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THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

# Mexico

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

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## HELPS FOR USING THIS RESEARCH OUTLINE

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

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

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

### References to the Family History Library Catalog

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### References to other Family History Library Publications

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

## INTERNET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Finding Resources on the Internet

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

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

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

Yahoo	<a href="http://www.yahoo.com/">http://www.yahoo.com/</a>
AltaVista	<a href="http://www.altavista.com/">http://www.altavista.com/</a>
InfoSeek	<a href="http://www.infoseek.com/">http://www.infoseek.com/</a>
HotBot	<a href="http://www.HotBot.com/">http://www.HotBot.com/</a>
Lycos	<a href="http://www.lycos.com/">http://www.lycos.com/</a>

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

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

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

- AOL Hispanic Genealogy: <http://members.aol.com/mrosado007/crossroads.htm>  
<http://members.aol.com/mrosado007/mexico.htm>  
America Online’s guide for Hispanic genealogical resources and research. Includes addresses of archives and civil registration offices in Mexico.
- Genealogía: <http://genealogia.com/>  
Official site of Legado Latino, a nonprofit organization for Hispanic genealogical research. Identifies resources for genealogical research.
- Al Sosa’s Hispanic Genealogical Home Page: <http://home.att.net/~Alsosa/>  
Helpful general information on Hispanic genealogical research, organizations, heraldry, and so on.
- The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints’ Genealogical Home Page: <http://www.familysearch.org/>  
A site from which you can access the Family History Library Catalog, Ancestral File, International Genealogical Index, SourceGuide, lists of Family History Centers, family history-related web sites, and researchers interested in similar genealogical topics. You can learn about and order Family History Library publications.
- Alan Mann’s List of Internet Sites: <http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/6266/genealogy.htm>  
A long list of interesting and useful genealogical sites.
- GenForum: <http://genforum.genealogy.com/>  
A query service where you can post queries concerning certain surnames, areas, or other topics.
- Internet Family Finder: <http://www.familytreemaker.com/iff/top.html>  
A site that searches its databases and other Internet sites for names. Includes compiled pedigrees that have been submitted to their site.

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

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

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

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

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

## RECORD SELECTION TABLE: MEXICO

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

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

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

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

# Map of Mexico



## **ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES**

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

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

### **Archives in Spain**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Mexican Archives**

Mexico has several major types of genealogical repositories:

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

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

### **National Government Archives and Libraries**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### State Archives

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

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

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

- Probates.
- Judgments.
- Court records.

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

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

Addresses to these archives can also be found on the Internet at:

<http://members.aol.com/mrosado007/mxstarc.htm>

### Local Civil Offices/Municipio Records Offices

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Addresses of each of the state civil registration offices are found in Appendix B and also on the Internet at:

<http://members.aol.com/mrosado007/mxcivreg.htm>

### **Catholic Church Archives**

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

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

### **Other Libraries**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Inventories, Registers, Catalogs

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

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

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

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

## BIOGRAPHIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Mexican Biographies

There are several major collections of Mexican biographies, including:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## CEMETERIES

There are two major types of cemetery records in Mexico:

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

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

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

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

in funeral notices, church records, and death certificates.

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

Other sources of cemetery records include:

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

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

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

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

MEXICO, DISTRITO FEDERAL, CIUDAD DE  
MEXICO - CEMETERIES

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

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

## CENSUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEXICO, (STATE), (MUNICIPIO) - CENSUS

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

## Searching Census Records

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

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

## CHURCH DIRECTORIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **CHURCH HISTORY**

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

## **Roman Catholic**

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

## **Chronological Table of the History of the Catholic Church in Mexico**

### **YEAR Ecclesiastical and Political Events Affecting the Church**

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

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

### **Laws Affecting Church History in Mexico**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For more information on church history in Mexico, see:

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

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

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

## **CHURCH RECORDS**

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

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

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

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

## **General Historical Background**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Information Recorded in Church Registers**

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

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

### ***Baptisms [bautismos]***

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



## **Marriage Information** [*información matrimonial*]

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

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

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

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

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

## **Marriages** (*matrimonios*)

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

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

## **Deaths, Burials** (*defunciones, entierros*)

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

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

## **Confirmation Registers** (*confirmaciones*)

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

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

## **Other Ecclesiastical Records**

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

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

### **Inquisition Records (*Registros de La Inquisición*)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Locating Church Records**

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

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

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

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

### Protestantism in Mexico

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Church Record Inventories

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

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

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

## Church Records at the Family History Library

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

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

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

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

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

## Records Not At the Family History Library

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

When requesting information by mail, send:

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

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

## Search Strategies

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To effectively use church records, follow these steps:

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

## **CIVIL REGISTRATION**

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

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

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

### **General Historical Background**

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

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

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

MEXICO, DISTRITO FEDERAL, CIUDAD DE MEXICO - CIVIL REGISTRATION

### **Information Recorded in Civil Registers**

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

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

### **Births (*nacimientos*)**

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

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

### **Marriages (*matrimonios, casamientos*)**

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

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

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

### **Divorce Records**

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

## Deaths (*defunciones*)

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

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

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

## Locating Civil Registration Records

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

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

## Records at the Family History Library

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Locating Records Not at the Family History Library

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Search Strategies**

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To effectively use civil records, follow these steps:

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

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

## **DIRECTORIES**

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

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

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

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

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

MEXICO, [STATE] - DIRECTORIES OF  
OCCUPATIONS

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

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

<http://www.teldir.com/mx/>

## EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

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

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

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

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

### Records of the Colonial Period (1492–1810)

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

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

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

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

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

### Mexico

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

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

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

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



## Finding an Emigrant's Town of Origin

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

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

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

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

## Emigration From Mexico

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

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

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

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

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

Old Military and Civil Records

National Archives

Washington, D.C. 20408

Internet:

<http://www.nara.gov/genealogy/immigration/immigrat.html>

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

## Immigration into Mexico

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

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

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

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

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

## GAZETTEERS

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

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

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

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

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

### **Finding Place-Names in the Family History Library Catalog**

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

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

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

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

### **Historical Place-Names**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEXICO - GAZETTEERS  
MEXICO - CENSUS

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

MEXICO, (STATE) - GAZETTEERS

A listing of 63,300 places in Mexico with latitude and longitude information can be found on the Internet at:

<http://www.calle.com/world/mexico/index.html>

## GENEALOGY

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

### Major Collections and Databases

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

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

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

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

### Family Histories

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

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

### Genealogical Collections

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

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

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

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

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

*Procesos del Santo Oficio de México, 1522–1820* (Proceedings of the Holy Office of Mexico, 1522–1820). (FHL films 003797–0035109; computer number 0207826.)

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

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

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

## **HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEXICO - HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY  
MEXICO - HISTORY

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

## **HISTORY**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Local Histories

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Calendar Changes

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

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

## LAND AND PROPERTY

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

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

Different type of land records include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Texas General Land Office  
1700 North Congress Ave.  
Austin, TX 78701  
Telephone: 512-463-5001  
Internet: [http://www.glo.state.tx.us/central/arc/  
spanmex.html](http://www.glo.state.tx.us/central/arc/spanmex.html)

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

MEXICO - LAND RECORDS  
MEXICO, STATE - LAND RECORDS

## **LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Language Aids**

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

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

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

*Cassell's Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary.* New York: Macmillan, 1978. (FHL book 743.21 C272c 1978; computer number 0437027.)

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

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

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

MEXICO - LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGES

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

SPANISH LANGUAGE - DICTIONARIES

## **MAPS**

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

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

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

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

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

## Using Maps

Maps must be used carefully for several reasons:

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

## Finding the Specific Town on the Map

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

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

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

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

## Finding Maps and Atlases

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

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

MEXICO - MAPS  
MEXICO, [STATE] - MAPS

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

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

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

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

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

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



## **MILITARY RECORDS**

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

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

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

The colonial armies included four kinds of troops:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Military History**

Mexico was involved in the following military actions:

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

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

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

1821 Mexico wins independence from Spain.

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

1829 Spanish invade unsuccessfully.

1835 Texas rebels against Mexico and forms an independent state.

1838 First French invasion.

29 Dec. 1845 United States annexes Texas .

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

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

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

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

1867 Maximilian dies and French Intervention in Mexico ends.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Military Records of Genealogical Value

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

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

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

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

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

### Spanish Military Records

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Availability

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

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

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

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

## Locating Other Military Records

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **MINORITIES**

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

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

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

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

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

[COUNTRY] - MINORITIES

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

MEXICANS - [COUNTRY]

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

## **Mennonities**

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

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

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

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

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

## **The Latter-day Saints (Mormons)**

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

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

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

## **Jews**

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

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

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

## **Chinese**

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

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

## **Middle Easterners**

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

## **Europeans**

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

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

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

## **NAMES, PERSONAL**

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

### **Surnames**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following books are helpful for understanding naming practices:

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

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

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

## Given Names

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

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

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

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

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

## NATIVE RACES

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

*Amuzgo*: Guerrero

*Coras*: in the northern part of Nayarit

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Choles*: in the central and southern part of Tabasco

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

*Huaves*: in the region of the Gulf of Tehuantepec

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

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

*Ixcatecos*: northeast of the Chinantecos in Oaxaca

*Kikapoos*: in the central and northern part of Coahuila

*Lacandones*: in part of northeastern Chiapas

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

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

*Mayas*: in the Yucatán peninsula

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

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

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

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

*Mixes*: in the central part of Oaxaca

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

*Tarahumaras*: southeast of Chihuahua and northeast of Durango

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

*Tepehuanes*: south of Durango and west of Zacatecas

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

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

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

*Totonacas*: north of Puebla and along the border of Veracruz

*Triquis*: in the central part of western Oaxaca

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

*Tzotziles*: northeast of Chiapas

*Verogios (Guarigios)*: southeast of Sonora

*Yaquis*: southeast of Sonora in the region of Guaymas

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

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

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

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

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

## **NOBILITY**

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

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

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

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

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

## **NOTARIAL RECORDS**

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

The types of records found in notarial books include:

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

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

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

## **PERIODICALS**

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

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

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

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

## **PROBATE RECORDS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEXICO, [STATE] - PROBATE RECORDS

## **PUBLIC RECORDS**

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

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

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

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

## **SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS**

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

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

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

## **SOCIETIES**

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

## **Genealogical Societies**

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

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

Spanish American Genealogical Association  
P.O. Box 794  
Corpus Christi, TX 78403-0794  
Tel: 512-855-1183  
Internet:  
<http://members.aol.com/Sagacorporus/saga.htm>

The Hispanic Genealogical Society of New York  
Murray Hill Station  
P.O. Box 818  
New York, NY 10156-0602  
Internet:  
<http://www.hispanicgenealogy.com/mainpage.html>

Hispanic Genealogical Society  
P. O. Box 231271  
Houston, TX 77223-1271  
<http://www.brokersys.com/~joguerra/jose.html>

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

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

## **Historical Societies**

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

A listing of international libraries can be found in:

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

## **OTHER RECORDS**

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

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

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

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

## **FOR FURTHER READING**

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

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

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

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# Appendix A

## STATE ARCHIVES ADDRESSES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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# Appendix B

## STATE CIVIL REGISTRATION OFFICES ADDRESSES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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# Appendix C

## MEXICAN DIOCESES ARCHIVES AS OF 1994

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

### Acapulco

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

### Aguascalientes

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

### Apatzingan

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

### Atlacomulco

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

### Autlan

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

### Campeche

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

### Celaya

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

### Chetumal

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

### Chihuahua

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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# Appendix D

## **CIVIL RECORDS IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT, GUERRERO, AND OAXACA**

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

### **Distrito Federal (Federal District)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **Guererro**

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

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

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

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

Hidalgo – 1900—1985

Mina – 1867—1985

Montes de Oca – 1981—1985

Morelos – 1895—1993

Tabares – 1863—1995

Zaragoza – 1900—1984

## **Oaxaca**

Oaxaca has over 570 municipios, divided into 30 districts:

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

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

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

### **Mixe District (created in 1938)**

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

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

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

### **Sola de Vega District (created in 1918)**

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

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

### **Zaachila District (created in 1939)**

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

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

## **Present-Day Districts and Their Municipios:**

### **Centro** —

District seat: Oaxaca de Juárez

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

### **Choapan/Choapam** —

District seat: Santiago Choapam

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

### **Coixtlahuaca** —

District seat: San Juan Bautista Coixtlahuaca

### **Yanhuitlan** (name of district until 1961)

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

**Cuicatlán** —

District seat: San Juan Bautista Cuicatlán

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

**Ejutla** —

District seat: Ejutla de Crespo

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

**Huajuápam** —

District seat: Huajuápam de León

Asunción Cuyotepeji  
 Cosoltepec  
 Fresnillo de Trujano  
 Huajuápam de León  
 Mariscala de Juárez  
 San Andrés Dinicuiti  
 San Jerónimo Silacayoapilla  
 San Jorge Nuchita  
 San José Ayuquilla  
 San Juan Bautista Suchitepec  
 San Marcos Arteaga  
 San Martín Zacatepec  
 San Miguel Amatitlán  
 San Pedro y San Pablo Tequixtepec  
 San Simón Zahuatlán,  
 Santa Catarina Zapouquila

Santa Cruz Tacache de Mina  
 Santa María Camotlán  
 Santiago Ayuquilla  
 Santiago Cacaloxtepc  
 Santiago Chazumba  
 Santiago Huajolotitlán  
 Santiago Miltepec  
 Santo Domingo Tonalá  
 Santo Domingo Yodohino  
 Santos Reyes Yucuna  
 Tezoatlán de Segura y Luna  
 Zapotitlán Palmas

**Ixtlán de Juárez** —

District seat: Ixtlán de Juárez

Abejones  
 Capulalpam de Méndez  
 Guelatao de Juárez  
 Ixtlán de Juárez  
 Natividad  
 San Juan Atepec  
 San Juan Chicomezuchil  
 San Juan Evangelista Analco  
 San Juan Quiotepec  
 San Miguel Aloapam  
 San Miguel Amatlan  
 San Miguel del Río  
 San Miguel Yotao  
 San Pedro Yaneri  
 San Pedro Yolox  
 Santa Ana Yareni  
 Santa Catarina Ixtepeji  
 Santa Catarina Lachatao  
 Santa María Jaltianguis  
 Santa María Yavesia  
 Santiago Comaltepec  
 Santiago Laxopa  
 San Pablo Macuilianguis  
 Santiago Xiacui  
 Nuevo Zoquiapam  
 Teococuilco de Marcos Pérez

**Jimiltepec** —

District seat: Santiago Jamiltepec

Mártires de Tacubaya  
 Pinotepa de Don Luis  
 San Agustín Chayuco  
 San Andrés Huaxpaltepec  
 San Antonio Tepetlapa  
 San José Estancia Grande  
 San Juan Bautista lo de Soto San Juan Cacahuatepec  
 San Juan Colorado  
 San Lorenzo  
 San Miguel Tlacamama  
 San Pedro Atoyac  
 San Pedro Jicayan  
 San Sebastián Ixcapa  
 Santa Catarina Mechoacan  
 Santa María Cortijo

Santa María Huazolotitlan  
Santiago Ixtayutla  
Santiago Jamiltepec  
Santiago Llano Grande  
Santiago Pinotepa Nacional  
Santiago Tapextla  
Santiago Tetepec  
Santo Domingo Armenta

**Juchitán** —

District seat: Juchitán de Zaragoza

Asunción Ixtaltepec  
Ciudad Ixtepec  
Chahuities  
El Barrio de la Soledad  
El Espinal  
Juchitán de Zaragoza  
Matías Romero  
Reforma de Pineda  
San Dionisio del Mar  
San Francisco del Mar  
San Francisco Ixhuatan  
San Juan Guichicovi  
San Miguel Chimalapa  
San Pedro Tapanatepec  
Santa María Chimalapa  
Santa María Petapa  
Santa María Xadani  
Santiago Niltepec  
Santo Domingo Ingenio  
Santo Domingo Petapa  
Santo Domingo Zanatepec  
Union Hidalgo

**Juquila** —

District seat: Santa Catarina Juquila

San Gabriel Mixtepec  
San Juan Lachao  
San Juan Quiahije  
San Miguel Panixtlahuaca  
San Pedro Juchatengo  
San Pedro Mixtepec  
San Pedro Tututepec  
Santa Catarina Juquila  
Santa María Temaxcaltepec  
Santiago Yaitepec  
Santos Reyes Nopala  
Tataltepec de Valdés

**Juxtlahuaca** —

District seat: Santiago Juxtlahuaca

Coicoyan de las Flores  
San Juan Mixtepec  
San Martín Peras  
San Miguel Tlacotepec

San Sebastián Tecomaxtlahuaca  
Santiago Juxtlahuaca  
Santos Reyes Tepejillo

**Miahuatlán** —

District seat: Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz

Miahuatlán de Porfirio Díaz  
Monjas  
San Andrés Paxtlan  
San Cristóbal Amatlan  
San Francisco Logueche  
San Francisco Ozolotepec  
San Ildefonso Amatlan  
San Jeronimo Coatlan  
San José del Peñasco  
San José Lachiguiri  
San Juan Mixtepec  
San Juan Ozolotepec  
San Luis Amatlan  
San Marcial Ozolotepec  
San Mateo Río Hondo  
San Miguel Coatlan  
San Miguel Suchixtepec  
San Nicolás  
San Pablo Coatlan  
San Pedro Mixtepec  
San Sebastián Coatlan  
San Sebastián Río Hondo  
San Simón Almolongas  
Santa Ana  
Santa Catarina Cuixtla  
Santa Cruz Xitla  
Santa Lucía Miahuatlán  
Santa María Ozolotepec  
Santiago Xanica  
Santo Domingo Ozolotepec  
Santa Tomás Tamazulapam  
Sitio de Xitlapehua

**Mixe** —

District seat: Santiago Zacatepec

Asunción Cacalotepec  
Mixistlan De La Reforma  
San Juan Cotzocon  
San Juan Mazatlán  
San Lucas Camotlán  
San Miguel Quetzaltepec  
San Pedro Ocotepec  
San Pedro Y San Pedro Ayutla  
Santa María Alotepec  
Santa María Tepantlali  
Santa María Tlahuitoltepec  
Santo Domingo Tepuxtepec  
Santiago Atitlán  
Santiago Ixcuintepec  
Santiago Zacatepec  
Tamazulapam Del Espíritu Santo  
Totontepec Villa De Morelos

**Nochixtlán** —

District seat: Asunción Nochixtlán

Asunción Nochixtlán  
 Magdalena Jaltepec  
 Magdalena Yodocono de Porfirio Díaz  
 Magdalena Zahuatlan  
 San Andrés Nuxiño  
 San Andrés Sinaxtla  
 San Francisco Chindua  
 San Francisco Jaltepetongo  
 San Francisco Nuxaño  
 San Juan Diuxi  
 San Juan Sayultepec  
 San Juan Tamazola  
 San Juan Yucuita  
 San Mateo Etlatongo  
 San Mateo Sindihui  
 San Miguel Chicahua  
 San Miguel Huautla  
 San Miguel Piedras  
 San Miguel Tecomatlan  
 San Pedro Cántaros Coxcaltepec  
 San Pedro Teozacoalco  
 San Pedro Tidaa  
 Santa Inés de Zaragoza  
 Santa María Apazco  
 Santa María Chachoapam  
 Santiago Apoala  
 Santiago Huaucilla  
 Santiago Tilantongo  
 Santiago Tillo  
 Santo Domingo Nuxaa  
 Santo Domingo Yanhuitlan  
 Yutanduchi de Guerrero

**Ocotlán** —

District seat: Ocotlán de Morelos

Asunción Ocotlán  
 Magdalena Ocotlán  
 Ocotlán de Morelos  
 San Antonino Castillo Velasco  
 San Baltazar Chichicapam  
 San Dionisio Ocotlán  
 San Jerónimo Taviche  
 San José del Progreso  
 San Juan Chilateca  
 San Martín Tilcajete  
 San Miguel Tilquiapam  
 San Pedro Apóstol  
 San Pedro Mártir  
 San Pedro Taviche  
 Santa Ana Zegache  
 Santa Catarina Minas  
 Santa Lucía Ocotlán  
 Santiago Apóstol  
 Santo Tomás Jalieza  
 Yaxe

**Pochutla** —

District seat: San Pedro Pochutla

Candelaria Loxicha  
 Pluma Hidalgo  
 San Agustín Loxicha  
 San Baltazar Loxicha  
 San Bartolomé Loxicha  
 San Mateo Piñas  
 San Miguel del Puerto  
 San Pedro el Alto  
 San Pedro Pochutla  
 Santa Catarina Loxicha  
 Santa María Colotepec  
 Santa María Huatulco  
 Santa María Tonameca  
 Santo Domingo de Morelos

**Putla** —

District seat: Putla Villa de Guerrero

Constancia del Rosario  
 Mesones Hidalgo  
 La Reforma  
 Putla Villa de Guerrero  
 San Andrés Cabecera Nueva  
 San Pedro Amuzgos  
 Santa Cruz Itundujia  
 Santa Lucía Monteverde  
 Santa María Ipalapa  
 Santa María Zacatepec

**Silacayoapan** —

District seat: Silacayoapan

Calihuala  
 Guadalupe Ramírez  
 Ixpantepec Nieves antes San Juan Ixpantepec  
 San Agustín Atenango  
 San Andrés Tepetlapa  
 San Francisco Tlepancingo  
 San Juan Bautista Tlachichilco  
 San Juan Cieneguilla  
 San Juan Ihualtepec  
 San Lorenzo Victoria  
 San Mateo Nejapam  
 San Miguel Ahuehuetitlan  
 San Nicolás Hidalgo  
 Santa Cruz de Bravo  
 Santiago del Río  
 Santiago Tamazola  
 Santiago Yucuyachi  
 Silacayoapan  
 Zapotitlan Lagunas

**Sola de Vega** —

District seat: Villa Sola de Vega

San Francisco Cahuacua  
 San Francisco Sola  
 San Idefonso Sola  
 San Jacinto Tlacotepec  
 San Lorenzo Texmelucan  
 San Vicente Lachixio  
 Santa Cruz Zenzontepec  
 Santa María Lachixio  
 Santa María Sola  
 Santa María Zaniza  
 Santiago Amoltepec  
 Santiago Minas  
 Santiago Textitlan  
 Santo Domingo Teojomulco  
 Villa Sola De Vega  
 Zapotitlán Del Río

**Tehuantepec** —

District seat: Santo Domingo Tehuantepec

Guevea de Humboldt  
 Magdalena Tequisistlan  
 Magdalena Tlacotepec  
 Salina Cruz  
 San Blas Atempa  
 San Mateo del Mar  
 San Miguel Tenango  
 San Pedro Comitancillo  
 San Pedro Huamelula  
 San Pedro Huilotepec  
 Santa María Guienagati  
 Santa María Jalapa del Marqués  
 Santa María Mixtequilla  
 Santa María Totolapilla  
 Santiago Astata  
 Santiago Lachiguiri  
 Santiago Laollaga  
 Santo Domingo Chihuitan  
 Santo Domingo Tehuantepec

**Teotitlán** —

District seat: Teotitlá de Flores Magón

Eloxochitlán de Flores Magon antes San Antonio  
 Eloxochitlán  
 Huauतेpec antes San Miguel Huautla)  
 Huautla de Juárez  
 Mazatlán Villa de Flores  
 San Antonio Nanahuatipam  
 San Bartolomé Ayautla  
 San Francisco Huehuetlán  
 San Jerónimo Tecoaatl  
 San José Tenango  
 San Juan Coatzospam  
 San Juan de los Cues  
 San Lorenzo Cuaunecuiltitla  
 San Lucas Zoquiapam  
 San Martín Toxpalán

San Mateo Yolochochitlán antes San Mateo  
 Eloxochitlán)

San Pedro Ocopetatillo  
 Santa Ana Ateixtlahuaca  
 Santa Cruz Acatepec  
 Santa María Chilchotla  
 Santa María Ixcatlán  
 Santa María la Asunción  
 Santa María Tecomavaca  
 Santa María Teopoxco  
 Santiago Texcalcingo  
 Teotitlán de Flores Magón antes Teotitlán del  
 Camino

**Teposcolula** —

District seat: San Pedro y San Pablo Teposcolula

La Trinidad Vista Hermosa  
 San Andrés Lagunas  
 San Antonio Acutla  
 San Antonio Monte Verde  
 San Bartolo Soyaltepec  
 San Juan Teposcolula  
 San Pedro Nopala  
 San Pedro Topiltepec  
 San Pedro y San Pablo Teposcolula  
 San Pedro Yucunama  
 San Sebastián Nicananduta  
 San Vicente Nuñu  
 Santa María Chilapa  
 Santa María Nduayacao  
 Santiago Nejapilla  
 Santiago Yolomecatl  
 Santo Domingo Tlatayapan  
 Santo Domingo Tonaltepec  
 Tamazulapan del Progreso  
 Tejuapan de la Unión  
 Teotongo

**Tlacolula** —

District seat: Tlacolula de Matamoros

Magdalena Teitipac  
 Rojas de Cuauhtémoc  
 San Bartolomé Quialana  
 San Dionisio Ocotepec  
 San Francisco Lachigolo  
 San Jerónimo Tlacoahuaya  
 San Juan del Río  
 San Juan Guelavia  
 San Juan Teitipac  
 San Lorenzo Albarradas  
 San Lucas Quiavini  
 San Pablo Villa de Mitla  
 San Pedro Quiatoni  
 San Pedro Totolapa  
 San Sebastián Abasolo  
 San Sebastián Teitipac  
 Santa Ana del Valle  
 Santa Cruz Papalutla  
 Santa María Guelace

Santa María Zoquitlan  
Santiago Matatlan  
Santo Domingo Albarradas  
Teotitlán del Valle  
Tlacolula de Matamoros  
Villa Díaz Ordaz antes Santo Domingo del Valle

**Tlaxiaco** —

District seat: Heroica Ciudad de Tlaxiaco previously known as Santa María Asunción Tlaxiaco

Chalcatongo de Hidalgo  
Heroica Ciudad de Tlaxiaco  
Magdalena Peñasco  
San Agustín Tlacotepec  
San Antonio Sinicahua  
San Bartolomé Yucuañe  
San Cristóbal Amoltepec  
San Esteban Atlatlahuca  
San Juan Achiutla  
San Juan Ñumi  
San Juan Teita  
San Martín Huamelulpan  
San Martín Itunyoso  
San Mateo Peñasco  
San Miguel Achiutla  
San Miguel el Grande  
San Pablo Tijaltepec  
San Pedro Mártir Yucuxaco  
San Pedro Molinos  
Santa Catarina Tayata  
Santa Catarina Ticua  
Santa Catarina Yosonotu  
Santa Cruz Nundaco  
Santa Cruz Tacahua  
Santa Cruz Tayata  
Santa María del Rosario  
Santa María Tataltepec  
Santa María Yolotepec  
Santa María Yosoyua  
Santa María Yucuhiti  
Santiago Nundiche  
Santiago Nuyoo  
Santiago Yosondua  
Santo Domingo Ixcatlan  
Santo Tomás Ocotepec

**Tuxtepec** —

District seat: San Juan Bautista Tuxtepec

Acatlan de Pérez Figueroa  
Ayotzintepec  
Cosolapa  
Loma Bonita  
San Felipe Jalapa de Díaz  
San Felipe Usila  
San José Chiltepec  
San José Independencia  
San Juan Bautista Tuxtepec  
San Juan Bautista Valle Nacional  
San Lucas Ojitlan

Nuevo Soyaltepec  
San Pedro Ixcatlan  
Santa María Jacatepec

**Villa Alta** —

District seat: San Ildefonso Villa Alta

San Andrés Solaga  
San Andrés Yaá  
San Baltazar Yatzechi el Bajo  
San Bartolomé Zoogocho  
San Cristóbal Lachirioag  
San Francisco Cajonos  
San Ildefonso Villa Alta  
San Juan Juquila Vijanos  
San Juan Tabaá  
San Juan Yae  
San Juan Yatzona  
San Mateo Cajonos  
San Melchor Betaza  
San Miguel Talea de Castro  
San Pablo Yaganiza  
San Pedro Cajonos  
Santa María Temaxcalapa  
Santa María Yalina  
Santiago Camotlan  
Santiago Lalopa  
Santiago Zochila  
Santo Domingo Roayaga  
Santo Domingo Xagacia  
Tanetze de Zaragoza  
Villa Hidalgo antes Yalalag

**Villa de Etla** —

District seat: Villa de Etla

Guadalupe Etla  
Magdalena Apasco  
Nazareno Etla  
Reyes Etla  
San Agustín Etla  
San Andrés Zautla  
San Felipe Tejalapam  
San Francisco Telixtlahuaca  
San Jerónimo Sosola  
San Juan Bautista Atlatlahuca  
San Juan Bautista Guelache  
San Juan Bautista Jayacatlán  
San Juan del Estado  
San Lorenzo Cacaotepec  
San Pablo Etla  
San Pablo Huitzo  
Santa María Peñoles  
Santiago Suchilquitongo  
Santiago Tenango  
Santiago Tlazoyaltepec  
Santo Tomás Mazaltepec  
Soledad Etla  
Villa de Etla



**Yautepec** —

District seat: San Carlos Yautepec

Asunción Tlacolulita  
Nejapa de Madero  
San Bartolo Yautepec  
San Carlos Yautepec  
San Juan Juquila Mixes  
San Juan Lajarcia  
San Pedro Mártir Quiéchapa  
Santa María Tavela  
Santa Catalina Quieri  
Santa Catarina Quióquitani  
Santa María Ecatepec  
Santa María Quiégolani

**Zaachila** —

District seat: Villa de Zaachila

San Antonio Huitepec  
San Miguel Peras  
San Pablo Cuatro Venados  
Santa Inés Del Monte  
Trinidad Zaachila  
Villa De Zaachila

**Zimatlán** —

District seat: Zimatlán de Alvarez

Ayoquezco de Aldama  
Ciénaga de Zimatlán  
Magdalena Mixtepec  
San Antonino el Alto  
San Bernardo Mixtepec  
San Miguel Mixtepec  
San Pablo Huixtepec  
Santa Ana Tlapacoyan  
Santa Catarina Quiane  
Santa Cruz Mixtepec  
Santa Gertrudis  
Santa Inés Yatzeche  
Zimatlán de Alvarez

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# Appendix E

## 1930 CENSUS OF MEXICO

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Following is a list of all the column headings from the 1930 census of Mexico, along with English translation listed in parentheses. The column headings, and the information given under each heading are listed.

### 1930 CENSO (1930 Census)

#### UBICACIÓN (*address*)

1. Calle, avenida, calzada, etc. (*street, avenue, boulevard, etc.*)
2. Número exterior de la casa (*outside house number*)
3. El nombre del jefe de la familia deberá marcarse con una cruz (x). (*The name of the head of family should be marked with an "x."*)

#### NOMBRE Y APELLIDO (*name and surname*)

4. Empezando por el jefe de familia. (*starting with the head of the family*)

#### SEXO (*sex*)

5. Hombre (*male*)
6. Mujer (*female*)

#### EDAD (*age*)

7. Años (*years*)
8. Meses (*months*)
9. Días (*days*)

#### ESTADO CIVIL (*marital status*)

10. Soltero (*single*)
11. Casado por lo Civil (*married civilly*)
12. Casado por la Iglesia (*married by the church*)
13. Unión libre (*common-law union*)
14. Viudo (*widowed*)
15. Divorciado (*divorced*)

#### SABEN O NO LEER Y ESCRIBIR (*does or doesn't know how to read and write*)

16. Sabe leer y escribir (*knows how to read and write*)
17. Sólo sabe leer (*only knows how to read*)

#### PROFESIÓN U OCUPACIÓN (*profession or occupation*)

18. Quehaceres domésticos (*domestic work*)
19. Jornalero de campo (*farmer*)
20. Médico, ingeniero, mayordomo, carpintero, hojalatero, criado, costurera, empleado, dependiente, etc. (*medical, engineer, overseer, carpenter, tinsmith, servant, seamstress, employee, dependent, etc.*)
21. Especificúese la clase de profesión, trabajo o industria: si es médico, escríbase si es homeópata o alópata, si es empleado dígame si es federal o particular, etc. (*Specify the type of profession, work, or industry. If medical, write whether homeopath or allopath. If employee, say whether federal or private, etc.*)

#### LUGAR DE NACIMIENTO (*place of birth*)

22. Si nació en la República Mexicana, diga en que Estado o Territorio. Si nació en el extranjero diga en que país. (*If born in the Mexican republic, indicate in which state or territory. If foreign born, indicate the country.*)

#### NACIONALIDAD (*nationality*)

23. Mexicana (*Mexican*)
24. Si es extranjero dígame cuál es su nacionalidad actual. (*If foreigner, indicate present nationality.*)
25. Si tuvo antes otra nacionalidad dígame cual era. (*If he had a previous nationality, tell what it is.*)

#### IDIOMA (*language*)

26. ¿Habla Ud. castellano (español)? (*Do you speak castillian [Spanish]?*)
27. ¿Qué otro idioma o dialecto habla? (*What other language or dialect spoken?*)

#### BIENES RAÍCES (*real property*)

28. ¿Tiene alguna propiedad en el campo? (*Do you have rural property?*)
29. ¿Tiene alguna propiedad en ciudad, villa o pueblo? (*Do you have property in the city, town, or village?*)
30. ¿Vive la familia en casa de su propiedad? (*Is family home on personal property?*)

## DEFECTOS FÍSICOS O MENTALES (*physical or mental defects*)

31. El empadronador sólo hará constar los defectos siguientes: sordo, mudo, sordo-mudo, ciego, manco, cojo, tullido, jorobado, idiota, loca. (*The census taker will only make note of the following defects: deaf, mute, deafmute, blind, cripple, lame, paralyzed, humpbacked, idiot, crazy.*)
32. El defecto físico o mental del empadronado le impide trabajar. (*Does the physical or mental defect impede the person to work?*)

## RELIGIÓN (*religion*)

33. ¿Es católico, protestante, budista, judío o de otra religión? ¿No tiene ninguna religión? (*Whether Catholic, Protestant, Buddhist, Jewish, or other religion? Or doesn't have any religion?*)

## SIN TRABAJO (*unemployed*)

34. ¿Cuánto hace que está sin trabajo? (*How long unemployed?*)

## COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

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