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UNITING FAMILIES

Argentina

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This outline introduces you to the records you can use to discover your Argentinian ancestors. It describes the content, use, and availability of major genealogical records. Use this outline to set meaningful goals and to select the records that will help you achieve your research goals.

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. The catalog is available at the Family History Library and at each family history center. Staff there can help you learn to use the catalog.

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

For more information about census records, look in the "Locality Search" of the Family History Library Catalog under:

> ARGENTINA - CENSUS
> ARGENTINA, [PROVINCE] - CENSUS
> ARGENTINA, [PROVINCE], [CITY] or
>   [PARTIDO] - CENSUS

This tells you to look in the catalog under:

- Argentina and then the subject CENSUS.

- A province in Argentina and then the subject CENSUS.

- A city in a province in Argentina and then the subject CENSUS.

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

- ***Call Numbers***. The call number is used to find a record in the Family History Library (FHL). Each book, film, fiche, or map is assigned a call number.

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 which may be helpful to you in your research. Some are referred to in this outline. Their titles are in italics and their item numbers are in parenthesis. They are available at the Family History Library and the Salt Lake City Distribution Center at:

> Salt Lake Distribution Center
> P.O. Box 26368
> Salt Lake City, UT 84126-0368
> Tel. 1-800-537-5971
> Fax 1-800-240-3685
> Internet: http://www.familysearch.org/

RECORDS SELECTION TABLE: Argentina

The table below can help you decide which records to search.

In column 1 find the goal you selected.

Find in column 2 the types of records that are most likely to have the information you need. Then turn to that section of this outline.

Additional records that may also be useful are listed in column 3.

The terms used in columns 2 and 3 are the same as the topic headings used in this outline and in the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog.

Records containing previous research (genealogy, biography, history, periodicals, and societies) could provide information for nearly all of the goals. These have not been repeatedly listed unless they are especially helpful for the goal.

1. If You Need	2. Look First In	3. Then Search
Age	Civil Registration, Church Records	Census, Emigration and Immigration
Birth date	Civil Registration, Church Records	Naturalization, Military Records
Country of foreign birth	Civil Registration, Church Records	Emigration and Immigration, Schools, Military Records
Municipal origins and boundaries	Gazetteer, Maps	History
Customs	Social Life and Customs	History, Minorities
Death	Civil Registration, Church Records	Cemeteries, Newspapers
Ethnicity	Civil Registration, Church Records	Emigration and Immigration, Societies
Historical background	History	Gazetteers, Periodicals
Immigration date	Emigration and Immigration	Census, Biography, Naturalization and Citizenship
Living relatives	Directories	Newspapers, Biography, Court Records
Maiden name	Civil Registration, Church Records	Cemeteries, Military Records
Marriage	Civil Registration, Church Records	Census, Military Records
Occupation	Civil Registration, Church Records	Census, Directories
Parents and other family members	Civil Registration, Church Records	Emigration and Immigration, Census, Probate, Genealogy
Physical description	Emigration and Immigration	Military Records
Place-finding aids	Gazetteers	Maps, History
Place of residence	Civil Registration, Church Records	Census, Biography
Previous research (compiled genealogy)	Genealogy	Periodicals, Biography, Societies, Nobility
Religion	Church Records	History
Social activities	Social Life and Customs	Biography, History, Genealogy

Argentina Provinces

PERU

BOLIVIA

CHILE

PARAGUAY

South
Pacific
Ocean

JUJUY

Jujuy

Salta

SALTA

FORMOSA

Formosa

TUCUMÁN

Tucumán

CATAMARCA

SANTIAGO
DEL
ESTERO

CHACO

Resistencia

MISIONES

Posadas

Santiago del
Estero

Corrientes

LA RIOJA

Catamarca

La Rioja

CORRIENTES

BRAZIL

SANTE FÉ

SAN JUAN

CÓRDOBA

Córdoba

San Juan

Sante Fé

ENTRE
RÍOS

Paraná

URUGUAY

Mendoza

San Luis

SAN
LUIS

Buenos Aires ★

La Plata

MENDOZA

Santa Rosa

BUENOS AIRES

South
Atlantic
Ocean

LAPAMPA

NEUQUÉN

Neuquén

RÍO NEGRO

Viedma

CHUBUT

Rawson

COMODORO
RIVADAVIA

Comodoro Rivadavia

SANTA CRUZ

Río Gallegos

TIERRA DEL FUEGO

Ushuaia

ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES

Archives collect and preserve original documents of organizations such as churches or governments. 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 Argentina. When one of these institutions is referred to elsewhere in this outline, return to this section to obtain the address.

Although, the original records you need may be in an archive or library in Argentina, the Family History Library may have a microfilm copy of them. The library has copies of some records from several Argentinian archives, libraries and other record repositories.

If you plan to visit one of these repositories, contact the organization and ask for information about their 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 you go to the archives so you can use your time more effectively. In some archives you will need a letter of recommendation.

Archives in Spain and Italy

Records of international interest about the era of European discovery, exploration, and colonization of Argentina are found in the *Archivo General de Indias* in Seville, the *Archivo General Militar* in Segovia, Spain and in the *Archivio Centrale dello Stato* in Rome, Italy. The Mailing addresses of these archives are:

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

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

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

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

Archivio Centrale dello Stato
Piazzales degli Archivi
00144 Roma, Italy

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* (Gereral Archive of the Indies of Seville: Visitor's Guide). Madrid: Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas, 1958. (FHL book 946 A2s; film 0896895.)

An additional description of the records at the *Archivo General de Indias*, as well as other Spainsh and Latin American archives which 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.)

The following is a general guide to the Italian State Archives.

> *Guida Gerale degli Archivi di Stato Italiani / Ufficio centrale per i beni archivistici.*(General Guide to the State Archives of Italy). 2 vols. Roma: Ufficio centrale per i beni archivistici, 1981–1983. (FHL book 945 Aegg.)

There are other guides to the many archives in Spain and Italy which can be obtained from each archive.

Archives in Argentina

In Argentina there are many types of genealogical repositories:

- National government archives and libraries.

- Provincial archives and libraries.

- Municipal archives and local civil offices

- Church archives and parish offices.

- Other libraries: public, academic, research.

- Historical and genealogical societies.

For addresses of archives and libraries you can consult the following:

> *International Directory of Archives/Annuaire International des archives*. London: K.G. Saur, 1992. (FHL book 020.5 Ar 25 v. 38.)

> *World Guide to Libraries*. 10th Ed. München: K. G. Saur, 1991 (FHL book 027.025 W893.)

National Government Archives and Libraries

The Argentinian government collects records relating to Argentinian history, culture, and people, including the Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata. These are archived by time periods such as colonial and national periods, and then subdivide by type of records or the office which created the record and collections. Records of genealogical value at national archives include:

- Protocols of Scribes (*Protocolos de Escribanos*). Includes wills, powers, titles of land, etc., since the 16th century. Includes a lot of genealogical material, sometimes five generations in one document.

- Probate Courts (*Juicios sucesorios*).

- Census (*Censos y Padrones*). Censuses which are made periodically from the beginning of the cities. Includes genealogical information and relations of the inhabitants.

- Data and Titles of Lands (*Datos y planos de Geodesia y títulos de tierras*).

- Church records.

- Civil records.

- Court records.

- Military records.

- Emigration lists.

- Land records.

- Colonial records.

- Others.

The National Archive and it's branches are open to the public. Microfilm copies of some of the records at the National Archives are available at the Family History Library, other major archives and libraries, and at branches of the National Archives. You may request photocopies of the records by using forms obtained from these institutions. The addres of the National Archives of Argentina is:

> Archivo General de la Nación
> Aguero 2502
> Capital Federal, Argentina
> Tel: 4806-4721 o 4806-4681
> Internet: http://www.mininterior.gov.ar/agn/

The National Archive is open Monday through Friday from 10 am. to 5 p.m. To access the archives you need a letter of introduction. A passport or other identity document is required to enter the building.

Helpful guides to the collections of the National Archives and the provincial archives are:

> *Boletín Interamericano de Archivos.* Vol Vlll Cordoba: Centro Interamericano de Formación de Archives, 1981. (FHL book 980 B2b.)

> *Catálogo de nombres y materias: fichero genreal, 1544–1880* (Catalog of the Names and Materials: General Fiche, 1544–1880). Buenos Aires: Archivo General de la Nación, 1989. (FHL films 1614816–1614819.) Personal name and subject index to court and government records housed in the Argentine National Archives.

> *Indice del Archivo del Gobierno de Buenos Aires. Corespondiente al año de 1810.* (Index to the holdings of the Government Archives of Buenos Aires for the year 1810). Buenos Aires: Impreta de La Tribuna, 1860. (FHL book 982 A3i; film 0496677 item 2.)

Branches of National Archives of Argentina

Branches of the National Archives collect records of different types within the area they serve. These branches are located in or near Buenos Aires. For addresses of these archives see the above quoted books. The following are a few of the addresses to some of these libraries.

- Biblioteca Nacional
  México 564
  1097 Buenos Aires, Argentina

The National Library has a collection of published genealogies, manuscripts, histories, directories, maps, and newspapers.

Biblioteca Nacional Militar
Circulo Militar
Santa Fé 750
1059 Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dirección General de Estadística e
   Investigaciones
Biblioteca, C 8, 732
1900 La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Centro de Estudios Migratorios
Independencia 20 esq. Av. L.M. Huergo
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Opened Tuesdays and Thursdays form 10:00
AM to 2:00 PM.

Biblioteca de la Academia Nacional de la
   Historia
Capital Federal, Argentina
Balcarce 139 - Tel. 4331-5147

Provincial Archives

In Argentina each provinces has their own provincial archive and branches separate from those of the national government. Many records of genealogical value are kept by these archives. They serve as repositories for records pertaining to their particular area. The provincial archive of Cordoba has one of the largest collections of the colonial period. This archive is one of the most complete. Records of genealogical value at provincial archives include:

• Notarial records.

• Colonial records.

• Land records.

• Administrative records.

• Military.

• Census.

• Historical records

• Some church records.

• Others.

The provincial archives of Argentina are open to the public. However limited access is offered in some of their archives and a letter of recommendation may be required. Addresses for each of the Provincial archives is found in Appendix A.

Municipal Archives and Local Civil Offices

The provinces are divided into departments which are divided into municipalities. Each municipality has a civil registry office, one or two notaries, civil and criminal courts, and a municipal government to administer all other matters. Every municipality has jurisdiction over their own archives, separate from the province archives. These offices are comparable to county courthouses in the United States.

In Argentina, civil records created by the local government, including birth, death, and marriage records, are kept in local municipal offices. These records are available to the public. For more information about these offices and their records, see the "Civil Registration" section of this outline.

You can get information and copies of the records kept at the local civil offices by writing. For help in compiling a letter in Spanish, see the *Letter Writing Guide: Spanish* (02362–45000).

Church Archives

The dominant religion in Argentina is Catholicism. The Archdiocese of Buenos Aires was the first diocese of the Catholic church in Argentina. Church records of baptisms, marriages, and burial are usually kept by the local parish. The Diocese archives keep records pertaining to their priests and matters of church administration. It is possible to write to the local parish and request brief searches of their records. See the "Church Records" section of this outline.

There many Protestant churches in Argentina. These churches usually function independent and keep their only records. There is not usually a central repository for church records in Argentina.

Other Libraries

There are many public, private, and specialized libraries in Argentina. Some of the sources you will want to use are also available in these libraries in Argentina as well as in libraries in the United States and other countries. Contact these libraries and ask about their collection, hours, services, and fees. Always remember that there are many libraries that cover Latin American History and it would be wise to check your local university or public library first to see what their collection has. A listing of some of these libraries can be found in:

World Guide to Libraries. 10th Ed. München: KG Saur, 1991. (FHL book 027.025 W893.)

A good list of libraries in Argentina can also be found on the Internet at:

Two libraries that have extensive collections of manuscripts and published sources include:

- Biblioteca Nacional
  Mexico 564
  1097 Buenos Aires Argentina

- Universidad de Buenos Aires
  Instituto de Historia Argentina
  y Americana, Biblioteca
  C 25 de Mayo 217 piso 2do
  1002 Buenos Aires Argentina

The Bancroft library has a large collection of Latin American records:

- University of California
  Bancroft Library
  Berkeley, CA 94720
  Tel:(510) 642-3781

Historical and Genealogical Societies

In Argentina there are some organized historical and genealogical societies. Some societies maintain libraries and/or archives that collect valuable records. For more information, including addresses of some societies see the "Societies" section of this outline.

Inventories, Registers, Catalogs

Most archives have catalogs, inventories, guides, or periodicals that describe their records and how to use them. The National Archive has numerous, both published and manuscript catalogues, plus a card index. If possible, study these guides before you visit or use the records of an archive so that you can use your time more effectively.

Some of these guides are available at the Family History Library, at your public or university library, or through interlibrary loan.

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

> ARGENTINA - ARCHIVES AND
>   LIBRARIES
> ARGENTINA, PROVINCE - ARCHIVES
>   AND LIBRARIES

BIOGRAPHY

A biography is a history of a person's life. In a biography you may find the individual's birth, marriage, and death information, and the names of his parents, children, or other family members. Use the information carefully because there may be inaccuracies.

Few Argentinian ancestors were the subject of biographies. There are some biographical sources for Argentina and those that exist usually include the most notable citizens.

Thousands of brief biographies have been gathered and published in collective biographies, sometimes called biographical encyclopedias or dictionaries. These usually only include biographies of prominent or well-known citizens of Argentina and Latin America. Others feature biographies of specific groups of people, such as professional groups or religious organizations. Argentina has several good collections of biographies.

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

> Herrero Mediavilla, Victor and Lolita Rosa Aguayo Nayle. *Indice biográfico de España, Portugal e Iberoamérica* (Biographical Index of Spain, Portugal and Latin America). New York: K. G. Saur, 1990. (FHL book 920 In2; fiche 6002170–6002172.)

> Herrero Mediavilla, Victor. *Archivo Biográfico des España, Portugal e Iberoamerica Nueva Serie* (Biographical Archive of Spain, Portugal and Latin America New Series). München: K. G. Saur, 1993. (FHL fiche 6131531–6131558.)

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

Argentinian Biographies

There are several major collections of Argentinian biographies. These include:

> *Diccionario Histórico Argentino* (Historical Dictionary Argentinean). 6 vols. Buenos Aires: Ediciones Históricos Argentinos, 1953– 1954. (FHL book 982 H26d.)

> Cutolo, Vicente Osvaldo. *Nuevo Diccionario Biográfico Argentino* 1750 – 1930 (New Biographical Argentinian Dictionary). 7 vols. Buenos Aires: Editorial Elche, 1968–1985. (FHL book 982 D3cu.)

Quien es quien en la Argentina (Who's Who in Argentina). Benos Aires: Editorial Guillermo Kraft, 1940 –. (FHL book 982 D3q.)

Vilanova Rodríguez, Alberto. *Los Gallegos en la Argentina* (The Gallegans in Argentina). 2 vols. Buenos Aires: Ediciones Galicia, 1966. (FHL book 982 D3v.)

Petriella, Dionisio. *Diccionario Biográfico Italo–Argentino* (Biographical Dictionary Italo–Argentine). Buenos Aires: Asociación Dante Alighieri, 1976. (FHL book 982 D36p.)

Biedma, José Juan. *Biografías: 1725 – 1952*. (Biographies 1725–1952). Buenos Aires: Archivo General de la Nación, 1991. (FHL film 1700376–77, 1700442–47.) Microfilmed from the collection of José Juan Biedma housed in the Archivo General de la Nación.

Collective biographies at the Family History Library are generally listed in the locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

> ARGENTINA - BIOGRAPHY
> ARGENTINA, PROVINCE - BIOGRAPHY
> ARGENTINA, PROVINCE, CITY -
> BIOGRAPHY

CEMETERIES

There are two major types of cemetery records in Argentina.

- Information recorded on gravestones called monumental inscriptions, including transcripts of this information.

- Information recorded by cemetery officials/caretakers including sexton's records, public cemetery records, church yard records, burial ground records, plot books and maps.

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

Some of the inscriptions on gravestones and monuments inscriptions have been transcribed and are found in manuscripts and printed books in libraries. The Family History Library has copies of a few of these books. For example:

Hanon, Maxine, and Alfonsin Jorge. *El Pequeño Cementerio Protestante de la Calle del Socorro, en la Cuidad de Buenos Ayres 1821–1833*. (A Small Protestant Cementery on the Street of Socorro, in Buenos Aires.) Buenos Aires: J Alfonsin, 1998. (FHL book 982.11/B1 V3a .)

Unfortunately, many persons could not afford a gravestone or monument. Therefore, search also the other type of cemetery records, such as burial books, and sexton records, especially the plot books.

These records are especially helpful for identifying ancestors who were not recorded in other records, such as children who died young or women. Because relatives may be buried in adjoining plots, it is best to examine the original record, rather than to rely on alphabetized transcripts.

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.

There are some good references for information on the history of cemeteries in Buenos Aires. Check the following:

Alfonín, Jorge. *Cementerios de Disidentes Protestantes en la Ciudad de Buenos Aires*. (Protestant Dissidents Cementaries in the City of Buenos Aires.) Buenos Aires: Alfonsin, Jorge, 1996. (FHL book 982.11/B1 V3aj.) This book covers the history and background of several cemeteries in Buenos Aires: Del Socorro, Victoria, Rincon de Las Cruces, Disidentes en Chacarita, Aleman, Victoria and Britanico.

Núñez, Luis F. *Los Cementerios*. (The Cementaries). Buenos Aires: Ediciones Culturales Argentinas, 1970. (FHL book 982 V3n.) This book has the history of how the different cemeteries came into existence.

Other sources of cemetery records include:

- The present sexton or minister who may have the burial registers and the records of the burial plots.

- A local library, historical society, or local historian may have the records or can help you locate obscure family plots or relocated cemeteries.

Few sextons' records and transcripts of tombstone information have been published. Some may be found in local genealogical periodicals.

The Family History Library has copies of a few sexton and tombstone records. These and books of monumental inscriptions are listed in the locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

> ARGENTINA - CEMETERIES
> ARGENTINA, PROVINCE - CEMETERIES
> ARGENTINA, PROVINCE, CITY - CEMETERIES

CENSUS

A census is a count and description of the population. Censuses have been taken by various levels of government in Argentina and by some ecclesiastical officials. Census records were taken primarily for population studies, taxation, military purposes, or taxing in behalf of the parish poor.

Censuses, known as *censos* or *padrones,* have been taken by colonial and national governments throughout Latin American. Most of the census records are housed in the national archives. Records created during the Spanish administration of colonial Latin America, would be located in the *Archivo General de Indias* in Seville, Spain.

The Catholic church also took occasional censuses of parishioners. An ecclesiastical census was also known as a *censo* or *padrón* in Latin America. The following is an example of a church census:

> *Padrones, 1779–1796* (Censuses, 1779–1796). Córdoba: Archivo Historica de la Provincia, 19–. (FHL film 1162415–1162416.) Census records for the diocese of Córdoba for 1779 and 1795–6.

Census records have not been used a lot in Argentinian research because better sources, such as church records and civil registration, are available in Argentina. The original census returns were often destroyed and only the compiled statistical information remains. Records of some towns, provinces, and regions still exist at the archives but are not available to researchers at this present time.

When available, census records can provide family relationships, age, year of birth, description of property, place of birth. Census records are especially valuable because they list a large portion of the population, and they are readily available at some repositories. They can provide information where all or portions of other records are missing. Use the information with caution, however, since the information may have been given to a census taker by any member of the family or a neighbor. Some information may have been incorrect or deliberately falsified.

Following are good references for censuses at the National Archives:

> *Inventario : primer y segundo censo nacional, años 1869-1895 y censo de la ciudad de Buenos Aires, año 1855* (Inventory: First and Second national census of 1869 – 1895 and census of the City of Buenos Aires, year 1855). Buenos Aires: Archivo General de la Nación, 1989. (FHL film 1614821 item 12.)

> Frías, Susana R. and Liliana R. Méndez. *Censos y padrones existentes en el Archivo General de la Nación, 1776-1852* (Censuses Existing in the National Archives of the Nation, 1776–1852). Buenos Aires: Centro para Investigaciones Históricas en la Argentina, 1974. (FHL film 1614821 item 13). A guide to censuses available at the Argentine National Archives for the years 1776-1852.

> Vergelli, Emilio. *Census Records – Padron.* Buenos Aires: Archivio General De La Nacion, 19–. (FHL book 982 A1 #4; film 0897023 item 5.)

The above book is a study of the census records that are found in the National Archive in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Sometimes there are censuses of specific groups such as the Irish in Argentina. The following reference is for the 1855 and 1869 census:

> Coghlan, Eduardo Antonio. *El Aporte de los Irlandeses a la Formación de la Nación Argentina* (Contributions of the Irish in forming the nation of Argentina). Buenos Aires: Imprenta El Vuelo de Fénix, 1982. (FHL book 982 W2c.)

Understanding the Census

The first national census in Argentina was taken in the year 1869. The next censuses were taken in 1895 and 1914. The 1869 and 1895 censuses are available for public inspection at the National Archives and have also been microfilmed by the Family History Library. Census records of the 1914 census are available only at the Argentinian National Archives.

You will find the following types of information in the censuses:

- *1869* census lists for each person in the country by household the address, names and surnames, sex, age, civil status, nationality, place of birth, number of person in the family, legitimacy or illegitimacy of children, occupation or profession, literacy, and whether student.

- *1895* census list names, surnames, sex, ages, nationality, if he is Argentine it gives the province or territory of birth, profession, occupation or trade, literacy, highest grade in school obtained, whether property owner, how many children the women have born, number of years married, civil status, whether if orphaned for each person in the country by household   This is the first national census that includes Chaco, Formosa, Misiones, La Pampa, Río Negro, Neuguén, Chubut, Santa Cruz and Tierra de Fuego.

After the 1895 census, the 1914 census and those following have about the same information with a few minor changes. The 1869 and 1895 census do not list the Indian populace. Some localities are missing from each census either because the census was not taken in that locality or the census records have been lost.

The Family History Library has what is available of the 1869 and 1895 census records. These are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

> ARGENTINA, (PROVINCE), (PARTIDO) - CENSUS (for the censuses within the city of Buenos Aires)
> ARGENTINA, (PROVINCE), (DEPARTAMENTO) - CENSUS (for the censuses in the Provinces)

Other censuses were taken by different levels of government. For example, in the city of Buenos Aires there are many early census records that were taken for different reasons. For example, there was a 1855 census of Buenos Aires and a 1667 –1772 censuses of the Indians of Buenos Aires (taken by the Contaduía General de Retasas). Be sure that you look for census records under your city or town as well as your province in the catalog for additional census other than the national censuses.

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 name as recorded in vital records

- Information may be incorrect

- Names may be spelled as they sound

- Place-names may be misspelled or spelled phonetically

- If a family is not at suspected address, search surrounding area.

- Parts of the census maybe indecipherable

- When you find your family in one census, search that same location in the earlier and later census records for additional family members

Searching in Buenos Aires

Finding your ancestors' family in the 1895 census records of Buenos Aires and learning the street where the family resided will also enable you to search other records, such as church records and civil registration. The Family History Library has two volumes of the Municipal Censuses of Buenos Aires for they year 1887:

> *Censo general de población, edificación, comercio e industrias de la ciudad de Buenos Aires, Capital Federal de la Repúblic Argentina: levantado en los dias 17 de agosto, 15 y 30 de setiembre de 1887* (General census of the population, construction, commerce, and Industry of the City of Buenos Aires, Federal Capital of the Republic of Argentina: taken from the 17th day of August, 15 and 30 September 1887). 2 vols. Buenos Aires: Compañía Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1889. (FHC book 982.12/B1 X221; film 0874334.) The volumes include maps and lists of the "*manzanas*" (blocks) and "*calles*"(streets) which can serve as a guide to the census records for 1895.

Other directories that will help in determining the address of your ancestor in Buenos Aires in 1895 are the Guia Kraft directories, housed in the National Library in Buenos Aires. The first Guia Kraft directory is from 1885. Three were published in that year and they continued to be published into the 1900s. They contains the addresses and occupations of the peoples living in the city. These directories will tell where your ancestor was living and then you can find the right film for the census.

If possible, determine your ancestor's address for the time period of the census you are searching. Sources that give street addresses for large cities in Argentina include:

• City, occupational, or business directories

• Civil certificates of birth, marriages and deaths

• Church records of christenings, burials, marriages

• Probate records (especially if calendared or indexed)

• Court [or session] records (especially if indexed)

• Taxation records [Rate books]

CHURCH DIRECTORIES

A church directory lists church officials, dioceses, and parishes. There are many genealogical uses for church directories.

• They list all the parishes in a diocese, so you can determine if your ancestor's village had a parish. Many directories list all villages belonging to a parish.

• They may provide the earliest dates for which the church records of each parish exist.

• They may include historical information about each parish.

• They group parishes by diocese and archdiocese, so you can easily determine all relating parishes.

• They provide the complete address and phone numbers of parishes. They give the address of the diocese headquarters and often the address of the archives of the diocese where additional records may be kept.

Church directories exist for each of the dioceses in Argentina. The Family History Library does not have copies of these directories. The library only has the 1961 directory for the whole country. Since this was published in 1961, some information, such as the priest's name, may be out of date. The addresses and parish histories are still valid. To determine which Roman Catholic diocese has jurisdiction over the parish your ancestor lived in, use:

Anuario Eclesiástico de la República Argentina (Ecclesiastical Yearbook of the Republic of Argentina). Buenos Aires: Instituto Bibliotecológico del Arzobispado de Buenos Aires, 1961. (FHL book 982 K22a.)

The Family History Library is contstantly receiving new books. For new church directories in our collection check periodically in the Family History Catalog. Church directories are listed in the *Family History Library Catalog* under:

ARGENTINA – CHURCH DIRECTORIES
ARGENTINA, (PROVINCE), (CITY OF DIOCESE) – CHURCH DIRECTORIES

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 that your family was listed in, such as parish registers.

Roman Catholic

Both regular and secular priests came with the explorers into Argentina. They worked to establish the Christian doctrine among the natives. And in many cases the conquest and colonization of the country was made easier by their works.

The church is organized with archdioceses, the primary one being Buenos Aires, dioceses, and vicaries. In 1938 there was 811 parishes and 451 vicaries in the country. Following is history of the establishment and divisions of Catholic church in Argentina:

| 1547 | The Jesuits established the first diocese of the Rio de la Plata at Asunción, Paraguay. This diocese included all the coast line of Argentina, Buenos Aires, and Patagonia, the republic of Paraguay and Uruguay, and the region of Rio Grande and Santa Catalina, Brasil. All the occupied regions of the northern Argentinian provinces and the province of Cuyo (which encompassed Mendoza, San Juan, San Luis, and a large part of the territory of Neuquén) which united in the civil administration of the Capitania General of Chile continued as part of the Archdiocese of Cuzco. |

1551	Pio Julio III created the dioceses of Charcas (o Chuquisaca o La Plata o Sucre). All northeast Argentina and part of Bolivia and the kingdom of Chile with its jurisdiction all become part of the Charcas Diocese.
1561	The diocese of Santiago de Chile was created. This diocese included all the territory of the actual Republic of Chile with the Argentina province of Cuyo (Mendoza, San Juan, San Luis and part of the territory of Neuquén).
1570	The diocese of Cordoba del Tucumán was created by Pio V, at Santiago del Estero. It encompassed the region of Tarija, Bolivia and the provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Tucumán, Santiago del Estero, Catamarca, La Rioja and Córdoba. In 1699 the Archbishop transferred the Holy See to Córdoba.
1617	The province of Rio de la Plata was divided into two parts. One called Guairá or Paraguay at Asunción and including the cities of Villarrica del Espíritu Santo and Santiago de Jerez. The other called Rio de la Plata at Buenos Aires and including the cities of Santa Fe, San Juan de Vera de las Siete Corrientes, and Concepción del Bermejo (no longer in existence).
1620	The diocese of Buenos Aires was created. This included the eastern parts of the provinces of Cordoba and Santiago del Estero It included the present provinces of Santa Fe, Corrientes, Entre Rios, Buenos Aires, Misiones, and the territory of La Patagonia, Uruguay, Rio Grande, and Santa Catalina, Brasil. This diocese was still under the archdiocese of Charcas. As the territories of Rio Grande and Santa Catalina in Brazil and also territories in Uruguay gained more independence, they begin to separate from the Diocese of Buenos Aires.

1806	The diocese of Salta was created. It included the district of Tarija (taken from the diocese of Charcas) and the present provinces of Salta , Jujuy, Catamarca, Tucuman, and Santiago del Estero (taken from the diocese of Cordoba). The diocese of Cordoba retained the provinces of Cordoba and La Rioja. The provinces of Mendoza, San Juan, and San Luis were added to the Cordoba diocese from the diocese of Santiago de Chile. All the provinces of the Patagonia stayed under the jurisdiction of the diocese of Buenos Aires.
1834	The diocese of San Juan de Cuyo was created which included the provinces of San Juan, Mendoza, San Luis, and Neuquén.
1859	The diocese of Paraná was created.
1865	The diocese of Buenos Aires was raised to Archdiocese, taking in the dioceses of Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Salta, San Juan, and Paraná.
1897	The dioceses of La Plata, Santa Fe, and Tucumán were created.
1907	The diocese of Santiago de Estero was created. This diocese had been part of the diocese of Tucumán.
1910	The dioceses of Corrientes and Catamarca were created.
1934	The dioceses of Azul, Bahía Blanca, Jujuy, La Rioja, Mendoza, Mercedes, Rio Cuarto, Rosario, San Luis, and Viedma were created. The dioceses of Córdoba, Salta, San Juan Paraná, La Plata and Santa Fe were made into Archdioceses.
1939	The diocese of Resistencia was created.
1947	The diocese of San Nicolás was created.
1957	The dioceses of San Isidro, Morón, Nueve de Julio, Lomas de Zamora, Mar del Plata, Comodoro Rivadavia, Santa Rosa, Gualeguaychú, Posadas, Reconquista, Formosa and Villa María were created. Raised to level of Archdioceses were Tucumán and Bahía Blanca.

For more information on the history of the Catholic church in Argentina see:

Cayetano Bruno. *Historia de la Iglesia en la Argentina* (History of the Church in the Argentina). Buenos Aires: Editorial Don Bosco, 1966. (FHL book 982 K2br.)

Archivum, Revista de la Junta de Historia Eclesiástica Argentina (Archivum, Revision of the Congress of Church History in Argentina). Buenos Aires: Junta de Historia Eclesiástica Argentina, 195–. (FHL book 982 B2a; film 0897023 item 1.)

Other Christian Denominations

Baptists, Congregational, Calvinistic Methodist, Mennonites, Anglicans, Evangelical Methodists, Independent Protestants, Jews, and other groups have existed in Argentina since the mid1800's. However, because of the looseness of their organizations their records are not in any central repository. Each congregation would keep their own records. They usually did not have to answer to a higher level of their church.

CHURCH RECORDS

When referring to church records in this section, the Roman Catholic church records are implied. The Roman Catholic Church records are the most important records for genealogical research in Argentina. The vast majority of Argentinans were Catholic and were registered in the records of the local parish or diocese which are called *registros parroquiales* (parish registers). These records include entries for baptisms, marriage information, marriages, deaths, and burials. They can help you trace and link families. Often two and sometimes three generations are indicated in the records. In addition, church records may include church censuses, account books, confirmations, and other church related records.

Church records are crucial for genealogical research, since civil authorities did not begin registering vital statistics until after 1886. After this date one should search in both church and civil records as there may be information in one that does not appear in the other. For instance the church records may only list the godparents whereas the civil records may list the grandparents.

For civil vital records of births, deaths, and marriages after 1886, see the Civil Registration (*Registro Civil*) section of this outline.

General Historical Background

Catholic clergy have documented the history of Argentina in their church records from the very start of the exploration of Argentina. There are ecclesiastical documents of an administrative, judicial, financial, and pastoral nature dealing with the work of the church starting in 1557 from the diocese of Cordoba. There are other such records for the early colonial period.

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

Some church records have been lost or have deteriorated due to natural effects, such as humidity and insects, and more dramatic events such as fire, 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 considered lost are simply misplaced or misidentified.

Information Recorded in Church Registers

The type and amount of information and detail recorded in church books varied over time. The later records generally give more complete information than the 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. Some Catholic records were also kept in Latin.

Baptisms *[bautismos]*

Children were generally baptized within a few days of birth. Baptismal records usually give the place and date of baptism, infant's name and parent's names, status of legitimacy, names of godparents, and sometimes grandparents. You may also find the child's age, racial distinction, and the family's place of residence. If the child died within a few days of baptism, death information has sometimes been added as a note. At times a note added to the margin will state who the child married.

Marriage Information *[información matrimonial]*

The marriage information document can consist of several parts. This document is sometimes three or four pages long. It includes an introduction that states the intent of marriage and sometimes the date of the banns. The marriage banns were announced on three separate occasions. These announcements, gave opportunity for anyone to come forward who knew any reasons why the couple should not be married.

The marriage information will then include personal information on the bride and groom. They may include the following: name of bride/groom, age, whether they are single or widowed, place of residence, sometimes place of birth, parents' names, and sometimes grandparents' names. If this is a second marriage for one of them, it will give the name of the deceased spouse and how long he or she had been deceased. If the bride or groom was from another parish, documents will be enclosed showing good standing in that parish. These documents can include baptismal records and references to banns that were publish in another parish.

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

Two to four witnesses were then listed who testify of the good standing of the bride and groom. This may include the witnesses' age, occupation, and residence as well as how long they have known the bride or groom. The witnesses may be related to the bride or groom.

Generally there is a last note stating the date of marriage or if they did not get married.

Marriages *[matrimonios]*

Marriage registers give the date and place of the marriage and names of the bride and groom. They may also indicate whether they were single or widowed. If they are widowed, sometimes it will give the name of the deceased spouse and how long the spouse had been deceased. If they are minors, often a note is made whether a parent or other party gave permission for the marriage.

The record will list the names of witnesses. Often marriage records include other information about the bride and groom such as their ages, residences, names of parents, and sometimes birthplaces.

Marriage registers may also give the dates on which the marriage banns were announced. Couples were generally married in the home parish of the bride. Typically, girls married young, between 14 and 20. Men married in their 20s.

Deaths, Burials *[defunciones, entierros]*

Burials were recorded in the church record of the parish where the person died. Death registers give the name of the deceased person, and the date and place of burial and/or death. Often the age, place of residence, marital status, cause of death, and/or names of survivors of the deceased are given. At times the priest will note if the deceased person died testate, meaning he left a will. Occasionally the date and place of birth and parents' names are given if the deceased person is a minor. Early death registers failed to record as much information and are not as complete as later death records. In some death records the women are recorded by their maiden name, listing the name of their surviving spouse or stating that they were widows and mentioning the name of the deceased spouse.

If you are looking for a burial record in the late 1800s through 1930 and do not find it, check the civil registration death records.

Confirmation Registers [confirmaciones]

Confirmation records were not consistently recorded. In larger parishes a separate book was usually maintained, and in smaller parishes the confirmation entries may be intermingled with 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 yearbut 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. It could be a long time before the bishop could visit so in these records you will find that several members of the family were confirm 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 find leads in locating information from other vital records.

Other Ecclesiastical Records

Many other records were kept by the Catholic church which 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 and/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 Intestates (Testamentos y intestados)* These can contain a wealth of information such as offices, positions, and titles held by the deceased, a listing of their possessions, list of 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 fábrical)* 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 Inquisicíon)*

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.

Locating Church Records

In Argentina, Catholic church records are kept in different levels the church. The highest level of government in the Catholic church is the archdiocese [*arquidiócesis*]. There are three divisions under the archdiocese: prefectures [*prefecturas*], diocese [*diósesis*], and apostolic vicarage [*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 he or she came from a large city that has several parishes you will need to know in what section of the town he or she lived to determine to what parish he or she belonged. However, in a large city such as Buenos Aires you may find that even if you know the home parish there were times that the family would go to the cathedral for the baptism of a child or to the parish where a relative belonged in the same city. 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 and 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.

Church Record Inventories

An inventory is a listing of available church records and their location and what years they cover. Sometimes they include information on which parishes served which towns at different periods of time. Church record inventories are available for a few areas in Argentina. Inventories of church records are listed in the *Family History Library Catalog* under:

ARGENTINA - CHURCH RECORDS -
    INVENTORIES, REGISTERS,
    CATALOGS
ARGENTINA, PROVINCE - CHURCH
    RECORDS - INVENTORIES,
    REGISTERS, CATALOGS

Records at the Family History Library

The Family History Library has records from many
parishes throughout Argentina to 1930, and in
some parishes they go to a later date. The specific
holdings of the Family History Library are listed in
the Family History Library Catalog. You can
determine whether the library has records for the
locality your ancestor came from by checking the
locality section of the Family History Library
Catalog. However, if a record was destroyed, was
never kept, has not been microfilmed, or is
restricted from public access by the laws of the
country, the Family History Library *does not have
a copy*.

In the Family History Library Catalog, look under
the name of the town where the parish was, not
necessarily the town where your ancestor lived.
Look in the Family History Library Catalog under:

    ARGENTINA, (PROVINCE), (TOWN) -
        CHURCH RECORDS

New records are continually added to Family
History Library collection from numerous sources.
Don't give up if records are not available yet.
Check the Family History Library Catalog again
every two or three years for the records you need.

Records Not at the Family History Library

Baptism, marriage, and burial records may be
found by contacting or visiting local parishes.
Argentina has no single repository of church
records. Write your request in Spanish whenever
possible.

Information about how to write for genealogical
information to local parishes in Argentina is given
in the Genealogical Letter Writing Guide: Spanish
(No. 02362–45000). When requesting information,
send the following:

• Full name and the sex of the person sought.

• Names of the parents, if known.

• Approximate date and place of the event.

• Your relationship to the person.

• Reason for the request (family history, medical,
  etc.).

• Request for a photocopy of the complete
  original record.

• Check or money order for the search fee,
  usually $10.00.

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

Search Strategies

Effective use of church records includes the
following strategies.

• Search for the relative or ancestor you
  selected. When you find his birth record,
  search for the births of his brothers and sisters.

• Then, search for the marriage of his parents.
  The marriage record will often help you find
  the birth records of the parents.

• You can estimate the ages of the parents and
  search for their birth records.

• Then repeat the process for both the father and
  the mother.

• If earlier generations are not in the record,
  search neighboring parishes.

• Search the death registers for all family
  members.

CIVIL REGISTRATION

Civil registration is the vital records made by the
government. Records of births, marriages, and
deaths are commonly referred to as "vital records"
because they refer to critical events in a person's
life. Civil registration *(Registros Civiles)* records
are an excellent source for accurate information on
names, dates, and places of births, marriages, and
deaths. In addition, civil registration may include
divorce records.

Civil records are essential for research in
Argentina. Civil authorities began registering
births, marriages, and deaths in 1886. After that
date, most individuals who lived in Argentina are
recorded. Because they cover so large a part of the
population and because they are indexed, easily
accessible to the local public, and provide more
information than church records, civil registration
records are an important source for genealogical
research in Argentina.

For birth, death, and marriage records before 1886,
see the "Church Records" section of this outline.

General Historical Background

The earliest vital records in Argentina were made by the churches. In 1886 the civil government began keeping vital records. Even though the law was passed in 1886 most of the provinces started keeping records at different times. Most had the system going by 1900.

Every municipal district was to make duplicate copies of their books. In Buenos Aires they kept the original books and send the copies to the Archivo General de Tribunales in the Federal District. In the provinces they were to be send the copies to the provincial or judicial archives of each province.

According to the law, the public has liberal access to the civil records. The director of the civil archive is required to provide interested parties with a complete copy of any record, including marginal notes, under his jurisdiction.

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

Information Recorded in Civil Registers

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

The most important civil records for genealogical research are birth, marriage, and death registers. These records may be either hand or typewritten.

Births (*nacimientos*)

Births were usually registered by the infant's father or by a neighbor or friend of the family within a few days of the event. A birth record includes the day and time of the birth, the name of the newborn, names of parents, the town where the birth occurred, which may be different than 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 age of the parents, their birthplaces or residences, marital status, 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. Later more information was entered which may include the ages of the bride and groom, their occupations, civil status, and residence. The names of their parents and even grandparents were given at times along with the birth places for the bride and groom. In current civil marriage records even street addresses are given.

Because the Catholic Church continued keeping records after the creation of the civil registration in 1886, two types of records are available for the marriages. Be sure to search both records.

Divorce Records *(Divorcios)*

Divorces are not recorded with the civil registration, but rather in the 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 municipality 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, and they may provide information about the person's birth, spouse, and/or parents. Deaths were recorded within a few days of the event in the town or city where the person died.

Death records generally give the name, date, and place of death. Depending on the clerk who registered the death, the record may also include the age or date of birth of a child, place of residence, occupation, cause of death, burial information, and the informant's name (often a relative). They often provide the name of a spouse or parents.

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

Locating Civil Registration Records

Civil registration records are kept at the local municipal district civil registration office *[Dirección del Registro Civil]*. Therefore, you must determine the municipal district where your ancestor lived before you can find the records. The

judicial or provincial archives as well as the tribunials in the federal district have some duplicate records that the municipal district have send to them.

Your ancestor may have lived in a village that belonged civilly to a larger nearby town. In large cities, there may be many civil registration districts. You may need to use gazetteers and other geographic references to identify the place your ancestor lived and the civil registration office that served it. See the "Gazetteers" section of this outline. In addition to the town, you need to know at least an approximate year in which the birth, marriage, divorce, or death occurred.

Indexes to Civil Registration Records

Births, marriages, and deaths were written in the civil registration records as they occurred and thus are arranged chronologically. Some provinces and some of the tribunals of the federal district have indexed their records. You will need to ask, to see if the records you want to search are indexed. Where available, indexes can help you find your ancestor more easily.

Records at the Family History Library

The Family History Library has not microfilmed the civil registration records of Argentina. The Library's collection continues to grow as new records are microfilmed and added to the collection from numerous sources. Don't give up if records are not available yet. The Family History Library Catalog is updated annually. Check it again every year for the records you need.

Locating Records Not at the Family History Library

Birth, marriage, divorce, and death records may be found by contacting or visiting local civil registration offices or provincial archives in Argentina.

Argentina has no single repository of civil registration records. The present location of records depends on several factors. Records may be available at several locations, including:

- *Local civil registration municipal offices.* Civil registration registers are maintained by the office of the *Dirección del Registro Civil* in the municipal district. The original book stays in the municipal office and duplicate copies are sent to the provincial or judicial archives of the province or the General Archive of the Tribunal in the federal district. The public has access to the books.

Civil registration records in Argentina are available by writing to the local civil registration office. Civil officials will generally answer correspondence in Spanish. Use the following address:

Dirección del Registro Civil
Oficina de Inscripciones y Rectificaciones
(City), (Province), Argentina

- *Provincial archives and Tribunal archives.* These archives maintain the duplicates sent to them by the municipal districts. You may write to these archives and request searches of the records. The civil registration records for the federal district are preserved on microfiche and there is a general index by sex and type of record (birth, marriages, deaths, recognitions, inscriptions and adoptions). The public has access to these records. For the province of Buenos Aires you will need to write to the following address:

Registro Provincial de las Personas
Calle 1 y 60
La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Tel. 0221-429-6200

After deciding who has jurisdiction over the records for the time period you need, write a brief request to the proper office. See *Letter–Writing Guide*: *Spanish* (02362–45000). Send the following:

- Full name and the sex of the person sought.

- Names of the parents, if known.

- Approximate date and place of the event.

- Your relationship to the person.

- Reason for the request (family history, medical, etc.).

- Request for a photocopy of the complete original record.

- Check or cash for the search fee (usually about $10.00).

If your request is unsuccessful, search for duplicate records that may have been filed in other archives, church registers, or provincial archives.

DIRECTORIES

Directories are alphabetical lists of names and addresses. These often list all the adult residents or tradesmen of a city or area. In the twentieth century there are directories of those having telephones.

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

The Family History Library has a few directories for Argentina. These are listed in the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

> ARGENTINA, (PROVINCE) -
> DIRECTORIES
> ARGENTINA, (PROVINCE), (CITY) -
> DIRECTORIES

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

> ARGENTINA, PROVINCE - DIRECTORIES
> ARGENTINA, PROVINCE - OCCUPATIONS

The following is a good example:

> *Diccionario Comercial e Industrial de la República Argentina* (Commercial and Industrial Dictionary of the Republic of Argentina). Buenos Aires: Editorial Atlántida, 1942. (FHL book 982 U36d.)

There are also special directories that can help you identify church diocese and parishes. See the "Church Directories" section of this outline.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

Emigration and immigration sources list the names of people leaving (emigration) or coming into (immigration) Argentina. These lists are usually found as passenger lists, permissions to emigrate, records of passports issued, or lists of prisoners deported. The information in these records may include the emigrants' name, ages, occupations, destinations, and sometimes place of origin or birthplace.

These sources can be very valuable in helping you determine where in Argentina your ancestor settled or from what city he or she immigration from. In addition to their usefulness in determining where an emigrant lived in the country before leaving,

these records can help in constructing family groups. If you don't find your ancestor, you may find emigration information on neighbors of your ancestor. People who lived near each other in Argentina or other countries often settled together in the country they emigrated to.

Records were created when individuals emigrated from or immigrated to Argentina. Other records document an ancestor's arrival in his destination country. This section discusses:

- Finding the Emigrant's Town of Origin.

- Immigration into Argentina.

- Emigration From Argentina

- Records of Argentinian emigrants in their destination countries.

Unfortunately, there are few emigration records from Argentina at the Family History Library. There are some helpful records of Argentinian immigrants into other countries.

Finding the Emigrant's Town of Origin

Once you have traced your family back to your immigrant ancestor, you must determine the city or town the ancestor was from. There are several sources that may give your ancestor's place of origin. You may be able to learn the town your ancestor came from by talking to older family members. Members of your family or a library may have documents that name the city or town, such as:

- Birth, marriage, and death certificates.

- Obituaries.

- Journals.

- Photographs.

- Letters.

- Family Bible.

- Church certificates/records.

- Naturalization applications and petitions.

- Passenger lists.

- Passports.

- Family heirlooms.

Additional information about finding the origins of immigrant ancestors is given in the *Tracing Immigrant Origins* (34111) research outline.

Immigration into Argentina

After independence was won and during the early formative years of the government, the government passed laws encouraging the immigration of foreigners who would be willing to come and work the land and develop an agricultural industry in the country. Free land, tools and animals were given to these new colonies if they would work on the land for five years.

In 1824 the Commission of Immigration begin to function, advertizing abroad in order to attract European immigrants to create new agriculture communities in the vast open lands outside the great Buenos Aires. One of the first groups sponsored came from the British Isles in Feb 1825 departing from Glasgow and Liverpool. This is how some of the first Irish came and populated the outskirts of the province of Buenos Aires and the south of Santa Fe. The Basque, specially the French Basque, followed in this early immigration. These were the early immigrants that were at the beginning of what would be the major immigration period for Argentina.

Starting around 1853 the project to colonize took force. The immigrants that had made contracts in Europe to gain land began to arrive, settling in colonies in the provinces of Santa Fe, Chaco, and Entre Rios. In 1857 these contracts brought families from Switzerland, the Piedmont area in Italy, and the Haute–Savoie and Savoie departments in France. Russians and Germans also began coming at this time.

Until 1876, when the laws of immigration were realigned, Santa Fe and Entre Rios were at the head of the new colonization movement. In reality most of these new colonies were brought under contract from Europe and the people stayed and began to make roots in their new soil and contribute to the development of the agriculture and industrial foundation of their new country. They worked the land, and gave of their harvest to the government as payment and as their contracts were fulfilled the land became their property.

After this wave of contracted immigrants, other independent immigrants came. By 1875, 68,277 new immigrants had entered Argentina, the majority being Italians and Spaniards. From 1870–1890 a million and half more came. In the latter part of this period, hundreds of Russian Jewish Refugees came and settled in colonies in the province of Entre Rios. The Welsh came and settled the southern zone of the country.

By 1913 there were three million that had found new homes in Argentina. There has been a continuous flow of immigrants through the years. The latest of the new arrivals were Koreans, Chinese, Taiwanese, and the Africans.

What is certain is that all who came have contribute to the soul of the modern Argentinian who has in him characteristic of all the ethic groups that now form Argentina.

Most immigrants to Argentina arrived at the port of Buenos Aires or crossed the border with Uruguay from Montevideo. There are Passenger lists for disembarkation at and embarkation from the Port of Buenos Aires. These include some passports:

> *Entradas y Salidas de Pasajeros 1821 – 1871* (Arrivals and Departures of Passengers 1821–1871). Buenos Aires: Archivo General de la Nación, 1992. (FHL film 1840670–1840684.)

The immigration records between 1870 and 1888 were lost. As the Centro de Estudio Migratorios (C.E.M.L.A.) has complete and computurized immigration records from 1888–1925. You may write to them for information.

The Archivo General de la Nación has immigration and passport records since the early 1800s. You will need to write to them for that information. Good references at the Family History Library for more information on immigration and emigration into Argentina include:

> Panettieri, José. *Inmigración en la Argentina* (Immigration in Argentina). Buenos Aires: Ediciones Macchi, 1970. (FHL book 982 W2i.)
>
> Margulis, Mario. *Migración y marginalidad en la Sociedad Argentina* (Migration in Argentina and its social implications). Buenos Aires: Paidos, 1970, 1975. (FHL book 982 W2m.)
>
> Gori, Gastón. *Inmigración y Colonización en la Argentina* (Immigration and colonization in Argentina). Buenos Aires: Editorial Universitaria de Buenos Aires, 1964. (FHL book 982 W2g.)

Some of those who emigrated from Europe emigrated through the port of Hamburg. The records of Hamburg have been microfilmed and are available in the collection of the Family History Library. See *Hamburg Passenger Lists, 1850–1934* (34047).

Emigration From Argentina

Some Argentines chose to leave their country during the troubled years of government turmoil in the 1970s and 1980s. Emigrants from Argentina left records documenting their migration in the country they left as well as in the country they moved to.

Most Argentinian emigrants left through Buenos Aires or the major cities with international transportation. There are records of departures including emigration list, passport records, and passenger lists. The information in these lists varies over time but usually includes the emigrants' names, ages, occupations, and destinations. In addition, relationships and last residence or birthplace may be given. Passenger lists are available from the Dirección de Puertos (Administration of the Port) and for the air travel from the Dirección General de Aeronavegación (General Administration of Aviation) which comes under the Ministerio de Aeronáutica (Ministry of Aeronautics).

Other Records of Departure

People desiring to leave Argentina were required to request permission from the government. These records are available for research in the National Archives of Argentina. Other records that might have information on immigrants include:

•   Permissions to emigrate.

•   Newspaper announcements.

•   Probates of relatives who stayed.

•   Church records (annotations).

•   Police Lists/ Registrations.

•   Passports.

•   Court Records.

Records of Argentinian Emigrants in Their Destination Countries

Sometimes the best sources for information about your immigrant ancestor are found in the country he or she emigrated to. These may provide the town of origin in Argentina and other information. To learn about these records, use handbooks, manuals, and research outline if available for the country in which they arrived. For the United States use the research outline *Tracing Immigrant Origins* (34111):

ENCYCLOPEDIAS AND DICTIONARIES

Encyclopedias provide information on all branches of knowledge or treat a specific topic comprehensively, usually in articles arranged alphabetically. They often contain information of great interest for genealogical research. They can include articles about towns and places, prominent people, minorities, and religions. They can give information about diverse topics such as record keeping practices, laws, customs, commerce, costumes, occupations, and archaic terminology.

The Family History Library has general knowledge encyclopedias. The library also has encyclopedias specifically published in Argentina or in a specific subject. Both types of encyclopedias are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

> UNITED STATES - ENCYLOPEDIAS AND DICTIONARIES
> ARGENTINA - ENCYCLOPEDIAS AND DICTIONARIES

The following encyclopedias may be particularly helpful in your research:

> Santillán, Diego A. de, *Gran Enciclopedia Argentina. (Grand Argentina Encyclopedia)*. 9 vols. Buenos Aires: Ediar, 1956. (FHL book 982 A5g.)

> Schaefer, Christina K. *Genealogical Encyclopedia of the Colonial Americas.* Baltimore, Md: Genealogical Publishing Co.,Inc., 1998. (FHL book 929.11812 D26s.)

For information on language dictionaries, see the *Language and Languages* section of this outline.

GAZETTEERS

A gazetteer is a dictionary of place–names. Gazetteers describe towns and villages, parishes and municipalities, provinces, rivers and mountains, sizes of population, and other geographical features. They usually include only the names of places that existed at the time the gazetteer was published. The place–names are generally 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 manufacturing works, canals, docks, and railroad stations.

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 from a gazetteer you can learn that Necochea is a sea port in the province of Buenos Aires.

There may be several places in Argentina with the same or similar names. You will need to use a gazetteer to identify the specific town where your ancestor lived, the municipality and province it was in, and the jurisdictions where records were kept.

Gazetteers are also helpful for determining province jurisdictions as used in the Family History Library Catalog.

Finding Place–Names in the Family History Library Catalog

Place–names in the Family History Library Catalog are listed under the modern names and current municipalities, provinces, or departments. To find the municipality, district, province, other division that a town is filed under in the Family History Library Catalog, you can use the "see" references on the first Family History Library Locality Catalog microfiche. If you are using the catalog on compact disc, use the Locality Browse search. The computer will find places with the name you supply.

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

Marrazzo, Javier. *Nuevo diccionario Geográfico Histórico de la República Argentina.* Buenos Aires: Talleres Randaelli, 1921. (FHL book 982 E5m; film 1162484 item 10.)

Modern Place–Names

For some research purposes, such as correspondence, it is useful to learn modern jurisdictions for the area where your ancestors lived. This may also be helpful when finding the ancestral town on modern maps. The following modern gazetteers can be found at most large libraries and archives:

Marrazzo, Javier. *Ciudades, pueblos y colonias de la República Argentina: Diccionario geográfico* (Cities, Towns and Colonies in the Argentine Republic: Geographical Dictionary). Buenos Aires: Talleres Gráficos "Optimus", 1910. (FHL book 982 E5ma; film 0845238 item 2.)

Secretaria de Estado de Comunicaciones. *Guía de la Secretaria de Estado de Comunicaciones* (Guide to the Secretary of State of Communications). Buenos Aires: La Secretaria, 1968. (FHL book 982 E8a; film 1162430 item 3.) Lists localities of the country and communication services available to them.

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 gazetteers that identify places in Argentina are:

Latzina, Francisco. *Diccionario Geográfico Argentino* (Geographical Dictionary of Argentina). Buenos Aires: Jacobo Peuser, 1899. (FHL book 982 E5l; film 0896818 item 1.)

Paz Soldán, Mariano Felipe. *Diccionario Geográfico Estadístico Nacional Argentino* (National Geographical–Statistical Dictionary of Argentina). Buenos Aires: Félix Lajouane, 1885. (FHL book 982 E5p; film 0873667 item 2.)

These sources and similar guides to place–names for most provinces are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

ARGENTINA - GAZETTEERS
ARGENTINA, PROVINCE - GAZETTEERS

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 individuals, other researchers, societies, or archives. These records may include pedigree charts, compiled information on families, correspondence, ancestor lists, research exchange files, record abstracts, and collections of original or copied documents. These can be excellent sources of information that can save you valuable time. Because they are compiled from other sources of information, they must be carefully evaluated for accuracy.

Major Collections and Databases

The Family History Library has several sources that contain previous research 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 thousands of deceased persons who lived in Argentina. This valuable research tool lists birth, christening, or marriage dates and places. The index for Argentina includes names extracted from parish registers by volunteers and names submitted by other researchers.

  The International Genealogical Index is available on microfiche, on compact disc as part of FamilySearch™, and on the Internet at:

  http://www.familysearch.org

  If you are using IGI on microfiche, you need to know which country to search. If you are using the compact disc edition, however, the computer will search the entire region for any name.

- *Ancestral File.* This file contains family history information linked in family groups and pedigrees. The file contains the names of over 36 million persons.

- *Family Group Records Collection.* More than 8 million family group record forms have been microfilmed in the Family Group Records Collection. This includes many Argentinian families. There are two major sections: 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 Argentinian families have produced histories or newsletters 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 few published Argentinian 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 published family history will be listed in the Family History Library Catalog. Only the major surnames discussed in the family history are included in the catalog.

Unpublished family histories are sometimes found in the possession of private individuals in Argentina. These private individuals may have collected a variety of unpublished records pertaining to their own families. But such materials are generally inaccessible for research unless you can establish contact with the appropriate individuals.

Some examples of Argentinian family histories are:

Lazcano Colodrero, Arturo G. de. *Linajes de la gobernación del Tucumán* (Lineage of the Government of Tucumán). 3 vols. Córdoba: Establecimiento Gráfico "La Docta", 1936–1969. (FHL book 982.43 D2l; film 1103951 [vol.1], 0896929 item 4 [vol.2].) This book has genealogies of some of the leading families of the province of Tucumán. It also has an index.

Castellano Sáenz Cavia, Rafael M. *Familias de Traslasierra, jurisdicción de Córdoba* (Families of Traslasierra, Jurisdiction of Córdoba). Buenos Aires: Dekagraph, 1969. (FHL book 982.54 D2c.) Has genealogies of families for Córdoba and it includes a bibliography.

Your local public library or university library may have family histories and genealogies in their collections. Check with them.

Genealogical Collections

The Family History Library has some collections of genealogical material for Argentinian families. These may include published and unpublished collections of family histories and lineages, as well as the research files of prominent and recognized genealogists. A major genealogical collections is:

Revista (Review). Buenos Aires: El Instituto, 1942–51. (FHL book 982 D2gr; film 1410935 item 1–2 [No.8–10].) Journal of the Argentine Institute of Genealogical Sciences.

The following collections have the families listed in alphabetical order, and may list place of origin, information about ancestors, their places of residence and social positions, coat of arms, and some coats of arms, etc.

Calvo, Carlos. *Origen de Familias en la República Argentina* (The origin of families in the Republic of Argentina). Buenos Aires: Biblioteca del Señor Narciso Binayan, 1975. (FHL films 1102913–1102917.)

Surnames a–c . . . . FHL film 1102913
Surnames c–g . . . . FHL film 1102914
Surnames g–n . . . . FHL film 1102915
Surnames n–s . . . . FHL film 1102916
Surnames s–z . . . . FHL film 1102917

Calvo, Carlos. *Nobiliario del antiguo Virreynato del Río de la Plata* (Nobility of the Old Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata). Buenos Aires: Libretria y Ediorial "La Facultad" Bernabé, 1924, 1936–43. (FHL film 1103946–1103949.)

Primera Parte A–Z . . . . FHL film 1103949
Tomos 1–2 A–H, I–Z . . . . . FHL film 1103946
Tomos 3–4 A–G, H–Z . . . . FHL film 1103947
Tomos 5–6 A–G, H–Z . . . . FHL film 1103948

Some provinces in Argentina also have genealogical organizations/societies that create family genealogies and publish them. Examples of genealogical publications from the Center for Genealogical Studies (*Centro de Estudios Genealogicos*) from Buenos Airies and Córdoba include:

Revista del Centro de Estudios Genealogicos de Buenos Aires (Review of the Center for Genealogical Studies of Buenos Aires). Buenos Aires: El Centro 1979. (FHL book 982 D25r.)

Boletin del Centro de Estudios Genealogicos de Córdoba (Bulletin of the Center for Genealogical Studies of Córdoba). Córdoba, Argentina: El Centro, 1972–. (FHL book 982 D25b.)

Genealogical organizations that publish family histories include:

Centro Vasco Frances
Calle Moreno 1368
Capital Federal, Argentina
Tel: 4383-7322

Centro Laurak Bat
Calle Belgrano 1144
Capital Federal, Argentina

Instituto de Estudios Genealógicos y Heráldica de la Provincia de Buenos Aires
Casilla de Correo 324
1800 La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Sociedad Argentina de Genealogía Judia
Calle Juana Azurduy 2223 piso 8
1429 Capital Federal, Argentina

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

ARGENTINA - GENEALOGY
ARGENTINA, (PROVINCE) - GENEALOGY
ARGENTINA, (PROVINCE), (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. 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.

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 as you 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.

Few Indian tribes occupied what is now known as Argentina when the conquerors came into the region. Most of the farming communities that these indians established were in the highlands of the northwest and the tropical forests of the northeast. Some roaming indians were in the regions of Pampa and Patagonia.

The Spanish explorer Juan Díaz de Solís was the first to reach Argentine soil in the area of Rio de la Plata. The first permanent settlements in Argentina came during the mid–1500s from the west as colonists, coming over the Andes Mountains from Peru, settled Santiago del Estero, Tucumán, and other northwestern mountain towns. As Argentina did not have the silver and gold the Spaniards were seeking, Buenos Aires (which had been settled in 1580) and other coastal towns grew much slower than their counterparts in the northwestern mountains. The Spanish government had limited trade through Buenos Aires for many years, but when the Portuguese settlers established a trading post on the banks of the Rio de La Plata in 1680, the Spaniards begin to encourage the growth of Buenos Aires in order to protect their colony.

In 1776, Spain created one large colony in the southeastern part of South American and named it
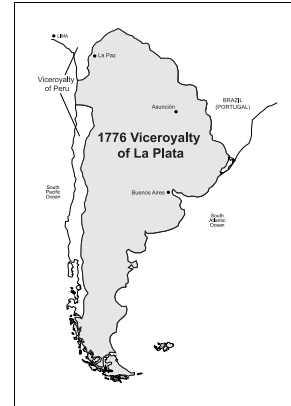
Viceroyalty of La Plata (*Virreinato del Rio de la Plata*). It consisted of what are now Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and parts of Bolivia, Brazil, and Chile. Buenos Aires became the capital of the vice-royalty and began to thrive as a trade center. By this time many of the Indians had either died by sickness or were killed by Europeans. Some Indians intermarried with the Europeans. Indians in the south kept control of the Patagonia province and most of the Pampa province.

The early 1800s was a period of independence for South America. Countries were in the process of declaring or fighting for independence from Spain. The people of Buenos Aires had been able to fight off the British attempt to seize Buenos Aires in 1806–7 without the help of the Spanish army. This and the fact that Spain was busy fighting the France encouraged Argentina to form an independent government for the Viceroyalty of La Plata in 1810. Provinces outside of Argentina opposed this action and eventually broke away. Argentina declared independence at the Congress of Tucumán on July 9, 1816. The new country became known as the United Provinces of La Plata (*Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata*).
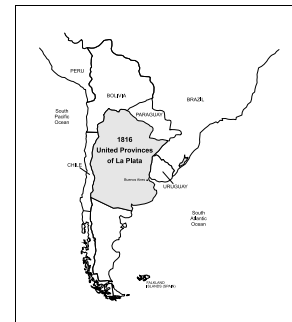
The beginning for the Argentine government was rocky. Residents of Buenos Aires wanted a strong central government while the large rural landowners outside of Buenos Aires area wanted more local authority. From 1829 to 1852, Juan Manuel de Rosas, a landowner from the rich land area of the pampa (extensive plain in central East Argentina) of the Buenos Aires province, ruled as a dictator. After another period of unrest the country was first united under President Bartolomé Mitre in 1862 and named Argentina with the nation's capital established at Buenos Aires. Both President Mitre and his successor President Sarmiento tried to attract European immigrants. By the late 1800s, the Buenos Aires province had become the heart of Argentina, having been settled by many European farmers.

The reform movements started in the late 1800s. Argentina's economy flourished and immigrants and foreign investment poured into the country. During the first half of the 1900s immigrants kept coming to Argentina. Today over 85% of the Argentines live in cities and towns. Most Argentines have Spanish or Italian ancestry, speak Spanish, and are Roman Catholics.

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

In 1776, Spain created the Viceroyalty of La Plata, made up of what is now Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and parts of Bolivia, Brazil, and Chile.

In 1816, much of modern Argentina declared independence from Spain. The new country was called the United Provinces of La Plata.

In 1860, Argentina took its name. After a war with Paraguay in 1874, it obtained territory in the north. Patagonia became part of Argentina in 1881.

A good source for published historical maps is:

Randle, Patricio H.. *Geografía Histórica de la Pampa anterior*. Buenos Aires: Editorial Universitaria, 1971. (FHL book 982.13 E3r.)

Some key dates and events in the history of Argentina are as follows:

1516	Spanish explorer, Juan Diaz de Solis became first European to reach Argentina discovering Rio de Plata.
1536	Spaniards founded a short-lived settlement on the bay.
Mid 1500s	Colonists from Peru come over the Andes and settled Santiago de Estero, Tucuman, and other cities.
1580	Spanish settled Buenos Aires.
Pre–1680	Colonial days – towns in the north west grew faster than Buenos Aires, not wealthy no growth
1680	Portuguese settled trading post across Rio de la Plata from Buenos Aires. Spanish get worried and start encouraging growth of Buenos Aires.
1776	Spain created one large colony from its' southeastern territories in South America, calling it the Viceroyalty of the Rio de la Plata or Viceroyalty of La Plata. It included Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and parts of Bolivia, Brazil, and Chile. Buenos Aires was the capital of the viceroyalty. Indian population declined in northern Argentina. Many died from diseases or were killed by Europeans. Other intermarried which created the mestizo in Argentina. Indians in the south kept control of Patagonia and most of the Pampa.
Early 1800s	Independence.
1806–7	British troop tried to seize Buenos Aires to establish a British colony, to have a foothold in the region for British trade. Local troops fought them off.
1807–8	France invaded Spain

May 1810	Buenos Aires sets up independent government to administer the Viceroyalty. The other provinces do not like it and break away.
1812	Jose de San Martin leads fight against Spain.
1816	Congress of Tucumán officially declares independence. Country became know as the United Provinces of La Plata.
1826	National assembly drew up a constitution and named Bernardino de Rivadavia from Buenos Aires as first president.
1827	Rivadavia resigns as he can not create a strong national government.
1829–52	Juan Manuel de Rosas from the Pampa, rules as a dictator. He created a network of secret police to spy on his enemies and led violent campaigns against the Indians of the Pampa. He quarreled in his dealings with other nations
1852	General Justo Jose de Urquiza overthrows Rosas. Delegates from all provinces except Buenos Aires met in Santa Fe to organize a national government.
1853	The constitution is proclaimed, it established a confederation of the provinces. General Justo Jose de Urquiza is elected president. Buenos Aires does not join the Confederation.
1859	Urquiza tries to get Buenos Aires to join the Confederation. He defeated the Buenos Aires army led by General Bartolome.
1860	The country takes the name of Argentina.
1861	Bartolomé Mitre defeats Justo Jose de Urquiza.
1862	Buenos Aires agrees to join the Confederation. The city of Buenos Aires becomes the nation's capitol and Mitre becomes the president. A period of 70 years of stable government begins.

1868–74	Domingo Faustino Sarmiento becomes president. At this time Argentina experiences a period of growth by attracting European immigrants and investments, and making reforms in public education.
Late 1800s	Pampa area becomes the heart of Argentina. Indians are driven from the region, farms multiply, and British money helps build railroads.
1877	The first refrigerator ship loaded with fresh meat sails to Europe from Buenos Aires.
late 1800s	Reform Movement
1889	Formation of the Civil Union for election reform. This later became the Radical Party that appealed to many immigrants and middle class business people.
1910	Roque Sáenz Peña became president. He required every man 18 and over to vote and to register for army service.
1900s–1920s	Great influx of European immigrants. Argentina was a wealthy nation.
1929–30	The Great Depression begin to shatter the nation's economy. Military dictatorships have often ruled the nation since this time.
1959	The constitution of 1853 was restored.
1982	War with Great Britain over the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas).
1987	It is announced that the nation's capitol will be moved to Viedma from Buenos Aires.

The Family History Library has some published national, regional, provincial and local histories for Argentina. You can find histories in the Family History Library Catalog under one of the following:

    SOUTH AMERICA - HISTORY
    ARGENTINA - HISTORY
    ARGENTINA, (PROVINCE) - HISTORY
    ARGENTINA, (PROVINCE), (CITY) -
        HISTORY

The following are only a few of the many historical sources that are available. Books with film numbers can be ordered through local family history centers. Some may be found in major research libraries. There are many other histories for Argentina that can be found in your public library.

> *World Book Encyclopedia.* Chicago: Field Enterprises Educational Corp., 1989. Vol.1. (FHL book 031 W893.)

> Piccirilli, Ricardo, Gracisco L. Romay, and Leoncio Gianello. *Diccionario Histórico Argentino* (Historical Dictionary of Argentina). 6 vols. Buenos Aires: Ediciones Históricos, 1953–54. (FHL book 982 H26d.)

> Abad de Santillán, Diego. *Historia Argentina* (Historic Argentina). Buenos Aires: Tipográfica Editora Argentina 1965. (FHL book 982 H2a.)

> Muzzio, Julio A., *Diccionario Histórico y Biográfico de la República Argentina* (Historic and Biographic Dictionary of the Republic of Argentina). 2 vols. Buenos Aires: Librería La Facultad de Juan Roldá, 1920. (FHL book 982 H26m; film 0824202 item 3.)

Local Histories

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

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

For some localities, there may be more than one history. Dozens of histories have been written about Buenos Aires. Other local towns and communities in Argentina may also have some published histories. A careful search for available histories for your ancestor's locality is worthwhile.

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

The following is an example of a provincial and local history:

> Cervera, Manuel M. *Historia de la Ciudad y Provincia de Santa Fé 1573 –1853* (History of the City and Province of Santa Fé 1573 – 1853). 2 vols. Santa Fé: La Union, 1907. (FHL book 982.24 H2c; film 1224512 item 3–4.)

Calendar Changes

The Gregorian calendar is the calendar in common use in the world today. It is a correction of the Julian calendar that had been in use since a.d. 46. Leap years had been miscalculated in the Julian calendar. By 1582, the calendar was ten days behind the solar year. In that year 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.

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 family information, such as the name of a spouse, heir, other relatives, or neighbors. You may learn where a person lived previously, his occupation, and other clues for further research from land records.

The Family History Library does not currently have land records from Argentina. Because of the availability of better genealogical sources, such as church records and civil registration, and because they are not easily accessible, land records are often not used, but there is good information in them. You might be able to use land records for your research if you can visit the Argentinian archives in person or hire a local research agent.

Land records include four basic types:

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

Vinculos 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.

Consesiones y Titulos de Propiedad (Consessions 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). Includes land grants and water rights, correspondence, transfer of title, and other documents related to the transactions.

LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGES

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

The official language of Argentina is Spanish, which is spoken by nearly all Argentines. Because of Argentina's history, you may find several other languages in Argentinian records. These include Italian, Latin, German, and other eroupean languages.

The background of the record keeper or Spanish phonetics may affect the way names appear in genealogical records. For example the names of your ancestor may vary from record to record, at times William may appear as Guillermo, Friedrick as Federico or Georg as Jorge. For help in understanding name variations, see the "Names, Personal" section of this outline.

Language Aids

The Family History Library has a genealogical word list for Spanish (34104) which can be of help to you:

> *Genealogical Word List: Spanish.* Salt Lake City, Utah: Corporation of the President, 1990. (FHL book 929.1 F21wl LANG SPA no. 1; fiche 6105235.)

The following books and language dictionaries can also aid you in your research. You can find these and similar material at many research libraries:

> *Cassell's Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary.* New York: Macmillan, 1978. (FHL book 743.21 C272c.)

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.)

Diccionario de Autoridades. Dictionary of Authorites. 3 vols. Madrid: Edit. Gredos, 1963. (FHL book 463 D56ld.)

Additional language aids, including dictionaries of various dialects and time periods, are listed in the Family History Library Catalog in the locality and subject sections under:

ARGENTINA - LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGES
SPANISH LANGUAGE - DICTIONARIES

The following book is an example:

Cutolo, Vicente Osvaldo. *Apodos y Denominativos en la historia Argentina.* (Nicknames and Denomiatives in Argentine History.) Buenos Aires: Editorial Elche, 1974. (FHL book 982 H2c.)

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 your ancestor came from.

Maps locate places, parishes, geographical features, transportation routes, and proximity to other towns. Historical maps are especially useful for understanding boundary changes.

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

There are different types of maps that will help you in different ways. Historical atlases describe the growth and development of countries. They show boundaries, migration routes, settlement patterns, military campaigns, and other historical information. Road atlases are useful because of the detail they provide for Argentina and an alphabetical index to place names. Other types of maps include: Parish maps, Provincial atlases, topographical maps, and City/Street maps (extremely helpful when researching in large cities such as Buenos Aires).

Using Maps

Maps must be used carefully for several reasons:

- There are often several places with the same name.

- The spelling and even names of some towns may have changed since your ancestors lived there.

- Place-names are often misspelled in foreign sources. Difficult names may have been shortened and important diacritic marks omitted.

- Political boundaries are not clearly indicated on all maps.

Finding a Specific Town on a Map

To do successful research in Argentina, you must identify the town where your ancestor lived. Because many towns 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 if you have some information about the town. Before using a map, you can search gazetteers, histories, family records, and other sources to learn all you can about the following:

- The governmental district your ancestor's town was in

- The province the ancestor came from

- 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 his relatives (this may indicate the size or industries of the town).

- Nearby localities, such as large cities

- Nearby features, such as rivers and mountains

- Industries of the area

- Dates the town existed

- Other names the town was known by

Use gazetteers to identify the province your ancestor's town was in. This 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.

Finding Maps and Atlases

Collections of maps and atlases are available at numerous historical societies and at public and university libraries. You can purchase maps of Argentina from any local book store.

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

> ARGENTINA - MAPS
> ARGENTINA - PROVINCE - MAPS

A helpful set of maps at the Family History Library is:

> *Carta provisional de la República Argentina.* (Provisional Map of the Republic Argentin). Scale: 1:500.000. 69 maps. Buenos Aires: El Instituto, 1939–1975. (FHL map 982 E7ag.)

Helpful atlases for Argentina include:

> Chapeaurouge, Carlos de. *Atlas del plano catastral de la República Argentina* (Atlas of the Planning Tax Offices of the Republic of Argentina). Buenos Aires: Eigendorf y Lesser, 1905. Buneos Aires: J. Lesser, 1913. (FHL film 0908853 item 1; Fiche 6030612 [supplement].) Includes 119 maps.

> Latzina, Francisco. *Geografía de la República Argentina* (Geography and Description of Argentina). Buenos Aires: Félix Lajouane, 1888. (FHL book 982 E2lf; film 0599567 item 1.)

Bibliographies of Argentianian maps and atlases are found in the following books:

> Barba, Fernando E. *Indice de mapas, planos y fotografías del Ministerio de Obras Públicas 1885–1910* (Index to the maps, plan and photograph holdings of the Sección Ministerio de Obras Públicas 1885–1910). La Plata: Archivo Histórico de la Provincia, 1968. (FHL book 982 A3b; film 0873668 item 4.)

> Fúrlong Cárdiff, Guillermo. *Cartografía Histórica Argentina: mapas planos y diseños que se conservan en el Archivo General de la Nación* (Inventory of the maps, plans, and drawings found in the National Archives of Argentina). Buenos Aires, Talleres Gros del Boletín Oficial e Imprentas de Ministerio del Interior, 1963. (FHL book 982 A3f; film 0897023 item 2.)

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 Argentina. Evidence that an ancestor actually served may be found in family records, biographies, census, probate records, civil registration, and church records.

Military records in Argentina begin with the Spanish military records in the colonial period before Argentina'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. Many military records in Argentina provide very few details about individuals other than officers.

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 Quinta system was not practiced in Argentina.

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 from Spain. Local militias were created toward the end of the 18th century for community defense. Both the provincial and local militias were instrumental in the independence movement.

Except for the military records in the Archivo Historico Nacional, almost all of the military records since the organization of the Argentine military are in the Archivo Historico del Ejercito. The provincial archive do have historical military accounts in which you may be able to find mention

of some military personnel. The Family History Library has a few of these military records, primarily for the 18th and 19th centuries.

Military archives is open to the public. You do need to show the purpose of your visit and relationship to the person you are researching, and perhaps a letter of recommendation. Following are addresses of the military archives in Argentina:

Archivo Historico Nacional
(Mayor del Ejercito)
Azopardo 250
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Tel. 4331-6827

Biblioteca del Circulo Militar Argentino
Palacio Paz
Avenida Santa Fe 750
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Tel. 4314-9932

Escuela Superior de Guerra
Luis María Campos 480 - (1426)
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Tel: (001)4576.5689/90

Census records also have information on military personnel. For example the 1895 census of San Martin in the province of Buenos Aires, records the cadets which were enrolled in the college Colegio Militar de la Nacion. Most of the officers for the army came out of this college. Also in the census of the city of Buenos Aires you can find listings of marines who belonged to the Prefectura Maritima. A census taker may have also recorded a squadron which was posted in the outlying provinces.

Military records are potentially of great genealogical value. For Argentine research in the military records is not practical. They are difficult to access, partially destroyed, and may not be indexed.

Other sources such as church records and civil registration are more easily available and contain much of the same information. The few military records that have been microfilmed are unindexed, but can be searched.

To use Argentinian military records, you will have to determine the specific unit that your ancestor served in. If the records of your ancestor do not provide this information, it may be possible to learn which units were inducted in the area where he lived. To do this, you must know at least the town where the individual was living when he was of military age.

Military History

The following dates are important to the military history of Argentina:

1580	Spain established Buenos Aires.
1776	Spain created the Viceroyalty of La Plata.
1806–7	British troop tried to seize Buenos Aires to establish a British Colony, to have a foothold in the region for British trade. Local troops fought them off.
1812	Jose de San Martin lead fight against Spain.
1816	Argentina declared its independence from Spain. The Ejército de los Andes received official sanction and Jóse de San Martín is named General of the army.
1859	Justo Jose de Urquiza tries to get Buenos Aires to join the Confederation. He defeated the Buenos Aires army led by General Bartolomé Mitre.
1930	Army officers overthrew the elected government.
1955	A military revolt overthrew the Perón dictatorship.
1976	Military leaders removed Isabel Perón from office.
1982	War with Greath Britain over the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas).

For more historical information about the Argentinian military see:

Grau, Carlos A. *El Fuerte 25 de Mayo en Cruz de Guerra* (The Fort 25th of May in Cruz de Guerra.). La Plata: Dirección de Impresiones Oficiales, 1949. (FHL book 982.12/V1 H2g.)

Reseña Histórica de la Infantería Argentina (Review History of the Argentine Infantry). Buenos Aires: Círculo Militar, 1969. (FHL book 982 M2r.)

Rodríquez, Augusto G. *Reseña Histórica del Ejército Argentino 1862–1930* (Review History of the Argentine army 1862–1930). Buenos Aires: Dirección de Estudio Históricos, 1964–. (FHL book 982 M25ro.)

Also any general encyclopedia will give you a good history of the military history of Argentina.

Additional military histories are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

> ARGENTINA - MILITARY HISTORY
> ARGENTINA, (PROVINCE) - 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 servicio** (Service records). Lists of officers's name, birth date, birthplace, family information, and military ranks and assignments.

- **Expedientes personales** (Personal petitions 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's 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 y Listas de Revistas** (Census and muster rolls). 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 Argentina, 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.)

Spanish Military Records

The Spanish military records are located in several archives in Spain. The records include Spanish soldiers who served in Argentina in the colonial era as well as soldiers from Argentina who joined the Spanish service. The records of the Army 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. (FHL book 946 m2.)

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
> Secretaria General del Ejército
> Subsecretaria - Archivo Militar de Segovia
> Alcázar 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. *Indice de Expedientes Personales* (Index to Personal Records). 9 vols. Madrid: Hidalguía, 1959–1963. (FHL book 946 m23s; computer number 0309520.)

> Ocerin, Enrique de. *Indice de los Expedientes Matrimoniales de Militares y Marinos* (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 the information in the index about your ancestor.

The *Archivo General de Simancas* (General Archive of Simacas) 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: Secretaríade Guerra, c1958. (FHL book 946 m23e; computer number 0306883.)

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

Military Records at the Family History Library

Some of the Argentine military records and Spanish military records that list service in Argentina at the Family History Library include:

> *Tomas de razón: de despachos militares, cédulas de premio, retiros, empleos civiles y eclesiásticos, donativos, etc., 1740–1821* (Alphabetical index to registrations of government personnel, including the military, the civil service and the Catholic Church). Buenos Aires: El Archivo, 1925. (FHL book 982 N22t; film 1614820 item 8.) This is an index by surname of the personnel listing military status, regiment, citing book, page and date of original document, which are housed in the National Archives.

> *Censo Argentino, ejército de operaciones en el Paraguay, 1869* (Argentine Census of Army of Operations in Paraguay, 1869). Buenos Aires: Archivo General de la Nación, 1992. (FHL film 1840686 items 1–2.) This record is not indexed but is on a printed form and easy to search. It lists name, age, sex, civil statues, nationality, province of birth or country, profession, etc.

> *Batallón de Buenos Aires: Varias filiaciones, regimientos, y listas de revistas 1778–1809* (Battalion of Buenos Aires: Muster rolls, regimental registers, and review lists 1778–1809). Buenos Aires: Archivo General de la Nación, 1992. (FHL film

1840686 item 3.) These are miscellaneous documents which are not indexed and are hard to read but have good information on the personnel listed.

The following two records are on printed forms and give the same type of personal data: name, age, province or country of birth, health, service record, war complaints, and civil status. These records are easy to search.

> *Fojas de servicio, siglos XVIII–XIX: Buenos Aires* (Service records from the 18th and 19th centuries: Buenos Aires). Buenos Aires: Archivo General de la Nación, 1992. (FHL film 1840688 item 2–3 [surnames A–G] and 1840689 [surnames I–Z].)

> ==*Hojas de Servicios Militares de América: Virreinato de Buenos Aires, 1787– 1799*== (Military Service Records of America: Viceroyalty of Buenos Aires, 1787–1799). Madrid: Servicio Nacional de Microfilm, 1971. (FHL film 1156322–1156323.) This record has an index in the FHL book 946 M23e.

MINORITIES

Argentina has had many ethnic minorities including Armenians, French, Germans, Irish, Italians, Japanese, Jews, Poles, Spaniards, Swiss, and Welsh. It's important to learn the history of the ethnic, racial, and religious groups your ancestors belonged to. For example, you might study a history of the Jews in Argentina, Germans in Argentina, the Welsh in Patagonia, or French in Esperanza, Santa Fe. This historical background can help you identify where your ancestors lived and when they lived there, where they migrated, the types of records they might be listed in, and other information to help you understand your family's history.

Few immigrants came to Argentina before 1800, but with the independence and after the defeat of Juan Manuel de Rosas, Argentina opened the door to Europeans. Under Justo Jose de Urquiza, incentives were made to encourage immigration for the benefit of the country. One of the first incentive was to create agriculture colonies, providing all the necessary land, tools, and animals to insure success for the new colonies. In addition the government was to respect the believes and culture of the new immigrants. They encouraged and helped the immigrants get establish in farming, industry, and commerce. Later the government helped establish churches in the new colonies.

For some minorities in Argentina there are some unique records and resources available. These include histories, gazetteers, biographical sources,

settlement patterns, and handbooks. In the following paragraphs only some of the major minority groups of Argentina are mentioned. Some references and overview are given, but this is not a comprehensive overview of any of the minorities mentioned.

An example of a book on minorities is:

Hagen, William W. *Germans, Poles and Jews: The Nationality Conflict in the Prussian East, 1772-1914.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1980. (FHL book 943 F2hw.)

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

ARGENTINA - MINORITIES
ARGENTINA, (PROVINCE) - MINORITIES
ARGENTINA - 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, Germans, or Irish. Some sources are listed under:

MINORITY - ARGENTINA

Armenians

Armenians have been present in Argentina in small numbers since the colonial times. Small groups continued to come after 1860, settling in Buenos Aires and the other cities. These early immigrants participated in military, commerce, and business. When political turmoil prevailed in their home land in the early 1900s the Armenians, they began to immigrate in force. Because of restrictions preventing immigration to the United States, many immigrated to Argentina. In 1913 the Armenian institution, Unión General Armenia de Beneficencia, (General Union of Armenians of Kindness) was created in Buenos Aires. The early Armenians became prominent in textiles with some rug factories in Corrientes, three plastics factories in Villa Ballester, a shoe factory in Marash, and some commerce factories in Mendoza, along the stripe between the suburb of Once from Rivadavia to Viamonte and from Junín to Pueyrredón. Each of these trades became big business in Argentina.

The Armenian Catholic Church in Buenos Aires began with Father Kazezián of the Misión Armenia Catolica. Records of the Armenian Catholic Church in Buenos Aires start in 1925. There is also an Armenian Catholic parish in Córdoba.

Protestant Armenians belong to either the Iglesia Evangélica Congregacional Armenia (Church of the Armenian Evangelical Congregationalists) or the Iglesia Evangélica Armenia (Church of Armenia Evanglicals).

For further reference see:

Binayán, Narciso. La Colectividad Armenia en la Argentina (The Armenian Community in Argentina.). Buenos Aires: Alzamor Editores, 1974. (FHL book 982 B2b.)

French

The French came in much smaller numbers than the Spaniards and Italians. They were here early in the history of Argentina, being well organized within their communities. They created many organizations that helped them keep their culture alive, including the following:

Association Française Philanthropique et de Beinfaisance du Rio de la Plata was founded in 1832. This association was created to help the french in their daily lives and to help run the French hospital that was established in same year.

Chambre de commerce Française en République Argentine (French Chamber of Commerce in the Republic of Argentina) founded in Buenos Aires in 1884. The chamber of commerce helped the French in business transactions.

Alliance Française de Buenos Aires (French Alliance of Buenos Aires) founded in 1893 to help the families keep the French cultural and language in the home. This institute taught the students the french culture. The Alliance established schools through out Argentina.

Centre Basque Français (French Basque Center) was established in 1895 by the French Basque to maintain their culture.

Association Française de Secours Mutuels de Buenos Aires (French Association of Mutual Help of Buenos Aires) was founded in 1859 under the name of *La Française* (The French), this organization helped the give medical attention and subsidies to older people. Newspapers have been published in French in Argentina since 1791.

A book that gives reference to some of the French and German families that settled in the Esperanza area is the following:

Gori, Gastón. *Familias fundadoras de la colonia Esperanza* (Founding Families of the Colony of Esperanza). Santa Fe, Argentina: Librería y Editorial Colmegna, 1974. (FHL book 982 A1 #20.)

Germans

Some of the early Mennonite missionaries came to Argentina in 1917 making their first parish in Pehuajo, 300 miles southwest from Buenos Aires. After 25 years, the Mennonite mission consisted of 25 parishes, which spread around the northeastern provinces, with a large treasury. With these monies they were able to build churches, schools, hospital, orphanage and retirement homes, and a small printing office which printed *The Mennonite Voice*. A special committees governed these institutions. Some of these early Mennonites came from Canada and after being in Argentina, they returned to Canada. For the most part, however, those who immigrated stayed.

The Germans (Mennonites from Russia, and Catholics and Lutherans from Germany) settled in the larger region of Buenos Aires with most of their colonies in Buenos Aires and Entre Rios. A good map that gives reference to these colonies is found in:

> Stumpp, Karl. *Karte der russlanddeutschen Siedlungen in Südamerika:Brasilien, Paraguay, Uruguay und Argetinien.* (Maps of the Russian–German Settlements in South America: Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina). Germany: Stumpp, 1962. Scale 1:680,000. (FHL map 947 E7sf; film 1183657 item 1.)

Immigration index cards were filmed in the archives of Koblenz. These are index cards are arranged alphabetically by surname for German–speaking emigrants from Russia to Argentina, China, North American, and elsewhere. They may provides information on place of origin, state of allegiance, birth and death date and place, religion, date of emigration, destination abroad, profession; full name of spouse, birth and death date and place, place and date of marriage; names, birth places and dates of children, and their residences and spouses' names. Information may be incomplete. Following are references to these indexes:

> Deutsches Ausland –Institut (Stuttgart). *Auswandererkartei von Russlanddeutschen nach Argentinien: 1870–1945* (Emigration Card Index of Russian–Germans to Argentina: 1870–1945). Koblenz: Bundesarkiv, 1988. (FHL film 1552795 item 4.)

Irish

The Irish were among the early people to come to Argentina as soldiers and missionaries in the early colonial times. As with other groups, they later established their own communities and services to help promote their culture. Some good references for information on where they settled and there history are the following:

> Murray, Thomas. *The Story of the Irish in Argentina*. New York: J.P. Kennedy, 1919. (FHL film 1279286 item 2.)

> Coghlan, Eduardo Antonio. *Los Irlandeses: apuntes para la historia y la genealogía de las familias Irlandesas establecidas en la República Argentina en el siglo XIX* (The Irish: Notes on the history and genealogy of Irish families Established in the Republic of Argentina in the 19th Century). Buenos Aires: Clancy y Cíal, 1970. (FHL book 982 f2c.)

> Coghlan, Eduardo A. *Los Irlandeses en la Argentina: su actuación y descendencia.* (The Irish in Argentina: Their Doings and Descendants.) Buenos Aires: Abraxas, 1987. (FHL book 982 D2ce.) This book is indexed and has short genealogies of the Irish families in Argentina.

> Coghlan, Eduardo Antonio. *El Aporte de los Irlandeses a la formación de la nación Argentina.* (Contributions of the Irish in forming the nation of Argentina). Buenos Aires: Imprents El Vuelo de Fénix, 1982. (FHL book 982 W2c.) This book includes the Irish that are registered in the passenger list in the Archivo General de al Nación 1822/1862 and in the published listed from the newspaper *The Standard* 1863–1880, listed in alphabetical order by surname and date of arrival. It also includes the Irish in the 1855 census of Buenos Aires, and the 1869 and 1995 census of several of the provinces of Argentina where the Irish settled, listing only the Irish.

Italians

The Italians were in Argentine during colonial times. However large waves of Italians did not come to Argentina until after 1850. About 80% to 90% of the present-day Argentinians have Italian ancestry. As with other groups, the Italians have established many different types of institutions to help keep the Italian culture alive in Argentina. Among these institutions are hospitals (the first in Buenos Aires in 1853), social clubs, a chamber of commerce to help the Italian populace, and schools.

There are good histories that relate the history of the Italians in Argentina. The Family History Library also has some immigration records that lists people who came into Argentina:

Valais (Suisse:Canton. Conseil D'Etat.
*Documents divers concernant l'émigration
el les autres papiers du Conseil d'Etat,
1829–1902* (Diverse Documents
Concerning the Emigration of the Other
Papers of the Privy Council, 1829–1902).
Sion, Suisse: Arcives du Canton, 1983.
(FHL film 1344039–1344045.) This record
has some of the Valadesien who immigrated
into the area of Rio de la Plata.

Sergi, Jorge F. *Historia de las Italianos en la
Argentina:Los Italianos y sus descendientes
a través del descubriemento de América y
de la historia Argentina* (The History of the
Italians in Argentina: The Italians and Their
Descendants Throughout the Discovery of
America and the History of Argentina).
Buenos Aires: Editora Italo Argentina,
1940. (FHL book 982 F2i; film 0908853
item 2).

Jews

By 1936 there were many Jews in Argentina, most
coming from Russia and Poland. They settled in
Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, Corrientes,
Tucumán, Salta, Santa Fe, and Mendoza. As war
continued throughout the world addition waves of
Jews came into the country. Although the numbers
were great in the beginning of the immigration
waves, Jew have intermarried and some have
assimilated into the general populace. At times the
Sephardic and the Ashkenazic groups have had to
join together for worship, yet they try to maintain
their separated congregations only joining together
when the need arises. The Jewish community is
strong in Argentina with many businessmen and
tradesmen contributing the growth of the country.
It is estimated that at present there are more than
300,000 Jews in Argentina today. For references on
the Jews check the following:

Avni, Haim. *Argentina and the Jews: a history
of Jewish immigration.* Tuscaloosa: the
University of Alabama Press, 1991. (FHL
book 982 F2a.)

Lewin, Boleslao. *La colectividad Judía en la
Argentina* (The Jewish community in
Argentina). Buenos Aires: Alzamor
Editores, 1974. (FHL book 982 F2Le.)

Native Races

About 250,000 Indians may have lived in what is
now Argentina when the first Europeans arrived in
the 1500s. By the late 1800s, many Indians had
died of European diseases or had been killed by
Europeans. Many others intermarried with
Europeans, producing a mestizo population. There
are still a few Indians left in the regions of Chaco,
Formosa, La Puna de Atacama, and la Patagonia.

Most of these Indians had accepted the nation's
lifestyle. Few maintain themselves alone and
separate.

The Spaniards created the *reducciones*, which
were Indians missions or small villages, usually
run by the Jesuits or Franciscan, for the protection
of the Indians. Some of the early reducciones were
established in the northeast of the country in
Concepción, Candelaria, San Javier, Apóstoles,
Santa Ana, La Cruz, Santo Tomé, San Miguel, San
Ignacio Mini, Corpus, Tubichmini, and Santiago
del Baradero. Others were established later. Some
of these reducciones were successful, but others
were short lived.

The Family History Library does have Indians
censuses in the collection for Argentina. Some of
these are censuses of the Indian populations who
lived in old tax district of Misiones province in the
viceroyalty of La Plata. This district is now part of
Misiones province, Argentina. Old Misiones
province also included the modern states of
Paraguay and Uruguay:

Padrones, 1657–1801 (Censuses, 1657–1801).
Buenos Aires: Archivo General de la
Nación, 1992. (FHL film
1840693–1840702, 1840706.)

Censuses were also taken of the Indian populations
who lived in some of the old tax districts of the
Viceroylty of La Plata. Census documents that
form part of the "Interior" collection of the
Argentine National Archive in Buenos Aires
include:

Padrones, 1780–1807 (Censuses, 1780–1807).
Buenos Aires: Archivo General de la
Nación, 1992. (FHL film 1840704–5,
1840707–9.)

Spaniards

The Spanish people have been in Argentina since
the beginning of colonial times. After the
independence of Argentina from Spain,
immigration to the country slowed down
considerably. In the middle to late–1800s
Spaniards again started to immigrate to Argentina
in large numbers. Today many Argentinians have
Spanish ancestry. Some books about the
Spaniards in Argentina are:

Monner Sans, Ricardo. *Los Catalanes en la
Argentina* (Catalans in Argentina). Buenos
Aires: Imprenta y Casa Editora "Coni",
1927. (FHL book 982 F2mc.)

*Actas de licensia para ausentarse en ultramar:
1845 – 1931* (Licenses granted for
residence outside of Spain: 1845–1931). La
Coruña, Spain: Archivo Municipal de

Betanzos, 1993. (FHL film 1881381.) These records list permission given to the people from the municipality of Betanzos for emigration to places outside of Spain, primarily to Cuba and Argentina.

Berenguer Carisomo, Arturo. *España en la Argentina: ensayo sobre una contribución a la cultural nacional* (Spanish in Argentina: Essay on a Contribution to the Culture of Argentina). Buenos Aires: Club Español, 1953. (FHL book 982 F 2e.)

NAMES, PERSONAL

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

Surnames

Before record keeping began, most people had only one name, such as Juan or Maria. 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 Martinez (Juan son of Martin) and Juan Dominguez (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 Rio (Domingo from near a river) and Juan de Córdova (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 without continuing to change the name from generation to generation. Thus, the hereditary surnames (*apellidos*) were in use by the time of the discovery of the New World.

In Latin America 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, Maria, and so on, and later descendants obtained a surname.

Typical surnames from various parts of Spain include Castillan (Fernandez, 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 a *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*), 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: Maria Garcia 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 of the grandparents.

Historically, before the last 150 years, women did not take their husbands' surname. Now a women who married a Martinez 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* (widow) *de Martínez*. Thus a complete name of a single woman named *María Josefa Torres Sepulveda* on marrying would become *María Josefa Torres de Martínez*.

In telephone directories an *Alonso Manuel de la Vega Martinez* 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* once she married.

The following books are helpful for understanding naming practices:

> 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 Orgen y Evolución* (The Surnames of Iberia: Their Origins and Evolution). Bilbao: Editorial EDILI, S.A., 1966.

> Equipo de expertos 2100. *Gran Diccionario de los Nombres de Persona.* (Gran Dictionary of Person's Names). Barcelona: Editorial de Vecchi, 1998. (FHL book 946 D46g.)

Given Names

In Latin America 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. The child could be 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.)

> Tibon, Gutierre. *Diccionario Etimologico Compartado de Nombres Propios de Persona* (Dictionary of Ethnological Comparison of Given Names). Mexico: Union Tipografica Editorial Hispano-American, 1956. (FHL book 980 D4t.)

> Cutolo, Vicente Osvaldo. *Apodos y Denominativos en la historia Argentina.* (Nicknames and Denominatives in Argentine History.) Buenos Aires: Editorial Elche 1974. (FHL book 982 H2c.)

> Tanodi, Aurelio. *Interpretación Paleográfica de nombres Indigenas* (Paleographic Interpretation of Indian names). Córdoba: Universidad de Córdoba, 1965. (FHL book 982 G3t; film 0896929 item 1.)

NOTARIAL RECORDS

Notary records are any records that were recorded and verified by a civil notary (escribano) or an ecclesiastical notary (notario). Both of these notaries recorded a great variety of legal documents. These notaries functioned in the civil courts, criminal courts, government, ecclesiastic, and private areas. Thus there were Royal Scribes (Escribanos Reales) and recorders in all levels of government.

There were notary who functioned to create for the people the documents need for every day business. Legislation has designated the notary with names such as Escribano de Cámara, Secretario de Cámara, and Notario Público. The notary provides the public with the legalization of documents, such as authoizes wills and cares for the records he creates.

Books are generally organized chronologically under the notary's name. Spanish law governed the maintenace of these notarial registers (protocolos or notarios) by establishing forms on which the information was to be entered. With the death of the notary, his documents may remain with the family, be passed on to his successor, be sent to a local notarial archive in the municipality, or be sent to the provincial, department, or national archives. The documents prepared by the ecclesiastical notary would be found in church diocesan archives. In doing research first check the local archives.

Notarial records dating from the early colonial days, can contain the following documents:

- Wills (testamentsos)
- Contracts (contratos)
- Powers of attorney (poderes)
- Dowry (dotes)
- Inheritance arrangements, (sucesiones)
- Inventories of estates (inventorios)
- Sells and purchases (ventas y Compras)
- Taxes (albacease)
- Debts (deudas)
- Gurandianship (tutelas)
- etc.

Notarial records are more difficult to use than others 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.

The Archivo General de la Nación in Buenos Aires has the notary records from 1584–1756. These records are in chronological order as well as by notary. These documents come from the Colonial Government section under *Escribanías Antiguas* (Old Notary Offices). These notarial record books come from Trinidad also known as La Trinidad and La Santíssima Trinidad, a city in the Buenos Aires district of Río de la Plata province, in the old viceroylty of Peru. Some of the records have indexes. Following is a citation to these records:

> *Protocolos, 1584–1756* ([Notarial] Records, 1584–1756). Buenos Aires: Archivo General de La Nación, 1991. (On 49 FHL films beginning with 1700187.)

The following three sources are chronological indexes to varies court records. The original and complete documents are housed in the Archivo General de la Nación in Buenos Aires.

> *Indice alfabético y cronológico de sucesiones, 1600–1920* (Alphabetical and chronological index of inheritance records, 1600–1920). Buenos Aires: Archivo General de la Nación, 1989. (FHL film 1614822.)

> *Catálogos cronológicos y de materias de Reales Ordenes, Reales Cédulas y otros decretos 1437–1813* (Chronological Catalogs and Material of the Reales Ordenes, Reales Cédulas and Other Decrees 1437–1813). Buenos Aires: Archivo General de la Nación, 1989. (FHL film 1614819–20.)

> *Catálogo de nombres y materias: fichero general, 1544–1880* (Catalog of names and subjects: general card file, 1544–1880). Buenos Aires: Archivo General de la Nación, 1989. (FHL film 1614816–1614819.)

The following publication discuss Notarial records in detail:

> Ryskamp, George R. *Tracing Your Hispanic Heritage.* Riverside, Cal.: Hispanic Family History Research, 1984. (FHL book 946 D27r.)

Following is the address of the Notarial Archive for the Federal Capital in Buenos Aires.

Archivo de Protocolos Notariales de la Capital Federal
Alsina 2274/80
1090 Buenos Aires, Argentina

PERIODICALS

Most genealogical and historical societies in North America and in Argentina publish magazines and newsletters. The articles often include:

- Family genealogies and pedigrees.

- Transcripts of church records, migration lists, and cemetery records.

- Helpful articles on research methodology.

- Information about local records, archives, and services.

- Book advertisements and book reviews.

- Research advertisements.

- Queries or requests for information about specific ancestors that can help you contact other interested researchers.

Argentinian Periodicals

Some societies and organizations in Argentina publish genealogical periodicals. These are in Spanish. Much of their content is devoted to compiled genealogies of native families. Some major examples include:

> *Revista del Centro de Estudios Genealogicos de Buenos Aires* (Review of the Center of Genealogical Studies for Buenos Aires). Buenos Aires: El Centro, 1979–. (FHL book 982 D25r.)

Investigaciones y Ensayos (Research and Essays). Buenos Aires: Academía Nacional de la Hisotria, 1966–. (FHL book 982 B2ia.)

Revista de la Junta de Estudios Historicos de Mendoza (Review of the Congress on Historical Studies of Mendoza). Mendoza, Argentina: La Junta, 19–. (FHL book 982 B2j.)

The Family History Library subscribes to numerous periodicals. These are listed in the Family History Library Catalog in several ways. If you know the title of a periodical, search the Author/Title section of the Family History Library Catalog. To find periodicals in the locality section of the Family History Library Catalog, use the following approaches:

> ARGENTINA - GENEALOGY - PERIODICALS
> ARGENTINA - HISTORY - PERIODICALS
> ARGENTINA - PERIODICALS
> ARGENTINA - SOCIETIES - PERIODICALS
> ARGENTINA, (PROVINCE) - PERIODICALS

Also see the "Societies" section of this outline.

PROBATE RECORDS

See Notarial Records

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 he or she lived in. 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 a few sources which discuss a variety of subjects related to the social life and customs in Argentina. These records are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

> ARGENTINA - SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS
> ARGENTINA, (PROVINCE) - SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS

SOCIETIES

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

Genealogical and Historical Societies

There are somes genealogical and historical societies which emphasize Argentinian research and can be valuable sources of information. Most of these societies publish helpful periodicals, transcripts, compiled genealogies, and may have special indexes, collections, and projects.

The following societies may be of interest:

Instituto Argentino de Ciencias Genealogicas
Balcarce 1064
1064 Buenos Aires Argentina

Archivo Histórico y Biblioteca de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires
Av. Córdoba 1556
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Archivo Histórico de la Universidad de Buenos Aires
Viamonte 430
Buenos Aires, Argentina

The above institute is in charge of historical research only, but can offer you the services of genealogical experts who could research your family in Argentina.

If the Internet is available to you, you can use a search engine to search under "Argentina" and "genealogy" and find several good references to Archives and Societies and other web pages.

Locating Records at the Family History Library

Records of these societies are usually described in the Author/Title Section of the Family History Library Catalog under the name of the society. They are also listed in the locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under one of the following:

> ARGENTINA - SOCIETIES
> ARGENTINA, (PROVINCE) - SOCIETIES
> ARGENTINA - GENEALOGY
> ARGENTINA, (PROVINCE) - GENEALOGY

Some records gathered by societies are listed in the locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under the type of record.

Lists and guides that describe the collections of societies are listed in the locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

> ARGENTINA - ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES - INVENTORIES, REGISTERS, CATALOGS
> ARGENTINA, (PROVINCE) - ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES - INVENTORIES, REGISTERS, CATALOGS
> ARGENTINA, (PROVINCE), (TOWN) - ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES - INVENTORIES, REGISTERS, CATALOGS

OTHER RECORDS OF ARGENTINA

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

> ARGENTINA - TOPIC
> ARGENTINA, (PROVINCE) - TOPIC
> ARGENTINA, (PROVINCE), (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
- correctional institutions
- court records
- description and travel
- directories
- ethnology
- folklore
- guardian and ward
- handwriting
- heraldry
- Islamic records
- Jewish history
- Jewish records
- law and legislation
- medical records
- merchant marine
- migration, internal
- military history
- names, geographical
- native races
- naturalization and citizenship
- newspapers
- nobility
- obituaries
- occupations
- officials and employees
- orphans and orphanages
- population
- postal and shipping guides
- public records
- religion and religious life
- schools
- taxation
- yearbooks

FOR FURTHER READING

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

Cayetano Bruno. *Historia de la Iglesia en la Argentina* (History of the Church in the Argentina). Buenos Aires: Editorial Don Bosco, 1966. (FHL book 982 K2br.)

Santillán, Diego A. de, *Gran Enciclopedia Argentina. (Grand Argentina Encyclopedia)*. 9 vols. Buenos Aires: Ediar, 1956. (FHL book 982 A5g.)

Piccirilli, Ricardo, Gracisco L. Romay, and Leoncio Gianello. *Diccionario Histórico Argentino* (Historical Dictionary of Argentina). 6 vols. Buenos Aires: Ediciones Históricos, 1953–54. (FHL 982 H26d.)

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

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

The Family History Library welcomes additions and corrections that will improve future editions of this outline. Please send your suggestions to:

> Publications Coordination
> Family History Library
> 35 North West Temple
> Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400
> USA

We appreciate the archivists, librarians, and others who have reviewed this outline and shared helpful information.

Addresses: Provincial Archives

Following are addresses of the Provincial Archives of Argentina:

- Archivo Histórico de la provincia Ricardo Levene de Buenos Aires
  Calle 49 n° 588 2° piso
  1900 La Plata, Argentina

- Archivo y Museo Histórico de la provincia de Catamarca
  Chacabuco 425
  4700 Catamarca, Argentina

- Dirección del Registro, Boletín Oficial y Archivo de Catamarca
  Rivadavia 1077, CC n° 40
  4700 San Fernando del Valle de Catamarca, Argentina

- Dirección Archivo de Gobierno
  Humberto I° n° 467
  5000 Córdoba, Argentina

- Archivo Histórico Monseñor Pablo Cabrera de Córdoba
  27 de April n° 151
  5000 Córdoba, Argentina

- Archivo General de la provincia de Corrientes
  25 de Mayo n°1025, planta alta
  3400 Corrientes, Argentina

- Archivo Histórico de la provincia de Chaco
  Salta n° 168
  3500 Resistencia, Argentina

- Archivo General de la provincia de Chubut
  Av. Fontana n° 50
  9103 Rawson, Argentina

- Archivo General de la provincia de Entre Rios
  Buenos Aires n° 282
  3100 Parana, Argentina

- Archivo Histórico de la provincia de Formosa
  Av. 25 de Mayo n° 84
  3600 Formosa, Argentina

- Archivo General de la provincia de Jujuy
  Av. 19 de Abril n°371
  4600 San Salvador de Jujuy, Argentina

- Archivo General de la provincia de la Pampa
  Centro Civico
  6300 Santa Rosa, Argentina

- Archivo Histórico, lugares y monumentos históricos y arqueológicos
  Rivadavia 952
  5300 La Rioja, Argentina

- Archivo Histórico de Mendoza
  Montevideo n° 105
  5500 Mendoza, Argentina

- Archivo General de la provincia de Misiones
  Felix de Azara n° 265
  3300 Posadas, Argentina

- Archivo Histórico de la provincia de Misiones "Escribano Anibal Cambas"
  Sarmiento n° 319
  3300 Posadas, Argentina

- Archivo General de la Gobernación de Neuquén
  Rioja n° 350
  8300 Neuquén, Argentina

- Archivo Histórico de la provincia de Neuquén
  Ministro González n° 260 C.C. 70
  8300 Neuquén, Argentina

- Archivo Histórico de la provincia de Rio Negro
  San Martin n° 263, C.C. 188
  8500 Viedma, Argentina

- Dirección General de Archivo de la provincia de Salta
  Mitre n° 550
  4400 Salta, Argentina

- Archivo y Biblioteca Históricos de la provincia de Salta
  Carlos Pellegrini n° 56
  4400 Salta, Argentina

- Archivo Histórico y Administrativo de la provincia de San Juan
  Av. Ignacio de la Rosa y Jujuy
  Edificio 9 de Julio, subsuelo
  5400 San Juan, Argentina

- Archivo General de la provincia de San Luis
  9 de Julio n° 934
  5700 San Luis, Argentina

- Archivo Histórico Provincial de San Luis
  25 de Mayo n° 971
  5700 San Luis, Argentina

- Archivo Histórico de la provincia de Santa Cruz
  Errázuriz n° 226
  9500 Rio Gallegos, Argentina

- Archivo General de la provincia de Santa Fe
  General Lopéz n° 2792
  3000 Santa Fe, Argentina

- Archivo General de la provincia de Santiago del Estero
  Av. Alvear y Absalón Rojas
  4200 Santiago del Estero, Argentina

- Archivo General de la provincia de Tucumán
  24 de Septiembre n° 871 (altos)
  4000 San Miguel de Tucumán, Argentina

- Archivo General de la Gobernación del Territorio
  Nacional de la Tierra del Fuego
  Antártida e islas del Atlántico Sur
  Av. San Matín e/ Laserre y Roca
  9410 Ushuaia, Argentina

LOCALITY ANALYSIS FOR ARGENTINA

By George R. Ryskamp, JD, AG
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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 BIBLIOGRAFY
OF LOCALITY REFERENCE WORKS

Modern Atlases and Maps

Atlas de la Republica Argentina. Buenos Aires : Instituto Geográfico Militar, 1972. (BYU G 1755 .A72 1965) (2nd ed. 1972 FHL)

Atlas de los territorios de la Jewish Colonization Association en Argentina y Brasil, 1913-1941. por Alberto Kleiner. Buenos Aires : Poligono, 1983. (BYU G 1756 .E27 K54x 1983)

Gazetteers

Nuevo diccionario geográfico histórico de la Republica Argentina. by Javier Marazzo. Buenos Aires: Talleres Randaelli, 1921. (FHL film no. 1162484 item 10)

Guia de la secretaria de estado y comunicaciones. Buenos Aires: La Secretaria, 1949. (FHL Film no. 1162430 item 3)

Geographical Dictionaries

Ciudades, pueblos y colonias de la Republica Argentina. 2nd ed. por Javier Marrazzo. Buenos Aires: talleres graficos "Optimus", 1910. (FHL film 0845238 item 2)

Nuevo diccionario geográfico histrico de la Republica Argentina. por Javier Marrazzo. Buenos Aires: Talleres Randaelli, 1921. (FHL film 1162484 item 10)

Historical Atlases, Maps and Materials (Pre-1900)

Indice de Nombres geográficos y etnográficos del Virreinato del Rio de la Plata: y regiones limitrofes con la nomina de los treinta pueblos del las misiones guaraniticas. Salt Lake City: filmado por la Sociedad Genealogica de Utah, 1989. (FHL film 1614821 item 4)

Relaciones chileno-argentinas: la controversia del Canal Beagle. <s.l. : s.n., 1979> (BYU Maps G 1751 .F2 R4 1979)

Atlas histórico de Salta. por Ercilia Navamuel. Limache, Salta, Republica Argentina : Araoz Anzoategui Impresores, 1986. (BYU Maps G 1758 .S2 N38x 1986)

Diccionario geográfico Argentino: con amplicaciones enciclopedias rioplatenses. por Francisco Latzina. Buenos Aires: Jacobo Peuser, 1899. (FHL film 08966818 item 1)

Diccionario geográfico estadístico nacional argentino. por Mariano Felipe Paz Soldán. Buenos Aires : Félix Lajouane, 1885. (FHL film 0873667 item 2)

Ecclesiastical Directories

Guia eclesiastíca de la Republica Argentina. Editada por la Revista Eclesiastíca del Arzobispado de Buenos Aires, 1946. (BYU CIDOC Collection no.1366/1)

Anuario eclesiástico de la Republica Argentina. Buenos Aires: Instituto Bibliotecologia del Arzobispado de Buenos Aires, 1961. (CIDOC Collection no. 21040) (FHL film 0249924)

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 Porrua de la Republica Mexicana (Editorial Porrua: Mexico, D.F., 1980), available in many local libraries. This small volume contains maps of each state, historical maps, ad a general country-wide index, as well as various geographical entity lists. Maps in these should be in a scale of at least 1:250,000.

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

Also of value for locating especially small hamlets and for recreating geographical details of local life are the Untied 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 gazeteers).

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 Untied 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 gazeteers published by the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA). These are included under each country in the last section of this chapter. These gazeteers have now been placed by the DMA (in collaboration with the U.S. Board of Geographic Names on the computer Internet ubder 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
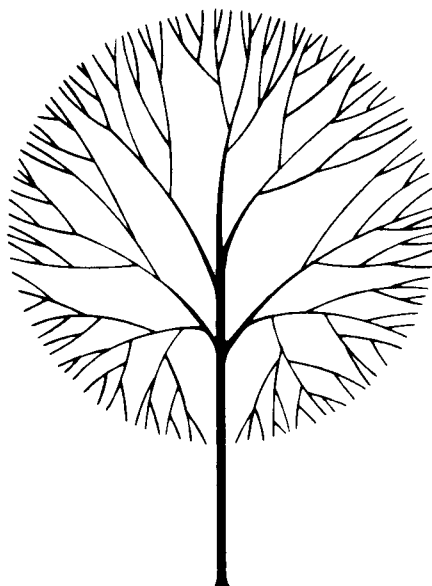
or university libraries which have map collections. Nearly every country has at least one such dictionary, although these can vary dramatically in the amount of detail they contain. Some of the large countries such as Mexico even have state or regional geographic dictionaries. Whether national or regional 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 collonial 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 bothe 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 ARGENTINA

por

LA SOCIEDAD GENEALOGICA

Serie H, No. 7
Edición Español

FUENTES PRINCIPALES DE REGISTROS GENEALOGICOS EN LA ARGENTINA

Al identificar a los antepasados, los investigadores genealógicos necesitan las respuestas a cuatro preguntas básicas respecto a las fuentes de registros:
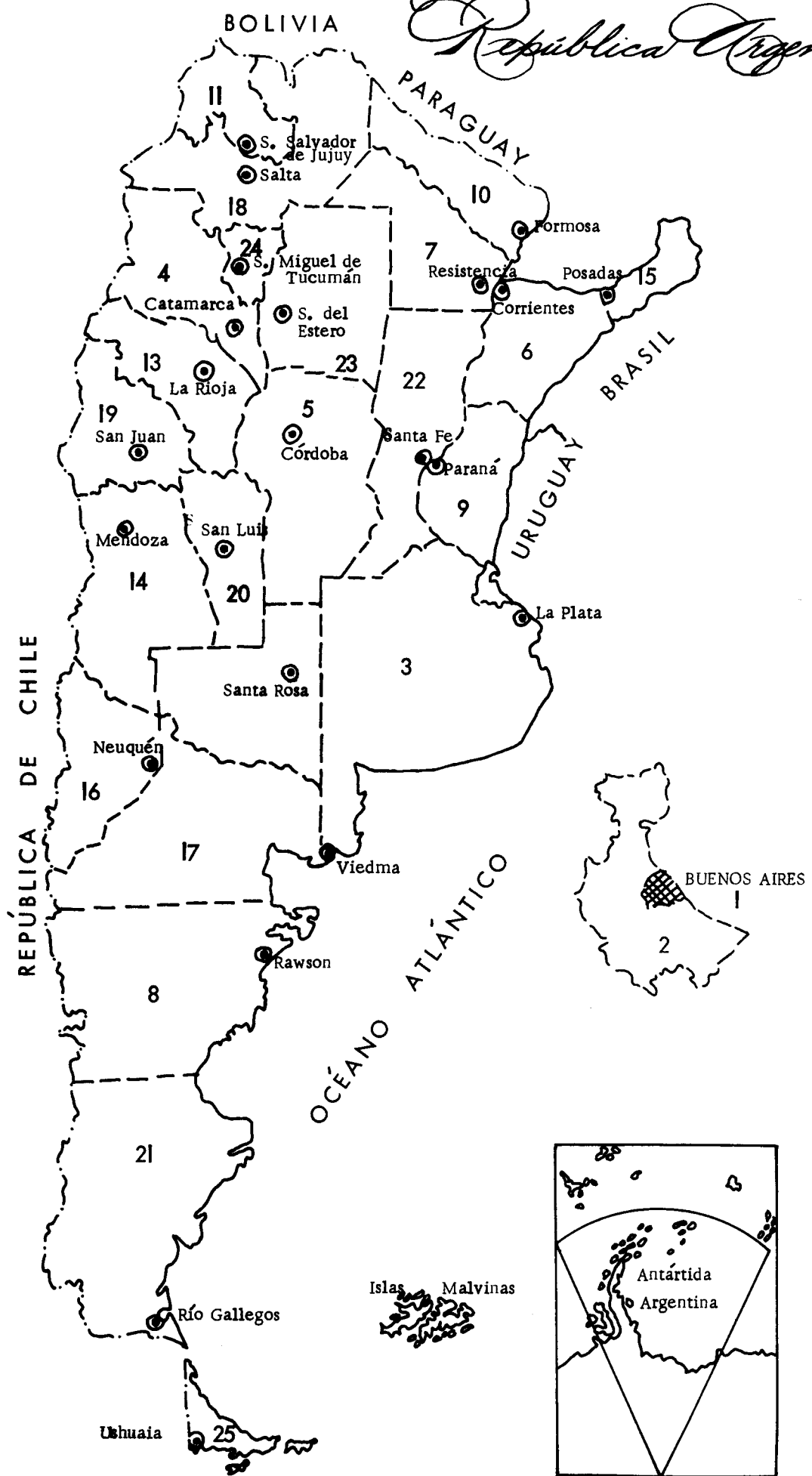
1. ¿Qué tipos de registros existen para ayudar en la identificación de los antepasados?

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 genealogicos en la Argentina. 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 averigüar rápidamente en la Table A cuáles son las fuentes disponibles para ese período. Posteriormente, se podrá consultar la Tabla B para obtener una información más completa.

1

División Política de la República Argentina

BOLIVIA

PARAGUAY

BRASIL

URUGUAY

REPÚBLICA DE CHILE

OCÉANO ATLÁNTICO

11

S. Salvador de Jujuy

Salta

18

24

4

S. Miguel de Tucumán

Catamarca

S. del Estero

13

La Rioja

19

San Juan

23

5

Córdoba

22

Santa Fe

Paraná

9

10

Formosa

7

Resistencia

Corrientes

Posadas

15

6

Mendoza

San Luis

14

20

La Plata

3

Santa Rosa

Neuquén

16

17

Viedma

Rawson

8

21

Río Gallegos

Islas   Malvinas

BUENOS AIRES

1
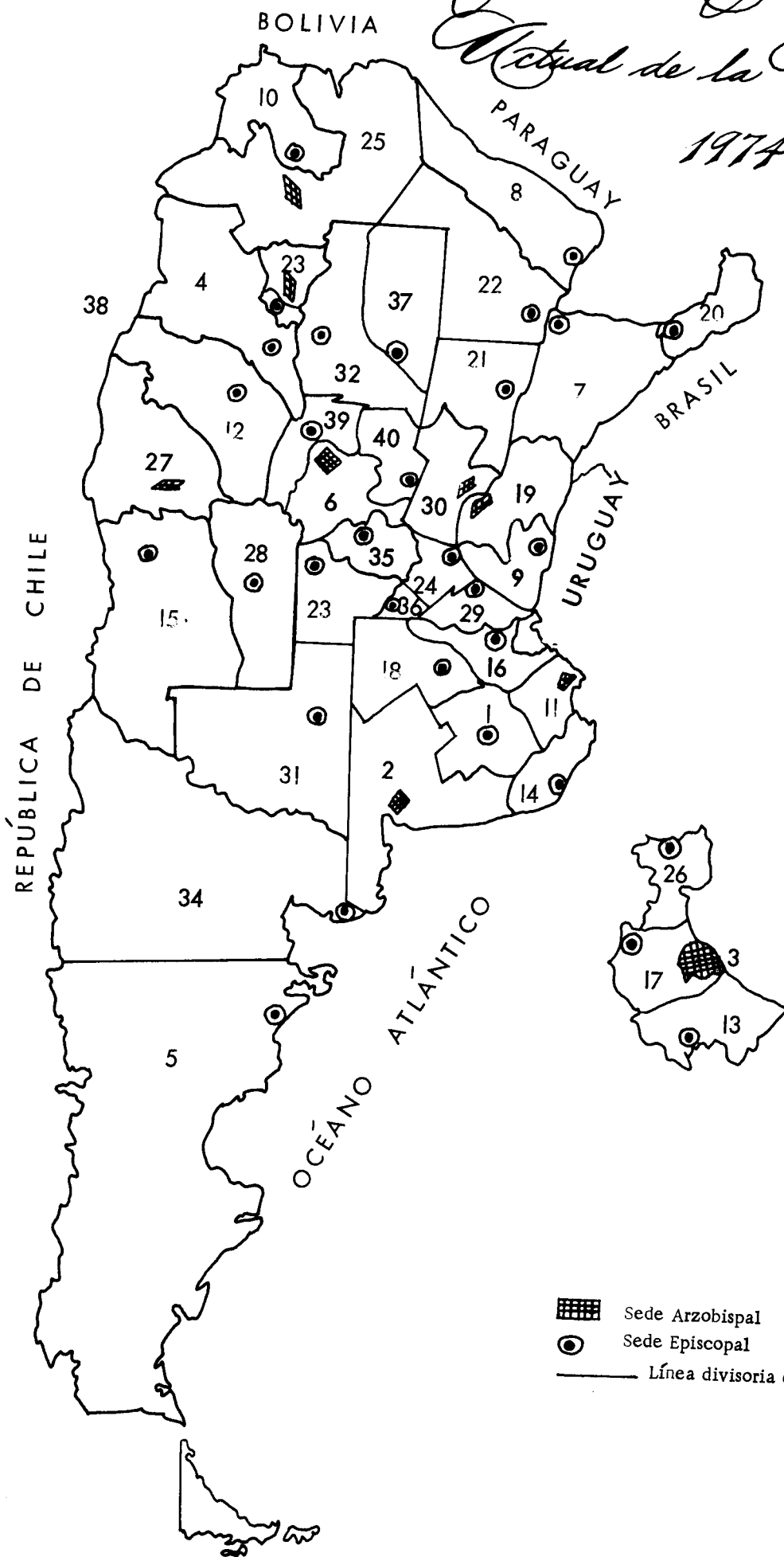
2

Antártida
Argentina

Ushuaia   25

EXPLICACION DEL MAPA ANTERIOR

1. Capital Federal
2. Buenos Aires – Partidos del Gran Buenos Aires
3. Demás Partidos de Buenos Aires
4. Catamarca
5. Córdoba
6. Corrientes
7. Chaco
8. Chubut
9. Entre Ríos
10. Formosa
11. Jujuy
12. La Pampa
13. La Rioja
14. Mendoza
15. Misiones
16. Neuquén
17. Río Negro
18. Salta
19. San Juan
20. San Luis
21. Santa Cruz
22. Santa Fe
23. Santiago del Estero
24. Tucumán
25. Tierra de Fuego

BOLIVIA

PARAGUAY

BRASIL

URUGUAY

REPÚBLICA DE CHILE

OCÉANO ATLÁNTICO

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17

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13

▦ Sede Arzobispal
◉ Sede Episcopal
—— Línea divisoria de diócesis

DESCRIPCIÓN DEL MAPA ANTERIOR

NOMINA DE DIÓCESIS Y ARQUIDIÓCESIS DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA

DIÓCESIS (o ARQUIDIÓCESIS**)	PROVINCIA(S)
1. Azul	Buenos Aires
2. Bahía Blanca**	Buenos Aires
3. Buenos Aires**	Buenos Aires
4. Catamarca	Catamarca
5. Comodoro Rivadavia	Chubut, Santa Cruz y Tierra de Fuego
6. Córdoba**	Córdoba
7. Corrientes	Corrientes
8. Formosa	Formosa
9. Gualeguaychú	Entre Ríos
10. Jujuy	Jujuy
11. La Plata**	Buenos Aires
12. La Rioja	La Rioja
13. Lomas de Zamora	Buenos Aires
14. Mar del Plata	Buenos Aires
15. Mendoza	Mendoza
16. Mercedes	Buenos Aires
17. Morón	Buenos Aires
18. Nueve de Julio	Buenos Aires
19. Paraná**	Entre Ríos
20. Posadas	Misiones
21. Reconquista	Santa Fe
22. Resistencia	Chaco
23. Río Cuarto	Córdoba
24. Rosario	Santa Fe
25. Salta**	Salta
26. San Isidro	Buenos Aires
27. San Juan de Cuyo**	San Juan
28. San Luis	San Luis
29. San Nicolás de los Arroyos	Buenos Aires
30. Santa Fe**	Santa Fe
31. Santa Rosa	La Pampa
32. Santiago del Estero	Santiago del Estero
33. Tucumán**	Tucumán
34. Viedma	Rio Negro y Neuquen
35. Villa María	Córdoba
36. Venado Tuerto	Santa Fe
37. Añacuya	Santiago del Estero
38. Concepción	Tucumán
39. Cruz del Eje	Córdoba
40. San Francisco	Córdoba

UN AUXILIAR EN LA INVESTIGACION GENEALOGICA EN LA ARGENTINA

CLASE DE REGISTRO	DISPONIBILIDAD DE LA FUENTE PRINCIPAL POR SIGLO					
	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX
1. CIVIL						███
2. DE NATURALIZACION					███	███
3. DE INMIGRACION Y EMIGRACION					███	███
4. DE CEMENTERIOS				███	███	███
5. INSCRIPCIONES LAPIDARIAS				███	███	███
6. MILITARES				███	███	███
7. DE INQUISICION			███	███		███
8. ECLESIASTICOS VARIOS			███	███	███	███
9. DE CENSOS Y PADRONES			███	███	███	███
10. PARROQUIALES			███	███		███
11. NOTARIALES		███	███	███	███	███
12. DE TIERRAS		███	███	███	███	███
13. DE CAUSAS CIVILES Y CRIMINALES		███	███	███	███	███
14. MUNICIPALES		███	███	███	███	███
15. DE ORIGEN EUROPEO		███				
16. COLECCIONES GENEALOGICAS*	███	███	███	███	███	███

*Algunas colecciones son anteriores a 1500.

ARGENTINA

El territorio de la Argentina moderna sólo fue poblado después que todas las otras colonias españolas estaban ya bien establecidas. Santiago del Estero fue fundada en 1553, San Juan, y Mendoza en 1562, Tucumán en 1565, Córdoba en 1573, Santa Fe en 1573, Buenos Aires en 1580, Salta en 1582, Corrientes, y Paraná en 1588, La Rioja ene 1591, y San Luis en 1596. Los habitantes comprendidos en el área total de estas ciudades y sus alrededores es toda la población que formó la Argentina hasta la època de la independencia. En 1617 las Provincias de Argentina incluían Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Corrientes, y Concepión.[1]

En 1776, el Virreinato del Río de la Plata fues separado del de Lima y el mismo incluyó Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay y Uruguay. En 1810, la Argentina proclamó su independencia de España y en 1811, 1825, y 1828, el Paraguay, Bolivia y el Uruguay se separaron de ella.

La Argentina moderna está dividida en el Distrito Federal, 22 provincias y el territorio federal de Tierra del Fuego. El Distrito Federal está dividido en diez jurisdicciones. Todos los partidos del Distrito Federal envían copias de las partidas que originan, a la oficina central (Uruguay 753, Buenos Aires). El índice está dividido pro orden alfabético, sexo y clase de registro. El Gran Buenos Aires se divide en 19 partidos. Las provincias se dividen en departamentos y éstos en municipalidades. Cada municipio tiene un registro civil, uno o más notarios públicos, cortes civiles y criminales, y un gobierno municipal que administra la venta de terrenos, etc.

Los registros parroquiales en su mayoría están bien preservados y están siendo microfilmados por la Sociedad Genealóica. Los más antiguos tienen sus comienzos en Córdoba, en la primera mitad del siglo XVIII.

El registro civil más antiguo tuvo su comienzo también en Córdoba, el 3 de enero de 1881 aunque no fue instituido por ley hasta el 10 de agosto de 1886. Hacio 1889, había sido establecido en todo el país con excepción del Chaco (1906).

Los registros notariales del país se encuentran en varios lugares. Desde 1584 hasta 1883 los del Distrito Federal están en el Archivo General de la Nación. Los de las provincias se encuentran en los archivos provinciales — tribunales, judiciales, históricos, etc.

Los censos de 1869 y 1895 se han microfilmado por la Sociedad Genealógica. Hay muchos otros censos y padrones en la Argentina, la mayoría de los cuales se encuentran en los archivos provinciales.

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[1]*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 1971 edition, Vol. 2, p. 363.

REGISTRO	PERÍODO QUE ABARCA	CLASE DE INFORMACIÓN	DISPONIBILIDAD
1. CIVIL	1881 al presente	*Nacimientos,* fecha, lugar y hora de nacimiento; nombre(s) y apellido del nacido, sexo; nombres y apellidos de los padres, abuelos y testigos; profesiones u ocupaciones de los padres *Matrimonios,* fecha y lugar de matrimonio; nombres y apellidos, edad, nacionalidad, profesión, estado civil anterior y residencias de los cónyuges; nombres y apellidos de los padres *Defunciones,* fecha, lugar y hora de defunción; nombre(s) y apellido del difunto, sexo, edad, nacionalidad, profesión, residencia, y estado civil; si era casado o viudo, nombre(s) y apellido del cónyuge; nombres y apellidos de los padres; número del documento de identidad; causa de muerte; referencia a la existencia o inexistencia de un posible testamento	Oficinas del Registro Civil en cada municipio del país; registros duplicados en los archivos judiciales o provinciales de cada provincia; los del Distrito Federal, en el *Archivo General de la Nación* y el *Palacio de Justicia*
2. DE NATURALIZACIÓN	1875 al presente	*Solicitud,* nombre(s) y apellidos de los que solicitan ciudadanía, edad, residencia, lugar de nacimiento en países extranjeros; nombres y apellidos de padres, lugares de nacimiento; a veces nombres y apellidos de abuelos, lugares de nacimiento. NOTA. Para obtener una carta de naturalización argentina es necesario presentar ante el juez federal respectivo una solicitud acompañada de la declaración de dos testigos que acrediten la identidad del interesado, un certificado de buena conducta expedido por la autoridad policial de la localidad en que reside y otro del cónsul de la nación a que pertenece el extranjero. (Néstor Tomás Auza, *Documentos para la Enseñanza de la Historia Argentina,* 1870-1930, págs. 256-261.) NOTA. Desde 1813 la ley requirió un "título de ciudadanía" para ocupar posiciones eclesiásticas, militares y civiles. Estos documentos son muy escasos y de poco valor.	Archivos Judiciales en cada provincia del país N O T A . Existen aproximadamente 13.000 documentos en el *Palacio de Justicia* de Buenos Aires, de unas 12 páginas cada uno. Archivos judiciales y provinciales.
3. DE INMIGRACIÓN Y EMIGRACIÓN	1821-1870	*Entrada de pasajeros y registro de pasaportes,* nombre(s) y apellido(s) de personas entrando al país, edad, lugar de nacimiento; parentesco, si hay, a personas arribando al mismo tiempo; puerto de entrada; fecha de entrada *Salida de pasajeros,* nombre(s) y apellido(s) de personas saliendo del país, edad, residencia, lugar de nacimiento; destino; parentesco, si hay, a personas saliendo al mismo tiempo; puerto de salida; fecha de salida	*Archivo General de la Nación* sección *Marina* (33 legajos) *Idem* (24 legajos)
	1882 al presente	*Entrada de pasajeros,* nombre(s) y apellido(s) de personas entrando al país, edad, nacionalidad previa; parentescos por grupos familiares; fecha y puerto de entrada	*Dirección Nacional de Inmigración,* Antártida Argentina 1355, Buenos Aires

8

REGISTRO	PERÍODO QUE ABARCA	CLASE DE INFORMACIÓN	DISPONIBILIDAD
DE IMMI-GRACIÓN Y EMIGRA-CIÓN (Cont.)		NOTA. Desde el año 1824 hasta el presente, se han hecho tarjetas para cada inmigrante. Hace unos años, las tarjetas de 1824-1924 fueron quemadas.	
4. DE CEMEN-TERIOS	1796 al presente	*Registro general de entierros* nombre(s) y apellido(s) del difunto, edad, estado civil, causa de muerte; a veces nombres y apellidos de padres y/o cónyuge; clase de entierro (tumba perpetua familiar o unipersonal); temporales; mausoleos; nicho perpetuo, temporales o gratuitos; fosa común, observaciones NOTA. En Buenos Aires antes de 1822, los cadáveres se enterraban con más frequencia, en la Catedral, la Merced, San Francisco, Santo Domingo, y San Nicolás, en sitios especiales que en ellos existían. El primer cementerio *Miserere* registró 208,142 cadáveres entre el 18 de noviembre de 1822 y el 31 de octubre de 1888. El segundo cementerio *del Sud* comenzó sus servicios el 24 de diciembre de 1867 y fue cerrado en 1871 cuando se llenó con unas 18.360 víctimas de la fiebre amarilla. Un cementerio de disidentes, en las inmediaciones de la Iglesia del Socorro enterró 71 cadáveres entre enero de 1821 y julio de 1824. Otro, ubicado en las calles Victoria y Paseo funcionó entre 1832 y 1888. El cementerio general de la Chacarita, entre el 24 de diciembre de 1867 y el 31 de octubre de 1887, registró 91.212 inhumanciones. Antonio F. Crespo, et al., *Censo General de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires,* 1887, págs. 218-221.	Oficinas municpales; oficinas de cementerio; a veces en las oficinas del *Ministerio de Salud Pública*
5. INSCRIP-CIONES LAPIDARIAS	1796 al presente	Nombre(s) y apellidos(s) del difunto, fecha de muerte, lugar; fecha y lugar de nacimiento; parentesco con otros enterrados en el mismo mausoleo o tumba; información biográfica, a veces fotos o estatuas del difunto	Lápidas, estatuas y mausoleos existentes en los cementerios e Iglesias. NOTA. En las iglesias existen algunas lápidas que son anteriores a 1796.
6. MILITARES	Siglos XVIII a XX	*Listas de revistas,* nombre(s) y apellido(s), residencia, a veces edad, estado civil, número de miembros en la familia, lugar de nacimiento, raza, años de servicio, salario. *Filiaciones* nombre(s) y apellido(s) del soldado y de sus padres, lugar de nacimiento, residencia, religión, estado civil, descripción física. *Hojas de servicio,* nombre(s) y apellido(s) del personal militar y de sus padres, parentescos, estadísticas vitales, residencia, religión.	*Archivo General de la Nación,* Sala 7; archivos provinciales. *Idem.,* Sala 10. Idem, Sala 3; archivos provinciales

REGISTRO	PERÍODO QUE ABARCA	CLASE DE INFORMACIÓN	DISPONIBILIDAD
MILITARES (Cont.)	1826-1849	*Títulos civiles y militares*, nombre(s), apellido(s) y fecha de otorgación de títulos, clasificación de éstos.	Archivos diocesanos a través de todo el país.
7. INQUISICIÓN	Siglos XVIII a XIX	*Limpieza de sangre*, nombre(s) y apellido(s) de personas llamadas ante el Santo Oficio de la Inquisición, residencia, origen, a veces fecha y lugar de nacimiento nombre(s) y apellido(s) de los padres o antepasados más distantes	*Archivo Histórico Nacional*, Madrid, España, *Archivo Nacional*, Lima, Perú, *Archivo Nacional*, Santiago, Chile.
8. ECLESIÁSTICOS VARIOS	1610-1827	*Matrículas y Padrones*, usualmente son sólo estadísticas, pero a veces contienen censos de ciertas parroquias en particular, dando nombres, edades, y parentescos.	Archivos diocesanos diseminados a través de todo el país. Aquí usaremos como exemplo el *Archivo del Arzobispado de Córdoba* (AAC) AAC, Vol. 18 (AAC:18)
	1664 al presente	*Expedientes matrimoniales*, copias de partidas bautismales de personas que se van a casar; documento matrimonial; publicación de intenciones de casarse; residencias de los cónyuges, permiso escrito de los padres permitiendo la celebración del matrimonio, declaraciones de los contrayentes, información concerniente a nacimiento, consanguinidad (si existe), y estado civil.	AAC:60-192
	1683-1884	*Testamentos*, nombre y residencia del testador, ciudad y país de nacimiento, nombres de sus padres, nombres y parentescos del heredero o de los herederos; fecha en que el testamento se hizo	AAC:32
	1688 al presente	*Divorcios y nulidades*, nombres y apellidos de los cónyuges, fechas, parentescos; procedimientos eclesiásticos, los cuales a veces incluyen información sobre el nacimiento y matrimonio de cada uno de los cónyuges	AAC:194-211
	1688 al presente	*Juicios por esponsales*, juicios usualmente iniciados por la esposa, quien acusa al marido de no cumplir con uno o más de los deberes conyugales, nombres y apellidos de los cónyuges y a veces de los padres; información biográfica; a veces estadísticas vitales	AAC:193
	1692-1838	*Juicios eclesiásticos*, nombre e información biográfica del clero y de las integrantes de las órdenes religiosas, a veces se incluye información sobre los familiares de éstos	AAC:35
	1699-1871	*Juicios criminales*, nombres y lugares de residencia, ocupaciones de los demandados y de los demandantes; con frecuencia edades y parentescos; a veces lugares de nacimiento	AAC:37
	1700-1887	*Juicios testamentarios*, igual que testamentos, pero con referencia al clero y a las órdenes religiosas, así como en cuanto a aquellos que han dejado capellanías	AAC:33
	1722-1811	*Cofradías*, nombres y datos diversos referentes al clero y a los laicos que	AAC:13

REGISTRO	PERÍODO QUE ABARCA	CLASE DE INFORMACIÓN	DISPONIBILIDAD
ECLESIAS-TICOS VARIOS (Cont.)		en algún modo se encontraban ligados o relacionados con las fraternidades y congregaciones religiosas.	
	1774-1875	*Universidades Obras pías, Censos,* mayormente información estadística, a veces contiene nombre(s), apellido(s), donaciones de diferentes clases; raras veces se da información biográfica y genealogías	AAC:12
	1780-1800	*Capellanías (Propiedades que se usan parcialmente para el sostenimiento de la Iglesia),* nombres, fechas, residencias, algunos parentescos.	AAC:20
9. DE CENSOS Y PADRONES		*NOTA.* A causa del espacio que se requeriría en anotar todos los padrones separadamente, dando de esta manera información detallada en cuanto a cada uno, se hizo necesario la composición de un cuadro que mostrara las distintas clasifcaciones que de estos registros se ha hecho. Cada clasificación se ha anotado entre paréntesis luego de cada censo a padrón, según el caso.	
		Excelente: Grupos familiares, nombre(s) y apellido(s) de cada miembro de la familia, edad, raza, nacionalidad, estado civil, profesión u ocupación, residencia.	
		Bueno: Grupos familiares, nombres, apellidos, edad, raza, nacionalidad, estado civil, profesión u ocupación de cada miembro de la familia.	
		Regular: Nombre(s) y apellido(s), edad, estado civil, profesión u ocupación, número de hijos y a veces sus nombres y edades.	
		Pobre: Menos informacíon que la categoría anterior (Regular).	
	1602	Recuento de la población de Buenos Aires (pobre).	Dr. Don Antonio F. Crespo *Censo General de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires,* 1887, Vol. 1 (GS) pp. 411-414
	1623-1646	*Padrones de Indios* (regular)	AGN *(Archivo General de la Nación)* Sala 9=9−4−4 NOTA: Los números representan: sala, sección. estante y volumen
	1657	*Empadronamiento de Misiones* (reg.)	AGN, Sala 9=18−7−7
	1664	*Padrón de Buenos Aires* (reg.) *vecinos afincados* (bueno)	*Registro Estadístico de la Provincia de Buenos Aires,* 1859, Tomo 1.
	1676	*Empadronamiento de Misiones* (reg.)	AGN, *Sala* 9=18−7−8
	1677	*Empadronamiento de Misiones* (reg.)	AGN, *Sala* 9=18−8—1
	1683-1777	*Padrón de Atacama* (regular)	AGN. *Sala* 9=7−7−1
	1726-1775	*Padron de Buenos Aires—Ciudad y Campaña* (regular)	AGN, *Sala* 9=9−7−5
	1735	*Empadronamiento de Misiones* (reg.)	AGN, *Sala* 9=18−8−2; 18—8−3; 18−8−4

REGISTRO	PERÍODO QUE ABARCA	CLASE DE INFORMACIÓN	DISPONIBILIDAD
DE CENSOS Y PADRONES (Cont.)	1743	*Censo de la Provincia de Santa Fe* (bueno)	*Archivo General de Indias,* Sevilla, España
	1772	*Padrón de habitantes de un Barrio de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires* (bueno)	AGN, *Sala* 9=45−3−3; 45−3−4; 45−3−5
	1772	*Empadronamiento de Misiones* (reg.)	AGN, *Sala* 9=18−8−5; 18−8−6; 18−8−7
	1773-1776	*Provincia de Pacajes — Visitas y Padrones de Indios Tributarios* (reg.)	AGN, *Sala* 9=20−4−2
	1777-1808	*Padrones de Comercio de Esclavos,* nombre del esclavo, nombres y apellidos del proprietario, nacionalidad, estado civil y profesión de este último	AGN, *Sala* 9=18−8−11
	1778	*Padrón de la Población de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires* (regular)	AGN, *Sala* 3
	1778-1779	*Padrones de Buenos Aires, Ciudad y Campaña* (bueno)	AGN, *Sala* 9=9−7−6
	1778	*Censos de la Provincia de* Córdoba (bueno)	*Archivo Histórico de la Provincia de Córdoba,* Sección: "Gobierno de la Provincia," Vols. 18 y 19
	1778-1807	*Padrones y Revisitas del Interior* (excelente)	AGN, *Sala* 9=20−4−3
	1779	*Padrón de habitantes del Obispado de Tucumán.* Nombre(s), apellido(s) del jefe de familia, miembros de la familia bastardos sirvientes, acompañates, esclavos, clientes, etc.; raza	*Archivo Capitular de Jujuy* (4 carpetas) NOTA: Un total de 14.694 personas censadas entre diciembre de 1778 y diciembre de 1779
	1782-1807	*Padrones de Buenos Aires, Ciudad y Campaña* (regular)	AGN, *Sala* 9=9−7−7
	1784-1807	*Padrones de Indios* (regular)	AGN, *Sala* 9=18−7−2
	1794	*Padrón de la Villa de la Concepción de Río Cuarto* (pobre)	*Academia Nacional de Historia, Actas Capitulares de la Villa de Concepción del Río Cuarto, 1798-1812.* B.A.: Guillermo Kraft, Ltda. 1947 (B.Y.U.) pp. 17-21
		Padrón de los vecinos de S. Bernardo (pobre)	
	1794	*Padrón de Habitantes del Barrio Número 8 de la Cuidad de Buenos Aires* (regular)	AGN, *Sala* 9=9−7−4
	1810, 1811	*Padrones de Buenos Aires, Ciudad y Campaña* (bueno)	AGN, *Sala* 9=10−7−1
	1811	*Padrón de Familias Emigradas de la Banda Oriental* (regular)	AGN, *Sala* 10=44−7−24
	1812	*Padrón Militar de Santa María,* Catamarca	AGN, *Sala* 9=43−10−6
	1812-1817	*Padrones de Buenos Aires, Cuidad y Campaña* (excelente)	AGN, *Sala* 9=10−7−2
	1813	*Censo de la Ciudad y Campaña* (excelente)	*Archivo Histórica de la Provincia de Córdoba,* Sección: "Gobierno de la Provincia," Vols. 35-37
	1815	*Padrones de Campaña — Gobierno* (excelente)	AGN, *Sala* 10=8−10−4
	1815	*Padrones, Fincas, Cuarteles 1 a 33 Contribución Directa* (regular)	AGN, *Sala* 3=35−4−5

REGISTRO	PERÍODO QUE ARBACA	CLASE DE INFORMACIÓN	DISPONIBILDAD
CENSOS Y PADRONES (Cont.)	1820	*El Censo Provincial de Corrientes*	*Archivo Histórico de la Provincia*, Corrientes
	1822	*Censo de la Ciudad y Campaña* (Excelente)	*Archivo Histórico de la Provincia*, Córdoba (AHP), Vol. 76-79
	1833	*Padrón de la Cuidad — Policía* (excelente)	AGN, *Sala* 10=31−11−3
	1836	*Padrones de la Cuidad y Campaña* (regular)	AGN. *Sala* 10=25−2−4
	1840	*Censo de la Ciudad y Campaña* (excelente)	AHP, Córdoba, Vols. 299-301
	1844, 1852	*Padrones de Registros de Patentes.* Nombre(s) y apellido(s), tipo de establecimiento, valor, fecha	AGN, *Sala* 10=41−4−1
	1852, 1856	*Censo de la Provincia de Córdoba*	AHP, Córdoba, Vols. 302-304
	1855	*Censo de Buenos Aires.* Dirección, nombres y apellidos del proprietario de la casa, miembros de la familia, sexo, edad, lugar y país de nacimiento, período de tiempo que extranjeros han residido en la Argentina, profesión, capacidad para leer y escribir (alfabetismo)	AGN
	1869	*Censo Nacional.* Dirección, nombres y apellidos, sexo, edad, estado civil, nacionalidad, lugar de nacimiento, número de personas en la familia, legitimadad e ilegitimidad de los hijos, ocupación o profesión, alfabetismo, si ha asistido a la escuela o no. NOTA: La estimación que se hizo de la población india no enumerada fue de 93.138	AGN: Ha sido microfilmado por la Sociedad Genealógica
	1877	*Padrones Secretaría de Rosas* (regular)	AGN, *Sala* 10=27−7−5
	1881	*Censo de Buenos Aires.* Nombre(s) y apellido(s), sexo, día y año de nacimiento, parentescos con el jefe de familia, estado civil, profesión u ocupación, escalafón, social *(patrón, oficial, dependiente o aprendiz)*; religión, idioma nativo, nacionalidad, lugar de nacimiento, lugar de residencia durante la mayor parte del año que se toma el censo, alfabetismo; condiciones especiales (ilegitimidad. huérfano, defectos mentales y/o fícicos)	AGN
	1877	*Censo Municipal de Buenos Aires.* Nombre(s), apellido(s), sexo, edad, parentesco o relación existente con el jefe de familia, estado civil, color de la piel (raza), profesión, ocupación u oficio, si es patron, o empleado; religión, nacionalidad, lugar de nacimiento, si la persona es un argentino natural o legal; nacionalidad de los padres, tipo de residencia (permanente o temporal), grado de educación alcanzado, si es huérfano de padre y madre, defectos físicos; si se encontraba ausente al tiempo de hacerse el censo, perído que ha durado la ausencia (más o menos de 6 meses, si todavía vive en la capital)	No existe seguridad en cuanto al lugar donde este censo se encuentra.

REGISTRO	PERÍODO QUE ABARCA	CLASE DE INFORMACIÓN	DISPONIBILIDAD
CENSOS Y PADRONES (Cont.)	1895	*II Censo Nacional.* Nombre(s), apellido(s), sexo, edad, nacionalidad (si es arientino. la provincia o territorio de nacimiento), profesión, ocupación u oficio, alfabetismo, grado de educación alcanzado, si es propietario o no de algún bien inmueble; mujeres, número de hijos, número de años que ha estado casado, estado físico, si es húerfano o no. NOTA: Una población india estimada en los 30.000 no fue censada; una omisión de unas 30.000 personas en La Pampa, debieran también ser contabilizadas. Este fue el primer censo nacional que incluyó al Chaco, Formosa, Misiones, La Pampa, Río Negro, Neuquén. Chubut, Santa Cruz y Tierra de Fuego.	AGN. Ha sido microfilmado por la Sociedad Genealogica
	1914	*III Censo Nacional.* Sigue los lineamientos generales del censo del año 1895, excepto el agregado que se hizo de los siguiente en cuanto a la fecundidad de la población femenina: número de hijos, número de años de casada, número de hijos en las edades de: 2, 3-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-49, 50 y más años.	Este censo será puesto a disposición del público en el *Archivo General de la Nación* (AGN) a partir del año 1986 aproximadamente
10. PARROQUIALES	1601 al presente	*Bautismos:* Documentos antiguos: fecha de nacimiento y bautismo; nombres y apellido(s) del hijo y sus padres; documentos modernos (a partir de 1750): igual que el anterior y además lugar de nacimiento, residencia de los padres, sus edades, legitimidad o ilegitimidad; nombres y apellidos, edad y residencia de los padrinos. *Confirmaciones:* Nombre(s), apellido(s), edad del confirmado; nombre(s) y apellido(s) del padre, a veces se da igual información en cuanto a la madre. *Matrimonios.* Nombre(s) y apellido(s) de los cónyuges y a veces los de los padres; fecha y lugar del matrimonio; estado civil anterior; normalmente lugares de nacimiento y residencia *Defunciones o Entierros.* Fecha de muerte y/o entierro; ombre(s) y apellido(s) del difunto; a veces residencia antes de morir, nombres y apellidos del cónyuge y/o padres, lugar de origen, estado civil, causa de muerte; nombre(s) y apellido(s) de personas identificando al difunto, residencia; usualmente si el difunto es o no hijo legítimo. *NOTA.* Después que comenzó el registro civil, los registros parroquiales mayormente contienen, sólo bautismos, confirmaciones, y matrimonios.	Archivos parroquiales; Algunos ya han sido microfilmados por la Sociedad Genealógica (GS): *Archivo General de la Nación;* algunos archivos diocesanos y archivos provinciales históricos

REGISTRO	PERÍODO QUE ABARCA	CLASE DE INFORMACIÓN	DISPONIBILIDAD
11. NOTARI-ALES	1571 al presente	Testamentos, codicilos, compraventa de tierras y animales, esclavos, etc.; poderes de escribanos, intercambio de mercancías, donaciones, cesiones, pagos, deudas, cierre de cuentas bancarias o de otro tipo, reconocimientos de dotes, incluyendo cartas, etc., contratos, obligaciones, promeses, acuerdos, garantías, finiquitos, cartas de autorización a determinadas personas para tomar censos, hipotecas, transporte de mercaderías, revalidaciones, quejas, cargos, etc.	Los del Distrito Federal: años 1584-1883 se encuentran en el *Archivo General de la Nación;* años 1900 hasta el presente se encuentran en el *Archivo de Actuaciones Judiciales y Notariales* en el Palacio de Justicia; los de las provincias: Buenos Aires, 127 carpetas que abarcan desde mediados del siglo XVII hasta mediados del siglo XIX. Estas carpetas se encuentran alojadas en el *Archivo Histórica de la Provincia* en La Plata; Catamarca: los correspondientes a los años que van desde mediados del siglo XVII hasta el presente, se encuentran en el *Archivo de los Tribunales* en Catamarca; Córdoba: desde el año 1574 hasta el presente se encuentran alojados en el *Archivo Histórico de la Provincia de Córdoba;* Corrientes: desde el año 1601 hasta el presente y en muy malas condiciones se encuentran en' al *Archivo de los Tribunales* en Corrientes; Entre Ríos: ha habido una destrucción parcial de la colección. Años 1786, 1854 hasta el presente, se encuentran en el *Archivo Notarial y Judicial* en Paraná; años 1805-1812 se encuentran en el *Archivo Histórico y Administrativo de la Provincia* también en Paraná; Jujuy: Años 1594 hasta el presente se encuentran depositados en el *Archvio del Superior Tribunal de Justicia* en Jujuy; Mendoza: desde 1571 hasta el presente se encuentran en el *Archivo Judicial de la Provincia* en Mendoza; La Rioja: desde el año 1693 hasta el presente, se encuentran en el *Archivo y Biblioteca* Históricos *de la Provincia* en Salta; San Juan: desde 1748 hasta el presente se encuentran archivados en el *Archivo de los Tribunales* en San Juan; San Luis: algunos registros correspondientes a los siglos XVII y XVIII así como aquellos a partir de 1856 hasta el presente, se encuentran depositados en la *Escribanía de Gobierno y Archivo General* en San Luis; Santa Fe: Años 1635-1852, se encuentran depositados en el *Departamento de Estudios Etnográficos y Coloniales* en Santa Fe; desde los años 1853 hasta 1899, los registros se encuentran depositados en el *Archivo General de la Provincia* en Santiago del Estero; Tucumán: desde 1588 hasta 1758, se encuentran archivados en el *Archivo Histórico;* desde 1759 hasta el presente se encuentran en el *Archivo General de la Provincia,* también en Tucumán.
12. DE TIERRAS	Aprox. 1571 al presente	*Registros de Tierras:* fechas, nombre(s), apellido(s), residencia, parentesco entre personas que compraron, vendieron, pidieron o formaron litigio en cuanto a la propiedad de la tierra, con otras. *Repartimiento de Tierras de Buenos Aires:* nombre(s) apellido(s) de las personas que recibieron la propiedad; plano mostrando la distribución de las tierras.	Toda esta información se encuentra en: el *Archivo General de la Nación;* archivos históricos provinciales, archivos particulares y privados.

REGISTRO	PERÍODO QUE ABARCA	CLASE DE INFORMACIÓN	DISPONIBILIDAD
13. CIVILES Y CRIMINALES	Aprox. 1571 al presente	*Testamentos petición de tierras, administración de propiedades, poderes de escribanos.* Nombres y apellidos, parentescos, fechas y algunas veces lugares de nacimiento, casamiento y muerte de los hijos, padres, nietos y abuelos; ocupaciones y/o profesiones; otro tipo de información biográfica; decisiones de las cortes y acciones tomados o a tomarse	Archivos Judiciales; archivos históricos y/o provinciales.
	Siglos XVII a XIX	*Reales Audiencias:* testamentos, cartas y litigaciones dotales, administración de propiedades.	*Archivo Histórico de la Provincia de Buenos Aires; Archivo Nacional de Chile,* Santiago, Chili
	1790	Nombres, fechas, parentescos y otra información biográfica	*Archivo Histórico de la Provincia de La Plata,* Buenos Aires. (10 legajos.)
14. MUNICI-PALES	1554 al present	*Actas del Cabildo:* Elecciones de oficiales, profesores (o maestros), etc., cartas de inspección, licencias para abrir comercios, tiendas, etc. ordenanzas públicas, reuniones de hermandades o cofradías; el uso de los terrenos públicos, agua, recursos naturales, etc., contribuciones para con el gobierno municipal; leyes administrativos, políticas y judiciales, acciones, procedimientos, reuniones, resultado de las acciones a tomarse o ya tomadas; censos locales, listas de votantes, listas de inmpuestos; información en cuanto a escuelas; algunas veces testamentos, registros de tierras, demandas civiles, juicios, etc.	Archivos Municipales de este tipo, se encuentran por toda Argentina; algunos archivos históricos y/o provinciales; existen varias colecciones en la Sociedad Genealógica.
15. DE ORIGEN EUROPEO	1493-1539	*Indice de los Primeros Colonizadores.* Nombres, apellidos, origen, destino, algunas veces se anotaba la profesión de cada colono.	Peter Boyd-Bowman, *Indice Geobiográfico de Cuarenta Mil Pobladores Españoles en América en el Siglo XVI,* 2 Vols., (Volumen I, 1493-1519; Vol. 2, 1520-1539). Se encuentran en la Sociedad Genealógica.
	1509-1559	*Libros de Asientos de Pasajeros.* Nombres y apellidos de los pasajeros y sus padres; residencia u origen; fecha de llegada, puerto de destino; parentesco entre los pasajeros.	*Archivo General de Indias.* Sección llamada *Pasajeros a Indias,* legajos numerados, 5217 al 5540; Cristóbal Bermúdez Plata. *Catálogo de Pasajeros a Indias* (Sevilla, 1940-46); Vol. 1, 1509-1534 (5320 entradas); Vol. 2, 1535-1538 (5620 entradas); Vol. 3, 1539-1559 (4540 entradas). Se encuentran en la Sociedad Genealógica
16. COLEC-CIONES GENEALÓ-GICAS	Siglo XV al presente	*Archivos familiares.* Nombres y apellidos, fechas, lugares de nacimiento, parentescaos, datos biográficos y de ascendientes, pruebas de nobleza con nombres y lugares de nacimiento de los progenitores.	Archivos familiares privados; archivos y librerías universitarias y públicas.