> ; <i>Archivo General de Notarías del Distrito Federal</i> ; ecclesiastical archives; some on film (GS)
	1557-1814	<i>Hereditary Estates (Vinculos y Mayorazgos):</i> names, residences, relationships of owners of these estates; dates of contracts and property transfers; sometimes children's names, marriages, parents, grandparents, great-grandparents; places of origin	<i>Archivo General de la Nación:</i> section called <i>Ramo de Vinculos</i> , with index (on film GS); <i>Archivo Histórico del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia</i> ; section called <i>La Colección Gómez de Orozoco</i> ; <i>Archivo General de Notarías del Distrito Federal</i> ; state archives; (some records on film GS)
	About 1527 to present	Titles to property together with information on their successive transfers and modifications	<i>Archivo del Registro Público de la Propiedad y del Comercio del D.F.</i>
	1568 to about 1800	<i>Sales of Houses (Casas):</i> names of sellers and buyers of houses, dates, relationships, and residences in the State of Chiapas	<i>Archivo General de Centroamérica,</i> Guatemala City; section called <i>Casas</i> in the card index
	1836 to present	<i>Sales and grants of national lands in Mexico and pre-American Texas (Concesiones de tierras):</i> colonization concessions for Texas	<i>Archivo de Colonización y Terrenos Nacionales</i> in the <i>Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería, México, D.F.</i>

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
LAND RECORDS (Continued)		(1836-1840), Sonora (1850-1954) and titles to Indian Communities (<i>títulos a comunidades indígenas a tiempo de Juárez</i> 1860-1863): names, residences and some relationships of buyers and grantees; dates of purchases and grants	
11. PARISH REGISTERS (<i>Registros parroquiales</i>)	1524 to present	<i>Baptismal records</i> : dates of baptisms; ages; often dates of birth; places of birth and residences of parents; names of infants, parents, paternal and maternal grandparents (until about 1910), and godparents (often related)	Local parish custody; many on film (GS)
	About 1530 to present	<i>Marriage records</i> : names of brides and grooms and usually of their parents; dates and places of marriage; previous marital status; normally places of births and residences	As above
	About 1524 to present	<i>Death or burial records</i> : dates of death and/or burial; names, ages and residences of decedents; names of spouses or parents; sometimes place of origin	As above
		<i>Confirmation records</i> : names, ages, names of parents, places and dates of confirmation	As above
12. RECORDS OF EUROPEAN ORIGINS	1524-1634	<i>Records of New Spain (México) in Spanish Archives:</i>	
		<i>Information on Merits and Services (Información de méritos y servicios) of early Spanish inhabitants of Mexico</i> : petitions of the latter or their heirs for reimbursement for their services to the crown; names and residences of <i>conquistadores</i> and other early Spanish inhabitants of New Spain; usually their places of birth in Spain, often names of spouse and of father or of both parents, dates of petition, number of years since they arrived in the New World; occupations; often the number of children they had	<i>Archivo Histórico del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia</i> section called <i>Colección del Paso y Troncoso</i> under <i>Méritos y servicios de conquistadores</i> ; <i>Archivo de Indias</i> , Seville, Spain; Index of Mexican documents there in print (GS): <i>Índice de Documentos de Nueva España Existentes en el Archivo de Indias de Sevilla, México, D.F.: Monografías Bibliográficas Mexicanas</i> , 4 volumes: 1928-1931; Abstracts of about 1385 <i>conquistadores</i> in Francisco A. De Icaza's <i>Conquistadores y pobladores de Nueva España, Madrid 1923</i> , <i>Archivo de Indias</i> , Seville, Spain, 2 vols.

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
RECORDS OF EUROPEAN ORIGINS (Continued)	1540-1701	<i>Documents about property of deceased persons (Autos de bienes de difuntos):</i> names, usually their places of origin in Spain, date of document; places of death; whether or not will was left	As above
	Approx 1530-1700	<i>Copies of wills of some inhabitants of New Spain:</i> names, approximate death dates; places of birth and death, often names of parents and sometimes their birthplaces; names of children and other relatives	As above
	1530-1701	<i>Trade and Commerce House Papers (Papeles de la Casa de Contratación):</i> this center during the discovering and colonizing centuries directed the colonization and commerce as well as acting as a trading house, customs, appeals and judicature courts, and an academy; applications for permission to emigrate to the New World, registration lists of these names, returnee inspections, court actions	As above. Brief mention in <i>Indice de Documentos</i> —(cited above, Vol. III, pp. 647-680)
	1509-1701	<i>Passengers to the New World (Pasajeros a Indias) Section: Passenger Lists (Libros de asiento de Pasajeros):</i> names, parents' names, residences, times of debarkation, destinations, dates; mostly the commoner is found here. Priests explorers, etc., usually by-passed these	<i>Casa de Contratación de las Indias</i> of the <i>Archivo General de Indias</i> , Seville, Spain: There are 23 volumes of bundles (No. 5217-5540). Cristobal Bermudez Plata, <i>Catálogo de Pasajeros a Indias</i> (Sevilla, 1940-46) contains the passenger lists from 1509-1559 with 15,480 entries in three vols: Vol. I, 1509-1534 with 5,320 entries; Vol. II, 1535-1538 with 5,620 entries; and Vol. III 1539-1559 with 4,540 entries; Vol. I (GS), Vols. II and III on film (GS)
	1509-1701	<i>Information and licenses of passengers (Informaciones y licencias de pasajeros): Limpiezas de Sangre</i> (proof, by pedigree, of an ancestry of Spanish-Catholic purity) of those requesting passage to the New World, residences, names of applicants, licenses of those who were granted permission	As above; <i>Archivo Histórico del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia</i> : section called <i>Fondo Franciscano</i> under <i>Libros de patentes e informaciones de limpieza de linaje</i> . A catalog in manuscript form exists with 150,000 slips arranged in chronological order and alphabetized within each year

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
RECORDS OF EUROPEAN ORIGINS (Continued)	Approx 1540-1790	<i>Copies of petitions of early inhabitants of New Spain; personnel records (hojas de servicio) of civil and military employees; naming of officials (nonbramientos), pension records, noble titles, etc.:</i> names of early inhabitants, often places of origin in Spain, residences and some relationships	<p><i>Archivo de Indias</i>, Seville, Spain: referred to in the <i>Indice de Documentos . . .</i></p> <p>NOTE: Peter Boyd-Bowman in his <i>Indice Geobiográfico de Cuarenta Mil Pobladores Españoles de América en el Siglo XVI</i>, 2 vols., (Vol. 1, 1493-1519; Vol. 2, 1520-1539), gives excellent lists of colonizers as extracted from hundreds of sources including information on each individual as found in each source</p>
13. TOWN RECORDS (<i>Registros del Cabildo o del Ayuntamiento</i>)	1524 to present	Elections of officials, teachers, etc., letters of inspection, licenses to open shops, stores, etc.; public ordinances, meetings of <i>hermandades</i> or <i>cofradías</i> , usages of common land, water, natural resources, etc.; contributions for Saints, town government, etc.; judicial, political, and administrative laws, actions, procedures, meetings, results of action taken; sometimes local censuses	<p>State Historical Archives; municipal archives; <i>Antiguo Archivo del Ayuntamiento, México, D.F.</i>: has <i>Libros de Actas de Cabildo</i> from 1524-1928 for some areas of Mexico; <i>Archivo del Cabildo de la Catedral de México</i>; <i>Archivo Histórico del Instituto Nacional de Arqueología e Historia</i>; section called <i>Colección de Manuscritos, primer serie: Actas de Cabildos</i>; and in their <i>Colección de Manuscritos e Impresos: Ayuntamiento</i>; <i>Archivo General de la Nación</i>: section called <i>Ayuntamiento</i> there are 247 vols. of <i>Ayuntamiento</i> records</p> <p>NOTE: Excessive destruction to total loss through floods, fires, wars, etc., in Tamaulipas, Guerrero and Morelos; medium losses in Chihuahua, Vera Cruz, and Jalisco</p>
14. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION RECORDS (<i>Inmigración y Naturalización</i>)	1519-1820	<i>Passports and Cards of Security (Pasaportes y Cartas de Seguridad)</i> : names of immigrants, countries of origin (for Spaniards, their towns of origin in Spain), places of residence in Mexico, ages, marital status, occupations, dates of arrival	<i>Archivo Histórico de Hacienda</i> : section called <i>Pasaportes</i>

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION (Continued)	Approx 1820-1850	<i>Records of Expulsion of Spaniards after the War of Independence (Registros de Expulsiones de Españoles)</i> : names of persons sent back to Spain; petitions of Spaniards to be allowed to remain in Mexico (<i>peticiones de Españoles para residencia en Nueva España</i>): names, ages, marital status, places of birth in Spain, names of spouses, number of children, occupations, places of residence in Mexico	<i>Archivo de Indias</i> , Seville, Spain; <i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : section called <i>Ramo de Expulsiones de Españoles</i>
	1917 to present	<i>Naturalization of Foreigners (Naturalización de extranjeros)</i> : renuncements of former nationalities, names, former countries and sometimes towns of birth, ages, places of residence in Mexico; notices of births of children of foreigners and of deaths of the latter	<i>Archivo del Ex-Ayunamiento, México, D.F.</i> Vols. 1170-1172; municipal archives throughout Mexico
	1846-1871	<i>Ship passenger lists</i> : name of vessel, name of its master, date of its arrival, names of the ports of embarkation and arrival; and for each alien, his name, age, birthplace, name of the country from which he came, occupation, citizenship, and personal description	National Archives, Washington, D.C.
		NOTE: The above is for Galveston, Texas. During the 19th Century it was not required to keep passenger arrival records	
	1903-1952	<i>Land Entry Records</i> : names, ages, places of birth, last permanent residences, dates of entry and ports of entry of 1,500,000 persons. About 600,000 of these are prior to 1924 and are for all of the western U.S.	Immigration and Naturalization Service, P.O. Box 9398, El Paso, Texas 79984 (on film)
		NOTE: Occasional documents: birth, marriage, etc., were left at port of entry with the officials and these are on film also	
15. INQUISITION RECORDS (<i>Inquisiones</i>)	1519-1820 with a few later documents	<i>Purity of Blood (Limpieza de sangre) Records</i> : names of persons wishing to be free from prosecution by the Inquisition, residences, birth dates, birthplaces, parentage, names and often residences of progenitors, names, dates, residences and sometimes	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : section called <i>Ramo Inquisición</i> , 1,556 vols. with an index (on film at GS); some records in print and on film (GS): Guillermo S. Fernandez de Recas, <i>Aspirantes American-</i>

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
INQUISITION RECORDS (Continued)		places of origin, and relationships of persons arrested by Inquisition authorities NOTE: Prior to 1571 the Bishop tried persons in his court. In 1571 the Holy Office was established for that purpose	<i>os a Cargos del Santo Oficio, sus genealogias ascendentes, México, D.F.</i> : Librería Manuel Porrúa, 1956; <i>Archivo Histórico del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia</i> ; section called <i>Colección de Manuscritos e Impresos</i> under <i>Tribunal de la Inquisición</i> ; and in the <i>Fondo Franciscano</i> under <i>Libros de patentes e informaciones de limpieza de linaje</i> , some state archives; diocesan archives
16. MISCELLANEOUS COURT RECORDS	16th-18th C	<i>Records of duties paid by grandees to the crown (Media Anata y Lanzas)</i> : limited genealogical data on governmental officials, educators, attorneys, theologians, etc.	<i>Archivo Histórico de Hacienda</i> (names are indexed in the <i>Guía</i> of this archive)
		Biographical data on governors, viceroys, (<i>virreyes</i>), magistrates, university rectors, bishops, archbishops, <i>conquistadores</i> , soldiers, missionaries and friars, municipal officers, etc.	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> ; state and municipal archives
	16th-18th C	<i>Grants and payments (Mercedes y Salarios)</i> : miscellaneous genealogical data on children of the <i>conquistadores</i> , relatives of <i>Moctezuma</i> (Montezuma), treasurers, constables, candidates for noble orders, etc.	<i>Archivo Histórico de Hacienda, Planta Baja</i> (see <i>Guía</i> of this archive); state and ecclesiastical archives
	16th-19th C	<i>Notaries (Escribanos)</i> : names and residences of notaries, names of military orders to which they belonged; some court proceedings with names of witnesses and of parties involved; sometimes names of parents of the latter	<i>Archivo General de la Nación: Ramo de Escribanos</i> ; <i>Archivo General de Notarías del Distrito Federal</i> ; <i>Archivo del Cabildo de la Catedral de México</i>
17. CHURCH CENSUS RECORDS (<i>Padrones eclesiásticos</i>)	16th-17th C	Names of husbands and wives, with the latter's maiden names, sometimes children's given names or number of children; addresses; rarely countries of origin	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : section called <i>Temporalidades</i> ; ecclesiastical archives; some on film (GS) NOTE: There are 110 volumes of ecclesiastical <i>padrones</i> in the <i>Planta Alta</i> of the <i>Archivo General de la Nación</i>

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
CHURCH CENSUS RECORDS (Continued)	1700-1750	Names of heads of households, wives' maiden names, addresses, sometimes countries of origin, occupations, property values, children's names or number of children	As above
	1750-1800	Names of heads of households, wives' maiden names; sometimes children's names or number of children, addresses, ages, marital status, races, occupations; rarely countries of origin	As above
18. GOVERN- MENT & INTERNAL PROVINCES RECORDS (<i>Registros de las Provincias Internas</i>)	16th century to approx 1820	Names of many inhabitants of Mexico and the American Southwest; dates, residences, relationships	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : section called <i>Ramo Provincias Internas</i> : abstracts of this collection published in 1967 by the <i>Archivo General de la Nación: Indice del Ramo Provincias Internas</i> , published serially, beginning in 1946 in the <i>Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación, México, D.F.: Secretaría de Gobernación, Dirección General de Información</i> ; state and municipal archives
19. MISCEL- LANEOUS ECCLESIA- STICAL RECORDS	16th-17th C	<i>Renuncements of claims to property by Jesuits (Reuncias de bienes)</i> : names of priests and of their parents, sometimes their birthplaces and those of their parents	<i>Archivo Histórico de Hacienda</i> ; section called: <i>Temporalidades</i> : under <i>Renuncias de Bienes</i>
	16th-17th C	Names and residences of Jesuits, miscellaneous data about them	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : section called <i>Ramo de Jesuitas</i> ; ecclesiastical archives
	16th-19th C	Names, dates and places of birth, names of parents of regular and secular priests	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : section called <i>Ramo de Clero Regular y Secular</i> ; ecclesiastical archives
	16th-19th C	<i>Censuses of priests, monks and nuns (Censos de sacerdotes, frailes, y monjas)</i> : names sometimes ages and birthplaces, present or future assignments	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : section called <i>Ramo de Justicia Eclesiástica</i> ; <i>Archivo Histórico del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia</i> : section called <i>Fondo Franciscano</i> ; ecclesiastical archives
	17th-19th C	<i>Brotherhoods and congregations (Cofradías, Hermandades, Archicofradías, y Congrega-</i>	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : section called <i>Ramo de Cofradías y</i>

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
MISC. ECCLESIASTICAL RECORDS (Continued)		<i>ciones</i>): names and miscellaneous data on clergy and lay persons associated with religious fraternities and congregations	<i>Archicofradías y Congregaciones; Archivo Histórico del Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia</i> : sections called <i>Fondo Franciscano and Colección de Manuscritos e Impresos</i> ; ecclesiastical and municipal archive
			NOTE: Ecclesiastical archives between 1856 and 1861 handed over the majority of their archives to the state. Many were either lost in the process, kept by individuals or taken abroad
	17th-20th C	<i>Pre-marriage Inquiries (Informaciones matrimoniales)</i> : Names of brides, grooms, their parents and relatives who served as witnesses; dates or approximate marriage dates; ages, residences, birthplaces	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : section called <i>Ramo de Matrimoniales</i> (on film at GS); ecclesiastical archives (many on film at GS)
20. INDIAN RECORDS	About 900 to present	The Mayan chronicles date back many centuries. The new discoveries that are continually being made make an exact date impossible to fix. The Xiu family of Yucatan, the Lords of Tontonicapan in Guatemala, the Toltecs, Chichimecs and others trace back over 500 years	The Gates Collection, B.Y.U., Provo, Utah; Mayan chronicles scattered throughout the archives of America and Europe
			NOTE: This area will be the subject of a separate paper
	16th-19th C	<i>Land and property grants to Indians; Indian petitions and correspondence to governors; censuses, tax, parish, civil registration, military, land, notarial, court, inquisitions, (cacicazgos) and other records</i> : names, dates, residences, relationships; sometimes ages, birthplaces, birth dates, and names of parents	<i>Archivo General de la Nación</i> : section called <i>Ramo de Indios</i> with card index for volumes dated from 1574 to about 1700; state, municipal and ecclesiastical archives throughout Mexico; Guillermo S. Fernandez de Recas, <i>Cacicazgos y Nobiliario Indigenas de la Nueva España</i> (Noble Indian Leaders of New Spain), <i>México, D.F.</i> , 1961

TYPE OF RECORD	PERIOD COVERED	TYPE OF INFORMATION GIVEN	AVAILABILITY
21. GENEALOGICAL COLLECTIONS	900 to present	<i>Family archives:</i> names, dates, birthplaces, relationships, biographical and pedigree data, proofs of nobility with names and birthplaces of progenitors	Private family archives; public and university libraries; library of the <i>Academia Mexicana de Genealogía y Heráldica</i> ; sometimes state and municipal archives (some municipal and parish archives in the State of Yucatan have family records dating to the tenth century); Manuel Carrera Stampa, <i>Archivalia Mexicana, México, D.F., Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Historia</i> , 1952, p. 187; Family Histories (on film GS)

VERT. FILE
• Mexico



Mexicans

IN NORTH AMERICA BY JOSEPH P. NAVARRO

Mexican Americans, the nation's second largest minority, are a new group on the visible horizon. This new interest has clarified some problems and created new ones. Acceptable generalizations on the Mexican Americans are difficult: they are the most diverse ethnic group in America, holding diverse views of themselves, and the literature on these people is only at the preliminary stage. Mexican Americans, for example, do not agree among themselves on how they should refer to each other. The official quantifiers have complicated the problem of identity by failing to solve another problem—the acquisition of reliable information. More specifically, the 1970 census was successfully challenged by the Mexican Americans and their size in America was increased to 6.3 million (LOS ANGELES TIMES, Jan. 15 and May 11, 1974).

Biologically, about 80% of the Mexican Americans are mestizo—a mixture of Spanish and Indian and in every possible combination. They are a young group: the median age is 20 and only 4% are over 65 years. Of 2.1 million Mexican American families, the average per family is 4.1 persons. Culturally, 65.2% of them speak Spanish and most of them belong, at least nominally, to the Catholic Church. Geographically, perhaps 87% of these people live in the Southwestern states of California, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado where they constitute the largest single minority. Eighty percent of the Mexican Americans in the Southwest live in California and Texas, an equal number live in urban areas, and 83% are native born.

At the time of the American Conquest, 126 years ago, there were about 75,000 Mexican Americans in the Southwest. Figures on the number of Mexican Americans before 1900 are fuzzy, but between 1900 to 1964, 1.3 million Mexicans immigrated to the United States. This immigration has been beneficial to both the United States and Mexico: immigration has relieved millions of Mexico's poor and unskilled laborers; and immigration has helped the United States through the acquisition of a large supply of cheap labor which has contributed to the rise and development of the Southwest's economy, and most particularly to the development of industrialized agriculture. Moreover, this immigration, writes Carey McWilliams, has been characterized by "waves." The first large wave (1910-20) of 224,706 was induced partially by the instability of the Mexican Revolution and by employment opportunities in the Southwest; the next large wave of 436,733 swept north from Mexico in the 20's; and the third wave of 293,000 was recorded in the 50's. Unhappily, the Mexicans were not needed or wanted during the Depression and about half a million of them were repatriated by the welfare agencies. World War II and Korea however, reversed the repatriation process: not only were Mexicans needed, but special efforts were made to import Mexican labor on a contractual basis, i.e. the Bracero Program (1942-64). Immigration figures for the 40's do not include braceros and "wetbacks," illegal Mexican entrants. Despite the imposition of a 120,000 quota in 1965, Mexican immigration continues in the form of permanent visas and a large volume of movement back and forth across the border.

Discrimination accounts only in part for the fact that Mexican Americans are among the most acutely disadvantaged groups in America. Of 2.8 million men, 75% are in the labor force; and of 3 million women, 36% are employed. According to a recent census report, the average income for

Mexicans is \$7,539 and 24% of them have incomes below \$4,000. Moreover, these people have incomes of \$3,000 below the national average. A current rise in the group's income was offset by inflation and their propensity to have large families. There is, however, a tendency for those who have more education to have higher incomes and smaller families. Although 2.2% of all Mexican Americans have at least a college education, most Mexican Americans are behind most ethnic groups in education.

The social and political maturity of the Mexican Americans, which began during World War II, reflects the emergence of a new middle class. Recent developments suggest that this new leadership will make a real difference in doing something about the conditions I have here only briefly described.

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CHURCH RECORDS IN MEXICO

BY J. MARVIN CLUFF, REFERENCE AND RECORDS A

The state and church (sword and cloth) were the two institutions that subdued the natives, claimed the new world for God and king, replenished the treasury, and brought the heathen into the fold of the Catholic Church. Thus, with the soldier and settler, the priests established the new towns and, according to the Council of Trent, recorded the baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and burials. Separate books often were kept on the Spaniard, the Indian, the mixed blood--the mestizo, of white and Indian parentage, mulatto, of white and Negro parentage, and morisco, of Indian and Negro parentage.

The records varied in content from priest to priest, diocese to diocese, and time to time. The baptism records usually included the parish name, name of individual, date of baptism, parents, and godparents. Often the age, grandparents, and residence also are given.

The marriage record may contain the names of the bride and groom, date of marriage, parish, and witnesses. Often the ages, residences, parents, and grandparents also are given.

The marriage information papers give the names of bride and groom, date of the banns, witnesses, date of the documents, occupations, residences, relationships, parents, marital status, ages, and approval to marry.

The confirmation gives the names, parish, date of confirmation, and parents.

The burial record gives the date of burial; name of decedent; parents or spouse and if deceased; parish; and often, the residence. The relationship is often given in Spanish documents; consequently, the following English equivalents are given.

hijo (a) (hija)	son (daughter)
padre	father
madre	mother
abuelos maternos	maternal grandparents
abuelos paternos	paternal grandparents
nieto (a)	grandson (granddaughter)
bisnieto (a)	great-grandson (great-granddaughter)
bisabuelo (a)	great-grandfather (great-grandmother)
tatarabuelo (a)	second great-grandfather (second great-grandmother)
retatarabuelo (a)	third great-grandfather (third great-grandmother)
hermano (a)	brother (sister)
sobrino (a)	nephew (niece)
cunado (a)	brother-in-law (sister-in-law)
sobrino nieto	grand nephew
sobrino nieta	grand niece
sobrino bisnieto	great-grand nephew
sobrino bisnieta	great-grand niece
tio (a)	uncle (aunt)

México

When the conquistadores invaded México they brought with them catholic priest who kept the conquest reasonably civilized. Their main purpose was to propagate their Christian religion. As a result, 90 to 100 % of the population before 1900 were Catholics. Parish records of missionary dealings with indians are available and although fire, floods, earthquakes, humidity, etc. have taken their toll, an amazing number of these records still exist. Most people living between 1492 and 1912 were registered in parish records, even if they had different beliefs. Because of the strong Catholic influence in México (and all of Latin America), it is necessary to understand how the church is organized to effectively accomplish any genealogical research. A good reference for this is *Genealogical Historical Guide to Latin America* by Lyman De Platt (pp 80-96).

**Basic organization
of the Catholic church**

Pope

Archdioces (Archbishop)

Dioces (Bishop)
or Archdioces

Dioces (Bishop)
or Archdioces

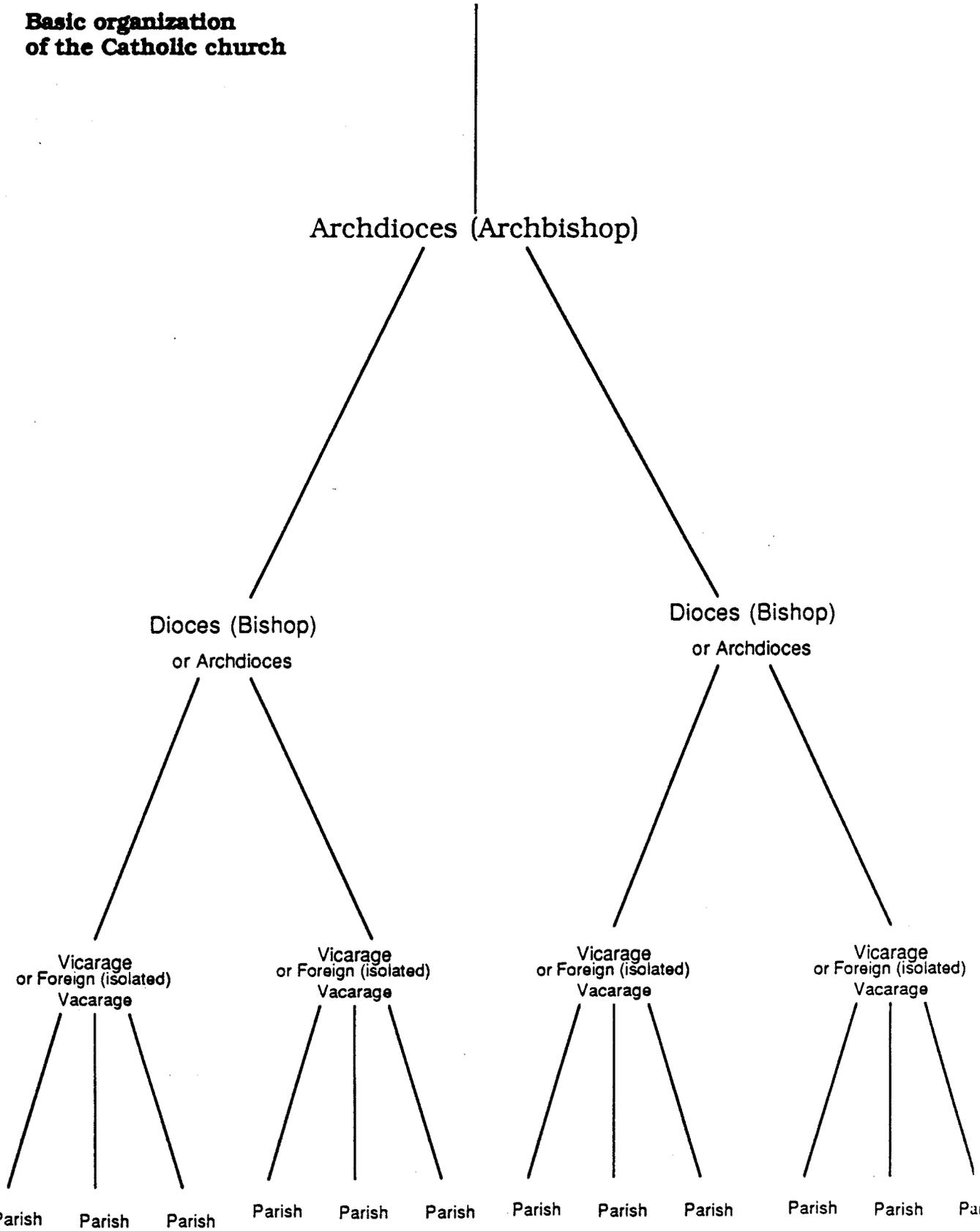
Vicarage
or Foreign (isolated)
Vacarage

Parish Parish Parish

Parish Parish Parish

Parish Parish Parish

Parish Parish Parish



DIOCESAN ERECTION DATES, 1511-1900
(Platt 86-91)

<u>Erection Date</u>	<u>Diocese</u> (alphabetical)
27 Aug 1899	Aguascalientes
28 Jun 1535	Antequera (later Oaxaca)
29 Jan 1874	Baja California (apostolic vicarage)
2 Dec 1895	Campeche
19 Mar 1539	Chiapas
23 Jun 1891	Chihuahua
25 Feb 1816	Chilapa
11 Dec 1881	Colima
31 Jul 1548	Compostela (later Nueva Galicia, then Guadalajara)
23 Jun 1891	Cuernavaca
11 Oct 1620	Guardiana (later Durango)
26 Jan 1863	León
15 Dec 1777	Linares (later Monterrey)
16 Feb 1858	Matamoros
2 Feb 1530	México
26 Jan 1863	Querétaro
23 Jun 1891	Saltillo
1840	San Diego, California
19 Aug 1854	San Luis Potosí
24 May 1883	Sinaloa
7 May 1779	Sonora (later Hermosillo)
25 May 1880	Tabasco
6 Mar 1870	Tamaulipas
12 Mar 1870	Tampico
1891	Tehuantepec
23 Jun 1891	Tepic
24 Jan 1591	Tlaxcala-Puebla (later Puebla)
26 Jan 1863	Tulancingo
5 Jan 1843	Veracruz
16 Dec 1561	Yucatán
23 Jan 1862	Zacatecas
25 Jan 1863	Zamora

SOME VALUABLE MEXICAN RESEARCH SOURCES

Through cooperation with the Mexican Academy of Genealogy and Heraldry, the Genealogical Society began micro-filming in Mexico in 1953, first in the National Archives and then in parishes throughout the country.

Registers of 1,095 parishes have been filmed, as well as many civil vital statistics and some notarial and court records. A total of 74,624 rolls of filmed records have been returned from Mexico. It is expected that the remaining early parish registers will be filmed within a year.

These records are an excellent genealogical source. The baptism records frequently name not only the parents but also paternal and maternal grandparents. The most valuable notarial records are wills. They often name the place of birth of the testator, his parents, spouse, and children.

The earliest civil vital statistics in Mexico begin in 1859, although there are some gaps after that date. These are also an excellent genealogical source. If one is interested in unfiled civil records, one may write for copies of the desired birth, marriage or death records to the *registor civil* at the *municipalidad* where these events took place.

A valuable reference book is the *Diccionario Porrúa de Historia, biografía*

y geografía. Jorge L. Tomayo's maps of Mexican states show municipality boundaries, and the Catholic Church Directory of Mexico lists current parishes. A convenient gazetteer is *Localidades de la República por entidades federativas y municipios*, 1960.

When a pedigree is traced to the early Spanish inhabitants of Mexico, the two volume work titled *Conquistadores y pobladores de Nueva España*, by Francisco A. de Icaza (Madrid, 1923) is useful, because it often gives birthplaces in Spain as well as the parentage of those born there.

Of use in determining where a surname was common in Spain in past centuries is the 88 volume *Encyclopedia Heraldica y Genealogica Hispano-Americana o Diccionario Heraldico y Genealogico de Apellidos Espanoles y Americanos*, edited by Alberto and Arturo Garcia Carraffa. This series contains data on many early Spanish families.

A series of 1552 volumes of inquisition records that contain considerable early genealogical information were filmed in the *Archivo General de la Nación*. The Society hopes to microfilm several other significant genealogical records and research aids in the National Archive in Mexico City.

Recently a puzzled gentleman approached an employee of the Library and told her he was looking for his wife and children. When she was unable to help him, he replied, "It is easier to find the dead in here than the living!"

Other Resources: Mexico

Mexico Map

<http://geology.com/world/mexico-satellite-image.shtml>

Mexico GenWeb Project

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~mexwgw/>

The Genealogy of Mexico

<http://members.tripod.com/~GaryFelix/index1.htm>

Library of Congress: Genealogy: Mexico

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/international/hispanic/mexico/resources/mexico-genealogy.html>

Mexico City National Cemetery

<http://www.dmww.org/honoring/mexcem.htm>