

Latin America

Research Outline

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INTRODUCTION

This outline introduces records and strategies that can help you discover your Latin American ancestors. It teaches terminology and describes the contents, uses, and availability of major genealogical records. Use this outline to set meaningful research goals and to select the records that will help you achieve your goals.

Generally, you must know the specific *town* in the country where an ancestor was born, married, or died in order to do research on that ancestor.

You will need some basic understanding of genealogical research procedures. You may want to read the booklet *Guide to Research* [*Guía Para Realizar La Investigación Genealógica/Guía de Pesquisa*], available at the Family History Library and at family history centers. If you are at the Family History Library, you may also want to see the video orientation program (available in English only).

Using This Outline

The “Latin American Search Strategies” section of this outline suggests steps for you to follow to effectively research your family history. It is particularly valuable if you are just beginning your research.

The section “Records at the Family History Library” gives an overview of the Latin American records collected at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. The “Family History Library Catalog” section explains how to use the library's catalog to find specific records in the library. Maps of Latin America are in the outline. The “Records Selection Table” can help you select records to search.

The outline lists, in alphabetical order, the major types of records used for Latin American research. The names of the sections in this outline are the same as the subject headings used in the Family History Library Catalog (see “The Family History Library Catalog,”). Related topics are grouped together under the same heading. For example, information about the history of

immigration to Latin America, emigration indexes, and passports is all listed under the heading “Emigration and Immigration.”

At the end of the outline you will also find a brief list of “Other Records” and a short bibliography of sources, “For Further Reading.”

LATIN AMERICAN SEARCH STRATEGIES

Step 1. Identify What You Know about Your Family

Begin your research with family and home sources. Look for names, dates, and places in certificates, family Bibles, obituaries, diaries, and similar sources. Ask your relatives for any additional information they may have. It is very likely that your cousin, aunt, or other relative has already gathered some family information. Organize the information you find and record it on pedigree charts and family group record forms, which you can obtain at the Family History Library or at a Family History Center.

Step 2. Decide What You Want to Learn

Select a specific ancestor or relative for whom you know at least a name, the town or parish in which he or she lived, and the approximate date of residence. It is very helpful to know the names of other family members as well.

If you do not have enough information about your Latin American ancestor, review the sources mentioned in step 1 which may give a birthplace or residence. For further suggestions on how to find the name of the birthplace, see the “Emigration and Immigration” section of this outline.

Next, decide what you want to learn about your ancestor, such as the place and date of marriage or the parents' names. You may want to ask an experienced researcher or a librarian to help you select a goal you can successfully achieve.

Step 3. Select a Record to Search

This outline describes most types of records used for Latin American research. Each section provides information to help you evaluate the contents, availability, reliability, and ease of use of a particular type of record. It also tells you which time period is covered and the likelihood that your ancestor will be listed in it. To trace your family you may need to use some of each type of record.

Several factors can affect your choice of which records to search. The “Records Selection Table” can help you decide which records to search first.

Effective researchers begin by obtaining some background information. Then they survey previous research, and then search original documents.

Background Information Sources. You may need some geographical and historical information. This information can save you time and effort by helping you focus your research on the correct place and time period.

- *Locate the town or residence.* Examine maps, gazetteers, and other place-finding aids to learn as much as you can about each of the places where your ancestor lived. Identify nearby cities, parish boundaries, and other geographical features, as well as government or ecclesiastical jurisdictions. Place-finding aids are described in the “Gazetteers” and “Maps” sections of this outline.
- *Review local history.* The history of each country has greatly affected the development of its genealogical records. If possible, study a history of the area where your ancestor lived for clues about the people, places, and events that may have affected their lives and the records about them. Records containing information about migration and settlement patterns, government jurisdictions, and historical events are described in the “Emigration and Immigration” and “History” sections of this outline.
- *Learn about Latin American jurisdictions.* You will need to know how Latin American countries are divided into states, departments, provinces, districts, and so forth. For more information about geographical and historical divisions, see the “History” and “Maps” sections of this outline.
- *Understand naming patterns.* Latin American families of Spanish and Portuguese descent followed naming practices common to the Iberian peninsula in Europe. Understanding these customs can help you locate missing ancestors. See the “Names, Personal” section of this outline.
- *Learn about local customs.* Local customs may have affected the way individuals were recorded. For example, during the colonial era in countries such as Mexico, the baptisms, marriages, and burials of Indians were typically recorded in separate Catholic parish books from those used to record non-Indians (see the “Native Races” section of this outline). Information about local customs may be found in the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

[COUNTRY] - SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS

Previous Research Sources. After gaining some background information, you will be ready to look for research that has already been gathered by others. This research can save time and give you valuable information. There are few sources of previous research presently available for most Latin American countries, but you may want to look for—

- Printed family histories and genealogies.
- Family information published in periodicals.
- Biographies.
- Local histories.

- Manuscript collections of family information.
- Hereditary and lineage society records.

Remember, however, that the information in these sources is secondary and may contain some inaccuracies. You will want to verify the information you find in these records with that from other sources.

Records containing previous research are described in the “Biography,” “Genealogy,” “History,” “Periodicals,” and “Societies” sections of this outline.

Original Records. After surveying previous research, you will be ready to begin original research. Original research is the process of searching original documents (often copied on microfilm) that are usually handwritten in the native language. These documents can provide primary information about your family because they were generally recorded by a reliable witness at or near the time of an event.

It is important to remember that original documents were written in the language of the country where your ancestor lived. (See the “Language and Languages” section of this outline.) In Hispanic Latin America, most records are written in Spanish; most Brazilian records are written in Portuguese. Some Latin terms may be found in both Hispanic and Brazilian records. In some cases, records kept by immigrant groups are written in the language of the immigrants, such as German, Dutch, or Italian. If you are unfamiliar with these languages, the *Spanish Word List* (34104), the *Portuguese Word List* (34099), the *Latin Word List* (34077), and, as needed, the German and Dutch word lists will help you translate the words used in original records. These lists are available at the Family History Library and at family history centers in the United States and Canada.

The handwriting in original records is not always clearly legible. Experience in searching these records will increase your ability to understand the language and read the handwriting found in original records.

To do thorough research, you should search original records from—

- Each *place* where your ancestor resided.
- Each religious *parish* in which your ancestor lived.
- The *time period* of the residence.
- All *jurisdictions* that may have kept records about your ancestor (town, parish, state, and nation).

Most Latin American family information may be found in the records described in this outline under "Church Records," "Civil Registration," and "Emigration and Immigration".

Step 4. Find and Search the Record

Suggestions for Finding Records. You may be able to obtain the records you need in the following ways:

- *Family History Library.* You are welcome to visit and use the records at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. The library is open to the public, and there are no fees for using the records. If you would like more information about its services, contact the library at the following address:

Family History Library
35 North West Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84150
USA

(See also “Records at the Family History Library” and “The Family History Library Catalog” in this outline.)

Microfilmed records from Latin America may be ordered at the Family History Library. Most Latin American films require a few days to be sent to the library. If you are going to visit the library, you may first want to visit one of the more than 1,600 Family History Centers worldwide. Use the catalog there to choose the films you want to see, then write to the library to request that the films be ordered for you so they will be there when you arrive in Salt Lake City.

- *Family History Centers.* Copies of most of the records on microfilm at the Family History Library can be loaned to family history Centers worldwide. There are small duplication and postage fees for this service.

The library's books cannot be loaned to the centers, but copies of many books that are not protected by copyright can be obtained on microfilm or microfiche.

You can obtain a list of the Family History Centers near you by writing to the Family History Library at the address above.

- *Archives and local churches.* Most of the original documents you will need are kept in national, state, church, and local archives in Latin America. Although the Family History Library has many records on microfilm, other records are available only at these archives. In many cases, you can either visit the archives or request photocopies of their records through correspondence. For information about how to contact Latin American archives, see the “Archives and Libraries” section of this outline.
- *Local libraries.* Public, academic, and other research libraries may have published sources for Latin American research. Although the books at the Family History Library cannot be loaned to Family History Centers or other libraries, copies of these same books can often be obtained through your nearest public library.
- *Professional researchers.* You can employ a private researcher to search the records for you. Some researchers specialize in Latin American records. Lists of qualified professional researchers are available at the Family History Library. Local libraries,

archives, and societies may also provide the names of individuals in the area who will search records for you.

- *Photocopies.* The Family History Library and other libraries offer limited photocopying services for a small fee. You must specify the exact pages you need. Books protected by copyright cannot be copied in their entirety. However, a few pages may be copied for personal research.

When requesting services from libraries or professional researchers through correspondence, you are more likely to be successful if your letter is brief and very specific. You should observe the following guidelines when making written requests:

--When writing within your own country, enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope.

--When writing to Latin America from an outside country, have your letter translated into Spanish or Portuguese whenever possible. Enclose an international reply coupon (available from your post office) and \$5.00 per search when requesting photocopy or search services from Latin American archives.

--When writing from within Latin America to another country, send the required amount of money (if any) in the appropriate currency, according to local procedures.

Suggestions for Searching the Records. Your research may be more rewarding and more effective if you can visit the library or archive yourself and personally search the records. Follow these principles as you search records for your ancestor:

- *Search original records.* Whenever possible, examine the original sources or microfilm copies rather than abstracts (summaries of the original documents).
- *Search for one generation at a time.* Do not attempt to connect your family to others of the same surname who lived more than a generation before your proven ancestor. It is much easier to prove parentage than descent.
- *Search for the ancestor's entire family.* The records of each person in a family may contain clues for identifying other family members. In most families, children were born at regular intervals. If there appears to be a longer period between two children, reexamine the records for a child who may have been overlooked. Consider looking at other records and in other places to find a missing family member.
- *Search each source thoroughly.* The information you need to find a person or trace the family further may be a minor detail of the record you are searching. Be sure to note such details as the occupation of your ancestor; the names of witnesses, godparents, neighbors, relatives, guardians, and others; and the places they are from.
- *Search a broad time period.* Dates obtained from some sources may not be accurate. Search records from several years before and after the date you think an event occurred.
- *Look for indexes.* Indexes can help you locate the records you need. However, many indexes are incomplete. They may list only the name of the specific person a record is about, excluding parents, witnesses, and other incidental persons. Also be aware that the original records may have been misinterpreted or names may have been omitted during indexing.

Note: Most indexes in Latin American church records are organized by *given names* rather than surnames.

- *Search for prior residence.* Information about previous residences is crucial to successful research. Records of events that occurred in towns of previous residence are most likely kept in the archives of those towns. By searching the records of all the towns where your ancestor lived, you may discover additional family information.
- *Watch for spelling variations.* Spelling was not always standardized when most early records were made. Therefore, you may find a name spelled differently than it is today or spelled in different ways within the same record.
- *Record your searches and findings.* Make copies of the information you find and keep detailed notes about each record you search. These notes should include the author, title, location, call number, description, and results of your search (even if you find nothing).

Step 5. Use the Information

Carefully evaluate whether the information you find is complete and accurate. Ask yourself these questions:

- Who provided the information? Did they witness the event?
- Was the information recorded near the time of the event, or later?
- Is the information consistent and logical?
- Does the new information verify information found in other sources? Does it differ from information in other sources?
- Does the information suggest other places, time periods, or records to search?

Share with others the information you find. Your family's history can become a source of enjoyment and education for you and your family. You may want to compile your findings into a family history. You can then share copies of your history with family members, the Family History Library, and other archives.

You are invited to contribute information or corrections to Ancestral File. For more information, see *Contributing to Ancestral File*.

If you are a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, be sure to submit information about your deceased family members so you can provide temple ordinances for them. Your ward family history consultant or a staff member at the library can assist you.

RECORDS AT THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY

Microform Records

The Family History Library in Salt Lake City has more than 190,000 microfilm and microfiche records from virtually every Latin American country, the largest collections being from Mexico, Guatemala, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil.

Most of the library's records have been obtained through an extensive acquisition program. The library has microfilm copies of records found in government archives, church archives, and private collections. These records include—

- Birth, baptism, marriage, and death records.
- Census records.
- Notarial records.
- Immigration records.

Printed Records

The library has approximately 4,500 volumes of books and other printed materials that are helpful for Latin American research. These include—

- Atlases and maps.
- Family histories.
- Gazetteers.
- National and local histories.

Copies of some of these books are also available on microfilm.

THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY CATALOG

The Family History Library Catalog is the key to finding records at the Family History Library. The catalog describes each of the library's records and provides the call numbers. Copies of the catalog are on microfiche at the Family History Library and at each Family History Center.

The Family History Library Catalog is divided into four sections:

- Locality
- Surname
- Subject
- Author/Title

To find the records described in this outline, you will most often use the Locality section of the catalog. The Locality section lists records according to the geographical area they cover. Some records, primarily books dealing with general Latin American topics, are listed in the catalog under LATIN AMERICA. Records relating to a specific country are listed under that country. Most records are listed under a specific town or city. For example, in the Locality section look for—

- The *place* where an ancestor lived, such as:

BOLIVIA(country)**BOLIVIA, CHUQUISACA**(country, department)**BOLIVIA, CHUQUISACA, SUCRE**(country, department, city)

- Then the *record type* you want, such as:

BOLIVIA - **HISTORY**BOLIVIA, CHUQUISACA - **GAZETTEERS**BOLIVIA, CHUQUISACA, SUCRE - **CHURCH RECORDS**

The record types (or *subject headings*) used in the Locality section of the catalog are the same as the section headings in this outline (such as “Church Records”).

The catalog generally describes each record in the language that record is written in. Each description also includes a brief summary of the content in English.

This outline provides some of the library's call numbers. Each number is preceded by *FHL*, the abbreviation for Family History Library.

If you need more information about using the Family History Library Catalog, you can request to see a short video program in English (at the Family History Library and English language Family History Centers). Written instructions, as well as librarians, are also available to assist you at the library and at all Family History Centers.

Records Selection Table

RECORDS SELECTION TABLE		
The table below can help you decide which records to search. (See step 3, “Select a Record to Search”)In column 1 find the goal you selected. Then find in column 2 the types of records that will most likely have the information you need. Additional records that may also be useful are listed in column 3. The terms used in columns 2 and 3 are the same as the subject headings used in this outline and in the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog. Records containing previous research (biography, genealogy, history, nobility, periodicals, and societies) could provide information for most of the goals. These have not been repeatedly listed unless they are especially helpful for a specific goal.		
1. If You Need:	2. Look First In:	3. Then Search:
Age	Church Records, Civil	Census Records

	Registration	
Birth date	Civil Registration	Church Records
Birthplace	Church Records, Civil Registration	Census Records
City or parish of foreign birth	Church Records, Civil Registration	Census Records
Country of foreign birth	Church Records, Civil Registration, Census Records	Emigration and Immigration
Death	Church Records	Civil Registration
Ethnicity	Church Records	Emigration and Immigration, Census Records
Historical background	History, Gazetteers	Periodicals
Immigration date	Emigration and Immigration	History
Maiden name	Church Records	Civil Registration
Marriage	Church Records, Civil Registration	Census Records
Occupation	Church Records, Civil Registration, Emigration and Immigration	Census Records
Parents, children, and other family members	Church Records, Civil Registration	Emigration and Immigration, Census Records
Physical description	Emigration and Immigration	Biography, Genealogy
Place-finding aids	Gazetteers, Maps	History
Places of residence	Biography, Census Records	History
Previous research	Genealogy, Periodicals	History, Biography

Central America and Caribbean



South America



ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES

Archives collect and preserve original documents of organizations such as churches or governments. *Libraries* generally collect published sources such as books, maps, and microfilm. This section describes the major archives and libraries of genealogical and historical records for Latin American research. When one of these institutions is referred to elsewhere in the outline, return to this section to obtain the address.

If you plan to visit one of these institutions, 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 you search the records of an archive so you can use your time more effectively.

The Family History Library may also have a microfilm copy of the Latin American records you need. The library has filmed records from archives and libraries in many Latin American countries and maintains an ongoing program of records acquisition throughout Latin America. See the sections of this outline entitled “Records at the Family History Library” and “The Family History Library Catalog.”

Archives in Spain

Records of international interest about the era of European discovery, exploration, and colonization of Latin America are found in the *Archivo General de Indias* in Seville, Spain, and the *Archivo General Militar* in Segovia, Spain. The mailing addresses of these archives are as follows:

- Archivo General de Indias
Sevilla, España
- Archivo General Militar
Alcala 9
Madrid, España

For information about records of particular genealogical value in these archives, see the “Emigration and Immigration” and “Military Records” sections of this outline.

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 0,896,895.)

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

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

Latin American Archives

Latin American countries have several types of genealogical repositories. The following list shows the kinds of archives and libraries that may be found in the country you are researching:

- National archives and libraries.
- State and provincial archives.
- Local civil registry offices.
- Church parish archives.
- Public and university libraries.

National Archives and Libraries

Each Latin American country has a national archive or library that is an important source of genealogical and historical information. The national governments collect records relating to history, culture, and population. Records of genealogical value usually kept at national archives and libraries include census records, court records, emigration and immigration lists, land records, military records, and, occasionally, church records. Census and church records from the national archives and libraries of most Latin American countries may also be found in the Family History Library.

A description of the records at the various national archives of Latin America, along with a historical sketch of each of the archives, is found in:

Hill, Roscoe R. *Los Archivos Nacionales de la América Latina* (National Archives of Latin America). La Habana: Archivo Nacional de Cuba, 1948. (FHL book 980 J5h.)

The addresses of Latin American national archives and libraries are listed below:

•Argentina:

Biblioteca Nacional
México 564
1097 Buenos Aires
Argentina

Archivo General de la Nación
Av. Leandro N. Alem 246

1003 Buenos Aires
Argentina

•Belize:

National Library Service
Bliss Institute
POB 287
Belize City
Belize

•Bolivia:

Biblioteca y Archivo Nacional de Bolivia
Calle España 25
Casilla 338
Sucre
Bolivia

•Brazil:

Biblioteca Nacional
Av. Rio Branco 219–239
20042 Rio de Janeiro, RJ
Brasil

•Chile:

Biblioteca Nacional
Av. Bernardo O'Higgins 651
Santiago
Chile

Archivo Nacional
Miraflores 50
Santiago
Chile

•Colombia:

Biblioteca Nacional de Colombia
Calle 24, 5–60
Apdo. 27600
Bogotá
Colombia

•Costa Rica:

Biblioteca Nacional
Calle 15–17, Av. 3 y 3b
Apdo. 10008
San José
Costa Rica

Archivo Nacional de Costa Rica
Calle 7, Av. 4
Apdo. 10217

San José
Costa Rica

•Cuba:

Biblioteca Nacional “José Martí”
Pl. de la Revolución José Martí
Apdo. Oficial 3
La Habana
Cuba

Archivo Nacional de Cuba
Compostela esq. San Isidro
La Habana 1
Cuba

•Dominican Republic:

Biblioteca Nacional
César Nicolás Penson 91
Plaza de la Cultura
Santo Domingo
La República Dominicana

Archivo General de la Nación
Calle M.E. Díaz
Santo Domingo
La República Dominicana

•Ecuador:

Biblioteca Nacional
García Moreno y Sucre
Apdo. 163
Quito
Ecuador

Archivo Nacional de Historia
Av. 6 de Diciembre 332
Apdo. 67
Quito
Ecuador

•El Salvador:

Biblioteca Nacional
8 A Av. Norte y Calle Delgado
San Salvador
El Salvador

Archivo General de la Nación
Palacio Nacional
San Salvador
El Salvador

•French Guiana (Guyane):

Université des Antilles et de la Guyane
Bibliothèque Universitaire
Campus Universitaire
Schoelcher, BP7210
Martinique

•**Guatemala:**

Biblioteca Nacional de Guatemala
5a Av. 7-26
Zona 1
Guatemala
Guatemala

Archivo General de Centro América
4a Av. 7-16
Zona 1
Guatemala
Guatemala

•**Guyana:**

National Library
POB 10240
Georgetown, Guyana

•**Honduras:**

Biblioteca Nacional de Honduras
6a Av. Salvador Mendieta
Tegucigalpa
Honduras

Archivo Nacional de Honduras
6a Av. 408
Tegucigalpa
Honduras

•**México:**

Biblioteca Nacional de México
Instituto de Investigaciones Bibliográficas
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
Centro Cultural, Ciudad Universitaria
Delegación Coyoacán
Apdo. 29-124
04510
México

Archivo General de la Nación
Tacuba 8, 2o. piso
Palacio Nacional
Apdo. 1999
México 1
México

•Nicaragua:

Biblioteca Nacional
Calle del Triunfo 302
Apdo. 101
Managua
Nicaragua

Archivo Nacional
6a Calle 402
Apdo. 101
Managua
Nicaragua

•Panama:

Biblioteca Nacional
Apdo. 2444
Panamá
Panamá

Archivo Nacional
Apdo. 6618
Panamá
Panamá

•Paraguay:

Biblioteca y Archivo Nacionales
Mariscal Estigarriba 95
Asunción
Paraguay

•Peru:

Biblioteca Nacional del Perú
Av. Abancay
Apdo. 2335
Lima
Perú

•Puerto Rico:

Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña
Av. Ponce de León 500
POB 4184
San Juan
Puerto Rico, 00905

•Suriname:

Anton de Kom Universiteit van Suriname
Centrale Bibliotheek
Leysweg
Postbus 9212
Paramaribo, Suriname

•Uruguay:

Biblioteca Nacional del Uruguay
Centro Nacional de Documentación Científica,
Técnica, y Económica
18 de Julio 1790
Casilla 452
Montevideo
Uruguay

Archivo General de la Nación
Calle Convención 1474
Montevideo
Uruguay

•**Venezuela:**

Biblioteca Nacional
Bolsa a San Francisco
Apdo. 68350
Caracas 106
Venezuela

Archivo General de la Nación
Santa Capilla a Carmelitas 5
Caracas
Venezuela

State and Provincial Archives

In Latin American countries, many states, provinces, and departments have their own archives. These archives serve as repositories for records pertaining to their particular area. Records of genealogical value at state and provincial archives include census records, land records, and some church records. Information about how to contact state and provincial archives is found in *Internationales Bibliotheks-Handbuch*, cited below under “Public and University Libraries.”

Local Civil Registry Office

Civil registration began in Latin America around 1870. Records created by local governments, including birth, marriage, and death records, are kept in local offices. Civil records of persons living in small communities or villages are usually registered in the nearest town, city, or municipality. Large cities and metropolitan areas are divided into numerous civil registration districts. Civil records are typically available to the public. You can obtain information or copies of the records kept at local civil offices by writing to the offices. For more information about civil records, see the "Civil Registration" section of this outline.

Church Parish Archives

Roman Catholicism is the dominant religious faith in Latin America, and the baptisms, marriages, and deaths or burials of most Latin Americans have been recorded in Catholic parish registers. Records are kept at the local parish level, and duplicates of parish records are usually sent to diocesan archives as well. You can write to these archives and request brief searches of their records. For more information, see the “Church Records” section of this outline.

Public and University Libraries

Public and university libraries can be good sources for local and regional histories, maps, newspapers, population and social studies, biographies and genealogies of early settlers and community leaders, and other useful records. Contact public and university libraries in the local area you are researching and ask about their records collections, hours, services, and fees.

A comprehensive list of the names and addresses of Latin American libraries can be found in library reference books such as:

Internationales Bibliotheks-Handbuch (World Guide to Libraries). Munchen: K.G. Saur, 1989. (FHL book 027 W893.)

Library reference books or lists of libraries in a specific country can usually be found in major public libraries or in university libraries in that country.

Inventories, Registers, Catalogs

Some books in the Family History Library Catalog list the contents of a specific archive or library. For example, see:

Platt, Lyman D. and Ariel Mazzella. *Catalogs of the National Archive of Chile*. Salt Lake City: N.p., n.d. (FHL book 983 A3p; film 908,437, item 2.)

Other records that describe Latin American archives or list their records may be found in the Family History Library Catalog under:

LATIN AMERICA - ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES [COUNTRY] - ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES

Under the “Archives and Libraries” heading, also see the following sub-headings:

–INDEXES–INVENTORIES, REGISTERS, CATALOGS

BIOGRAPHY

A biography is a history of a person's life. In a biography you may find information about a person's birth, marriage, and death, as well as the names of parents, children, or other family members. Biographies often include photographs, family traditions and stories, and clues about an ancestor's place of origin, residences, military service, and community activities. The information must be used carefully, however, because there may be inaccuracies.

Family Information

An individual's family can be an important source of biographical information. Contact family members for unpublished life histories they may know of. Write down genealogical information, life stories, and memories collected from those family members.

Compiled Biographies

Hundreds of brief biographical sketches have been collected and published in compiled biographies, sometimes called biographical dictionaries. These collections most often include biographies of early settlers and well-known citizens of a particular country, state, or community. Others feature biographies of ecclesiastical leaders, military men, politicians, writers, or other prominent individuals.

An example of a compiled biography for a country is:

Yaben, Jacinto R. *Biografías Argentinas y Sudamericanas* (Argentine and South American Biographies). Buenos Aires: Editorial Metrópolis, 1938–1940. (FHL book 982 D3ya; film 1,162,493, items 1–3.) Examples of compiled biographies for all of Latin America are:

Azpurúa, Ramón. *Biografías de Hombres Notables de Hispanoamérica* (Biographies of Notable Men of Hispanic America). Caracas: Ediciones Mario González, c1986. (FHL book 980 D3a.)

This is a facsimile edition of a work originally published in 1877.

Archivo Biográfico de España, Portugal e Iberoamérica (Biographical Archive of Spain, Portugal, and Latin America). New York: K.G. Saur, c1990. (FHL fiche 6002170–172.)

This collection of biographies is compiled from 306 biographical works, including 700 volumes published between the seventeenth and twentieth centuries. The collection includes 1,144 microfiche.

Indexes

An index to the *Archivo Biográfico de España, Portugal e Iberoamérica* is found in:

Indice Biográfico de España, Portugal e Iberoamérica (Biographical Index of Spain, Portugal, and Latin America). New York: K.G. Saur, c1990. (FHL book 920 In2.)

Another index to published biographies of Latin Americans is:

Lo, Sara de Mundo. *Index to Spanish American Collective Biography*. Boston: G.K. Hall, c1981. (FHL book 980 D33L.)

National and Local Sources

Most Latin American public libraries have collections of biographies. They also have national and regional compilations of biographical material, such as *Quién Es Quien?* (Who's Who?). Collections of biographies about residents of a town or municipality are especially helpful for family history research. Most local histories also include separate sections containing biographical sketches of local residents. See the "History" section of this outline for further information about local histories.

Records at the Family History Library

Compiled biographies at the Family History Library are listed in the Locality section of the catalog under:

[COUNTRY] - BIOGRAPHY[COUNTRY], [STATE] - BIOGRAPHY[COUNTRY], [STATE], [COMMUNITY] - BIOGRAPHYLATIN AMERICA - BIOGRAPHY

CEMETERIES

Several types of cemetery records may exist in Latin America. Sextons or caretakers of cemeteries usually keep records of the names and dates of those buried, as well as maps of the burial plots. Tombstones or gravestones may also exist, or the information on them may have been transcribed.

Cemetery records often include birth, marriage, and death information. These records are especially helpful for identifying children who died young or persons who were not recorded elsewhere. Because relatives may be buried in adjoining plots, it is best to visit the cemetery and examine the tombstones personally, if possible.

Locating Cemeteries and Cemetery Records

To find cemetery records, you need to know where the individual was buried. The person may have been buried in a community, church, private, or family cemetery, usually near the place where the ancestor lived or died or where other family members were buried. You can find clues to family burial places in funeral notices, obituaries, church records, and death certificates. (See the “Church Records” and “Civil Registration” sections of this outline.)

Local histories may contain transcriptions of records and headstones from public and private cemeteries. Local public or university libraries may also have transcriptions of cemetery records in their collections. For more information about local sources, see the “Archives and Libraries” and “History” sections of this outline.

Records at the Family History Library

The Family History Library has very few Latin American cemetery records. Those which have been collected may be found in the Family History Library Catalog under:

[COUNTRY], [STATE or PROVINCE], [CITY or TOWN] - CEMETERIES

Additional information about the records of deceased persons may be found under:
OBITUARIES
CHURCH RECORDS
CIVIL REGISTRATION

CENSUS

A census is a count and description of the population of a country, state, province, or community. Some census records include statistical information relating to the population, the birthplaces of individuals registered in the census, occupations, and other family information. Censuses, known as *censos* or *padrones*, have been taken by colonial and national governments throughout Latin America. Most of the census records are housed in national archives or, in the case of the Spanish and Portuguese administration of colonial Latin America, in the *Archivo General de Indias* in Seville, Spain, and the *Torre do Tombo* in Lisbon, Portugal.

The Catholic church also took occasional censuses of parishioners. An ecclesiastical census was known as a *censo*, *padrón* (in Spanish America) or *rol* (in Portuguese America).

A detailed summary of Latin American census records and the locations where they are archived is found in:

Platt, Lyman De. *Latin American Census Records*. Salt Lake City: Instituto Genealógico e Histórico Latinoamericano, 1987. (FHL book 980 X23p.)

A copy of this publication should be available in most Latin American Family History Centers.

Records at the Family History Library

The Family History Library has the following Latin American census records in its collection:

Argentina	1869, 1895
Chile	1777–1816
Colombia	1777–1784
Ecuador	1737–1902
El Salvador	1746–1803
Guatemala	1662–1887
Honduras	1587–1806
Mexico	1930
Nicaragua	1662–1768
Venezuela	1756–1798

These Latin American census records are found in the Family History Library Catalog under:

[COUNTRY] - CENSUS[COUNTRY], [STATE or PROVINCE] - CENSUS[COUNTRY],
[STATE or PROVINCE], [CITY or TOWN] - CENSUS

CHURCH RECORDS

Without question, the most important records for genealogical research in Latin America are those that have been kept by the Roman Catholic church. In Latin America, the vast majority of the people were Roman Catholics and were registered in the records of the local parish or diocese. The baptism, marriage, and death or burial records of the church are the best sources for tracing and linking families. Often two and sometimes three generations are indicated in the registers, along with their birthplaces or residences.

In 1563 the Council of Trent formalized record-keeping practices that were already being followed in much of the Catholic world, including Spain and Portugal and some colonized areas of Latin America. Catholic churchmen had accompanied the first explorers and colonizers to Latin America, and church sacraments were instituted and recorded by them. Separate record books were maintained for baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and deaths or burials. These Latin American parish registers date from the earliest times of settlement, in some cases (such as Peru) as early as the 1530s.

The rise of nationalism and independence in Latin America during the nineteenth century led to the opening of most countries to religious groups other than the Roman Catholic church. Immigrants, first from Europe and then from virtually all parts of the world, introduced a number of Christian and non-Christian religions to Latin America by the end of the century. Few churches or religions registered their adherents as comprehensively as the Catholic church did, although certain immigrant groups, such as the German Lutherans in southern Brazil and the Mennonites in Paraguay and Mexico, maintained a unique sense of religious community and ethnic identity.

Records in many areas of Latin America have been lost or have deteriorated due to natural effects, such as humidity and insects, and more dramatic events, such as fire, floods, and earthquakes. Civil and political strife have also caused the destruction of parish books in many countries. However, many records considered lost are simply misplaced or misidentified; over time, additional collections of parish books in Latin America have been discovered and microfilmed.

Information Recorded in Church Registers

The type of information recorded in parish books has varied over time. The later records generally give more complete information than the earlier ones. Baptism, marriage, and death records were kept by all parishes. These, along with additional parish records of genealogical value, are discussed below:

Baptisms [*Baaptismos/Batismos*]

Children were generally baptized within a few days of birth. A record of baptism typically gives the name, birth date, and birthplace of the person being baptized; the date of the baptism; and the names, residence, and birthplaces of the parents (and, in many cases, the grandparents).

Marriages [*Matrimonios/Casamentos*]

A marriage record gives the names of the bride and groom, their birthplaces, residences, occupations, and ages at the time of marriage; the names and residences of the parents; and the date of the marriage.

Marriage Information [*Información Matrimonial, Expedientes Matrimoniales*]

Marriage information includes marriage banns and petitions submitted to the parish priest. These documents show the status of the bride and groom in the Catholic church (including copies of baptismal certificates). They contain the parents' permission for the bride to marry if she was underage, certification that marriage banns could be read, and the priest's permission for the marriage to occur. The records may also show apostolic dispensation (that is, exemption from

restriction of marriage) for the fourth degree of blood relationship, indicating that the bride and groom were related. Marriage information may also include genealogical graphs and interesting biographical information about the people involved.

Deaths or Burials [*Defunciones/Obitos or Entierros/Enterros*]

Deaths or burials were recorded in the register of the parish where the person was buried. A death or burial record gives the name and age of the person who died, the date of the event, and the person's residence. The record may possibly include the person's birthplace, the names of survivors, the cause of death, and an indication of whether the person left a will. In the case of the death or burial of small children, the names of the parents and their residence are usually given.

Confirmations [*Confirmaciones/Confirmações, Crismas*]

Confirmations were recorded inconsistently. They were often intermingled with baptism records. The records are brief but may include the names of the parents and godparents. In many towns and villages in Latin America, confirmations took place only when a bishop managed to visit the settlement; often, more than one child of a family or even entire family groups may be recorded in one place in the confirmation records.

Censuses and Enrollments [*Censos, Matrículas, Padrones, Róis*]

Ecclesiastical censuses and enrollments were taken every ten or fifteen years, listing the members of families living within the parish. For more information about church censuses, see the “Census” section of this outline.

Wills and Testaments [*Testamentos*]

Wills and testaments may provide names of family members or other heirs, list possessions, and give insight into the family and life of the deceased. For more information, see the “Probate Records” section of this outline.

Other Ecclesiastical Records

Many other records were kept by the Catholic church. Some are less valuable for genealogical research but are helpful for understanding the community in which a person lived. These records include—

- ***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.

Racial Terminology

In colonial Latin America, particularly in Spanish America, racial classification was often recorded in the Catholic parish registers. This was frequently done on the basis of physical appearance and therefore was not always accurate. See the “Native Races” section of this outline for more information about racial terms used in parish registers.

Inquisition Records

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.

The primary object of the Inquisition was to subdue non-Christians and heretics. 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 courts of Cartagena, Lima, and 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; film 0,283,553.)

For genealogical information from the Inquisition of Lima, see:

Lohmann Villena, Guillermo. *Informaciones Genealógicas de Peruanos Seguidas Ante el Santo Oficio* (Genealogical Reports of Peruvians Brought Before the Holy Office). Lima: [s.n.], 1957. (FHL book 985 D2L; film 0,873,987, item 3.)

Inquisition records for the following countries are available on microfilm at the Family History Library. (The originals are located as noted.)

- Argentina (*Arquidiócesis de Córdoba*, Córdoba, Argentina)
- Brazil and Portugal (*Torre do Tombo*, Lisbon, Portugal)
- Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and Central America (*Archivo Histórico Nacional*, Madrid, Spain)

Inquisition records on microfilm are found most easily in the Subject section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

INQUISITION, [REGION or COUNTRY]

Locating Church Records

To find church records, you must know the town where your ancestor lived. You must also determine the parish that your ancestor's town belonged to so you will know which parish registers to search. Your ancestor may have lived in one village but belonged to a parish in a different village. See the “Gazetteers” section of this outline for more information about locating towns and parishes.

Records in Latin America

There is no single archive for all church records in any Latin American country. For all religious faiths, original records may still be at the local church or diocese. Others may have been gathered into state or local historical archives. To locate them, you must first identify your ancestor's denomination.

Catholic sacraments were registered in local parishes of the church. Virtually all church records are still maintained by the local parish or diocese.

•**Local Parishes.** Parishes are local congregations that may include many villages within their boundaries. The town where the church building was located was considered the headquarters of the parish. The church building was usually named for a Catholic saint or given some kind of name with religious terminology, reflecting local devotion or concerns.

Small villages that did not have their own churches were designated as belonging to a particular parish. Some parishes had affiliated chapels in small villages. Over time, villages and chapels may have belonged to several different parishes as boundaries changed. Church directories and some gazetteers indicate parish jurisdictions.

•**Diocese Archives.** A copy of parish records was usually sent to the diocese or archdiocese having jurisdiction over the parish church. Therefore, if records are no longer available at the

local parish, you may find the records in the diocesan archives. Some dioceses have centralized their early records or, in some cases, all of their records.

If your ancestor was not Roman Catholic and you do not know the denomination—

- Ask other family members who may know.
- Search civil marriage and death records, obituaries, family letters and documents, wills, and probate information for clues.
- Study local histories in public or university libraries to determine what other churches were in the area or neighborhood at the same time as your ancestor.

Baptism, marriage, and burial records may be found by contacting or visiting parishes or archives in Latin America. Parishes will usually answer written correspondence in Spanish or Portuguese. Your request may be forwarded if the records have been transferred to a diocese or archdiocese.

To locate church records that may contain information about your ancestor—

- Write directly to the priest or minister of the local church; the addresses are usually found in city or telephone directories. The Catholic church publishes directories of its administration in Latin America, as do many other denominations.
- Write to other church or historical archives that may have the records.
- If necessary, write to the Catholic church headquarters to ask where the records of the specific parish or congregation are located.

When writing to local parishes or archives for genealogical information, you should send the following:

- International reply coupon (available at your post office).
- Check or money order for the search fee (usually \$5.00).
- Full name and sex of the person you are researching.
- Names of the parents, if known.
- Approximate date and place of the event you are researching.
- Your relationship to the person.
- Reason for the request (such as family history or medical).
- Request for a photocopy of the complete original record.

If your request is unsuccessful, search for duplicate records that may be found in other archives.

Records at the Family History Library

The Family History Library has a substantial collection of Latin American Catholic church records on microfilm. The library has primarily collected baptism and marriage records, marriage information, and death or burial records. This collection continues to grow as new records are microfilmed.

The records are found in the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under the name of the town where the parish church was located (not necessarily the town where your ancestor lived). Look in the catalog under:

[COUNTRY], [STATE or PROVINCE], [CITY or TOWN] - CHURCH RECORDS

New records are continually being added to the Family History Library collection. The catalog is updated each year. If you do not find records for your area of interest, continue to check the updated editions of the catalog for any new records the library may have acquired.

Search Strategies

To use church records successfully, try the following strategies, in addition to the general strategies discussed in beginning of this outline.

- Search for the relative or ancestor you selected in step 2. When you find his or her *birth* record, search for the births of brothers and sisters.
- Next, search for the birth records of the parents. Finding their *marriage* record may often lead to the birth records. Or estimate the ages of the parents and then search for their birth records.
- Repeat the process for each parent.
- If earlier generations are not in the record, search neighboring parishes.
- Search the *death* registers for all family members.

CIVIL REGISTRATION

Civil registration is the record kept by local governments of the births, marriages, and deaths within their jurisdictions. Civil records are an excellent source of accurate information about names, dates, and places of events such as births, marriages, and deaths.

Most Latin American governments began civil registration after 1870, although some began much earlier. After this date, almost all individuals, Catholic or non-Catholic, were recorded. This is particularly helpful because non-Catholic religions began to flourish in many areas of Latin America at about this time. In addition, many of the large numbers of immigrants who settled in Latin America during the late 1800s appear only in civil registration records. Because they include so much of the population, civil registration records are among the most important sources for family history research in Latin America. (For information about birth, marriage, and death records before 1870, see the “Church Records” section of this outline.)

The following list indicates the year civil registration began in each Latin American country:

Argentina	1881
Brazil	1850
Bolivia	1940
Chile	1885
Colombia	1865
Costa Rica	1888
Cuba	1885
Dominican Republic	1828
Ecuador	1901
El Salvador	1879
Guatemala	1877
Honduras	1881
Mexico	1857
Nicaragua	1879
Panama	1914
Paraguay	1880
Peru	1886
Puerto Rico	1885
Uruguay	1879
Venezuela	1873

Information Recorded in Civil Registers

The contents of the registers are quite similar to Catholic church records, with the added benefit that nearly all people, Catholic and non-Catholic, are recorded in the civil records. The birth, marriage, and death records included in civil registration are discussed in the next several paragraphs.

Births [*Nacimientos/Nascimentos*]

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 name of the newborn, the day and time of the birth, the town where the birth occurred, and the address of the house or hospital in which the event took place. Family information may be included, such as the names of the parents, their birthplaces, marital status, professions, and residence. 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/Casamentos*]

After civil registration was established, all marriages, including those performed by church authorities, were required to be registered by the civil authorities. Performance of a civil marriage ceremony was part of the registration. Marriages were usually recorded at the bride's residence.

A marriage record includes the names of the bride and groom; their ages, residences, and birthplaces; and the names and birthplaces of their parents.

Deaths [*Defunciones/Obitos*]

Civil death records are especially helpful because they sometimes exist for people for whom there are no birth or marriage records, and they may provide information about the person's birth, spouse, and parents. Deaths were usually recorded within a few days of the event in the town or city where the person died.

A death record includes the name, age, and birthplace of the deceased, and perhaps birth date, marital status, profession, cause of death, and place of burial. The names of the person's parents, spouse, and children are also included.

Locating Civil Registration Records

Civil records are typically kept at the local level in the local court, municipal office, Civil Registry office, or (in Brazil) municipal archives. Small communities are usually organized into districts, with the Civil Registry office located in the principal or largest community in the district. Large cities are divided into sub-districts, each with its own Civil Registry office.

To locate your ancestor's civil records, you need to know where the family lived. Your ancestor may have lived in a town or village whose records are found in a larger town or city nearby. You may need to use a gazetteer or map to identify the residence and the Civil Registry office that serves it. (See the "Gazetteers" and "Maps" sections of this outline.) You also need to know at least an approximate year in which the birth, marriage, or death occurred.

You can write to the local Civil Registry office for a copy of their records. Ask for a transcription rather than a simple abstract or summary of the information. You can find the address of the Civil Registry office in a telephone directory for the area you are interested in, although it is usually sufficient to address correspondence to the *Oficina del Registro Civil* (Spanish) or *Cartório do Registro Civil* (Portuguese) in the town.

Records at the Family History Library

The Family History Library has a good collection of civil records from many areas in Latin America and is gradually acquiring more. Latin American civil records are found in the Family History Library Catalog under:

[COUNTRY], [STATE or PROVINCE], [CITY or TOWN] - CIVIL RECORDS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

Emigration and immigration sources list the names of people leaving a country (emigration) or coming into one country from another (immigration). Millions of people from many parts of the world have immigrated to Latin America. Except for those who descend 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 in the Guianas.

Emigration Patterns

Before the mid-nineteenth century, Spanish and Portuguese immigration predominated in all of Latin America. Toward the end of the nineteenth century, many thousands of other Europeans immigrated to southern South America. Cities such as São Paulo, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires saw a great influx of Italian immigration. German and Eastern European colonists settled parts of southern Brazil and Paraguay, and Japanese immigrants occupied farming regions in southern Brazil and Peru.

During the early twentieth century, new waves of immigrants arrived from western and eastern Europe, the Middle East, and the Orient. In the large cities of Latin America, entire neighborhoods were composed of individual ethnic groups.

Record-keeping Practices

Before the nineteenth century, emigrants were not always recorded formally. Passengers emigrating by sea to another country simply registered onto 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 nineteenth century, some documentation may have been required of persons leaving one country to reside in another. The issuing of passports became a common practice internationally during the twentieth century. A passport usually includes the name, description, nationality, occupation, birthplace, birth date, and spouse's name of the person receiving the passport.

Other emigration sources include records of permission to emigrate, passenger lists, and immigrant arrivals. The information in these records may include the names of the emigrants, ages, occupations, destinations, and countries of origin.

Finding the Immigrant's Town of Origin

To continue genealogical research on an immigrant ancestor, you must know the town where he or she was born. If you do not know your ancestor's birthplace or country of origin, check as many sources as you can. You may be able to find the information you need by talking with an older family member. The following sources may also be helpful:

- Birth, marriage, and death certificates.
- Diaries.
- Photographs.
- Letters.
- Family Bibles or other family records.
- Church certificates or records.
- Naturalization applications and petitions.
- Passenger lists.
- Passports.
- Local histories of the area in Latin America where your ancestor settled.

Latin American census records can also be a source of immigration information. However, they typically list only the country of a person's origin rather than the specific town or parish. See the “Census” section of this outline for more information.

Locating Emigration Records

Records of the Colonial Period (1492–1810)

The *Archivo General de Indias* in Seville, Spain, is the depository for Spanish documents dealing with the Spanish colonial period in the Americas. These documents often include the birthplace of each individual recorded. 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 during the period 1534 to 1790.

The Family History Library has book and microfilm copies of ship passenger lists from the *Casa de Contratación de las Indias* for the years 1509 to 1599:

Catálogo de Pasajeros a las Indias Durante los Siglos XVI, XVII y XVIII (Catalog of Passengers to the Indies during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries). Sevilla: s.n., 1940-. (FHL book 946 W2sa; FHL films 0277577-578.)

Records Beginning in the Mid-1800s

Ship arrivals and passenger lists provide the best documentation of immigrants who came to Latin America after the middle of the nineteenth century. These records, which were kept in major Latin American port cities such as Buenos Aires, Salvador, Santiago, Santos, and Rio de Janeiro, are housed in Latin American national archives. For information about the archives, see the “Archives and Libraries” section of this outline.

Another important source of information for immigrant ancestors is emigration records from the port city of departure. The major European ports of departure during the nineteenth century included Liverpool, LeHavre, Bremen, Hamburg, and Antwerp. Most emigrants after 1880 came through Bremen, Hamburg, LeHavre, Liverpool, Naples, Rotterdam, and Trieste.

Only the Hamburg passenger lists still exist or are available for research. Almost one out of three Central and Eastern European emigrants is found on the Hamburg lists. Many who departed from Hamburg went to the United States, but some emigrated to Latin America, as well as other places such as Australia and Canada. The lists include each passenger's name, hometown or last town of residence, age, and occupation, as well as the names of other family members.

Records at the Family History Library. For records of emigration from Spain to Latin America, look in the Family History Library Catalog under:

SPAIN - EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

Latin American emigration and immigration records are found in the Family History Library Catalog under:

[COUNTRY] - EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION[COUNTRY], [STATE or PROVINCE] - EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION[COUNTRY], [STATE or PROVINCE], [CITY or TOWN] - EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

See also records under the heading COLONIZATION.

The library also has copies of the Hamburg passenger lists which are available for research. They are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

GERMANY, HAMBURG, HAMBURG - EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

GAZETTEERS

A gazetteer, or “geographical dictionary,” is a list and description of place names. Gazetteers describe towns and villages, rivers and mountains, and other geographical features. They include information about population size. Often, they describe the local industry and economy, helping you gain an idea of how your ancestors may have lived. Gazetteers may also include the history of place-name changes. This is especially helpful because the name of the place where your ancestors lived may have changed since they lived there. (See the “History” section of this outline.)

You can use a gazetteer to locate the places where your family lived and to determine the civil jurisdictions over those places. For example:

“*Tupicocha—Poblado de Provincia de Huarochiri, Distrito de San Damian*”
(Tupichoa—village in Huarochiri province, San Damian district)

This example is a reference from the following gazetteer:

Stiglich, Germán. *Diccionario Geográfico del Perú* (Geographical Dictionary of Peru). Lima: Torres Aguirre, 1922. (FHL book 985 E2s; film 0845239.)

There may be many places in each Latin American country with the same or similar names. You will need to use a gazetteer to identify the specific town where your ancestor lived, the department or state it was in, and the jurisdiction where the records were kept.

While some Latin American gazetteers may include the names of the Catholic parishes having jurisdiction over the listed places, many do not. If you need to find the name of a Catholic parish, consult a church directory for the country in which your ancestor lived.

Finding Place-Names in the Family History Library Catalog

Place-names in the Family History Library Catalog are listed under their modern names and boundaries. References in the catalog will lead you from outdated to modern names. If the name of the place where your ancestors lived changed since they lived there (or since the gazetteer you are using was published), the catalog will lead you to the modern name.

Gazetteers and geographical dictionaries are found in the Family History Library Catalog under:

[COUNTRY] - GAZETTEERS[COUNTRY], [STATE or PROVINCE] - GAZETTEERS

Additional geographical name information can be found under:

[COUNTRY] - POSTAL GUIDES[COUNTRY] - NAMES, GEOGRAPHICAL

GENEALOGY

The term *genealogy* is used in this outline (and in the Family History Library Catalog) to describe a variety of records containing family information previously gathered by other researchers, societies, or archives. These records may include pedigree charts, compiled family history information, correspondence, and collections of original or copied documents. These are excellent sources of information that can save you time. However, because they contain secondary information, you must carefully evaluate them for accuracy.

Family Histories

Some Latin American families have produced histories that may include genealogical information, biographies, photographs, and other excellent information. These usually cover several generations of the family. An example of a family history is:

Gangotena y Jijón, Cristóbal de. *Genealogía de la Casa de Borja* (Genealogy of the House of Borja). Quito: Imprensa Nacional, 1932. (FHL book 929.2866 B644g; film 0283562.)

The Family History Library has a few published Latin American family histories, some of which are on microfilm or microfiche. Family histories 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 are included.

Compiled Genealogies

Many individuals and societies have compiled and published books that represent the ancestry or descent of a group of individuals from a specific place, time, or event. You may find compiled genealogies of an area's first settlers or of those who served in a military campaign. An example of a compiled genealogy of families from a specific area is:

Leme, Luiz Gonzaga de Silva. *Genealogia Paulistana* (Genealogies from the City of São Paulo). São Paulo: Duprat, 1903–1905. (FHL book 981.61; films 823,694–823,697.)

For an index to more than 2,000 published Latin American family histories, see:

Platt, Lyman De. *Una Bibliografía de Historias Familiares de Latinoamérica y Los Estados Unidos* (A Bibliography of Family Histories in Latin America and the United States). Salt Lake City: Instituto Genealógico e Histórico Latinoamericano, 1990. (FHL book 980 D23p.)


Compiled genealogies are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

[COUNTRY], [STATE or PROVINCE], [CITY or TOWN] - GENEALOGY

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

Major Databases and Collections

The Family History Library has the following sources that contain previous research or can lead you to others who are interested in sharing information:

- ***International Genealogical Index (IGI)*** . The names of many thousands of deceased individuals who lived in Latin America are listed in the International Genealogical Index on microfiche at the library and at each Family History Center. The index includes names extracted from parish registers as well as names submitted by researchers. Although there are names from nearly all Latin American countries, the greatest number (over 24 million) are from Mexico. About one million names are included for the rest of Latin America.
- ***Other Collections***. There are several other significant genealogical sources available at the Family History Library, but very few Latin American families are found in them. These include the *Family Group Records Collection (archive and patron)*, Family Registry and a computerized file of family information called *Ancestral File* . For more information about these sources, contact a Family History Center librarian

HISTORY

Family history research requires some understanding of the historical events that may have affected your family and their records. 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 that list your family, such as land and military documents. Your ancestors will be more interesting if you learn about the events that shaped their lives.

Historical Chronology

The chart below lists some key dates and events in the history of Latin America which have affected settlement patterns and family history:

1492–1550	Christopher Columbus discovers the Americas. The era of European exploration and settlement of Latin America begins:
1513	Vasco Núñez de Balboa explores Panama.

- 1519–1521 Hernán Cortés conquers Mexico.
- 1520 Venezuela is first colonized.
- 1533 Pedro de Heredia explores Colombia; Santa Marta and Cartagena are established.
- 1535 Francisco Pizarro establishes Lima. Explorers led by Pedro de Mendoza settle Buenos Aires. Juan de Solís explores Paraguay, establishes Asunción.
- 1540 Pedro de Valdivia colonizes Chile. Sebastián de Belalcazar establishes Quito.
- 1493 Pope Alexander VI sets a line of demarcation (100 leagues west of the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands) to establish Spanish rights to territory west of the line.
- 1494 The Treaty of Tordesillas moves the demarcation line to 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands. This allows Portugal to settle territory in the Americas east of the line.
- 1500 Pedro Alvares Cabral claims Brazil for Portugal.
- 1511–1787 The *audiencia* system is established throughout Spanish-American territories.
- 1530–1850 Millions of Africans are brought to Latin America as slaves.
- 1545–1563 The Catholic church establishes methods for registering baptisms, marriages, burials, and other sacraments and ecclesiastical activities.
- 1549 Tomé de Sousa establishes the Brazilian colonial capital at Bahia.
- 1570–1820 The Holy Office of the Inquisition is instituted in Lima (1570), Mexico (1571), and Cartagena (1610). Charges are brought against Protestants, Jews, and Muslims, as well as Catholic heretics.
- 1580–1640 Felipe II of Spain invades Portugal; Brazil becomes subject to the Spanish monarch. The Treaty of Tordesillas is rendered invalid, allowing Brazilians and Portuguese to occupy the vast interior of Brazil.
- Spanish Jesuits establish mission communities for approximately 100,000 Guaraní and Tapes Indians in Paraguay. Spain expels the Jesuits in 1768, and the communities disband.
- 1624–1654 The Dutch occupy northeastern Brazil. Iberian Jews find temporary refuge in Dutch Brazil.
- 1807–1814 Napoleon occupies the Iberian peninsula. The Portuguese court flees to Rio de Janeiro, and the Spanish monarchy abdicates.
- 1810–1822 Latin American colonies fight for and achieve independence from Spain and Portugal.
- 1823–1839 The Federation of Central America is formed, headquartered in

	Guatemala. Each of the new republics leaves the federation by 1839.
1828	Uruguay is established as an independent nation, serving as a buffer between Argentina and Brazil.
1836	Texas territory gains independence from Mexico.
1846–1848	The United States goes to war against Mexico. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo establishes the Rio Grande River and a line west from El Paso approximately along the Gila River as the border between Mexico and the United States. More than one third of Mexican territory becomes the great southwest of the United States.
1853	The Gadsen Purchase transfers additional Mexican territory to the southwest of the United States.
1864–1870	Paraguay wages war against Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. The Paraguayan population is decimated.
1870–1920	The great period of European and Asian immigration to Latin America. Millions of immigrants settle in Latin America, influencing local culture and ethnic composition.
1879–1883	Chile wages the War of the Pacific against Bolivia and Peru. Chile gains the mineral-rich Atacama Desert region and occupies Lima for a few years. Bolivia loses access to the Pacific Ocean.
1903	The province of Panama revolts against Colombia and becomes an independent nation. The United States begins to build a canal across the isthmus.
1946	French Guiana is elevated by France to overseas department status.
1954	Dutch Guiana, now known as Suriname, becomes a self-governing Dutch territory.
1966	British Guiana becomes the independent nation of Guyana.
1975	Suriname becomes an independent nation.
1981	Belize, formerly known as British Honduras, gains independence from Britain.

Calendar Changes

The Gregorian calendar is the calendar commonly used today. It is a correction of the Julian calendar, which was used in the Roman and European world beginning in A.D. 46.

Leap years were miscalculated in the Julian calendar, and by 1582 the calendar was ten days behind the solar year. In that year Pope Gregory XIII issued a Papal Bull, modifying the calendar to correct the problem. He declared that the day following the fourth of October that year would

become the fifteenth of October. Other adjustments were made in the calendar to prevent future leap year miscalculations.

Spain adopted the new system in 1582, and the Spanish territories in the New World rapidly followed Spain's example. The Gregorian calendar was adopted in the viceroyalty of *Nueva España* (Mexico) in 1583 and in the viceroyalty of *Perú* in 1584.

Historical Geography

Viceroyalties

Spain and Portugal instituted a *viceroyalty* system to govern their possessions in the New World. During the nearly three centuries of the colonial period, legal records and documents were subject to the jurisdiction of the appropriate viceroyalties.

The following viceroyalties functioned in Latin America during these time periods:

• <i>Brasil</i>	1549–1822
• <i>La Plata</i> (Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, parts of Bolivia)	1776–1810
• <i>Nueva España</i> (Central America, the Caribbean, Mexico, the Philippines, Venezuela)	1534 –1821
• <i>Nueva Granada</i> (Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Venezuela)	1717–1724, 1740–1819
• <i>Perú</i> (Chile, Peru, parts of Bolivia)	1543 –1821
• <i>Santo Domingo</i> (the Caribbean)	1509–1526

Audiencias

Legislative divisions called *audiencias* functioned under the Spanish viceroyalties. These audiencias supervised local courts, applied Spanish law, and served to establish a legal tradition that has persisted in Hispanic America. The jurisdictions of the audiencias formed the basic territories of the Latin American republics once they gained independence from Spain.

The following list indicates the years in which audiencias were established under each viceroyalty:

Nueva España

- Caracas* 1786
- Guatemala* 1543, 1570
- Nueva España* 1527
- Nueva Galicia* 1548

Nueva Granada

- Bogotá* 1549
- Panamá* 1538, 1563
- Quito* 1563

Perú

- Cuzco* 1787
- Lima* 1542
- Santiago* 1609

Perú and La Plata

- Buenos Aires* 1661
- Charcas* 1559

Santo Domingo

- Santo Domingo* 1511

Latin American Border Changes

During the nineteenth century, international conflicts and border disputes altered many political jurisdictions of Latin America. These changes affected the subsequent registration of the local population. Some of the most significant changes are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Uruguay. The border between Argentina and Brazil on the eastern bank of the Uruguay River was disputed by Spain and Portugal throughout colonial times, and the conflict continued even after Argentine and Brazilian independence was achieved. Finally, in 1828, England mediated a settlement that established the independent nation of Uruguay, which would serve as a buffer state between Argentina and Brazil.

Mexico. The most significant change in national borders occurred in Mexico. In 1836 Texas declared independence from Mexico. After ten 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 the states of New Mexico, Arizona,

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

Chile. Chile acquired the mineral-rich Atacama Desert when it prevailed in the 1879–1883 War of the Pacific against Bolivia and Peru. The acquisition extended Chile's northern border and completely cut off Bolivia's access to the sea.

Panama. In 1903 the province of Panama revolted against the government of Colombia. The United States sent military forces to aid Panama and quickly recognized Panama's independence. That same year the United States began construction of the Panama Canal across the isthmus. The United States retained control of the Canal Zone, which split Panamanian territory.

Belize. In 1964 the colony of British Honduras attained self-government and, in 1981, full independence. The country became known as Belize. The territory had long been claimed by Guatemala, and Guatemala maintained unresolved claims over much of Belize.

Local Histories

Some of the most valuable sources for family history research are local histories. Published histories of towns, cities, and states usually contain accounts of families. These histories describe the settlement of the area and the founding of churches, schools, and businesses. You may also find lists of colonists, soldiers, and civil officials.

Even if your ancestor is not listed in a local history, information about other relatives may be included that can provide important clues for locating your ancestor. A local history may also suggest other records to search. Most state and town histories also include biographical information. Local histories can provide information about what life was like for your ancestors and about the community and environment in which they lived.

You can find national, state, or local histories in the Family History Library Catalog under one of the following:

[COUNTRY] - HISTORY[COUNTRY], [STATE or PROVINCE] - HISTORY[COUNTRY],
[STATE or PROVINCE], [CITY or TOWN] - HISTORY

LAND AND PROPERTY

Land records are primarily used to learn where people lived and when they lived there. They often reveal other family information, such as the name of a spouse, heir, other relatives, or

neighbors. You may also learn a person's occupation, previous residence, or other clues for further research.

Hispanic Latin American land records include four basic types:

- **Land and water** [*tierras y aguas*]: Land grants and water rights, correspondence, transfer of title, and similar documents.
- **Land grants** [*capellanías*]: Lands ceded by individuals and families to the Catholic church. Related documents include wills, court records, land titles, and contracts, as well as information about the individuals and families involved in the transactions.
- **Familial bonds** [*vínculos y mayorazgos*]: Hereditary properties, including related land title and family relationships.
- **Land title** [*títulos de propiedad*]: Any documentation relating to land title, possession, contracts, bills of sale, buildings, or improvements, as well as information about individuals and families who have owned or occupied the land.

Latin American land records are typically housed in national archives. (See the “Archives and Libraries” section of this outline.)

The few land records listed in the Family History Library Catalog are found under:

[COUNTRY] - LAND AND PROPERTY[COUNTRY], [STATE or PROVINCE] - LAND AND PROPERTY

LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGES

Spanish and Portuguese are the predominant languages in Latin America. Most materials used in Latin American research are written in Spanish; Brazilian records are written in Portuguese.

However, many other languages are spoken in Latin America. Hundreds of native languages and dialects exist, although very few written records survived the European conquest. Some European immigrant groups preserved their own languages and cultures as they were assimilated into Latin American society. Church records written in Italian, Polish, or German, for example, may still be found in rare cases in colonies or communities where immigrants settled. Some Latin terms or phrases may also be found in Catholic parish records.

There are a few Latin American nations whose national languages are something other than Spanish or Portuguese. For example, in Belize, once known as British Honduras, English is the national language. English is also the national language of Guyana, once known as British Guyana; Dutch is the language of Suriname; and French is the national language of French Guiana.

Language Aids

E-Reference

Although you do not need to speak Spanish or Portuguese to do research in Latin American records, some knowledge of these languages is necessary in order to read the records.

The Family History Library has genealogical word lists for Spanish, Portuguese, German, French, Polish, and Latin. These lists are also available at Family History Centers in the United States and Canada. The following English language dictionaries can also aid you in your research.

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

The New Michaelis Illustrated Dictionary, English- Portuguese, Portuguese-English. São Paulo: Edições Melhoramentos, 1979. (FHL book 469.321 N859n 1979.)

You can find these and similar materials at many research libraries. For information about racial classification terms used in church records, see the “Native Races” section of this outline.

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

[COUNTRY] - LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGES

MAPS

E-Reference

Maps are used to locate the places where your ancestors lived. They can help you identify neighboring towns, parishes, churches, geographical features, transportation routes, states, provinces, and departments. Historical maps are especially useful for becoming familiar with boundary changes. (See the “History” section of this outline.)

Maps may be published individually or in an atlas (a bound collection of maps). Maps may also be included in gazetteers, guidebooks, local histories, and general histories.

Different types of maps will help you in different ways. Historical atlases describe the growth and development of countries. They show boundaries, migration routes, settlement patterns, military campaigns, and other historical information. Road atlases are useful because they detail roads, rivers, and towns. Other types of maps include parish or diocesan maps, topographical maps, and city or town maps.

Using Maps

Use maps carefully for the following reasons:

- There are often several places with the same name.
- The spelling and even the names of some towns may have changed since your ancestor lived there.
- Place-names may be misspelled in American or anglicized sources. Difficult names may have been shortened.

Finding a Specific Town on a Map

To do successful research in Latin America, you must identify the town where your ancestor lived. Because many towns have the same name, you may need some additional information before you can locate the correct town on a map. Before using a map, use gazetteers to identify the municipality your ancestor's town was in. This will distinguish it from other towns of the same name and help you locate it on the map. (See the “Gazetteers” section of this outline.) Also, search gazetteers, histories, family records, and other sources to learn all you can about—

- The state or province your ancestor came from.
- The municipality your ancestor's town was in.
- The name of the parish where your ancestor was baptized or married.
- The size of the town.
- Other names by which the town was known.
- Industries of the area.
- The occupation of your ancestor or of his or her relatives (which may indicate the industries found in or near the town).
- Towns where related ancestors lived.
- Nearby localities, such as large cities.
- Nearby geographical features, such as rivers and mountains.

Locating Maps and Atlases

Collections of maps and atlases are available at public and university libraries and local bookstores.

The Family History Library has a good collection of Latin American maps of historical value, as well as some Latin American atlases. Some helpful maps at the library include the following:

Carta do Brasil ao Milionésimo (Map of Brazil to the Millionth).

Rio de Janeiro: Serviço Gráfico da Fundação IBGE, 1972. Scale 1:1,000,000.
46 maps. (FHL atlas 981 E3in.)

Carta Geográfica de la República Mexicana (Geographical Map of the Mexican Republic).

México: Comisión Intersecretarial Coordinadora de la Carta Geográfica de la República Mexicana, 1956–1958. Scale 1:500,000.
47 maps. (FHL map case 972 E7eu; film 0973248, item 2.)

Carta Topográfica Argentina (Topographical Map of Argentina). Buenos Aires: Instituto Geográfico Militar, 1939–1975. Scale 1:500,000. 69 maps. (FHL atlas 982 E7ag.)

Central America. Washington: Army Map Service, 1929–1930. Scale 1:250,000. (FHL fiche 6030549.)

Chile 1:50,000. Santiago: Instituto Geográfico Militar de Chile, 1970. Scale 1:50,000. (FHL atlas 983 E7c.)

Maps are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

[COUNTRY] - MAPS[COUNTRY], [STATE or PROVINCE] - MAPS

MILITARY RECORDS

Military records identify individuals who served in the military or who were eligible for service. The records often contain basic genealogical information such as birthplaces, birth dates, and the names of parents. Military records also provide a glimpse into the times in which an ancestor lived, as well as the local and national events in which he participated.

In the late fifteenth century, during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, one out of every twelve 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 eighteenth century for community defense. Both the provincial and local militia were instrumental in the success of the Latin American movement toward independence from Spain.

Types of Military Records

Latin American military records began about 1500. Many types of records were created by Spanish and Latin American military administration. Among the most useful for family history research are the following:

- **Service sheets** [*hojas de servicios*]: Lists of military men, usually officers rather than common men. Common soldiers are more likely to appear in enlistments (see “Enlistments” below). Service sheets include the name of the military man, his birth date and birthplace, the names of his parents, and a list of his military ranks and assignments.
- **Personal petition files** [*expedientes personales*]: Personal requests, such as petitioning for military promotion. They may include a number of documents of genealogical interest, such as family baptismal and marriage certificates or an ancestor's military record.
- **Military parish records** [*capellanías*]: Records of sacraments performed for soldiers and their families. These records were kept by military chaplains.
- **Conscription lists** [*listas de quintas* or *conscriptciones*]: Lists of new recruits and, in some cases, all males eligible for military service. In many cases these records are found in town or municipal archives. They can serve as a type of census of all the males who lived in a community at the time the list was compiled.
- **Enlistments** [*filiaciones*]: Lists of soldiers in the military, excluding officers. You will most likely find common soldiers on this record. Enlistments include the name of each soldier, his birth date and birthplace, the names of his parents, his residence, religion, marital status, and physical description. They may also list the soldier's military history. Enlistments are less likely to be indexed than service sheets.
- **Census records and review lists** [*padrones* and *listas de revistas*]: Censuses of military men and their families were often taken in outlying areas. The census records may include all the citizens who were served and protected by the military outpost.

Locating Military Records

Latin American military records are found in many different archives, depending upon the type of record. The records of Spaniards who served in the colonial army are usually found in Spain. Records of enlisted men in both the colonial military units and in the post-independence national armies are found in the national archives of the Latin American country where the soldier served. The records of provincial and local militia are in Latin American municipal archives, whereas the records of militia officers are usually found in Spain. Multiple copies were made of colonial administrative records, including census records, with one copy sent to Spain.

To find military records about a specific ancestor, first write to the national archive of the appropriate Latin American country. For a list of Latin American national archives, see the “Archives and Libraries” section of this outline. Contact local municipal archives for information about provincial and local militias.

When writing for information, you should include in your request the name of the soldier, his approximate birth date and birthplace, the approximate date and place he entered military service (if possible), and the regiment to which he belonged. Also include information about your relationship to the person.

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

Cadenas y Vicent, Vicente de. *Archivos Militares y Civiles donde se Conservan Fondos de Carácter Castrense Relacionados con Expedientes Personales de Militares* (Military and Civil Archives Which Hold Sources of a Military Nature Dealing with Records of Military Men). Madrid: Hidalguía, 1963. (FHL book 946 M2c.)

Records at the Archivo General Militar. The most extensive military archive in Spain is the *Archivo General Militar*, located in Segovia. Service files of soldiers and officers are housed in the archive. You may obtain information about a specific individual by writing to:

El General Secretario General
Secretaría General del Ejército
Subsecretaría - Archivo Militar de Segovia
Alcala 9
Madrid, España

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 the following sources:

Cadenas y Vicent, Vicente de. *Indice de Expedientes Personales* (Index to Personal Records). 9 vols. Madrid: Hidalguía, 1959–1963. (FHL book 946 M23s.)

Ocerin, Enrique de. *Indice de los Expedientes Matrimoniales de Militares y Marineros* (Index to Marriage Records of Soldiers and Sailors). Madrid: Zurita, 1959. (FHL book 946 M28oe; film 0897927, item 1.)

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

The Archivo General de 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:

Hojas de Servicios de América: Catálogo XXII del Archivo de Simancas (Service Lists for America). Valladolid: Secretaría de Guerra, c1958. (FHL book 946 M23e.)

The Family History Library has microfilm copies of records of the *Hojas de Servicios de América* in its collection. These records are found in the Family History Library Catalog under each Latin American country:

[COUNTRY] - MILITARY RECORDS

For more information about Latin American military history and records, see the following reference:

Ryskamp, George R. *Tracing Your Hispanic Heritage*. Riverside, Calif.: Hispanic Family History Research, c1984, pp. 591–631. (FHL book 946 D27r.)

NAMES, PERSONAL

An understanding of given names and surnames in Spanish and Portuguese culture can help you find and identify your Latin American ancestors in the records.

Given Names

The given name of each person in Latin America was typically a Roman Catholic saint name, often the name of the saint on whose day the child was born. More than one given name could be given to a child, and it was often the custom to name all males *José* and all females *María* in addition to the appropriate saint name. Children were also named for godparents or deceased family members.

For a description of the origin and meaning of Hispanic given names, see:

Tibón, Gutierre. *Diccionario Etimológico Comparado de Nombres Propios de Personas* (Comparative Etymological Dictionary of Personal Proper Names). México: Unión Tipográfica Editorial Hispano Americana, c1956. (FHL book 980 D4t; film 1162485, item 11.)

Surnames

Before record keeping began, most people had only one name, a given name such as Pedro. As the population increased, it became necessary to distinguish between individuals who had the same name. The problem was usually solved by adding descriptive information. Pedro became Pedro, son of Domingo; Pedro the Smith; Pedro the Slender; or Pedro from Segovia.

These surnames developed from four different types of descriptive information:

- *Patronymic*, based on the father's name, such as Pedro Domínguez (son of Domingo). The endings *ez*, *es*, and *iz* represent a patronymic system; common surname examples include Sánchez, Rodríguez, Fernández, and Gonzáles.
- *Occupational*, such as Pedro Herrera (smith).
- *Descriptive, or nickname*, based upon some unique quality of the person, such as Pedro Delgado (slender).
- *Geographical*, based upon a person's residence, such as Pedro de Segovia (from Segovia).

At first these surnames applied only to one person and not to the whole family. By the end of the Middle Ages, surnames became hereditary and were carried from father to son.

Spanish and Portuguese naming practices were instituted in Latin America by explorers, colonists, and missionaries. The only exception to the general custom of using surnames with given names was native Americans, who were registered in church records with only given names until the middle of the nineteenth century.

Spanish Double Surname System

One feature of Spanish naming customs which is very useful to family researchers is the double surname system. This system began among the nobility of Castile during the sixteenth century and became widespread among all classes by the nineteenth century. Before the nineteenth century, common people generally used only the father's surname.

Under the double surname system, each person uses two surnames, that of the father and that of the mother (the mother's maiden name). For example, the surname of Carlos Domínguez López is *Domínguez López*. *Domínguez* is his father's surname, and *López* is his mother's surname.

Under this system the next to last surname (father's surname) becomes a person's family name. For example, the family name of Carlos Domínguez López is *Domínguez*.

Women generally kept their maiden surname after marriage. Often, a woman would simply add her husband's surname to her own. For example, if Carlos Domínguez López and Juana Sánchez Ramírez married, Juana would be recorded in all documents and church records as Juana Sánchez Ramírez, although she might add *de Domínguez* to the end of her name.

If Carlos Domínguez López and Juana Sánchez Ramírez then had a daughter named Francisca, she would be known as Francisca Domínguez Sánchez, carrying her father's family name *Domínguez* and her mother's family name *Sánchez*. When Francisca married, she would retain her two surnames. She could also add her husband's surname to the end of her own to signify her marriage.

Before the double surname system was generally adopted, surnames were more variable. Although the paternal surname was the most common, individuals might have chosen to use their mother's or a grandparent's surname, particularly if the surname represented a more prestigious family. They might also have changed their inherited surname by adopting additional descriptive terms or names to avoid confusion with persons of similar names in the same locality. Over time, the additional surname might even have become the name which was carried on by future generations.

Note: In Portuguese names, the *last* surname is the family name. For example, the family name of Carlos Alberto Pereira Costa is *Costa*.

For general information about Hispanic and Latin American surnames, including native American names, see:

Tibón, Gutierre. *Onomástico Hispanoamericano: Índice de Siete Mil Nombres y Apellidos Castellanos, Vascos, Arabes, Judios, Italianos, Indoamericanos, etc., y Un Índice Toponímico* (Hispanic Names: Index of Seven Thousand Castilian, Basque, Arabic, Jewish, Italian, Amerindian, etc. Names and Surnames, and a Toponymic Index). México: Unión Tipográfica Editorial Hispano Americana, c1961. (FHL book 980 D4ti.)

Other published works that discuss Spanish and Portuguese names are found in the Family History Library Catalog under:

[COUNTRY] - NAMES, PERSONAL

NATIVE RACES

The first Latin Americans were the native peoples of the region, those who were there to meet the European explorers and settlers. Very few written records remain of those native people; most records did not survive the European exploration and settlement of Latin America. The lives of the native or Indian people were later recorded by the ecclesiastical and civil representatives of European churches and governments.

In many areas of Spanish Latin America, records of baptisms, marriages, deaths, and other Church sacraments administered to native Americans were kept in separate parish books from those used to record sacraments administered to Europeans (this was not the case in Brazil). Often only the given names of the Indian people were recorded in the parish books, making genealogy more difficult. This practice persisted in some areas well into the nineteenth century.

Records and books dealing with the native peoples of Latin America can usually be found in the Family History Library Catalog under:

[COUNTRY] - NATIVE RACES

The Spanish used many terms to designate persons of pure or mixed Indian ancestry. The list that follows identifies some of these terms. (The list also includes terms applied to those of African descent.)

Racial Terminology

The following list identifies racial classification terms used in the Catholic registers of colonial Latin America, particularly in Spanish America. Racial classification was often made on the basis of physical appearance or social status and therefore was not always accurate. The definitions of some of these terms may vary in some countries.

Classification Racial Composition

Albarazado	Indian, African, and Caucasian
Albino	African and Caucasian
Allí te estás	Indian, African, and Caucasian
Angola	<i>In Brazil:</i> African from Angola
Barcino	Indian, African, and Caucasian
Barnocino	Indian, African, and Caucasian
Cabinda	<i>In Brazil:</i> African from the Cabinda region of Angola
Caboclo	<i>In Brazil:</i> Indian and Caucasian
Cabo-verde	<i>In Brazil:</i> Indian and African
Cabra	<i>In Brazil:</i> African and Caucasian
Cafuzo	<i>In Brazil:</i> Indian and African
Calpamulato	Indian, African, and Caucasian
Cambujo	Indian and African
Cambur	Indian, African, and Caucasian
Castizo	Indian and Caucasian
Chamizo	Indian, African, and Caucasian
China	<i>In Brazil:</i> female Indian
Chino	Indian, African, and Caucasian
Cholo	Indian and Caucasian
Cimarrón	Indian, African, and Caucasian
Congo	<i>In Brazil:</i> African from Congo region
Coyote	Indian, African, and Caucasian
Criollo	Colonial-born Spanish
Crioulo	<i>In Brazil:</i> colonial-born European
Cuarteado	Indian, African, and Caucasian
Cuarterón	African and Caucasian
Cuarterón de Chino	Indian, African, and Caucasian
Cuarterón y Mestizo	Indian and Caucasian
Cuarterón de Mulato	Indian, African, and Caucasian
Cuatrero	Indian and Caucasian
Español	Spanish
India	Indian
Jíbaro	Indian and African
Ladino	Indian and Caucasian
Lobo	Indian and African
Mestizo	Indian and African

Moçambique	<i>In Brazil:</i> African from Mozambique
Monjolo	<i>In Brazil:</i> African
Moreno	Indian, African, and Caucasian
Morisco	Indian, African, and Caucasian <i>In Spain:</i> baptized Moor
Mulato	African and Caucasian <i>In Chile and Colombia:</i> Indian and African
Mameluco	<i>In Brazil:</i> Indian and Caucasian
Nago	<i>In Brazil:</i> African from Daomé
Negro	African
Negro fin	African and Caucasian
No te entiende	Indian, African, and Caucasian
No me toques	Indian, African, and Caucasian
Ochavado	African and Caucasian
Pardo	Indian, African, and Caucasian <i>In Brazil:</i> African and Caucasian
Preto	<i>In Brazil:</i> African
Prieto	African and Caucasian
Quartarón	<i>See Cuarterón</i>
Quinterón	<i>In Peru:</i> African and Caucasian
Requinteró	<i>In Peru:</i> African and Caucasian
Salta atrás	African and Caucasian
São Tomé	<i>In Brazil:</i> African from São Tomé
Tente en el aire	Indian, African, and Caucasian
Torna atrás	Indian, African, and Caucasian
Tresalvo	African and Caucasian
Zambaigo	Indian, African, and Caucasian
Zamb	Indian, African, and Caucasian

NOBILITY

Most Latin American families descend from common people, laborers, farmers, and others not necessarily considered nobility. Therefore, most families will not find information about their ancestors in the records of the nobility.

However, some families do have noble ancestry, particularly of the untitled nobility. An abundance of family history information is available for those who descend from Spanish and Portuguese nobility. Archives in Spain and Portugal, as well as in Latin America, hold a vast

collection of documents that provide insight into the lives and families of the Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin American nobility.

Untitled Nobility [*Hidalgos/Fidalgos*]

Spanish *hidalgos* (or *hijos de algo*) and Portuguese *fidalgos* (or *filhos de algo*), meaning “sons of status,” were untitled nobles by lineage. The Iberian nobility originated during the time of the Spanish reconquest of the peninsula from the Moors (about 700–1492). Those who were leaders or who were especially valiant in the early days of the campaign were awarded *hidalgo* status. Many original *hidalgos* came from the northern Spanish provinces of Guipúzcoa and Vizcaya.

In later generations, in order to prove nobility [*hidalguía*] individuals needed to show their noble lineage back to their great-grandparents. The status of *hidalgo* did not necessarily mean wealth; indeed, there were those who were laborers and shopkeepers. But *hidalgos* were entitled to the inherent social and legal rights of the nobility.

Hidalguía records include—

- **Census records** [*censos*]. Censuses were often compiled to determine who was exempt from commoners' tax and military conscription, two benefits of *hidalgo* status. These census records are generally available in local city halls.
- **Genealogical reports** [*informaciones genealógicas*] and **purity of blood reports** [*limpiezas de sangre*]. These reports served as proof of nobility so that the *hidalgo* might join a noble fraternal order or obtain a government position. These reports are available in local municipal archives in Spain and Portugal, as well as in archives in major Latin American colonial capitals such as Mexico City and Lima. For information about how to contact these archives, see the “Archives and Libraries” section of this outline.

Most national archives in Spain have records relating to *hidalgos*. The archives of the *Chancillería de Valladolid* (in Valladolid) and the *Chancillería de Ciudad Real* (in Granada) have special sections for court records of *hidalgos*. *Hidalgos* customarily went before royal chancery courts to establish their nobility. The *hidalgos* section of the archive in Valladolid is indexed in:

Basanta de la Riva, Alfredo. *Sala de los Hidalgos, Catálogo de Todos los Pleitos y Expedientes y Probanzas* (The Hidalgo Room, Catalog of Proceedings and Proofs). Madrid: Ediciones Hidalguía, 1955–56. (FHL book 946 D53b.)

Titled Nobility [*Nobleza/Nobreza*]

Spanish and Portuguese monarchs awarded titles of nobility throughout the history of the peninsula. The honors and titles granted include—

- Duke [*Duque*]
- Baron [*Barón*]
- Marquis [*Marqués*]
- Lord [*Señor*]
- Count [*Conde*]
- Grandness of Spain [*Grande de España*]
- Viscount [*Vizconde*]

Originally, titles were granted for meritorious service to crown and country. Eventually, titles were sold as a means for raising funds for the Crown. Also, titled nobles could avoid military obligations to the king by paying a *media anta*, half the annual salary of an officer.

Spanish Records

The Council of the Chamber of Castile managed the granting of Spanish nobility titles in Castile until 1708. The Council of the Chamber of Aragon did the same in Aragon until 1707, when the Castilian council took over the management of titles for both councils.

Records of the granting of nobility titles are found in the *Archivo General de Simancas* in the sections entitled “Grants” [*Mercedes*], “Privileges” [*Privilegios*], “Sales” [*Ventas*], and “Confirmations” [*Confirmaciones*]. The records in this archive are described in:

Plaza Bores, Angel de la. *Archivo General de Simancas: Guía del Investigador* (General Archive of Simancas: Researcher's Guide). Madrid: Ministerio de Cultura, 1980. (FHL book 946.23/S1 A3p.)

Records of the titled nobility of Spain are described in:

Atienza, Julio de. *Nobiliario Español: Diccionario Heráldico de Apellidos Españoles y de Títulos Nobiliarios* (Spanish Nobility: Heraldic Dictionary of Spanish Surnames and Titles of Nobility). Madrid: M. Aguilar, 1948. (FHL book 946 D67a; film 1181816, item 1.)

For additional information about Spanish and Latin American nobility, see:

Ryskamp, George R. *Tracing Your Hispanic Heritage*. Hispanic Family History Research, c1984, pp. 633–682. (FHL book 946 D27r.)

Portuguese and Brazilian Records

Information about the Portuguese nobility who resided in Brazil from 1808 to 1822 (when the Portuguese royal court had been transferred to Rio de Janeiro) may be found in:

Baena e Farinha, Augusto Romano Sanches de. *Diccionário da Casa Real, Médicos, Reposteiros e Porteiros da Real Câmara, Títulos e Cartas do Conselho: Fiel Extracto dos Livros do Registro*

das Mercês Existentes no Archivo Público do Rio de Janeiro, Desde 1808 até Setembro 1822 (Dictionary of the Royal House, Doctors, Chamberlains, and Doormen of the Royal Chamber, Titles and Letters of the Council: Faithful Extract of Record Books of the Titles Found in the Public Archive of Rio de Janeiro, from 1808 to September 1822). Lisboa: Panorama, 1867. (FHL book 946.9 D5s; film 0599686, item 2.)

After Brazil gained independence from Portugal in 1823, a Brazilian monarchy was instituted that lasted until 1889. The nobility was a significant feature of Brazilian society throughout the nineteenth century. For more information see:

Cunha, Rui Vieira da. *Estudo da Nobreza Brasileira* (Study of the Brazilian Nobility). Rio de Janeiro: s.n., 1966. (FHL book 981 D55e; film 0962230, item 5.)

Records of the Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin American nobility may be found in the Family History Library Catalog under:

[COUNTRY] - NOBILITY

Military and Fraternal Orders **[Ordenes Militares and Cofradías/Confraternidade]**

During the era of the Crusades (1100–1450), military orders of chivalry were established among the Spanish nobility. The orders were organized to provide a fraternal religious life and were dedicated to the reconquest of Spain and the protection of pilgrimages to the Holy Land. These orders functioned under the direction of the Pope, independent of other ecclesiastical or civil authority. However, as the orders grew in wealth and power, they came into conflict with the Spanish Crown. By 1587 most of the orders fell under the control of the monarch. The original purpose of the orders was defeated, and the orders became honorary in nature.

Membership in the military orders was restricted to persons of *hidalgo* status. To prove this status, a person was required to submit a documented genealogy of the previous three generations of his family. These records are now housed mainly in the *Archivo Histórico Nacional* in Madrid. (The records of the order of *San Juan de Jerusalén* are collected in the *Archivo de la Corona de Aragón*.)

Latin American members of Spanish military orders are listed in:

Lohmann Villena, Guillermo. *Los Americanos en Las Ordenes Nobiliarias (1529–1900)* (Americans in Military Orders (1529–1900)). Madrid: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo, 1957. (FHL book 980 D5L.)

For information about Portuguese military orders in colonial Brazil, especially during the campaigns of the Dutch War, see:

Franco, Francisco de Assis Carvalho. *Nobiliário Colonial: Fidalgos da Casa Real e Cavaleiros do Hábito das Ordenes Militares Com Serviços Prestados no Brasil, Principalmente na Guerra*

Holandesa (Colonial Nobility: Nobles of the Royal House and Knights of Military Orders with Service Offered in Brazil, Principally in the Dutch War). São Paulo: Instituto Genealógico Brasileiro, 1942. (FHL book 981 D5f; film 0823692, item 4.)

NOTARIAL RECORDS

Public notaries and scribes in Latin America recorded a great variety of legal documents. Spanish law governed the maintenance of these notarial registers [*protocolos* or *notario*] by establishing forms for the information entered. The practice of keeping notarial records persisted in Latin American countries after they gained independence from Spain. At this point, 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 the family, residence, and economic status of an ancestor.

Notarial books remained in the possession of the notary until he was relieved of duty or died. Occasionally the books were retained by the family of the notary and passed down from generation to generation. More frequently the records were passed on to the notary's successor or deposited in the local notarial archive or general state or provincial archive. Thus, notarial registers can be found in local, state, and provincial archives, and may also be found in national archives. The records are usually listed under the name of the notary.

For additional information about notarial records, see the following books:

Platt, Lyman De. *Genealogical Historical Guide to Latin America*. Detroit: Gale Research Co., c1978, pp. 7–9. (FHL book 980 D27p.)

Ryskamp, George R. *Tracing Your Hispanic Heritage*. Riverside, Calif.: Hispanic Family History Research, c1984, pp. 431–495. (FHL book 946 D27r.)

Notarial records may be found in the Family History Library Catalog under:

[COUNTRY], [STATE or PROVINCE], [CITY OR TOWN] - NOTARIAL RECORDS

PERIODICALS

A periodical is a magazine, newsletter, or journal published on a regular basis. Many Latin American historical and genealogical societies publish periodicals containing family history studies and information about the societies. (See the “Societies” section of this outline.) These periodicals often contain the following:

- Family genealogies and pedigrees.
- Transcripts of local records and church records.
- Articles on research methodology.
- Historical information about localities and records.

Collections of genealogical periodicals are often available in local libraries. Issues can also be obtained from the publishing societies. Some of these publications are indexed. Occasionally special issues contain indexes for the previous year or period of years.

An example of a Latin American periodical is:

Revista Genealógica Latina (Latin American Genealogical Journal). São Paulo: Federação dos Institutos Genealógicos Latinos, 1949–. (FHL book 981 B2g; films 0,599,860–862; 0,599,699; 0,973,037.)

This journal features articles about records, genealogical research, and Latin American genealogy. The text is in English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, or German.

An example of a periodical published in the United States is:

Hispanic Genealogical Journal. Houston: The Hispanic Genealogical Society of Houston, 1981–. (FHL book 976.41411 B2hg.)

This journal includes articles on Hispanic genealogical research. It also includes indexes and transcriptions of original records.

Records at the Family History Library

Some of these historical and genealogical periodicals have been collected by the Family History Library and are available on microfilm or microfiche. If you know the title of the periodical you want, look for it in the Author/Title section of the Family History Library Catalog. If you do not know the title of a periodical, you can check the Locality section of the catalog by looking under one of the following: [COUNTRY] - GENEALOGY - PERIODICALS[COUNTRY] - HERALDRY - PERIODICALS[COUNTRY] - SOCIETIES - PERIODICALS

PROBATE RECORDS

Wills [*testamentos*] are documents created before a person's death that relate to the distribution of the estate to heirs or creditors, as well as to the care of any dependents. Wills may contain an abundance of interesting family information that is perhaps not available elsewhere.

A will usually indicates the executors of the estate. Typically the executors were the spouse or the children of the deceased, along with an associate of the family or a prominent member of the village or town, such as the parish priest. The will may name the heirs of the deceased.

Death records often show whether a deceased person left a will. Wills were typically left by those who had some degree of prosperity and who were concerned about the distribution and inheritance of their possessions. Most people did not leave a will, usually because they lacked sufficient means to justify a will or its expense.

In Latin American countries, wills sometimes appear with death records recorded by the Catholic church. Parish priests who recorded deaths within the local parish occasionally used some of the pages in the register to record the wills of the deceased. Some parish death records include specific sections for recorded wills.

Records at the Family History Library

Sometimes the entries in the Locality portion of the Family History Library Catalog indicate that death records include wills. When there are many wills recorded in the death records, or when the wills are recorded in a specific section of the parish death register, a specific entry is found in the Family History Library Catalog under:

[COUNTRY], [STATE or PROVINCE], [CITY or TOWN] - PROBATE RECORDS

Wills were also recorded by public notaries in Latin America and are found in notarial record books [*protocolos*]. For more information about notarial records, see the “Notarial Records” section of this outline. Wills recorded in notarial records may be found in the Family History Library Catalog under one of the following:

[COUNTRY], [STATE or PROVINCE], [CITY or TOWN] - PROBATE RECORDS
[COUNTRY], [STATE or PROVINCE], [CITY or TOWN] - NOTARIAL RECORDS

SOCIETIES

A number of Latin American historical and genealogical societies exist that may help you with your research. In most countries, groups have been organized to research family and local history and to preserve cultural heritage. They collect historical documents of local interest, publish periodicals, and may promote special genealogical projects.

Membership in some societies is based on lineal descent from ancestors who—

- Served in a military conflict.
- Participated in a patriotic cause.
- Immigrated from a particular country.
- Founded or settled an area or community.
- Descended from royal or noble lineage.
- Had a particular occupation or interest.
- Lived during the colonial period.

These societies are generally involved in educational, cultural, social, and other programs to preserve the documents and memories of the past. They often maintain libraries and museums that may help you in your research.

Whenever possible, you should contact those societies that exist in areas or countries where you have a research interest. You may find it helpful to join one of these societies and support their efforts. Your local library should be able to help you locate the historical or genealogical society you need.

There are many societies in the United States dedicated to Hispanic and Latin American genealogy. For example:

Hispanic Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 810561
Houston, TX 77281-0561
Publishes: *Hispanic Genealogical Journal*

Institute of Genealogy and History for Latin America
P.O. Box 169
Fairview, UT 84629

For additional societies and information, see:

Bentley, Elizabeth Petty. *The Genealogist's Address Book*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1995. (FHL book 973 D24ben 1995.)

Records about Latin American historical and genealogical societies, or about periodicals published by these societies, may be found in the Family History Library Catalog under:

[COUNTRY] - SOCIETIES[COUNTRY], [STATE or PROVINCE] - SOCIETIES[COUNTRY]
- SOCIETIES - PERIODICALS[COUNTRY], [STATE or PROVINCE] - SOCIETIES -
PERIODICALS

OTHER RECORDS

Some Latin American countries have other types of records that are not discussed in this outline. These are listed in the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog.

Genealogical Records

Although the Family History Library does not have every kind of record for every Latin American country, it does have some for each country. For example, see the following subject headings:

- BIBLIOGRAPHY
- BUSINESS RECORDS
- CHURCH HISTORY
- COURT RECORDS
- GUARDIANSHIP
- HERALDRY
- HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY
- MIGRATION, INTERNAL
- MILITARY HISTORY
- NAMES, GEOGRAPHICAL
- OCCUPATIONS
- POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
- POPULATION
- SLAVERY AND BONDAGE

Reference Tools

The Family History Library may also have other kinds of records that can serve as reference tools and guides to genealogical research. For example, see the following subject headings:

- ALMANACS
- DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL
- ENCYCLOPEDIAS AND DICTIONARIES
- ETHNOLOGY
- FOLKLORE
- HANDWRITING
- POSTAL AND SHIPPING GUIDES
- RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS LIFE
- SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS
- STATISTICS
- YEARBOOKS

FOR FURTHER READING

A number of research guides for many Latin American countries were prepared some years ago by the Genealogical Department (now the Family History Department) of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The guides include charts that list the kinds of records available in each Latin American country and where the records can be found. Microfiche copies of these guides should be available in all Latin American Family History Centers. If your center does not have copies of the guides, the center can order them from the Family History Department in Salt Lake City. The following guides are available:

Fuentes Principales de Registros Genealógicos en Argentina.

Serie H, No. 7. Salt Lake City: La Sociedad Genealógica, 1975. (FHL fiche 6030509.)

Fuentes Principales de Registros Genealógicos en Bolivia.

Serie H, No. 15. Salt Lake City: La Sociedad Genealógica, 1977. (FHL fiche 603515.)

Fuentes Principales de Registros Genealógicos en Chile.

Serie H, No. 4. Salt Lake City: La Sociedad Genealógica, 1974. (FHL fiche 6030506.)

Fuentes Principales de Registros Genealógicos en Colombia.

Serie H, No. 12. Salt Lake City: La Sociedad Genealógica, 1977. (FHL fiche 6030513.)

Fuentes Principales de Registros Genealógicos en Costa Rica.

Serie H, No. 3. Salt Lake City: La Sociedad Genealógica, 1974. (FHL fiche 6030505.)

Fuentes Principales de Registros Genealógicos en Ecuador.

Serie H, No. 13. Salt Lake City: La Sociedad Genealógica, 1978. (FHL fiche 6030514.)

Fuentes Principales de Registros Genealógicos en El Salvador.

Serie H, No. 9. Salt Lake City: La Sociedad Genealógica, 1975. (FHL fiche 6030511.)

Fuentes Principales de Registros Genealógicos en Guatemala.

Serie H, No. 1. Salt Lake City: La Sociedad Genealógica, 1974. (FHL fiche 6030501.)

Fuentes Principales de Registros Genealógicos en Honduras.

Serie H, No. 8. Salt Lake City: La Sociedad Genealógica, 1975. (FHL fiche 6030510.)

Fuentes Principales de Registros Genealógicos en México.

Serie H, No. 2. Salt Lake City: La Sociedad Genealógica, 1970. (FHL fiche 6030503.)

Fuentes Principales de Registros Genealógicos en Nicaragua.

Serie H, No. 10. Salt Lake City: La Sociedad Genealógica, 1975. (FHL fiche 6030512.)

Fuentes Principales de Registros Genealógicos en Panamá.

Serie H, No. 5. Salt Lake City: La Sociedad Genealógica, 1975. (FHL fiche 6030507.)

Fuentes Principales de Registros Genealógicos en Paraguay.

Serie H, No. 16. Salt Lake City: La Sociedad Genealógica, 1977. (FHL fiche 6030516.)

Fuentes Principales de Registros Genealógicos en Perú.

Serie H, No. 14. Salt Lake City: La Sociedad Genealógica, 1977. (FHL fiche 6030519.)

Fuentes Principales de Registros Genealógicos en Uruguay.

Serie H, No. 6. Salt Lake City: La Sociedad Genealógica, 1974. (FHL fiche 6030508.)

Fuentes Principales de Registros Genealógicos en Venezuela.

Serie H, No. 11. Salt Lake City: La Sociedad Genealógica, 1976. (FHL fiche 6030517.)

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

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

Publications Coordination
Family History Library
35 North West Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84150
USA

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Latin

Genealogical Word List

Table of Contents

Language Characteristics

Additional Resources

Key Words

General Words

A B C D E F G H I J L M N O P Q R S T U V Z

Numbers

Dates And Time

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

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

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

LANGUAGE CHARACTERISTICS

Variant Forms of Words

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other noun endings change as follows to show possession:

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

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

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

	Present	Past
	baptize	have baptized, baptized
(I)	baptizo	baptizavi, baptizabam
(he)	baptizat	baptizavit, baptizabat
(they)	baptizant	baptizaverunt, baptizabant
	is baptized	was baptized
(he)	baptizatur	baptizatus est

Spelling

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

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

Examples:

eiusdem or eiusdemcivis or ciuis preceptor
or praeceptorcelebs or coelebsquondam or
condam

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KEY WORDS

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

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

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

GENERAL WORDS

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

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

A

a (ab)	from, by
abavia	great-great-grandmother
abavus	great-great-grandfather, ancestor
abdormitus	died
abdormivit	he/she died
ab hoc mense	from this month on
abiit	he/she died
abinde	since
abitus est	he/she died, went away
abjectarius	cabinetmaker, woodworker
abjuro	to renounce by oath
ablutus est	he was baptized
abs	from, by
abscessus	death
absque	without, except
abstersus	baptized
abuo	I baptize, I wash
ac	and
acatholicus	non-Catholic, Protestant
accipio	to take, receive, take possession of
accola	local resident
acicularius	needle maker
acquiescat	he/she reposes, dies, is content with
acquietus est	he died

acra	acre
actum	record
ad	to, at, in, for, towards
adhuc	as yet, still
adjutor	assistant
adjuvenis	assistant
adolescens	young man, adolescent
adulterium	adultery
advenit	he appeared, came
advocatus	lawyer
aeger	sick
aegyptus	gypsy
aequalis	equal
aetas (aetatis)	age
aetate	(being) in the age of, age
affinitas	relationship by marriage
affirmavit	he/she affirmed, confirmed, asserted
agentis	of the official
agnatus	blood relative in the male line
agonia	cramps
agricola	farmer
ahenarius	coppersmith
albus	white
alemannus	German
alias	also, otherwise, or, at, another, called
alibi	elsewhere, at another time
aliud (alius)	other, another
allemania	Germany
altare	altar
alter	the next, the other
alutarius	tanner
ambo	both, two together
amita	aunt, father's sister
amitinus	cousin, (child of father's sister)
ancilla	female servant
ancillus	male servant
anglia	England
anima	soul, spirit

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

B

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

C

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

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

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

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

D

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

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

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

E

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

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

F

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

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

G

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

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

H

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

humationis	burial
humatus est	he was buried
humilis	humble, lowly
hungaricus	Hungarian
hydrosis	dropsy
hypodidasculus	schoolmaster, usher

I

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

infra	below, under
infrascriptus	written below, undersigned
iniit	he/she entered, began
initiatus est	he was baptized
injuria	injury, worry
inter	between
intra	within, during
intronizati sunt	they were married, have been married
intronizaverunt	they married, have married
inupta	unmarried
invenit	he/she found, discovered
ipse	himself, herself, itself
ita	so, thus
item	also, likewise
ivit	he/she went

J

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

L

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

M

macellator	butcher
magis	more
magister	master
magnus	large, great
maii	of May
major	greater, older
majorennis	of legal age
majoritatis	of legal age, majority
male	badly
malus	bad, evil
mane	in the morning
manu propria	(signed) by one's own hand
manus	hand, band
marasmus	weakness
maris	of a male, man
marita	married, wife
mariti	married couple
maritus	married, husband
martii	of March
martis, dies	Tuesday
mas	male, man
mater (matris)	mother
matertera	aunt, mother's sister
matrica	register, record book
matrimonium	marriage
[per subsequens matrimonium legitimus]	[legitimized by subsequent marriage]
matrina	godmother
matruelis	cousin on mother's side
me	me
mecum	with me
medicus	doctor
mendicus	beggar
mense	in the month (of)
mensis	month

mercator	merchant
mercenarius	day laborer
mercurii, dies	Wednesday
meretrix (meretricis)	harlot, prostitute
meridies	noon
meus	mine
miles (militis)	soldier, knight
mille	thousand
millesimus	thousandth
minorennis	not of legal age
minoritatis	of less than legal age, minority
minus	less
modo	lately, presently, now
modus	manner, way
mola	mill
molitor	miller
moneta	money
mons (montis)	mountain
morbus	disease
more novo	(according to) the new style (of dating)
more vetere	(according to) the old style (of dating)
moritur	he/she died
mortis	of death
[ex hac mortali ad immortalem vitam]	[from this mortality to immortal life (died)]
[ob imminens mortis periculum]	[on account of imminent danger of death (justification for an emergency baptism)]
mortuus est	he died
mos (moris)	custom, manner
mulier	woman, wife
multus	many
munitus	fortified, provided
mutuus	mutual, common

N

nativitas	birth
naturalis	natural, illegitimate

natus est	he was born
nauta	sailor
nec	neither, nor
necessitatis	of necessity
necnon	and also
negotiator	merchant (commerce)
nemo (nemini)	no one
neosponsa	newlywed (female)
neosponsus	newlywed (male)
nepos (nepotis)	nephew, grandson
neptis	niece, granddaughter
neque	and not
nescit	he doesn't know
niger	black
nihil	nothing
nisi	if not
n.n. = nomen nescio	I do not know the name
nobilis	noble
nobilitatis	of nobility
nocte	at night
nomen	name
nomen nescio	name not known
nominatus est	he was named
nomine	by/with the name (of)
non	not, no
nonagenarius	a person in his nineties
nonagesimus	ninetieth
nonaginta	ninety
nongentesimus	nine hundredth
nongenti	nine hundred
nonus	ninth
nonus decimus	nineteenth
nos	we, us
noster	our
nota bene	note well, notice
notarius	notary
nothus	illegitimate child
novem	nine

novembris	of November
noverca	stepmother
nox	night
nudius	earlier
nudius tertius	three days earlier
nullus	no, none
numerus	number
nunc	now, at this time
nunquam	never
nuntius	messenger
nuper	lately (sometimes denotes a deceased person)
nupserunt	they married
nupta	married woman, bride
nuptias	wedding
nuptus	married
nurus	daughter-in-law
nutritor	foster father
nutrius	foster child
nutrix (nutricis)	foster mother

O

ob	on account of, for, according to
obdormitus est	he fell asleep, died
obierunt	they died, have died
obiit	he/she died, went away, departed
[obiit sine prole]	[died without issue]
obitus	death, died
obstetrix (obstetricis)	midwife
octavus	eighth
octavus decimus	eighteenth
octingentesimus	eight hundredth
octingenti	eight hundred
octo	eight
octobris	of October
octogenarius	a person in his eighties
octogesimus	eightieth
octoginta	eighty

officialis	official
olim	formerly, once (sometimes denotes a deceased person)
omnis	all, every
operarius	day laborer
oppidum	city, town
orbus	orphan
origo (originis)	origin, birth
oriundus, ex	originating (from), born
orphanus	orphan
ortus	origin, birth
ovilius	shepherd

P

pacatio	payment
paene	almost, nearly
pagina	page
pagus	village, district
palatium	palatinate
panifex	baker
papa	pope
parentes	parents
pariochialis	parochial, parish
pariter	equally, also
parochia	parish
parochus	parish priest
pars (partis)	area, region
partus	birth, childbirth
parvulus	very little, small
parvus	little
pastor	pastor, shepherd
pater (patris)	father
patres	forefathers, ancestors
patria	fatherland, native land
patrina	godmother
patrini	godparents

patrinus	godfather
patruelis	cousin on father's side
patruus	uncle (father's brother)
pauper	poor
pax (pace)	peace
pedagogus	schoolteacher
penult	the last but one, next to the last
per	through, by means of
peregrinus	foreign, strange
perendie	day after tomorrow
perfectit	he/she completed, did
periit	he/she perished, died
peritus	deceased, dead
peritus est	he died
pestis	plague
phthisis	consumption, tuberculosis
pictor	painter
pie	piously
pigator	dyer
piscator	fisherman
pistor	baker
pius	pious
plutus	baptized, sprinkled
pomerid	afternoon (p.m.)
pons (pontis)	bridge
popula	people
post	after
posterus	following
posthumus	born after death of father
post partum	after birth
postridie	on the day after, a day later
potuit	could
preceptor	teacher, instructor
predefunctus	previously deceased (such as before the birth of a child)
predictus	aforesaid
prefatus	aforesaid
prefectus	magistrate
pregnata	pregnant

premissus	published previously (such as marriage banns)
prenobilis	respected, honorable, esteemed
presens (presentis)	present, in attendance
preter	besides, also, past, beyond
pretor	village mayor
pridie	the day before
primus	first
princeps	prince
principatus	principality
privigna	stepdaughter
privignus	stepson
pro	for, in behalf of, as far as
proclamationis	bann, decree
procurator	lawyer, monastic official
progenitus	firstborn
proles	issue, child, offspring (gender not given)
promulgationis	decree, bann
prope	near, close to
propter	because of, near
prout	as, accordingly
provisus	provided (with)
proximus	previous, preceding
[anni proximi elapsi]	[of the preceding year]
pudica	chaste, upright
puella	girl
puer	boy, child
puera	girl
puerperium	childbirth
purgatus	baptized, purged, cleansed
puta	reputed, supposed

Q

quadragesimus	fortieth
quadraginta	forty
quadringentesimus	four hundredth
quadringenti	four hundred
quaestor	treasurer, paymaster

quam	how, as much as
quando	when
quartus	fourth
quartus decimus	fourteenth
quasi	almost, as if
quattuor	four
quattuordecim	fourteen
-que	and (as a suffix)
qui (quae, quod)	who, which, what
quidam (quaedam, quodam)	a certain person or thing
quindecim	fifteen
quingentesimus	five hundredth
quingenti	five hundred
quingagesimus	fiftieth
quinguaginta	fifty
quinque	five
quintus	fifth
quintus decimus	fifteenth
quod	because
quondam	formerly, former (refers to a deceased person)

R

recognito	examination, inquest by jury
rectus	right, direct
regeneratus est	he was baptized
regimine pedestre	infantry regiment
regina	queen
registrum	index, list
regius	royal
regnum	kingdom
relicta	widow
relictus	widower, surviving
religio (religionis)	religion
relinquit	he/she left behind, abandoned

renanus	of the Rhine
renatus est	he was baptized
repertorium	index, list
requiescat in pace	(may he/she) rest in peace
restio	rope maker
rex (regis)	king
ritus	rite, ceremony
rotulus	roll
rufus	red
rusticus	peasant, farmer

S

sabbatinus, dies	Saturday
sabbatum	Saturday
sacellanus	chaplain
sacer	sacred
sacerdos (sacerdotis)	priest
sacramentum	sacrament, ordinance, rite
[omnibus sacramentis provisis]	[(he/she) was provided with all the last rites]
[sacramentis totiis munitiis]	[(being) fortified by all the last rites]
sacro fonte baptismi	in the sacred font of baptism
saeculum	a generation, century, age, eternity, world
saepe	often
salarium	salary
sanctus	holy, sacred, a saint
sanus	healthy
sartor	tailor
satis	enough
saturni, dies	Saturday
scabinus	judge, lay assessor
scarlatina	scarlet fever
schola	school
scorbutus	scurvy
scorifex (scorificis)	tanner
sorta	unmarried mother, whore

scotia	Scotland
scribo	I write
scripsit	he/she wrote
scriptum	written
secundus	second
sed	but
sedecim	sixteen
sellarius	saddler
semel	once, a single time
semi	half
semper	always
senex (senicis)	old man
senilis	weak with age
senior	older, elder
senium	old age
sepelivi	I buried
septagenarius	a person in his seventies
septem	seven
septembris	of September
septemdecim	seventeen
septigenti	seven hundred
septimana	week
septimus	seventh
septimus decimus	seventeenth
septingentesimus	seven hundredth
septuagesimus	seventieth
septuaginta	seventy
sepulorum, liber	burial register
sepultus est	he was buried
sequens (sequentis)	following
serdo (serdonis)	tanner
servus	servant
sescentesimus	six hundredth
sescenti	six hundred
seu	or
sex	six
sexagesimus	sixtieth
sexaginta	sixty

sextus	sixth
sextus decimus	sixteenth
sexus	sex
si	if
sic	thus, so, yes
sigillum	seal
signum	sign, mark
signum fecit	he/she made a mark, signed
silva	woods, forest
sine	without
sinister	left
sinus	bosom, breast
[in sinum maternum conditus]	[given into the maternal breast (buried)]
sive	or
smigator	soap maker
socer (socris)	father-in-law
socius	apprentice, comrade, associate
socrinus	brother-in-law
socrus	mother-in-law
sol (solis)	the sun
solemnitationis	marriage
solis, dies	Sunday
solutus	unmarried, free from debt
soror	sister
sororius	brother-in-law (sister's husband)
spasmus	cramps
spirituales, parentes	godparents
sponsa	bride, spouse, betrothed
sponsalia	marriage banns
sponsalis	betrothed
sponsatus	married
sponsor	godparent
sponsus	groom, spouse, betrothed
spurius	illegitimate
statim	immediately
status	condition, status
stemma	pedigree

stinarius	plowman
stirps	origin, source
stuprata	pregnant (out of wedlock)
stuprator	father of an illegitimate child
sub	under, beneath, below
subscripsit	he/she undersigned
subscriptus	undersigned
subsequentis	following, subsequent
subsignatum	marked or signed below
subsignavit	he/she marked (signed) below
suevia	Sweden
sum	I am
sunt	they are
superior	upper
superstes	surviving, still living
supra	before, above, beyond
supradictum	above written
surdus	deaf
susceptor	godparent (male)
susceptores	godparents
susceptorix	godparent (female)
sutor	cobbler, shoemaker
suus	his/her/its own, their own
synergus	apprentice

T

taberna	inn, tavern
tamen	however
tandem	at first, finally
tegularius	brick maker
teleonarius	tax collector
tempus (temporis)	time
terra	land, earth
tertius	third
tertius decimus	thirteenth
testes	witnesses
testibus	by witnesses

testimentum	will, testament
testis	witness
textor	weaver
thorus	status of legitimacy, bed
[ex illegitimo thoro]	[of illegitimate status]
tignarius	carpenter
tinctor	dyer
tomus	volume
tonsor	barber
tornator	turner (lathe)
totus	entire, all
trans	across
transitus est	he died
trecentessimus	three hundredth
trecenti	three hundred
tredecim	thirteen
tres (tria)	three
tribus	clan, lineage
tricesimus	thirtieth
tricesimus primus	thirty-first
triduum	space of three days, three-day period
trigemi	triplets
triginta	thirty
triginta unus	thirty-one
tum	then
tumulatus	buried
tunc	then, at that time, immediately
tussis	cough
tutela	guardianship
tutor	guardian
tuus	your
typhus	typhoid fever, typhus

U

ubi	where
ultimus	last, final
unctio extrema	extreme unction, the last rites, anointing

unde	wherefore, whereupon, whence
undecim	eleven
undecimus	eleventh
undevicesimus	nineteenth
undeviginti	nineteen
ungaricus	Hungarian
unigenus	only (born) son, unique, only begotten
unus	one, only, together
urbs (urbis)	city
ut	how, as, that, therewith, in order that
uterinus	on mother's side of family, of the same mother
ut infra	as below
ut supra	as above
uxor	wife
uxoratis	married

V

vagabundus	wanderer, vagabond
vagus	tramp
variola	smallpox
vassus	servant, vassal
vel	or
velle	will, testament
venerabilis	venerable, worthy
veneris, dies	Friday
venia	permission, indulgence
vero, die	on this very day
vespere	in the evening
vester	your
vetula	old woman
vetus (veteris)	old
via	road, way
vicarius	vicar
vicecomes	sheriff, reeve
vicesimus	twentieth
vicinus	nearby, neighborhood
vicus	village

vide	see
videlicet	namely
vidua	widow
viduus	widower
vigesimus	twentieth
vigesimus nonus	twenty-ninth
vigesimus octavus	twenty-eighth
vigesimus primus	twenty-first
vigesimus quartus	twenty-fourth
vigesimus quintus	twenty-fifth
vigesimus secundus	twenty-second
vigesimus septimus	twenty-seventh
vigesimus sextus	twenty-sixth
vigesimus tertius	twenty-third
viginti	twenty
viginti duo	twenty-two
viginti noven	twenty-nine
viginti octo	twenty-eight
viginti quattuor	twenty-four
viginti quinque	twenty-five
viginti septem	twenty-seven
viginti sex	twenty-six
viginti tres	twenty-three
viginti unus	twenty-one
villicanus	reeve, steward
vir	man, male
virgo (virginis)	virgin
virtuosus	virtuous, honorable
vita	life
vitam cessit	he/she departed from life (died)
vitriarius	glassmaker
vitricus	stepfather
vivens (vivus)	living
vos	you
vulgo	commonly, generally

Z

zingarius	gypsy
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NUMBERS

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

Example:

quartus=the fourth

quarto=on the fourth

	Cardinal		Ordinal
1	unus	1st	primus
2	duo, duae	2nd	secundus
3	tres, tres, tria	3rd	tertius
4	quattuor	4th	quartus
5	quinque	5th	quintus
6	sex	6th	sextus
7	septem	7th	septimus
8	octo	8th	octavus
9	novem	9th	nonus
10	decem	10th	decimus
11	undecim	11th	undecimus
12	duodecim	12th	duodecimus
13	tredecim	13th	tertius decimus
14	quattuordecim	14th	quartus decimus
15	quindecim	15th	quintus decimus
16	sedecim	16th	sextus decimus
17	septemdecim	17th	septimus decimus
18	odeviginti	18th	duodevicesimus
19	undeviginti	19th	undevicesimus
20	viginti	20st	vicesimus or vicesimus
21	viginti unus	21st	vicesimus primus
22	viginti duo	22nd	vicesimus secundus
23	viginti tres	23rd	vicesimus tertius
24	viginti quattuor	24th	vicesimus quartus
25	viginti quinque	25th	vicesimus quintus

26	viginti sex	26th	vicesimus sextus
27	viginti septem	27th	vicesimus septimus
28	viginti octo	28th	vicesimus octavus
29	viginti novem	29th	vicesimus nonus
30	triginta	30th	tricesimus
40	quadraginta	40th	quadragesimus
50	quinquaginta	50th	quinquagesimus
60	sexaginta	60th	sexagesimus
70	septuaginta	70th	septuagesimus
80	octoginta	80th	octogesimus
90	nonaginta	90th	nonagesimus
100	centum		centesimus
101	centum unus	101th	centesimus primus
150	centum quinquaginta	150th	centesimus quinquagesimus
200	ducenti	200th	ducentesimus
300	trecenti	300th	trecentesimus
400	quadringenti	400th	quadringentesimus
500	quingenti	500th	quingentesimus
600	sescenti	600th	sescentesimus
700	septingenti	700th	septingentesimus
800	octingenti	800th	octingentesimus
900	nongenti	900th	nongentesimus
1000	mille	1000th	millesimus

Roman Numerals

Roman numerals are written as combinations of the seven letters listed below. The letters can be written in capital (XVI) or lower-case (xvi) letters.

I = 1	L = 50	D = 500
V = 5	C = 100	M = 1000
X = 10		

D is sometimes represented by the symbol **ↀ**.

M is sometimes represented by the symbol **ↁ**.

If smaller value numbers follow larger value numbers, add the values together. If a smaller value number precedes a larger value number, subtract the smaller from the larger. For example:

VII	=(5+2) = 7
IX	=(10-1) = 9
XL	=(50-10) = 40
MDCCII	=1000+500+200+2 = 1702
MCMLXIV	=1000+(1000-100)+50+10+(5-1) = 1964

Common Roman Numerals

1=I	14=XIV	27=XXVII	150=CL
2=II	15=XV	28=XXVIII	200=CC
3=III	16=XVI	29=XXIX	300=CCC
4=IV	17=XVII	30=XXX	400=CD
5=V	18=XVIII	31=XXXI	500=D
6=VI	19=XIX	40=XL	600=DC
7=VII	20=XX	50=L	700=DCC
8=VIII	21=XXI	60=LX	800=DCCC
9=IX	22=XXII	70=LXX	900=CM
10=X	23=XXIII	80=LXXX	1000=M
11=XI	24=XXIV	90=XC	1600=MDC
12=XII	25=XV	100=C	1700=MDCC
13=XIII	26=XVI	101=CI	1800=MDCCC
			1900=MCM

DATES AND TIME

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

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

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

Months

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

Days of the Week

English	Latin
Sunday	dominica, dies dominuca, dominicus, dies Solis, feria prima
Monday	feria secunda, dies Lunae
Tuesday	feria tertia, dies Martis
Wednesday	feria quarta, dies Mercurii
Thursday	feria quinta, dies Jovis
Friday	feria sexta, dies Veneris
Saturday	feria septima, sabbatum, dies sabbatinus, dies Saturni

Phrases Indicating Time

Latin	English
anno domini	in the year of the Lord
anno incarnationis	in the year (since/of) the incarnation of the Lord
annus bissextus	leap year
ante meridiem	before noon (a.m.)
altera die	on the next day
biduum	space of two days, two-day period
cras	tomorrow
die sequenti	on the following day

die vero	this very day
ejusdem die	of the same day
eodem anno	in the same year
eodem die	on the same day
eodem mense	in the same month
eo tempore	at this time
hodie	today
longo tempore	for a long time
mane	in the morning
meridie	noon
nocte	at night
nudius tertius	three days earlier
nunc dies tertius	three days earlier
nunc temporis	of the present time
perendie	day after tomorrow
pomerid	after noon (p.m.)
post meridiem	after noon (p.m.)
postridie	on the day after, a day later
pridie	the day before
pro tempore	for (at) the time
triduum	space of three days, three-day period
tunc temporis	of former time
vespere	in the evening

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Spanish

Genealogical Word List

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Racial Terminology

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

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

LANGUAGE CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

Variant Forms of Words

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

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

Alphabetical Order

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

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

This word list follows the standard English alphabetical order.

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

Accent Marks

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

Spelling

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

ch used for c

e used for i

j used for g

j used for x

j used for i

y used for i

the addition or removal of an h

the doubling of letters

Examples:

<i>chrisma</i>	now written as	<i>crisma</i>
<i>excrebir</i>	now written as	<i>escribir</i>
<i>lejítimo</i>	now written as	<i>legítimo</i>
<i>Méjico</i>	now written as	<i>México</i>
<i>domjngo</i>	now written as	<i>domingo</i>
<i>yndio</i>	now written as	<i>indio</i>
<i>Henrique</i>	now written as	<i>Enrique</i>
<i>religioso</i>	now written as	<i>religioso</i>

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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

The following dictionary may be helpful in your research:

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

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

KEY WORDS

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

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

English	Spanish
archive	archivo
baptism	bautismo, bauticé, bautizado (a), bautismo, crisma
birth	nacimiento, nació, nacido (a)
burial	entierro, sepultura, entierrado (a), sepultado (a)
Catholic church	Iglesia Católica
census	censo, padrón
child	niño (a), hijo (a), párvulo (a), expósito
christening	See baptism
church records	registros parroquiales
civil registry	Registro Civil
confirmation	confirmación, crisma
day	día
English	Spanish
death	muerte, defunción, fallecimiento, óbito, muerto (a), difunto (a), fallecido (a)
father	padre
husband	esposo, marido, cónyuge
index	índice
marriage	matrimonio, casamiento, casé, casado (a)
military	militar, ejército
month	mes
morning	mañana
mother	madre
name, given	nombre de pila, nombre de bautismo
name, surname	nombre, apellido
parents	padres
parish	parroquia
wife	esposa, marida, mujer, cónyuge
year	año

GENERAL WORD LIST

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

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

A

a	to, in, into, on
Aa.M. = abuela materna	maternal grandmother
Aa.P. = abuela paterna	paternal grandmother
abogado	lawyer
abril	April
absceso	abscess
abuela	grandmother
abuelo	grandfather
abuelos	grandparents
acre	acre
acta	document, record
acuerdo	agreement
administración	administration
adoptado (a)	adopted
adulterio	adultery
adúltero (a)	adulterer
agosto	August
agricultor	farmer
ahí	there
ahogamiento	drowning
albacea	executor of estate
albañil	stonemason
alcalde	mayor
aldea	village
alemán (a)	German

alfarero	potter
algodón	cotton
algún (o, a)	some, someone
alma	soul, inhabitant
alquiler, renta	rent
alto (a)	high, tall
altura	height
allá	there
allí	there
amanuense	scribe, clerk
amarillo (a)	yellow
ambos (as)	both
amigo (a)	friend
amo	master, owner
amonestaciones	marriage bans
anciano (a)	elderly
aniversario	anniversary
antepasado (a)	ancestor
anterior	former, previous
antes	before
antiguo (a)	old, ancient
anual	annual
anuario	yearbook
año	year
aparecer	to appear
apellido	surname
apéndice	appendix
apodo	nickname
apostólico (a)	apostolic
aprendiz	apprentice
aproximado (a)	approximate
aquel (la)	that
aquí	here
árbol	tree
árbol genealógico	genealogical tree
archivo	archive
arrendamiento	rent
arzobispo	archbishop

ascendiente	ancestor
asilo	asylum, shelter
asma	asthma
aún	still
auto de fé	sentence given by the Inquisition
ayer	yesterday
ayuntamiento	city hall, town government
azúcar	sugar
azul	blue

B

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

C

caballero	nobleman, knight, gentleman
cabeza	head
cabildo	town council
calle	street
camino	road
campesino (a)	peasant
campo	field
cáncer	cancer
caña de azúcar	sugarcane
capilla	chapel
cara	face
cárcel	jail
carnicero	butcher
carpintero	carpenter
carretera	road
casa	house
casado (a)	married
casamiento	marriage
casar, casarse	to marry
casta	caste, racial lineage
castillo	castle
catastro	land census
catedral	cathedral
católico (a)	Catholic
catorce	fourteen
cazador	hunter
c.c. = casado con	married to
cédula	royal decree
cementerio	cemetery
censo	census
centenario	centennial
cerca	near, approximate
cerrajero	locksmith
certificado	certificate
cervecero	brewer

ciego (a)	blind
ciento	one hundred
cinco	five
cincuenta	fifty
ciudad	city
ciudadano (a)	citizen
clérigo	clergyman
c.m.c.=contrajo matrimonio con	contracted marriage with
cofradía	religious brotherhood, guild
cojo (a)	lame
colina	hill
colonia	colony
colorado (a)	red
comerciante	merchant
comercio	business, commerce
como	as, how
comunión	communion
con	with
concejal	councilman
concerniente	concerning
concilio	council
concilio tridentino	Council of Trent
condado	county
conocido (a)	known, acquaintance
conocido (a) como	known as
consanguinidad	blood relationship, kinship
consejo	council
consorte	spouse, partner
constipación	constipation
consumimiento	consumption
contenido	contents
contra	against
contrayente	contracting party in a marriage
conversión	conversion
convulsión	convulsion
cónyuge	spouse
cordelero	rope maker

corriente	current
cosecha	harvest
criada	maid
criatura	infant, child
cristiano (a)	Christian
cuál	which
cuándo	when
cuarenta	forty
cuarto	room
cuarto (a)	fourth
cuate	twin
cuatro	four
cuatrocientos	four hundred
cuenta	account
cumpleaños	birthday
cuñada	sister-in-law
cuñado	brother-in-law
cura	clergyman
curato	parish
curia	ecclesiastical tribunal
curtidor	tanner
cuyo (a)	whose

D

data	date
de	of, from, belonging to
debilidad	weakness, disability
década	decade
décimo (a)	tenth
décimooctavo (a)	eighteenth
décimocuarto (a)	fourteenth
décimonono (a)	nineteenth
décimoquinto (a)	fifteenth
décimo séptimo (a)	seventeenth
décimosexto (a)	sixteenth
décimotercero (a)	thirteenth

declaración	declaration
declarado (a)	declared, stated
dedo	finger
defunción	death
dentición	teething
dentro	within
denuncia	accusation, denunciation
departamento	district, department
derecho	law
derrame	stroke
desacuerdo	disagreement
desavenencia	disagreement
descendiente	descendant
desconocido (a)	unknown
descripción	description
desde	since
después	after
detrás	after, behind
diario	daily
diarrea	diarrhea
diccionario	dictionary
diciembre	December
dicho (a)	stated, said, mentioned
diecinueve	nineteen
dieciocho	eighteen
dieciseis	sixteen
diecisiete	seventeen
diente	tooth
diez	ten
diezmo	tithing
difo. = difunto	deceased
difunto (a)	deceased
digno (a)	worthy
diócesis	diocese
disenteria	dysentery
dispensa	exemption, permission
divorciado (a)	divorced
doce	twelve

documento	document
domicilio	dwelling
domingo	Sunday
don	Mr.
donación	donation
donde	where
doña	Mrs.
dos	two
doscientos	two hundred
d.s.p. = defunctus sine prole	died without issue
dueño (a)	owner
duodécimo	twelfth

E

eclesiástico (a)	ecclesiastical
edad	age
ejército	army, military
él	he
el	the (masculine)
ella	she
ellos	they
embarazada	pregnant
emigración	emigration
emigrante	emigrant
empleado (a)	employee
encomienda	patronage, land grant
enero	January
enfermedad	disease
enterrado (a)	buried
entierro	burial
entre	between, among
envejecido (a)	elderly
epidemia	epidemic
epilepsia	epilepsy
era	(I, you, he, she, it) was/were
éramos	(we) were

eran	(you, they) were
eras	(you) were
eres	(you) are
es	(you, he, she, it) are/is
escarlata	scarlet fever
esclavitud	slavery
esclavo	slave
escribiente	scribe
escuela	school
ese (esa)	that
esposo (a)	husband, spouse (spouse)
espurio (a)	illegitimate
está	(you, he, she, it) are/is
estación	season
estado	state, status
estamos	(we) are
están	(they, you) are
estar	to be
este	east
este (a, o)	this
estómago	stomach
estoy	(I) am
evangélico (a)	evangelical
expósito (a)	foundling
extracto	extract
extranjero (a)	foreigner
extraño (a)	stranger

F

fábrica	factory
fallecer	to die
fallecido (a)	deceased
familia	family
fé	certificate, faith
febrero	February
fecha	date

feligrés (a)	parishioner, resident
feligresía	parish
femenino (a)	feminine
ferrocarril	railroad
feudo	fee
fichero	card file
fiebre tifoidea	typhoid fever
filiación	relationship, military register
finado (a)	deceased
firma	signature
flaqueza	weakness
floresta	forest, grove
fondos	funds
fortaleza	fortress, strength
francés (a)	French
frente	front, in front of
frontera	border
fue	(you, he, she, it) were/was
fuego	fire, hearth
fuelle	fountain, source
fueron	(you, they) were
fui	(I) was
fuimos	(we) were
futuro	future

G

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

guarda	guard, warden
guía	directory, guidebook

H

h. = hijo	son
hacienda	estate, farm
hecho (a)	completed, done
hembra	female
hemorragia	bleeding
heráldica	heraldry
heredero (a)	heir
herencia	inheritance
hermana	sister
hermandad	fraternity
hermano	brother
hermanos	brothers, siblings
herrero	blacksmith
hidalgo	nobleman
hidropesía	dropsy
hija	daughter
hijastra	stepdaughter
hijastro	stepson, stepchild
hijo	son, child
hijodalgo	nobleman
hijos	sons, children
hinchazón	swelling
historia	history
h.l. = hijo legítimo	legitimate child
h.n. = hijo natural	illegitimate child
hogar	home
hoja	page
hoja de lámina	plate (book)
holandés (a)	Dutch
hombre	man, husband
honesto (a)	honest
hora	hour

hospedero
huérfano (a)

innkeeper
orphan

I

I	and
i. = ilegítimo	illegitimate
ictericia	jaundice
idioma	language
iglesia	church
Iglesia Católica	Catholic Church
ilegítimo (a)	illegitimate
ill. = ilegítimo	illegitimate
impedimento	impediment
imperio	empire
impuesto	tax
incógnito (a)	unknown
índice	index
indígena	indigenous, native, Indian
indigente	indigent
información matrimonial	papers relating to a marriage, including banns, declarations, baptismal records, consents, etc.
infrascrito (a)	undersigned
inglés (a)	English
inmigración	immigration
inmigrante	immigrant
inmoble	real estate
inmueble	real estate
ino. = indio	Indian
intendente	mayor
intestado (a)	intestate
intestinos	intestines
invierno	winter
italiano (a)	Italian

J

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

L

l., leg. = legítimo	legitimate
la	the (feminine)
labrador	farmer, peasant
ladrillero	brick mason, bricklayer
lago	lake
lechero	dairyman
legajo	bundle of related documents
legal	legal
legítimo (a)	legitimate
lengua	language, tongue
levante	east
ley	law
liberto (a)	freed slave
libro	book
licencia	permission
lícito (a)	legal
limosna	alms
limpieza de sangre	purity of blood, indicating pure Catholic ancestry
lugar	place
lunes	Monday

M

macho	male
madrasta	stepmother
madre	mother
madrina	godmother
maestro	master, teacher
maíz	corn
mano	hand
mañana	morning
mapa	map
marido (a)	husband (wife)
marina	navy
marinero	sailor
martes	Tuesday
marzo	March
más	more
masculino (a)	masculine
más joven	youngest
más viejo (a)	eldest
materno (a)	maternal
matrimonio	marriage
mayo	May
mayor	larger, elder
media noche	midnight
médico	doctor
mendigo (a)	beggar
menonita	Mennonite
menor	smaller, younger
menos	less
mercadería	wares, goods
mercado	market
mercante	merchant
mes	month
mestizo	mixture of Spanish and Indian
mi	my
miembro	member

miércoles	Wednesday
mil	one thousand
milla	mile
mina	mine
minero	miner
ministro	minister
mío (a)	my
mismo (a)	same
mitad	half
m.n. = more novo	according to the new manner of dating (the Gregorian calendar)
molino	mill
montaña	mountain
monte	hill
montero	hunter
morada	dwelling
morador (a)	resident
morar	to live (location)
morir	to die
mozo (a)	youth, young
muchacho (a)	boy, (girl)
muchas veces	often
mucho (a)	many, very
mudo (a)	dumb
muebles	furniture, household
muerte	death
muerto (a)	deceased
mujer	woman, wife
mulato (a)	mulatto
municipio	municipality

N

n. = nació, nacido	born
n. = nombre	name
nac. = nacido	born
nacer	to be born
nacido (a)	born

nacido (a) muerto (a)	stillborn
nacimiento	birth
nariz	nose
natural	natural, illegitimate
natural de	native of
nave	ship
navio	ship
negocio	business
negro (a)	black
nene	baby
nieta	granddaughter
nieto	grandson
nietos	grandchildren
ningún (o, a)	none, not one
niño (a)	child
no	no
no. = número	number
noble	noble
nobleza	nobility
noche	night
nombre	name
nombre de pila	given or Christian name
nono (a)	ninth
norte	north
nosotros	we
notario	notary
novcientos	nine hundred
noveno (a)	ninth
noventa	ninety
novia	bride, fiancée
noviembre	November
novio	groom, fiancé
novios	betroted
nuera	daughter-in-law
nuestro (a)	our
nueve	nine
nuevo (a)	new
num. = número	number

número	number
nunca	never
nupcias	marriage, wedding

O

o	or
obispado	bishopric
obispo	bishop
óbito	death
obligación	obligation
obrero	worker, laborer
observaciones	comments, marginal notes
occidente	west
octavo (a)	eighth
octubre	October
ochenta	eighty
ocho	eight
ochocientos	eight hundred
oeste	west
oferta	offering
oficio	office
ojo	eye
óleo	oil
once	eleven
onomástico (a)	onomastic (referring to names)
operario	worker, laborer
oración	prayer
oreja	ear
orfanato	orphanage
oriente	east
original de	native of
oro	gold
o.s.p. = obiit sine prole	died without issue
otoño	autumn
otro (a)	other, another

P

padrasto	stepfather
padre	father, priest
padres	parents
padrino	godfather
padrinos	godparents
padrón	census, list of persons
pag. = página	page
país	country
palacio	palace
panadero	baker
para	for, to
pardo (a)	dark, mulatto
parentesco	kinship
pariente	relative
párroco	priest
parroquia	parish
parroquiano (a)	parishioner
partera	midwife
partida	act, certificate
parto	birth
párvulo (a)	small child
pasado	past
pastor	pastor, minister, shepherd
paterno (a)	paternal
patrimonio	inheritance
patrón	master, employer
pd. = padre	father
penitenciaria	penitentiary
periódico	periodical, newspaper
permiso	permission
pero	but
pescador	fisherman
peso	weight
peste	plague
pie	foot

pierna	leg
plaga	plague
plata	silver
plaza	public square
plazo	term
pleitos	lawsuit, court action
población	population, town, village
poblado	town, village
polaco (a)	Polish
por	by, for
por qué	why
porque	because
portugués	Portuguese
posada	hostel, shelter
posadero	innkeeper
preñada	pregnant
presente	present
primavera	spring
primero (a)	first
primo (a)	cousin
prisión	prison
proceso	trial, lawsuit
profesión	profession
profesor (a)	teacher
progenitor	progenitor
prole	progeny
propiedad	property, land
propietario	proprietor, owner
protestante	Protestant
protocolos	notarial books
provincia	province
próximo (a)	next
pueblo	town, village, people
puente	bridge
puerto	port
pulmón	lung
pulmonia	pneumonia

Q

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

R

rancho	ranch
real	royal
rebusca	research
reconocimiento	recognition, acknowledgment
regidor	alderman, prefect
registro civil	civil registry
registros	records, registers
registros civiles	civil records, vital records
reina	queen
reino	kingdom
religión	religion
renta	rent
residencia	residence
residente	resident
retirado (a)	retired
retiramiento	retirement
retrato	portrait
rey	king
rezo	prayer
río	river
rito	rite
rojo (a)	red
rostro	face
ruso (a)	Russian

S

s. = señor	sir, mister
sábado	Saturday
sacerdote	priest
sacristán	sexton
sagrado (a)	sacred, holy
sala	room
san	saint
sangradura	bleeding
santo (a)	holy, sacred, saint
santos óleos	holy oil
sarampión	measles
sastre	tailor
segundo (a)	second
seis	six
seiscientos	six hundred
semana	week
separado (a)	separate
septiembre	September
séptimo (a)	seventh
sepulcro	grave, sepulchre
sepultado (a)	buried
sepultura	grave, sepulchre
ser	to be
servicio	service, donations
sesenta	sixty
setecientos	seven hundred
setenta	seventy
sexo	sex, gender
sexto (a)	sixth
sí	yes
si	if, whether
siempre	always
sierra	mountain range
siete	seven
siglo	century

sirviente	servant
sitio	place, site
sn. = san	saint
sobre	about, above, concerning
sobrenombre	surname, nickname
sobreviviente	surviving
sobrina	niece
sobrino	nephew
sociedad	society
solar	manor house
soldado	soldier
solemnemente	solemnly
solo	only
soltero (a)	single
somos	(we) are
son	(they, you) are
sordo (a)	deaf
soy	(I) am
su (suyo, suya)	your, his, her, their
sud	south
sueco (a)	Swedish
suegra	mother-in-law
suegro	father-in-law
suizo (a)	Swiss
sur	south

T

talabartero	leather worker
tal vez	maybe
también	also
tarde	afternoon, late
tejedor	weaver
temprano	early
tenemos	(we) have
tener	to have
tengo	(I) have
tercero (a)	third

terreno	tract of land, field
testamento	will
testigo	witness
testimonio	testimony
tía	aunt
tiempo	time
tiene	(you, he, she, it) has
tienen	(you, they) have
tintorero	dyer
tío	uncle
título	title
todavía	still
todos (as)	all, everyone
tomo	volume
tonelero	cooper
tos	cough
tos ferina	whooping cough
trabajador	worker, laborer
trece	thirteen
treinta	thirty
treinta y uno	thirty-one
tres	three
trescientos	three hundred
tribunal	court
trigésimo (a)	thirtieth
trigésimo primero (a)	thirty-first
trigo	wheat
tuberculosis	tuberculosis
tumba	tomb, grave
tumor	tumor
tutela	guardianship
tutelas	records of orphans

U

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

V

valle	valley
varón	male
vecindad	neighborhood
vecino (a)	neighbor, citizen
veinte	twenty
veinte y cinco,	twenty-five
veinte y cuatro	twenty-four
veinte y dos	twenty-two
veinte y nueve	twenty-nine
veinte y ocho	twenty-eight
veinte y seis	twenty-six
veinte y siete	twenty-seven
veinte y tres	twenty-three
veinte y uno	twenty-one
veinticinco	twenty-five
veinticuatro	twenty-four
veintidos	twenty-two
veintinueve	twenty-nine
veintiocho	twenty-eight
veintiseis	twenty-six
veintisiete	twenty-seven
veintitres	twenty-three
veintiuno	twenty-one
velación	veiling ceremony of bride and groom
vender	to sell
verano	summer
verde	green
vez	time, turn, occasion
viejo (a)	elderly
viernes	Friday
vigésimo	twentieth
vigésimo cuarto (a)	twenty-fourth
vigésimo nono (a)	twenty-ninth
vigésimo octavo (a)	twenty-eighth
vigésimo primero (a)	twenty-first

vigésimo quinto (a)	twenty-fifth
vigésimo segundo (a)	twenty-second
vigésimo séptimo (a)	twenty-seventh
vigésimo sexto (a)	twenty-sixth
vigésimo tercero (a)	twenty-third
villa	village, town
viña	vineyard
viñedo	vineyard
viruelas	smallpox
viudo (a)	widower, widow
vivir	to live
vivo (a)	alive
volumen	volume

Y

y	and
yerno	son-in-law
yo	I

Z

zapatero	shoemaker
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NUMBERS

The following list gives the cardinal (1, 2, 3, etc.) and the ordinal (1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.) versions of each number. In actual usage, days of the month are almost never written in ordinal form. Ordinal numbers end in o or a depending on the gender of the thing described. Ordinal numbers above 31 are rarely seen in genealogical sources.

Numbers such as 16, 22, and 31 are compound numbers joined by y (and). In modern Spanish, these numbers can also be written as a single word, for example:

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

24	veinte y cuatro, veinticuatro	24th	vigésimo cuarto
25	veinte y cinco, veinticinco	25th	vigésimo quinto
26	veinte y seis, veintiseis	26th	vigésimo sexto
27	veinte y siete, veintisiete	27th	vigésimo séptimo
28	veinte y ocho, veintiocho	28th	vigésimo octavo
29	veinte y nueve, veintinueve	29th	vigésimo nono
30	treinta	30th	trigésimo
31	treinta y uno	31st	trigésimo primero
40	cuarenta	40th	cuadragésimo
50	cincuenta	50th	quincuagésimo
60	sesenta	60th	sexagésimo
70	setenta	70th	septuagésimo
80	ochenta	80th	octogésimo
90	noventa	90th	nonagésimo
-100	ciento	100th	centésimo
-101	ciento uno	101st	centésimo primero
-200	doscientos	200th	ducentésimo
300	trescientos	300th	tricentésimo
-400	cuatrocientos	400th	cuadringétesimo
-500	quinientos	500th	quingentésimo
-600	seiscientos	600th	sexcentésimo
-700	setecientos	700th	septingentésimo
-800	ochocientos	800th	octingentésimo
-900	novecientos	900th	noningentésimo
1000	mil	1000th	milésimo

DATES AND TIME

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

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

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

Months

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

Days of the Week

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

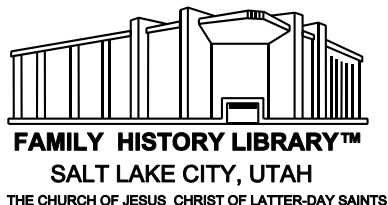
RACIAL TERMINOLOGY

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

Classification	Racial Composition
Albarazado	Cambujo and Mulato
Albino	Spanish and Morisco
Allí te estás	Chamizo and Mestizo
Barcino	Albarazado and Mulato
Barnocino	Albarazado and Mestizo
Calpamulato	Zambaigo and Lobo
Cambujo	Indian ($\frac{3}{4}$) and Negro ($\frac{1}{4}$)
Cambur	Negro ($\frac{1}{2}$), Spanish ($\frac{1}{4}$), and Indian ($\frac{1}{4}$)
Castizo	In Puerto Rico: Mestizo and Spanish. In Guatemala: Spanish and Indian ($\frac{1}{128}$)
Chamizo	Coyote and Indian
Chino	In Peru: Mulato and Indian
Cholo	In Peru: Mestizo and Indian
Cimarrón	In Mexico and Guatemala: Negro ($\frac{1}{2}$), Spanish ($\frac{1}{4}$), and Indian ($\frac{1}{4}$)
Coyote	Spanish ($\frac{1}{2}$), Indian ($\frac{3}{8}$), and Negro ($\frac{1}{8}$)
Cuarateado	Spanish ($\frac{1}{2}$), Indian ($\frac{1}{4}$), and Negro ($\frac{1}{4}$)
Cuarterón	Spanish ($\frac{3}{4}$) and Negro ($\frac{1}{4}$)
Cuarterón de Chino	In Peru: Spanish and Chino
Cuarterón de Mestizo	In Peru: Spanish and Mestizo
Cuarterón de Mulato	In Peru: Spanish and Mulato
Cuatrero	Indian ($\frac{3}{4}$) and Spanish ($\frac{1}{4}$)
Español	Spanish
Español Criollo	Colonial-born Spaniard
Indio	Indian
Jíbaro	Lobo and Indian
Ladino	Spanish ($\frac{3}{4}$) and Indian ($\frac{1}{4}$)
Lobo	Indian ($\frac{3}{4}$) and Negro ($\frac{1}{4}$)
Mestizo	Spanish ($\frac{1}{2}$) and Indian ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Moreno	Spanish ($\frac{1}{2}$), Indian ($\frac{1}{4}$), and Negro ($\frac{1}{4}$)
Morisco	Spanish and Mulato. In Spain: a baptized Moor
Mulato	Spanish ($\frac{1}{2}$) and Negro ($\frac{1}{2}$). In Chile and Colombia: can also be Indian and Negro
Negro	African Black
Negro fino	Negro ($\frac{3}{4}$) and Spanish ($\frac{1}{4}$)
No te entiende	Tente en el aire and Mulato
No me toques	Mixture of Spanish, Indian, and Negro
Ochavado	Spanish ($\frac{7}{8}$) and Negro ($\frac{1}{8}$)

Pardo	Indian (1/2), Spanish (1/4), and Negro (1/4)
Prieto	Negro (7/8) and Spanish (1/8)
Quartarón	See Cuarterón
Quinterón	In Peru: Spanish and Cuarterón
Requinterón	In Peru: Spanish and Quinterón
Salta atrás	Spanish and Albino
Tente en el aire	Calpamulato and Cambujo
Torna atrás	No te entiende and Indian
Tresalvo	Spanish (3/4) and Negro (1/4)
Zambaigo	Spanish and Chino
Zambo	In Peru: Negro and Mulato. In Venezuela: Indian (1/2) and Negro (1/2)
Zambo de Indio	In Peru: Negro (1/2) and Indian (1/2)

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Spanish

INTRODUCTION

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

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

BEFORE YOU WRITE

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

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

RESEARCH BY MAIL

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

Addressing Your Letter

Address your letter using one of the following formats:

Civil Registration Office

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

Catholic Priest

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

Bishop

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

Archdiocese

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

National, State, or University Archives

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

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

How to Send Return Postage and Money

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

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

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

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

HOW TO WRITE A LETTER IN SPANISH

Your letter should include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Writing Dates

Write dates carefully.

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

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

7 de abril de 1890

Names of the Months

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

FOLLOW-UP

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

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

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

Greetings

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Dear Sir (civil, government, or university): | 1. Estimado Señor: |
| 2. Dear Father (catholic priest): | 2. Estimado Reverendo Padre: |
| 3. Your Excellency (catholic bishop, archbishop): | 3. Su Excelencia: |
-

Introductions

- | | |
|---|---|
| 4. I am researching the history of my ancestors of <i>(fill in city)</i> and need information from your records. | 4. Estoy investigando la historia de mis antepasados que son originarios de <i>(fill in city)</i> y preciso información de sus archivos. |
| 5. My ancestors are from <i>(fill in city)</i> and I would like to know more about them. | 5. Mis antepasados son de <i>(fill in city)</i> y me gustaría saber más acerca de ellos. |
| 6. The following person is my ancestor who was born in <i>(fill in city)</i> . I will give you all the vital data I have for this person. | 6. La siguiente persona es mi antepasado que nació en <i>(fill in city)</i> . Le proporcionaré toda la información que tengo de esta persona. |
| 7. The following persons are my ancestors who were born in <i>(fill in city)</i> . I will give all the vital data about them that I have. | 7. Las siguientes personas son mis antepasados que nacieron en <i>(fill in city)</i> . Le proporcionaré toda la información que tengo de ellos. |
-

Biographical Information

Give as much information as possible. Use only those items below for which you can give accurate information relevant to your request. Do not include information about events which occurred after the ancestor left his or her native land.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 8. a. Given name and surname: | 8. a. Nombres de pila y apellidos: |
| b. Date of birth (approximate): | b. Fecha de nacimiento (aproximada): |
| c. Place of birth: | c. Lugar de nacimiento: |
| d. Date of baptism: | d. Fecha de bautismo: |
| e. Place of baptism: | e. Lugar de bautismo: |
| f. Full name of father: | f. Nombre completo del padre: |
| g. Full maiden name of mother: | g. Nombre y apellido de soltera de la madre : |
| h. Full name of husband: | h. Nombre completo del esposo: |
| i. Full maiden name of wife: | i. Nombre y apellido de soltera de la esposa: |
| j. Date of marriage: | j. Fecha de casamiento: |
| k. Place of marriage: | k. Lugar de casamiento: |
| l. Date of death: | l. Fecha de defunción: |
| m. Place of death: | m. Lugar de defunción: |
| n. Date of emigration: | n. Fecha de emigración: |
| o. Date of immigration: | o. Fecha de inmigración: |
-

Genealogical Requests

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

Referral Requests

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

Payment

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

Closing Remarks and Return Address

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

Follow-up

Use these sentences in follow-up letters as needed.

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

EXAMPLE LETTER

Date 20 de julio de 1993

Addressee Oficina del Registro Civil
42009 Pachuca, Hidalgo
MÉXICO

Greeting Estimado Señor:

Introduction La siguiente persona es mi antepasado que nació en Pachuca. Le proporcionaré toda la información que tengo de él.

Biographical Information Nombres de pila y apellidos: Francisco Paulo Morales Velásquez
Fecha de bautismo: 2 de abril de 1889
Lugar de bautismo: Pachuca, Hidalgo, México
Apellido de soltera de la esposa: María Lauriana Gómez
Fecha de casamiento: 18 de diciembre de 1921
Lugar de casamiento: Tochimilco, Hidalgo, México

Genealogical Request Le agradecería que me enviara una copia literal de la partida de nacimiento de esta persona.

Referral Requests Si no tiene a su disposición estos registros, le agradecería que me suministrara información acerca de adónde puedo dirigirme para solicitarlos.

Payment Le agradecería que me hiciera saber el costo de sus servicios y la mejor forma de remitirle el pago por los mismos.

Closing Le agradezco de antemano la atención, el servicio y la colaboración que me ha brindado.

Signature Atentamente,

Return Address Jane Doe
67 Q Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84103
USA

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

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

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

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ARCHIVES IN LATIN AMERICA

by J. Marvin Cluff, Reference and Records A

The archives of Spain, Portugal, and Latin America are some of the richest in the world. The Spanish monarchs controlled the appointment of major and intermediate civil, ecclesiastical, and military officials and the economy throughout their vast domains. The administration of vice royalties, provinces, etc., required the officials to give detailed accounts of statistical, census, and genealogical information.

Mainly, the archives have their origin in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. Existing records were gathered from the many departments and provinces of the colonial and early national periods. In some cases notarial, ecclesiastical, and municipal records have been added to records of the national depositories. Some archives are still adding to their collections; many archives or collections still remain uncataloged. Thus the published guides are soon outdated due to additions by transfer or organization of collections. To keep abreast of the archives, we recommend that the latest guides and archival publications be consulted. Besides the following bibliography, the Society has over thirty other publications; a list may be obtained at our Xerox rate.

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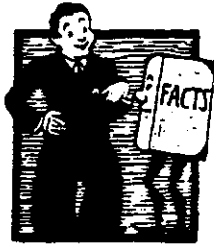
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Civil Registration for Latin America

By LYMAN DE PLATT
Research & Field Operations

COUNTRY	YEAR
ARGENTINA	1886
BOLIVIA	1940
BRAZIL	1870*
CHILE	1885
COLOMBIA	1853**
COSTA RICA	1888
CUBA	1889
D. REPUBLIC	1828
ECUADOR	1901
EL SALVADOR	1879
GUATEMALA	1877
HONDURAS	1881
MEXICO	1859
NICARAGUA	1879
PANAMA	1914
PARAGUAY	1899+
PERU	1886++
PUERTO RICO	1885
URUGUAY	1879
VENEZUELA	1873

*Records officially kept of births and deaths by Catholic Church since 1850. Marriages in the Catholic Church have had official recognition since 1827.

**Some records were kept between 1853-1886 but it was not general. Between 1886-1936 church and state were united again. In 1936 they were again separated and civil registration became officially established.

+Created September 26, 1880 but not enforced until about 1898-1899.

++There are some records from 1852 but they are scattered and not consecutive; mostly from Lima.



LAND RECORDS IN LATIN AMERICA

by J. Marvin Cluff, Reference and Records A

The Spanish crown ceded large plots of land and encomiendas to the conquerors and later to rich men who would colonize remote areas of the new world. The governors also extended colonist lands to the military to strengthen the colonies. Often, these grants were tax exempt for a specified number of years. The encomienda (land and rent belonging to the commandery) had Indians, officially charges of the king, who were forced to give their labor, time, and money to the encomendero (commandery) for public and ecclesiastical projects.

Thus, the Spanish American archives contain a variety of land records, many existing in the notarial register dealing with the sales of property.

Many of the colonies were formed to stop the expansion of Russia, France, Portugal, England, and the United States. The settlers in the new district were entitled to land according to their rank, agreeing to build houses and plant the ground within a specified period of time. Property ownership was established after a four-year residency. Different amounts of land were given to the Spanish conquerors. The dimensions of properties granted were either peonias or caballerias. Peonias comprised a building plot 50 feet wide by 100 feet long, two patches of land for orchards, eight patches for other trees on dry ground and pasture land for animals. A caballeria included a building plot 100 by 200 feet and other grants five times the size of the peonia.

The authority to grant land originated as high as the king and continued down to community leaders. Study the local, state, and national history of the period when the grant was given to determine the authority, and therefore, the probable archive in which a document would be found. Legally, however, only the king could grant land. Thus, many grants were illegal and in the 17th century, the people and church had to clear their titles by money settlement to the treasurer. Many of the great estates were broken up only after the revolutions and the laws of reform.

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Mexico - Court Records

Ramo de Capellanías (national archives, ecclesiastical land records and related litigations)

Mexico - Land and Property

Tierras y Aguas (original grants and titles to land and water rights) 1584-1886 of the Real Audiencia of Guadalajara

Mexico, Jalisco - Church Records

Capellanías of the Archdiocese of Guadalajara 1600s-1899

Mexico, Jalisco - Civil Records

Protocolos de escribanos (notarial records) of the Audiencia of Guadalajara 1600-1900

Mexico, Jalisco - Land and Property

Escripciones (deeds), 1600s-1800 in the Archdiocese of Guadalajara

Notarial Records in Latin America

by LYMAN DE PLATT
Research & Field Operations

Unique to the Latin world is the genealogical information contained in the books (protocolos) of the notary publics. The origin of the notarial institution is found in Roman Law but for the purposes of our study in Latin America we can trace it immediately back to the kingdom of Castille in Spain, from where, with certain modifications necessitated by the problems that arose peculiar to Latin America, it was transplanted at the time of the conquest. In theory the word notario was to refer to the ecclesiastical notaries and the word escribano was to refer to the civil notaries, but in practice this was not always the case; however, both the escribano publico and the notario eclesiastico used basically the same system. There were also escribanos reales connected with the royal courts that dealt with the chanceries, courts, and councils.

The types of records commonly found in the protocolos are: wills, codicils, buying-selling of land, powers of attorney, exchanges of goods, donations, surrendering of estates of insolvent debtors into the hands of their creditors (cesiones), payments, debts, closures of accounts, quitances (finiquitos), dowry acknowledgements, including letters, etc., contracts, obligations, promises, agreements, quarantees, bonds, letters authorizing persons to take censuses, mortgages, transportation of goods, ratifications, revalidations, complaints, charges, etc.

It was not customary to make indexes of the notarial records originated during the colonial period, but this practice did exist and came into wider usage as the countries gained their independence and gained control over the records within their jurisdictions.

The laws regulating the control of notarial records required that when a scribe or notary was relieved of his office, died, or for some other reason ceased to function, the books that he had acquired during his office were to pass on to his successor or be turned over to the local notarial archive if one existed, or if not to the general or historical archive of the province, department, or state, from where they sometimes passed to the National Archive or General Archive.

Prior to civil registration, parish registers and notarial records are the main sources of information on past generations as pertains to their private lives made public. Notarial records are available for most countries from the beginning of Spanish civilization in the area and must be considered in compiling a complete picture for the life of any person, town, or area.

We attend a class for two reasons. To acquire information is but one of them. The other is that our minds might be quickened and stimulated to activity.

The mind is like the soil. Within it are hundreds of ideas, like seeds that lie dormant unless the ground is stirred.

The objective of the priesthood genealogy program is to build an eternal family unit--the salvation and exaltation of the family, those who have lived, those now living, and those who may yet live upon the earth.

TAX RECORDS OF LATIN AMERICA

by J. Marvin Cluff,
Reference and Records A

The tax system in New Spain became so burdensome and complicated that it caused economic underdevelopment and was one cause of the revolt of the Spanish colonies.

The equivalent modern term for tax list is Catastro--a list of real property. In modern fiscal control, the office responsible for tax lists in Mexico is Direccion General del Catastro or department of the Secretaria de Hacienda (Secretariat of the Treasury). However, in Mexico, many of the old tax records have been destroyed or have not been organized among the many records housed in the casa amarilla, a depository of the National Archives of Mexico.

The genealogical value of tax records in Latin America varies according to the type of tax record. Genealogists accept some of the records, including Alcabalas, Medias Anatas, Oficios Vendibles, Tierras, Censos, Bienes de Difuntos, and Temporalidades. The majority, however, are not used at present, but can provide places of residence, social status, and names.

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HISPANIC FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH IN A L.D.S. FAMILY HISTORY CENTER

by George R. Ryskamp

For those of Hispanic descent who want to trace their family history, the greatest frustration can be not knowing where to go to begin research. Visits to many public libraries in the United States, even in the larger cities and in states such as California, most frequently yield the answer that there is little or no information about Hispanic research available beyond a few family histories and biographies. Perhaps for this reason, one frequently encounters the attitude that it is very difficult to do Hispanic research. In reality, this could not be further from the truth. In quality, quantity, and availability, Hispanic records, especially Mexican, compare most favorably with any in the world. In fact, Hispanic records are considerably better than those for most English-speaking countries or those for many states in the United States.

In the United States, the first location you should visit in doing Hispanic research is a Family History Center in one of the local meeting houses of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. This may seem strange, when you are researching countries and cultures which are predominantly Roman Catholic. However, information is available in and through the Family History Center which will assist anyone beginning Hispanic research. In fact, in many cases, for a relatively small cost the Family History Center will provide you with many weeks, months and even years of research. For example, it is possible in the Family History Center to find records for most areas of Mexico and some areas of Spain which will enable you to run ancestral lines back into the seventeenth or even sixteenth centuries.

THE FAMILY HISTORY CENTER SYSTEM

Most people interested in family history have at least heard of the world's largest collection of genealogical records, assembled by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (more commonly known as the Mormon Church) in a library at their headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah. But many researchers are unaware that the same church operates a system of over five hundred Family History Centers, located in local Mormon churches throughout the world (although primarily in the United States). Each Family History Center is operated under the auspices of the local Mormon congregation, with volunteers who donate their time to maintain the library facility and to serve the public. Each Center is open to the public at no charge. Non-Mormons are very welcome; in fact, in many areas, the majority of the Family History Center patrons are not members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Each Family History Center will contain, as a minimum, two

microfilm readers, two microfiche readers, a copy of the International Genealogical Index (IGI) on microfiche, a copy of the Family History Library Catalog (FHLC) on microfiche, and a collection of reference works in both book and microfiche format. Most will now also have at least one IBM Personal Computer with a CD Rom reader. A volunteer consultant serving at the Family History Center will be available to answer questions and assist you in using the IGI, FHLC, and other reference materials.

Before visiting a Family History Center, you should have already searched out all of the information available through home and family sources. Hopefully, you will have been able to identify a town or towns, or at least a state, from which your ancestors came in Mexico, Spain, or another Hispanic country. (See Tracing Your Hispanic Heritage, by George R. Ryskamp, pp. 15-64, for a discussion on how to accomplish this.) If you have not been able to identify a specific locality in the ancestral country, you may need to do additional research in records of the United States for ancestors residing here. In this case, ask the consultant for assistance. You might also consult the chapter of The Source which discusses searching for the Hispanic immigrant; and/or pp. 545-589 of Tracing Your Hispanic Heritage, which discusses records which trace the immigrant ancestor. Other good reference works on American records are Building Your American Pedigree, by Norman J. Wright; American Genealogical Research, by Val D. Greenwood; and, for research in the Southwestern United States before 1850, Mexican and Spanish Records of the American Southwest, by Henry Putney Beers.

Unfortunately, in many cases even the volunteer consultant at the Family History Center will not be aware of the wealth of Hispanic information available in and/or through the Family History Center. The purpose of this article is to provide the beginning Hispanic researcher with information on materials available at the Family History Center for research in Mexico, Spain, or any other Hispanic country, and instructions for their use. Unfortunately, the scope of this article will not permit in-depth treatment which would answer all questions that may arise. Therefore, throughout the article references will be made to certain key works which can guide the researcher to a greater understanding of the reference and source materials available on Hispanic countries. Many of these key works are discussed in the last section of this article.

FAMILY SEARCH

The L.D.S. Church has created a package of genealogical computer programs and data bases called Family Search. These are available on CD ROMs in most Family History Centers. The Family Search programs and databases are:

- A. Ancestral File
- B. International Genealogical Index
- C. Military Index
- D. Social Security Death Index

- E. Personal Ancestral File
- F. Temple Ready
- G. Family History Library Catalog

Only the databases Ancestral File, International Genealogical Index, and the Family History Library Catalog will be discussed here. The Military Index currently contains only records of U.S. soldiers who died in Vietnam and Korea. Once that database is expanded to include U.S. Civil War records, its value for the researcher will increase immensely, but only if he or she has ancestors in the United States at that time. The Social Security Death Index would be valuable for any Hispanic who has had ancestors or collateral relatives in the United States who might have died while receiving Social Security benefits. Be sure to follow through by writing for the death record and the Social Security Application Form for anyone who is found. Many times this gives an exact place of foreign birth.

ANCESTRAL FILE

The Ancestral File is a pedigree linked computer database of genealogical information submitted by individual researchers, both Mormon and non-Mormon. The 200 million names contained in the Ancestral File represent their research efforts in searching their ancestral pedigrees and collateral relatives. As of 1994, there are relatively few Hispanic families represented in the Ancestral File. One should, however, check to see if one's ancestors or collateral relatives are there, as the Hispanic database will grow with the increasing interest among Hispanics in family history. Each of us, as we research, should contribute our findings to the Ancestral File so that others may benefit from our efforts. Information on how to contribute to the Ancestral File, as well as on how to use it for research, is contained in free handouts available at your local Family History Center.

INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX

The International Genealogical Index, found at each Family History Center, is a collection of over two hundred million individual entries for persons from all over the world. Thirteen percent of these are from Latin America! Its primary purpose is to index certain religious ordinances performed by members of the Mormon Church for persons who are deceased. Due to its incredible value as a genealogical research tool, it is equally significant to the non-Mormon researcher. As this is a continually growing index, it is republished in expanded form about every two to four years, both in microfiche and CD Rom format. This article will discuss the 1993 edition, the most recent at the time this article was prepared.

There are two excellent places to begin to obtain general information as to how the International Genealogical Index functions. The first is an article entitled "The International

Genealogical Index," appearing in the New England Historical and Genealogical Review, July 1983, Vol. CXXXVII, pp. 193-217. This article was written with an emphasis on the value of the IGI to the non-Mormon researcher. The other is the handout "Using the IGI," which explains in detail the use of this index. Use of these materials will be especially important as you later become involved with the intricacies of cross-referencing to the original source for an entry in the IGI.

The International Genealogical Index can serve the Hispanic researcher generally in the following ways:

1. As a finding aid to locate genealogical data. For example, if you only know that an ancestor was born in the Mexican state of Sonora, the IGI provides an excellent means of searching for persons baptized or married in Sonora who could be that ancestor. Considerable time can be saved by use of this index.
2. To identify areas of Hispanic countries where a particular surname appears with great frequency, in an effort to identify the home area of a particular ancestor.
3. To locate original records.
4. To see if other people have been researching on the line. This applies in those cases where the IGI entry is not from a Name Extraction Program, but from a submission by an individual.

LOOKING FOR YOUR ANCESTOR IN THE IGI

The initial discussion here will focus on use of the IGI in microfiche format, with a subsequent discussion of variations from those concepts when using the computer version. The 1993 IGI on microfiche is divided into twenty-five regions, each of which is designated by a letter. There are six regions of interest to the Hispanic researcher.

M-Southwest Europe is divided into the following countries, listed in alphabetical order. Here, the researcher will find the microfiche cards for Azores Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Madeira Islands, Portugal, and Spain. (Note that Cape Verde and the Madeira Islands is found under X-Ocean Islands, Atlantic Islands).

O-United States is divided into the fifty states, listed in alphabetical order. Entries from the vast areas of the United States which were once part of the Spanish Empire and/or Mexico may be found under the current state names. Some colonial era entries in states such as New Mexico are found under that state in the Mexico region.

Q-Mexico is divided into thirty-one states, listed in alphabetical order. These entries cover all of the geographical area which is part of Mexico today.

R-Central America is divided into the following countries, arranged alphabetically: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama.

S-South America is divided into the following countries, listed alphabetically: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, Guiana, Guyana, Honduras, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

T-Caribbean The Caribbean division is a single index of all of the entries for the Caribbean islands, including Bahamas, Bermuda, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Martinique, Netherland Antilles, Puerto Rico, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago.

Former Spanish and Portuguese colonies also are found in Asia (U), Africa (V) and Ocean Islands (X) Of particular interest to the Hispanic researcher may be the Cape Verde (Ocean-Atlantic), Galapagos (Ecuador), Guam (Ocean-Pacific), Morocco (Africa), Mozambique (Africa), Philippines (Asia), Portuguese Timor (Asia), and Portuguese West Africa (Africa).

Under each country or state, the entries are arranged alphabetically by surname, and within each surname by first given name. Within identical first given names, names are arranged alphabetically by second given name, and then chronologically. To better understand how the IGI is arranged, turn to Figure 1. This is a page from the seventh microfiche card for the Mexican state of Nayarit, numbered Q-0849. It is one of 440 pages appearing on the card, and page number 2951 for Nayarit. Suppose that you wanted to find Margarita Jimenez, born in Compostela, Nayarit, about 1830. You would first go to the card drawer containing microfiche records for Mexico, and find Nayarit. (Note that the process of finding a name is the same in the IGI for other Hispanic countries, except that you will be searching the entire country instead of only one state.) The tops of the cards for Nayarit appear in Figure 2.

The name "Margarita Jimenez" would appear on card Q-0849. (Q is for Mexico, and 0849 means it is the 849th card for Mexico.) "Jimenez" would appear on this card because it comes alphabetically between "Hernandez, Mari" and "Lopez, Margarit," which appear at the top of card Q-0849. If you were to spell this name "Ximenez," and look it up under "X," which appears on card Q-0855 (See Figure 2), you would find an entry that says, "Ximenez, see Jimenez." Similarly, under "Gimenez," you would find an entry which says, "see Jimenez." Under "Jimenez," you will find entries for all of the various spellings of "Jimenez." (For example, see the third entry on Figure 1.) Those entries are arranged alphabetically under "Jimenez" by the first name of the individual.

It should be noted that on the IGI, unlike a Spanish alphabetization system, the second surname is totally ignored for alphabetization purposes. Therefore, in Figure 1, "Ma. Yana Bernardina Jimenez Blaz" follows "Ma. Yginco de Jesus Ximenez Medina." The given names, however, utilize the second names, and the various "Marias" are arranged alphabetically in accordance with their second names. Be sure to check under all spellings of a name, as well as under common abbreviations, such as "Ma." for "Maria", (see Figure 1) as we used in our example above. Also be sure to check under all possible combinations of given names. Since

"Maria" is such a common name, women frequently use their second given names later in life. An "Isabel Gomez" found on a marriage record may have appeared as "Maria Isabel Gomez" when baptized. Some common abbreviations may also be misfiled. For example, "Juo.", the abbreviation for Juan, is under "Julio".

Return to Figure 1 and search for the Margarita Jimenez, for whom we are looking, who was born about 1830 in Compostela, Nayarit, Mexico. One Margarita appears, whose name is marked on Figure 1 with an arrow. For the only other Margaritas, one was not born in Compostela, and the other was born in 1750 and married in 1765. Although we are quite sure the one marked with an arrow will be the one we are looking for, we should consult the original record for verification, and continue researching her life for full verification. Analyzing Figure 1, the information provided in each column is as follows:

1. The name of the person. As indicated above, surnames appear first, followed by given names. In the marriage entries, the surname and given name of the spouse follow. In the birth or baptismal entries, the names of the parents follow on the same line or on the next line. The symbols "@" and "#" indicate that more information appeared on the original than appears in the IGI entry (such as names of grandparents of the child being baptized). These systems were implemented a number of years after the extraction program began, so even for many of the entries which do not have a symbol, the original record may still contain significant additional information. For example, Figure 3 illustrates the original record from the baptismal records of the parish in Compostela, Nayarit, Mexico, for Margarita de la Luz Jimenez Andrade. Obviously, the information recorded in the original record is considerably more extensive than what appears in the IGI entry shown in Figure 1.
2. Sex. Male (M) and female (F) for birth entries, or husband (H) and wife (W) for marriage entries.
3. Type. This refers to the type of original record from which the entry was extracted. The nine possible types of events are listed at the bottom of each page. All of the entries on this page (and the vast majority of those from the Hispanic countries) have been taken from Catholic parish records of baptisms and marriages, or from civil registration records of births and marriages. "C" refers to a christening (Catholic baptism) record; "B" to a birth record; and "M" to either a Catholic or civil marriage record.
4. Date. This is the date of the baptism, birth or marriage event.
5. Locality. The title headings "Town" and "Parish" refer to the location in which the event was recorded.
- 6, 7, 8. Ordinance information. The columns titled "B", "E" and "S" relate to Latter-day Saint religious ordinance information, and are of interest only to Mormons searching their ancestry. Information concerning these entries can be

found in the reference works mentioned above.

9. Source. The final column gives the batch/film number and serial sheet on which the original entry is found. (The serial sheet number refers to the sheet in that batch, and is of little use to the Hispanic researcher.) As the batch/film number provides the means of locating the original entry, it is important to copy this information.

The batch/film number refers to the film number of the original entry if preceded by C or M, an entry on the International Genealogical Index Batch Number Index, or a set of twelve cards generally filed with the IGI. The Batch Number Index lists all of the batch numbers in alphabetical/numerical order. For example, we can use it to look up the batch number C602055, which is the batch number for the IGI entry on Margarita Jimenez Andrade. There appear three columns in the Batch Number Index, as follows:

BATCH	SOURCE	PRINTOUT
C 602055	C 652402	None

The first column is the batch number. The second column is the source for that batch number. This will generally be a Family History Library film number referring to film of the original source. The source number, 652402, is the film number for the baptismal records of the parish in Compostela, Nayarit, Mexico, for the time period 1822 - 1838. If you were searching for Margarita Jimenez Andrade as one of your ancestors, you would then order film 652402. When the film arrived, you would look on the film for the date 14 June 1826, and there you would find the baptismal record reproduced as Figure 3.

The third column indicates whether there is a printout of the information extracted from that film available. Generally, for Hispanic records, there are no printouts.

What if you want to know whether an entire parish has been extracted and placed on the IGI? To determine this, turn to a small set of microfiche cards known as the Parish and Vital Records List. Look under "Mexico," the country name; then under "Nayarit," the state name; and then under "Compostela," the city name. There, under "Nayarit, Compostela," you will find the information as it is illustrated by Figure 4. The entry reveals that extensive records are available for Compostela, Nayarit, Mexico. However, not all of these records have been extracted and placed on the IGI at this time. Only those without a double asterisk between the batch number and the film number have been placed on the IGI at this time. We can expect that the other available records will be extracted and placed on future editions of the IGI.

When the 1993 edition of the IGI was prepared, a decision was made to exclude a large quantity of names previously appearing the 1991 edition of IGI with the words CLEARED in all the Ordinance Information Sections for the entry. Eventually these excluded entries will appear in later editions of the IGI. As many as 25% of the names appearing in the 1991 IGI under some Mexican states

were excluded from the 1993 IGI. A researcher who does not find a name in a particular place should inquire if a copy of the 1991 or 1989 versions are available, and also check those.

Nearly all of the entries in the Mexican section of the IGI have come from records listed on the Parish and Vital Records List, as a result of the Name Extraction Program being carried out in Mormon churches throughout the world. You may find batch numbers which do not begin with "C" or "M." In this case, you will need to consult the introductory sources mentioned at the beginning of this section on the IGI, or the Family History Center consultant, for information concerning other types of sources which exist, and how to trace those original sources from the batch numbers which do not begin with "C" or "M."

WHAT IF THE ANCESTOR IS NOT LISTED?

A researcher should never assume that his ancestor will not be found in a certain location simply because he cannot find the name of the ancestor listed under that location on the IGI. The original records may not have been extracted. To see if this is the case, check the Parish and Vital Records List. Also check the 1988 or 1991 edition, if one is available.

Alternatively, the names found on the original sources may have been omitted, misinterpreted, or indexed incorrectly. For example, in one IGI entry the surname of the father of Maria Antonia Estefana Jimenez Castillo was incorrectly entered as "Jimenez Castillo." The father in that case was "Jose Maria," and his surname is "Leon Jimenez." The surname of the child should be "Leon Castillo," rather than "Jimenez Castillo."

Be careful in analyzing IGI entries, as common surnames may have been mistaken for given names. A good example of this is the name "Martin." It is also important to check all of the possible spellings and abbreviations of a surname, as it is possible that the name has not been listed under the standardized spelling. For example, on the Mexican IGI entries appear for "Ximen," "Ximines," and "Xims.," all of which are abbreviations or spelling variations of the name "Ximenes," which is itself cross-referenced to "Jimenez." On the same microfiche card appear entries for the surname "Zepeda," under which there also appear entries for the surname "Sepeda." "Zepeda" is listed as a separate standardized spelling, although it is a fairly common derivation of the more common surname spelling "Cepeda." Therefore, great care must be taken in exploring the various possibilities for spelling a name, and the possible combinations of the double surname system.

A final reason that an ancestor may not appear in a baptismal or marriage record from a certain location is that the records themselves may have been destroyed or lost. His name might still appear in different types of records for the area, which have not been extracted for the IGI.

In spite of its many difficulties and drawbacks, the IGI is an awesome tool in that it will eventually index nearly all of the

parish baptismal and marriage records available from Mexico and from certain areas of Spain, such as Gerona, Albacete, Ciudad Rodrigo, and the Basque countries. It is currently possible to trace entire family lines in some of the Mexican states with, initially, nothing more than the IGI. However, it should be noted that in such cases you must ultimately check the original sources, keeping in mind the possibility of extensive additional information which may be found, and the possibility of misinterpretation by those who did the indexing.

The International Genealogical Index is becoming a primary tool for locating individual ancestors and tracing family genealogies in Hispanic countries. While Mexico is the Hispanic country with the greatest number of IGI entries, many other Hispanic countries also have extensive entries. Extensive microfilming of parish records has been completed in some regions in other Hispanic countries, such as the Basque countries and Santander, in Spain. As later editions include more and more of the parish records currently being extracted, the IGI will have even greater value for the Hispanic researcher.

IGI ON CD ROM

The IGI on CD Rom is faster to search, and has both advantages and disadvantages over the Microfiche Edition. Like the Microfiche Edition, it is divided into regions. Your first step in a search is to select a region. Although assigned different letters, the CD Rom regions are divided in a similar fashion to the Microfiche Edition. See Figure 5 for a list of the regions as they appear on the computer screens. After selecting the region you want, a Surname Search Menu appears as follows:

- A. Individual Search (Birth/Christening Information, etc.)
- B. Marriage Search
- C. Parent Search (Individual index sorted by parents' names)
(You may find children grouped together by parents in this index)

The categories are fairly obvious. The ability to separate marriages from individuals is a clear advantage of the CD Rom over the IGI. Also, the possibility to list all persons who are children of the same parents is a helpful feature not possible on the microfiche. Once you have selected a search, you have the further options available to filter, or limit, your search. One of those, exact surname spelling, should never be selected. The other two can be very helpful when you are searching a common name. One will limit the search to names in a select area, such a state in Mexico or a specific country in southeast Europe (Spain, Italy, Portugal). The other allows you to specify a range of years to be searched. See Figure 6 for the results of a search Margarita Jimenez limited to Nayarit, but without limiting the years. (In many cases, though, there is a great advantage to searching all of

Mexico.) Note that the various spelling of "Jimenez" all appear, but not any of the abbreviations, such as "Xz" or "Xiz", which must be searched separately. Sometimes, but not always, the program will include persons whose second surname is the one for the entry. The program does not, however, search for second given names. Therefore, when looking for someone with an unknown first given name, it is easier to search the microfiche version. The program will also allow you to go from the individual search to a marriage or parent search for that program and vice versa. Ultimately, the only difference as far as the information available is that the computer gives you the film number source, eliminating the need to check the batch number index. (See Figure 7).

THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY CATALOG

While the Ancestral File and International Genealogical Index are excellent indexes and reference tools which may make it possible to trace a family for several generations, it does not replace the need to consult original record sources. In most cases, even the records which are indexed on the IGI contain considerably more information than does the actual IGI entry. Also, since the IGI for Hispanic countries is primarily composed of entries from Catholic parish records, a wealth of other valuable records is not accessible through a search of the IGI.

Of greater ultimate value to the Hispanic researcher in the local Family History Center is the access to the microfilm collection of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. The Family History Center system provides local access to almost the entire collection of 1.4 million rolls of microfilmed records from all over the world. Approximately forty thousand rolls are added to the collection yearly. Many of the new additions are from Hispanic countries. Almost all of the existing parish and civil registration records from Mexico have been filmed, and are available. In addition, in many areas of Mexico the notarial records, diocesan records, censuses, and a variety of other materials have also been microfilmed. Parish records have been cataloged from twenty of the sixty-two dioceses in Spain. Filming of parish records continues, and records from national and provincial archives are also being filmed currently, in Spain and in other Hispanic countries.

Beginning in 1979 with the introduction of the computerized cataloging system, the main Library began the reproduction of the Family History Library Catalog on microfiche for distribution to the local Family History Centers. In 1991 an edition was released on CD Rom. The most recent editions were released in 1993 and January 1994. These editions list all of the library materials, including new acquisitions through 1992, which have thus far been cataloged and placed in the computer system. (Note that new acquisitions not cataloged when the FHLC was filmed will not appear in the Catalog, and yet may be available to the researcher. If you do not find references for a particular locality, it will be

worthwhile to write to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, requesting a check of the main card catalog and the new film manifests to determine if there are records available for your particular location.)

To order film, fill out a simple form. For the fee of \$3.00, a film can be requested from Salt Lake City and held in the local Family History Center for three weeks. The payment of \$4.50 entitles you to have the film held on loan for six months. With the approval of the local Family History Center Director, \$6.50 will place the film on indefinite loan at your local Family History Center. In most cases, one microfilm of parish records will contain two or three parish books, covering a period from a few years to seventy-five or eighty years. Generally, all of the records for a particular parish are covered in six to twelve films, except for the records of the very large metropolitan parishes, which can have fifty to one hundred films or more. (For example, see Figure 4, for the films available from Compostela, Nayarit, Mexico.)

ORGANIZATION OF THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY CATALOG ON MICROFICHE

As with the IGI, the microfiche format of the Family History Library Catalog will be discussed in detail, as this is the best way to understand all that it contains. A short discussion of the CD Rom version will follow. The Family History Library Catalog in microfiche format is composed of four sections:

1. Author-Title section (Green stripe). This section contains all of the records contained in other sections, and lists them in alphabetical order by author or title.
2. Locality section (Yellow stripe). This section consists of records of localities, such as countries, states, counties, municipalities, parishes, and other entities.
3. Surname section (Red stripe). This section contains family names, and names of individuals who appear as the subjects of family histories, newsletters, bibliographies, biographies, and similar records.
4. Subject section (Blue stripe). This section lists records by subject for categories which are very general, or which cover such a large geographical area that locality assignment is impossible.

The Author-Title section will be of primary interest if you are looking for a particular book, such as the Garcia Carrarra set Diccionario heraldisco y genealogico de apellidos espanoles y americanos. If you know the name of the author, it will be faster and easier to search in the Author-Title section than to attempt to find a listing for the book under Spain or Mexico in the Locality section. Also, when searching for Notarial Records, you can look up the name of the notary in the Author-Title section to see if his records have been filmed.

The Subject section can be similarly used, if you are, for instance, interested in consulting a book on Spanish paleography,

you would look under "Paleography, Spanish". The references indexed in the Subject section of the catalog will be quite general in nature.

The Surname section should be consulted to find out if any published works are available for the family lines you are searching. Most people doing Hispanic research will find nothing in the Surname section relating to their families, because most such histories are for prominent upper class families. However, yours may be a family for which you believe genealogical research has been done, or an early colonial family, or one otherwise prominent in a particular location; if this is the case, it would be wise to consult the Surname section. For example there are three consecutive entries found under the surname Martinez. One is for an early colonial family in New Mexico, another is for a prominent Cuban family, and the third for a noble family. If your family should tie into one of these Martinez families, you would find the books to be of exceptional value, perhaps avoiding considerable duplication of work done by others.

THE LOCALITY SECTION

The Locality section is the most valuable section of the FHLC. More than any other section, it contains listings of original records from many Hispanic countries. Considerable microfilming has been done for many other Hispanic countries, as indicated by the number of microfiche cards for each of the following countries:

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CARDS</u>
Argentina	3
Bolivia	1
Brazil	10
Central America	1
Chile	3
Columbia	1
Costa Rica	1
Cuba	1
Dominican Republic	1
Ecuador	1
El Salvador	1
Guatemala	2
Honduras	1
Mexico	21
Nicaragua	1
Paraguay	1
Peru	2
Philippines	25
Portugal	10
Puerto Rico	1
Spain	39
Uruguay	1

Mexico will serve as the primary example throughout the following discussion, as it is the country whose records have been

most extensively microfilmed. (Over 99% of the existing parish records from before the year 1900 have been microfilmed.) The concepts, however, apply to all countries.

In the 1993 edition of the FHLC Locality section, there are sixteen locality cards for Mexico. Their title headings appear on Figure 8. Each of the microfiche cards contains twenty columns of computer-generated catalog entries, indexing over one hundred twenty thousand rolls of microfilm.

National General Categories

The first card for Mexico (0001) is entirely an index of Mexican towns. The index cross-references the name of the town to the Mexican state under which the town records will be found in the Locality section. If you know the name of the town, but are uncertain as to the state in which it is located, you should begin here, by identifying to which state the municipality or parish belongs.

If you are also attempting to identify ecclesiastical units, you might consult the Guide to Mexican Ecclesiastical Divisions by Lyman E. Platt, published by the Instituto Genealogico y Historico Latinoamericano, in Utah.

Following the town index in the FHLC are the general subject headings for all of Mexico. Figure 9 shows the 1993 general subject headings (from CDRom version) for Mexico, which are those that may be found throughout the Locality section. Commentary on the use of items found under each of the subject headings is beyond the scope of this article. However, the researcher should put a card 0002 on a reader and browse through it to get a feel for these entries. The subject heading "Archives and Libraries", for example, is always a source for access to large collections relating to the entire nation or to large regions. Under Mexico it shows several indexes or guides to collections in the Archivo General de la Nacion in Mexico, a guide to the Franciscan Archive of the National Library of Mexico, and guides to notarial record collections in Mexico City and in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. Every researcher who is looking beyond parish records should consult the "Archives and Libraries" subject heading for his state and country.

Some record types, while rich in local and family history, are national in origin, and will be found listed in the general subject headings. One of the important record sources of this type is "Military Records." Look under Mexico-Military Records and note the cross-reference to records in Spain for the colonial period, and to the Archivo General de la Nacion for later periods.

The subject heading "Church Records" will generally provide information concerning Inquisition records from the colonial period. Church directories may list directories giving all parishes in the country. "Emigration and Immigration" will provide references to works on specific emigration, such as to the United States, or to Alta California during the colonial period. This heading will also refer to collections containing passports,

passenger lists, naturalization records and other sources concerning the often difficult-to-document passing of an ancestor from one country to another. Subject headings such as "Directories," "Gazeteers," and "Maps," can provide sources for ways to locate small towns and villages where ancestors originated. A variety of gazeteers are available for Mexico, from a four-volume geographical/historical dictionary, published in 1888 - 1891, to a 750-page United States Board on Geographic Names gazetteer. (See Chapter 4 of Tracing Your Hispanic Heritage for an explanation of how to use these reference sources.)

State General Categories

The FHLC Locality section is arranged from larger geographical units to smaller geographical units. This means that the first listings in the Locality section for Mexico, as described above, are followed by each of the Mexican states in alphabetical order. (Note that this is English language alphabetical order, so that Chihuahua appears before Coahuila.) For each Hispanic country, the major geographical unit will be followed by a smaller one; e.g., Spain by each province; Venezuela by state; Nicaragua by departamento.

Within each state, the listings begin with general records relating to the entire state, listed under many of the same subject headings as in the general section for the country. (See Figure 9.) Note that some headings will have only one entry, while others have several. Note also that every heading listed on Figure 9 does not appear for each state. Headings of general interest include "Church Directories," "Directories," "Gazeteers," "History," and "Maps," which may provide significant local geographical and historical information for the family history researcher.

Also very important, where available, are entries found under "Church Records" in the general section for each state. Records maintained by the Catholic dioceses are listed here, or . Also note listings under "Land and Property". Chapter 10 of Tracing Your Hispanic Heritage generally describes these records and their use by the family historian.

The Morelia Project in Mexico, by C. Douglas Inglis, published in World Conference on Records, Vol. 9 (1980), describes these records for the diocese of Michoacan, with excellent commentary concerning the adequacies and inadequacies of the cataloging of these records in the FHLC.

Under the Mexican state of Jalisco in the category of "Notarial Records" are listed the records conserved in the Public Archives of the capital city of Guadalajara. These records are arranged by the names of the notaries who wrote them. Many of these notaries served outside Guadalajara. See Chapter 12 of Tracing Your Hispanic Heritage for a description of the excellent genealogical information contained in notarial records, and how to access and use the records.

Local Record Listings

The general listings are followed alphabetically by smaller local divisions. For each local entity, there will first appear records for the general entity by that name; then, for those entities which are municipalities, the same name will appear with the word *municipio* in parentheses after it. These listings relate to the municipalities, which are the local political governing units. In many cases, a municipality will be made up of several smaller entities, both political and ecclesiastical. Frequently those smaller units are listed in the description of the Civil Register or Parish Records. In some cases, the civil registers are kept at the municipality level; in other cases, the records of each municipality are divided among various sub-units, such as the parishes which compose a municipality. When possible, you should identify the municipality to which a particular town or parish belongs, as it is possible that records may be found at the municipality level. In each category (Mexico, individual states, parishes, and municipalities), it is possible to find any of the subject headings listed in Figure 9. In the larger municipalities and cities, you will frequently find listings for census records, land and property records, notarial records, diocesan records, and archives. Generally, however, categories other than civil registration and church records are found only under Mexico, General, under each individual state, and under the largest cities.

When you begin your research, you should take the smallest geographical unit in which you are aware the ancestor resided, or probably resided, at the time of his birth or marriage, and search under that unit for records. For example, if your ancestor came from Xicotencatl in Tamaulipas, Mexico, you would look under Mexico, Tamaulipas, Xicotencatl. The first entry which appears (see Figure 10) is for "Church Records." These records cover the time period from 1755 to 1934. Basic information concerning the town is provided, followed by a listing of the various volumes and their corresponding film numbers. The principal parish of Xicotencatl is named Dulce Nombre de Jesus, and it included parts of several other parishes. The next entry, under "Civil Registry," lists the principal civil registration records for Xicotencatl municipality (*municipio*). A third entry under Xicotencatl Municipality lists the 1930 Census for that area. The FHLC can assist the Hispanic researcher in locating records, and can increase your understanding of area geography. Use of the information in conjunction with maps can help you determine the larger political units to which smaller towns belong.

If I had an ancestor who was born in 1875, in the town of Rincon de Romos, in the state of Aguascalientes, in Mexico, I would look in the Locality section of the FHLC under Mexico, Aguascalientes, Rincon de Romos. The first entry, "Church Records, Rincon de Romos" (see figure 11) indicates that Rincon de Romos includes the principal parish of San Jose de Grazia, as well as

Pabellon, Cosio, Ojocaliente, and Mineral de Asientos. Parish records from 1769 to 1962 are available on microfilm. I would then determine that baptismal records for 1875 would be on the film #635642, which spans the years 1873 - 1877. I would fill out a film order form for this microfilm. When it arrived in three to six weeks, I would look for my ancestor's baptism on it. (I would have first searched the IGI and the Parish and Vital Records List to see if my ancestor's name might have been extracted.)

Once I had found my ancestor's birth and/or baptism record in 1875, I might decide to search for the marriage of his parents. Their places of birth are likely to have been listed on the baptism record. If they were from the town of Rincon de Romos, they were likely to have been married there. If the mother was from a different town, they were likely to have been married in that town. Since they have a child born in 1875, they are likely to have been married somewhere between 1860 and 1875. Film #635733, Matrimonios 1859 - 1872, and Film #635744, Matrimonios 1872 - 1888, both cover that time period, and I would order both films. If I found their marriage record, I might also want to find their informacion matrimonial. A complete discussion of the process for utilizing parish records is contained in Chapter 9 of Tracing Your Hispanic Heritage, which explains the process from this point on.

The same approach could have been used with the civil registration records listed for Rincon de Romos. Civil registration records are frequently more complete than the parish records. They are definitely worth searching in the time period for which they are available, which is generally after 1861 in Mexico. (See Chapter 11 of Tracing Your Hispanic Heritage for details on other Hispanic countries.)

When the pedigree chart and family group sheets have been updated as far as possible through the complete search of the available parish records, the researcher will want to consult other available records. He would locate them by checking the Locality section under the state "General" section, as well as under the principal regional towns and the smaller locality.

It is important to check under the names of the state or provincial capital, and the city of the diocese to which the location belongs. Marriage dispensations, censuses, Inquisition records, notarial records, and other broad regional records, as well as general court and governmental records may appear under those city names. Thus, if you are interested in records in the state of

Jalisco, you would check under Guadalajara, which is both the diocesan and political capital. It is important to recognize the changes which have taken place in various political and ecclesiastical units, to determine the possible locations for records. For example, the municipal and parish archives in Hidalgo de Parral, Chihuahua, have information for large portions of Chihuahua, as Hidalgo de Parral served as the informal political capital of Chihuahua for an extensive period. Diocesan records for Chihuahua would be found under Durango, where the Bishop of the

diocese that included Chihuahua resided.

There is no better way for the researcher to learn to use the Family History Library Catalog than by looking for an actual parish. You should not be afraid to seek assistance from the librarians, or to consult the excellent instructional materials entitled, "How to Use the Family History Library Catalog on Microfiche," and "How to Use the Family History Library Catalog on CD Rom." A wealth of original records and excellent secondary source material is readily available to you on a local level through this important catalog.

Family History Catalog on CD Rom

The locality search in the FHLC on CD ROM allows you to search at each of the three levels discussed for the microfiche FHLC--national, state or provincial, and local town. For any locality you can request a Topics search of all topics or of a specific topic. The result of a search for all topics in Mexico is reproduced in Figure 9. You should, however, always initiate your search at the smallest geographical level that you know. It is at the parish and municipality level where Church Parish Records and Government Civil Records will be found.

One major advantage of the CD Rom is that it will search for a part of the name. For example, if you ask it to search for Santa Maria de Cambados and it does not find one, it will then search for Cambados and Santa Maria. In the author's experience, there has been only one time when this was a detriment. Not finding "San Claudio" or "Claudio", he then entered "San Claudio." He was surprised with a listing (several minutes later) of all 1,256 place names in the catalog beginning with "San"!

When you want to see all of the localities in a given region, start with Locality Browse under that region. The Computer FHLC Catalog will also do a Surname Search, but does not have an Author/Title Search or Subject Search.

KEY REFERENCE WORKS AND RESEARCH GUIDES FOR MEXICAN/SPANISH AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

The importance of key reference works in doing successful Hispanic research cannot be overestimated. The following books are excellent resources for research in Mexico and other Spanish-speaking countries. While some deal specifically with Mexico, many are important for research throughout Latin America and Spain. The first two are particularly important for those doing research in Spanish language records for the Southwestern United States and Northern Mexico. As it is not likely that the researcher will find all of these books assembled in a library, he might suggest the acquisition of some of them to the librarian. The researcher himself might go on to acquire others for his personal collection. The purchase of the entire list would cost approximately \$200.00. With these books, a library would be well equipped to handle

Mexican and Spanish research in general.

1. Northern New Spain, A Research Guide, by Thomas C. Barnes, Thomas H. Naylor and Charles W. Polzer. Tucson, Arizona: The University of Arizona Press, 1981. Designed as an introduction to the Documentary Relations of the Southwest computer index of records, this small volume provides an excellent introduction to research in the Southwestern United States and Mexico. It provides a detailed description of the documentary collections available in Mexico and the U.S., as well as a bibliography of guides and aids to such collections. It also provides detailed informational background on colonial governments, political issues, money, currency, weights and measures, and terminology, as well as lists of native groups and colonial officials. While limited to the northern half of Mexico and that portion of the United States formerly under Mexican control, information contained herein would be of great value to most researchers, both because a majority of those with Mexican ancestry will trace their ancestors through Northern New Spain, and because the information frequently is of general value for all Mexican research.

2. Spanish and Mexican Records of the American Southwest, by Henry Putney Beers. Tucson, Arizona: The University of Arizona Press, 1979. This work is essential for those doing research in Spanish language records of New Mexico, Texas, California, and Arizona. The history of each of the states is analyzed in great detail, with maps. For each of the states, separate chapters on provincial records, archival reproductions, land records, records of local jurisdiction, and ecclesiastical records provide exact information on the existing collections of such records, where they are located, and what they contain.

3. Una Guia Genealogico-Historica de LatinoAmerica, by Lyman D. Platt. Ramona, California: Acoma Books, 1978. This paperback volume, in its initial chapters, offers a good overview of major Hispanic records of genealogical value, and a variety of research help for those doing research in Latin America. Its second section contains a country-by-country analysis of archives and records of genealogical value in each country. Its primary value is in providing additional information about where a researcher would need to go, beyond the work in the Family History Center.

4. Tracing Your Hispanic Heritage, by George R. Ryskamp. Riverside, California: Hispanic Family Research, 1984. This work is the only genealogical manual available for those with Hispanic ancestry. Its initial chapters take the researcher step-by-step through the genealogical research process, and include a description of the use of the Family History Center. It provides excellent information on the unique challenges of Hispanic research, such as name and date systems, geography, language, and handwriting. Its second section is a detailed review of the principal records of genealogical value that the researcher will encounter: Catholic parish records, church administrative records,

civil registers, notarial records, emigration and immigration records, census surveys, military records, and governmental records. A third section gives detailed information on Spain. It also includes a glossary and abbreviation list.

5. The Source, 2nd edition. Edited by Loreto Szucs and Sandra Luebking. Salt Lake City, Utah: Ancestry Publishing Company, 1994. A basic guide to Anglo American records is necessary for the researcher searching Spanish American lines in the United States. This book is the best and most complete guide available. In addition, the chapter "Tracing Hispanic Immigrant Ancestors," by George R. Ryskamp, compliments the other books listed here.

6. Fuentes Principales Genealogicos (Series H), Salt Lake City, Utah: Genealogical Department, 1973. These books provide, for each country, an excellent overview of the great variety of records of genealogical value, with a description of their contents, and the various locations (including the Salt Lake Family History Library) where these records are available.

Series H, no.1. Major Genealogical Record Sources in Guatemala (in English and Spanish); PRGS0750 and PRGS0750SP

Series H, no.2. Major Genealogical Record Sources in Mexico (in English and Spanish); PRGS0717 and PRGS0717SP

Series H, no.3. Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Costa Rica; PRGS1039SP

Series H, no.4. Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Chile; PRGS104ASP

Series H, no.5. Fuentes principales en registros genealogicos en Panama; PRGS1072SP

Series H, no.6. Fuentes principales en registros genealogicos en Uruguay; PRGS1083SP

Series H, no.7. Fuentes principales en registros genealogicos en Argentina; PRGS1095SP

Series H, no.8. Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Honduras; PRGS1221SP

Series H, no.9. Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en El Salvador; PRGS1232SP

Series H, no.10. Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Nicaragua; PRGS1243SP

Series H, no.11. Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Venezuela; PRGS1254SP

Series H, no.12. Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Columbia; PRGS1378SP

Series H, no.13. Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Ecuador; PRGS1389SP

Series H, no.14. Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Peru; PRGS139ASP

Series H, no.15. Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Bolivia; PRGS1447SP

Series H, no.16. Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Paraguay; PRGS147ASP

Series H, no.17. Fuentes principales de registros genealogicos en Puerto Rico; PRGS1480SP

Series H, no. 20. Basic Portuguese Paleography; PRGS1549

7. The Preliminary Survey of the Mexican Collection, by Susan M. Cottler, Roger M. Haigh, and Shirley A. Weathers. Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1978. As the title indicates, this book is a survey on a state-by-state, town-by-town basis of the films available for Mexico at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, through 1977. For each town entry, it lists the various parishes, the dates covered by the existing parochial records, the existence or nonexistence of civil registers, and the number of rolls of microfilm which cover the material for each parish. There is also an indication of existing record types other than baptisms, marriages and deaths. In addition, the introduction provides an excellent overview of the Mexican collection and its uses. Although all of the information contained in the book (except the introduction) is available on the IGI, the book has great value in allowing a researcher to see, in a few pages, all of the various towns with existing records in a province. This makes it easier to identify nearby towns that could be searched when one is looking for a research connection (e.g., the parish of origin for a wife).

8. Research Inventory of the Mexican Collection of Colonial Parish Registers, by David G. Robins. Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1980. This book reviews the collection of parish records available for Mexico from 1536 to 1820. Arranged on a state-by-state basis, it lists all of the municipalities with existing colonial records and shows each on a state map. For each parish, it then lists all of the rolls of microfilm containing records of that parish, describing the microfilm by film number, content, and years covered. Even when using this catalog, it would be wise to check the Genealogical Library Catalog to see if additional records have been acquired following the publication of this excellent work.

9. World Conference on Records, Volume 9, Latin-American and Iberian Family and Local History. Salt Lake City, Utah: 1980. This volume contains presentations on Latin American and Spanish genealogical concepts delivered at the 1980 World Conference on Records. Of particular interest to the Mexican researcher is Article 708, "Hispanic American Records Research", by Lyman D. Platt, which discloses records available for research by the Hispanic living in the United States. Article 711, "The Morelia Project in Mexico", by G. Douglas Inglis, is an excellent discussion of the problems encountered with the original cataloging of the diocesan archives collection from the archdiocese of Michoacan. Any researcher considering utilizing the local Family History Center for consultation of that collection, or any collection beyond simple parish records, would do well to review this article in order to be aware of the potential errors and problems with the original cataloging of the Mexican collection. Articles 712 and 714, by Rudecinda Lo Buglio, provide excellent information on the archival collection of Northwestern Mexico. For those doing Spanish language research in California, they give an excellent survey, on a town-by-town basis, of the Spanish and Mexican records from pre-statehood California. Anyone who is considering working with Mexican military records should read Article 713, "The Mexican Military", by Lyman D. Platt, which provides excellent detail of the organization of the Mexican military at the beginning of the 19th century.

10. Latin American Census Records, by Lyman D. Platt. Salt Lake City, Utah: Instituto Genealogico y Historico Latinoamericano, 1987. This is an excellent listing of the existing censuses for Latin America, with an indication as to where they can be consulted.

11. Bibliography of Mexican/Spanish American Genealogy, by George R. Ryskamp. Riverside, California: Hispanic Family History Research, 1985. This is an extensive bibliography of Mexican and Spanish American sources and reference guides, culled from many sources into a single list.

12. Latin American Family Histories (2nd edition) by Lyman D. Platt. Salt Lake City, Utah: IGHL, 1992. This identifies over 400 Latin American country family histories currently in print.

13. Nuevo Atlas Porrua de La Republica Mexicana, Mexico, D.F.: Editorial Porrua, 1980. Effective genealogical research cannot be completed without a good set of maps. This excellent book, at a reasonable cost, is available in paperback. It contains a countrywide index and full-page large format maps of each of the Mexican states. Its introductory section of historical maps will also provide the researcher with basic general background on the development of political geography. The book also contains an excellent list of municipios, on a state-by-state basis.

14. Guide to Mexican Ecclesiastical Divisions by Lyman D. Platt. Salt Lake City, Utah: IGHL, 1991. This book lists every parish in Mexico under the diocese to which it belongs, with an indication as to its date of creation and existing parish and

census records.

SUMMARY

The Hispanic researcher will almost certainly find the keys to beginning and extending his research in the local L.D.S. Family History Center. This article should be viewed only as an introduction to the many valuable materials available. By using this introduction, you should be able to begin your research, identify the reference materials available, and successfully pursue your personal Hispanic research.

SPANISH MILITARY RECORDS

by George R. Ryskamp

Military records are a source for almost every family historian, because even in times of peace a substantial portion of the population of Hispanic countries served in the military, and this number greatly increased in times of war or revolution. In addition to genealogical data such as names of parents, and places and dates of birth, military records also frequently give exciting events that tie into the mainstream of national and international history. In many countries they are brought together in national archives, and may be indexed or arranged alphabetically by surname also, making them an excellent tool for locating an ancestral place of origin. In Spain, military archives contain records of large numbers of soldiers, both American and Spanish born, who served in the American colonies.

As one researches in parish, civil, and notarial records, he should watch for clues indicating that a person served in the military. Parish records may indicate at the time of a marriage or a birth of a child that the groom or the father is serving in the military. A notarial record may contain a power of authority given from the person serving in the military to another family member who stayed behind. Home sources also frequently include military records. In nineteenth century Spain, it was necessary to prove discharge or exemption from military service before one could legally emigrate. Nineteenth century census records frequently indicate whether or not a person had served in the military. When one encounters any mention of military service, a note should be made taking down all the information, especially if it indicated the time, place and/or regiment or other unit of service. These facts may make the difference in being able to locate and identify the ancestor's military records.

It is not uncommon to find that the first contact the immigrant ancestor had with the new country was the result of military service. Such was the case with Miguel de la Torre Balvontin, a Cuban volunteer whose hoja de servicio (service sheet) is reproduced as Figure 1. This individual lived in Matanzas, Cuba, in the late nineteenth century. Due to the difficulties with the Communist regime, research is a greater challenge in Cuba than in other Hispanic countries; therefore, the descendant searched the newspapers for the cities of Matanzas, Cuba, and Havana, Cuba, both reproduced on microfilm at archives in Washington, D.C. He encountered a newspaper article that makes mention of his ancestor's service to Cuba, both in commercial and military spheres. This brief military reference led to a check of the index of officers of the Archivo General Militar de Segovia, on the assumption that service in the Cuban military during the last part of the nineteenth century would probably be recorded in Spain, since Cuba was at that time one of the few remaining Spanish colonies. The fact that the article states that Balvontin was Spanish and an hidalgo indicated that he would likely have been an officer. The search of the officers' index yielded the following entry on page 265 of Volume VIII: Torre Balbontin, Miguel--voluntario, 1876. Noting the concordance of the name, surnames, and the time period, the descendant then wrote to the General Military Archives at Segovia, Spain and requested a copy of this record. The result was a file that included the record reproduced in Figure 1, which gave the place of origin in Spain. Subsequent research in parish and notarial records, as well as family traditions, verified that this was indeed the place of family origin.

HISTORICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE SPANISH MILITARY

While not absolutely essential to using military records, for a better understanding of these records, it is important to have a basic knowledge of the organization of the Spanish military. This article outlines in broad detail the major historical divisions of peninsular and colonial organization. Greater detail is given for the earliest part of the nineteenth century, just before most of the colonies obtained their independence. Greater detail can be obtained in individual articles from the Encyclopedia Esposa-Cople, which can be found in most large libraries.

Under King Ferdinand and Queen Isabel, the Spanish Army was organized into tercios, which were regiments of 12 to 15 companies of 250 to 300 men each. Originally, each was composed of three groups: pikemen, arquebusiers, and musketeers although the latter, as the quality of muskets improved, came to dominate in large numbers. In addition, each tercio had one or two units of cavalry attached to it. Due to extensive military operations during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabel, a military policy was proclaimed in which one out of every twelve men between the ages of 12 and 45 was required to serve in the army and was paid by the crown. In 1505, the Spanish Army consisted of 20 tercios. They were at that time considered to be the most effective fighting force in Europe.

By the middle of the seventeenth century, however, the army had lost its reputation of invincibility. In 1666, Spain's entire regular army was composed of 113 companies of 6,200 men commanded by 600 officers. During that time period, the introduction of local militia units began to account for an ever-increasing number of soldiers required to serve in time of war or national crisis. The use of conscripted soldiers ceased, and the army was staffed with a combination of mercenaries and volunteers, many of whom were recruited for the money and shelter available during difficult times. It should be noted that the extensive use of the foreign mercenaries throughout Spain and the colonies accounts for many of the non-Spanish surnames that one finds in Spain and the colonies during the period before 1776.

Among the eighteenth century reforms of the early Bourbon Kings was a total reorganization of the military. The army was organized into four major divisions: Infanteria (Infantry), caballeria (cavalry), artilleria (artillery), and ingenieros (engineers). In 1704, provincial militia units officially originated. By 1776, these consisted of 42 regiments of two companies in each regiment.

In 1773, Charles III introduced the quinta (fifth), which was a system in which one out of every five men was selected by lot to serve in the army. This initially met with heavy resistance, and its enforcement was suspended. Nevertheless, it was ultimately instituted. Local municipalities were required to make lists of all male citizens from whom the conscripts were selected by lot.

Each of the regiments in the regular army had a colorful name and its own particular uniforms and banners. In many cases, histories of the regiments are available, and these regimental histories, when combined with the knowledge of the dates in which the ancestors served, can give a fairly

detailed picture of the actual military service of the ancestor. For Spain, these regimental histories can be obtained in printed form, or consulted in manuscript form at the Servicio Historico Militar in Madrid.

In addition to the major regiments of the regular army, there were other units that should be mentioned. Throughout this time period there were special regiments of Guardia Real (Royal Guard) who performed the service of protecting the king and the royal family: the Guardia Espanoles (Spanish Guards), the Walones (Waloons Guards), and the Alabarderos (Halberdiers).

The second group of non-regular army units were the milicias provinciales (provincial militia). These were recruited from, and served in, each of the local provinces. In some provinces, there was only one regiment, and in others several. The recruits for these regiments generally came from the area in which they served; however, their officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, were frequently drawn from the ranks of the national army. It was possible to transfer from active duty in the regular army to the provincial militia.

Colonial Military

The Spanish colonies were divided into 14 capitanias generales (general captaincies), these generally corresponding to the 13 political audiencias of Latin America, plus that of the Philippines. Those in existence in 1800, as set forth in the Guia del Investigador del Archivo de Simancas (Madrid, 1980, pp. 198-200) were the following:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Buenos Aires | 8. Peru |
| 2. Cuba | 9. Puerto Rico |
| 3. Chile | 10. Santo Domingo |
| 4. Filipinas | 11. Florida |
| 5. Guatemala | 12. Luisiana |
| 6. Nueva España | 13. Venezuela |
| 7. Nueva Granada | 14. Yucatan |

Before these specific fourteen divisions originated with the reforms of Charles III, the major military division had always been the traditional Virreinos. In most cases, the civil administrator over the area was also the Commander-in-Chief in the region; thus, the Viceroy also served as Capitan General. In those cases where there was more than one Capitania General within a virreinato, it was usually a provincial governor in the additional Capitania General who would be named Capitan General. Directly under the Capitan General were the various Tenientes Capitanes Generales (Lieutenant Captain Generals), who commanded the various regiments assigned to the Vice Royalty. As a practical matter, however, in many of the frontier areas where there was not an assigned regiment of the standing Spanish Army, the Provincial Governor directed all military activity.

The colonial army was composed of four categories of troops: (1) Veteran Spanish Troops assigned for short durations to the colony, (2) Veteran Spanish troops assigned permanently to the colony, (3) Provincial Militia, and (4) Urban Militia. The first two categories were generally relatively small in number, and constituted the Viceregal Guards and the major regiments assigned to the capital of the colony. The troops of the Provincial Militia were drawn from the populace of the colony; however, the officers of these units were generally native-born Spaniards, and most frequently were veterans of the regular Spanish Army. The last category tended to originate only in the late eighteenth century, and were militias organized in the cities for their defense. The urban militia in most cases never assumed a position of total organization, and were comparable to the Minutemen of Anglo-American history. The crucial role of the urban and provincial militias came at the time of independence, when with the military training they had received, they contributed importantly to the success of the independence movement. For example, it was the presence of these militias assembled in the main square of Buenos Aires on May 25, 1810 that resulted in the toppling of the Viceroy and his cabildo (council), and the creation of a governing local junta.

The number of peninsular troops stationed in a colony, and the extent of the organization of provincial units, varied depending on the time period and the colony. In attempting to understand one's ancestor's involvement in the military in one of the colonies, it would be wise to search out a history of the military within that colony. For example for Mexico, the article by Lyman D. Platt entitles "The Mexican Military" (#713, Latin American and Iberian Family and Local History, Volume 9 of The World Conference on Records, Salt Lake City: 1980), covers in very good detail the organization of the various units, both peninsular and militia, in Nueva Espana.

MILITARY RANKS AND PROMOTIONS:

The grados (ranks) of Spanish military during the nineteenth century were as follows:

1. Soldado (Private)
2. Cabo (Corporal)
3. Alferez (Sergeant)
4. Sub-teniente (Second Lieutenant)
5. Teniente (Lieutenant)
6. Capitan (Captain)
7. Comandante (Major or Sargento Mayor)
8. Teniente Coronel (Lieutenant Colonel)
9. Coronel (Colonel)
10. Comandante General (Major General)
11. Teniente General (Lieutenant General)
12. General (General)

There were three ways in which one moved up through the grados (ranks) set forth above:

1. Por eleccion (by vote). In the ranks of the non-commissioned officers (Alferez and below), one was chosen for advancement por eleccion (by vote). The Capitanes and Tenientes came together and selected the non-commissioned officers and determined their promotions.
2. Por gracia general (by general order). At times of special service, as in a particular battle or at the time of a particular national event such as the coronation of a new monarch, the entire military was given a promotion.
3. Por antiguedad (by length of service). The officers of the Spanish army during the nineteenth century were assigned numbers each year, setting forth their rank in relation to all other officers. As time passed, they were given promotions as the positions opened up to them.

All of the promotions discussed thus far were for the grados (ranks), and not the positions of command or responsibility (empleos). A position of command or responsibility was generally determined by the need of a particular regiment, as well as by individual merit. It was therefore possible for a person of the grado (rank) of Capitan to be serving in the empleo of Teniente and vice-versa, depending upon the circumstances. In addition to military standing, the various grados determined the salary level of the individual.

Additionally, it should be noted that prior to the legislation in 1836 that dissolved the distinction of classes, only nobles were supposed to occupy the ranks of the commissioned officers, that is, Teniente and above. Even after that legislation, the ranks of officers continued to be occupied primarily by those of hidalgo status.

RECORD TYPES

One need only peruse the catalog of a major military archive collection such as the Archivo General Militar de Segovia in Segovia, Spain or the military collection in the Archivo General de la Nacion in Mexico City, Mexico, to recognize the wealth of historical and genealogical data contained in military records. The records discussed below have the greatest value to the genealogist, and are likely to be found in most Hispanic military collections.

1. Hojas de Servicios (service sheets): These military service records are found in all Hispanic military organizations. Generally, the name of the officer, the date and place of birth, and the names of his parents are set forth at the top of the sheet. The body of the record is a detailed date-by-date list of the various assignments and ranks of his military service. This may be brief and be accomplished in a single page as shown by Figure 2, a service sheet for a Spanish military officer serving in Mexico in the

eighteenth century. Others are many pages long, such as that which is partially reproduced in Figure 3.

2. Expedientes Personales (personal files or petitions): These were generally petitions compiled for officers for a specific purpose, such as to request permission to marry, or to request and prove worthiness for a special promotion or pension. Figure 4 describes the documents contained in one such petition, and is typical of the cover sheets of these files. This particular document was a request by the young officer to marry. As indicated on the cover, the request included the baptismal certificates of the petitioner, and his proposed bride, and the marriage certificate of her parents, as well as statements proving that both families were hidalgos and of honorable character. (Note, this couple ultimately had children born in Louisiana whose descendants reside there to this day). In many archives, these expedientes personales may be arranged in special sections such as expedientes de academia (academy files), expedientes matrimoniales (marriage files), or expedientes de pension (pension files), or they may be arranged alphabetically with the various petitions for a particular soldier or officer filed together under his name.

3. Military Parish Records: The various units of the Spanish army, being overwhelmingly Catholic, had their own capellanes (chaplains). These were priests who served under the Vicario General (Chief Military Chaplain). These military priests performed sacraments for officers and soldiers and their families, and recorded those sacraments in special parish registers. A soldier had the option of having the sacraments for himself and his family performed by the military chaplain or the local ecclesiastical authorities. It is possible, therefore, to find for a single family within the same generation some baptisms, marriages, and last rites performed by local priests and others by military chaplains. Of particular note are references to titles held by parents and grandparents, which is much more common in these types of records than in the corresponding local records.

In Spain, access to the military parish records kept by the Vicariato General Castrense in Madrid requires special permission. If one plans to use these records, one must request in advance both military and ecclesiastical permission to be able to do so. Inquiries concerning consultation of these records should be addressed to the Vicario General, Secretaria General del Ejercito, Alcala 9, Madrid, Espana. This collection covers not only Peninsular records, but also those for colonia military units in Cuba, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico. Figure 5 is a certified copy of a death certificate issued by a military chaplain from his military Sacramental Records in Puerto Rico.

4. Published transfers and Promotions: It was a custom in the Spanish army to maintain promotion lists in accordance with tenure as an officer. In addition, at least annually, the official promotion lists were given in published form as orders, which were distributed throughout the military. These lists have been bound into books, and are

available in several of the military archives, including the Servicio Historico Militar in Madrid. Generally, these apply to the nineteenth century and include officers serving in the military in the colonies, as well as in Spain.

A similar procedure was also followed for transferring officers from one unit to another. Figure 6 shows the appointment as a lieutenant of a young cadet Meliton Gonzalez Trejo and Figure 7, showing his subsequent transfer to the Philippines, appears in the order transferring various soldiers to the overseas armies (ejercitos de ultramar) in 1871. This last type of record can be particularly useful, as one can track, year by year, not only the promotions of an individual ancestor, but also the transfers from one unit to another.

In countries other than Spain, and in Spain prior to the nineteenth century, similar orders listing various transfers and promotions can be found in archival sections dealing with empleos (positions), gracias (passes), oficiales generales (general official communications), and ordenes (orders). To determine the various categories in which such documents may be retained, and also to determine if the orders of promotion and/or transfer have been published as well as to determine if such records exist, it is important to check indexed, and, where none are available, to write directly to the military archives, or to that portion of the military responsible for military histories, such as the Servicio Historico Militar in Madrid, Spain.

5. Listas de Quintas o Conscripciones (conscription lists): These were lists of new recruits in some cases including all individuals considered for military service, and indicating those who were actually selected. In some countries, these are housed in the national military archives, but are most frequently found in the municipal archives. In the latter case, where parish records or other available records have been destroyed, this listing of all adult males eligible for military service can be a very valuable ongoing census of the male residents of the town.
6. Filiaciones (enlistments): These are the individual listings (in most cases on separate sheets called hojas de filiacion) of the soldiers in the army, as distinguished from the officers. Generally, filiaciones have the names of the soldier, his parents, his birthplace, place of residence, religion, whether or not he is married, and a physical description. In most cases, it will also contain information like the hoja de servicio, showing the various places where he has served. The most significant portions of the standard format in use for over 150 years is illustrated in Figure 8. Unfortunately, unless arranged alphabetically as part of the initial filing, these filiaciones are much less likely to be indexed, and therefore are not as accessible to the researcher. For this reason, when one is dealing with a non-officer, it is important to note any information relative to military service that one encounters in local or family records. The location of enlistment, or the regiment in which a particular soldier served, may be the key to finding his record.

These records in Spain, covering at least the period since 1836 are now housed in the Archivo General Militar de Guadalajara, a new archive created in the late 1970's. Most records of soldiers were transferred there from the Archivo General Militar de Segovia and the Regional Military Archives. These records are arranged alphabetically by major enlistment districts, so that it is necessary to indicate as specific a geographical area of origin for the soldier/ancestor as possible, as well as a specific time period and if possible both surnames. Written requests for information on a specific soldier can be addressed directly to the Archives at Guadalajara or to the Servicio Historico Militar, Calle Martires de Alcala, Madrid Spain, which oversees activities at both the Guadalajara and the Segovia Archives. For any individual soldier, both of these archives should be searched because some soldiers became officers and, in many cases, there remain at Segovia many personal files of soldiers, mixed with those of officers of a similar name.

7. Padrones (Censuses) and Listas de Revistas (Review Lists): Frequently, especially in outlying areas, censuses were taken of military personnel and their families, both officers and enlisted men, serving at a particular post. In addition, it was common to review all the members of a unit in frontier areas, such as the Southwestern United States, where censuses of the presidios (frontier posts) frequently included all of the citizens under the responsibility and protection of that unit, as well as the soldiers. For example, that of the presidio of Loreto, Baja California in 1734 appears as Figure 9.
8. Administrative Reports. Reports of engagement, military unit living details, and master lists were regularly filed with local governors, viceroys and with the council of The Indies in Madrid. These narratives offer in credible detail about military actions and daily life. (University of New Mexico Press: Albuquerque, 1990) Spanish Bluecoat: The Catalonia Volunteers in North Western New Spain 1767-1810 by Joseph P. Sanchez offers excellent examples of the narrative history that can be drawn from these.

WHERE TO FIND MILITARY RECORDS

Locating the records on one's ancestors who served in the military may require some diligence, but is well worth the effort. The major difficulty confronting the person looking for a military record is that the records tend to have been preserved in archives corresponding to the type of military service. This means that in colonial areas for those serving in the Spanish regular army, or serving as officers in the provincial or militia units, the records are likely to be found in the archives of Spain. For enlisted personnel in colonial regiments, and for national armies after independence, as well as in some cases for all military units, the records may be found in national archives other than those of Spain. In addition, those for militia units may be found in provincial or large municipal archives.

Military census records, reports, promotion lists, and other administrative records were frequently prepared in duplicate or triplicate, especially during the colonial period. One copy was kept locally, a second was sent to the regional Capitania General and the last one was sent to colonial administrators in Spain. This pattern, while making it somewhat difficult to determine with certainty in what archives the records may be filed, has proved very fortunate in areas where local archives have been destroyed. It is possible to find Latin-American military records that were primarily local in nature in Spanish national archives. An excellent example of this are the military records of the American South and Southwest during the Spanish colonial periods which are preserved in the Archivo General de las Indias in Seville. Figure 10 illustrates several synopses of these types of records.

In looking for a particular military record, the pattern of research should be as follows:

1. Identify those archives containing military records for the country where one is searching. To help the researcher make this initial identification the following list has been compiled for the countries of Latin America, listing the principal archives where records of a military nature can be found. The list have been compiled using primarily the source papers that are published The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints as Series H (as described in full in Chapter 4), and from Una Guia genealogico historica de Latino America by Lyman D. Platt. These books should be consulted for greater detail, such as specific types of records, time periods covered, and even titles of specific sections of the archives containing military records. For the colonial period, records may also be available for any of the following countries in the archives of Spain, which are discussed in detail below.

Argentina Archivo General de la Nacion, in Buenos Aires, Archivos Provinciales, Archivos Diocesanos.

Bolivia Biblioteca de la Universidad Mayor de San Andreas, Archivos Militares. (Note that in the Archivo de Indias in Seville, Spain, the audencias of Charcas, Buenos Aires, and Lima should be consulted for military records for this country.)

Chile Archivo Nacional in Santiago; Archivos Militares, Historicos and Provinciales throughout Chile, Argentina, and Peru.

Colombia Archivo Nacional de Historia, in Bogota; Archivo Historico Papayan.

Costa Rica Archivo Nacional in San Jose. For certain periods also check the Archivo General de la Nacion de Mexico, and the Archivo General de Centro-america in Guatemala.

Cuba Archivo Nacional de Cuba in Havana; Archivo Historico Nacional in Madrid, Spain; El Archivo General Militar de Segovia in Segovia, Spain; Archivo del Vicariato Castrense in Madrid, Spain.

Ecuador No information available.

El Salvador Archivo General de Centroamerica in Guatemala City, Archivo Militar which forms part of the defense military in San Salvador.

Guatemala Archivo General de Centroamerica in Guatemala City.

Honduras Archivo General de Centroamerica in Guatemala City, Archivo General Militar in Tegucigalapa.

Mexico Archivo Historico Militar Mexicano, Archivo Historico de Hacienda, Archivo General de la Nacion, Archivo Historico del Instituto Nacional de Antropologia e historia, all in Mexico City.

Nicaragua Archivo General de Centroamerica, Guatemala City, Guatemala; Archivo General Militar, Managua, Nicaragua; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Panama Archivo Nacional de historia, Bogota, Columbia.

Paraguay Archivo Nacional in Asuncion; Archivo General de la Nacion, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Archivo Militar in Asuncion.

Peru Archivo Historico Militar, Archivo General De Guerra y Marina, Archivo General de la Nacion, Biblioteca Nacional, in Lima; Archivos Notariales, Historicos y Departamentales throughout Peru.

Puerto Rico Archivo General de Puerto Rico; Archivo General Military de Segovia in Segovia Spain; National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Republica Deominicana Archivo General de la Nacion, Santo Domingo.

Uruguay Archivo General de la Nacion, Montevideo.

Venezuela Archivo del Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, Archivos Departamentales, Archivo General de la Nacion, Caracas.

2. Determine, if possible, if the individual you are seeking was an officer or an enlisted soldier, as this may indicate the availability of records, the possibility of an available index to those records and even in which archives you will search.
3. If the information known about a particular ancestor indicates he served in a specific military unit, search for records in the archives that would correspond to that military unit first. Recognize, however, that many soldiers and officers served in several units and records may

appear in more than one archives.

4. In those cases where one does not know anything about the military unit in which his ancestor served, or even if he served, the following priority is suggested:
 - a. For Spain and for colonial periods in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, search the volumes by Hidalguia in Madrid between 1959 and 1963, provides a rapid and excellent means of identifying officers who served in the Spanish military in the late eighteenth century, throughout the nineteenth century, and into the early twentieth century. For Spain, and for all of the colonies during the eighteenth century and into the early nineteenth century, the Archivo de Simancas should be reviewed. Several of the military sections of that archives are indexed, but only one of those indexes is published. Fortunately, that is Catalog 22, Secretaria de Guerra, Hojas de Servicios de America, which covers the service records of personnel, primarily officers, who served in the colonies during the late eighteenth century, and the pre-Independence years of the nineteenth century.
 - b. For periods after Independence, and for colonial periods when one knows, or is fairly certain, that the ancestor did not serve in the regular Spanish Army or as an officer in the local units, the national archives of the country of service should be reviewed. In many cases, service records found in these archives will be arranged in alphabetical files for personnel. It may also be possible to identify lists of personnel serving in particular areas, or originating from particular areas, in the listas de reclutamiento (recruitment lists) and the revistas (reviews). Due to the alphabetical organization of many such lists, and also due to the fact that, in many cases, indexes exist for such collections, these records may be more accessible to the researcher than others, and may provide a means of identifying the military unit in which an ancestor served, thereby facilitating research in that unit's records.
 - c. If initial searches in the indexes of, or written letters to, the above entities have not yielded results, the researcher should check the provincial, state, or in the cases of large cities, the municipal archives. Military records in these archives are most likely to be limited to recruitment lists, lists of personnel who served in particular units originating from or stationed in the local region, and personnel records for the provincial, state or urban militias.

Thus far, the entire emphasis has been on finding Ejercito (Army) records. Those for the Marina (Navy) are frequently found in separate collections, and may even be found in separate archives. One should always check before doing extensive research in records marked Military Records, as they may be limited to army records, and may not contain those of naval personnel.

For Spanish naval records, the Archivo Central de la Marina and the three Archivos de los Departamentos Maritimos have collections of documents similar to those contained in the collections

of documents similar to those contained in the Archivo General de Segovia for the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Museo Don alvaro de Basa in Ciudad Real contains the personal documentation, service records, pension records, enlistment records, and other documents relating to naval personnel for the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

The military archives of Spain are reviewed in great detail in the book Archivos militares y civiles en donde se conservan fondos de caracter castrense relacionados con expedientes personales de militares by Viocente de Cadenas y Vicent (Hidalgia): Madrid, 1975). This book is a reprint of the appendix to volume eight of the index of the Archivo General Militar de Segovia. The detail provided therein is, however, limited to descriptions of the sections of Spanish archives containing military records. It is currently somewhat out of date since there have been significant changes in military archival organization as discussed above. It also does not index specific records, although, where printed indexes were available in 1975, it identifies those indexes.

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*THE
ARCHIVES
OF
SPAIN*

UPDATE 1992

BY GEORGE R. RYSKAMP A.G., J.D.

1. CHART: ARCHIVES OF THE CATHOLIC DIOCESES OF SPAIN
2. CHART: SPANISH PROVINCIAL HISTORICAL ARCHIVES

ARCHIVES
OF THE
CATHOLIC
CHURCH
DIOCESES
OF SPAIN

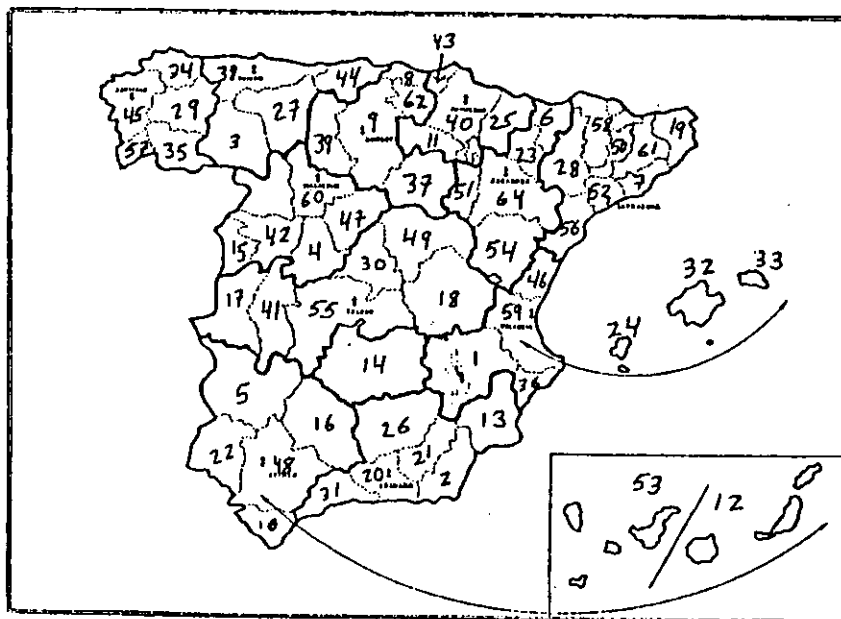
Cathedral
Dioceses
Co-Cathedral
= = =
C D C+

General
Centralized Parish
Records
No General Records
before 1900
= = =
G P N

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

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



NOTES

1. Formed from parts of Dioceses of Toledo, Cuenca and Murcia.
2. AHD destroyed 1936
3. All unbound materials including Dispensas destroyed 1936
4. Microfilms of Parish Records only available in Salt Lake Library.
5. XVI - XIX Century materials, including Dispens Matrimoriales, transferred from Sevilla.
6. AHD destroyed 1700, also no Matrimonials pre-1900.
7. AHD destroyed 1931.
8. 1/3 of AHD destroyed 1936.
9. AHD destroyed 1934.
10. Part of Pemplona until 1862, then part of Vitoria.
11. AHD lost extensive documentation in 1936.
12. Historical Diocesan Archives in Albarracin, Albarracin and Teruel separate before 1853.
13. Suffered extensive losses in 1812 and 1936, additional archives in Morella.

SOURCES

1. Guia de Archivos del la Iglesia en Espanza, Asociacion de Archiveros Eclesiasticos: Leon, 1986.
2. Guia de la Iglesia en Espana, Oficina General de Estadistica del la Iglesia en Espana: Madrid, 1954. Suplementos, 1955, 1956, 1957.
3. Larios Martin, Jesus, Geografia Politica y Edesiastica, Hidalguia: Madrid, 1975.
4. Interview with Francisco Fernandez, Supervisor for Microfilming in Spain, Genealogical Society of Utah, April 21, 1991.
5. Family History Library Catalog, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints: Salt Lake City, 1990.

SPANISH PROVINCIAL HISTORICAL ARCHIVES

BY GEORGE R. RYSKAMP, A.G., J.D.

PROVINCE	RECORD TYPES	# OF FILES & BOOKS @1980	PRINTED AIDS	FHLC (Y or N)
ALAVA (VITORIA)	P, L	11,337	A	N
ALBACETE	P, N, J, C, M, A, O	11,603	A	N
ALICANTE	H, J, P, L		A	N
ALMERIA	P, C, L	5,543	A	N
ASTURIAS	P, L, J, O	5,804	A	N
AVILA	P, L, C, J, O	9,054	A	N
BADAJOS	P, L, O	3,426	A	N
BALEARES (PALMA)	M, P, L, O	(1)		N
BARCELONA	(2)	(2)	A, I, S	N
BURGOS	H, L, O	1,190 (12)	A, I, S	N
CACERES	P, M, J, L, O	12,448	A, I, S	N
CADIZ	P, L, H	6,001	A, I	N
CANTABRIA (SANTANDER)	P, C, L, O	14,912	A, I	N
CASTELLON	P	400	A	N
CIUDAD REAL	P, L, C, N, O	3,761	A, S	N
CORDOBA	P, L, C, O	19,613	A	Y
CORUÑA	P, N, C, O	(3)	A	N
CUENCA	P, L, O	2,898	A	Y
GERONA	P, L, O	27,617	A	N
GRANADA	H, L	(4)	A, S	N
GUADALAJARA	P, L, C, H, O	13,989	A	N
GUIPUZCOA (OÑATE)	P, L	(5)	A, I	N
HUELVA	L	93	A, I	N
HUESCA	L, M, J, P, O	1,881	A, I, S	Y
JAEN	P, L, H, C, O	8,510	A	Y
LEON	P, L, C, H, O	25,335	A, I	N
LERIDA	P, H, L, O (6)	3,106	A	N
LOGROÑO	P	3,171	A, S	N
LUGO	P, M, L, O	3,496	A, S	N
MADRID	P	(7)	A, I	Y
MALAGA	P, L, H, O	8,584	A, S	N
MURCIA	P, H, L, C, O	11,082	A	N
NAVARRA		(8)		
ORENSE	P, L, H, C, M, J, O	16,286	A, I, S	N
PALENCIA	P, L, C, O	16,102	A	N
PALMAS, LAS	P, J, M, O	9,768	A	N
PONTEVEDRA	P, M, L, C, H, O	9,046	A, I, S	Y
SALAMANCA	C, P, H, L	8,719	A, I	N
SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE	P, H, L, O	6,919	A	N
SEGOVIA	P, J, L, O	14,703	A	N
SEVILLA		(9)	S	
SORIA	P, L, O	5,611	A	N

TARRAGONA	P,L,O	1,253	A,S	N
TERUEL	P,L,O	1,383	A,S	N
TOLEDO	P,L,H,M,O	28,709	A,I	N
VALENCIA	P,O	(10)	A	N
VALLADOLID	P,C,J,M,L,O	24,344 (11)	A	N
VIZCAYA	P,L,H,O	5,102	A,I	N
ZAMORA	P,L,C,H,J,O	5,864	A,I,S	N
ZARAGOZA	P,L	9,887	A	N

RECORD TYPES:

- P = Notarial (Protocolos)
- N = Nobility
- M = Municipal
- C = Catastro de Ensenada (1752 Census)
- H = Hacienda (Treasury)
- L = Contaduria y Hipotecas (Mortgage and Land Records)
- O = Other
- J = Court Records

PRINTED AIDS:

- I = Published catalog or index
- A = Articles in periodicals describing archival collection
- S = Description found Censo-Guia de Archivos españoles by Luis Sanchez Belda

Lists of Printed Aids are found in Tracing Your Hispanic Heritage by George R. Ryskamp pp.808-810 and Clasificacion de los Fondos de Archivos Historicos Provinciales by Olga Gallego Dominguez. Most Provincial Historical Archives also have unpublished indexes and catalogs to assist the researcher.

FHLC:

Indicates microfilms of notarial collections currently available through the L.D.S. Family History Centers. Check under the name of the specific town needed as well as the capital city and not just under the province in the Family History library catalog to find the notarial records.

NOTES:

- (1) The notarial collection alone has over 18,000 volumes and files and forms the largest section of the Archivo del Reino de Mallorca.
- (2) There is no Provincial Historical Archives in Barcelona. The Archivo de la Corona de Aragon has a notarial collection with 5200 volumes from 6 districts outside the City of Barcelona, as well as large collections of court records, Hacienda, Nobility, Municipal Archives and other records from the province of Barcelona in the historical archives. In addition, the Archivo Historico de Protocolos

de Barcelona, under direction of the Colegio Notarial de Barcelona, has extensive collections of over 50,000 protocolos, primarily from the City of Barcelona. Similarly district archives in a number of principal cities in the province of Barcelona have collections of protocolos.

(3) Documentation of the Province of La Coruña is found in the Archivo Historico del Reino de Galicia. This archives contains court records, hacienda, provincial administration and notarial records. (The latter from all Galician Provinces - not just La Coruña). It appears from the investigations guide that there still remain many protocolos in local or district archives. Notarial records for the old province of Santiago de Compostela are in the Archivo Historico Universitario de Santiago de Compostela.

(4) There is no provincial historical archives. These records are found in the Archivo de la Real Chancilleria de Granada.

(5) There is no Provincial Historical Archives. Only an Archivo Historico de Protocolos.

(6) Some documentation found in the Deposito Regional de Cervera, a dependence of the Archivo de la Corona de Aragon, located in the City of Ceruera.

(7) Madrid has only an Archivo Historico de Protocolos.

(8) There is no Provincial Historical Archives in Navarra.

(9) There is no Provincial Historial Archives from Sevilla. Notarial records can be found at the Archivo Historico de Protocolos maintained by the Colegio Notarial and primarily containing those for the City of Sevilla, as well as in a number of local and regional archives throughout the province of Sevilla.

(10) Documentation found in Archivo del Reino de Valencia.

(11) Additional documentation found in the Archivo de la Real Chancilleria de Valladolid.

(12) Burgos also has an Archivo de Protocolos maintained by the Colegio Notarial with over 3600 volumes.

THE FEMALE SURNAME SYSTEM USED IN GALICIA AND
EXTREMADURA DURING THE 18th CENTURY AND BEFORE

BY: GEORGE R. RYSKAMP

The author's first encounter with the female surname system described below came in some of his earliest research experiences in Spain thirteen years ago. While working in the parish of Herbecedo in the province of La Coruna, diocese of Santiago de Compostela, it became difficult to find the marriage and birth records for female ancestors beginning around the year 1800 (and before. The first clue that there was something unique about the surname system for women came in a marriage entry dated 11 October 1749 in that parish, of which the pertinent parts read as follows:

Married this day Joseph de Casas, Son of Francisco and Maria Suarez, with Maria Gomez, daughter of Joseph de Castro and Antonia Gomez.

The first assumption made was that, in noting the information on the bride, the priest had made an error. However, a search was made of two other female ancestors whose birth

records had been impossible to locate. Watching for the daughter's surname to agree with that which the mother carried rather than the father's, it was found that for both of these women such was the case - - all records showed the surname they carried in life to be that of their mother and not their father. Subsequent research in a dozen different parishes throughout the dioceses of Santiago de Compostela, Mononedo and Lugo indicated that the phenomenon of women taking their mother's surname rather than their father's surname was very widespread, if not nearly universal, in those dioceses for time periods before 1800.

It was assumed that this would be a strictly Galician phenomenon until, five years later, we researched in the Extremaduran town of Garganta la Olla in the diocese of Plasencia. There we found, in working with the records in the middle of the 18th century, that the same female surname system was utilized at that time and before in this Extremaduran town and in towns throughout the province of Caceres.

Description of the Female Surname System

Throughout Spain in the 20th century one finds the traditional Castilian surname system in which each individual carries two surnames, the father's surname first and the mother's

surname second. This system was almost universally used throughout the Castilian areas of Spain in the 19th century as well. Prior to that time, one finds in many areas outside of Castile and New Castile that the records reflect use of only the paternal surname in a manner somewhat similar to that encountered in the English surname system. In addition, throughout the Castilian influenced areas of Spain, one finds that women do not change their surnames upon marriage, but continue to appear in the records with their maiden name. This second surname phenomenon continues throughout the areas in which the author has researched, back into the 16th century at least.

The phenomenon which is the subject of this paper differs from the traditional surname approach in the fact that the system does not utilize for each individual two surnames, maternal and paternal. Instead, each individual has a single surname throughout life. For men, the surname used is the paternal or father's surname and for women it is the maternal, or mother's surname. This results in the configuration on a pedigree chart as follows:

Among the ancestors of Meliton Gonzales Trejo Moreno, born in 1845 in Garganta la Olla province of Caceres, diocese of

Plascencia, are his mother (#3) born the 30th of September 1822, daughter of Miguel Moreno de Tome (#6) and Maria Luis Curiel Rubio Ximenez (#7). Number 7 was born 6 January 1796, the daughter of Luis Curiel Rubio (#14) and Agustina Ximenez (#15). Throughout her life #7 appears in the records generally with both the male and the female surname. Her mother (#15), Agustina Ximenez, born 28 September 1769, in Garganta la Olla, was the daughter of Agustina Martin Rafael (#30) and Francisca Ximenez (#31). Agustina Ximenez appears throughout her life -- in marriage records, in her grandfather's will, and in her death record -- as Agustina Ximenez. Her mother, Francisca Ximenez (#31) was born the 2nd of April 1745, daughter of Alonso Gallego de Martin (#62) and Maria Antonia Ximenez (#63). Maria Antonia Ximenez (#63) was born the 19th of May 1723, daughter of Juan Lopez Nieto (#126) and Ana Ximenez (#127). Number 127, Ana Ximenez was born 9 July 1702, the daughter of Juan Herrero Matheos (#254) and Maria Ximenez (#255). Number 255, Maria Ximenez appears with that name at the time of her marriage to Juan Herrero Matheos on 12 April 1684, and in her will (Archivo Historico Provincial de Caceres, Legajo 1614, year 1732, folio 154).

Interestingly, Maria Ximenez, # 255 above, appears as Maria

Diaz in two documents: the birth record of her last child Inez, dated the 24th of October 1705 and the settlement of a lawsuit in 1715. Maria, according to her marriage record, is the daughter of Juan Gomez Castano (#510) and Maria Ximinez (#511). It is curious to note that the marriage record of #510 and #511, on the 24th of January 1664, lists the parents of #511 as Juan Castano (#1022) and Catalina Diaz (#1023). The author has encountered during that time (i.e. the middle 17th century), similar sudden changes in surnames both male and female. The author has not been able to ascertain a definite pattern in these 17th century changes in the surname system but there appears to be some use of surnames of earlier ancestors, such as the maternal grandfather or the paternal grandmother, as the source for the surname. This transition, however, is beyond the scope of this paper, which is limited to the discussion of the female surname system definitely in use in the 16th and 17th centuries.

The following Galician parish sacramental entries illustrate the use of the female surname system:

Josef Domingo Baptized 19 May 1787 son of Antonio Casas
native of Herbecedo and Rosa Estramil native of Traba,
Paternal Grandparents: Andres Lorenzo
and Maria de Estramil
Maternal Grandparents: Josef Casas and Maria Gomez
Herbecedo, Baptisms Volume 3 page 40v.

Domingo Antonio Baptized and Born 13 April 1791, son of Antonio Alvarez and Andrea Sanchez.
Paternal Grandparents - Domingo Alberez and Juana Alberez
Maternal Grandparents - Pedro Garcia and Ygnacia Sanchez Trava, Baptisms Volume 3 page 146v.

On 15 May 1760, Miguel Xezpe of Santa Savina Son of Pedro de Xezpe and Benita Suarez. Married Maria Varela of Rus, daughter of Antonio Sanchez and Victoria Varela,
Rus, Marriages Volume 1 page 67.

As illustrated thus far, documentary evidence such as parish records and pedigree data abounds to support existence of the female surname system as set forth above. The author has had opportunity for research in the notarial records in the Archivo Historical Provincial in Caceres, where extensive documentary evidence of the phenomenon exists. Only three of literally hundreds of examples are offered here. The will of Maria Gomez, widow of Dionisio Lopez (AHP Caceres 1615/1735/175) written in June of 1735, identifies on the second page her daughter as "my daughter Maria Gomez". On the third page she names her executors as "Juan Lopez Nieto, my son, and Tomas Morales, my son-in-law", and she names as her universal heirs "Juan Lopez Nieto; Maria and Theresa Gomez, my legitimate children and of my above mentioned husband." Note then that the son utilizes the surname of the father and the two daughters utilize Gomez, the surname of the mother.

Similarly, in the will of Maria Galindez, widow of Marcos Garrido (AHP Caceres, 1615/1735/895) written in that same year,

the testatrix names as her universal heirs "Marcos and Lorenzo Garrido, my legitimate sons and of Marcos Garrido, my legitimate husband and Maria Galindez, my granddaughter, daughter of Maria Galindez (my legitimate daughter and of my above mentioned husband) and daughter of her (my daughter's) husband, Martin Guerrero." Note here that there are three generations of women, all carrying the surname of Galindez while their fathers' surnames are different.

The will of Francisco Castano written in January of 1695 (AHP Cacaes 2120/1095/219), lists his son-in-law Juan Hernandez, his son Francisco Castano, his nephew, Juan Castano, his brother-in-law Diego Carasco, his granddaughter, Maria Diaz, the daughter of his son, Francisco Castano (note the different surname); his grandson, Juan Castano, son of Francisco Constando (note the same surname, father and son); Juan and Francisco Nunez, his grandchildren, sons of Maria Perez, his daughter (note the daughter's sons have a different surname than the daughter who carries a different surname than the father) and Juan Diaz Nunez, his deceased son-in-law, wife of Maria Perez, his daughter. He names as his universal heirs Francisco Castano and Maria Perez, his children; and the children of Maria Perez, his legitimate wife, now dead.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENSION OF THE PHENOMENON

The author has had the opportunity to work in many Galician and Extremaduran parishes. While not able to make a complete survey of both areas, the work done at least indicates preliminary boundaries for the phenomenon. In parishes throughout the diocese of Plasencia, in places such as Logrosan to the south and Garganta la Olla to the north, he has encountered extensive use of this surname phenomenon. It is observable in other little towns in the area surrounding Logrosan such as Zorita. When one moves to Hinojosa del Duque south of this area, which politically was formerly part of Extremadura and culturally still is, one encounters a weakening of the phenomenon. While it appears in some lines, its use is not as extensive. A similar experience is found in Canamero (to the east of Logrosan), and the limited records available in Valdecabelleros (belonging to the diocese of Toledo, also to the east of Logrosan). The author has not had an opportunity to explore the extent of the use of the female surname system in the Caceres diocese and in the area of the province of Badajoz. Nevertheless, the author has worked in parts of the diocese of Sevilla and has not found the phenomenon, even though those

parishes were very close to the Portuguese border.

In Galicia, the author has worked in numerous parishes in the dioceses of Santiago de Compostela and Mondonedo, and found throughout those areas the wide extension of the surname system as illustrated by the sample pedigree set forth above. Interestingly, the author has likewise worked in the diocese of Orense to the southeast of Santiago de Compostela, and has found no evidence of the female surname system being used during the 17th or 18th centuries. The author has also worked in portions of Asturias across the Ria de Ribadeo from Galicia, and has found no evidence of the use of the female surname system in those areas. The author has also performed research in New Castile towns in the dioceses of Ciudad Rodrigo and Salamanca near the Portuguese border, and not found any evidence of the use of the female surname system described in this paper.

Origins of the System

Searching for Spanish historical or linguistic records which would give a clue as to the origin of the system, the author has at this point identified none. Curiously, when a description of the system has been given to other genealogists and/or professors

of Spanish the reply has been frequently that this system sounded like the type of system utilized in Portugal.

In a recent issue of Hidalguia, in preparation for a description of the heraldic systems utilized in Portugal, Antonio Costa de Albuquerque de Sousa Lara, made the following comments concerning Portugese surnames:

"O erudito Antonio Machado de Faria de Pena Cabral, mostra que na Idade Media em Portugal "muitas vezes os filhos nao derivavam o patronimico do pai, mas tomavam o seu patronimico, outras vezes usavam o mesmo patronimico do avo paterno, que o avo materno, que o basivo por varonia ou que o basivo sogro da avo paterno. Tudo isto se verifica tanto em homens como em mulheres, quer nos primogenitos quer nos filhos segundos. Nas mulheres ainda se ve tomarem igual patronimico ao da mae ou da avo paterna" (in Faria, Antonio Machado de, "O uso dos apelidos em Portugal", Revista Broteria, vol. LII, fasc. 2, Lisboa 1951, page 164-165).

Com a fixicao dos patronimicos, no seculo XVI, genericamente falando, os mesmos passam a constituir verdadeiros apelidos, continuando-se o sistema de transmissao plurilinear.

Clearly, then, the Portugese surname system with its frequent use of the female surname by females may well be the point of origin, or at least indicative of similar cultural development unimpeded by the heavy Castilian influence of the later part of the 18th century, which ultimately eliminates this female surname system. Also, the other medieval variants mentioned may account for the types of changes the author

encounters in the 17th century where surnames of the paternal grandmother or the maternal grandfather are transmitted to the grandchildren.

The possibility that the Portuguese cultural influence was likely to be the source for the use of the female surname system in Galicia and Extremadura is heightened by the close cultural and geographic proximity of the two regions to Portugal. While this explanation may still prove to be the case, additional study is necessary, both historical and cultural, to make a determination and especially to explain why the phenomenon is not encountered in the province of Orense.

Practical Import for the Genealogist

While the geographical area where the female surname system is utilized is not particularly extensive, there were many emigrants to the Americas from those four or five diocese or parts thereof in Extramadura and Galicia. For those doing genealogical research in this area, an understanding of the female surname system described herein is of great practical importance. Two major difficulties are encountered: 1) tracing lines during the transition period, and, 2) identifying the father of direct line ancestresses, an interesting twist for the

English language genealogist who regularly encounters the difficulty of identifying the maiden surname of the mother.

The key to success in tracing lines through the transition period, which, depending upon the area, will be a period of one or two generations between 1750 and 1820, is in careful research with very particular attention paid to the following: 1) Note, all possible names and surnames for each female ancestor, 2) review carefully marriage documents (parish records, dower inventories, etc), as it is entirely possible that the mother will appear in the baptismal records of her children by her father's surname and on her marriage document(s) under the female surname; . Take care to note all the baptisms in which the male ancestor's name appears with the same given name as that known for the female ancestor, even though but with different surnames. This may help to overcome the problem. 3) In many cases the female ancestor will appear during the transition period under the paternal surname in some of the baptismal records of her children and under the maternal surname in the others Where one is fortunate enough to have grandparents names given (in most dioceses it is during the transition period when the practice of listing the grandparents begins), it is important to note the grandparents' names, even for individuals who would apparently be

cousins. In many cases these may provide the clue as to the female surname.

Identifying the fathers of direct line ancestresses, who used the female surname through life involves this same kind of careful research as one utilizes during the transition period. Marriage documents and wills become particularly important, as both of these establish the relationship between a daughter, who carries the mother's surname, and the father. Also, follow standard research procedures, such as recording the names of godparents. It is highly likely that a brother of the ancestress may be named as the godfather. If that is the case, he would carry the unknown surname of the ancestress' father. The real key to successful research, when the female surname system is encountered, is to perform the type of careful detailed research that one should always perform, but with a special awareness of the use of the female surname system in the area.

Further Study of the Female Surname System

As a final, practical note, one should be careful not to assume that this female surname system will be used in all family lines within a given area. The author has regularly encountered,

in the areas bordering with Castile and Andalucia the use of both surname systems in a parish througout the 17th and 18th century. Even in those towns where the system appeared to be universally applied, the author has found individuals coming from other areas, particularly from Castile, who did not adopt the local surname practice.

Conclusion: Further Study of the Female Surname System

As indicated at the beginning of this paper this is an initial study of the female surname phenomenon. The author plans to do additional research in the following areas: 1. Make a clearer determination of the geographical extension of the phenomenon, particularly as to the extension into the province of Badajoz and the diocese of Tuy. 2. Evaluate the use of the female surname system during the 16th century and, 3. Review Portuguese, and, if any can be found, Spanish histories of the development of surnames, as well as local history materials to attempt to determine the origins of this unique surname system. The author would, with great pleasure, invite suggestions or commentaries from others who have encountered this surname system in their research, or are aware of similar surname systems used in Portugal or other parts of Spain.

Latin American New Films 1998

Argentina	1154950	1155002	1159289	1277970
1368650	1154952	1155003	1159290	1277971
	1154953	1155004	1159291	1277972
Bolivia	1154954	1155006	1159292	1277973
1223600	1154955	1155007	1159293	
1224493	1154956	1155008	1159294	Colombia
1278414	1154957	1155010	1159295	1389454
	1154958	1155011	1159296	
Chile	1154959	1155012	1159297	El Salvador
1154182	1154960	1155013	1159298	1410158
1154183	1154962	1155015	1159299	1410160
1154184	1154963	1155016	1159300	1410163
1154185	1154964	1155017	1159301	1410164
1154186	1154965	1155018	1159302	1410166
1154187	1154966	1155019	1159303	
1154188	1154967	1155020	1159304	Guatemala
1154189	1154968	1155021	1159305	1218620
1154190	1154969	1155022	1159306	
1154191	1154970	1155023	1159307	Mexico
1154192	1154971	1155024	1159308	1150334
1154193	1154972	1155025	1159309	1164308
1154194	1154973	1155026	1159310	1222835
1154195	1154974	1155029	1159311	1222869
1154196	1154975	1155030	1159312	1223233
1154197	1154976	1155032	1159313	1223253
1154198	1154977	1155033	1159314	1389121
1154199	1154978	1155035	1159315	1389229
1154200	1154979	1155036	1159316	1389231
1154201	1154980	1155037	1159317	1389284
1154304	1154981	1155038	1159318	1389286
1154305	1154982	1155039	1159319	1389457
1154306	1154983	1155040	1159321	1389624
1154307	1154984	1159073	1159322	1389625
1154308	1154985	1159074	1159323	1389766
1154309	1154986	1159075	1159324	1389769
1154310	1154987	1159076	1161097	1389883
1154311	1154993	1159077	1161098	1389887
1154312	1154994	1159078	1161099	1389966
1154313	1154995	1159079	1277965	1523247
1154759	1154998	1159080	1277966	1523303
1154760	1154999	1159081	1277967	1523305
1154761	1155000	1159082	1277968	1523306
1154949	1155001	1159083	1277969	1523332

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Mexico...	1410827	1855618	1873103
1523358		1855619	1873150
1523363	Uruguay	1855636	1873170
1523517	1615693	1855637	1873200
1523565	1615694	1855650	1873205
1523566	1615701	1855651	1873206
1563363	1615702	1855652	1873244
1563409	1615717	1855710	1873268
1563541	1615718	1855711	1873407
1645464	1615719	1855726	1873426
1645466	1615720	1855727	1873467
1645610	1615721	1855763	1873468
1645611	1615722	1855773	1873507
1645622	1615723	1855774	1873508
1667018	1615724	1855796	1873509
1667084	1615725	1855797	1873510
	1615726	1855798	1873529
Peru	1615727	1855799	1873530
1155335	1615728	1855814	1873551
1156024	1615729	1855815	1873552
1156028	1615732	1855859	1873564
1368861	1615733	1855860	1873565
1368865	1615734	1855861	1873591
1368866	1615735	1855875	1873592
1368868	1615743	1855876	1873601
1368869	1615744	1855877	1873602
1368872	1615745	1855891	1933271
1368874	1615759	1855892	1933272
1389135	1615760	1855922	1933290
1389139	1615761	1855923	1933291
1398379	1615762	1855924	1933292
1398381	1615763	1855953	1933313
1398382		1855954	1933355
1398399	Venezuela	1855955	1933373
1398472	1855142	1855978	
1389893	1855168	1855979	
1389896	1855222	1873002	
1389901	1855465	1873015	
1389925	1855492	1873016	
1389926	1855507	1873038	
1410217	1855538	1873039	
1410220	1855539	1873059	
1410603	1855576	1873060	

ARGENTINA

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0027896	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	CÓRDOBA	BAUT.	1900-1904
0208017	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	CÓRDOBA	BAUT.	1904-1907
0027896	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	CÓRDOBA	BAUT.	1907-1909
003936	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	CÓRDOBA	BAUT.	1911-1913
0719033	ARG.	MENDOZA	GUAYMALLEN	CENSO	1895
0719034	ARG.	MENDOZA	GUAYMALLEN	CENSO	1895
0755205	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	CÓRDOBA	INF.MAT.	1712-1720
0755206	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	CÓRDOBA	INF.MAT.	1721-1727
0756643	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	CÓRDOBA	INF.MAT.	1664-1702
0756644	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	CÓRDOBA	INF.MAT.	1703-1708
0756645	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	CÓRDOBA	INF.MAT.	1709-1711
0763396	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	CARLOT.	BAUT.	1787-1903
0772506	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	ALPA CORR.	BAUT.	1795-1913
0772514	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	ALPA CORR.	BAUT.	1903-1913
0777577	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	SN.AGUSTIN	IND.BAUT.	1762-1909
0777578	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	SN.AGUSTIN	BAUT.	1762-1787
0780174	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	BELLVILLE	DEF.	1894-1946
0780746	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	ALPA CORR.	BAUT.	1908-1911
0780747	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	ALPA CORR.	BAUT.	1911-1914
0780748	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	ALPA CORR.	BAUT.	1914-1917
0780749	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	ALPA CORR.	BAUT.	1917-1920
0780750	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	ALPA CORR.	BAUT.	1920-1922
0780751	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	ALPA CORR.	CONF.	1873-1929
0780752	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	ALPA CORR.	MAT.	1824-1883
0780753	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	ALPA CORR.	MAT.	1883-1905

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0780754	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	ALPA CORR.	MAT.	1905-1918
0780755	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	ALPA CORR.	MAT.	1918-1928
0780756	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	ALPA CORR.	DEF.	1860-1894
0781110	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	BELL VILLE	REG.PARR.	1759-1970
0781111	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	BELL VILLE	REG.PARR.	1759-1970
0781112	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	BELL VILLE	REG.PARR.	1759-1970
0781113	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	BELL VILLE	REG.PARR.	1759-1970
0781114	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	BELL VILLE	REG.PARR.	1759-1970
0781115	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	BELL VILLE	REG.PARR.	1759-1970
0781116	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	BELL VILLE	REG.PARR.	1759-1970
0781117	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	BELL VILLE	REG.PARR.	1759-1970
0781118	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	BELL VILLE	REG.PARR.	1759-1970
0781119	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	BELL VILLE	REG.PARR.	1759-1970
0781120	ARG.	CÓRDOBA	BELL VILLE	REG.PARR.	1759-1970
1097418	ARG.	B.AIRES	SN.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1870-1871
1097419	ARG.	B.AIRES	S.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1886-1887
1097420	ARG.	B.AIRES	SN.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1887-1888
1097670	ARG.	B.AIRES	SN.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1871-1872
1097671	ARG.	B.AIRES	SN.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1872-1873
1097672	ARG.	B.AIRES	SN.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1883-
1097673	ARG.	B.AIRES	SN.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1874
1097674	ARG.	B.AIRES	SN.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1875
1097675	ARG.	B.AIRES	SN.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1875-1876
1097676	ARG.	B.AIRES	SN.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1876-1877
1097677	ARG.	B.AIRES	SN.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1877-1878
1097678	ARG.	B.AIRES	SN.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1878-1879
1097679	ARG.	B.AIRES	SN.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1879-1880

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1097680	ARG.	B.AIRES	SM.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1880-1881
1097681	ARG.	B.AIRES	SN.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1881-1883
1097682	ARG.	B.AIRES	SN.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1883-1884
1097712	ARG.	B.AIRES	SN.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1818-1838
1097713	ARG.	B.AIRES	SN.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1838-1849
1097714	ARG.	B.AIRES	SN.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1849-1857
1097715	ARG.	B.AIRES	SN.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1858-1865
1097716	ARG.	B.AIRES	SN.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1866-1867
1097717	ARG.	B.AIRES	SN.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1868-1869
1097718	ARG.	B.AIRES	SN.NIC.ARR.	BAUT.	1870-1871
1111030	ARG.	MENDOZA	SAN RAFAEL	BAUT.	1869-1885
1111031	ARG.	MENDOZA	SAN RAFAEL	BAUT.	1886-1897
1111032	ARG.	MENDOZA	SAN RAFAEL	BAUT.	1898-1900

BRAZIL

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1154440	BRAZ.	SN. PABLO	SAN PABLO	DEF.	1801
1154441	BRAZ.	SN. PABLO	SAN PABLO	DEF.	1801
1154442	BRAZ.	SAN PABLO	SAN PABLO	DEF.	1802
1162470	BRAZ./ALE.	LIBRO: BARVARIANS EN BRAZIL			

CHILE

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0316493	0283589	CHILE LIBRO:el reino de chile	1535-1810/Luis Roa y U.		
	1089362	CHI. ACONCAGUA	SAN FELIPE	INF.BAUT.	1729-1858
	1089365	CHI. ACONCAGUA	SAN FELIPE	BAUT.	1729-1779
	1089387	CHI. ACONCAGUA	SAN FELIPE	INF.MAT.	1729-1797
	1089388	CHI. ACONCAGUA	SAN FELIPE	INF.MAT.	1797-1818
	1090034	CHI. ACONCAGUA	SAN FELIPE	INF.MAT.	1797-1800
	1090035	CHI. ACONCAGUA	SAN FELIPE	INF.MAT.	1801-1802
	1090894	CHI. ACONCAGUA	LOS ANDES	BAUT/CONF.	1659-1761
	1091137	CHI. ACONCAGUA	PIRQUE	DEF.	1854-1859
	1091647	CHI. ACONEAGUA	PUTSENDO	MAT.	1797-1853
	1091650	CHI. ACONEAGUA	PUTSENDO	MAT.	1879-1899
	1091652	CHI. ACONEAGUA	PUTSENDO	DEF.	1797-185
	1106355	CHI. COQUIMBO	LA SERENA	MAT.	1873-1895
	1108293	CHI. COQUIMBO	COMBB/MANQU.	MAT.	1874-1903
	1152203	CHI. SANTIAGO	PIRQUE	NAC.	1903-1905
	1154223	CHI. ATACAMA	TIER.AMARI.	MAT./NAC.	1902-1903
	1154252	CHI. ATACAMA	T.AM./LOROS	M/NC/DEF.	1900-1903
	1154261	CHI. ATACAMA	J.GODOY/COPIA	M/NC/DEF.	1894-1903
	1154919	CHI. COQUIMBO	CANELA	NAC.	1887-1891
	1159817	CHI. ATACAMA	APACHETA	MAT.	1863-1979
	1159818	CHI. ATACAMA	LOMAS BAYAS	BAUT.	1868-1870
	1160186	CHI. COQUIMBO	MINCHA	MAT.	1744-1918
	1160187	CHI. COQUIMBO	MINCHA	DEF.	1694-1887
	1160773	CHI. O'HIGGINS	DONIHUE	BAUT.	1824-1850
	1160774	CHI. O'HIGGINS	DONIHUE	IND.BAUT.	1804-185
	1160840	CHI. O'HIGGINS	GUACARHUE	MAT.	1773-1853

COLOMBIA

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1389295	COL.	CUNDINAMARCA	BOGOTA	TESTAM.	1604-1894
1389100	COL.	CUNDINAMARCA	BOGOTA	GENEO.	1595-1807
1389101	COL.	CUNDINAMARCA	BOGOTA	GENEO.	1688-1810
1389244	COL.	CUNDINAMARCA	BOGOTA	GENEO.	1688-1809
1389245	COL.	CUNDINAMARCA	BOGOTA	GENEO.	1565-1807
1389259	COL.	CUNDINAMARCA	BOGOTA	TESTAM.	1563-1848
1511735	COL.	CUNDINAMARCA	BOGOTA	N/M/D.	1853-1887
1511754	COL.	CUNDINAMARCA	BOGOTA	MAT.	1871-1884

COSTA RICA

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0741740					
	CEDULAS REALES DE: GUA., MEX., HON., SAL., COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA DE 1639-1678 (VIRREYNO DE NUEVA ESPANA).				

CUBA

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0315836	0283570	CUBA	CUBA LIBRO:grandes fam.islenas/autor,VALLELANO C.		
	6030522	CUBA	LIBRO: HISTORIA DE LAS FAMILIAS CUBANAS		
	6030543	CUBA	LIBRO: CORREO DEL INSTITUTO CUBANO DE GENEEOLOGIA Y HERALDICA.		

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0332252	0002102	USA	COLORADO	SANFORD	DEF.	
0324408	0002691	USA	COLORADO	ANTONITO	BAUT.	1860-1914
0324408	0002694	USA	COLORADO	ANTONITO	CONF.	1872-1956
0324408	0002695	USA	COLORADO	ANTONITO	MATR.	1860-1951
	0848731	USA	COLORADO	PUEBLO	REG. DE CEMENTERIO	
	0908033	USA	IDAHO	ADA	TIT. PROP.	1864-1893

FILIPINAS

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1511534	FIL.	MANILA		DEF.	1944-

GUATEMALA

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0714648	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	INF.MAT.	1898-1899
0714649	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	INF.MAT.	1900-1902
0714650	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	INF.MAT.	1902-1907
0714651	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	INF.MAT.	1907-1909
0714652	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	INF.MAT.	1910-1911
0714653	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	INF.MAT.	1911-1914
0714654	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	INF.MAT.	1914-1919
0714655	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	INF.MAT.	1919
0714656	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	INF.MAT.	1920
0741740	CEDULAS REALES DE: GUA., MEX., HON., SAL., COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA DE 1639-1678 (VIRREYNO DE NUEVA ESPANA).				
0744398	INFORMACION PERSONAL DE 1624-1819. REAL AUDIENCIA DE GUATEMALA Y NICARAGUA.				
0744399	CONTINUACION.				
0744401	CONTINUACION.				
0744402	CONTINUACION.				
0744406	GUA./HON./NIC. REGISTROS NOTARIALES			1560-1613	
0744589	GUA./NIC./MEX./SALV. TIERRA Y PROPIEDADES			1862-1893	
0745813	GUA./NIC. INFORMACION PERSONAL				1541-1805
0745814	GUA. CAPITANIA GEN. REAL AUDIENC.			INF.PER.	1541-1805
				REG.CIV.	1754
				REG.C./JUS.	1788-1808
		VIRREYNO DE NUEVA ESPANA		PENSIONES	1659-1792
0751928	GUA.	CHIQUIMULA	IPALA	INF.MAT.	1905-1909
0751929	GUA.	CHIQUIMULA	IPALA	INF.MAT.	1901-1910
0751930	GUA.	CHIQUIMULA	IPALA	INF.MAT.	1911-1914

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0751931	GUA.	CHIQUIMULA	IPALA	INF.MAT.	1914-1918
0754771	GUA.	CHIQUIMULA	IPALA	INF.MAT.	1880-1885
0754772	GUA.	CHIQUIMULA	IPALA	INF.MAT.	1886-1887
0754773	GUA.	CHIQUIMULA	IPALA	INF.MAT.	1888-1890
0754774	GUA.	CHIQUIMULA	IPALA	INF.MAT.	1891-1893
0754775	GUA.	CHIQUIMULA	IPALA	INF.MAT.	1894-1896
0754776	GUA.	CHIQUIMULA	IPALA	INF.MAT.	1897-1898
0754777	GUA.	CHIQUIMULA	IPALA	INF.MAT.	1899-1902
0754778	GUA.	CHIQUIMULA	IPALA	INF.MAT.	1903-1904
0754779	GUA.	CHIQUIMULA	IPALA	INF.MAT.	1905-1908
0756033	GUA.	CHIQUIMULA	IPALA	INF.MAT.	1920
0766826	GUA.	SN.MARCOS	SN.MARCOS	NAC.	1880-1884
0766827	GUA.	SN.MARCOS	SN.MARCOS	NAC.	1887-189
0766829	GUA.	SN.MARCOS	SN.MARCOS	NAC.	1901-1907
0776323	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	INF.MAT.	1921-1924
0776324	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	INF.MAT.	1925-1928
0776325	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	INF.MAT.	1929-1930
0779667	GUA.	CHIQUIMULA	IPALA	INF.MAT.	1921
0779670	GUA.	CHIQUIMULA	IPALA	INF.MAT.	1927-1930
0786218	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	NAC.	1905-1916
0786219	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	NAC.	1917-1918
0786220	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	NAC.	1920-1928
0786577	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	NAC.	1867-1904
0787547	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	MALACATÁN	BAUT.	1794-1816
0787548	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	MALACATÁN	BAUT.	1816-1839
0787549	GUA.	SOLOLA	SOLOLA	B/D/MT.	1625-193
0787550	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	MALACATÁN	BAUT.	1858-1869

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0787551	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	MALACATÁN	BAUT.	1869-1882
0787552	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	MALACATÁN	BAUT.	1877-1885
0787930	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	MALACATÁN	BAUT.	1885-1891
0787931	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	MALACATÁN	BAUT.	1891-1894
0787932	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	MALACATÁN	BAUT.	1894-1898
0789143	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	MALACATÁN	DEF.	1799-1869
0789432	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	MALACATÁN	BAUT.	1898-1909
0790796	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	MALACATÁN	DEF.	1870-1875
0873837	GUA.	LIBRO: MIGRACIONES INTERNAS EN GUATEMALA			
1102352	GUA.	SAN FELIPE	RETALHULEAUC	NAC.	1877-1886
1102353	GUA.	SAN FELIPE	RETALHULEAUG	NAC.	1886-1892
1102354	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	NAC.	1893-1896
1102355	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	NAC.	1896-1900
1103382	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.ANT.SACATEP	NAC.	1877-1891
1103383	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	NAC.	1891-1903
1103384	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	NAC.	1903-1915
1103385	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	NAC.	1915-1928
1103386	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	S.RAFAEL PIE	NAC.	1928-1930
1103392	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	SAN PABLO	NAC.	1892-1902
1103393	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	SAN PABLO	NAC.	1904-1914
1103394	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	SAN PABLO	DEF.	1896-1930
1103395	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	SAN PABLO	NAC.	1884-1910
1103396	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	SAN PABLO	NAC.	1912-1922
1103397	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	SAN PABLO	NAC.	1923-1929
1103398	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	SAN PABLO	NAC.	1929-1930
1103399	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	SAN PABLO	DEF.	1883-1919
1103400	GUA.	SAN MARCOS	SAN PABLO	DEF.	1920-1930

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1110841	GUA.	GHIQUIMULA	IPALA	NAC.	1877-1901
1110843	GUA.	CHIQUMULA	IPALA	NAC.	1901-1906
1156333	GUA.	LIBRO: HOJAS DE SERVICIO MILITARES		1789-1799	
1159997	GUA.	BAJA VERAPÁZ	SALAMA	BAUT.	1907-1920
1160126	GUA.	BAJA VERAPÁZ	SALAMA	BAUT.	1813-1835
1160127	GUA.	BAJA VERAPÁZ	SALAMA	BAUT.	1835-1853
1160128	GUA.	BAJA VERAPÁZ	SALAMA	BAUT.	1853-1871
1160129	GUA.	BAJA VERAPÁZ	SALAMA	BAUT.	1871-1885
1160130	GUA.	BAJA VERAPÁZ	SALAMA	BAUT.	1885-1895
1160131	GUA.	BAJA VERAPÁZ	SALAMA	BAUT.	1895-1907

HONDURAS

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0305232	0637005	HON. ATLANTIDA	CEIBA/CH.REC	BAUT.	1902-1918
0135471	0637006	HON. ATLANTIDA	CEIBA/CH.REC	BAUT.	1911-1927
0135471	0637007	HON. ATLANTIDA	CEIBA/CH.REC	BAUT./MAT.	1902-1932
0147030	0637024	HON. OLANCHO	MANTO	BAUT.	1795-1892
0741740	CEDULAS REALES DE: GUA., MEX., HON., SAL., COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA DE 1639-1678 (VIRREYNO DE NUEVA ESPANA).				
0744406	GUA./HON./NIC. REGISTROS NOTARIALES				1560-1613
0874451	HON. NOMBRES OFICIALES APROVADOS POR LA ASOC.GEOGR.				
1161777	HON.	ATLANTIDA	POR./CIV.REG.	NAC.	1906-1920
1161778	HON.	ATLANTIDA	POR./CIV.REG.	NAC./DEF.	1920-1925
1161779	HON.	ATLANTIDA	POR./CIV.REG.	DEF.	1920-1925
		ESPARTA/MUN.		N./M./D.	1906-1915
1161780	HON.	ATLANTIDA	MASICA/C.REG.	NAC.	1928-1934
1161791	HON.	ATLANTIDA	JUT./CIV.REG.	N./M./D.	1907-1908
1162350	HON.	FRANCISCO	MOR/TEGUCIGA	BAUT.	1702-1826
1162366	HON.	FRANCISCO	MOR/TEGUCIGA	BAU/DEF.	1728-1730
1218943	HON.	FRANCISCO	MOR/TEGUCIGA.	BAUT.	1739-1838
1219537	HON.	CLANCHO	MANGOLICE	NAC.	1906-1921
0084355	1220124	HON. FRANCISCO	MOR/OJOJONA	BAUT.	1813-1865
	1223512	HON. FRANCISCO	MOR/N.ARMED.	BAUT.	1853-1885
	1223513	HON. FRANCISCO	SABANAGRACID.	BAUT.	1879-1904
	1223515	HON. FRANCISCO	MOR/N.ARMED.	BAUT.	1915-1930
	1223519	HON. FRANCISCO	MOR/N.ARMED.	MAT.	1909-1917
	1223520	HON. FRANCISCO	MOR/N.ARMED.	DEF.	1850-1910
	1281675	HON. CHOLUTECA	S.MAR.COLON	NAC.	1924-1931
	1291374	HON. CHOLUTECA	SAN MARCOS	NAC.	1906-1912

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
			DE COLON		
1291427	HON.	EL PARAISO	SOLEDAD	NAC.	1907-1920
1291428	HON.	EL PARAISO	SOLEDAD	NAC.	1920-1930
1291429	HON.	EL PARAISO	SOLEDAD	NAC.	1930-1931
1291430	HON.	EL PARAISO		RECONCMT.	1906-1931
1291440	HON.	EL PARAISO	YAUUYUPE	NAC.	1906-1937

ITALIA

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1114434	ITA.	LIBRO: ROLLOS GENERALES DE CABALLEROS DE 1738-1882			
1115588	ITA.	LIBRO: HISTORIA DE LA NOBLEZA ADORNA Y BOTA			
1138312	ITA.	ESTADO CIVIL			1814
1181663	ITA.	LIBRO:			
1181681	ITA.	LIBRO:			
1183561	ITA.	LIBRO:			
1338546	ITA.	TORINO		REG.PARR.	1823-1899
1338810	ITA.	TORINO		REG.PARR.	1823-1899
1338811	ITA.	TORINO		REG.PARR.	1823-1899
1338812	ITA.	TORINO		REG.PARR.	1823-1899
1438633	ITA.	SIRACUSA	UFF STATO	ST.CIVILLE	1820-1899
1438634	ITA.	SIRACUSA	UFF STATO	ST.CIVILLE	1820-1899
1438635	ITA.	SIRACUSA	UFF STATO	ST.CIVILLE	1820-1899
1438636	ITA.	SIRACUSA	UFF STATO	ST.CIVILLE	1820-1899
1438637	ITA.	SIRACUSA	UFF STATO	ST.CIVILLE	1820-1899
1438638	ITA.	SIRACUSA	UFF STATO	ST.CIVILLE	1820-1899
1438775	ITA.	SIRACUSA	UFF STATO	ST.CIVILLE	1820-1899
1438776	ITA.	SIRACUSA	UFF STATO	ST.CIVILLE	1822-1899
1438777	ITA.	SIRACUSA	UFF STATO	ST.CIVILLE	1822-1899
1438778	ITA.	SIRACUSA	UFF STATO	ST.CIVILLE	1822-1899
1466441	ITA.	SIRACUSA		ST.CIVILLE	1820-1890
1466442	ITA.	SIRACUSA		ST.CIVILLE	1820-1899
1573099	ITA.	GENOVA LIBRO: GENELOGIA DE LAS FAM.DE GENOVA			
0883830	ITA.	GENOVA		NAC/BAUT.	1824-1849

MÉXICO

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0001801	0038023	MÉX.	DIST.FED.	TACUBA	BAUT.	1923-1925
	0038024	MÉX.	DIST.FED.	TACUBA	BAUT.	1605-1955
0001801	0038025	MÉX.	DIST.FED.	TACUBA	BAUT.	1926-1928
0001801	0038026	MÉX.	DIST.FED.	TACUBA	BAUT.	1928-1930
0001801	0038027	MÉX.	DIST.FED.	TACUBA	BAUT.	1930-1931
0131742	0038000	MÉX.	DIST.FED.	CD.MÉXICO	INF.MAT.	1951
0001801	0038023	MÉX.	DIST.FED.	TACUBA	BAUT.	1923-1925
	0038024	MÉX.	DIST.FED.	TACUBA	BAUT.	1605-1955
0001801	0038025	MÉX.	DIST.FED.	TACUBA	BAUT.	1926-1928
0001801	0038026	MÉX.	DIST.FED.	TACUBA	BAUT.	1928-1930
0001801	0038027	MÉX.	DIST.FED.	TACUBA	BAUT.	1930-1931
0131742	0038000	MÉX.	DIST.FED.	CD.MÉXICO	INF.MAT.	1951
0044293	0162495	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	DELICIAS	BAUT.	1942-1957
0044293	0162496	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	DELICIAS	CONF.	1952-1957
0044293	0162497	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	DELICIAS	CONF.	1940-1957
0044240	0162417	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	ALDAMAS	BAUT.	1894-
0044428	0162518	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	CD.JUAREZ	BAUT.	1861-1883
0044428	0162519	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	CD.JUAREZ	BAUT.	1861-1883
0044428	0162520	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	MEOQUI	BAUT.	1892-
0044428	0162522	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	CD.JUAREZ	BAUT.	1884-1892
0044428	0162523	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	CD.JUAREZ	CONF.	1919-1956
0044428	0162526	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	CD.JUAREZ	DEF/MAT.	1824-1923
0044805	0162613	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	BAUT.	1683-1956
0044805	0162614	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	BAUT.	1683-1956
0044805	0162615	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	BAUT.	1683-1956
0044805	0162616	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	BAUT.	1890-1892

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0044805	0162617	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	BAUT.	1904-1906
0044805	0162618	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	BAUT.	1683-1956
0044805	0162619	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	BAUT.	1683-1956
0044805	0162620	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	BAUT.	1683-1956
0044805	0162621	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	BAUT.	1683-1956
0044805	0162622	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	CONF.	1908-1955
0044805	0162623	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	CONF.	1908-1955
0044805	0162624	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	CONF.	1908-1955
0044805	0162625	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	INF.MAT.	1919-1946
0044805	0162626	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	MAT.	1882-1957
0044805	0162627	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	MAT.	1882-1957
0044805	0162628	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	MAT.	1882-1957
0326905	0211987	MÉX.	JALISCO	AYO CHICO	MAT.	1869-190
				ETZATLAN	MAT.	1874
0328302	0212102	MÉX.	JALISCO	CHAPALA	MAT.	1875-1900
				ETZATLAN	BAUT.	1804-1878
0326522	0214951	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGO	DEF.	1881-1900
				ETZATLAN	DEF.	1886
0169585	0214976	MÉX.	JALISCO	GUADALAJARA	DEF.	1888-
0342460	0215458	MÉX.	JALISCO	ETZATLAN	NAC.	1872-1900
0013425	0227326	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-1857
0013425	0227327	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-1857
0013425	0227328	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-1857
0013425	0227329	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-1857
0013425	0227330	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-1857
0013425	0227331	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-185
0013425	0227332	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-1857

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0013425	0227333	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-1857
0013425	0227334	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-1847
0013425	0227335	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-1847
0013425	0227336	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-1847
	0233063	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	BAUT.	1631-1959
0071215	0233064	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	BAUT.	1631-1959
	0233065	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	BAUT.	1631-1959
0071215	0233066	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	BAUT.	1631-1959
0071215	0233067	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	BAUT.	1631-1959
0071215	0233068	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	BAUT.	1631-1959
0071215	0233069	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	BAUT.	1631-1959
0071215	0233070	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	BAUT.	1631-1959
0071215	0233071	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	BAUT.	1631-1959
0071215	0233072	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	BAUT.	1631-1959
0071215	0233262	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	INF.MAT.	1631-1959
0071215	0233263	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	INF.MAT.	1631-1959
0059825	0267008	MÉX.	HIDALGO	OMIT.JUAREZ	CONF.	1832-1912
0060010	0267031	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	BAT/CASTAS	1666-1817
0060010	0267032	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	BAT/CASTAS	1715-1821
0060010	0267033	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	BAT/INDIOS	1787-1815
0060010	0267034	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	BAUT.	1821-1854
0060010	0267035	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	BAUT.	1854-1870
0060010	0267036	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	BAUT.	1870-1894
0060010	0267037	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	BAUT.	1894-1933
0060010	0267038	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	BAUT.	1832-1960
0060010	0267045	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1697-1754
0060010	0267046	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1756-1772

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0060010	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1768-1778
0060010	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1778-1787
0060010	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1791-1799
0060010	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1819-1829
0060010	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1830-1839
0060010	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1839-1843
0060010	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1844-1848
0060010	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1848-1855
0060010	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1855-1859
0060010	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1932-1945
0060010	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1945-1954
		MÉX.	HIDALGO	MAT.	1915-1960
0011661	MÉX.	JALISCO	TAPALPA	BAUT.	1856-1867
		MÉX.	JALISCO	BAUT.	11862-1865
0328302	MÉX.	JALISCO	CHAPALA	NACIM.	1888-
			ETZATLAN	NACIM.	1872-1900
			SANTA FE	NACIM.	1883-1900
0342398	MÉX.	JALISCO	ENCAR.DIAZ	REG.CIV.	1867-1900
0342398	MÉX.	JALISCO	ETZATLAN	REG.CIV.	1872-1900
			GUACHIMANGO	REG.CIV.	1870-1900
			ENCAR. DIAZ	REG.CIV.	1867-1900
0071886	MÉX.	JALISCO	ETZATLAN	BAUT.	1606-1959
0071886	MÉX.	JALISCO	ETZATLAN	BAUT.	1606-1959
		MÉX.	JALISCO	BAUT.	1852-1861
0071886	MÉX.	JALISCO	ETZATLAN	BAUT.	1606-1959
0294282	MÉX.	JALISCO	UN.SN.ANT.	BAUT.	1808-1825
0294282	MÉX.	JALISCO	UN.SN.ANT.	BAUT.	1825-1830

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0294282	0440510	MÉX.	JALISCO	UN.SN.ANT.	BAUT.	1830-1834
0294282	0440511	MÉX.	JALISCO	UN.SN.ANT.	BAUT.	1834-1840
0340646	0440582	MÉX.	JALISCO	UN.SN.ANT.	INF.MAT.	1831-1845
0343941	0440713	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1801-1807
0343941	0440714	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1807-1832
0343941	0440790	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1900
0343941	0440791	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1900
0343941	0440792	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1901
0343941	0440793	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1901-1902
0343941	0440794	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1902
0343941	0440795	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1902-1903
0343941	0440796	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1903
0343941	0440797	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1903-1904
0343941	0440798	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1904
0343941	0440799	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1904
0343941	0441169	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1841-1869
0343941	0441203	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1900-1903
0343941	0441204	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1903-1905
0343941	0441205	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1905-1907
0343941	0441206	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1907-1910
0343941	0441207	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1910-1914
0343941	0441208	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1915-1920
0343941	0441209	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1920-1922
0343941	0441210	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1922-1926
0343941	0441211	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1926-1929
0343941	0441212	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1929-1932
0343941	0441213	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1932-1935

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0343941	0441214	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1935-1938
0343941	0441215	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1938-1941
0343941	0441216	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1941-1943
0343941	0441217	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1943-1945
0343941	0441218	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1945-1947
0343941	0441253	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1852-1878
	0605519	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	BAUT.	1859-1887
	0605520	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	BAUT.	1887-1897
	0605521	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	BAUT.	1897-1900
	0605522	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	BAUT.	1900-1902
	0605523	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1860-1902
					DEF.	1859-1926
	0612995	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CHOLULA	BAUT.	1641-166
	0613000	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CHOLULA	BAUT.	1735-1751
	0613001	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CHOLULA	BAUT.	1751-1767
	0613002	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CHOLULA	BAUT.	1767-1779
	0613003	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CHOLULA	BAUT.	1779-1795
	0613004	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CHOLULA	BAUT.	1795-1810
0206070	0613005	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CHOLULA	BAUT.	1810-1829
0206070	0613006	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CHOLULA	BAUT.	1829-1850
0206070	0613090	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CHOLULA	BAUT.	1863-1973
0047753	0614124	MÉX.	HIDALGO	APAN	BAUT.	1930-1935
0206070	0614731	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CHOLULA	BAUT.	1850-1963
003936	0633264	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1766-1789
003936	0633265	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1789-1811
003936	0633266	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1811-182
003936	0633267	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ.IT.	BAUT.	1770-1782

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
003936	0633268	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1825-1829
003936	0633269	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1759-1801
003936	0633270	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1801-1823
003936	0633271	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1834-1839
003936	0633272	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1839-1844
003936	0633273	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1844-1848
0003936	0633274	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1848-1852
0003936	0633275	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1852-1859
0003936	0633277	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1864-1869
0080519	0634739	MÉX.	JALISCO	UNION TULA	BAUT.	1828-1970
0080519	0634740	MÉX.	JALISCO ✓	UNION TULA	BAUT.	1828-1970
0080519	0634741	MÉX.	JALISCO ✓	UNION TULA	BAUT.	1820-1970
0080519	0634742	MÉX.	JALISCO ✓	UNION TULA	BAUT.	1820-1970
0060253	0638872	MÉX.	HIDALGO	MIN.CHICO.	BAUT.	1794-1808
0060253	0638873	MÉX.	HIDALGO	MIN.CHICO	BAUT.	1808-1818
0066597	0639865	MÉX.	TAMAULIPAS	CD.VICTORIA	BAUT.	1817-1830
0066597	0639866	MÉX.	TAMAULIPAS	CD.VICTORIA	BAUT.	1830-1841
0066597	0639868	MÉX.	TAMAULIPAS	CD.VICTORIA	BAUT.	1853-1858
0066597	0639869	MÉX.	TAMAULIPAS	CD.VICTORIA	BAUT.	1858-1867
0066597	0639870	MÉX.	TAMAULIPAS	CD.VICTORIA	BAUT.	1867-1873
0066597	0639871	MÉX.	TAMAULIPAS	CD.VICTORIA	BAUT.	1873-1881
0066597	0639874	MÉX.	TAMAULIPAS	CD.VICTORIA	BAUT.	1885-1889
0066597	0639875	MÉX.	TAMAULIPAS	CD.VICTORIA	BAUT.	1751-1920
0066745	0640355	MÉX.	HIDALGO	TULA	BAUT.	1877-1882
0066745	0640357	MÉX.	HIDALGO	TULA	BAUT.	1882-1885
0066745	0640359	MÉX.	HIDALGO	TULA	BAUT.	1892-1897
0066745	0640360	MÉX.	HIDALGO	TULA	BAUT.	1897-1900

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0641487	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISABEL	BAUT.	1778-1832
0641488	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	BAUT.	1822-1858
0641489	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	BAUT.	1868-1881
0641490	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	BAUT.	1881-1896
0641491	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	BAUT.	1896-1901
0641492	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	BAUT.	1890-1902
				MAT.	1778-1822
0641493	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	MAT.	1846-1902
0641494	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	MAT.	1850-1894
0641495	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	INF.MAT	1894-1905
0641496	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	DEF.	1778-1822
0641497	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	DEF.	1810-1890
0641498	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	DEF.	1890-1902
0644715	MÉX.	MICHOACAN	MORELIA	BAUT.	1833-1838
0644716	MÉX.	MICHOACAN	MORELIA	BAUT.	1838-1842
0644717	MÉX.	MICHOACAN	MORELIA	BAUT.	1842-1846
0644718	MÉX.	MICHOACAN	MORELIA	BAUT.	1846-1853
0644790	MÉX.	MICHOACAN	MORELIA	INF.MAT.	1859-1861
0644791	MÉX.	MICHOACAN	MORELIA	INF.MAT.	1861-1863
0652424	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	BAUT.	1816-1825
0652465	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	BAUT.	1816-1916
0652426	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	BAUT.	1876-1881
0652427	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	BAUT.	1881-1889
0652432	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	CONF.	1854-1869
0652433	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	CONF.	1875-1879
0652434	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	CONF.	1878-1881
0652435	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	CONF.	1889-1893

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0652436	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	CONF.	1893-1896
0652437	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	CONF.	1895-1898
0652444	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	ENTIERROS	1817-1836
0652445	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	ENTIERROS	1850-1857
0652446	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	ENTIERROS	1870-1894
0654233	MÉX.	JALISCO	AUTLAN NAV.	DEF.	1866-1883
0654234	MÉX.	JALISCO	AUTLAN NAV.	DEF.CAST.	1706-1903
0654235	MÉX.	JALISCO	AUTLAN NAV.	FABRICAS	1717-1806
			REG.	HERM.	1817-1919
				ASOCIACIO.	1876-1895
0654853	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	DEF.	1825-1831
0654854	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	DEF.	1831-1838
0654855	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	DEF.	1838-1844
0654860	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	PROTOCOLOS	1635-1739
0654861	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	PROTOCOLOS	1739-1759
0654862	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	PROTOCOLOS	1763-1770
0654863	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	PROTOCOLOS	1770-1782
0654864	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	PROTOCOLOS	1782-1792
0654865	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	PROTOCOLOS	1792-1810
0654866	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	PROTOCOLOS	1812-1846
0654867	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	PROTOCOLOS	1622-1773
0654992	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	BAUT.	1643-1678
0654993	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	BAUT.	1674-1760
0654994	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1643-1901
0654995	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1643-1901
0654996	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1643-1901
0654997	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1643-1901

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0046500	0654998	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1643-1901
0046500	0654999	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1643-1901
0079191	0655565	MÉX.	JALISCO ✓	AUTLAN	BAUT.	1635-1919
0079191	0655566	MÉX.	JALISCO ✓	AUTLAN	BAUT.	1635-1919
0079191	0655598	MÉX.	JALISCO ✓	AUTLAN NAV.	INF.MAT.	1820-1824
0079191	0655599	MÉX.	JALISCO ✓	AUTLAN NAV.	INF.MAT.	1824-1827
0079191	0655600	MÉX.	JALISCO ✓	AUTLAN NAV.	INF.MAT.	1828-1831
0079191	0655601	MÉX.	JALISCO ✓	AUTLAN NAV.	INF.MAT.	1831-1843
0079191	0655602	MÉX.	JALISCO ✓	AUTLAN NAV.	INF.MAT.	1835-1837
0046500	0658000	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	BAUT	1845-1858
0046500	0658001	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	BAUT.	1858-1868
0046500	0658002	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	BAUT.	1868-1877
0046500	0658003	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	BAUT.	1876-1883
0046500	0658004	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	BAUT.	1883-1889
0046500	0658005	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	BAUT.	1889-1895
0046500	0658006	MEX	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	BAUT.	1895-1901
0046500	0658007	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	CONF.	1877-1901
0046500	0658009	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	MAT.	1801-1856
0046500	0658010	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	MAT.	1856-1901
0046500	0658011	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1681-1748
0046500	0658012	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1749-1754
0046500	0658013	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1754-1774
0046500	0658014	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1775-1786
0046500	0658015	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1786-1793
0046500	0658016	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1790-1793

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0049665	0658017	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	APASEO GRANDE	INF.MAT.	1907-1908
0049665	0658019	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	APASEO GRANDE	INF.MAT.	1910-1912
0049665	0658020	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	APASEO GRANDE	INF.MAT.	1912-1913
0049665	0658021	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	APASEO GRANDE	INF.MAT.	1913-1914
0049665	0658022	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	APASEO GRANDE	INF.MAT.	1914-1915
0049665	0658023	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	APASEO GRANDE	INF.MAT.	1920-1921
0049665	0658024	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	APASEO GRANDE	INF.MAT.	1921-1924
0049665	0658025	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	APASEO GRANDE	INF.MAT.	1924-1926
0223364	0658026	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	APASEO GRANDE	INF.MAT.	1926-1930
0067887	0665886	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	INF.MAT.	1837-1841
0065012	0667539	MÉX.	HIDALGO	SANTIAGO	NAC.	1944-1947
0065012	0667540	MÉX.	HIDALGO	TILANTEPEC	NAC.	1948-1950
0065012	0667545	MÉX.	HIDALGO	TILANTEPEC	MAT.	1944-1954
0065012	0667546	MÉX.	HIDALGO	TILANTEPEC	MAT.	1944-1954
0065012	0667547	MÉX.	HIDALGO	TILANTEPEC	DEF.	1944-1952
0065012	0667548	MÉX.	HIDALGO	TILANTEPEC	DEF.	1952-1963
0065012	0667549	MÉX.	HIDALGO	TILANTEPEC	DIVORC.	1944-1962
0067155	0668932	MÉX.	SONORA	HERMOSILLO	BAUT.	1829-1832
0067155	0668933	MÉX.	SONORA	HERMOSILLO	BAUT.	1837-1847
0067155	0668934	MÉX.	SONORA	HERMOSILLO	BAUT.	1847-1857
0067155	0671284	MÉX.	SONORA	HERMOSILLO	BAUT.	1847-1857
0067155	0671285	MÉX.	SONORA	HERMOSILLO	BAUT.	1857-1860
0067155	0671286	MÉX.	SONORA	HERMOSILLO	BAUT.	1860-1865
0067155	0671287	MÉX.	SONORA	HERMOSILLO	BAUT.	1863
0067155	0671288	MÉX.	SONORA	HERMOSILLO	BAUT.	1865-1869
0067155	0671289	MÉX.	SONORA	HERMOSILLO	BAUT.	1869-1874

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0676754	MÉX.	SINALOA	SINALOA	BAUT.	1852-1968
0676755	MÉX.	SINALOA	SINALOA	INF.MAT.	1871-1920
0676756	MÉX.	SINALOA	SINALOA	BAUT.	1897-1906
0676778	MÉX.	SINALOA	SINALOA	INF.MAT.	1871-1920
0676779	MÉX.	SINALOA	SINALOA	INF.MAT.	1871-1920
0676780	MÉX.	SINALOA	SINALOA	INF.MAT.	1871-1920
0676781	MÉX.	SINALOA	SINALOA	INF.MAT.	1871-1920
0677129	MÉX.	SINALOA	LA NORIA	CONF.	1869-1959
0677131	MÉX.	SINALOA	LA NORIA	INF.MAT.	1870-1896
0677441	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677442	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677443	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677444	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677445	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677446	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677447	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677448	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677449	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1777-1966
0677450	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677451	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1777-1966
0677452	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1777-1966
0677453	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677454	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677455	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1777-1966
0677457	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0677458	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677459	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677460	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677461	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677462	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677469	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1777-1976
0678464	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0684236	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1680-1734
0684237	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1707-1729
0684238	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1716-1736
0684239	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1730-1749
0684240	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1734-1766
0684241	MEH.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1744-1764
0684242	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1752-1727
0684243	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1764-1776
0684244	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1772-1801
0684245	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1793-1800
0684246	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1800-1808
0684247	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1807-1818
0684248	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1816-1888
0684249	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1821-1833
0684250	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1831-1840
0684251	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1840-1846
0684253	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1852-1858
0684254	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1858-1863

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0684255	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1864-1875
0684256	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOPETEC AB.	BAUT.	1875-1885
0284257	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOPETEC AB.	BAUT.	1885-1892
0684258	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOPETEC AB.	BAUT.	1892-1898
0697989	MÉX.	PUEBLA	S.SEB.ZINACA.	BAUT.	1744-1788
0697990	MÉX.	PUEBLA	S.SEB.ZINACA.	BAUT.	1801-1832
0699093	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	APIZACO	BAUT.	1873-1922
0699115	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	APIZACO	MAT.	1916-1951
0699118	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	APIZACO	DEF.	1917-1967
0699119	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	APIZACO	INF.MAT.	1919-1926
0707516	MÉX.	SN.LUIS POTOS.	CATORCE	BAUT.	1860-1863
0713570	MÉX.	TABASCO	VILLAHERMOSA	BAUT.	1909-1911
0713574	MÉX.	TABASCO	VILLAHERMOSA	BAUT.	1915-1946
0713576	MÉX.	TABASCO	VILLAHERMOSA	BAUT.	1918-1922
0713579	MÉX.	TABASCO	VILLAHERMOSA	BAUT.	1920-1922
0713582	MÉX.	TABASCO	VILLAHERMOSA	BAUT.	1923-1924
0713584	MÉX.	TABASCO	VILLAHERMOSA	BAUT.	1936-1941
0713585	MÉX.	TABASCO	VILLAHERMOSA	BAUT.	1937
0713586	MÉX.	TABASCO	VILLAHERMOSA	BAUT.	1937-1938
0713587	MÉX.	TABASCO	VILLAHERMOSA	BAUT.	1938
0713599	MÉX.	TABASCO	VILLAHERMOSA	BAUT.	1941-1942
0741740		CEDULAS REALES DE: GUA., MÉX., HON., SAL., COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA DE 1639-1678 (VIRREYNO DE NUEVA ESPANA).			
0744589		GUA./NIC./MÉX./SALV. TIERRA Y PROPIEDADES 1862-1893			
0757416	MÉX.	MICHOACAN	CONT/TLALPU.	BAUT.	1918-1931

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
	0758151	MÉX.	GUERRERO	ACAPULCO JUA.	BAUT.	1842-1895
	0758152	MÉX.	GUERRERO	ACAPULCO JUA.	BAUT.	1857-1876
	0758153	MÉX.	GUERRERO	ACAPULCO JUA.	BAUT.	1876-1883
	0758154	MÉX.	GUERRERO	ACAPULCO JUA.	BAUT.	1883-1907
	0773814	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	TLAXCALA	NAC.	1908-1917
	0773816	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	TLAXCALA	NAC.	1923-1925
	0773817	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	TLAXCALA	MAT.	1867-1878
	0773818	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	TLAXCALA	NAC./DEF.	1879-1892
	0773819	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	TLAXCALA	MAT.	1894-1901
	0773820	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	TLAXCALA	MAT.	1902-1909
	0773821	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	TLAXCALA	MAT.	1910-1920
	0773822	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	TLAXCALA	MAT.	1920-192
	0773823	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	TLAXCALA	DEF.	1867-1873
	0773939	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	COL.JUAREZ	NAC.	1892-1923
	0773941	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	COL. JUAREZ	NAC.	1922-1933
	0773945	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	COL.JUAREZ	DEF.	1909-1963
	0774999	MÉX.	GUERRERO	ACAPULCODEJUA	BAUT.	1809-1842
	0777547	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CALPAN	DEF.	1906-1908
	0782190	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	NAC.	1870-1887
0075587	0782191	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
0075587	0782192	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
	0782193	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
	0782194	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
	0782195	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-19
	0782196	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0782197	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
0783277	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
0783278	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
0783279	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
0783280	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
0783281	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
0783282	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
0783283	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
0783284	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
0783285	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
0791413	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	BOCA D'RIO	NAC.	1875-1904
0791414	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	BOCA D'RIO	NAC.	1905-1922
0791415	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	BOCA D'RIO	MAT.	1867-1922
0791416	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	BOCA D'RIO	DEF.	1869-1918
0794905	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONOMEL	NAC.	1869-1900
0794906	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONOMEL	NAC.	1901-1911
0794907	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONOMEL	NAC.	1912-1922
0794908	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONOMEL	NAC.	1923-1929
0794909	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONOMEL	MAT.	1869-1891
0794910	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONTEPEC	MAT.	1889-1894
0794911	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONTEPEC	MAT.	1895-1898
0794912	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONTEPEC	MAT.	1899-1901
0794913	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONTEPEC	MAT.	1902-1907
0794914	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONTEPEC	MAT.	1908-1911
0794915	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONTEPEC	MAT.	1912-1917

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0794916	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONTEPEC	MAT.	1918-1920
0794917	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONTEPEC	MAT.	1921-1925
0794918	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONTEPEC	MAT.	1926-1929
0794919	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONTEPEC	DEF.	1872-1879
0794920	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHIN. D'GORO.	MAT.	1897-1905
0794921	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHIN. D'GORO.	MAT.	1906-1921
0794922	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHIN. D'GORO.	MAT.	1922-1929
0794923	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHIN. D'GORO.	MAT.	1880-1900
0794924	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHIN. D'GORO.	MAT.	1901-1909
0794925	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHIN. D'GORO.	MAT.	1910-1925
0794926	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHIN. D'GORO.	MAT.	1926-1931
0794927	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHOCOMAN	NAC.	1869-1900
0794928	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHOCOMAN	NAC.	1904-1921
1092923	MÉX.	MICHOACAN	MORELIA	MAT.	1859-1870
1094255	MÉX.	MICHOACAN	MORELIA	NAC.	1859-1869
1094265	MÉX.	OAXACA	JAMILTEPEC	NAC.	1888
1098924	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	NAC.	1866-1930
1098925	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	NAC.	1866-1930
1098926	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	NAC.	1866-1930
1098927	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	NAC.	1866-1930
1098928	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	NAC.	1866-1930
1098929	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	NAC.	1866-1930
1098930	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	NAC.	1866-1930
1098931	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	NAC.	1866-1930
1098932	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	NAC.	1866-1930

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1098933	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	NAC.	1866-1930
1098934	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	MAT.	1866-1930
1098936	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	MAT.	1866-1930
1098937	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	MAT.	1866-1930
1098938	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	MAT.	1910-1915
1098939	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	MAT.	1916-1920
1098941	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	MAT.	1925-1926
1099803	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099804	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099805	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099806	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099807	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099808	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099809	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099810	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099811	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099812	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099813	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099814	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099815	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099816	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099817	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099818	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1869-1930
1099819	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1869-1930
1099820	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1869-1930

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1099821	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1869-1930
1099822	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1869-1930
1099823	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1869-1930
1099824	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1869-1930
1099825	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1869-1930
1099826	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1860-1930
1099827	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1860-1930
1099828	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1860-1930
1099829	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1860-1930
1099830	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	DEF.	1869-1930
1099831	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	DEF.	1885-
18893					
1099832	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	DEF.	1894-1898
1099833	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	DEF.	1899-1904
1099834	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	DEF.	1905-1911
1099835	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	DEF.	1912-1915
1099836	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	DEF.	1916-1918
1099837	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	DEF.	1919-1922
1099838	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	DEF.	1923-1926
1099839	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	DEF.	1923-1926
1101061	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	MAT.	1927-1930
1101062	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	DEF.	1866-1930
1101063	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	DEF.	1866-1930
1101064	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	DEF.	1866-1930
1101065	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	DEF.	1866-1930

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1101066	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	DEF.	1866-1930
1101067	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	DEF.	1866-1930
1101605	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	NAC.	1892-1927
1101606	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	NAC.	1892-1927
1101607	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	NAC.	1892-1927
1101608	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	NAC.	1892-1927
1101609	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	NAC.	1892-1927
1101610	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	NAC.	1892-1927
1101611	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	NAC.	1892-1927
1101612	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	MAT.	1892-1930
1101613	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	MAT.	1892-1930
1101614	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	MAT.	1892-1930
1101615	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	MAT.	1892-1930
1101616	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	MAT.	1892-1930
1101617	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	MAT.	1892-1930
1101618	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	MAT.	1892-1930
1101619	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	DEF.	1892-1895
1154544	MÉX.	JALISCO	TECOLOTLAN	BAUT.	1767-1804
1155437	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	BAUT.	1739-1805
1155438	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	BAUT.	1805-1827
1155439	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	BAUT.	1827-1852
1155446	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	CONF.	1757-1946
1155447	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	MAT.	1727-1820
1155448	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	MAT.	1820-1854
1155449	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	MAT.	1854-1900

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1155450	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	MAT.	1900-1938
1155470	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	DEF.	1727-1828
1155471	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	DEF.	1828-1894
1155472	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	DEF.	1894-1938
1155473	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	TEST/ESC.	1781-1881
1156270	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	BAUT.	1856-1894
1156271	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	BAUT.	1894-1913
1156272	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	BT/NA/DEF.	1891-1922
1156273	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	BAT/NATUR.	1914-1940
1156274	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	CONF.	1901-1952
1156275	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	MAT.	1881-1945
1156276	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	MT/DIS/EX.	1896-1922
1156277	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	INF.MAT.	1881-1887
1156278	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	INF.MAT.	1887-1896
1156279	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	INF.MAT.	1986-1905
1156280	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	INF.MAT.	1905-1913
1156281	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	INF.MAT.	1913-1925
1156282	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	INF.MAT.	1924-1937
1156283	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	INF.MAT.	1932-1944
1156284	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	DEF.	1881-1944
1158501	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1759-1782
1158502	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1780-1801
1158503	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1794-1814
1158504	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1814-1843
1158506	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1843-1848

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1158507	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1848-1855
1158508	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1855-1864
1158509	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1864-1871
1158531	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	INF.MAT.	1763-1870
1158532	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	INF.MAT.	1871-1872
1158533	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	INF.MAT.	1873-1877
1158534	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	INF.MAT.	1877
1158535	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	INF.MAT.	1877-1879
1162618	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	SN.PEDRO TOL.	BAUT.	1804-1877
1162619	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	SN.PEDRO TOL.	BAUT.	1877-1906
1162620	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	SN.PEDRO TOL.	BAUT.	1907-1918
1162621	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	SN.PEDRO TOL.	BAUT.	1918-1936
1162622	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	SN.PEDRO TOL.	BAUT.	1922-1953
1162623	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	SN.PEDRO TOL.	INF.BAUT.	1833-1861
1162624	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	SN.PEDRO TOL.	INF.BAUT.	1895-1898
1162625	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	SN.PEDRO TOL.	INF.BAUT.	1898-1901
1162626	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	SN.PEDRO TOL.	INF.BAUT.	1902-1903
1162637	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	SN.LORENZOTEP.	ENTIERR.	1909-1955
0457812	MÉX.	XHIHUAHUA	TEMOSACH.	BAUT/MAT.	1863-1956
0019194	MÉX.	JALISCO	AHUIJUJO	INF.MAT.	1880-1889
0055978	MÉX.	JALISCO	CIHUATLAN	CONF.	1884-1964
0456772	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	POZOS	BAUT.	1618-1828
1223268	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	POZOS	BAUT.	1810-1857
1223269	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	POZOS	BAUT.	1857-1892
1223270	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	POZOS	BAUT.	1892-1909

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1223271	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	POZOS	BAUT.	1909-1935
1223272	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	POZOS	BAUT.	1935-1946
1389265	MÉX.	BAJA CAL.SUR	LA PAZ	MAT.	1915-1930
1389275	MÉX.	NUEVO LEON	AGUALEGUAS	BAUT.	1909-1930
				CONF.	1863-1922
				MAT.	1821-1926
				INF.MAT.	1831-1920
1389279	MÉX.	BAJA CAL.NORT	TIJUANA	CONF.	1900-1940
1389285	MÉX.	COAHUILA	CUATROCIENEG.	BAUT.	1899-1931
				CONF.	1887-1959
				MAT.	1808-1855
1389356	MÉX.	COAHUILA	TORREON	BAUT.	1893-1909
1389357	MÉX.	COAHUILA	TORREON	BAUT.	1893-1909
1389358	MÉX.	COAHUILA	TORREON	BAUT.	1893-1909
1389359	MÉX.	COAHUILA	TORREON	BAUT.	1893-1909
1389360	MÉX.	COAHUILA	TORREON	BAUT.	1893-1909
1389361	MÉX.	COAHUILA	TORREON	BAUT.	1893-1909
1389362	MÉX.	COAHUILA	TORREON	BAUT/CONF.	1893-1909
1389363	MÉX.	COAHUILA	TORREON	INF.MAT.	1907-1932
1389364	MÉX.	COAHUILA	TORREON	INF.MAT.	1907-1932
1389365	MÉX.	COAHUILA	TORREON	INF.MAT.	1907-1932
1410945	MÉX.	JALISCO	AUTLAN	ANOTAT. GENEALOGICAS	
1464086	MÉX.	CHIH. CENSOS DE BELLEZA			1930
1464087	MÉX.	CHIH. CENSOS DE CAMARGO			1930
1464111	MÉX.	CHIH. CENSOS DESN.LOR.ST.BAR.ST.EULAL.			1930

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1464112	MÉX.	CHIH. CENSOS STA.ISAB.STO.TOMAS.SAUC.			1930
1464181	MÉX.	DGO. CENSOS SIANON SUCHIL TAMAZULA			1930
1464182	MÉX.	DGO. CENSOS TAMAZULA TEPEHUANES TOPIA			1930
1511693	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	BUENAVENT.	BAUT.	1792-1893
1511694	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	BUENAVENT.	BAUT.	1792-1893
1520191	MÉX.	PUEBLA	(VARIOS)	CENSOS	1930
1520295	MÉX.	SINALOA	ANGOSTURA	CENSOS	1930
1520349	MÉX.	SONORA	HENCOSELLO	CENSOS	1930
1520584	MÉX.	PASAPORTES	CD.MÉXICO	PASAPORTES	1859-1868
1523735	MÉX.	OAXACA	ZOOCHILA		1688-1959
1523736	MÉX.	OAXACA	ZOOCHILA		1688-1959
1523737	MÉX.	OAXACA	ZOOCHILA		1688-1959
1523738	MÉX.	OAXACA	ZOOCHILA		1608-1959
1523740	MÉX.	OAXACA	ZOOCHILA		1608-1959
1523789	MÉX.	OAXACA	SAN J. TABAA	BAUT.	1657-1953
0001801	0038023	MÉX. DIST.FED.	TACUBA	BAUT.	1923-1925
	0038024	MÉX. DIST.FED.	TACUBA	BAUT.	1605-1955
0001801	0038025	MÉX. DIST.FED.	TACUBA	BAUT.	1926-1928
0001801	0038026	MÉX. DIST.FED.	TACUBA	BAUT.	1928-1930
0001801	0038027	MÉX. DIST.FED.	TACUBA	BAUT.	1930-1931
0131742	0038000	MÉX. DIST.FED.	CD.MÉXICO	INF.MAT.	1951
0001801	0038023	MÉX. DIST.FED.	TACUBA	BAUT.	1923-1925
	0038024	MÉX. DIST.FED.	TACUBA	BAUT.	1605-1955
0001801	0038025	MÉX. DIST.FED.	TACUBA	BAUT.	1926-1928
0001801	0038026	MÉX. DIST.FED.	TACUBA	BAUT.	1928-1930

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0001801	0038027	MÉX.	DIST.FED.	TACUBA	BAUT.	1930-1931
0131742	0038000	MÉX.	DIST.FED.	CD.MÉXICO	INF.MAT.	1951
0044293	0162495	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	DELICIAS	BAUT.	1942-1957
0044293	0162496	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	DELICIAS	CONF.	1952-1957
0044293	0162497	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	DELICIAS	CONF.	1940-1957
0044240	0162417	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	ALDAMAS	BAUT.	1894-
0044428	0162518	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	CD.JUAREZ	BAUT.	1861-1883
0044428	0162519	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	CD.JUAREZ	BAUT.	1861-1883
0044428	0162520	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	MEOQUI	BAUT.	1892-
0044428	0162522	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	CD.JUAREZ	BAUT.	1884-1892
0044428	0162523	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	CD.JUAREZ	CONF.	1919-1956
0044428	0162526	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	CD.JUAREZ	DEF/MAT.	1824-192
0044805	0162613	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	BAUT.	1683-1956
0044805	0162614	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	BAUT.	1683-1956
0044805	0162615	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	BAUT.	1683-1956
0044805	0162616	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	BAUT.	1890-1892
0044805	0162617	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	BAUT.	1904-1906
0044805	0162618	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	BAUT.	1683-1956
0044805	0162619	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	BAUT.	1683-1956
0044805	0162620	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	BAUT.	1683-1956
0044805	0162621	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	BAUT.	1683-1956
0044805	0162622	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	CONF.	1908-1955
0044805	0162623	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	CONF.	1908-1955
0044805	0162624	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	CONF.	1908-195
0044805	0162625	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	INF.MAT.	1919-1946

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0044805	0162626	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	MAT.	1882-1957
0044805	0162627	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	MAT.	1882-1957
0044805	0162628	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	STA.BARB.	MAT.	1882-1957
0326905	0211987	MÉX.	JALISCO	AYO CHICO	MAT.	1869-1900
				ETZATLAN	MAT.	1874
0328302	0212102	MÉX.	JALISCO	CHAPALA	MAT.	1875-1900
				ETZATLAN	BAUT.	1804-1878
0326522	0214951	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGO	DEF.	1881-1900
				ETZATLAN	DEF.	1886
0169585	0214976	MÉX.	JALISCO	GUADALAJARA	DEF.	1888-
0342460	0215458	MÉX.	JALISCO	ETZATLAN	NAC.	1872-1900
0013425	0227326	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-1857
0013425	0227327	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-1857
0013425	0227328	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-1857
0013425	0227329	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-1857
0013425	0227330	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-1857
0013425	0227331	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-1857
0013425	0227332	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-1857
0013425	0227333	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-1857
0013425	0227334	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-1847
0013425	0227335	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-1847
0013425	0227336	MÉX.	JALISCO	TEQUILA	BAUT.	1649-1847
	0233063	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	BAUT.	1631-1959
0071215	0233064	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	BAUT.	1631-1959
	0233065	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	BAUT.	1631-1959

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0071215	0233066	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	BAUT.	1631-1959
0071215	0233067	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	BAUT.	1631-1959
0071215	0233068	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	BAUT.	1631-1959
0071215	0233069	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	BAUT.	1631-1959
0071215	0233070	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	BAUT.	1631-1959
0071215	0233071	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	BAUT.	1631-1959
0071215	0233072	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	BAUT.	1631-1959
0071215	0233262	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	INF.MAT.	1631-1959
0071215	0233263	MÉX.	JALISCO	AMECA	INF.MAT.	1631-1959
0059825	0267008	MÉX.	HIDALGO	OMIT.JUAREZ	CONF.	1832-1912
0060010	0267031	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	BAT/CASTAS	1666-1817
0060010	0267032	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	BAT/CASTAS	1715-182
0060010	0267033	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	BAT/INDIOS	1787-1815
0060010	0267034	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	BAUT.	1821-1854
0060010	0267035	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	BAUT.	1854-1870
0060010	0267036	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	BAUT.	1870-1894
0060010	0267037	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	BAUT.	1894-1933
0060010	0267038	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	BAUT.	1832-1960
0060010	0267045	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1697-1754
0060010	0267046	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1756-1772
0060010	0267047	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1768-1778
0060010	0267048	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1778-1787
0060010	0267050	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1791-1799
0060010	0267051	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1819-18
0060010	0267052	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1830-1839

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0060010	0267053	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1839-1843
0060010	0267054	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1844-1848
0060010	0267055	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1848-1855
0060010	0267056	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1855-1859
0060010	0267061	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1932-1945
0060010	0267062	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	INF.MAT.	1945-1954
	0267070	MÉX.	HIDALGO	EPAZOYUCAN	MAT.	1915-1960
0011661	0270181	MÉX.	JALISCO	TAPALPA	BAUT.	1856-1862
	0270182	MÉX.	JALISCO	TAPALPA	BAUT.	11862-
1865						
0328302	0278547	MÉX.	JALISCO	CHAPALA	NACIM.	1888-
				ETZATLAN	NACIM.	1872-1900
				SANTA FE	NACIM.	1883-1900
0342398	0278588	MÉX.	JALISCO	ENCAR.DIAZ	REG.CIV.	1867-1900
0342398	0278632	MÉX.	JALISCO	ETZATLAN	REG.CIV.	1872-1900
				GUACHIMANGO	REG.CIV.	1870-1900
				ENCAR. DIAZ	REG.CIV.	1867-1900
0071886	0282202	MÉX.	JALISCO	ETZATLAN	BAUT.	1606-1959
0071886	0282205	MÉX.	JALISCO	ETZATLAN	BAUT.	1606-1959
	0282207	MÉX.	JALISCO	ETZATLAN	BAUT.	1852-1861
0071886	0282209	MÉX.	JALISCO	ETZATLAN	BAUT.	1606-1959
0294282	0440508	MÉX.	JALISCO	UN.SN.ANT.	BAUT.	1808-1825
0294282	0440509	MÉX.	JALISCO	UN.SN.ANT.	BAUT.	1825-1830
0294282	0440510	MÉX.	JALISCO	UN.SN.ANT.	BAUT.	1830-1834
0294282	0440511	MÉX.	JALISCO	UN.SN.ANT.	BAUT.	1834-1840

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0340646	0440582	MÉX.	JALISCO	UN.SN.ANT.	INF.MAT.	1831-1845
0343941	0440713	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1801-1807
0343941	0440714	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1807-1832
0343941	0440790	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1900
0343941	0440791	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1900
0343941	0440792	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1901
0343941	0440793	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1901-1902
0343941	0440794	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1902
0343941	0440795	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1902-1903
0343941	0440796	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1903
0343941	0440797	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1903-1904
0343941	0440798	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1904
0343941	0440799	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	INF.MAT.	1904
0343941	0441169	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1841-1869
0343941	0441203	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1900-1903
0343941	0441204	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1903-1905
0343941	0441205	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1905-1907
0343941	0441206	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1907-1910
0343941	0441207	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1910-1914
0343941	0441208	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1915-1920
0343941	0441209	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1920-1922
0343941	0441210	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1922-1926
0343941	0441211	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1926-1929
0343941	0441212	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1929-1932
0343941	0441213	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1932-1935

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0343941	0441214	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1935-1938
0343941	0441215	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1938-1941
0343941	0441216	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1941-1943
0343941	0441217	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1943-1945
0343941	0441218	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1945-1947
0343941	0441253	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	TOLUCA	BAUT.	1852-1878
	0605519	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	BAUT.	1859-1887
	0605520	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	BAUT.	1887-1897
	0605521	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	BAUT.	1897-1900
	0605522	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	BAUT.	1900-1902
	0605523	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1860-1902
					DEF.	1859-1926
	0612995	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CHOLULA	BAUT.	1641-1664
	0613000	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CHOLULA	BAUT.	1735-1751
	0613001	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CHOLULA	BAUT.	1751-1767
	0613002	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CHOLULA	BAUT.	1767-1779
	0613003	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CHOLULA	BAUT.	1779-1795
	0613004	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CHOLULA	BAUT.	1795-1810
0206070	0613005	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CHOLULA	BAUT.	1810-1829
0206070	0613006	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CHOLULA	BAUT.	1829-1850
0206070	0613090	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CHOLULA	BAUT.	1863-1973
0047753	0614124	MÉX.	HIDALGO	APAN	BAUT.	1930-1935
0206070	0614731	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CHOLULA	BAUT.	1850-1963
003936	0633264	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1766-1789
003936	0633265	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1789-1811

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
003936	0633266	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1811-1822
003936	0633267	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ.IT.	BAUT.	1770-1782
003936	0633268	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1825-1829
003936	0633269	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1759-1801
003936	0633270	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1801-1823
003936	0633271	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1834-1839
003936	0633272	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1839-1844
003936	0633273	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1844-1848
0003936	0633274	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1848-1852
0003936	0633275	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1852-1859
0003936	0633277	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1864-1869
0080519	0634739	MÉX.	JALISCO	UNION TULA	BAUT.	1828-1970
0080519	0634740	MÉX.	JALISCO	UNION TULA	BAUT.	1828-1970
0080519	0634741	MÉX.	JALISCO	UNION TULA	BAUT.	1820-1970
0080519	0634742	MÉX.	JALISCO	UNION TULA	BAUT.	1820-1970
0060253	0638872	MÉX.	HIDALGO	MIN.CHICO.	BAUT.	1794-1808
0060253	0638873	MÉX.	HIDALGO	MIN.CHICO	BAUT.	1808-1818
0066597	0639865	MÉX.	TAMAULIPAS	CD.VICTORIA	BAUT.	1817-1830
0066597	0639866	MÉX.	TAMAULIPAS	CD.VICTORIA	BAUT.	1830-1841
0066597	0639868	MÉX.	TAMAULIPAS	CD.VICTORIA	BAUT.	1853-1858
0066597	0639869	MÉX.	TAMAULIPAS	CD.VICTORIA	BAUT.	1858-1867
0066597	0639870	MÉX.	TAMAULIPAS	CD.VICTORIA	BAUT.	1867-1873
0066597	0639871	MÉX.	TAMAULIPAS	CD.VICTORIA	BAUT.	1873-1881
0066597	0639874	MÉX.	TAMAULIPAS	CD.VICTORIA	BAUT.	1885-1888
0066597	0639875	MÉX.	TAMAULIPAS	CD.VICTORIA	BAUT.	1751-1920

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0066745	0640355	MÉX.	HIDALGO	TULA	BAUT.	1877-1882
0066745	0640357	MÉX.	HIDALGO	TULA	BAUT.	1882-1885
0066745	0640359	MÉX.	HIDALGO	TULA	BAUT.	1892-1897
0066745	0640360	MÉX.	HIDALGO	TULA	BAUT.	1897-1900
	0641487	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISABEL	BAUT.	1778-1832
	0641488	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	BAUT.	1822-1858
	0641489	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	BAUT.	1868-1881
	0641490	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	BAUT.	1881-1896
	0641491	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	BAUT.	1896-1901
	0641492	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	BAUT.	1890-1902
					MAT.	1778-1822
	0641493	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	MAT.	1846-1902
	0641494	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	MAT.	1850-1894
	0641495	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	INF.MAT	1894-1905
	0641496	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	DEF.	1778-1822
	0641497	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	DEF.	1810-1890
	0641498	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	STA.ISA./TETL.	DEF.	1890-1901
	0644715	MÉX.	MICHOACAN	MORELIA	BAUT.	1833-1838
	0644716	MÉX.	MICHOACAN	MORELIA	BAUT.	1838-1842
	0644717	MÉX.	MICHOACAN	MORELIA	BAUT.	1842-1846
	0644718	MÉX.	MICHOACAN	MORELIA	BAUT.	1846-1853
	0644790	MÉX.	MICHOACAN	MORELIA	INF.MAT.	1859-1861
	0644791	MÉX.	MICHOACAN	MORELIA	INF.MAT.	1861-1863
	0652424	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	BAUT.	1816-1825
	0652465	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	BAUT.	1816-1916

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0652426	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	BAUT.	1876-1881
0652427	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	BAUT.	1881-1889
0652432	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	CONF.	1854-1869
0652433	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	CONF.	1875-1879
0652434	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	CONF.	1878-1887
0652435	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	CONF.	1889-1893
0652436	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	CONF.	1893-1896
0652437	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	CONF.	1895-1898
0652444	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	ENTIERROS	1817-1836
0652445	MÉX.	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	ENTIERROS	1850-1857
0652446	MEX	NAYARIT	SANT.IXCUINT.	ENTIERROS	1870-1894
0654233	MÉX.	JALISCO	AUTLAN NAV.	DEF.	1866-188
0654234	MÉX.	JALISCO	AUTLAN NAV.	DEF.CAST.	1706-1903
0654235	MÉX.	JALISCO	AUTLAN NAV.	FABRICAS	1717-1806
				REG.HERM.	1817-1919
				ASOCIACIO.	1876-1895
0654853	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	DEF.	1825-1831
0654854	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	DEF.	1831-1838
0654855	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	DEF.	1838-1844
0654860	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	PROTOCOLOS	1635-1739
0654861	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	PROTOCOLOS	1739-1759
0654862	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	PROTOCOLOS	1763-1770
0654863	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	PROTOCOLOS	1770-1782
0654864	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	PROTOCOLOS	1782-1792
0654865	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	PROTOCOLOS	1792-1810
0654866	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	PROTOCOLOS	1812-1846

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
	0654867	MÉX.	DURANGO	DURANGO	PROTOCOLOS	1622-1773
	0654992	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	BAUT.	1643-1678
	0654993	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	BAUT.	1674-1760
	0654994	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1643-1901
	0654995	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1643-1901
	0654996	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1643-1901
	0654997	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1643-1901
0046500	0654998	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1643-1901
0046500	0654999	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1643-1901
0079191	0655565	MÉX.	JALISCO	AUTLAN	BAUT.	1635-1919
0079191	0655566	MÉX.	JALISCO	AUTLAN	BAUT.	1635-1919
0079191	0655598	MÉX.	JALISCO	AUTLAN NAV.	INF.MAT.	1820-1824
0079191	0655599	MÉX.	JALISCO	AUTLAN NAV.	INF.MAT.	1824-1827
0079191	0655600	MÉX.	JALISCO	AUTLAN NAV.	INF.MAT.	1828-1831
0079191	0655601	MÉX.	JALISCO	AUTLAN NAV.	INF.MAT.	1831-1843
0079191	0655602	MÉX.	JALISCO	AUTLAN NAV.	INF.MAT.	1835-1837
0046500	0658000	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	BAUT	1845-1858
0046500	0658001	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	BAUT.	1858-1868
0046500	0658002	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	BAUT.	1868-1876
0046500	0658003	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	BAUT.	1876-1883
0046500	0658004	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	BAUT.	1883-1889
0046500	0658005	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	BAUT.	1889-1895
0046500	0658006	MEX	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	BAUT.	1895-1901
0046500	0658007	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	CONF.	1877-1901
0046500	0658009	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	MAT.	1801-1856

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0046500	0658010	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	MAT.	1856-1901
0046500	0658011	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1681-1748
0046500	0658012	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1749-1754
0046500	0658013	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1754-1774
0046500	0658014	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1775-1786
0046500	0658015	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1786-1790
0046500	0658016	MÉX.	DURANGO	STG.PAPASQUIA	INF.MAT.	1790-1793
0049665	0658017	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	APASEO GRANDE	INF.MAT.	1907-1908
0049665	0658019	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	APASEO GRANDE	INF.MAT.	1910-1912
0049665	0658020	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	APASEO GRANDE	INF.MAT.	1912-1913
0049665	0658021	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	APASEO GRANDE	INF.MAT.	1913-1914
0049665	0658022	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	APASEO GRANDE	INF.MAT.	1914-1915
0049665	0658023	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	APASEO GRANDE	INF.MAT.	1920-1921
0049665	0658024	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	APASEO GRANDE	INF.MAT.	1921-1924
0049665	0658025	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	APASEO GRANDE	INF.MAT.	1924-1926
0223364	0658026	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	APASEO GRANDE	INF.MAT.	1926-1930
0067887	0665886	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	INF.MAT.	1837-1841
0065012	0667539	MÉX.	HIDALGO	SANTIAGO	NAC.	1944-1947
0065012	0667540	MÉX.	HIDALGO	TILANTEPEC	NAC.	1948-1950
0065012	0667545	MÉX.	HIDALGO	TILANTEPEC	MAT.	1944-1954
0065012	0667546	MÉX.	HIDALGO	TILANTEPEC	MAT.	1944-1954
0065012	0667547	MÉX.	HIDALGO	TILANTEPEC	DEF.	1944-1952
0065012	0667548	MÉX.	HIDALGO	TILANTEPEC	DEF.	1952-1963
0065012	0667549	MÉX.	HIDALGO	TILANTEPEC	DIVORC.	1944-1962
0067155	0668932	MÉX.	SONORA	HERMOSILLO	BAUT.	1829-1832
0067155	0668933	MÉX.	SONORA	HERMOSILLO	BAUT.	1837-1847

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0067155	0668934	MÉX.	SONORA	HERMOSILLO	BAUT.	1847-1857
0067155	0671284	MÉX.	SONORA	HERMOSILLO	BAUT.	1847-1857
0067155	0671285	MÉX.	SONORA	HERMOSILLO	BAUT.	1857-1860
0067155	0671286	MÉX.	SONORA	HERMOSILLO	BAUT.	1860-1865
0067155	0671287	MÉX.	SONORA	HERMOSILLO	BAUT.	1863
0067155	0671288	MÉX.	SONORA	HERMOSILLO	BAUT.	1865-1869
0067155	0671289	MÉX.	SONORA	HERMOSILLO	BAUT.	1869-1874
0067155	0671290	MÉX.	SONORA	HERMOSILLO	BAUT.	1874-1877
0067004	0673399	MÉX.	SINALOA	CULIACAN	INF.MAT.	1863-1864
0217923	0673799	MÉX.	HIDALGO	APAN	NAC.	1932-1934
0069210	0675184	MÉX.	HIDALGO	SN.BAR.TUTOT.	NAC.	1897-1909
0067513	0675802	MÉX.	SINALOA	MOCORITO	BAUT.	1736-1791
0067513	0675803	MÉX.	SINALOA	MOCORITO	BAUT.	1791-1807
0067513	0675804	MÉX.	SINALOA	MOCORITO	BAUT.	1807-1822
0067513	0675805	MÉX.	SINALOA	MOCORITO	BAUT.	1822-1831
0067513	0675806	MÉX.	SINALOA	MOCORITO	BAUT.	1831-1839
0067513	0675807	MÉX.	SINALOA	MOCORITO	BAUT.	1840-1853
0067513	0675808	MÉX.	SINALOA	MOCORITO	BAUT.	1846-1864
0067513	0675809	MÉX.	SINALOA	MOCORITO	BAUT.	1864-1867
0067513	0675810	MÉX.	SINALOA	MOCORITO	BAUT.	1867-1870
0067707	0676324	MÉX.	SINALOA	LA NORIA	BAUT.	1862-1967
0067707	0676325	MÉX.	SINALOA	LA NORIA	BAUT.	1862-1967
0067707	0676326	MÉX.	SINALOA	LA NORIA	BAUT.	1862-1967
0067707	0676327	MÉX.	SINALOA	LA NORIA	BAUT.	1862-1967
0067707	0676328	MÉX.	SINALOA	LA NORIA	BAUT.	1862-1967

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0067707	0676329	MÉX.	SINALOA	LA NORIA	BAUT.	1862-1967
0067707	0676330	MÉX.	SINALOA	LA NORIA	BAUT.	1862-1967
0067707	0676331	MÉX.	SINALOA	LA NORIA	BAUT.	1862-1967
	0676332	MÉX.	SINALOA	LA NORIA	BAUT.	1862-1967
	0676333	MÉX.	SINALOA	LA NORIA	BAUT.	1862-1967
	0676752	MÉX.	SINALOA	SINALOA	BAUT.	1860-1906
	0676753	MÉX.	SINALOA	SINALOA	BAUT.	1860-1906
	0676754	MÉX.	SINALOA	SINALOA	BAUT.	1852-1968
	0676755	MÉX.	SINALOA	SINALOA	INF.MAT.	1871-1920
	0676756	MÉX.	SINALOA	SINALOA	BAUT.	1897-1906
	0676778	MÉX.	SINALOA	SINALOA	INF.MAT.	1871-1920
	0676779	MÉX.	SINALOA	SINALOA	INF.MAT.	1871-1920
	0676780	MÉX.	SINALOA	SINALOA	INF.MAT.	1871-1920
	0676781	MÉX.	SINALOA	SINALOA	INF.MAT.	1871-1920
	0677129	MÉX.	SINALOA	LA NORIA	CONF.	1869-1959
	0677131	MÉX.	SINALOA	LA NORIA	INF.MAT.	1870-1896
	0677441	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
	0677442	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
	0677443	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
	0677444	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
	0677445	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
	0677446	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
	0677447	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
	0677448	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
	0677449	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1777-1966

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0677450	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677451	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1777-1966
0677452	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1777-1966
0677453	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677454	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677455	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1777-1966
0677457	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677458	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677459	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677460	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677461	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677462	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0677469	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1777-1976
0678464	MÉX.	SINALOA	COSALA	BAUT.	1779-1955
0684236	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1680-1734
0684237	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1707-1729
0684238	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1716-1736
0684239	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1730-1749
0684240	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1734-1769
0684241	MEH.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1744-1764
0684242	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1752-1727
0684243	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1764-1776
0684244	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1772-1801
0684245	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1793-1800
0684246	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1800-1808

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0684247	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1807-1818
0684248	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1816-1888
0684249	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1821-1833
0684250	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1831-1840
0684251	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1840-1846
0684253	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1852-1858
0684254	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1858-1863
0684255	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOTEPEC AB.	BAUT.	1864-1875
0684256	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOPETEC AB.	BAUT.	1875-1885
0284257	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOPETEC AB.	BAUT.	1885-1892
0684258	MÉX.	EDO.MÉXICO	JILOPETEC AB.	BAUT.	1892-1898
0697989	MÉX.	PUEBLA	S.SEB.ZINACA.	BAUT.	1744-1788
0697990	MÉX.	PUEBLA	S.SEB.ZINACA.	BAUT.	1801-1832
0699093	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	APIZACO	BAUT.	1873-1922
0699115	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	APIZACO	MAT.	1916-1951
0699118	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	APIZACO	DEF.	1917-1967
0699119	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	APIZACO	INF.MAT.	1919-1926
0707516	MÉX.	SN.LUIS POTOS.	CATORCE	BAUT.	1860-1863
0713570	MÉX.	TABASCO	VILLAHERMOSA	BAUT.	1909-1911
0713574	MÉX.	TABASCO	VILLAHERMOSA	BAUT.	1915-1946
0713576	MÉX.	TABASCO	VILLAHERMOSA	BAUT.	1918-1922
0713579	MÉX.	TABASCO	VILLAHERMOSA	BAUT.	1920-1922
0713582	MÉX.	TABASCO	VILLAHERMOSA	BAUT.	1923-1924
0713584	MÉX.	TABASCO	VILLAHERMOSA	BAUT.	1936-1946
0713585	MÉX.	TABASCO	VILLAHERMOSA	BAUT.	1937

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0713586	MÉX.	TABASCO	VILLAHERMOSA	BAUT.	1937-1938
0713587	MÉX.	TABASCO	VILLAHERMOSA	BAUT.	1938
0713599	MÉX.	TABASCO	VILLAHERMOSA	BAUT.	1941-1942
0741740		CEDULAS REALES DE: GUA., MÉX., HON., SAL., COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA DE 1639-1678 (VIRREYNO DE NUEVA ESPAÑA).			
0744589		GUA./NIC./MÉX./SALV. TIERRA Y PROPIEDADES 1862-1893			
0757416	MÉX.	MICHOACAN	CONT/TLALPU.	BAUT.	1918-1931
0758151	MÉX.	GUERRERO	ACAPULCO JUA.	BAUT.	1842-1895
0758152	MÉX.	GUERRERO	ACAPULCO JUA.	BAUT.	1857-1876
0758153	MÉX.	GUERRERO	ACAPULCO JUA.	BAUT.	1876-1883
0758154	MÉX.	GUERRERO	ACAPULCO JUA.	BAUT.	1883-1907
0773814	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	TLAXCALA	NAC.	1908-1917
0773816	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	TLAXCALA	NAC.	1923-1925
0773817	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	TLAXCALA	MAT.	1867-1878
0773818	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	TLAXCALA	NAC./DEF.	1879-1892
0773819	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	TLAXCALA	MAT.	1894-1901
0773820	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	TLAXCALA	MAT.	1902-1909
0773821	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	TLAXCALA	MAT.	1910-1920
0773822	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	TLAXCALA	MAT.	1920-1925
0773823	MÉX.	TLAXCALA	TLAXCALA	DEF.	1867-1873
0773939	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	COL.JUAREZ	NAC.	1892-1923
0773941	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	COL. JUAREZ	NAC.	1922-1933
0773945	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	COL.JUAREZ	DEF.	1909-1963
0774999	MÉX.	GUERRERO	ACAPULCODEJUA	BAUT.	1809-1842
0777547	MÉX.	PUEBLA	CALPAN	DEF.	1906-1908

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
	0782190	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	NAC.	1870-1887
0075587	0782191	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
0075587	0782192	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
	0782193	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
	0782194	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
	0782195	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
	0782196	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
	0782197	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
	0783277	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
	0783278	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
	0783279	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
	0783280	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
	0783281	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
	0783282	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
	0783283	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
	0783284	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
	0783285	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	ACTOPAN	REG.CIV.	1870-1926
	0791413	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	BOCA D'RIO	NAC.	1875-1904
	0791414	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	BOCA D'RIO	NAC.	1905-1922
	0791415	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	BOCA D'RIO	MAT.	1867-1922
	0791416	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	BOCA D'RIO	DEF.	1869-1918
	0794905	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONOMEL	NAC.	1869-1900
	0794906	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONOMEL	NAC.	1901-1911
	0794907	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONOMEL	NAC.	1912-1926
	0794908	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONOMEL	NAC.	1923-1929

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0794909	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONOMEL	MAT.	1869-1891
0794910	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONTEPEC	MAT.	1889-1894
0794911	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONTEPEC	MAT.	1895-1898
0794912	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONTEPEC	MAT.	1899-1901
0794913	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONTEPEC	MAT.	1902-1907
0794914	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONTEPEC	MAT.	1908-1911
0794915	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONTEPEC	MAT.	1912-1917
0794916	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONTEPEC	MAT.	1918-1920
0794917	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONTEPEC	MAT.	1921-1925
0794918	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONTEPEC	MAT.	1926-1929
0794919	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHICONTEPEC	DEF.	1872-1879
0794920	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHIN. D'GORO.	MAT.	1897-1905
0794921	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHIN. D'GORO.	MAT.	1906-1921
0794922	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHIN. D'GORO.	MAT.	1922-1929
0794923	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHIN. D'GORO.	MAT.	1880-1900
0794924	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHIN. D'GORO.	MAT.	1901-1909
0794925	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHIN. D'GORO.	MAT.	1910-1925
0794926	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHIN. D'GORO.	MAT.	1926-1931
0794927	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHOCOMAN	NAC.	1869-1903
0794928	MÉX.	VERACRUZ	CHOCOMAN	NAC.	1904-1921
1092923	MÉX.	MICHOACAN	MORELIA	MAT.	1859-1870
1094255	MÉX.	MICHOACAN	MORELIA	NAC.	1859-1869
1094265	MÉX.	OAXACA	JAMILTEPEC	NAC.	1888
1098924	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	NAC.	1866-1930
1098925	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	NAC.	1866-1930

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1098926	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	NAC.	1866-1930
1098927	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	NAC.	1866-1930
1098928	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	NAC.	1866-1930
1098929	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	NAC.	1866-1930
1098930	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	NAC.	1866-1930
1098931	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	NAC.	1866-1930
1098932	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	NAC.	1866-1930
1098933	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	NAC.	1866-1930
1098934	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	MAT.	1866-1930
1098936	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	MAT.	1866-1930
1098937	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	MAT.	1866-1930
1098938	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	MAT.	1910-1911
1098939	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	MAT.	1916-1920
1098941	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	MAT.	1925-1926
1099803	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099804	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099805	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099806	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099807	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099808	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099809	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099810	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099811	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099812	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099813	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1099814	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099815	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099816	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099817	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	NAC.	1869-1930
1099818	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1869-1930
1099819	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1869-1930
1099820	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1869-1930
1099821	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1869-1930
1099822	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1869-1930
1099823	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1869-1930
1099824	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1869-1930
1099825	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1869-1930
1099826	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1860-1930
1099827	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1860-1930
1099828	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1860-1930
1099829	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	MAT.	1860-1930
1099830	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	DEF.	1869-1930
1099831	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	DEF.	1885-1889
1099832	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	DEF.	1894-1898
1099833	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	DEF.	1899-1904
1099834	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	DEF.	1905-1911
1099835	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	DEF.	1912-1915
1099836	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	DEF.	1916-1918
1099837	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	DEF.	1919-1922
1099838	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	DEF.	1923-1926

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1099839	MÉX.	COAHUILA	PIED.NEG.	DEF.	1923-1926
1101061	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	MAT.	1927-1930
1101062	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	DEF.	1866-1930
1101063	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	DEF.	1866-1930
1101064	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	DEF.	1866-1930
1101065	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	DEF.	1866-1930
1101066	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	DEF.	1866-1930
1101067	MÉX.	COAHUILA	RAM.ARIZ.	DEF.	1866-1930
1101605	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	NAC.	1892-1927
1101606	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	NAC.	1892-1927
1101607	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	NAC.	1892-1927
1101608	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	NAC.	1892-1927
1101609	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	NAC.	1892-1927
1101610	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	NAC.	1892-1927
1101611	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	NAC.	1892-1927
1101612	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	MAT.	1892-1930
1101613	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	MAT.	1892-1930
1101614	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	MAT.	1892-1930
1101615	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	MAT.	1892-1930
1101616	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	MAT.	1892-1930
1101617	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	MAT.	1892-1930
1101618	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	MAT.	1892-1930
1101619	MÉX.	COAHUILA	SIERR.MOJ.	DEF.	1892-1895
1154544	MÉX.	JALISCO	TECOLOTLAN	BAUT.	1767-1805
1155437	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	BAUT.	1739-1805

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1155438	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	BAUT.	1805-1827
1155439	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	BAUT.	1827-1852
1155446	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	CONF.	1757-1946
1155447	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	MAT.	1727-1820
1155448	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	MAT.	1820-1854
1155449	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	MAT.	1854-1900
1155450	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	MAT.	1900-1938
1155470	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	DEF.	1727-1828
1155471	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	DEF.	1828-1894
1155472	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	DEF.	1894-1938
1155473	MÉX.	JALISCO	EJUTLA	TEST/ESC.	1781-1881
1156270	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	BAUT.	1856-1894
1156271	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	BAUT.	1894-1913
1156272	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	BT/NA/DEF.	1891-1922
1156273	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	BAT/NATUR.	1914-1940
1156274	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	CONF.	1901-1952
1156275	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	MAT.	1881-1945
1156276	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	MT/DIS/EX.	1896-1924
1156277	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	INF.MAT.	1881-1887
1156278	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	INF.MAT.	1887-1896
1156279	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	INF.MAT.	1986-1905
1156280	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	INF.MAT.	1905-1913
1156281	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	INF.MAT.	1913-1925
1156282	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	INF.MAT.	1924-1937
1156283	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	INF.MAT.	1932-1944

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>	
1156284	MÉX.	JALISCO	ATENGUILLO	DEF.	1881-1944	
1158501	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1759-1782	
1158502	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1780-1801	
1158503	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1794-1814	
1158504	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1814-1837	
1158506	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1843-1848	
1158507	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1848-1855	
1158508	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1855-1864	
1158509	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	BAUT.	1864-1871	
1158531	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	INF.MAT.	1763-1870	
1158532	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	INF.MAT.	1871-1872	
1158533	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	INF.MAT.	1873-1877	
1158534	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	INF.MAT.	1877	
1158535	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	SN.JOSÉ IT.	INF.MAT.	1877-1879	
1162618	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	SN.PEDRO TOL.	BAUT.	1804-1877	
1162619	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	SN.PEDRO TOL.	BAUT.	1877-1906	
1162620	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	SN.PEDRO TOL.	BAUT.	1907-1918	
1162621	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	SN.PEDRO TOL.	BAUT.	1918-1936	
1162622	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	SN.PEDRO TOL.	BAUT.	1922-1953	
1162623	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	SN.PEDRO TOL.	INF.BAUT.	1833-1861	
1162624	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	SN.PEDRO TOL.	INF.BAUT.	1895-1898	
1162625	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	SN.PEDRO TOL.	INF.BAUT.	1898-1901	
1162626	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	SN.PEDRO TOL.	INF.BAUT.	1902-1903	
1162637	MÉX.	EDO.MÉX.	SN.LORENZOTEP.ENTIERR.		1909-19	
0457812		1222864	MÉX. XHIHUAHUA	TEMOSACH.	BAUT/MAT.	1863-1956

	<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0019194	1223200	MÉX.	JALISCO	AHUIJUYO	INF.MAT.	1880-1889
0055978	1223206	MÉX.	JALISCO	CIHUATLAN	CONF.	1884-1964
0456772	1223267	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	POZOS	BAUT.	1618-1828
	1223268	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	POZOS	BAUT.	1810-1857
	1223269	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	POZOS	BAUT.	1857-1892
	1223270	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	POZOS	BAUT.	1892-1909
	1223271	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	POZOS	BAUT.	1909-1935
	1223272	MÉX.	GUANAJUATO	POZOS	BAUT.	1935-1946
	1389265	MÉX.	BAJA CAL.SUR	LA PAZ	MAT.	1915-1930
	1389275	MÉX.	NUEVO LEON	AGUALEGUAS	BAUT.	1909-1930
					CONF.	1863-1922
					MAT.	1821-1926
					INF.MAT.	1831-1920
	1389279	MÉX.	BAJA CAL.NORT	TIJUANA	CONF.	1900-1940
	1389285	MÉX.	COAHUILA	CUATROCIENEG.	BAUT.	1899-1931
					CONF.	1887-1959
					MAT.	1808-1855
	1389356	MÉX.	COAHUILA	TORREON	BAUT.	1893-1904
	1389357	MÉX.	COAHUILA	TORREON	BAUT.	1893-1909
	1389358	MÉX.	COAHUILA	TORREON	BAUT.	1893-1909
	1389359	MÉX.	COAHUILA	TORREON	BAUT.	1893-1909
	1389360	MÉX.	COAHUILA	TORREON	BAUT.	1893-1909
	1389361	MÉX.	COAHUILA	TORREON	BAUT.	1893-1909
	1389362	MÉX.	COAHUILA	TORREON	BAUT/CONF.	1893-1909
	1389363	MÉX.	COAHUILA	TORREON	INF.MAT.	1907-1932

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1389364	MÉX.	COAHUILA	TORREON	INF.MAT.	1907-1932
1389365	MÉX.	COAHUILA	TORREON	INF.MAT.	1907-1932
1410945	MÉX.	JALISCO	AUTLAN	ANOTAT.	

GENEALOGICAS

1464086	MÉX.	CHIH. CENSOS DE BELLEZA			1930
1464087	MÉX.	CHIH. CENSOS DE CAMARGO			1930
1464111	MÉX.	CHIH. CENSOS DESN.LOR.ST.BAR.ST.EULAL.			1930
1464112	MÉX.	CHIH. CENSOS STA.ISAB.STO.TOMAS.SAUC.			1930
1464181	MÉX.	DGO. CENSOS SIANON SUCHIL TAMAZULA			1930
1464182	MÉX.	DGO. CENSOS TAMAZULA TEPEHUANES TOPIA			1930
1511693	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	BUENAVENT.	BAUT.	1792-1893
1511694	MÉX.	CHIHUAHUA	BUENAVENT.	BAUT.	1792-1893
1520191	MÉX.	PUEBLA	(VARIOS)	CENSOS	1930
1520295	MÉX.	SINALOA	ANGOSTURA	CENSOS	1930
1520349	MÉX.	SONORA	HENCOSELLO	CENSOS	1930
1520584	MÉX.	CD.MÉXICO		PASAPORTES	1859-1868
1523735	MÉX.	OAXACA	ZOOCHILA		1688-1959
1523736	MÉX.	OAXACA	ZOOCHILA		1688-1959
1523737	MÉX.	OAXACA	ZOOCHILA		1688-1959
1523738	MÉX.	OAXACA	ZOOCHILA		1608-1959
1523740	MÉX.	OAXACA	ZOOCHILA		1608-1959
1523789	MÉX.	OAXACA	SAN J. TABAA	BAUT.	1657-1953

MISCELÁNEOS

NICARAGUA

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0741740	CEDULAS REALES DE: GUA., MÉX., HON., SAL., COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA DE 1639-1678 (VIRREYNO DE NUEVA ESPAÑA).				
0744398	INFORMACION PERSONAL DE 1624-1819. REAL AUDIENCIA DE GUATEMALA Y NICARAGUA.				
0744406	GUA./HON./NIC. REGISTROS NOTARIALES			1560-1613	
0744589	GUA./NIC./MÉX./SALV. TIERRA Y PROPIEDADES			1862-1893	
0745813	GUA./NIC. INFORMACION PERSONAL				1541-1805
6030512	NIC. LIBRO: FUENTES PRINCIPALES DE GENEALOGIA DE NICARAGUA.				

PANAMA

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0760723	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DOLEGA	INF.BAUT.	1872-1948
0760724	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DOLEGA	INF.MAT.	1903-1965
0760725	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DOLEGA	BAUT.	1884-1899
0760726	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DOLEGA	BAUT.	1902-1908
0760727	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DOLEGA	BAUT.	1908-1915
0760732	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DAVID	INF.BAUT.	1850-1912
0760733	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DAVID	INF.BAUT.	1913-1971
0760735	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DAVID	INF.MAT.	1874-1939
0760736	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DAVID	BAUT.	1853-1865
0760737	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DAVID	BAUT.	1871-1882
0760738	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DAVID	BAUT.	1884-1888
0760739	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DAVID	BAUT.	1888-1899
0760740	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DAVID	BAUT.	1871-1895
0760745	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DAVID	BAUT.	1915-1921
0760746	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DAVID	BAUT.	1922-1928
0760747	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DAVID	BAUT.	1929-1934
0760748	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DAVID	BAUT.	1934-1936
0760749	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DAVID	BAUT.	1954-1956
0760750	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DAVID	BAUT.	1956-1957
0771748	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DOLEGA	INF.MAT.	1884-1897
0788713	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	SAN FELIX	BAUT.	1872-1929
0788714	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DOLEGA	INF.MAT.	1907-1933
0788716	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DOLEGA	DEF.	1903-1933
0788717	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	TOLE	BAUT.	1891-1930
0788718	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	TOLE	BAUT.	1891-1930
0788719	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	TOLE	MAT.	1903-1970

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0788720	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	LAS LAJAS	INF.BAUT.	1872-1935
0788720	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	LAS LAJAS	INF.BAUT.	1872-1935
0788721	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	LAS LAJAS	BAUT.	1872-1915
0788722	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	LAS LAJAS	BAUT.	1892-1916
0788723	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	LAS LAJAS	BAUT.	1892-1910
0788724	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	LAS LAJAS	CON/BAUT.	1922-1935
0788727	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	CTHALACA	BAT./DEF.	1895-1925
0788728	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	CTHALACA	BAT./DEF.	1915-1949
0788729	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	CTHALACA	BAT./MAT.	1915-1952
0900282	PAN.	CHIRIGUI	ALANIC	INF. BAUT.	1891-1916
0900297	PAN.	CHIRIGUI	ALANIC	BAUT.	1846-1994
1090662	PAN.	COLON	COLON	BAUT.	1886-1896
1090663	PAN.	COLON	COLON	BAUT.	1873-1893
1090664	PAN.	COLON	COLON	BAUT.	1860-1909
1090665	PAN.	COLON	COLON	BAUT.	1893-1904
1090666	PAN.	COLON	COLON	BAUT.	1909-1911
1090823	PAN.	COLON	COLON	BAUT.	1911-1920
1090824	PAN.	COLON	COLON	INF.MAT.	1884-1816
1093791	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	DOLEGA	BAUT.	1902-1908
1093792	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	CTHALACA	BAUT.	1915-1926
1093794	PAN.	CHIRIQUI	TOLE	BAUT.	1910-1915
1094121	PAN.	COLON	COLON	BT/MT/DF.	1855-1901

PARAGUAY

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1161916	PAR.	ASUNCION	ASUNCION	BAUT./IN.	1763-1930
1161917	PAR.	ASUNCION	ASUNCION	BAUT.	1794-1843
1161918	PAR.	ASUNCION	ASUNCION	BAUT.	1843-1873
1161919	PAR.	ASUNCION	ASUNCION	BAUT.	1873-1889
1161920	PAR.	ASUNCION	ASUNCION	BAUT.	1895-1906
1161921	PAR.	ASUNCION	ASUNCION	BAUT.	1906-1894
1161922	PAR.	ASUNCION	ASUNCION	MAT.	1857-1885

PERÚ

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0015717	0377880	PERU LIMA	LIMA	DEF.	1885-1903
0015461	0377882	PERU LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1904-1908
0015461	0377888	PERU LIMA	LIMA	MAT.	1897-1911
0015461	0377890	PERU LIMA	LIMA	DEF.	1903-1914
0150702	0377903	PERU LIMA	LIMA	DEF.	1919-1924
0015598	0377905	PERU LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1901-1907
0015598	0377906	PERU LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1901-1907
0015598	0377907	PERU LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1901-1907
0015598	0377908	PERU LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1901-1907
0123387	0378189	PERU LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1912-1914
0015598	0378200	PERU LIMA	LIMA	DEF.	1900-1901
0150714	0378214	PERU LIMA	LIMA	DEF.	1821
0150714	0378215	PERU LIMA	LIMA	DEF.	1011-1916
0150714	0378216	PERU LIMA	LIMA	DEF.	1916-1918
0150714	0378217	PERU LIMA	LIMA	DEF.	1918-1923
0150714	0378220	PERU LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1899-1906
0150714	0378221	PERU LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1906-19012
0150714	0378222	PERU LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1912-1917
0230376	0378223	PERU LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1917-1921
0015717	0624868	PERU LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1897-1901
0015717	0624869	PERU LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1901-1907
0015717	0624870	PERU LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1907-1914
	0802834	PERU LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1538-1556
	0802835	PERU LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1556-1750
	0802836	PERU LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1608-1628
	0802837	PERU LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1628-1646

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0802838	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1646-1675
0802839	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1672-1697
1083257	PERU/ECUADOR		PADRONES		1783-1790
1083260	PERU/ECUADOR		PADRONES		1783-1831
1083261	PERU/ECUADOR		PADRONES		1782-1789
1083262	PERU/ECUADOR		PADRONES		1780-1785
1083263	PERU/ECUADOR		PADRONES		1782-1784
1083264	PERU/ECUADOR		PADRONES		1783-1789
1100835	PERU	LIBERTAD	TRUJILLO	D.ECLE.	1761-1819
1100836	PERU	LIBERTAD	TRUJILLO	D.ECLE.	1671-1823
1100837	PERU	LIBERTAD	TRUJILLO	D.ECLE.	1704-1835
1100838	PERU	LIBERTAD	TRUJILLO	D.ECLE.	1736-1833
1100839	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	COFRADIAS	1730-175
1100840	PERU	LIBERTAD	TRUJILLO	D.ECLE.	1671-1867
1109427	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1556-1616
1109428	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1632-1871
1109429	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1632-1871
1109430	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1632-1871
1109431	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1632-1871
1109432	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1698-1725
1109433	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1725-1755
1109434	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1755-1785
1109435	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1814-1837
1109436	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1837-1848
1109437	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1848-1857
1109438	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1857-186
1109439	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1868-1871

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1109537	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1628-1646
1109538	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1646-1675
1109539	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1672-1697
1110196	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1871-1874
1110197	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1874-1882
1110198	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1880-1890
1110199	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1890-1901
1110200	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1600-1607
1110201	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1622-1727
1111576	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	BAUT.	1897-1900
1111583	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	MAT.	1880-1900
1154841	PERU	AREQUIPA	CAMANA	NAC.	1897-1922
1154842	PERU	AREQUIPA	CAMANA	NAC.	1902-1903
1160845	PERU	LIMA	LIMA	MAT.	1928-1919
1291400	PERU	JUNIN	TUNAN	NAC.	1908-1910
					1912-1920
1291401	PERU	JUNIN	TUNAN	NAC.	1920-1921
				DEF.	1899-1901
					1909-1915
1410206	PERU	STA ANA	ICA	REG.PARR.	1639-1920
		STG DE LAUREL	ICA		1717-1926
		ICA	ICA	BAUT.	1807-1862
1410207	PERU	STG DE LAUREL	ICA	REG.PARR.	1717-1926
		ICA	ICA	BAUT.	1864-1902
1410208	PERU	STG DE LAUREL	ICA	REG.PARR.	1717-1926
		ICA	ICA	BAUT.	1902-1919
1410209	PERU	STG DE LAUREL	ICA	RP/BAUT.	1717-1926

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1410211	PERU	STG DE LAUREL	ICA	RP/DEF/AM.	1717-1926

PORTUGAL

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0973150	PORTUGAL				

PUERTO RICO

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0286371	0538812	P.R. MAYAGUEZ	GUANICA	BAUT.	1888-1898 1908-1924
				CONF.	1914-1941
				DEF.	1888-1899
0270710	0538744	P.R. PONCE	ST. ISABEL	BAUT.	1852-1909 1925-1941
0270710	0538745	P.R. PONCE	ST. ISABEL	CONF.	1860-1934
				MAT.	1852-1959
				DEF.	1852-1898
	0538765	P.R. PONCE	ST. ISABEL	BAUT.	1909-1925
	0820693	P.R. PONCE	PONCE	INF.BAUT.	1850-1899
	0820694	P.R. PONCE	PONCE	BAUT.	1753-190
	0820695	P.R. PONCE	PONCE	BAUT.	1860-1869
	0820696	P.R. PONCE	PONCE	BAUT.	1865-1928
	0820697	P.R. PONCE	PONCE	BAUT.	1880-1928
	0820698	P.R. PONCE	PONCE	BAUT.	1872-1921
	0820699	P.R. PONCE	PONCE	BAUT.	1893-1915
	0820700	P.R. PONCE	PONCE	BAUT.	1905-1912
	0820701	P.R. PONCE	PONCE	BAUT.	1912-1920
	0820702	P.R. PONCE	PONCE	BAUT.	1920-1921
				DEF.	1880-1938
	0820703	P.R. PONCE	PONCE	MAT.	1884-1921
	0820704	P.R. PONCE	PONCE	DEF.	1857-1866
	0820705	P.R. PONCE	PONCE	DEF.	1871-1876
	0820706	P.R. PONCE	PONCE	DEF.	1882-189
	0820707	P.R. PONCE	PONCE	DEF.	1892-1920

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
0820708	P.R.	PONCE	PONCE	DEF.	1920-1940
				MAT.	1836-1898
0820709	P.R.	PONCE	PLAYA	BAUT.	1883-1922
				MAT.	1883-1941
0820710	P.R.	PONCE	PENUELAS	BAUT.	1835-1856
0820711	P.R.	PONCE	PENUELAS	BAUT.	1876-1896
0820712	P.R.	PONCE	PENUELAS	BAUT.	1860-1897
0820713	P.R.	PONCE	PENUELAS	MAT.	1842-1927
0820714	P.R.	PONCE	PENUELAS	BAUT.	1817-1857
				CONF.	1829,1850
				DEF.	1813-1828
0820715	P.R.	PONCE	PENUELAS		1813-1927
0820716	P.R.	PONCE	PENUELAS	DEF.	1841-1903
1162426	P.R.	LIBRO: FAMILIAS DE CABO ROJO/URSULA ACOSTA.			
0908535	P.R.	LIBRO: ACTAS DEL CABILDO DE SAN JUAN BAUT. (CENSOS)			
1375787	P.R.	PATILLAS		CENSOS	1910
1375788	P.R.	PONCE		CENSOS	1910
1375793	P.R.	PONCE	PONCE	CENSOS	1910
1389074	P.R.	HUMACAO	LAS PIEDRAS	BAUT.	1851-57
					1857-88
1389075	P.R.	HUMACAO	LAS PIEDRAS	BAUT.	1855-70
					1888-1933
				MAT.	1872-93
1389076	P.R.	HUMACAO	LAS PIEDRAS	MAT.	1893-1938
1389694	P.R.	HUMACAO	LUQUILLO	DEF.	1879-1881
1389695	P.R.	HUMACAO	LUQUILLO	MAT/BAP.	1829-1881
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1906-1930**

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In the early 1900s, legal and illegal Mexican immigrants found employment across the U.S. border building railroads, harvesting sugar beets and cotton, and, as shown here, mining minerals.

Records of the Imm

Series A: Subject Correspondence F

People migrate when negative conditions such as unemployment or persecution push them away from one place and when more favorable conditions draw them to another location. *Part 2 of Records of the Imm-*

gration and Naturalization Service (INS) reveals the economic and political incentives behind the cross-border movement between Mexico and the United States from 1906 to 1930. The enduring stream of legal and illegal immigrants demonstrates the strength of forces — some persisting to the present — that drove the migration.

Part 2 extends from the period of relatively open immigration before World War I through the triumph of restrictionism in the 1920s. It complements Part 1: Asian Immigration and Exclusion, 1906–1913. The collection is especially valuable for research in economic and labor history, U.S. immigration legislation and policies, the treatment of legal and illegal immigrants in the United States, the development of the Southwest, and U.S.–Mexican relations. Many of the files have only recently become open at the National Archives.

Concern about politics of foreign workers

As the number of Mexicans in the United States grew during World War I, their political activities increasingly concerned the American government. Surveillance files on Mexican “agitators” and on pro-revolutionary political organizations inside the United States are found in *Part 2*. These files reveal a significant degree of interdepartmental cooperation among the immigration service, the State Department, the War Department, the Labor Department, and even the White House during the Wilson administration.

Restrictionist policies in the 1920s

Beginning in 1917 and continuing through the 1920s, Congress passed a series of increasingly restrictive immigration laws, which disrupted traditional labor migration patterns in the borderlands. A huge clandestine demand for Mexican labor throughout the Southwest and elsewhere in the United States led to a vast human smuggling industry. Growers, timber and mining companies, and manufacturers that employed migrant labor failed to cooperate with the INS. *Part 2* documents the immense difficulty of the federal enforcement efforts.

The collection reveals other government challenges in the borderlands. As the need for wartime replacement labor diminished in 1920, large numbers of guest workers began to apply for permanent residence in the United States — forcing the further development of U.S. immigration policy. By the mid-1920s, a dramatic escalation of violence (related in part to Prohibition) occurred between U.S. officials and Mexican smugglers, including frequent gun battles and even assassination attempts on U.S. immigration and customs officials. In 1929, when civil unrest in Mexico spurred another flood of refugees, the United States again hastened to formulate policies to accommodate the influx.

Immigrant and other points of view

The records in *Part 2* include materials that complement the official correspondence and reports of the INS.

Mexican immigrants speak out in verbatim records of interrogations of immigrants and in hundreds of hearings of the Boards of

Legal and illegal immigration before 1910

Prior to 1910, Mexico was a major conduit for illegal aliens of all races and nationalities. Extensive reports from immigration stations along the border from Brownsville, Eagle Pass, Presidio, El Paso, Nogales, and San Diego reveal the extent of smuggling of Europeans, Asians, and Mexicans. However, Mexicans were often legally imported by railroad companies searching for track workers before 1910, and the files detail this large migration of temporary laborers.

Demand for agricultural labor

Also in the early years covered by the collection, there was a growing demand for agricultural laborers in the rapidly developing fields of the Southwest. Sugar beet and cotton growers sought to fill labor needs with Mexican hands, and this wave of migration is also documented. It was often played out over the protests of resident Americans and labor unions who complained bitterly about the influx of Mexican “peon” labor. In response to these political protests, the federal government commissioned immigration experts to assess the nature of Mexican immigration. These reports, including the analysis of conditions inside Mexico and conditions luring Mexicans to America, are contained in *Part 2*.

Revolution-inspired refugee stream

With the advent of the Mexican Revolution in 1910, the nature of the movement across the border changed dramatically. As the warring sides fought ruthlessly inside Mexico, a flood of refugees poured into the United States. This presented the Taft and Wilson administrations with a major crisis that begged for formulation of a refugee policy. The development of this early refugee policy toward victims of the Mexican revolution is documented extensively in the collection. The files contain in-depth reports on the sociology of refugee camps as well as the values and aspirations of Mexican and other alien refugees.

Shortage of male labor during WWI

Attention to the Mexican border situation intensified again in 1917 with American involvement in World War I. With the draft of militarily able American males, Mexicans were sought as temporary workers to fill the labor needs of many agribusinesses and industries. Once again, the federal government was challenged to develop a program that responded to the situation, and the present edition tracks this guest worker program.

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Part 2: Mexican Immigration, 1906-1930

Special Inquiry along the Mexican border from 1917 to 1919. In their private letters, U.S. citizens also witness the immigration process.

There is information on Mexican immigrants in large northern, southwestern, and western cities — on housing, employment, crime, and police sweeps and deportations. Reports from elected officials, police chiefs, and private citizens, which were routinely forwarded to the INS, attribute urban problems in cities such as San Diego, Los Angeles, Fort Worth, and Denver to the continued influx of Mexican migrants.

Other files contain petitions from trade associations, employers, and civic leaders that reveal opposing positions on special federal legislation to restrict Mexican immigration.

Part 2 also includes carefully maintained INS records on changes in Mexican laws governing both emigration and immigration from 1904 to 1934.

Printed guide speeds research

A printed guide ensures easy and precise access to materials in this collection. It includes an introductory essay, a comprehensive index, and lists of major topics for each file. For ease of use, the index gives precise references to the consecutively numbered frames of film.

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Source note

This collection has been filmed from the holdings of the National Archives, Record Group 85, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

A Sampling of Study and Research Topics from Part 2

In this collection, students and researchers will find rich material for papers and projects on subjects such as these:

- Nativist vs. open-door traditions in U.S. politics and public opinion
- The development of U.S. immigration and refugee policy
- Agricultural labor in the Southwest
- Guest worker programs in the United States
- INS border enforcement
- Labor conditions in the Mexican and U.S. borderlands
- The impact of the Mexican revolution on emigration
- The smuggling of Asian, Middle Eastern, and European refugees into the United States
- Borderlands culture from Texas to California
- Socioeconomic ties between U.S. and Mexican border towns (San Diego and Tijuana, El Paso and Juarez, Eagle Pass and Piedras Negras, Brownsville and Metamoros, Calexico and Mexicali)
- Seasonal cross-border migration of Mexicans and Native Americans
- Diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico

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Editorial Adviser: Alan Kraut, The American University

Part 1 is a selection of the most important central correspondence files of the Bureau of Immigration (predecessor of the INS) that deal with the immigration of Asians, the only ethnic groups ever excluded by law. The records document the numerous avenues through which Asian immigrants evaded federal inspectors to settle in America, as well as federal efforts to uphold the law. Included are analyses of employment opportunities for Asians (especially in Hawaii, which was exempted from the exclusionary law); the transfer of Asians from Hawaii to the mainland; in-depth studies of Japanese and Chinese immigration, and of Chinese communities in America at the turn of the century; the widespread smuggling of Asian laborers across the Mexican and Canadian borders; and the use of strategic marriages of Japanese women to naturalized Japanese males (exploiting a loophole in the "Gentlemen's Agreement" that restricted immigration from Japan after 1907). Many files also document the State Department's relations with China and Japan regarding immigration questions. There is a wealth of material from the Asian point of view, including depositions and interrogations of Asian immigrants, and English-language translations of Chinese and Japanese materials central to the immigration process.

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Oscar J. Martinez, Professor of History, University of Arizona
 Former President, Association of Borderlands Scholars

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1111749	SAL.	LIBERTAD	N.SN.SALV.	INF.MAT.	1889-1891
1111750	SAL.	LIBERTAD	N.SN.SALV.	INF.MAT.	1892-1894
1111751	SAL.	LIBERTAD	N.SN.SALV.	INF.MAT.	1895-1896
1111752	SAL.	LIBERTAD	N.SN.SALV.	INF.MAT.	1897-1900
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1153674	SAL.	AHUACHAPAN	ATIQUIZAYA	IND.NAC.	1885-1970
1153675	SAL.	AHUACHAPAN	ATIQUIZAYA	NAC.	1898-1904
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1153680	SAL.	AHUACHAPAN	ATIQUIZAYA	NAC.	1885-1891
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1153682	SAL.	AHUACHAPAN	ATIQUIZAYA	NAC.	1898-1900
1153683	SAL.	AHUACHAPAN	ATIQUIZAYA	NAC.	1801-1903
1153689	SAL.	AHUACHAPAN	ATIQUIZAYA	NAC.	1904-1906
1153690	SAL.	AHAUCHAPAN	ATIQUIZAYA	NAC.	1907-1909
1154288	SAL.	LIBERTAD	N.CUSCATLAN	INF.M/B/D.	1884-1891
1154289	SAL.	LIBERTAD	N.CUSCATLAN	BAUT.	1873-1884

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1153674	SAL.	AHUACHAPAN	ATIQUIZAYA	IND.NAC.	1885-1970
1153675	SAL.	AHUACHAPAN	ATIQUIZAYA	NAC.	1898-1904
1153676	SAL.	AHUACHAPAN	ATIQUIZAYA	NAC.	1905-1908
1153677	SAL.	AHUACHAPAN	ATIQUIZAYA	NAC.	1909-1913
1153678	SAL.	AHUACHAPAN	ATIQUIZAYA	NAC.	1914-1917
1153679	SAL.	AHUACHAPAN	ATIQUIZAYA	NAC.	1918-1920
1153680	SAL.	AHUACHAPAN	ATIQUIZAYA	NAC.	1885-1891
1153681	SAL.	AHUACHAPAN	ATIQUIZAYA	NAC.	1891-1897
1153682	SAL.	AHUACHAPAN	ATIQUIZAYA	NAC.	1898-1900
1153683	SAL.	AHUACHAPAN	ATIQUIZAYA	NAC.	1801-1903
1153689	SAL.	AHUACHAPAN	ATIQUIZAYA	NAC.	1904-1906
1153690	SAL.	AHAUCHAPAN	ATIQUIZAYA	NAC.	1907-1909
1154288	SAL.	LIBERTAD	N.CUSCATLAN	INF.M/B/D.	1884-189
1154289	SAL.	LIBERTAD	N.CUSCATLAN	BAUT.	1873-1884

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1154290	SAL.	LIBERTAD	N.CUSCATLAN	BAUT.	1883-1894
1154291	SAL.	LIBERTAD	N.CUSCATLAN	BAUT.	1894-1901
1154293	SAL.	LIBERTAD	N.CUSCATLAN	BAUT.	1908-1912
1154298	SAL.	LIBERTAD	N.CUSCATLAN	MAT.	1858-1907
1154299	SAL.	LIBERTAD	N.CUSCATLAN	MAT.	1907-1940
1154300	SAL.	LIBERTAD	N.CUSCATLAN	INF.MAT.	1881-1911
1154303	SAL.	LIBERTAD	N.CUSCATLAN	M/B/D.	1848-1905
1159969	SAL.	SN.SALVADOR	CUSCATAINCIG.	BAUT.	1820-1869
1159970	SAL.	SN.SALVADOR	CUSCATAINCIG.	BAUT.	1860-1894
1159971	SAL.	SN.SALVADOR	CUSCATAINCIG.	BAUT.	1894-1922
1159972	SAL.	SN.SALVADOR	CUSTATAINCIG.	BAUT.	1918-1930
1159974	SAL.	SN.SALVADOR	MEJICANOS	INF.MAT.	1843-1933
1159978	SAL.	SN.SALVADOR	MEJICANOS	INF.MAT.	1843-1933
1161007	SAL.	SN.SALVADOR	SN.SALVADOR	REG.PAR.	1744-1810
1161009	SAL.	SN.SALVADOR	SN.SALVADOR	INF.MAT.	1743-1837
1282047	SAL.	SN.SALVADOR	STO.TOMAS	DEF.	1761-1919
1282048	SAL.	SN.SALVADOR	STO.TOMAS	BAUT.	1758-1892
1282049	SAL.	SN.SALVADOR	STO.TOMAS	BAUT.	1732-1830
1282050	SAL.	SN.SALVADOR	STO.TOMAS	BAUT.	1803-1845
1282051	SAL.	SN.SALVADOR	STO.TOMAS	BAUT.	1840-1877
1282052	SAL.	SN.SALVADOR	STO.TOMAS	BAUT.	1876-1905
1282054	SAL.	SN.SALVADOR	STO.TOMAS	BAUT.	1926-1930
1282055	SAL.	SN.SALVADOR	STO.TOMAS	DEF.	1786-1866
1282056	SAL.	SN.SALVADOR	STO.TOMAS	DEF.	1761-1919
1282057	SAL.	SN.SALVADOR	STO.TOMAS	INF.MAT.	1786-1822
1282058	SAL.	SN.SALVADOR	STO.TOMAS	INF.MAT.	1822-1855
1282062	SAL.	SN.SALVADOR	STO.TOMAS	INF.MAT.	1919-1935

<u>No.FILM</u>	<u>PAÍS</u>	<u>EDO./PROV./</u>	<u>POBLACIÓN</u>	<u>CALIDAD</u>	<u>AÑOS</u>
1282063	SAL.	SN.SALVADOR	STO.TOMAS	PROC.MAT.	1924-1927

OTHER RESOURCES

General

Cyndi's List Hispanic Links
<http://www.cyndislist.com/hispanic.htm>

Local Catholic Church History and Information in South America
http://home.att.net/~Local_Catholic/Catholic-SAmerica.htm

Local Catholic Church History and Information Central America and Island Countries
http://home.att.net/~Local_Catholic/Catholic-CAmerica.htm

Argentina

Argentina Genealogy Forum
<http://genforum.genealogy.com/argentina/>

Argentina Area Genealogy and Regional Resources
<http://www.genealogytoday.com/genealogy/planet.mv?gc=ARG&Location=Argentina>

Bolivia

Bolivia Genealogy Forum
<http://genforum.genealogy.com/bolivia/>

Kindred Trails Bolivia Genealogy
<http://www.kindredtrails.com/bolivia.html>

Brazil

Kindred Trails Brazil Genealogy
<http://www.kindredtrails.com/brazil.html>

Brazilian Genealogy Forum
<http://genforum.genealogy.com/brazil/>

Chile

Chile World Genweb Page
<http://www.worldgenweb.org/~chlwgw/>

Chile Genealogy Forum
<http://genforum.genealogy.com/chile/>

Columbia

Colombia Genealogy Forum
<http://genforum.genealogy.com/colombia/>

Kindred Trails Colombia Website
<http://www.kindredtrails.com/colombia.html>

Costa Rica

Costa Rica Genealogy Forum
<http://genforum.genealogy.com/costarica/>

Costa Rica Kindred Trails Website
http://www.kindredtrails.com/costa_rica.html

Cuba

Cuba Genealogy Forum
<http://genforum.genealogy.com/cuba/>

Links to Websites useful to Cuban Genealogy
<http://www.cubagenweb.org/links.htm>

Dominican Republic

Dominican Republic Genealogy Forum
<http://genforum.genealogy.com/dominican/>

Dominican Republic Kindred Trails Website
http://www.kindredtrails.com/dominican_republic.html

Ecuador

Ecuador Genealogy Forum
<http://genforum.genealogy.com/ecuador/>

Ecuador Kindred Trails Website
<http://www.kindredtrails.com/ecuador.html>

El Salvador

El Salvador World Genweb Project
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~slvwgw/>

El Salvador Kindred Trails Website
http://www.kindredtrails.com/el_salvador.html

Guatemala

Guatemala World Genweb Project
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~gtmwgw/>

Guatemala Genealogy Forum
<http://genforum.genealogy.com/guatemala/>

Honduras

Honduras Genealogy Forum
<http://genforum.genealogy.com/guatemala/>

Honduras Kindred Trails Website
<http://www.kindredtrails.com/honduras.html>

Mexico

Local Catholic Church History and Ancestors Mexico
http://home.att.net/~Local_Catholic/Catholic-Mexico.htm

Mexico State Maps
http://www.maps-of-mexico.com/mexico_states.shtml

Embassy World Maps of Mexico
http://www.embassyworld.com/maps/Maps_Of_Mexico.html

Areas of Mexico-State and City information maps and articles
http://www.mexconnect.com/mex_/areas1.html

Official State Government Offices of Mexico
<http://www.mexonline.com/estagency.htm>

Libraries, Archives: Mexico
<http://www.loc.gov/rr/international/hispanic/mexico/resources/mexico-libraries.html>

Nicaragua

Kindred Trails Nicaragua Website
<http://www.kindredtrails.com/nicaragua.html>

Links to Archives and Libraries in Nicaragua
<http://www.sibmas.org/idpac/central-america/nim001.html>

Panama

Kindred Trails Panama Website
<http://www.kindredtrails.com/panama.html>

Paraguay

Libraries and Archives of Paraguay
<http://www.loc.gov/rr/international/hispanic/paraguay/resources/paraguay-libraries.html>

Paraguay Article on Wikipedia
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paraguay>

Peru

Peru Genealogy Forum
<http://genforum.genealogy.com/peru/>

Puerto Rico

Genealogy of Puerto Rico Genweb Homepage
<http://www.rootsweb.com/~prwgw/>

Puerto Rico Genealogy Resource Center
<http://www.accessgenealogy.com/puertorico/>

Uruguay

Uruguay Genealogy Forum
<http://genforum.genealogy.com/uruguay/>

Kindred Trails Uruguay Genealogy Website
<http://www.kindredtrails.com/uruguay.html>

Venezuela

Venezuelan Genealogy Resources
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~venezuela/>

Kindred Trail Venezuelan Genealogy Website
<http://www.kindredtrails.com/venezuela.html>